



EnterpriseOne 8.10
Requirements Planning
PeopleBook

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Requirements Planning
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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

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.

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.

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.

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.

See Also

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

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:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
<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.

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

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

Caution

Example of a caution.

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.

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

Industry Environment and Concepts for Requirements Planning

This section introduces you to the industry concepts that are associated with requirements planning. In addition, this section outlines several problems that are inherent in a planning environment and presents PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne solutions.

Enterprise planning is an important component of all manufacturing and distribution industries. In virtually every business, management must answer the following fundamental questions:

- Why is our company in business?
- What products does our company produce?
- What goals does our company have?
- How does our company accomplish these goals?

The answer to the last fundamental question is simple: planning. The development and the execution of plans, however, is anything but simple. To inform all of the participants of an enterprise's objectives and to spread information across an entire organization is a challenge! In addition, organizations do not operate in a vacuum, and planners must understand how an organization's plans can affect another organization.

Planning Across the Supply Chain

How enterprises planned in the past and how they effectively plan in today's global market are very different. In the past, enterprises were self-sufficient, independent organizations. Enterprises made decisions on business needs and the demands of the target market. But changes to the marketplace, technology, and product demand have altered the way that a company remains active and participates in any market.

Today, customer profiling, market analysis, and marketing strategies are standard business practices for enterprises that are serious about competing. Vigorous and dynamic competition is no longer limited to industry giants. Since no business is without competition, all businesses must consider their actions and opportunities with regard to what the competition is doing.

Every generation of business believes that it operates in the most modern of times. However, significant technological advancements have forced business modifications to occur at a remarkable speed in the late twentieth century and into the twenty-first century. Technological advances dominate the modifications that enterprises require. For example, the means by which an enterprise captures, reconfigures, and analyzes business data with computers has changed over the past 30 years from one room with multiple computers that were capable of accomplishing simple calculations to multiple rooms filled with employees, each with his or her own computer.

The term *business community* now means a base for global business. Our world is not one-dimensional; therefore, single-dimensional companies cannot stay in business for the long term. Single-dimensional companies need to increase their business perspective to include a broader view of their business relationships.

The success of any company depends upon balancing management functions between internal and external organizations. An enterprise that successfully balances these functions is well-positioned in

the marketplace. This balance is achieved by successfully managing the supply chain, which includes the following functions:

- Purchasing or sourcing
- Demand and forecast planning
- Inventory and production planning
- Warehouse management
- Distribution and transportation
- Accounting
- Customer service

Today, enterprises look closely at how they process information within their structure. Enterprises also coordinate information to optimize operations, which makes information accessible across enterprise boundaries. Market competition drives businesses to analyze how they manage their business operations and demands that companies seek more efficient ways to set up, track, and change business processes. Market activities affect the bottom line of all involved organizations. The more integrated and informed organizations become, the more they benefit from each other's knowledge and skills. Sharing information allows each company to plan and operate more efficiently, regardless of the industry with which they are aligned.

Traditionally, organizations separated their internal and external functions. Planners obtained information for the organization and then forwarded the information in a predetermined path without any coordination or direction across functional areas. Today, all enterprise locations and personnel share information, which increases operating efficiency. For example, sharing information between a design engineer and a program planner promotes smoother processes and higher quality results.

Today's enterprises also share information with their external relationships. An exchange of information between enterprises is a common business strategy that benefits all of the participants. Sharing information with suppliers and customers has increased. Withholding information from other enterprises results in inflated lead times and higher costs from unknown fluctuations in the marketplace. As industries search for tools to reduce time-to-market and the cost of doing business, the benefits of collaboration become more clear.

Companies that actively plan and collaborate not only are better informed and able to plan with more precision, but they also eliminate waste. From vendor scheduling through customer demand, an enterprise develops an integrated schedule when it plans all of its activities.

Advantages include:

- Companies respond to marketplace demand more quickly when they leverage their expertise and information across planning boundaries.
- A capable supply chain provides supply that consistently matches and supports variations in demand.
- Partners in a supply chain benefit from improved agility and increased profitability.
- Companies use real-time information to make intelligent decisions that increase their future visibility.

Business communities and new business relationships are a challenge to establish; and they require time, maintenance, and money. However, collaboration delivers an excellent return on investment for most enterprises because it allows the enterprises to become players in a new marketplace.

Different levels of planning provide information that is specific to the level. The information is based on the amount of detail and the time frame that an organization uses in its planning. Each successively lower level of planning increases the amount of detail that is required for planning, and a shorter time frame or time horizon. The lower planning levels must support the goals of the next higher-level plan. Ultimately, the lowest planning level represents a plan that occurs in a current time frame and accomplishes the goals of an enterprise's original plan.

The first two levels of planning are described in the following table:

Strategic planning	The highest level of business planning, strategic planning, is the outline of an enterprise. A strategic plan answers the questions presented earlier. The strategic plan defines the boundaries of the company's business plan and corresponds to the company's mission statement. Strategic planning is an expectation of where an enterprise will be in the economy. Strategic planning can project a decade or more into the future, representing broad visionary goals.
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Tactical planning	Tactical planning is specific and consists of more details than strategic planning. It is the blueprint of an enterprise, and it presents more planning details. The time horizon is usually not as far into the future as the strategic plan. A tactical plan answers the question "How will our enterprise accomplish the strategic plan?" Tactical planning is the first level of defining the direction that the company will take to meet the strategic planning goals. To achieve the goals of an enterprise, a planner must answer questions such as:
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- Is our company a service organization?
- Is our company a distributor?
- Is our company a manufacturer?
- If our company is a distributor and manufacturer, will we distribute large or small products to our customers?

Tactical goals narrow an enterprise's focus from an ideal, wide-open, "no limits" planning perspective to defining specific accomplishments that support strategic planning goals. The planning horizon for tactical planning is typically several years in the future, and capital decisions are made in the current time frame and accomplished later to accommodate the future needs of a company. Tactical planning balances supply and demand requirements.

Priority Planning Systems

Priority planning determines the "what" and the "when" for manufacturing and distribution organizations. Examples of resources include products, goods, and services. Priority planning offers enterprise tools to schedule goods, and to balance known or projected customer demand. The desire to provide the optimum quantity of products to the marketplace is an important focus for marketing functions in an enterprise. The expectations from sales and marketing must balance with a production and distribution organization's ability to provide products, goods, or services.

Various levels of priority planning enable a company to implement decisions that support goals for an enterprise, its supply chain, and its customers. Long-term goals in production planning and the following planning systems form a complete vision for corporate operations.

Forecasting

Forecasts are the analyses of market demands for an enterprise's goods or services. Planners base their forecasts on the statistical sales history of a product, product line, or similar products; or analyses from external industry information.

Even though forecasting has a margin of error and values might not be exact, planners need to generate forecasts for their enterprise to be competitive in the market. Statistical methods, collaboration, knowledge, and management tools increase forecast accuracy.

A company with a forecast plan is better prepared than one with no forecast plan. An enterprise with a business strategy is proactive when it develops a course of action and defines resources, such as personnel or machinery. An enterprise without a business strategy can only react to demands as they occur. Enterprises that consistently react to demand are unable to respond quickly to changes in market demands. Often, they have difficulty winning new customers and keeping current customers. They also risk losing present customers.

Production Planning

A production plan supports tactical and strategic planning goals. The level of detail increases as the time horizon decreases. Production planning can span from a few months to several years. When production planning is complete, specifics are available for the types of end items that the enterprise ships to a customer. Projections are made about the volume of products or services to offer customers. Market benchmarking of other similar industries can determine the projected level of demand for the enterprise's products, goods, or services. In market benchmarking, planners might ask the following questions:

- Who are our potential customers?
- Is our marketplace local, regional, or global?
- How can we anticipate the customer demand for our products and services?

Planners represent this level of detail projections or forecasts through market demand. At the production planning level, companies become and remain competitive, depending on how well they satisfy customer demand. The combination of forecasting and production planning allows an enterprise to prepare its business to meet market demands.

Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP)

Sales and Operations Planning (S&OP) rounds out enterprise planning. S&OP links sales and marketing with operations. It also links an enterprise's strategic plan, sales plan, and execution plan for an enterprise. The objective of S&OP is to communicate and integrate a marketing plan that is customer-focused with each element of the supply plan. Management can hold monthly meetings to review the S&OP aggregate schedules, and to reconcile disparities between supply and demand for the enterprise product families.

Resource Requirements Planning (RRP)

The time horizon and forecasts for a production plan can be several years. A planner uses Resource Requirements Planning (RRP) to determine if an enterprise has the resources to support the amount and type of work that is scheduled. Using RRP, an enterprise examines purchases of capital equipment; facility changes, such as additional acreage or building space; and personnel groups, such as engineers and technicians. Projected resources are typically large in scope and cost-intensive. An enterprise must also evaluate the desired level of customer service. Enterprises use this information to determine the exact resources that are needed to support the specific functions. For example, mature products might not use the same level of resources as new product lines. Planners can calculate levels of expected production into the production plan and validate them by RRP.

Master Production Scheduling (MPS)

Master production scheduling (MPS) or distribution resource planning (DRP) is the next level of the planning structure. MPS is the bridge between planning projections and planning execution. MPS defines product families, and the time horizon decreases to weeks and months. Planning at the MPS or DRP level supports each higher level of planning. At this level, specific plans are put in place to provide goods or services being marketed.

MPS or DRP considers what business goods or services are available and what elements must be acquired to fulfill customer demand. MPS links information from inventory or distribution activities to final production. Distribution enterprises use MPS to determine required levels of inventory while manufacturing companies use MPS to define deliverables and end products. MPS can identify end products and deliverables as independent demand items. MPS pinpoints the need for these products from actual or projected customer demand. DRP defines the items that an organization manages through its distribution process. DRP provides visibility for the delivery of items throughout the enterprise and, ultimately, to the customer.

Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP)

After an enterprise projects the master production schedule, a planner uses rough cut capacity planning (RCCP) to determine the shop floor layout. An enterprise looks at work centers and at all job requirements, such as design engineers, welders, painters, or inspectors. The shop floor layout is at a group or product level. Therefore, the resource validation is also grouped by classification. An enterprise analyzes key facilities, constraint areas that control the level of performance, and constraint skills. A constraint within a production area is the level of output that an enterprise accomplishes at an operation, area, and tool, or by a resource. RCCP validates whether an enterprise can accomplish a planned workload from MPS at a constraint point. Adjustments to capacity include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Increasing available resources through the acquisition of more equipment, tooling, or facility space
- Hiring the necessary resources within a time horizon

If an enterprise cannot acquire the skills or equipment, then it cannot support the associated Master Production Schedule (MPS) plan. An organization might require changes at various levels of the planning system to compensate or correct the imbalance between supply and demand.

Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) validates the Material Requirements Planning (MRP) schedules. CRP analyzes resources that an enterprise needs to support MRP. MRP accounts for each level of production; CRP analyzes work centers and resources, and determines any imbalances. With this information, an enterprise can implement solutions such as placing the workload at another area, offloading work, or acquiring tools and personnel.

Each priority planning system has a validation system that is specific to the planned level of detail and the time horizon. Resource Requirements Planning (RRP) validates production planning while RCCP validates Master Production Scheduling (MPS). Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) validates MRP while input/output (I/O) reporting systems validate Manufacturing Execution System (MES).

Material Requirements Planning (MRP)

Once the MPS for the finished product is set, the system uses that information to generate lower-level plans of the components that are required for the finished product. Planning at this level of detail is called Material Requirements Planning (MRP). Planning horizons are in days or weeks. MRP

planning supports each higher level of planning. Even at this lower and more detailed planning level, customer satisfaction and market position are primary objectives.

MRP has a dependent demand, or a pre-established relationship, between the end product and the components that are required to make it. MRP uses a bill of materials, which is a list of materials with numerical relationships to the end product. The planner determines the calculations for specific components, based on the demand for the deliverable. MRP planning ensures that the necessary items are available where and when they are needed.

Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP)

Following priority planning, an enterprise should validate its plan to establish a time-phased use of resources. An enterprise uses capacity planning systems to ensure that it can manage the amount of work that is identified with the priority planning system. Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) analyzes resources—such as personnel, equipment, or tooling—and evaluates imbalances between the required resources and the amount of resources that is available. A planner determines whether sufficient time exists to acquire more resources, based on the evaluation, or to distribute the workload among other existing resources.

Manufacturing Execution System (MES)

The final level of manufacturing planning is the Manufacturing Execution System (MES) phase. MES is a more detailed version of Material Requirements Planning (MRP). In MES, the system plans the exact item, location, and schedule for production activity. The time horizon is days or, potentially, hours and minutes of execution time. The MES plan is the real-time activities that an enterprise accomplishes on the shop floor. This plan provides a dispatch list or immediate set of priorities for each resource that affects an enterprise in a specific time frame.

Input/Output Planning Strategies

Input/output (I/O) analysis on a shop floor validates a work plan. Capacity detail analyzes the tools and the exact skills that are required to produce items. Few alternatives are available because the time horizon is immediate. Offloading planned work, scheduling overtime, or multiple shifting are possible methods to balance supply and demand discrepancies.

Many companies use the information that is provided by Requirements Planning to compare planned goals to actual performance. Discrepancies can be quickly identified and addressed. As metrics are developed over time, a company can compare performance levels with *Best in Class* businesses from its industry. *Best in Class* companies consistently perform well, helping to set benchmarks for the industry as a whole.

Multifacility Planning Systems

Multifacility planning uses techniques that enable demand from one organization in an enterprise to be fulfilled by another organization within the enterprise. To accomplish multifacility planning, companies might need to establish internal supply and demand networks. Enterprises use multifacility planning to integrate a plan across regional, national, and continental boundaries.

Two strategies exist for multifacility planning:

- The first strategy consolidates all supply from multiple supply locations into a single providing site. This consolidated methodology provides replenished products throughout the enterprise.
- The second strategy develops relationships between supply and demand organizations within an enterprise. A demand organization places demands at supply sites according to rules

established by the organizations. This relational strategy is based on organization or branch relationships.

A planner can also control inventory through multifacility planning. Because inventory is costly, enterprises use more inventories across plant boundaries. Planners can save on inventory costs when they reduce duplicate stock. The goal of planning across any internal facility boundary is to use existing capabilities within the enterprise before relying on an external supply chain. Other benefits from planning across facilities are cost savings through space utilization, increased accuracy in inventory controls, increased speed to market, and reduced product costs to customers.

Project Requirements Planning (PRP)

Project Requirements Planning (PRP) is an option within the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) that you use to generate replenishment schedules for production orders and components for an end item that are used in a project.

PRP recognizes the shippable items from the project as the supply of the end item and uses this supply to drive the demand for its components. Thus, the project supplies its own demand.

The dependent demand is generated by the bill of material (BOM) structure or by the work order parts list that is associated with the end items. Inventory that is acquired either by purchase order receipts or work order completions for these project-specific items should be used only for meeting the project's demand.

Project demand and supply is regarded as *stand-alone* or *independent* so that any additional demand or supply from forecasts, sales orders, work orders, or purchase orders on that end item does not interfere with the requirement from the project.

Supplier Scheduling Systems

A dependency on goods and services from other organizations has increased the need to establish planning and information methods between the supplying links of a supply chain.

Through supplier scheduling, planners can provide suppliers with consistent shipping information and demand profiles to support production and delivery. Planners negotiate order contracts between consumer and supplier through scheduling tools. Order contracts are often defined as blanket orders with established quantities for a demand company. When a company forms a supply chain with a scheduling system, a supplier has accurate data to project plans for demand forecasts, ordering, production, and delivery. A consuming company benefits since its deliveries from a supplier are dependable. Enterprises can make point-of-use deliveries from the exact location where the supplier delivers the goods to the production location that consumes products. Instead of supplying inventory to stores or warehouses for dissemination, enterprises can deliver from the point of use.

Partnership contracts between companies reduce inventory-carrying costs, production leadtimes, and time-to-market for products. An enterprise uses supplier-scheduling methodologies to share planning information across business boundaries. Scheduling enables contributors to a product line to develop schedules that originate from known information. When schedules change, especially in dynamic industries such as electronics and automotive, the demand and supply partners establish communication links to accommodate changes as quickly as possible.

Industry Planning

Companies often must make decisions in less-than-ideal time horizons. Dynamic changes in today's market require a company to be more flexible and to use more accurate planning methods across the

entire supply chain than in the past. Where possible, companies are eager to implement a make-to-order environment instead of maintaining a make-to-stock philosophy. Make-to-order manufacturing promotes closer ties to customer demand. Through industry planning, customers receive the item that they request instead of choosing from a predetermined selection of items.

The shift in focus requires responsive production and planning. Enterprises need to minimize leadtimes for product availability to reduce wasteful processing. An example of wasteful processing includes unnecessary wait times during production processing.

For example, quick planning is a major factor for staying competitive in the electronics industry. The amount of time that it requires for products to be designed, developed, produced, and delivered to the marketplace can help or hurt an enterprise. If a product takes too long in the planning, development, and production phases, other competitors might win the market share.

The following table summarizes some critical planning considerations for various industries:

High-tech and electronics industries	These companies have reduced product life cycles. Increasingly aggressive global competition has generated new collaborations among providers. Because technology changes daily, the price of electronic products reduces as innovations enter the market. Life-cycle profitability becomes another influence in planning for high-tech and electronics industries. As electronic technology enters other product areas, such as toy and appliance manufacturing, improved planning is required. Post-sales customer service is a new area of planning for these industries.
Automobile industry	Automobile manufacturers and their supporting supply chain companies have similar pressures. Frequently, the vehicle manufacturer generates production decisions that flow across a supply chain to supporting organizations. A trend has developed to accept delivery of integrated component sets instead of separate components. As a result, greater dependence is on suppliers to provide quality configurations to minimize leadtimes. The relationships developed between vehicle manufacturers and their suppliers have led to enhanced levels of collaborative scheduling. To remain competitive in the automobile industry, however, an enterprise must provide post-sales customer service.
Industrial fabrication and assembly (IFA)	<p>In the past, IFA enterprises have relied on high levels of inventory stock to cover periods of excess demand. With increased emphasis on cost efficiencies while maintaining high levels of customer satisfaction, IFA enterprises must increase their planning accuracy and reduce unnecessary levels of costly inventory.</p> <p>These enterprises decrease production leadtimes and use cost reduction strategies throughout the IFA supply chain. Supplier relationships have changed, due to technology advancements. Criteria for supplier selection have changed from long-term alliances to a selection that is influenced heavily by component pricing, availability, and delivery scheduling. Partnering is prevalent across the IFA supply chain, and collaboration is more important as companies seek to reduce production time. Enterprises are seeking to move from make-to-stock production to assemble-to-order production. As technology introduces more products to the marketplace, IFA companies are as aware of expedited time-to-market strategies as their electronics counterpart. Although their products are not as dynamic as those in the high-tech or electronics industries, IFA enterprises recognize the need for better planning to remain competitive in the marketplace.</p>

Pharmaceutical industry

Due to regulations, pharmaceutical industries have unique and critical planning needs. Global competition and a growing market of generic products are industry concerns. Generic pharmaceuticals affect competition and require accurate short- and long-term planning. Pharmaceutical industries are looking for more efficient ways to plan cost control measures, such as local and international suppliers, into their product lines. Enterprises are implementing inventory planning that is managed by their vendors.

Equipment for pharmaceutical production is often specialized. Therefore, capacity planning is important. Planning rules that include product expirations and lot sizing constraints are necessary. Changes in technology also affect pharmaceutical industries. Increased e-commerce is one of the challenges that pharmaceutical industries face.

Consumer package goods (CPG) industries

CPG industries are concerned with increased productivity and responding to demands. CPG planning also must include consumer prepackaging in its planning.

CPG industries also want to reduce cost-to-market and eliminate non-value processes. Supply chain planning enables CPG companies to increase forecast accuracy for demand and also reduce life-cycle time to market. Throughout the CPG supply chain, the following techniques have led the CPG industries to accurate planning for material, labor, and equipment resources:

- Shelf-life management to manage products that are based on expiration dates
- Brand management to manage trademarked goods to maintain image or advertise product value
- Just-In-Time (JIT) management to reduce waste

The ultimate goal of an enterprise is to accurately identify and quickly meet customer demands. To compete in the global marketplace, an enterprise must be able to plan an intelligent course of action across every level of the enterprise, both internally and with the support of the external supply chain.

An enterprise must be flexible and must communicate with its customers to ensure that response time is virtually instantaneous. Organizations that succeed in the new business era will be those that consider the entire relationship—from vendors to customers—in their planning. Successful organizations will:

- Provide products that meet or exceed customer expectations.
- Deliver products on time.
- Provide excellent customer service and sustain customer satisfaction.
- Balance on-time product delivery with the optimal use of materials and resources.
- Implement the concept of enterprise optimization throughout the supply chain.

Competition and market changes have changed the focus of business practices:

- Total Quality Management (TQM) tools pinpoint areas of concern and their possible causes.
- Statistical process controls, tracking methods, and causal analysis are used to improve operations.

Enterprises use a variety of specialized methods to examine their organization to increase market share. These methods include the following concepts:

- Establishing criteria for organizational health, such as implementing processes to create a healthy operating system

- Establishing criteria for evaluating progress
- Implementing activities to extend an enterprise supply chain across every partner relationship from vendors to customers
- Developing and maintaining enterprise plans where partners increase corporate visibility and promote flexibility in reacting to unforeseen changes in the marketplace

Requirements Planning: The Competitive Advantage

The following examples are typical problems in the manufacturing industry and the Requirements Planning functionality that resolves each problem. When you use Requirements Planning to resolve problems, your return on investment is reflected in cost savings, better business visibility, shortened leadtimes, and increased responsiveness to customer demands.

What planning system is suitable for sites in multiple countries?

You can use multifacility planning to define bills of material and routings for each facility for the same item. The system displays material, bills of material (BOM), and routings for all defined business units.

Integration in multifacility planning ensures accurate and efficient planning. It reduces item numbers and work in progress (WIP), which results in cost savings for materials, increased accuracy in inventory, and shortened leadtimes.

Does an effective planning method exist that accounts for actual inventory and WIP?

Through inventory management, companies can accurately and consistently plan across an organization. The planning consists of WIP, inventory levels, BOMs, and routings.

Companies use intrasite planning to increase planning accuracy and improve decision-making. The system uses WIP and inventory during planning to ensure that inventory is neither overstocked nor understocked.

Can forecast accuracy be improved?

Companies use sales order history from the forecast generation to validate information to inventory by item identification. Associating sales history with forecasting techniques contributes to better business visibility, shortened leadtimes, and increased forecast accuracy.

How can my industry balance product launches and maintain cost reductions?

Integrated databases capture production-to-consumer costing by item. Clients can track leadtime and costing for production-to-completion of each item.

Can my company lower the cost of components from multiple suppliers?

Integrated systems allow industries to track components from multiple suppliers. Integrated systems also track acquisition costs and purchases across the entire supply chain.

How can my company track and identify lot-controlled items?

Industries can use single-system processing with Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES) and interoperability solutions to regulate industries. Examples include workflow capabilities and report design. Integration results in cost savings, business visibility, and shortened leadtimes.

How can my company simplify production processes when product customization increases?

Industries can plan at subassembly levels and provide component visibility.

How can my company increase forecasting throughout the supply chain—from suppliers to end customers?

Integrated features, such as Supplier Release Scheduling and planning tools, provide cross-enterprise visibility for accurate planning. Industries have increased forecasting visibility and potential cost savings. Also, industries can bring new products to market more quickly.

Requirements Planning Overview

The Requirements Planning system is part of the Supply Chain Management product line. Supply Chain Management (SCM) allows you to coordinate your inventory, raw materials, and labor resources to deliver products according to a managed schedule. This closed-loop manufacturing system helps you manage your data and optimize resources across your entire manufacturing and distribution logistics environment. SCM formalizes the activities of company and operations planning.

Resource and Capacity Planning

Resource and Capacity Planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. The Resource and Capacity Planning system consists of:

Resource Requirements Planning (RRP)

Uses a detail or summary forecast to estimate the time and resources that are needed to make a product family.

Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP)

Compares the master production scheduling resource requirements to the capacity that is available in critical work centers.

You use RCCP to determine if you should revise the master schedule to create feasible workloads or improve the use of limited resources.

Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP)

Compares the material requirements plans to the capacity available in all work centers.

You use CRP to determine if you should revise the material requirements plan to create feasible workloads or improve the use of limited resources.

Material Planning Operations

Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product. Material Planning Operations analyzes demand from all your operations, including:

- Central and satellite distribution centers and warehouses
- Items manufactured in both discrete and process environments
- Engineer-to-order contracted items
- Maintenance, repair, and operational items for plant and equipment maintenance
- Supplier-managed inventory

The Material Planning Operations system consists of:

Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP)	Plans and controls the distribution of finished goods, based upon demand
Master Production Scheduling (MPS)	Creates a schedule of items and quantities that a company expects to manufacture
Material Requirements Planning (MRP)	Uses the master production schedule, open orders, bills of material, and inventory records to calculate time-phased net requirements for every item; and creates a plan for covering material requirements
Multifacility Planning	Provides centralized control of distribution inventories and creates a coordinated replenishment plan
Project Requirements Planning (PRP)	Uses project work breakdown structures and related bills of materials to create replenishment plans for project items

Requirements Planning System Integration

The Requirements Planning system integrates with the following systems:

Inventory Management	Supplies the basic information about each item (or ingredient), such as part number, description, unit of measure, stocking type, and location
Base Configurator	Supplies information for assemble-to-order and make-to-order items
Forecast Management	Generates sales projections that are used to develop the master production schedule
Shop Floor Management	Uses bills of material and routings to schedule work activity within the plant
Product Costing	Uses bill of material, routing, and work center information to calculate the standard cost of an item
Manufacturing Accounting	Uses routing and work center information to calculate costs for labor, overhead, and material for each primary unit of the parent
Sales Order Management	Uses bills of material for kit processing, and is a source of demand for purchased or manufactured items
Procurement	Uses expected delivery dates and recommends replenishment actions
Engineer to Order	Supplies information for engineer-to-order and project specific items.

Terms and Concepts for Requirements Planning

Requirements Planning uses the following terms and concepts:

Bills of material

The components and relationships that are required to produce a parent item. Use bills of material to:

- Maintain many configurations for an item without creating additional part numbers.
- Define quantities of intermediate products in any unit of measure as they progress through the manufacturing process.
- Enter similar items by copying bills of material, routings, and processes.

Routings

The operations that are required to produce the parent item. Use routings to:

- Define each step of the manufacturing process with allowances for anticipated yield and scrap.
- Add alternate operations to routings.

Work centers

The facilities on the shop floor where the routing operations occur. Use work centers to:

- Define work center number and description.
- Define the number of operators or machines.
- Define setup, labor, machine, and overhead rates.
- Define information for capacity planning.

Engineering change orders (ECOs)

The document that you use to define and implement changes to your product structure. Use engineering change orders to:

- Control item changes from a single source.
- Incorporate approved changes to bills of material.

Tables Used by Requirements Planning

The following tables are used throughout Requirements Planning.

Item Master (F4101)	Contains basic information about each item defined in inventory, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Item numbers and descriptions• Category codes• Units of measure
Item Branch File (F4102)	Contains warehouse or plant-level information, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Costs• Quantities• Location• Branch level category codes• Lead times• Planning fences• Order policy codes
Bill of Material Master File (F3002)	Contains information at the business unit level about bills of material such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Costs and quantities of components• Features and options• Levels of detail for each bill
Capacity Message File (F3311)	Contains the action messages that are generated by the Resource Requirements Planning (RRP), Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP), and Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) programs.
Forecast File (F3460)	Contains the forecast data that Master Production Scheduling (MPS) uses for calculations and that RRP validate.
Routing Master File (F3003)	Stores routing information, including operation sequence, work center, run, setup, and machine time.
Work Center Resource Units (F3007)	Contains the available capacity for each work center by day, month, and year.
Work Center Master File (F30006)	Contains detail data about all defined work centers.
Capacity Resource Profile (F3303)	Contains all of the resource profiles that are used in Resource Requirements Planning.
Branch Relationships Master File (F3403)	Contains the supply and demand relationship among the branches.

MPS/MRP/DRP Message File (F3411)	Contains the action messages that are generated by MPS, Material Requirements Planning (MRP), or Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP).
MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements File (F3412)	Contains the source of gross requirements that are posted to items from parent items.
MPS/MRP/DRP Summary File (F3413)	Contains the time series data for forms and reports.
Supplier Schedule Master File (F4321)	<p>Contains most of the data that controls scheduling arrangements with the supplier. This table also contains information required for creating and maintaining the schedule, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ship leadtime • Schedule days • Ship pattern • Shipment quantity • Delivery location <p>The system uses information from the Supplier Schedule Master File table for each line item on a blanket order that you use in the supplier scheduling process.</p>
Supplier Schedule Master File (F43211)	Contains the data that identifies predetermined split percentages between suppliers, by item.

Menu Overview

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software provides access through a menu hierarchy. The hierarchy is organized by system and frequency of use.

Resource & Capacity Planning (G33)

Daily Processing (G3310)

- Daily Resource Requirements Planning (G3311)
- Daily Rough Cut Capacity Planning (G3312)
- Daily Capacity Requirements Planning (G3313)

Periodic Processing (G3320)

- Periodic Resource/Capacity Planning (G3321)
- Periodic Resource/Capacity Planning (G3322)

Resource/Capacity Planning Setup (G3341)

Resource & Capacity Planning (G33)

Daily Processing (G3310)

- Daily Resource Requirements Planning (G3311)
- Daily Rough Cut Capacity Planning (G3312)
- Daily Capacity Requirements Planning (G3313)

Periodic Processing (G3320)

- Periodic Resource/Capacity Planning (G3321)
- Periodic Resource/Capacity Planning (G3322)

Resource/Capacity Planning Setup (G3341)

Requirements Planning Concepts

You must have an understanding of planning concepts before setting up and using the Requirements Planning system. You should also be familiar with how the Requirements Planning system works with other PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems.

Understanding Supply and Demand

To use the Requirements Planning system successfully, you should understand how the Inventory Management, Sales Order Management, Forecast Management, Work Order Management, and Procurement systems affect material and capacity planning.

Inventory Management and Requirements Planning

Inventory Management has the following significant effects on Requirements Planning:

- Stores item information for the manufacturing systems such as order policies, planning fences, and lead times
- Updates the inventory balances in the item ledger with any change in inventory count, lot availability, or lot movement
- Determines the beginning inventory that is available for planning calculations
- Defines the hours per days that are used for capacity calculations.

Lastly, keep in mind that inventory is a source of supply.

Forecast Management and Requirements Planning

Effective management of distribution and manufacturing activities begins with understanding and anticipating the needs of the market. Forecasting is the process of projecting past sales demand into the future. Forecasts are a source of demand for your end items.

Forecasts have the following significant effects on Requirements Planning:

- Forecasts are a source of demand for your end items.
- The Forecast File table (F3460) contains forecast quantities and dates that are used by the planning system.
- Multiple user defined forecast types can be used by the planning system.

The Forecast Management system generates demand projections that you use as input for the EnterpriseOne planning and scheduling systems. The planning and scheduling systems calculate material requirements for all component levels, from raw materials to complex subassemblies.

The Resource Requirements Planning (RRP) system uses forecasts to estimate the time and resources that are needed to make a product.

Sales Order Management and Requirements Planning

Sales orders have the following significant effects on Requirements Planning:

- Sales orders are a source of demand for your end items.
- Pick dates and quantities are used for planning.

Both sales orders and forecasts are used by the planning system as sources of demand. Forecasts are usually based on sales order history records in the Sales Order Management system. Planning fence rules in the Inventory Management system determine which source of demand, forecasts or current sales orders, are used by the Requirements Planning system.

Work Order Management and Requirements Planning

Work orders have the following significant effects on Requirements Planning:

- Planned work orders are an output of the planning generation.
- Work orders are a source of supply for parent items and a source of demand for component items.
- Completion dates, quantities, and data in the parts list are used for planning.

Procurement and Requirements Planning

Purchase orders have the following significant effects on Requirements Planning:

- Purchase orders are the output of the planning generation and a source of supply for your end items.
- Promised delivery dates and quantities are used for planning.

Single-Facility versus Multifacility Planning

Single-facility planning encompasses the generation of a distribution or production plan for one facility. All supply and demand data must be within a single branch plant. If an item is available in other branch plants, it is not considered during single-facility planning.

In contrast, multifacility planning is set up to consider supply and demand for the same item across multiple facilities. The objective of multifacility planning is to coordinate the distribution or production plan of several plants that are part of an integrated company. This type of planning is used to provide a number of business solutions, including:

- Demand consolidation to support centralized procurement for multiple branch plants
- Demand fulfillment from an alternate branch plant to minimize inventory
- Demand integration where one plant produces semi-finished items that are shipped to and assembled into end item products at another plant.

By defining supply and demand relationships between branch plants, the system transfers items among the plants using the Sales Order Management and Procurement systems.

Single-level versus Multilevel Planning

Single-level planning is the balance of supply and demand of an end item at the sales and operations planning level. The planning system does not explode down to the lower level components in the bill of material.

Both manufacturing and distribution companies use single-level planning, depending on their process flows. Single-level planning is performed for Master Production Scheduling (MPS) and Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) to plan end items or families of end items. Single-level planning at the DRP and MPS levels allows flexibility to manage your inventory by specific time buckets, which can be monthly, weekly, or daily.

DRP focuses on processing end items through the planning system. DRP only develops messages for the purchase of end items; no parent/component relationships exist.

For example, a distribution company that sells material building supplies forecasts faucets as a demand, and purchases what is needed to meet the forecast. The company then sells the faucets to home builders.

MPS uses single-level planning to focus on the end item. It is run prior to Material Requirements Planning (MRP) to stabilize and firm up the schedule. Thus, single-level MPS does not explode down to lower level components in the bill of material. MPS can develop both purchase order and work order messages.

For example, a manufacturer of building materials might buy bathtubs and then sell these end items to distributors. The manufacturer uses forecast as demand and purchases bathtubs to meet that demand. They then sell the bathtubs to a distributor. For end items that the manufacturer builds itself, such as faucets, the company would run single-level MPS to produce work order messages for the faucets. By running single-level MPS, the manufacturer has the flexibility to change quantities and dates of the end items before sending the demand to lower level components such as o-rings, washers, handles, and bolts.

Pegging records do not exist at the highest level of the bill of material structure because that is where the demand originates.

Material Requirements Planning (MRP) is multilevel planning. The planning system explodes parent demand from end items down to lower level components in a bill of material. MRP creates messages for both purchased and lower level manufactured work orders.

Pegging can be done to determine the parent source of demand.

Master Production Scheduling and Material Requirements Planning

A Master Production Schedule (MPS) is a statement of what the company expects to produce, based on the tactical plan and budget constraints. A master-scheduled item is critical in its impact on lower-level components or resources, such as skilled labor, key machines, or revenues. Single-level scheduling implies master scheduling at the item level of an end deliverable. Multilevel master schedules explode planned orders down to component items.

The master scheduling process consists of:

- Determining gross demand (forecast, customer orders, and interplant demands)
- Subtracting what you have (inventory, purchase orders, and work orders)
- Calculating net requirements and when you need them

You can generate a master schedule for all items or for a net change generation, which includes only items that have been affected by transactions since the last generation. After you generate the master schedule, you can review and respond to messages.

Material Requirements Planning (MRP) uses information from the bill of material and inventory records to calculate the time-phased net material requirements for every component item and subassembly. MRP suggests a replenishment plan to support the production of the quantities that are specified in the Master Production Schedule (MPS).

A single-facility requirements plan critically affects lower-level components or resources, such as skilled labor or revenues. Single-facility implies MRP at the component level.

The MRP process consists of:

- Determining gross demand (forecast, customer orders, work orders, and interplant demands)
- Subtracting what you have (inventory, purchase orders, and work orders)
- Calculating net requirements and when you need them.

You can process a material requirements plan in one of two ways:

- Freeze the MPS and generate MRP.
- Validate the MPS, and then generate a combination of MPS and MRP.

When you process a material requirements plan, the system summarizes gross material requirements for each assembly, component, and part number for raw material. The requirements plan supports the MPS for each time period in the planning horizon.

You can generate a material requirements plan for all items or for a net change generation, which includes only the items that have changed since the last generation. After you generate MRP output, you can review and respond to messages.

The system uses the following inputs to MRP:

- Demand
 - Forecast
 - Sales Orders

- Planned and firm work orders
- Supply
 - Firm work orders
 - Rate schedules
 - Purchase orders
 - Inventory
 - In-receipt routing
- Product data
 - Item Branch File (F4102)
 - Bill of Material Master File (F3002)

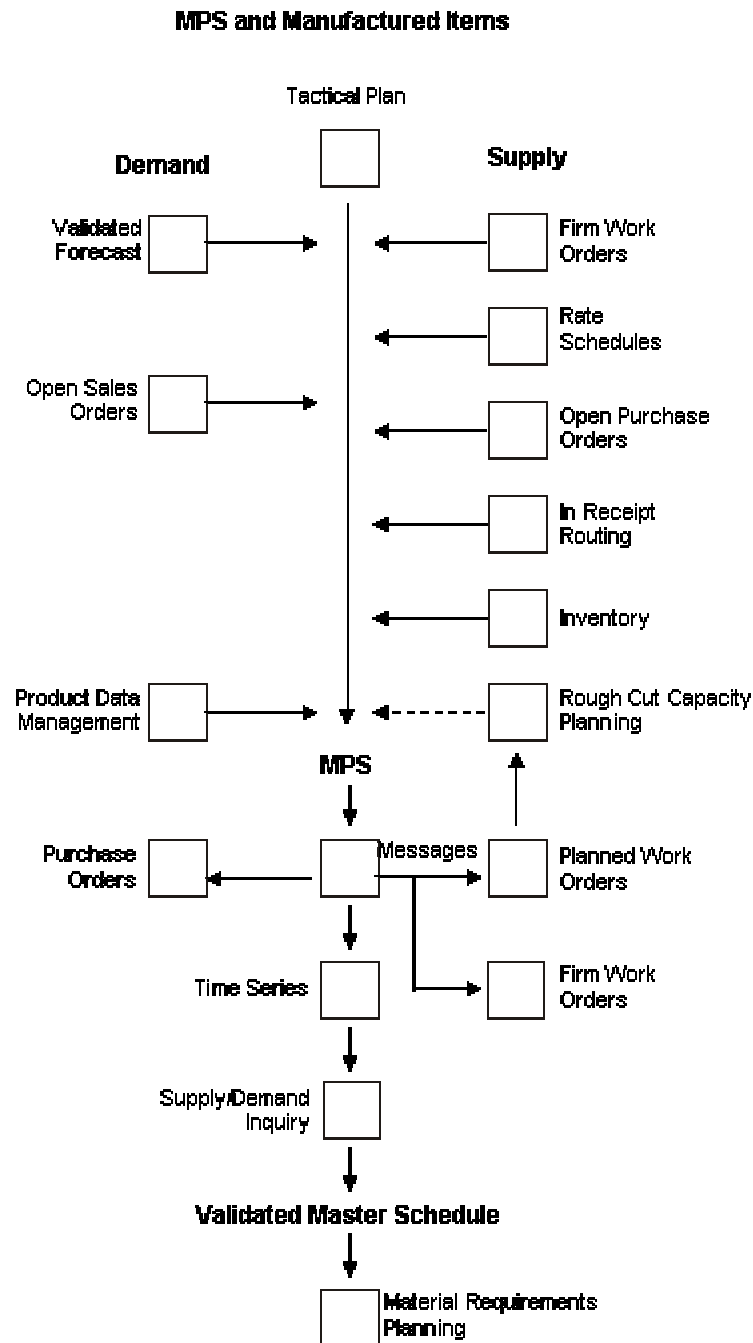
The system generates the following outputs from MRP:

- Action and warning messages
- Time series with calculated quantities for:
 - Ending Available (EA)
 - Available to Promise (ATP)
 - Cumulative Available to Promise (CATP)
 - Planned orders

MPS and Manufactured Items

You use Master Production Scheduling (MPS) to generate the master schedule for manufactured items. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems plan replenishment for both purchased items and manufactured items in the same generation program. Processing options control how the system runs the generation.

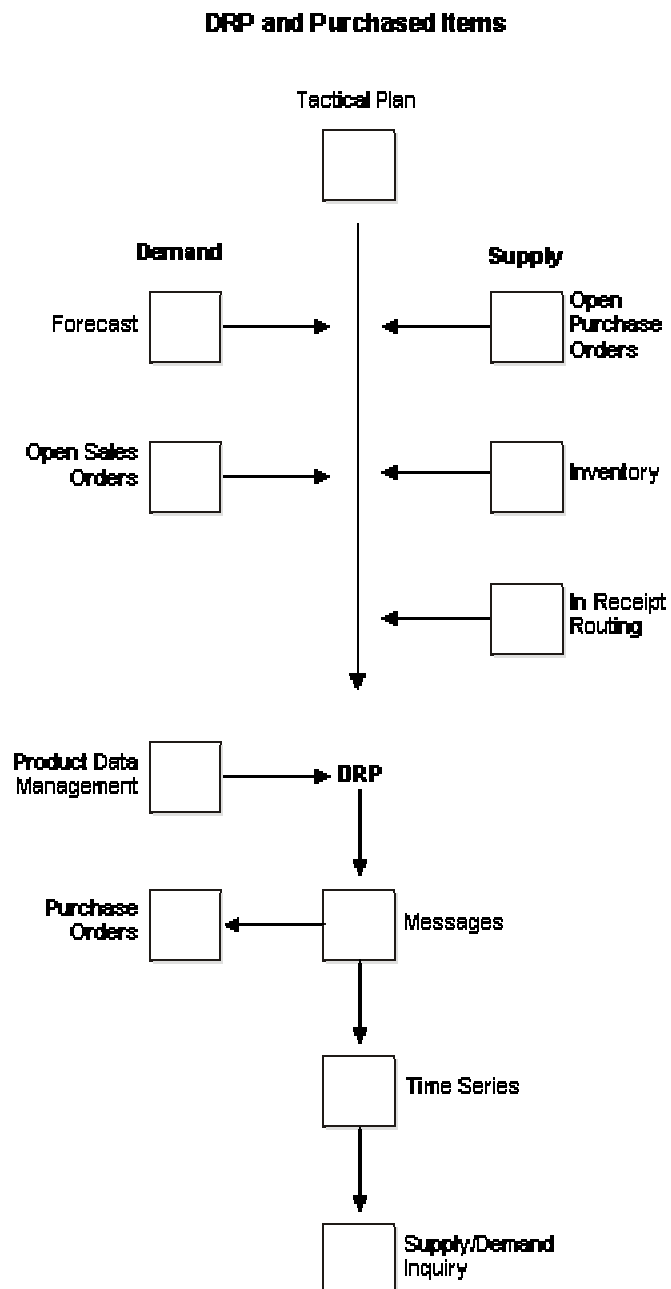
The following graphic illustrates this process:



DRP and Purchased Items

For distribution businesses, Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) provides replenishment plans for items that are purchased and resold in a distribution environment.

The following graphic illustrates this process:



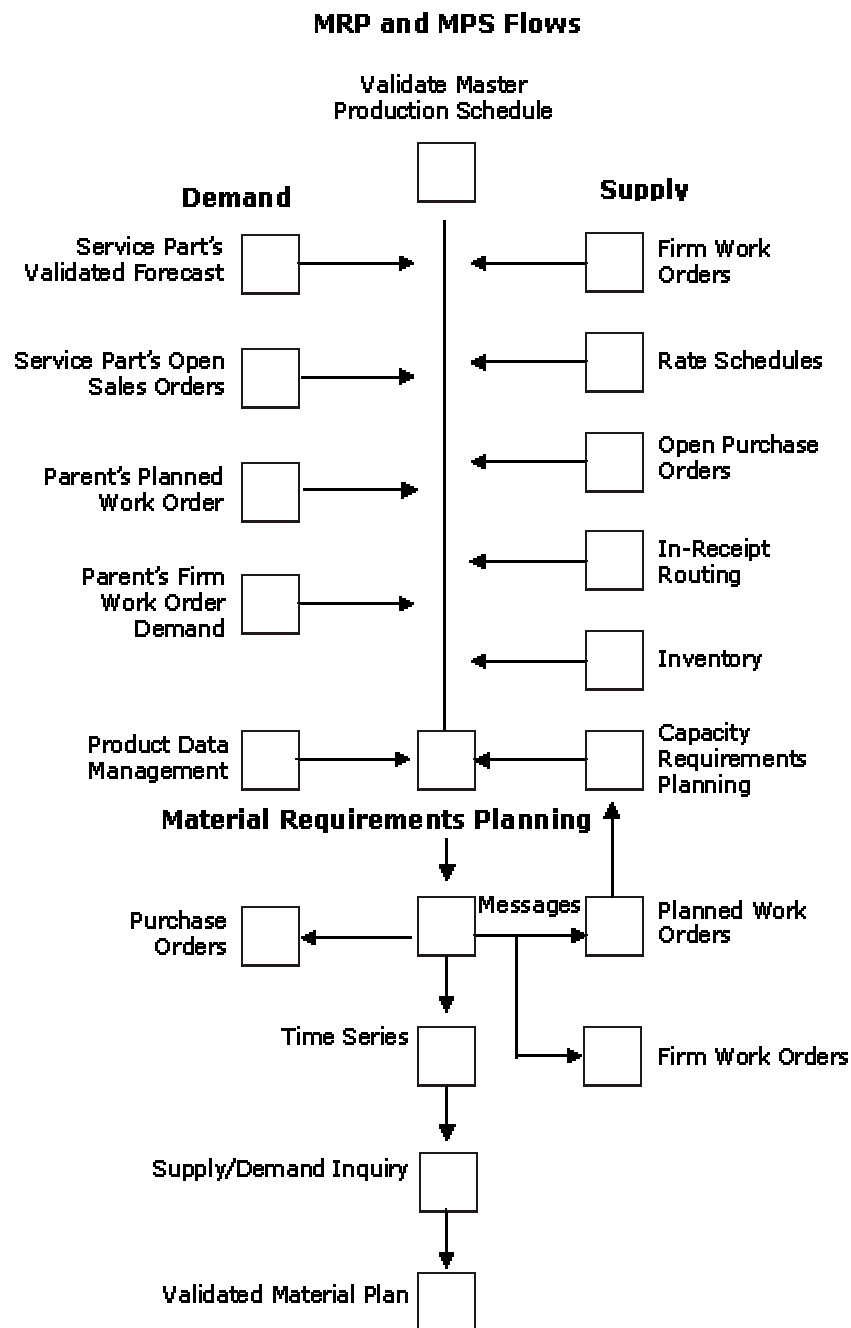
What Are the Differences between MRP and MPS?

Master Production Scheduling (MPS) generally has independent demand, while Material Requirements Planning (MRP) has dependent demand. Independent demand is demand for an item that is unrelated to the demand for other items, such as demand for finished goods. Dependent demand is demand that is directly related to or derived from the bill of material structure for other items or end products. MRP might also include forecast and sales orders if items are sold as service (spare) parts. The majority of demand, however, is demand from parent orders. The demands on MRP include:

- Firm and planned work orders for a parent item
- Sales orders and forecast for a service part
- Interplant demands

You use the Material Requirements Plan (MRP) to generate material plans for lower level components. Processing options control how the system runs the generation.

The following graphic illustrates these differences:



Understanding Requirements Planning Output

The primary outputs of requirements planning include messages, time series, and planned orders. You need to know and understand the elements that affect the process and look for the outputs, including planning horizons, quantity types, time fences, and planning message definitions. These elements are common for all types of requirements planning.

Planning Horizons

APICS, the Educational Society for Resource Management, defines a planning horizon as the amount of time that a plan extends into the future. Planning horizons must be long enough to cover the cumulative leadtime for all low-level components. For higher level planning, the horizon must be long enough to allow increased capacity adjustments, if needed. Changes that extend far into the planning horizon can be managed with little disruption to the planning schedule. Changes closer to the current date or delivery due date might have significant schedule and cost impacts to the existing plan.

Cumulative leadtime should include visibility to all aspects of the plan:

- Engineering/development time
- Purchasing leadtime
- Manufacturing leadtime
- Final assembly leadtime
- Delivery time to customer

Example

The following example illustrates a planning horizon:

- Order raw materials – 20 days
- Produce component items – 20 days
- Subassembly production – 20 days
- Final assembly – 20 days

The planning horizon must be set to include the entire leadtime from raw material through final assembly. Therefore, this planning horizon should be no less than 80 days in length.

Quantity Types (34/QT)

The system uses the Quantity Type user defined code (UDC) 34/QT. Quantity types are predefined codes that define the display data on the time series screens and reports that use the MPS/MRP/DRP Summary File table (F3413). The quantity types are used by the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant program (R3483) to calculate supply and demand.

Quantity types are alpha codes that represent various types of supply or demand on the time series. Any code preceded by a (+) symbol designates supply. Any code preceded by a (-) symbol designates demand or a reduction of supply. Some quantity types are designated as unadjusted. Unadjusted quantity types show the original quantity without planning actions. All other quantity types are displayed as if all planning actions have been processed.

UDC 34/QT codes are hard coded; however, the descriptions explaining the codes are not hard coded. If changes are made to the descriptions, PeopleSoft recommends that these changes be documented by taking the Row menu to Attachments. Creating an attachment to the code with a changed description provides an audit trail on what was changed and why the change was implemented.

Caution

PeopleSoft strongly recommends that you do not change the 34/QT UDC because the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483) programs build calculations for supply and demand based on these quantity types.

Time Fences and the Time Series

Planning horizons are divided into time frames that establish operation policies or guidelines for prioritizing activities

The time fences define how priority decisions will be made with respect to scheduling supply to meet demand. Time fences denote where defined planning rules will be applied in balancing the supply to meet existing demand. Time fences apply to sources of demand that will be used to plan calculations. Time fence rules stipulate how forecast, customer demand, or a mixture of each will be used during the netting calculations when establishing the schedule.

Time fences are points in time when you can make changes to either policy or operating procedures. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software includes three fences:

- Freeze
- Planning
- Message Display

Freeze Fence (F) The number of days from the generation start date within which the system should not create or re-plan order messages. For example, if the generation start date is 01/03/05, and the freeze time fence is 3 days, the planning system does not display messages with dates prior to or equal to 01/06/05.

Imbalances of supply and demand within the freeze fence are planned outside the freeze fence.

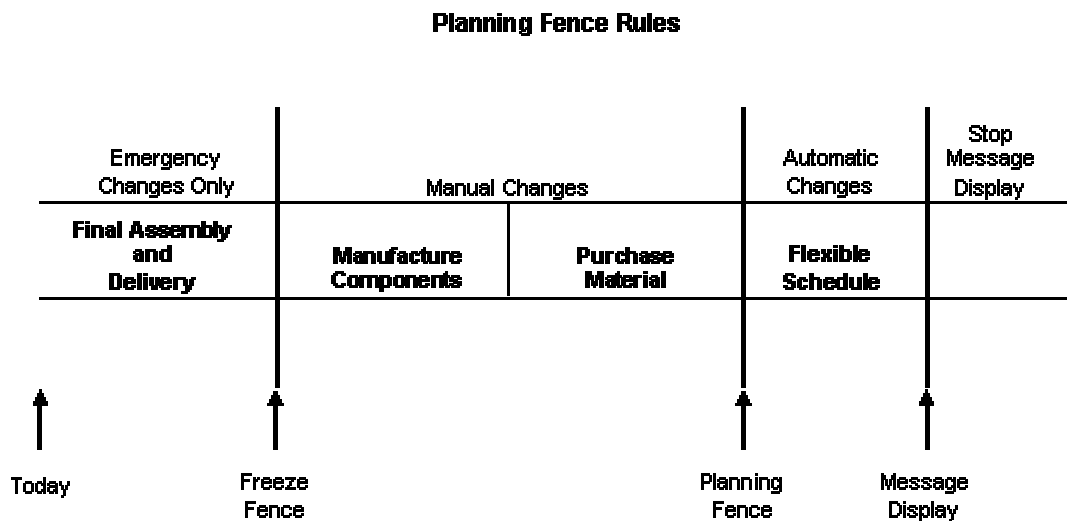
Planning Fence (P) The number of days that the system uses with the time fence rule to determine how demand is used. Enter the number of days after the generation start date when the time fence rule changes from the first rule to the second rule. For example, if the time fence rule is S (customer demand before the time fence, forecast after the time fence), the generation start date is 01/03/05, and the planning time fence is 3 days, then the system plans according to customer demand through 01/06/05. Beginning on 01/07/05, the system plans according to the forecast.

**Message
Display
Fence (D)**

The number of days after the generation start date within which the system should display messages. For example, if the generation start date is 01/01/05, the shop calendar is seven days a week, and the message fence is 30 days, the system displays messages with dates less than or equal to 01/31/05. The system does not display messages with start dates of 02/01/05 or later. However, the planning horizon for orders continues past this date and is reflected in available to promise totals.

Time fences are a critical input to the master schedule. The time series is the primary output of the master schedule.

The following graphic provides an example of a times series:



In the Item Master program (P4101), you specify on the Manufacturing Data tab of the Additional System Information form the number of days after the generation start date to be included in each time fence period. Note the following about time fences:

- The system does not count the generation start date; that is, the day after the generation start date is day 1.
- For manufactured items, the system counts working days as defined in the Shop Floor Calendar.
- For purchased items, the system counts calendar days.

Each of the fences is displayed on the time series in their respective bucket. Along with Freeze Fence (F), Planning Fence (P), Message Display Fence (D), you also see Level Leadtime (L), Manufacturing Leadtime (M), and Cumulative Leadtime (C).

You can also generate a master schedule for items by using forecast consumption planning rule H. Forecast consumption occurs when forecasted demand is reduced by actual sales orders received or shipped, up to the forecasted quantity. By consuming the forecast, you can revise your production schedules to reflect the most up-to-date information.

MRP Period Calculations Using Planning Fence Rules

Material Requirements Planning (MRP) supply and demand netting calculations are generated on a period-by-period basis for each MRP defined time bucket. The requirement generation uses the planning fence rule to determine what sources of demand to consider for a given duration.

The following example is based on a G planning fence rule of 20 days. The *greater than* rule will be applied on a period-by-period basis within the planning fence duration.

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week4	Week 5	Week 6
Forecast	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sales Orders	300					200
PLO	300	100	100	100	100	100

This MRP period-by-period comparison would be more pronounced if the MRP time buckets were in days and the rule duration remained at 20 days.

Note

Planning time fence duration should approximate the replenishment leadtime of the item.

Time Fence Rules for DRP, MRP, and MPS (34/TF)

Time fences are points of time at which you can make changes to either policy or operating procedures. The system uses 34/TF as the user defined code for time fence rules.

For example, you can use a time fence rule for planning that calculates an ending available amount which is based on the greater of forecast or customer demand. For rules C and G, this situation means that the forecast is reduced by the amount of the customer demand on that same time bucket. The system displays all adjusted and unadjusted values. In the following table, this applies to rules C, G, and H.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software uses the following time fence rules for planning:

Rule C

- Description 1
- Customer demand
- Description 2
- Whichever is greater: forecast or customer demand

Rule C is commonly used for make-to-order, assemble-to-order, and engineer-to-order items.

Rule F

- Description 1
- Forecast
- Description 2
- Forecast plus customer demand

Rule F is commonly used for make-to-stock items where forecast in Description 2 is insufficient for total demand or business policy supports building of inventory due to volatile demand.

Rule G
Description 1
Whichever is greater: forecast or customer demand
Description 2
Forecast
Rule G is the default.

Rule G is commonly used for make-to-stock items with accurate forecast. Description 1 in Rule G provides a hedge to prevent lost sales or backorders.

Rule H
Description 1
Whichever is greater: forecast or customer demand
When you use planning fence rule H, PeopleSoft recommends that you set the Planning Fence field on the Manufacturing Data tab on the Additional System Information form in the Item Master program (P4101) to 999.

Rule H is commonly used for make-to-stock items and is used for forecast consumption. Forecast consumption allows you to plan for the entire planning horizon.

Rule S
Description 1
Customer Demand
Description 2
Forecast

Rule S is commonly used for make-to-order, assemble-to-order, and engineer-to-order items. Similar to Rule C, Rule S does not take customer demand into consideration for Description 2.

Rule 1
Description 1
Zero
Description 2
Forecast

Rule 1 is used when you have constraints on your shop floor that dictate your workload. Neither forecast nor customer is considered in Description 1.

Rule 3
Description 1
Zero
Description 2
Forecast plus customer demand

Rule 3 is similar to Rule 1; but Rule 3 is used for schedule constraints, and forecast is typically lower than total demand.

Note

With time fence rules C, G and H, you can use the forecast consumption by customer functionality if you want to calculate net demand for an individual customer.

Time Series Calculations

The time series represents the proposed master schedule. Review the time series to decide whether to accept or override the planning that the system suggests.

The Requirements Planning system provides three different time series calculations:

- Ending available
- Available to promise
- Cumulative available to promise

See Also

- *Forecast Consumption Calculation in the Requirements Planning Guide*

Example: Ending Available Calculation

Ending Available (EA) is the amount of product that is available at the end of a time bucket after the system calculates the effect of all supplies and all demands for the time bucket. The system uses the planning time fence rule and the following calculation to calculate the ending available amount:

- Add within the time bucket:
 - Beginning Available (+BA)
For the first time period, +BA = quantity on hand - safety stock

For remaining time periods, +BA = ending available from the previous time period (=EA)
- Subtract according to the planning time fence rule:
 - Forecast (-FCST)
 - Customer demand (sales orders and interplant demand)
- The remainder is the ending available (EA).

The following table shows how the system calculates the amount of product that is available at the end of a time period. Assume that the order policy code = lot for lot, safety stock = 20, time fence rule for planning = C, and leadtime = 1. The planning fence is between periods four and five.

For example:

On hand (80) – safety (20) = Period 1 + BA (60)

Period 1 + BA (60) – 50(20) = EA (40)

	Period							
On Hand = 80	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
+BA	60	40	25	25	0	0	0	0
-FCST	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
-SO	20	15		40			45	
=EA	40	25	25	0	0	0	0	0
+DRP				15	20	20	45	20
(order start)			15	20	20	45	20	

Example: Available to Promise Calculation

Available to promise (ATP) is the uncommitted portion of a company's inventory or planned acquisitions. You use this amount to accurately promise customer orders. As long as manufacturing produces according to the MPS and sales makes commitments according to the ATP information, this method increases customer service and reduces inventory carrying cost.

Available to promise uses actual customer orders to identify inventory that can be promised to a customer. The time fence rule for planning has no effect on ATP. Forecast is never included in ATP calculations.

The system calculates the ATP quantity as follows:

- First period ATP = on-hand balance - safety stock + work orders + purchase orders + planned orders - sales orders - work order parts list demand - interplant demand - unconsumed lot quantities that are expired
- After the first period, ATP = work orders + purchase orders + planned orders - sales orders - work order parts list demand - interplant demand - unconsumed lot quantities that are expired

The system does not display negative ATP for following periods. However, the system reduces the cumulative available to promise (CATP) by the negative amount.

Example: Cumulative Available to Promise Calculation

Cumulative available to promise (CATP) is a running total of the ATP.

For new products or seasonal products, building inventory might be part of the management strategy. In these cases, sales and marketing might not be expected to sell within the replenishment buckets. The bulk of sales might not be in the near future.

The system calculates CATP as follows:

- First period CATP = beginning available + replenishment - sum of customer orders and parent demand before the next replenishment
- After the first period, CATP = CATP from last period + replenishment - sum of customer orders and parent demand before the next replenishment

CATP does not assume complete depletion. Rather, the system continues to add inventory.

The following table shows how the system calculates CATP. Assume that the order policy code = fixed 60, safety stock = 0, time fence rule for planning = C, and leadtime = 1. The planning fence is between periods four and five.

	Period							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
+BA	80	50	25	55	45	25	50	30
-FCST	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
-SO	30	25	30	10		35		
=EA	50	25	55	45	25	50	30	10
+DRP			60			60		
ATP	25		20			25		
CATP	25	25	45	45	45	70	70	70

Planning Messages

During planning, the system generates recommendations for the user called Action Messages.

The action messages for Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), Master Production Scheduling (MPS), and Material Requirements Planning (MRP) are defined in user defined code (UDC) table Message Type 34/MT. The character codes are hard-coded. Do not change the character codes in this UDC table.

When you process action messages, the system is programmed to complete specific events.

After you generate planning schedule output, the system creates action messages that:

- Alert the planner of possible adverse conditions.
- Display action recommendations that the planner can process.

Message Types for DRP, MPS, MRP, and RCCP (34/MT)

The system uses 34/MT as the user defined code for message types. All the messages are predefined for these message types, which the system displays when you generate Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), Master Production Scheduling (MPS), and so on. Because the character code is hard coded, you can change the description, but not the function, of the message type.

The system displays messages by type. You can identify which items require attention, based on the following message types:

Action Messages in DRP/MPS/MRP				
Type	Description	Planner Remarks	Action that the System Takes When Message is Processed	
			Work Orders	Purchase Orders
A	Warning message.	WO missing part list.	Displays work order. You can copy the bill of material to create a parts list.	N/A

Action Messages in DRP/MPS/MRP				
Type	Description	Planner Remarks	Action that the System Takes When Message is Processed	
			Work Orders	Purchase Orders
A	Warning message.	BOM does not exist for item.	Error message; record invalid.	N/A
A	Warning message.	Cancel parts list.	Error message; record invalid. You must clear or delete the message.	N/A
A	Warning message.	Defer parts list.	Error message; record invalid. You must clear or delete the message.	N/A
A	Warning message.	Leadtime is zero.	Clears message. Displays work order.	N/A
B	Order & Expedite.	Blank.	Clears message and creates a firm order message. Creates a work order.	Clears message and creates a firm order message. Creates purchase order.
C	Cancel.	Blank.	Clears message. The system deletes the work order parts list if no outstanding issues exist. Changes status to 99.	Clears closed message on purchase order line item. Changes status to 999.
D	Defer.	Blank.	Clears message and changes work order item required date.	Clears message and changes purchase order line item required date.
E	Expedite.	Blank.	Clears message and changes work order start date.	Clears message and changes purchase order line item start date.
F	Frozen order.	Frozen order.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared.
G	Increase order quantity.	Blank.	Displays work order with updated quantity. Click OK to accept the change. The system recalculates and changes the number of required components.	Displays purchase order with updated quantity. Click OK to accept the change.
H	Decrease rate quantity.	Blank.	Displays the rate schedule. You must manually change the rate quantity for the suggested date.	N/A
I	Increase rate quantity.	Blank.	Displays the rate schedule. You must manually change the rate quantity for the suggested date.	N/A
L	Decrease order quantity.	Blank.	Displays work order with updated quantity. Click OK to accept the	Displays purchase order with updated quantity. Click OK to

Action Messages in DRP/MPS/MRP				
Type	Description	Planner Remarks	Action that the System Takes When Message is Processed	
			Work Orders	Purchase Orders
			change. The system recalculates and changes the number of required components.	accept the change.
M	Manual reminder.	User entered text.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared.
N	Create rate.	Blank.	Clears message and creates the rate schedule. Displays rate schedule revisions.	N/A
O	Order.	Blank.	Clears message and creates a firm order message. Creates work order.	Clears message and creates a firm order message. Creates purchase order.
P	Firm order.	Firm order.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared.
S	FPO adjustment suggestion.	Increase Parts List. Decrease Parts List. Expedite Parts List. Defer Part List.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared. Action is taken on the parent item's message.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared. Action is taken on the parent item's message.
T	Past due order.	Blank.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared.	No action required. The message remains until deleted or cleared.

Understanding Parallel Processing

Parallel processing is a technique that distributes work that an application performs across multiple processors within a CPU. The parallel processing method achieves significant performance gains that are limited only by the number of processors that are available on your server. Thus, parallel processing reduces the time that a system requires to complete the work. For example, if you have excessive data volume, such as large bills of material, parallel processing can reduce processing time. The following instances determine if your system would benefit from parallel processing:

- Server with multiple processors
- Large volume of data at any level of Material Requirements Planning (MRP)

A method of parallel processing is to create an application that divides data into separate, independent paths. The paths process data simultaneously on multiple processors. The benefit of this method is that the application automatically divides data among processors and also eliminates data administration. The MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and the Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483) use this method of parallel processing.

When you run the parallel processing versions of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning and Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant programs, you plan items concurrently within the same low-level code, since the items do not depend on each other. The system processes items with a low-level code that equals 1. The system processes all of the items at the current level before it can process any items at the next level: current level + 1. The system repeats this process until it has processed all of the items. Also, if a server has multiple processors, you can plan multiple items concurrently with the same low-level codes.

Parallel processing uses the software's subsystem capabilities to run multiple copies of a batch program. The system provides a unique subsystem version of a Universal Batch Engine (UBE) that permits you to specify the number of available processors on your server. When the system runs the batch program, preprocessing fills the subsystem table and begins the subsystem jobs. The jobs run the same version of the application and access the same processing option values. Each record in the subsystem table contains data that the system passes to a report. Each subsystem job processes records from the same table, one at a time. After the system processes all of the records, the system terminates the subsystem jobs.

The system has several applications that parallel processing supports. To use the parallel processing versions, you must perform the following tasks:

- Indicate the maximum number of the same subsystem jobs that the system can process at the same time. Add or modify the value, `UBESubsystemLimit=N`, in the UBE section of the `jde.ini` file. N represents the maximum number of similar subsystem jobs.
- Set up multithreaded job queues.

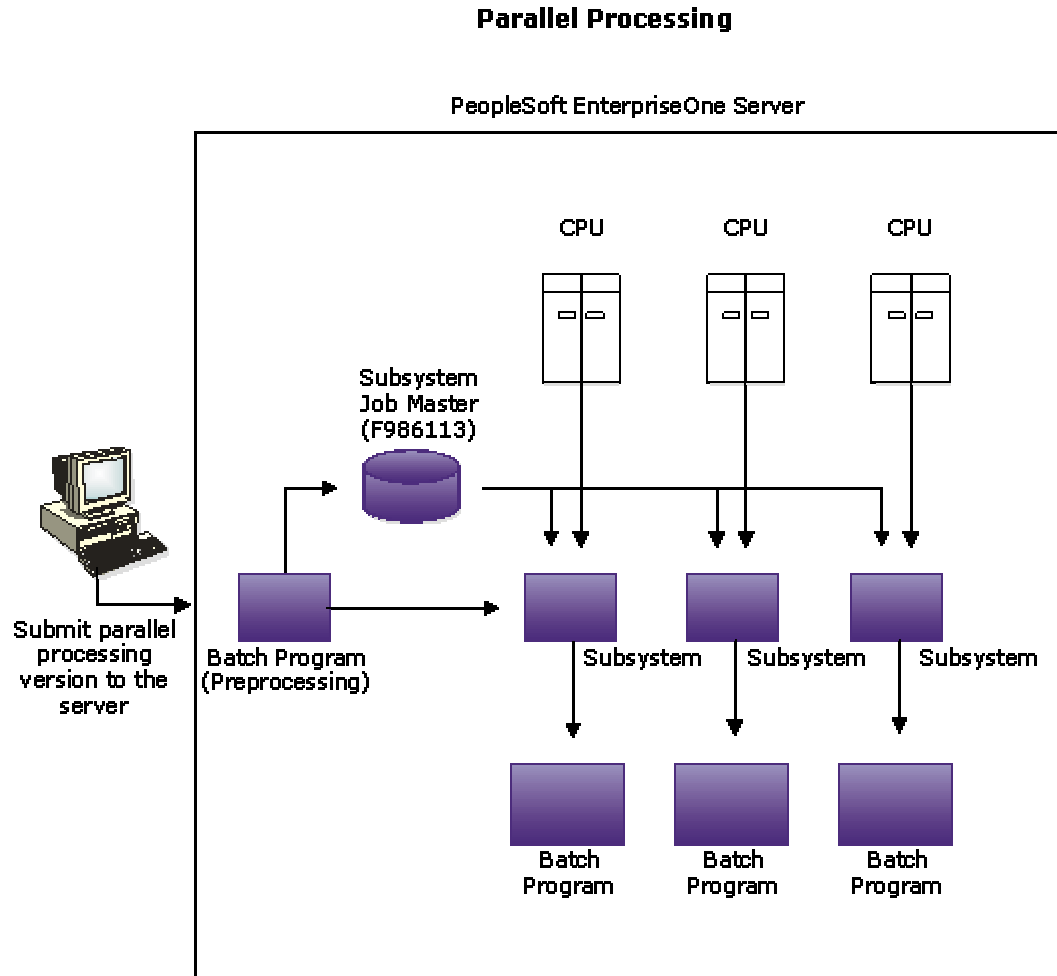
Note

Technical Support must complete standard tasks in system setup before you can execute the parallel processing method.

The MRP/MPS Requirements Planning and Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant programs have a processing option, Number of Subsystem Jobs, on the Parallel tab that indicates how many

concurrent jobs can process the MRP data. You must use subsystem parallel versions that are specifically designed for parallel processing.

The following graphic illustrates parallel processing:



Caution

PeopleSoft recommends that you do not run more than one version of MRP at a time.

See Also

- ❑ *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Subsystems* in the *System Administration Guide* for more information about parallel processing

Requirements Planning Foundation Setup

You must complete setup tasks to define the information that the system uses prior to using the material and capacity planning systems. You set up information in the Inventory Management, Product Data Management, Shop Floor Management, Sales Order Management, and Requirements Planning systems.

Setup includes such tasks as defining user defined codes, order policy rules, and supply and demand inclusion rules. The Requirements Planning system uses setup information to determine how to select and display data.

Setup Considerations for Single-Level Planning

To successfully create a single-level plan for Master Production Scheduling (MPS) or Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) you must verify certain system setups.

You must verify that the Planning Code field in the Item Branch program (P41026) on the Additional System Info form is set to a value of 1. This setting indicates that the item is planned by MPS and DRP.

Verify that the Generation Type field on the Parameters tab in the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) is set to a value of 1. The generation types enable you to develop a strategy for the different planning levels for your items. A setting of 1 indicates that the system generates a single-level MPS or DRP plan.

For a single-level DRP run, you must set the Purchase Orders field on the Document Types tab in the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) with the appropriate document type. This type is generally OP.

For a single-level MPS run, you must set both the Purchase Orders and the Work Orders fields on the Document Types tab in the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) with the appropriate document type. These fields are generally set to OP and WO, respectively.

You must also set up the supply and demand inclusion rules via the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004). The system processes the supply and demand to include document types, line types, and status codes per user setup. DRP creates only purchase order messages while MPS creates both purchase order and work order messages.

Once the supply and demand inclusion rules are set up, you must input the rule version in the Version of Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules field on the Parameters tab in the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482).

You can set up quantity types that are specific to DRP and MPS. Quantity types are predefined codes that define the display of data on the time series in time-phased buckets. You might want to set up your own quantity types since DRP does not need to see codes for work orders while MPS includes codes for work orders. The DRP quantity types are defined in user defined code (UDC) table 34/DR, and the MPS quantity types are defined in UDC table 34/MS.

Setting Up Supply and Demand Inclusion Rules

You set up supply and demand inclusion rules to define what Order Type, Line Type, and Line Status combinations should be considered as supply or demand for various planning calculations.

For example, a purchase order for a stock item that has already been received, (Order Type = OP, Line Type = S, Line Status = 999) should not be included as supply because the quantity on the purchase order is already in inventory.

A sales order for a stock item that is waiting for a pick slip to be printed (Order Type = SO, Line Type = S, Line Status = 540) should be included as demand because the items have not been picked from inventory yet.

► To set up supply and demand inclusion rules

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Material Planning Setup menu (G3442), choose Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules.

From the Planning Setup menu (G1346), choose Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules.

1. On Work With Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the status values for your inclusion code:
 - Rule Version
 - Skip to Order Type
2. Choose each record that includes the order type and line status for which you want the inclusion rules to apply and click Select.

When you apply inclusion rules to work order documents, line types do not appear. Line types are not applicable to the Work Order system.

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Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules - Work With Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

Select Find Delete Close Tools

Rule Version MPS Resource Rules ☐ Selected

Skip to Order Type

Records 1 - 116 Customize Grid

	Included	Order Type	Line Type	Line Status	Status Description	Rule Version
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO			.	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		00	PRP Order, Pre-Quote Accept	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		05	Order Created	MPS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	WO		10	Order Reviewed	MPS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	WO		15	Sales Order WO Not Processed	MPS
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	WO		20	Parts List Attached	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		25	PL and Rtg Reviewed	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	WO		30	Paperwork Printed	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	WO		40	Started Labor or Material	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	WO		41	Firm Planned Order (FPO)	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	WO		45	Material Issued	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		80	Completion Reported	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		81	CRP Display Orders	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		82	5 Days from Final Acctg	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		83	Mfg. Acctg Example	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		84	4 Days from Final Acctg	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		86	3 Days from Final Acctg	MPS
<input type="checkbox"/>	0	WO		88	2 Days from Final Acctg	MPS

Processing Options for Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules (P34004)

WO Types

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

Work Order Document Types

Setting Up Inventory Management for Requirements Planning

When you set up your item master and branch/plant information, you provide the Requirements Planning system with the information that it needs to create accurate master schedules, material requirements plans, and distribution requirements plans.

Once your items are defined in the Item Master program (P4101), you can further define your items at the branch/plant level using the Item Branch program (P41026).

Use the Item Branch program to specify the following information for each item. This information is critical to the Requirements Planning system:

- Stocking Type
- Planner
- Buyer
- Supplier
- Lot processing information
- Planning family
- Category codes
- Units of measure
- Order policy codes
- Order policy values
- Planning code
- Planning fence rule
- Planning fence
- Freeze fence
- Message display fence
- Time Basis
- Shrink Factor
- Leadtimes
- Reorder quantities

What You Should Know About Item Setup

Stocking Types

In the distribution systems, the stocking type for each item typically identifies how you stock the item. However, the planning system uses the second description and the special handling code in the stocking type user defined table definition (41/I) to determine if the item is a manufactured, purchased, processed or project specific item.

Order Policy Rules

You must set up order policy rules to control how the planning system calculates dates and quantities. The order policy rules that you set up are:

Planning code	The system uses planning codes to process the item when running the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483) programs. Use planning codes 1, 2, or 3 for single level or multilevel master scheduling. Use planning codes 4 and 5 for forecasting with a planning bill.
Order policy code	Designate several different rules for reordering inventories, including fixed order quantity, lot for lot, or number of days supplied
Order policy value	The system uses this value with order policy codes 1, 2, 4 and 5. For example, purchasing a 90-day supply of V-8 engines requires that the order policy code is set to 4 and the order value policy value = 90.

Leadtimes

You must set up leadtimes for items.

Leadtime level for phantom items	You must set the leadtime of the phantom item to zero so that the parent planned orders are recorded directly to the options as a gross requirement without being offset by the leadtime. The system multiplies the planned orders by the feature planning percentage before placing the planned orders as component gross requirements.
---	--

See Also

See the following topics in the *Inventory Management Guide* for more information on setting up your item master and branch/plant information:

- ❑ *Entering Item Master Information*
- ❑ *Entering Basic Item Information*
- ❑ *Assigning Item Responsibility*
- ❑ *Entering Item Classification Codes*
- ❑ *Entering Item Units of Measure Information*
- ❑ *Entering Item Manufacturing Information*
- ❑ *Entering Item Grade and Potency Information*
- ❑ *Entering Branch/Plant Information*
- ❑ *Assigning an Item to a Branch/Plant*
- ❑ *Working with Item Locations*
- ❑ *Entering Item Branch Classification Codes*
- ❑ *Entering Item Reorder Quantities*
- ❑ *Entering Item Branch/Plant Manufacturing Information*
- ❑ *Duplicating Item Information for Multiple Branch/Plants*

Setting Up Quantity Type Subsets

PeopleSoft recommends that you do not change the 34/QT UDC table; however, you can create a subset or a custom quantity type user defined code table. Since companies like to make decisions on what quantity types appear on the time series, creating a custom quantity type UDC table gives them flexibility. For example, a distribution warehouse does not want to see the quantity types for work orders.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software provides multiple subsets of the 34/QT—for example, the 34/DR for Distribution Requirement Plan and 34/MS for Master Production Schedule.

For the system to access the 34/QT during Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), Master Production Scheduling (MPS), or Material Requirements Planning (MRP) generation, you must set the UDC Type field on the Parameters tab in the processing options for the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483) programs. Setting this processing option with a value of QT allows the planning system to use all of the available data and create a time series for every transaction that it is capable of making.

You can use your custom UDC, 34/DR, or 34/MS quantity types by setting the Alternate UDC Type (Optional) field on the Defaults tab in the processing options for the MPS Time Series program (P3413). You can then use the Alternate Quantity Type option on the Work With Time Series form to determine which UDC quantity types that you view in the time series.

Distribution Requirement Plan Quantity Type (34/DR)

The system uses 34/DR as the user defined code for distribution requirement plan quantity types. Quantity types are predefined codes that define the display data on the time series screens and reports that use the MPS/MRP/DRP Summary File table (F3413).

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides the 34/DR UDC table as a subset of 34/QT. Upon review of 34/DR, notice that the quantity types have been reduced from the original quantity types in the 34/QT UDC table. Unadjusted quantity types have been removed and +DRP reflects planned replenish order quantities.

DRP Quantity Types

The following table lists the valid quantity types and descriptions for Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) in user defined code table 34/DR:

+BA	+ Beginning Available
+IR	+ In Receipt Routing
+PO	+ Purchase Orders
-LEXP	- Lot Expired
-FCST	- MPS/Forecast
-SHIP	- Shipped Quantity

-SO	- Sales Order
-ID	-Interplant Demand
=EA	=Ending Available
+DRP	+Distribution Requirements Plan
ATP	Available to Promise
CATP	Cumulative Available to Promise

Master Production Schedule Quantity Type (34/MS)

The system uses 34/MS as the user defined code for master production schedule quantity types. Quantity types are predefined codes that define the display data on the time series screens and reports that use the MPS/MRP/DRP Summary File table (F3413).

The UDC table 34/MS was developed as a subset of 34/QT. Upon review of 34/MS, notice that the quantity types have been reduced from the original quantity types in the 34/QT UDC table.

MPS Quantity Types

The following table lists the valid quantity types and descriptions that are defined for MPS in user defined code table 34/MS:

+BAU	+Beginning Available (Unadjusted)
+BA	+Beginning Available
+IR	In Receipt Routing
+POU	+Purchase Orders (Unadjusted)
+PO	+Purchase Orders (Unadjusted)
+WOU	+Work Orders
+WO	+Work Orders
+RSU	+Rate Schedule (Unadjusted)
+RS	+Rate Schedule
-LEXP	-Lot Expired
-FCSI	-MPS/Forecast (Unadjusted)
-FCST	-MPS Forecast
-SHIP	-Shipped Quantity
-SOU	-Sales Orders (Unadjusted)

When you set up the time series inquiry, you can create a new user defined code table for the quantity types and change the appropriate processing option to display this new table. You can also use processing options to display two different tables, such as adjusted and unadjusted quantities.

Each table displays only items that are pertinent to its application. For example, user defined code table 34/DR displays only data items that apply to Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) items. If the code is not defined in user defined code table 34/DR, it does not appear on the Work with Time Series form or report. DRP and Master Production Scheduling (MPS) calculations are not affected by the appearance of this code.

If you do not specify a particular user defined code list, all quantity types appear. However, the time series calculation is not affected by the quantity types that are not pertinent to the application.

Adjusted Values Only (MPS) (34/AS)

The system uses 34/AS as the user defined code for adjusted values only (MPS) quantity types. Quantity types are predefined codes that define the display data on the time series screens and reports that use the MPS/MRP/DRP Summary File table (F3413).

The 34/AS UDC table was developed as a subset of 34/QT. Upon review of 34/AS, notice that the quantity types have been reduced from the original quantity types in 34/QT. The 34/AS UDC table provides an adjusted view of the time series. This adjusted view shows a planner what the plan will be if all the planning recommendations are acted on.

Unadjusted Values Only (MPS) (34/US)

The system uses 34/US as the user defined code for unadjusted values only (MPS) quantity types. Quantity types are predefined codes that define the display data on the time series screens and reports that use the MPS/MRP/DRP Summary File table (F3413).

The 34/US UDC table was developed as a subset of 34/QT. Upon review of 34/US, notice that the quantity types have been reduced from the original quantity types in 34/QT. The 34/US UDC table provides an unadjusted view of the time series. This unadjusted view shows what the plan would look like if the planner does not act on the messages.

Setting Up Capacity Planning

Capacity planning is the process of validating if you have sufficient resources to complete your requirements plan. Setting up capacity planning is the process of defining your available capacity and critical areas where capacity constraints exist.

Capacity Requirements Planning Display (33/CR)

The system uses 33/CR as the user defined code for the capacity requirements planning display. Use the capacity requirements planning display to specify row descriptions for all Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) forms and reports.

Rough Cut Capacity Planning Display (33/RC)

The system uses 33/RC as the user defined code for the rough cut capacity planning display. Use the rough cut capacity planning display to specify row descriptions for all Rough Cut Capacity Requirements (RCCP) forms and reports.

Resource Requirements Planning (33/RR)

The system uses 33/RR as the user defined code for resource requirements planning. The resource requirements planning display identifies the types of loads on a work center. You can review these types of loads on the Review Work Center Load form in the Capacity Load program (P3313).

Unit Types (33/UT)

The system uses 33/UT as the user defined code for unit types. You need to identify all of the different types of resource units that can be associated with any work center.

Reviewing Work Centers

Review the work center information that corresponds to the facilities on your shop floor. Specify whether the work center is machine- or labor-paced, and whether it is a critical work center. You also specify other values, such as the percent efficiency, and utilization of the work center and the crew.

You can also maintain general information about a work center, including:

- Pay points
- Prime load codes
- Number of machines and workers
- Crew size
- Backflush locations
- Rates

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up your stock and nonstock items. See *Entering Item Master Information* in the *Inventory Management Guide*.
- ❑ Set up your work centers and dispatch groups as business units. See *Setting Up Business Units* in the *General Accounting Guide*.

► To review work centers

From the Periodic Resource/Capacity Planning menu (G3321), choose Enter/Change Work Centers.

1. On Work With Work Centers, locate the work center.
2. Choose Work Center and click Select.

3. On Work Center Master Revisions, review the following fields:

- Work Center
- Dispatch Group
- Location Branch
- Work Center Type
- Prime Load
- Critical W/C
- Resource Offset

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Enter/Change Work Centers - Work Center Master Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Work Center: R-A1 Branch/Plant: M30

Work Center Master Capacity & Shifts Hours & Efficiency

Capacity		Shifts		
		Hours	Shift	Description
Standard Capacity	18	8.00	1	
Capacity UOM	WU	0.00	2	
Minimum Capacity	9	0.00		
Maximum Capacity	22	0.00		
		0.00		
		0.00		

4. Click the Capacity & Shifts tab and review the following fields:

- Standard Capacity
- Capacity UOM

This is the default unit of measure on Review Work Center Load.

- Minimum Capacity
- Maximum Capacity

5. Click the Hours & Efficiency tab and review the following fields:

- Queue Hours
- Move Hours

- Replen. Hrs.
- Efficiency
- Utilization

Determining Available Capacity

You must determine how much production capacity your work centers have. You determine a work center's available capacity on a given day by entering resource units.

You can have the system generate resource units, or you can enter them manually. Use the Work Center Resource Units Generation program (R3007G) to automatically recalculate the work center hours. The system generates resource units, based on an hours (HR) unit of measure. Revise units manually if you need to make adjustments.

You can assign resource units for different units of measure in different work centers. For example, you might want to estimate the square footage that you need to store items as well as the hours which are needed to produce an item.

Prerequisites

- ☐ Verify that work centers exist for all of the resource units that you enter.
- ☐ Set a default unit of measure in the processing options.

Generating Resource Units Automatically

Run the Work Center Resource Units Generation program (R3007G) to automatically recalculate the work center hours. You can view the results in the Work Center Resource Units program (P3007) or on the Work Center Resource Unit Revision form (W3007B). You can also change values on the Work Center Resource Unit Revision form.

You should run this program whenever you revise the hours per day on the Manufacturing Constants Revision form (W3009B), the number of machines in a work center, or the number of employees who are assigned to a work center. You can also run the program to define resource units for specific time periods.

The system recalculates the resource units for a work center based on the following information:

- Hours per day in the Work Center Master File table (F30006)
- Shop floor calendar
- Job Shop Manufacturing Constants table (F3009)

Caution

Any manual changes that you make to the units on Work Center Resource Units is overwritten when you run Work Center Resource Units Generation, based on effectivity dates.

Resource Unit Calculations

The program uses the following resource unit calculations:

Machine-related hours

Number of machines * work hours per day

(prime load code = C or M)

Labor-related hours

Number of employees * work hours per day

(prime load code = L or B)

Prerequisites

- ☐ Set up manufacturing constants.
- ☐ Determine the branch/plants for which you want to generate resource units.
- ☐ Verify that a current shop calendar for the time period that you specify is set up.

Processing Options for Work Center Resource Units Generation (R3007G)

Defaults Tab

These processing options define default values.

1. From Date

Use this processing option to specify the beginning date that the system uses to generate resource units. Enter the beginning date or select a date from the calendar. The system generates resource units and refreshes them for the month in which the From date falls. For example, if the From Date is 01/10/05 and the Thru Date is 01/15/05, the system generates resource units for January, 2005. The system requires that you enter values for this processing option before you can run the generation.

2. Thru Date

Use this processing option to specify the ending date that the system uses to generate resource units. Enter the ending date or select a date from the calendar. Resource units are generated, refreshed, or both, for the entire month. For example, if the From Date is 01/10/05 and the Thru Date is 01/15/05, the system generates resource units for January, 2005. The system requires that you to enter values for this processing option before you can run the generation.

3. Branch/Plant

Use this processing option to specify the branch/plant updated by the system in the Work Center Resource Units table when you generate resource units.

Enter the branch/plant or select a branch/plant from the Business Unit Master Search form. This processing option is required before you can run the generation.

Process Tab

These processing options define processing criteria.

1. Shift Code

Blank = All Shifts

A user defined code (06/SH) that identifies the type of shift. For example, day, night, or graveyard.

These processing options specify the shift codes to be included in the resource unit generation. You can enter up to six different shift codes. Enter the code or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave all shift codes blank, the system processes all valid shifts for the requested branch/plant.

2. Shift 2 Code

A user defined code (06/SH) that identifies the type of shift. For example, day, night, or graveyard.

These processing options specify the shift codes to be included in the resource unit generation. You can enter up to six different shift codes. Enter the code or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave all shift codes blank, the system processes all valid shifts for the requested branch/plant.

3. Shift 3 Code

A user defined code (06/SH) that identifies the type of shift. For example, day, night, or graveyard.

These processing options specify the shift codes to be included in the resource unit generation. You can enter up to six different shift codes. Enter the code or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave all shift codes blank, the system processes all valid shifts for the requested branch/plant.

4. Shift 4 Code

A user defined code (06/SH) that identifies the type of shift. For example, day, night, or graveyard.

These processing options specify the shift codes to be included in the resource unit generation. You can enter up to six different shift codes. Enter the code or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave all shift codes blank, the system processes all valid shifts for the requested branch/plant.

5. Shift 5 Code

A user defined code (06/SH) that identifies the type of shift. For example, day, night, or graveyard.

These processing options specify the shift codes to be included in the resource unit generation. You can enter up to six different shift codes. Enter the code or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave all shift codes blank, the system processes all valid shifts for the requested branch/plant.

6. Shift 6 Code

A user defined code (06/SH) that identifies the type of shift. For example, day, night, or graveyard.

These processing options specify the shift codes to be included in the resource unit generation. You can enter up to six different shift codes. Enter the code or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave all shift codes blank, the system processes all valid shifts for the requested branch/plant.

Revising Resource Units Manually

You can revise resource units manually if you need to make adjustments to them. For example, you might need to make adjustments to account for machine downtime or employee vacations. You can change the values on the Enter/Change Resource Units form to account for scheduled or unscheduled downtime, additional shifts, or vacation time.

Caution

Each time that you run Work Center Resource Units Generation (R3007G), based on effectivity dates, the program recalculates the form values and overwrites your manual changes, based on information in the Work Center Master File table (F30006), the Workday Calendar program (P00071) (shop floor calendar), and the Job Shop Manufacturing Constants table (F3009).

► To revise resource units manually

From the Periodic Resource/Capacity Planning menu (G3321), choose Enter/Change Resource Units.

1. On Work with Resource Units, complete the following fields:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Work Center
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
 - Month
 - Year

3. Review the following fields:

- UM
- Work Center Efficiency
- Work Center Utilization

4. Choose the record for which you want to revise resource units and click Select.

5. On Work Center Resource Unit Revision, complete the following field for each day in the shop floor calendar and click OK:

- Total Resource Units

Enter the number of units that are available in that work center that day, based on the unit of measure. For example, if the unit of measure is hour (HR), enter the number of hours that are available in that work center that day.

PeopleSoft®

Enter/Change Resource Units - Work Center Resource Unit Revision

Cancel Form Tools

Work Center 200-101 Weld Branch/Plant M30

Month/Year 1 5 Century 20 Unit of Measure HR Shift

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Efficiency
						1	100.00
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Utilization
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	100.00
30	31						

						0	
0	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	0	
0	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	0	
0	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	0	
0	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	0	Total Resource Units
0	24.00						504.00

Processing Options for Work Center Resource Units (P3007)

Defaults

1. Enter the Default Unit of Measure for Work Center Resource Units. If left blank, HR will be used as the default Unit of Measure.

Unit of Measure as Input

Work Day Calendar (P00071)

Generating Resource Profiles

Long-range load is an estimate of how many load hours are required to meet sales projections. To determine long-range load, the system uses resource profiles. The resource profile is a list of all work centers and their load requirements for a master-scheduled item. The resource profile is the sum of all labor, machine, and setup hours that are required for all work centers and for all parts in the multilevel bill of material for a master-scheduled item.

You can have the system automatically generate a resource profile, or you can manually enter the profile.

Generating Resource Profiles Automatically

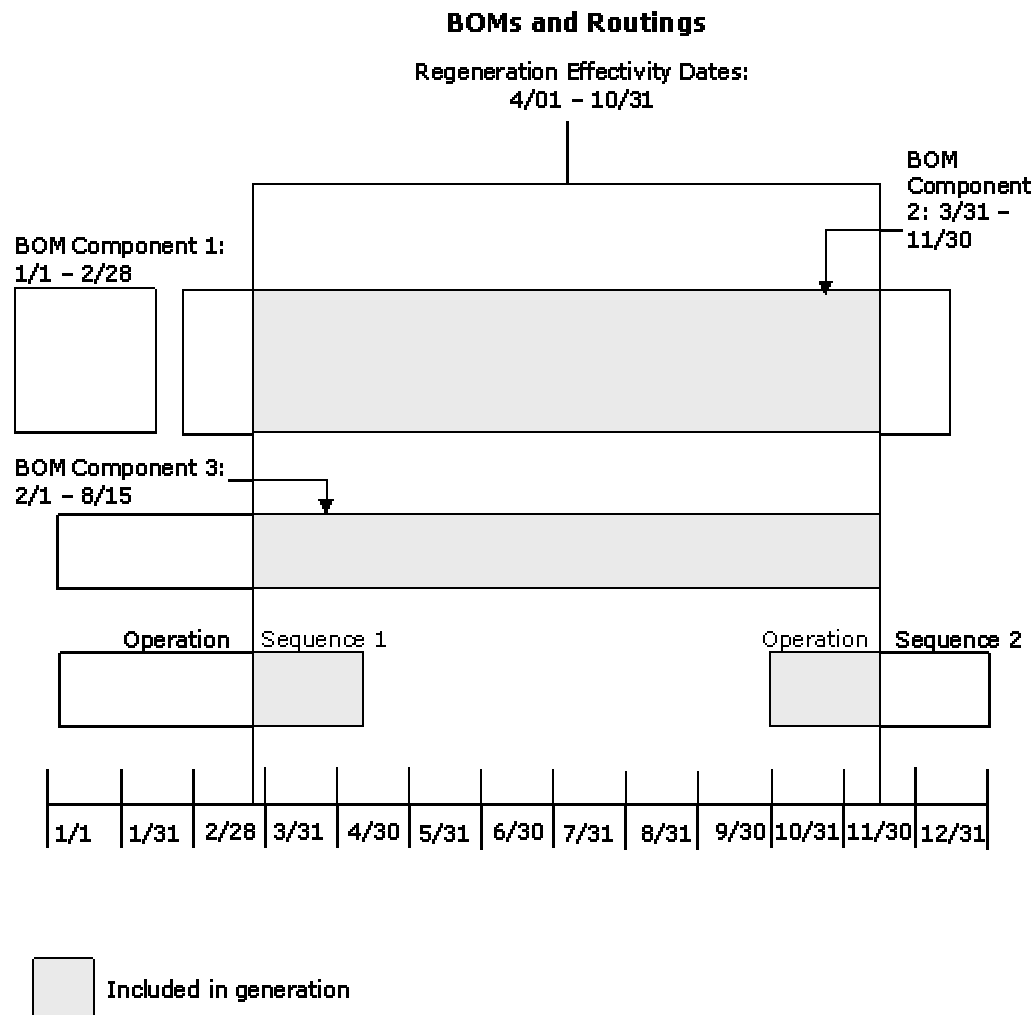
If you have defined bills of material (BOMs) and routings for an end item and all of its subassemblies, you can run the Resource Profile Regeneration program (R3365) to automatically generate the resource profile. The program calculates the load on a work center by extending the hours in the routing by the forecasted quantities for the master-scheduled items.

The Resource Profile Regeneration program creates units of measure only in hours (HR). Enter the resource profile manually if you want to use other units of measure.

Resource Profile Regeneration changes or updates the resource profile by using components with effectivity dates within the period that you specify. The specific items that are affected by the program are determined by the following factors:

- The system retrieves routings only for BOM components that are effective within the range of effectivity dates in the processing options for the regeneration.
- The system creates resource profiles only from BOM components with effectivity dates that are within the effectivity dates which are assigned to the item and the processing options.
- The Effective From date in the resource profile is the earliest of the dates in the processing option, the BOM, or the routing Effective From dates.
- The Effective Through date for resource profiles is the latest of the dates in the processing option, the BOM, or the routing Effective Through dates.

The following graphic illustrates all the BOMs and routings with effectivity dates that are within the Effective From and Effective Through dates:



Prerequisites

- Enter all applicable bills of material, routings, and work centers. See the following topics in the *Product Data Management Guide*:
 - *Entering Bills of Material*
 - *Working With Routing Instructions*
 - *Working with Work Centers*

Processing Options for Resource Profile Generation (R3365)

Process

1. Enter the effectivity dates for the regeneration:

Effective From:

Effective Thru:

Defining Resource Profiles Manually

You manually enter the profile if you have not defined bills of material and routings for an end item. You can also use the manual method for prototype items and new products.

Prerequisite

- ☐ Enter item branch/plant information.

► To define a resource profile manually

From the Periodic Resource/Capacity Planning menu (G3321), choose Enter/Change Resource Profile.

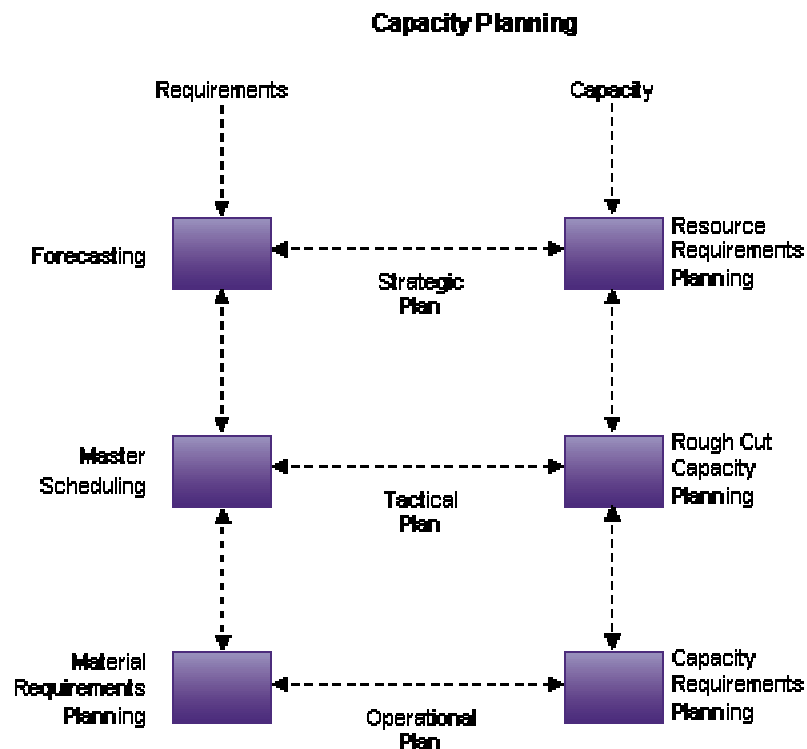
1. On Work With Resource Profile Revisions, complete the following fields:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
 - Skip to Work Center
 - Unit Type
3. Choose the record for which you want to define a resource profile and click Select, or click Add to enter a new resource profile.
4. On Resource Profile Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Unit Type
 - Effective From
 - Effective Thru
 - Time Basis

Capacity Planning Processing

Use Capacity Planning to ensure that sufficient capacity is available to accomplish the planned production schedule that is generated by Master Production Schedule (MPS) or Material Requirements Planning (MRP). If sufficient capacity is not available, then you must alter the plan or the capacity.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Capacity Planning comprises the following systems:

- Resource Requirements Planning (RRP)
- Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP)
- Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP)



RCCP identifies capacity constraints at critical work centers.

CRP matches your available personnel and equipment resources to your resource requirements as generated by MRP. CRP indicates whether you need to revise the material requirements plan or increase resources.

Work center capacity is based on available hours to produce products within certain time frames. MPS, MRP, and Shop Floor Management provide the actual hours to produce products, based on the quantity that is required.

Manufacturing must determine whether the production plan is supportable as is or whether additional future resources are needed, such as:

- Additional skilled labor
- New machinery
- New facilities or additional real estate

Demand forecasting is the logical starting point for developing a resource requirements plan. However, you must remember that the demand forecast is not the actual plan—it is only input into the plan. RRP provides an estimate of the time and resources that you need to produce a product.

You generate a resource requirements plan after you generate your long-term forecast but before you run the Master Scheduling program. The Resource Requirements Planning (RRP) system uses the data from a forecast of future sales to estimate the time and resources that are required to meet the production plan.

RRP can help you resolve long-range planning issues, such as:

- Expanding existing facilities
- Acquiring new facilities
- Staffing loads
- Determining capital expenditures for equipment

RRP enables you to support your company's strategic business plan with a realistic tactical plan. The tactical plan:

- Is shorter in range than the strategic plan and has a planning horizon of 12 months to 3 years
- Allows planning at the product family level and has greater detail than the strategic plan
- Validates the monetary amounts that are allotted to the business plan

The Resource Requirements Planning program generates a capacity plan by critical work center. To answer long-range planning questions, you need to know your current capacity and the requirements to support the planned workload.

Generating Resource Requirements Plans

After you have entered resource units and resource profiles, you run the Resource Requirements Planning Regeneration program (R3380) to generate the resource requirements plan. The plan contains long-range estimates of the capacity needs at your work centers. These needs might include:

- The number of production staff that you need to hire to meet future production needs
- The number of additional machines that you will need for a new product line
- The real estate that you will need to buy for additional facilities

Because you use the forecast in place of work orders for long-range planning, the data that this program creates is an estimate of capacity needs that is based on the forecast. The resource profile offsets required dates for capacity.

The types of data that you can create include:

- Over-capacity or under-capacity messages
- Period summaries about work centers
- New load profile information based on the type of work center load:
 - Rated profile is the available units figure from the Work Center Resource Units table (F3007)
 - Loaded profile is the forecasted load that is derived from the master planned items' forecasts and their resource profiles
 - Percent resource used is the loaded profile divided by the rated profile
 - Resource available is the rated profile minus the loaded profile
 - Accumulated resources available is a running total of the resources that are available

When you set up the versions for planning your resource requirements, you need to determine data selections for the following:

Work centers to process

You can make one of the following work choices:

- N Process only noncritical work centers.
- 1 Process critical work centers in calculating resource requirement plans only.
- 2 Process critical work centers in calculating capacity requirements plans only.
- 3 Process critical work centers in calculating resource requirements plans and capacity requirements plans.
- 4 Not a capacity work center (will not be processed in the Capacity Requirements Planning system).

Branch/plant and dispatch group

You can choose the following for planning facilities and dispatch groups:

- A specific planning facility or the dispatch groups, or both
- A group of planning facilities or the dispatch groups that are using the RANGE or LIST values, or both

Prerequisites

- ❑ Verify that resource units exist for all of the work centers in your facility.
- ❑ Verify that resource profiles exist for all of the master-scheduled items.
- ❑ Verify that the resource profile is set up with the appropriate units of measure. You can use a maximum of five units of measure.
- ❑ Create a detail forecast for the master-scheduled items using the Forecast Revisions program (P3460). See *Working with Detail Forecasts* in the *Forecast Management Guide*.
- ❑ Determine which forecast types that you want to use in the generation. You can use a maximum of five. See *Setting Up Summary Forecasts* in the *Forecast Management Guide*.
- ❑ Set up the shop floor calendar for all summary time periods for which you want to generate resource requirements plans.

Processing Options for Resource Requirements Planning Regeneration (R3380)

Bucket Info Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the regeneration start date, the planning horizon periods, and the past due periods in a planning process.

1. Regeneration Start Date

Use this processing option to specify the date that the program uses to start the planning process. This date is also the beginning of the planning horizon.

If you leave this option blank, the system uses the system date.

2. Planning Horizon Periods

Number of Planning Weeks

Use this processing option to specify the number of weeks that the system indicates in a planning period. For example, when the system displays the Time Series program (P3413), the system also accesses data for the number of planning weeks.

Number of Planning Months

Use this processing option to specify the number of months that the system indicates in a planning period. For example, when the systems displays the Time Series program (P3413), the system also accesses monthly data for the number of planning months.

3. Past Due Periods

0 (Default)

1

2

Use this processing option to display the number of past due periods that the system generates for a loaded profile. These values represent the number of past due periods for the program's generation date. Valid values are:

0 0 periods (default)

1 one past due period

2 two past due periods

Process Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the branch that a system uses for the CRP/RCCP Regeneration program (R3382) and the percentages for underrated and overrated capacity. Additionally, you determine whether you want work centers to be rolled up by dispatch group in the planning.

1. Branch

Use this processing option to specify the branch that the system uses for the CRP/RCCP Planning Regeneration program (R3382).

2. Under Rated Capacity Percent

Use this processing option to specify the percent under the rated capacity that the system uses to determine whether a work center is underloaded. The system displays messages with a status of U (under) for capacity loads that are less than the identified percentage under the rated value.

For example, if the rated capacity is 100 units and the underrated capacity is set to 5%, then the system still considers a capacity load of 95 units as a valid load at a work center. Similarly, the system would consider a capacity load of 94 units as an underload.

3. Over Rated Capacity Percent

Use this processing option to specify the percent over the rated capacity that the system uses to determine whether a work center is overloaded. The system displays messages with a status of O (over) for the capacity load that is greater than the identified percentage over the rated value.

For example, if the rated capacity is 100 units and the overrated capacity is set to 5%, then the system would still consider a capacity load of 105 as a valid load at a work center. Similarly, the system would consider a capacity load of 106 units as an overload.

4. Roll Up To Dispatch Group

Blank = Will Not Roll Up to Dispatch Group

1 = Will Roll Up to Dispatch Group

Use this processing option to specify whether multiple work centers within a dispatch group roll up to that dispatch group for review. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not roll up work centers to a dispatch group.

1 The system rolls up work centers to a dispatch group.

Forecast Types Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the forecast type that the system processes when it runs the Resource Requirement Planning Regeneration program (R3380). You can enter up to five forecast types in the system. Forecast types are user-defined and stored in the Forecast File table (F3460).

1. Forecast Types Used (up to 5)

Forecast Type 1

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Forecast types are user-defined and are stored in the Detail Forecast table (F3460).

Forecast Type 2

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Forecast types are user-defined and are stored in the Detail Forecast table (F3460).

Forecast Type 3

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Forecast types are user defined and are stored in the Detail Forecast Table (F3460).

Forecast Type 4

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Forecast types are user-defined and are stored in the Detail Forecast table (F3460).

Forecast Type 5

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Forecast types are user-defined and are stored in the Detail Forecast table (F3460).

UOM Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the units of measure that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning Regeneration program (R3380). The system can process up to five units of measure at a time.

1.Units of Measure Used (up to 5)

Unit of Measure 1

Use this processing option to specify the unit of measure that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Unit of Measure 2

Use this processing option to specify the unit of measure that the system processes you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Unit of Measure 3

Use this processing option to specify the unit of measure that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Unit of Measure 4

Use this processing option to specify the unit of measure that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning program (R3380).

Unit of Measure 5

Use this processing option to specify the unit of measure that the system processes when you run the Resource Requirements Planning (R3380).

Reviewing Resource Requirements Plans

When you generate a resource requirements plan, the system creates a time series that shows the load during each planning period for a work center. If you organize several work centers as a dispatch group according to common functions, similar operations, or steps in a routing, you can view the group to see how the production plan affects the capacity of the work centers as a group.

You can review summaries of each period to determine the load that is placed on a work center by each item or order. You can also review messages for each work center and delete, clear, or the hold messages.

If the system encounters over-capacity or under-capacity conditions, you can review the plan and identify the periods or work centers in which the conditions occur. You might have to adjust the forecast or capacity, and then generate the resource requirements plan again.

Reviewing Dispatch Groups for RRP

If several work centers are organized as a dispatch group, you can review the group to determine how capacity affects all of the work centers in the group. Dispatch groups enable you to organize work centers according to common functions, similar operations, or steps in a routing.

When you review dispatch groups, you can also review messages about all the work centers in the group and use that information to redistribute the load within the group.

► To review dispatch groups

From the Daily Resource Requirements Planning menu (G3311), choose Review Dispatch Group.

1. On Work With Capacity Message Summary, complete the following fields:
 - Work Center Branch
 - Dispatch Group
2. Click the following option so that a check mark appears in the box:
 - All W/C
3. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
 - Critical W/C
 - Message Type
 - U/M
4. Review the following field:
 - Outstanding Messages

Processing Options for Capacity Message Summary (P3301)

Defaults

1. Enter the Critical Work Center Code to be displayed or blank for all Work Centers.
2. Enter the Capacity Mode:
 - '1' = Resource Requirements
 - '2' = Rough Cut Capacity
 - '3' = Capacity Requirements
3. Enter the default Unit of Measure.

Versions

Enter the version for each program. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used.

Work Center Revision (P3006)

Reviewing Work Center Load for RRP

The Resource Requirements Planning Regeneration program (R3380) provides a numerical breakdown, by planning period, of the capacity load that is placed on a work center. Use this information to determine whether to adjust capacity or the forecast.

The code in the Prime Load field on the Work Center Master Revisions form determines the type of load. For example, if you enter machine and setup hours as the prime load code, the numbers that appear differ from those that appear if you enter machine hours only.

Calculations for the types of load are:

Rated profile	The amount of capacity that is available for a work center
Loaded profile	The capacity that is required to meet the forecast $\text{Loaded profile} = (\text{forecast quantity} * \text{labor or machine hours}) / (\text{efficiency} * \text{utilization}) * \text{time basis code}$
Percent resource used	The loaded profile divided by the rated profile
Resource available	The rated profile minus the loaded profile
Accumulated resources available	A running total of resources that are available

When the system calculates the demand, it is offset by the Resource Offset value from the Capacity Resource Profile table (F3303). The Resource Offset value determines the number of days that the actual use of a work center resource should be offset from the forecasted need.

Prerequisite

- ☐ Generate the Resource Requirements Plan (RRP) with all your current resource units accurately set up.

► To review work center load for RRP

From the Daily Resource Requirements Planning menu (G3311), choose Review Work Center Load.

1. On Review Work Center Load, complete the following field:
 - Work Center
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
 - Unit of Measure
 - Start Date
3. Review the following field:
 - Description

Processing Options for Capacity Load (P3313)

Defaults

1. Enter the Capacity Mode:
 - '1' = Resource Requirements
 - '2' = Rough Cut Capacity
 - '3' = Capacity Requirements
2. Enter the User Defined Code for the list of row descriptions to appear.
3. Enter the default Unit of Measure.
4. Enter the version of the Dispatch List program to call. The default is ZJDE0001.

Versions

Enter the version for each program. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used.

Operation Dispatch Inquiry (P31220)

Reviewing Period Summaries

In addition to reviewing the capacity load of a work center, you can also evaluate the load that is placed on a work center. Evaluate the load by period and by item. You can review:

- The items that are scheduled for a work center.
- The number of units of an item that make up the load.
- The percent of the total load on the work center that is for a specific item's forecast. The system summarizes the load by the period, using the unit of measure that you specify.

You use this information to determine whether to adjust the forecast or the capacity at the work center.

► To review period summaries

From the Daily Resource Requirements Planning menu (G3311), choose Review Period Summary.

1. On Work With Period Summary Review, complete the following fields:
 - Workcenter Branch
 - Work Center
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
 - Unit of Measure
 - Period From
 - To

3. Review the following fields:

- Period End
- Item
- Units
- Percent
- Order Number

Processing Options for Period Summary (P3312)

Defaults

1. Enter the Capacity Mode:

'1' = Resource Requirements

'2' = Rough Cut Capacity

'3' = Capacity Requirements

2. Enter the default Unit of Measure.

3. Enter the version of the Dispatch List to call. The default is ZJDE0001.

Versions

Enter the version for each program. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used.

1. Work Center Revision (P3006)

2. Forecast Revision (P3460)

3. MRP/MPS Message Revision (P3411)

4. Mfg Scheduling Workbench (P31225)

Reviewing Message Detail

Each time that you generate a resource requirements plan, the system creates messages to identify work centers with loads that conflict with planned capacity. Review Message Detail indicates whether you have overload or underload conditions. Messages for each work center appear alphabetically by message type.

Use the Capacity Planning Message Revisions program (P3311) to clear, hold, or delete messages. You cannot process capacity messages. You can add remarks for each message to record the actions that you take. In addition, you can access related forms to confirm or change dates, amounts, and manufacturing data for key plants for the work center.

You can generate a plan more than once. When you regenerate a resource requirements plan, the system deletes all messages except the following:

- Messages that you entered manually
- Messages that you placed on hold

► **To review message detail**

From the Daily Resource Requirements Planning menu (G3311), choose Review Message Detail.

1. On Work With Capacity Messages, complete the following field and click Find:

- Work Center Branch
- Work Center

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Review Message Detail - Work With Capacity Messages

Select Find Add Close Form Row Tools

Work Center 200-101 Weld Work Center Branch

Unit of Measure HR Hour ☐ Include Cleared

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Msg Type	Message	Total Units	UM	Percent	Period End	Planner Remark	Workcenter Branch
☐	U	Under Capacity		HR		05/01/05		M30
☐	U	Under Capacity		HR		05/01/05		M30

2. Review the following fields:

- Msg Type
- Message
- Total Units
- UM
- Percent
- Planner Remark

3. To clear a message, select it and choose Clear from the Row menu.

When you clear a message, it no longer appears on the Review Message Detail form.

4. To view cleared messages, check the Include Cleared box and click Find.

5. To hold or release a message, select it and choose Hold/Release from the Row menu.

Messages on hold are highlighted. The system retains held messages until you manually release, clear, or delete them.

6. To delete a message, select it and choose Revisions from the Row menu.

7. On Capacity Message Revisions, choose the row with the message and click Delete.

Processing Options for Capacity Planning Message Revisions (P3311)

Defaults

1. Enter the Capacity Mode:
 - '1' = Resource Requirements
 - '2' = Rough Cut Capacity
 - '3' = Capacity Requirements
 2. Enter the default Unit of Measure.
 3. Enter the default version of Work Center Revision (P3006)
-

Validating Resource Requirements Plans

Validating a resource requirements plan consists of identifying the overloaded work centers, making adjustments in forecast or resources, and generating the plan again to see whether your adjustments distributed the loads among the work centers.

Complete the following steps to validate the resource requirements plan:

1. Complete the steps for reviewing the resource requirements plan.
2. Revise the forecast.
3. Complete the steps for regenerating the resource requirements plan.
4. Repeat the steps until all of the loads at each work center are appropriate.

See Also

- ❑ *Reviewing Resource Requirements Plans* in the *Requirements Planning Guide*
- ❑ *Working with Summarized Detail Forecasts* in the *Forecast Management Guide*

Single-Facility Planning

Single-facility planning encompasses the generation of a distribution or production plan for one facility. All supply and demand calculations occur within a single branch plant. If an item is available in other branch plants, it is not considered during single-facility planning.

Working with Single-Facility Planning Input

Prior to generating a requirements plan, planners should review input data used by the planning system for data accuracy and changes. Data that is used by requirements planning includes reviewing, analyzing, or updating the following information:

Forecasts	Changes in market conditions can require changes to the forecast that is used as an input to the requirements generation.
Bills of Material	Review bills of material for item lead time and parts availability for component items.
Net Change	Review items for net change. For example, when an item record that has been changed, the item is flagged and provides the planner an opportunity to review the item prior to requirements generation or net change generation.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Generate a forecast for independent demand items. See *Creating Detail Forecasts* in the *Forecast Management Guide*.
- ❑ Validate a resource requirements plan. See *Generating Resource Requirements Plans* in the *Requirements Planning Guide*.

Revising Detail Forecasts

After you generate and review a forecast, you can revise the forecast to account for changes in consumer trends, market conditions, competitors' activities, your own marketing strategies, and so on. When you revise a forecast, you can change information in an existing forecast manually, add or delete a forecast, and enter descriptive text for the forecast.

You can access the forecasts that you want to revise by item number, branch/plant, forecast type, or any combination of these elements. You can specify a beginning request date to limit the number of periods.

As you revise the forecast, be aware that the following combination must be unique for each item number and branch record:

- Forecast type
- Request date
- Customer number

For example, if two records have the same request date and customer number, they must have different forecast types.

► **To revise detail forecasts**

From the Periodic Forecasting Operations menu (G3421), choose Enter/Change Forecast.

1. On Work With Forecasts, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
 - Unit Of Measure
 - Forecast Type
2. Choose a forecast and click Select.
3. On Detail Forecast Revisions, change the information in one of the following fields:
 - Forecast Quantity
 - Forecast Amount

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Enter/Change Forecast - Detail Forecast Revisions

OK Find Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Item Number Branch/Plant Touring Bike, Red

U/M Each

Forecast Type Actual Sales Skip To

Records 1 - 10

	F T	Request Date	Forecast Quantity	Forecast Amount	Customer Number	Description	Bypass Forcing	Original Quantity	Original Amount	Branch Plant
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	07/31/02	199	129,350.00			N	199	129,350.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	07/31/02	10	6,400.00	4242	Capital System	N	10	6,400.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	07/31/02	25	16,000.00	4245	Cloud Nine Inc.	N	25	16,000.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	08/31/02	165	107,000.00			N	165	107,000.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	08/31/02	10	6,400.00	4242	Capital System	N	10	6,400.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	08/31/02	25	16,000.00	4245	Cloud Nine Inc.	N	25	16,000.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	09/30/02	139	110,900.00			N	139	110,900.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	09/30/02	20	12,800.00	4242	Capital System	N	20	12,800.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	09/30/02	100	63,000.00	4245	Cloud Nine Inc.	N	100	63,000.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	AA	10/31/02	121	78,650.00			N	121	78,650.00	

4. To associate information, such as text or drawings, with a forecast type, choose the row, and then choose Attachments from the Form menu.
5. Click OK.

Reviewing Leadtime for MRP

Use the Leadtime Inquiry version of the Bill of Material Inquiry program (P30200) to review leadtimes for a component or ingredient.

See Also

- ❑ The processing options for Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200) in *Locating Bills of Material* in the *Product Data Management Guide*

► To review leadtime for MRP

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose *Leadtime Inquiry*.

1. On Leadtime Inquiry - Multi Level Indented, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the item for which you want to display leadtimes:

- Branch
- Parent Item

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Leadtime Inquiry - Leadtime Inquiry - Multi Level Indented

Select Find Close Form Report View Row Tools

BOM Inquiry Parts Availability **Leadtime Inquiry**

Item Number: 220 Branch: M30
Touring Bike, Red

Item Leadtimes: Level: 2
Manufacturing:
Cumulative: 2 Type of Bill: M

Revision Level: As of Date: 03/18/04 Skip to Line: *

Records 1 - 10

Level	2nd Item Number	Description	Actual Level	Actual Mfg	Actual Cum	Quantity	UM	F V	Issue Code
1	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	8		8		1 EA	V	U
.2	2004	Cro-Moly Frame	3		3		1 EA	V	I
...3	9001	25 mm Cro-Moly Tubing	25				152 CM	V	B
...3	9002	50 mm Cro-Moly Tubing	25				112 CM	V	B
...3	9004	50 mm Cro-Moly Bar	25				10 CM	V	B
.2	9011	Paint, Red	4				225 ML	V	B
.2	9031	Primer	4				225 ML	V	B
.2	9026	Acid	2				3 LP	F	I
.2	2005	Chain Stay	2		2		2 EA	V	B
...3	9003	16 mm Cro-Moly	25				203 CM	V	B

2. Click the Leadtime Inquiry tab and review the information in the following fields:

- Level
- Manufacturing
- Cumulative

Reviewing Part Availability Information

You can determine the availability of the parts that are required to make a certain quantity of a parent item before you create a work order or rate schedule. Use the Part Availability program (P30200) to determine the availability of the parts.

Before you release a work order or rate schedule to the shop floor, you can review the parts list for the work order to determine the availability of the parts that are required to make a certain quantity of a parent item. Use the Parts List Inquiry program (P3121) to determine the availability of a part.

When you specify a soft commitment for the part, the quantities that appear indicate the item's availability at all locations. When you specify a hard-commitment for the part, only quantities from the hard-committed locations appear. You can also display the quantities of each part that have hard and soft commitments to work orders and sales orders.

► To review part availability

From the Daily Order Preparation - Discrete menu (G3111), choose Part Availability.

1. On Parts Availability - Multi Level Indented, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Parent Item
- Branch

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Part Availability - Parts Availability - Multi Level Indented

Find Close Form Report View Row Tools

BOM Inquiry **Parts Availability** Leadtime Inquiry

Parent Item: 220 Branch: M30
Touring Bike, Red

Requested Quantity: EA
Quantity w/Shrink: Type of Bill: M

Revision Level: As of Date: 03/17/04 Skip to Line: *

Level	2nd Item Number	Description	Quantity	Quantity On Hand	Quantity Available	UOM	F V	Issue Code	Active Ingr. Flag
1	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	1	200	177	EA	V	U	
.2	2004	Cro-Moly Frame	1		-178	EA	V	I	
..3	9001	25 mm Cro-Moly Tubing	152	3500	1810	CM	V	B	
..3	9002	50 mm Cro-Moly Tubing	112	3000	1754	CM	V	B	
..3	9004	50 mm Cro-Moly Bar	10	200	89	CM	V	B	
.2	9011	Paint, Red	225	745000-	-35050	ML	V	B	
.2	9031	Primer	225	745000-	-785050	ML	V	B	
.2	9026	Acid	3	12	3	LP	F	I	
.2	2005	Chain Stay	2	90000	89644	EA	V	B	
..3	9003	16 mm Cro-Moly	203	9000	4311	CM	V	B	

2. Review the following fields and click Close:

- 2nd Item Number
- Quantity Available

After you complete these steps, you can review parts list availability.

Reviewing Items for Net Change

Use the Net Change Review program (P3402) to review items that have changed, either through certain planned or unplanned activities throughout the Requirements Planning system. You can locate a selected group of items by planner number, planning family, branch/plant, and specific planning codes. You can access related time series, inventory, and scheduling information forms for any of the items.

If an item has changed, it appears on the Work with Net Change and Summary form with a Y in the Net Change field. The following list identifies the programs that automatically activate the net change flag:

Parts List Revisions	Any addition, change, or deletion activates the flag for that item. If a branch changes for an item, the system updates both old and new locations.
Parts List Substitutes	Any selection activates the flag for both the selected item and the item being substituted.
Work Order Entry	Any addition or deletion activates the flag for the item. If you change a request date for an item or quantity, the system activates the flag for the item. If an item status changes to 99, and the quantity ordered is not equal to the quantity completed, the system activates the flag for that item. If a branch changes for an item, the system updates both old and new locations.
Work Order Inventory Issues	Only overissues activate the flag.
Work Order Inventory Completions	If an item status changes to 99 and the quantity ordered does not equal the quantity completed, the system activates the flag for that item.
Inventory Adjustments	The system activates the flag for any item with an adjusted inventory.
Inventory Transfers	When inventory is transferred from one branch to another, the system activates the flag for the affected items in both locations.
Bill of Materials Master	Any addition or deletion of a component item activates the flag for the parent of the changed component. If the item, quantity per, scrap, or effectivity dates change for any component item, the system activates the flag for the parent of that component.
Where Used Bill of Material Update	Any change to a component item activates the flag for the parent of the changed component.
Detail Message Review	If you take action on an order message and the quantity, start date, or request date changes, the system activates the flag for the item. If you take action on an expedite or defer message and the recommended start date or recommended request date changes, the system activates the flag for the item.
Forecast Revisions	Any addition, change, or deletion activates the flag for the item.

Manufacturing Data Revisions	Any addition, change, or deletion activates the flag for the item.
Repost Open Quantities	A repost cancels the committed quantity of any component inventory on work orders that have a status equal to the status that is indicated in the processing option (usually status 99). The repost activates the flag for any cancelled inventory.
Leadtime Rollup	This program can change critical manufacturing data in the Item Branch File table (F4102). If changed, the flag is updated for an item.
Sales Order Entry	Any addition, change, or deletion activates the flag for the item.
Purchase Order Entry	Any addition, change, or deletion activates the flag for the item.
Net Change Review	Any manual update to the Net Change field activates the flag for the item.

Additionally, any transaction that causes a change in supply or demand during the next MRP run updates the net change flag in the Item Branch File table (F4102). Examples include:

- You have taken action on an order message, and either the quantity, start date, or requested date changes.
- You have taken action on an Expedite or Defer message, and the recommended start date or recommended requested date processes.
- You cancel an order.

Note

You can update the net change flag from the Net Change Review program. Set the security parameters so that only appropriate personnel, such as the master scheduling supervisors, have access.

► To review items for net change

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose Net Change Review.

1. On Work With Net Change Summary, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the items that will be included in the next net change generation:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Master Planning Family

Processing Options for Net Change Review (P3402)

Defaults

Enter Planning Code or a blank for All

1. Planning Code

Requirements Planning Generation

You can generate a master schedule for a single item or all items. When you generate a master schedule, the system evaluates selected information, performs calculations, and recommends a time-phased planning schedule for all selected items. At a minimum, you should generate a master schedule weekly to keep the plan current.

You can set the Generation Mode processing option to use net change processing to have Regeneration and Net Change versions. With net change processing, the system includes only those items that have changed since the last generation. Use the Net Change Review program (P3402) to determine which items to include in the net change generation.

Regenerating a Planning Schedule

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose DRP Regeneration.

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MPS Regeneration.

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MRP Regeneration.

DRP Regeneration and MPS Regeneration use versions of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) program to produce a single-level Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) or Master Production Scheduling (MPS) schedule for all items that meet the data selection criteria. The program:

- Reads the selected forecast or sales orders
- Uses data from the DRP/MPS/MRP inclusion rules to calculate requirements for master planned items
- Does not explode planned orders to the bill of material components

The MRP Regeneration version of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program explodes planned orders for bill of material items to produce a multilevel material plan.

Before the program generates a schedule, it deletes the message and time series tables for the selected items.

When you set up your versions to generate a planning schedule, you should consider the following information:

Data selection	Base your data selections on branch/plant, category codes (usually Master Planning Family), and planning code. Any selection from based-on table fields can be processed.
-----------------------	---

Data sequence	Copy the data sequence from the report example. Do not change this sequence or unpredictable results might occur.
----------------------	---

Generating a Net Change Planning Schedule

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose DRP Net Change.

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MPS Net Change.

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MRP Net Change.

DRP Net Change, MPS Net Change, and MRP Net Change are versions of the MRP/MPS Requirements planning program (R3482). Use a processing option to specify net change. You can further define the data selection to include only specific items that appear on the Work With Net Change Summary form. When you run DRP Net Change, MPS Net Change, or MRP Net Change, the system:

- Evaluates selected information
- Performs calculations
- Generates a time series and messages for the selected items

The system selects items from Net Change Review (P3402) that are based on the following types of activities:

- Bill of material changes
- Inventory transactions
- Forecast adjustments
- Work order changes
- Purchase order changes
- Leadtime rollup that results in new leadtime values
- Sales order changes
- Changes in parent order requirements

You should run net change on a regular basis to continually update your schedule. The program writes to the Action Message, Pegging, and Time Series tables. You can view the information that is generated by this program online by using the time series and message review programs.

Processing Options for MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482)

Horizon Tab

These processing options control the dates and time periods that the program uses when creating the plan.

1. Generation Start Date

Use this processing option to specify the date the program uses to start the planning process. This date is also the beginning of the planning horizon.

2. Past Due Periods

0 (default)

1

2

The program includes supply and demand from this number of periods prior to the Generation Start Date.

Valid values are:

0 0 periods (default)

1 1 period

2 2 periods

3. Planning Horizon Periods

Number of planning days

Use this processing option to specify the number of days to be included in the plan. For example, when you view the time series, you see daily data for the number of planning days, then weekly data for the number of planning weeks, then monthly data for the number of planning months.

Number of planning weeks

Use this processing option to specify the number of weeks to be included in the plan. For example, when you view the time series, you see daily data for the number of planning days, then weekly data for the number of planning weeks, then monthly data for the number of planning months.

Number of planning months

Use this processing option to specify the number of months to be included in the plan. For example, when you view the time series, you see daily data for the number of planning days, then weekly data for the number of planning weeks, then monthly data for the number of planning months.

Parameters Tab

These processing options control processing criteria.

Note

Consider the following information about your choice of generation type:

- Generation Type 1 = single-level MPS/DRP. This generation type can be used either in a distribution environment for purchased parts with no parent/component relationship or in a manufacturing environment with parent/component relationships.
 - The program produces a time series for each item that is specified in the data selection with a Planning Code of 1 on the Plant Manufacturing Data tab on the Additional System Information form, whether the item is manufactured or purchased.
 - For manufactured items, no demand is exploded down to the components. Use generation type 1 if you want to process only the master scheduled end items first. Thus, you can stabilize the schedule before placing demand on the components.
 - No pegging records are created.
- Generation Type 2 = planning bill. Use this generation type to plan for items that have a planning bill of material. A planning bill has a "pseudo" parent item that is never actually manufactured; rather, it is used to represent the average composition of a group of products.

This generation type explodes a parent forecast to its components by multiplying the parent's forecast by the Feature Planned Percent (from the bill of material) for each component. The program then creates a new forecast for the components. For example, a pseudo parent item bike might have a forecast of 1,000. The program distributes that forecast into a forecast of 100 mountain bikes, 500 touring bikes, and 400 commuter bikes.

The following must be set up correctly to use this generation type:

- The pseudo parent item must have a Planning Code of 4 on the Additional System Information form, Plant Manufacturing tab.
- The components must have a Planning Code of 5.
- The Feature Planned Percents must be set up correctly in the bill of material.
- You must specify in processing options the forecast type to read from the parent, and to create for the components.
- Generation Type 3 = multilevel MPS. This generation type is an alternative to generation type 1, and performs a complete top-to-bottom processing of master scheduled items. The program explodes demand for all parent items that you specify in the data selection down to the components. You must specify all of the items to be processed in the data selection, not just the parent items. The program also creates pegging records.

- Generation Type 4 = MRP with or without MPS. This generation type has the same functionality as generation type 3. If you have done a complete generation and stabilized your master schedule, you can limit data selection to MRP items (with Planning Codes of 2 or 3), thereby reducing processing time. This action is possible because demand from the master scheduled items is still stored in the MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements (Pegging) table (F3412).
 - Generation Type 5 = MRP with frozen MPS. This generation type freezes the master schedule after it has been stabilized. Before running this generation type, you should make all of the necessary adjustments to master scheduled items and release orders to cover the demand. This generation type freezes the entire planning horizon similar to the way the freeze fence freezes a part of the horizon. Running this generation type has the following results:
 - No new orders will be planned.
 - No messages for existing orders will be created.
 - The Adjusted Ending Available quantity is allowed to go negative.
 - Demand is only exploded down to components from existing work orders. No -PWO demand from parent items exists—only -FWO demand.
-

1. Generation Mode

1 = net change

2 = gross regeneration

A gross regeneration includes every item specified in the data selection. A net change includes only those items in the data selection that have changed since the last time you ran the program.

Valid values are:

1 net change

2 gross regeneration

2. Generation Type

1 = single level MPS/DRP

2 = planning bill

3 = multi-level MPS

4 = MRP with or without MPS

5 = MRP with frozen MPS

Please see the help for the Parameters tab for detailed information.

Valid values are:

- 1 single-level MPS/DRP
- 2 planning bill
- 3 multi-level MPS
- 4 MRP with or without MPS
- 5 MRP with frozen MPS

3. UDC Type

Use this processing option to specify the UDC table (system 34) that contains the list of quantity types to be calculated and written to the Time Series table (F3413). Default = QT.

4. Version of Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

Use this processing option to define which version of supply/demand inclusion rules the program reads. These rules define the criteria used to select items for processing.

On Hand Data Tab

These processing options control how the program calculates on-hand inventory.

1. Include Lot Expiration Dates

blank = do not include

1 = include

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers lot expiration dates when calculating on-hand inventory. For example, if you have

200 on-hand with an expiration date of August 31, 2005, and you need 200 on September 1, 2005, the program does not recognize the expired lot and creates a message to order or manufacture more of the item to satisfy demand.

Valid values are:

blank do not consider lot expiration dates when calculating on-hand inventory

1 consider lot expiration dates when calculating on-hand inventory

2. Safety Stock Decrease

blank = do not decrease

1 = decrease

Use this processing option to specify whether to plan based on a beginning available quantity from which the safety stock quantity has been subtracted.

Valid values are:

blank do not decrease

1 decrease

3. Receipt Routing Quantities

Quantity in Transit

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether or not it is available for immediate use. Enter 1 if you want quantities in transit to be included in the Beginning Available calculation on the time series. Otherwise, the program includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The quantities are still considered available by this program. The difference is only in how you view the quantities in the time series.

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

Quantity in Inspection

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether or not it is available for immediate use. Enter 1 if you want quantities in inspection to be included in the Beginning Available calculation. Otherwise, the program includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The quantities are still considered available by this program, however. The difference is only in how you view the quantities in the time series.

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

User Defined Quantity 1

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether or not it is available for immediate use. Enter 1 if you want these user defined quantities (defined on Receipt Routings Revisions in the Update Operation 1 field) to be included in the Beginning Available calculation. Otherwise, the program includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The quantities are still considered available by this program, however. The difference is only in how you view the quantities in the time series.

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

User Defined Quantity 2

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether or not it is available for immediate use. Enter 1 if you want these user defined quantities (defined on Receipt Routings Revisions in the Update Operation 2 field) to be included in the Beginning Available calculation. Otherwise, the program includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The quantities are still considered available by this program, however. The difference is only in how you view the quantities in the time series.

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

4. Lot Hold Codes (up to 5)

blank = include no held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

*** = include all held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory**

Use this processing option to specify the lots to be included in the calculation of on-hand inventory. You can enter a maximum of 5 lot hold codes (41/L).

blank include no held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

* include all held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

5. Include Past Due Rates as a supply

blank = do not include

1 = include

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers open quantities from rate schedules that are past due as a supply. If you enter a 1 in this processing option, the system includes these quantities in the calculation of the rate schedule unadjusted (+RSU) and the rate schedule adjusted (+RS) quantities. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not consider past due orders as a supply.

1

Consider past due orders as a supply.

Forecasting Tab

These processing options control what forecast types the program reads as demand, as well as the forecast consumption that is used by the system.

1. Forecast Types Used (up to 5)

Forecasts are a source of demand. You can create forecasts using 12 different forecast types (34/DF) within the Forecasting system. One is considered the Best Fit (BF) type compared to an item's history of demand. Use this processing option to define which forecast quantities created by which forecast type are included in the planning process. Enter multiple values with no spaces, for example: 0102BF.

2. Forecast Type For Planning Bills/Forecast Consumption By Customer

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type (UDC 34/DF) that the system uses to create forecasts for components when you explode generation type 2 planning bills. This value must equal that of the Forecast Types Used processing option for this feature.

When you set the Forecast Consumption Logic processing option to 2 (forecast consumption by customer), this processing option specifies the forecast type (34/DF) that is used to create a forecast for the actual daily demand by the customer. This value cannot equal the value for the Forecast Types Used processing option.

3. Forecast Consumption Logic

blank = do not use forecast consumption

1 = use forecast consumption

2 = use forecast consumption by customer

Use this processing option to specify whether to use forecast consumption logic during the requirements planning processing. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not use forecast consumption.

1

Use forecast consumption. This value invokes forecast consumption logic applied to aggregate sales order and forecast quantities within the forecast consumption period for selected items with a planning fence rule equal to H.

2

Use forecast consumption by customer. This value invokes forecast consumption logic applied to sales order and forecast quantities for individual customers. Use this value in conjunction with the Forecast Type for Planning Bills / Forecast Consumption by Customer processing option.

4. Default Customer Address Relationship for Forecast Consumption by Customer

1 = Ship to (default)

2 = Sold to

Use this processing option to specify which address book number on the sales order that the system uses for calculation when you use forecast consumption by customer logic. Valid values are:

1

Use the ship to address book number.

2

Use the sold to address book number.

Document Types Tab

These processing options establish default document types.

1. Purchase Orders

When you receive messages related to purchase order creation, this document type will appear as the default. The default value is OP.

2. Work Orders

When you receive messages related to work order creation, this document type will appear as the default. The default value is WO.

3. Rate Schedules

When you receive messages that relate to the rate schedule creation, the document type appears as the default. Enter the UDC 00/DT of the document type for the rate schedule that you want to use.

Lead Times Tab

Use safety leadtimes to allow extra time for delays in receipt or production. Use damper days to filter out unwanted messages.

1. Purchased Item Safety Leadtime

For items with stocking type P, the program adds the value you enter here to the item's level leadtime to calculate the total leadtime.

2. Manufactured Item Safety Leadtime

For items with stocking type M, the program adds the value you enter here to the item's level leadtime to calculate the total leadtime.

3. Expedite Damper Days

Use this processing option to specify the number of days before the system generates an expedite message. If the number of days between the date when the order is actually needed and the due date of the order is less than the number of days entered here, the system does not generate an expedite message.

4. Defer Damper Days

Use this processing option to specify the number of days before the system generates a defer message. If the number of days between the date when the order is actually needed and the due date of the order is less than the number of days entered here, the system does not generate a defer message.

Performance Tab

These processing options define output, and increase or decrease processing time.

1. Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables

blank = do not clear tables

1 = clear tables

Use this processing option with extreme caution! If you enter 1, records in the MPS/MRP/DRP Message table (F3411), MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements (Pegging) table (F3412), and MPS/MRP/DRP Summary (Time Series) (F3413) table are purged.

Access to this program should be limited. If multiple users run this program concurrently with this processing option set to 1, a record lock error results and prevents complete processing.

Valid values are:

blank do not clear tables

1 clear tables

2. Input B/P Where Planning Tables Will Be Cleared

blank = all planning tables will be cleared

Use this processing option to specify which Branch/Plant records in the MPS/MRP/DRP Message File table (F3411), the MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements File table (F3412), and the Summary (Time Series) table (F3413) are purged.

Note: This option is only valid when the Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables processing option on the Performance tab is set to '1' and the Delete Branch/Plant processing option has a valid Branch/Plant. This processing option enables a preprocess purge of these tables. If this processing option is not enabled or set to Blank, the system purges records for a given Branch/Plant and Item as you plan the item. Depending on processing option combinations, the following scenarios can occur.

Example 1:

Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables is set to '1.'

-
- (a) Delete Branch/Plant is set to Blank.

All records from the three tables will be prepurged.

- (b) Delete Branch/Plant contains a valid Branch/Plant number.

Records for all the items that belong to the valid branch/plant will be prepurged from the three tables.

- (c) Delete Branch/Plant contains an invalid Branch/Plant number.

No records will be prepurged from the three tables.

Example 2:

Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables set to Blank

Delete Branch/Plant is not active.

No records from any of the three tables will be prepurged.

3. Initialize MPS/MRP Print Code.

blank = do not initialize the Item Branch file

1 = initialize the Item Branch file

If you enter 1 in this processing option, the program initializes every record in the Item Branch table (F4102) by setting the Item Display Code (MRPD) to blank.

If you leave this field blank, processing time is decreased. The system will not clear the records in the Item Branch table (F4102).

Regardless of how you set this processing option for each item in the data selection, the MRPD field is updated as follows:

o 1 if messages were not created

o 2 if messages were created The Print Master Production Schedule program (R3450) allows you to enter data selection based on the MRPD field.

Valid values are:

blank Do not initialize the Item Branch file.

1 Initialize the Item Branch file.

4. Messages And Time Series For Phantom Items

blank = do not generate

1 = generate

Use this processing option to specify whether the program generates messages and time series for phantom items.

Valid values are:

blank do not generate

1 generate

5. Ending Firm Order Status

blank = all messages exploded

Use this processing option to specify the work order status at which messages are no longer exploded to components. If you leave this field blank, all messages are exploded to components.

6. Extend Rate Based Adjustments

blank = do not extend

1 = extend

Use this processing option to specify whether adjustments for rate based items are exploded to components, thereby creating messages for the components.

Valid values are:

blank do not extend

1 extend

7. Closed Rate Status

Enter the status of closed rates. When planning for a rate based item, the program does not consider rate orders at this status or higher.

8. Set Key Definition For Table F3411

Use this processing option to enable the system to run multiple MRP/MPS jobs concurrently. The value that you enter specifies the range for the number of records in the MPS/MRP/DRP Message File table (F3411) and the MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements File table (F3412) for a given run. This value must be large enough to include the number of records that will be generated for the table. For example, if you enter a value of 8 for the first run and 10 for the second run, the range of records that the system reserves for two simultaneous MRP/MPS runs would be as follows:

First run:

The system reserves records in the range of [1] to [1×10^8], or 1 through 100,000,000.

Second run:

The system reserves records in the range of [$1 \times 10^8 + 1$] to [2×10^{10}], or 100,000,001 through 20,000,000,000.

Note: The values that you enter are the exponents in the calculations above. Enter a value from 7 to 14. If you do not enter a value, the system uses 10.

This processing option is applicable only when a subsequent MRP/MPS job is submitted while an existing job is currently running. The number of records that the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483) generate is based on the values that you enter in this processing option. You determine the optimum number of records that the system includes. All values should be the same for all versions. If version settings differ, the system might generate unpredictable results.

9. Set Key Definition For Table F3412

Use this processing option to enable the system to run multiple MRP/MPS jobs concurrently. The value that you enter specifies the range for the number of records in the MPS/MRP/DRP Message File table (F3411) and the MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements File table (F3412) for a given run. This value must be large enough to include the number of records that will be generated for the table. For example, if you enter a value of 8 for the first run and 10 for the second run, the range of records that the system reserves for two simultaneous MRP/MPS runs would be as follows:

First run:

The system reserves records in the range of $[1]$ to $[1 \times 10^8]$, or 1 through 100,000,000.

Second run:

The system reserves records in the range of $[1 \times 10^8 + 1]$ to $[2 \times 10^{10}]$, or 100,000,001 through 20,000,000,000.

Note: The values that you enter are the exponents in the calculations above. Enter a value from 7 to 14. If you do not enter a value, the system uses 10.

This processing option is applicable only when a subsequent MRP/MPS job is submitted while an existing job is currently running. The number of records that the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483) generate is based on the values that you enter in this processing option. You determine the optimum number of records that the system includes. All values should be the same for all versions. If version settings differ, the system might generate unpredictable results.

10. Suppress Time Series

blank = generate time series

1 = do not generate time series

Use this processing option to specify whether the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) generates the time series. Valid values are:

Blank

Generate the time series.

1

Do not generate the time series.

Note: Performance improves if the system does not generate the time series.

Mfg Mode Tab

If you use process manufacturing, enter 1 to generate the plan that is based on the forecasts of the co-products or by-products, or both, for the process. The program then creates messages for the process.

1. Process Planning

blank = discrete

1 = process

If you use process manufacturing, enter 1 to generate the plan based on the forecasts of the co-/by-products for the process. The program then creates messages for the process.

Valid values are:

blank discrete

1 process

2. Project Planning

blank = do not include

1 = include

Use this processing option to specify whether the system includes supply and demand from items that are associated with a project. Project-specific items have a stocking type of P. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not include items associated with projects.

1

Include items associated with projects.

3. Configurator Components Table

blank = do not process configured components table

1 = process configurator components table

Use this processing option to specify whether the system processes configurator components from the Configurator Component Table (F3215) and adds them to the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) and the Work Order Parts List table (F3111). If you enter a 1 in this processing option, the system processes the items on the Configurator Components table as demand items.

Blank

Do not process items from the Configurator Component Table.

1

Process items from the Configurator Components table.

Parallel Tab

These processing options specify the number of processors that the system uses during parallel processing. These options also specify whether the system runs preprocessing during parallel processing.

1. Number of Subsystem Jobs

0 = Default

Use this processing option to specify the of number subsystems in a server.

The default is 0 (zero).

2. Pre Processing

blank = Do not perform pre processing

1= Perform pre processing

Use this processing option to specify whether the system runs preprocessing during parallel processing. During preprocessing, the system checks supply and demand and plans only the items within supply and demand. Preprocessing improves performance when you run MRP and is valid only when the number of items actually planned is less than the total number of items in the data selection. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not run preprocessing.

1 The system runs preprocessing.

Requirements Planning Output

When generating a planning schedule, the planning system evaluates selected supply and demand information, performs calculations, and recommends a time-phased planning schedule for selected items. Planners are presented with action and warning messages that suggest new orders or the rescheduling of existing orders. Other planning tools include supply and demand inquiry and pegging records.

Reviewing the Time Series

The time series is a record of time-phased supply and demand netting for selected items. The system retrieves this data from the most recent generation or net change that has been run.

Use the Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) or Master Production Scheduling (MPS) versions of the MPS Time Series program (P3413) to review the master schedule and decide whether to accept the planning that the system suggests or to override it. You should review the action messages for individual item numbers to determine what action, if any, to take.

Use processing options in the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) to set up daily, weekly, or monthly time periods (buckets).

The following list describes some of the pertinent information on both the DRP or MPS time series:

**Quantities for
specific time periods**

You can review the following:

- Time-phased inventory activity in any unit of measure
- Available to promise quantities in any valid unit of measure
- Time fences and the leadtime at the item level
- Cumulative and manufacturing leadtime occurrences

**Adjusted or
unadjusted period
quantities**

Period quantities are either adjusted or unadjusted.

The calculations for adjusted quantities assume that the user will process the messages. The calculations for unadjusted quantities assume that the user will not process the action messages. The U at the end of a quantity type indicates that period quantities are unadjusted.

Forecast consumption When you use planning time fence rule G, C, or H that calculates demand, based on the greater of forecast or customer orders, the forecast is consumed. *Consumed* means that the forecast is reduced by the amount of the customer demand in the same or related period.

Note

The time series displays the aggregate demand and forecast for all customers. If you are using forecast consumption by customer functionality, the aggregate forecast and customer demand quantities might appear out of balance from standard forecast consumption.

Various display formats

You can display the time series in different formats, such as:

- Summarize all demand lines into one demand line.
- Summarize all supply lines into one supply line.
- Choose rows of information to select or suppress.
- Toggle between two different quantity type tables as set up in the processing options.

Access to other programs

You can access other programs while reviewing the time series:

- Supply/Demand Inquiry and Pegging Inquiry to determine where higher level demands are being generated
- MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions to review message detail and take any appropriate actions
- Additional System Info to verify item setup details
- Detail Forecast Revisions to review item forecasts and sales history
- Rate Schedule Revisions to review item rate schedules
- MPS or DRP generation to run an online regeneration for the displayed item

The Time Series – MRP inquiry is the same program as that used to inquire on the DRP/MPS time series. Use the appropriate version of the MPS Time Series program (P3413) to review the item series for the material requirements plan. You can vary the settings in the processing options to accommodate the different requirements for Material Requirements Planning (MRP).

Use the MPS/MRP/DRP Key Window program (P34KEY) to review the quantity types that are generated for the material requirements plan. These quantity types include:

Planned order (+PLO) Represents recommended replenishment orders for an item.

Planned work order (-PWO) Represents demand for components that are required from the parent's planned work order (+PLO).

Work order (+WOU) (+WO/WOU) Represents a supply manufacturing order for the component that has a work order header. The -WOU is the work order as it is in the Work Order Master File (F4801). +WO is the work order if you processed all of the applicable action messages.

Firm work order (-FWO) Represents demand for components that will be consumed from the parents released work order (+WOU).

Time Fence Display Codes

Item leadtime and time fence days are shown on the time series display. Time fences and leadtimes are noted in their respective time periods as follows:

L	Level leadtime
M	Manufacturing leadtime
C	Cumulative leadtime
F	Freeze fence
P	Planning fence
D	Message Display fence

Prerequisite

- ❑ Generate a current material requirements plan that includes the start and end dates for the planning periods that you want to review. See *Generating Material Requirements Plans* in the *Requirements Planning Guide*.

► To review the time series

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose DRP Time Series/ATP Inquiry.

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Time Series/ATP Inquiry.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose MRP Time Series/ATP Inquiry.

1. On Work With Time Series, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
2. To change the display, choose any of the following options:
 - Suppress Blank Lines
 - Summarize Supply Demand
 - Alternate Quantity Type
3. To change the display, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Start From Date
 - Unit of Measure

PeopleSoft®

MRP Time Series/ATP Inquiry - Work With Time Series

Find Close Form Tools

☒ Suppress Blank Lines
☐ Summarize Supply Demand
☐ Alternate Quantity Type

Branch/Plant M30

Start From Date

Unit of Measure EA

Item Number 220 Touring Bike, Red

Leadtime Level 2 Fixed

Records 1 - 9							
Description	Past Due 1	Past Due 2	2/3/2004 L C	2/4/2004	2/5/2004	Customize Grid	
+BAU	13	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033
+BA	13	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033
+WOU	1020						
+WO	1020						
=EAU	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033
=EA	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033
ATPU	1020						
ATP	1020						
CATPU	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033

- To access additional forms, choose the appropriate option from the Form menu.

Processing Options for MPS Time Series (P3413)

Defaults Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the required and alternate UDC types for the time series row descriptions in the MPS Time Series program (P3413).

1. UDC Type (Required)

Default = QT.

Use this processing option to specify the UDC code in system 34 for the list of row descriptions that appear on the time series. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the quantity type code (QT).

2. Alternate UDC Type (Optional)

Use this processing option to specify the UDC code in system 34 for the list of alternate row descriptions that appear on forms associated with the Time Series program (P3413). Choose the Alternate Quantity Type option to display the alternate row descriptions. If you do not check an option, the system does not display the alternate row descriptions.

Process Tab

These processing options identify what and how the information appears on the Time Series from. You can choose specific past due and forecast consumption periods. Additionally, you can choose to summarize supply and demand data into a single row.

1. Past Due Periods

0 (Default)

1

2

Use this processing option to specify the number of periods that the system displays prior to the MRP generation start date on the time series. Valid values are:

0 0 periods (default) prior to the MRP generation start date

1 one period prior to the MRP generation start date

2 two periods prior to the MRP generation start date

This value should correspond with the MRP Generation (R3482/R3483) past due periods. If the MRP Generation program has one past due period, this option should be set to one.

2. Summarize Supply and Demand

Blank = Do Not Summarize (Default).

1 = Summarize.

Use this processing option to summarize supply lines into a single row and demand lines into another single row on forms associated with the Time Series program (P3413). Valid values are:

Blank The system does not summarize supply and demand lines into single rows.

1 The system summarizes supply and demand lines into single rows.

3. Forecast Consumption Periods (FCP)

Blank = Do Not Indicate FCP (Default).

1 = Indicate FCP.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system indicates the forecast consumption periods in the Time Series program (P3413) when MRP uses forecast consumption. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not indicate the forecast consumptions periods.

1 The system indicates the forecasts consumptions periods by placing an asterisk next to the date.

Versions Tab

These processing options allow you to specify versions of reports and programs such as MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) and MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) that you access through row and form exits from the MPS Time Series program (P3413).

1. Single Item MRP (R3482)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Single Item MRP program (R3482) that the system uses when you access it from the form exit on the Work With Time Series form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

2. MRP Detail Message Review (P3411)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the MRP Detail Message Review program (P3411) that the system uses when you access it from the row exit on the Work With Time Series form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

3. Supply and Demand Inquiry (P4021)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021) that the system uses when you access it from the form exit on the Work With Time Series form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

4. Forecast Revisions (P3460)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Forecast Revisions program (P3460) that the system uses when you access it from the form exit on the Work With Time Series form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

5. Pegging Inquiry (P3412)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Pegging Inquiry program (P3412) that the system uses when you access it from the form exit on the Work With Time Series form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

6. Rate Schedule Revisions (P3109)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Rate Schedule Revisions program (P3109) that the system uses when you access it from the form exit on the Work With Time Series form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

7. Work Day Calendar (P00071)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Work Day Calendar program (P00071) that the system uses when you access it from the form exit on the Work With Time Series form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

8. Item Branch (P41026)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Item Branch program (P41026) that the system uses when you access it from the form exit on the Work With Time Series form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Reviewing Planning Families

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose DRP Planning Family Review.

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Planning Family Review.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose MRP Planning Family Review.

After you generate the material requirements plan, you can review all of the item numbers that have messages. You can display the list of items with messages by using the following filters:

- Planner Code
- Buyer Number
- Planning Family
- Project Number
- Branch/Plant
- Thru Date
- Message Type
- Planning Code
- Stocking Type

Working with Planning Messages

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose DRP Detail Message Review.

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose MRP Detail Message Review.

You can manually review and process messages using the MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions program (P3411) or automatically process the messages using the MRP/MPS Detail Message Processing program (R3411).

Use the processing options for MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions to specify the default values for the order types that appear.

The action messages for Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), Master Production Scheduling (MPS), and Material Requirements Planning (MRP) are defined in user defined code (UDC) table 34/MT. The character codes are hard coded. Do not change the character codes in this list.

Caution

Depending on the organization of your company, the person working with the DRP/MPS/MRP action messages should coordinate with shop floor or purchasing personnel before taking action on messages affecting departments.

Each time that you generate a material requirements plan, the system generates action messages to identify situations in which demand requires one of the following:

- Changing the existing supply orders
- Placing new orders

Use the Message Detail – MRP version of the MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions program to review exception messages from the latest planning generation. These messages might help you evaluate planned and existing orders. You can review the most critical messages first and review other messages in the order that you process them.

Processing Messages for a Planning Family

You can process messages for a planning family by using Message Summary (P3401).

► To process messages for a planning family

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose DRP Planning Family Review.

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Planning Family Review.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose MRP Planning Family Review.

1. On Work with Message Summary, complete the following fields and click Find to locate a planning family:

- Branch/Plant
- Planning Family

PeopleSoft®

MRP Planning Family Review - Work with Message Summary

Select Find Close Form Row Tools

Planner Number * Branch/Plant M30

Buyer Number * Thru Date *

Supplier Number * Message Type *

Planning Family 200 Planning Code *

Project Number * Stocking Type *

Records 1 - 10

2nd Item Number	Item Description	Outstanding Messages	Short Item No	3rd Item Number	Planner Number	Buyer Number
		AA	60100		7500	
2012	Chain, DX	A	60177	2012	8444	8444
		A	60257		8444	8444
2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	ADG O O O O O O O O +	60062	2001	7500	
2006	Touring Fork	A O O O O O O O O O	60118	2006	8444	8444
2007	Bottom Bracket	A O O O O O O O O O	60126	2007	8444	8444
2008	Head Set	A O O O O O O O O O	60134	2008	8444	8444
2009	Crank	AA O O O O O O O O +	60142	2009	8444	8444
2010	Chain Rings	A O O O O O O O O O	60151	2010	8444	8444
2011	Chain, Std	A O O O O O O O O O +	60169	2011	8444	8444

2. Choose the items with messages that you want to process, and choose Message Detail from the Row menu.

Work With Detail Messages appears with the items that you chose. Process the messages for each item in the same way that you process messages using consolidation.

Reviewing Detail Messages

Detail messages include all of the messages on Message Summary (P3401). After you generate master schedule output, you review the action messages for the individual item numbers. After you review each message, you can perform one of the following:

- Place the message on hold.
- Clear the message.
- Delete the message.
- You can delete any message that you have reviewed but did not process.
- Process the message.

Processing Options for MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411)

PO Info Tab

Use these processing options to define purchase order information.

1. Line Type

Use this processing option to specify how the system processes lines on a transaction. The line type affects the systems with which the transaction interfaces (General Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management). The line type also specifies the conditions for including a line on reports and in calculations. Some examples of valid values, which have been defined on the Line Type Constants Revisions form (P40205), are:

S Stock item

J Job cost, subcontracts, or purchasing to the General Ledger

B G/L account and item number

N Non-stock item

F Freight

T Text information

M Miscellaneous charges and credits

W Work Order

2. Beginning Status

Use this processing option to indicate the beginning status, which is the first step in the order process. You must specify a user defined code (40/AT) that has been set up on the Order Activity Rules form for the order type and the line type that you are using.

3. Consolidate

Blank = Do not Consolidate

'1' = Consolidate

Use this processing option to indicate whether you want to consolidate all processed messages that apply to one supplier on one purchase order.

Valid values are:

1 Consolidate messages.

Blank Do not consolidate messages.

WO Info Tab

Use these processing options to define work order information.

1. Beginning Status

Use this processing option to specify the user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the default status of the work order to use when a work order is created.

2. Cancelled Orders Status

Use this processing option to identify the default user defined status code (00/SS) for a canceled work order.

OT Info Tab

Use this processing option to define transfer order information.

1. Consolidate

Blank = Do not Consolidate

'1' = Consolidate

Use this processing option to indicate whether you want to consolidate all processed messages that apply to one branch/plant on one transfer order.

Valid values are:

- 1 Consolidate messages.

Blank Do not consolidate messages.

Blanket Info Tab

Use this processing option to define blanket order information.

1. Blanket Order Document Type to Release

Blank = Do not release interactively

Use this processing option to indicate whether you want the program to perform an interactive release against a matching blanket order when processing messages to create purchase orders.

- o Enter a document type to release against.
- o If you leave this field blank, the program does not release against a blanket order.

Versions Tab

Use these processing options to define what version to use when this program accesses another program.

1. Blanket Order Release (P43216)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Blanket Order Release program. The system calls this version when you access Blanket Order Release from this program.

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

2. Time Series (P3413)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Time Series program.

The system calls this version when you access Work with Time Series from the Form menu of Work with Detail Messages or Detail Message Revisions.

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

3. Pegging Inquiry (P3412)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Pegging Inquiry program. The system calls this version when you access Work with Pegging Inquiry from the Form menu of Work with Detail Messages or Detail Message Revisions.

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

4. Supply/Demand Inquiry (P4021)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Supply and Demand Inquiry program. The system calls this version when you access Work with Supply and Demand from the Form menu of Work with Detail Messages or Detail Message Revisions.

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

5. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Purchase Orders program. The system calls this version when you access Work with Order Details from the Row menu of Work with Detail Messages or Detail Message Revisions.

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

6. Work Order Entry (P48013)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Work Order Processing program. The system calls this version when you access Work Order Processing from this program.

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

7. Rate Schedule Revisions (P3109)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program. The system calls this version when you access Work with Rate Schedules from the Form menu of Work with Detail Messages or Detail Message Revisions.

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

8. Transfer Order Entry (P4210)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Sales Order Entry program. The system calls this version when you access Sales Order Entry from this program.

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

9. Scheduling Workbench (P31225)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Manufacturing Scheduling Workbench program. The system calls this version when you access Work with Work Order Scheduling from the Form menu of Work with Detail Messages or Detail Message Revisions.

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

10. Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Bill of Material Inquiry program. The system calls this version when you access Bill of Material Inquiry from the Row menu of Work with Detail Messages or Detail Message Revisions.

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

11. Item Branch (P41026)

Use this processing option to specify a version of the Item Branch program.

The system calls this version when you access Plant Manufacturing Data from the Row menu of Work with Detail Messages or Detail Message Revisions.

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

Display Tab

Use this processing option to specify whether to view messages for demand branch/plant or supply branch/plant.

1. Viewing Messages For

Blank / 'D' = Demand Branch

'S' = Supply Branch

Use this processing option to specify whether to view messages for demand branch/plant or supply branch/plant.

Valid values are:

- 1 View messages for supply branch/plant.

Blank View messages for demand branch/plant.

Processing Work Order Messages

After you review the messages, you can process them. When you process work order messages, the system creates work order headers in the Work Order Master File table (F4801) and assigns work order numbers. The system does not attach a parts list or routing information at this time.

You can process work order messages by using any of the following methods:

- Process a single action message for an item.
- Process multiple action messages for an item.
- Process messages using a planning family.
- Process messages automatically.

The system first processes work order messages. Work order messages appear on MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) with an order type of WO. The master schedule remains firm or does not

change from the beginning date through the end date when the system processes these work order messages. These firm orders are not automatically replanned in subsequent MPS generations. However, if the subsequent MPS generation finds a mismatch between the supply quantities or dates and the demand quantities or dates, the program recommends realignment of the existing work orders.

When you use fixed order quantity (FOQ), MPS/DRP does not generate an Increase message for an existing order to cover demand. Instead, the system generates Order messages in multiples of FOQ as needed to cover the demand.

When you create or update an order, you can modify the status of the order to indicate the stage of production. To do so, enter a new status in the Status field. The system displays this field only for messages that are related to order processing.

► To process work order messages

Use one of the following navigations:

From DRP Daily Operations (G3411), choose DRP Detail Message Review.

From MPS Daily Operations (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

From MRP Daily Operations (G3413), choose MRP Detail Message Review.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the message for the item:
 - Demand Branch
 - Item Number
2. Choose the message that you want to process.
3. From the Row menu, choose Process Message(s).
4. To view the messages that you processed, choose Processed Messages from the View menu.

See Also

- *Running Order Processing in the Shop Floor Management Guide*

Processing Purchase Order Messages

Purchase order messages appear on MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) with an order type of OP. You can process a purchase order message by using any of the following methods:

- Process a single action message without blanket order checking or consolidation.
- Process one or more action messages with blanket order checking.
- Process messages using purchase order consolidation to include more than one item on a purchase order.
- Process purchase order messages by using a planning family.
- Process messages using the Supplier Scheduling system.

Note

If an item does not have a supplier assigned to it, the system displays an error message. Enter a supplier number and click OK.

To expedite message processing, PeopleSoft recommends that you set up a different version of MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions for each of the previous methods. That is, set up one version to process a single action message without blanket order checking or consolidation, another version to process one or more action messages with blanket order checking, and so on.

Depending on how you set the processing option for the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482), the program creates either a purchase requisition (document type OR) or a purchase order (document type OP). The program includes a user ID on the purchase order and uses the system date as the date on which the purchase order was created.

In addition, the program creates the purchase order in the purchasing unit of measure, even though the action message displays the primary unit of measure. The program makes the appropriate unit of measure conversions. After the next DRP/MPS regeneration, the quantities that are associated with processed messages appear in the time series display on the +PO Quantity Type row.

When you process messages, the system firms that portion of the DRP/MPS replenishment plan. Subsequent DRP/MPS regeneration does not change the timing or quantities that are associated with previously processed messages. However, if the new regeneration finds a mismatch between the supply and demand quantities or dates, the program issues a message recommending that you realign the existing +POs.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Requirements Planning Guide*:

- ❑ *Processing Messages for a Planning Family*
- ❑ *Processing Work Orders*
- ❑ *Generating Supplier Schedules* for information about processing messages using this system

► To process a single action message

Use one of the following navigations:

From DRP Daily Operations (G3411), choose DRP Detail Message Review.

From MPS Daily Operations (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

From MRP Daily Operations (G3413), choose MRP Detail Message Review.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Demand Branch
2. Choose the message that you want to process and then choose Process Message(s) from the Row menu.

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MRP Planning Family Review - Work With Detail Messages - Processed Messages

Select Find Add Delete Close Form Row View Tools

Item Number 2010 Demand Branch M30 Chain Rings

Planner * Buyer * Planning Family * Planning Code * Project Number *

Records 1 - 11

	Item Number	Msg Typ	Message	Hold Code	Message Processed	Required Quantity	UM	Order Number
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	A	Warning Messages	A		12	EA	451004
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	O	Order	A		262	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	O	Order	A		218	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	O	Order	A		96	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	O	Order	A		197	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	O	Order	A		242	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	O	Order	A		54	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	O	Order	A		51	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	O	Order	A		131	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	P	Firm Order	A	Y	197	EA	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2010	P	Firm Order	A	Y	158	EA	

Note

If an item does not have a supplier assigned to it, the system displays an error message. Enter a supplier number and click OK.

- Click Close.

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MRP Planning Family Review - Suppliers Selected for Order

Form Row Tools

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid

	Order Number	Or Ty	Order Co	Supplier	Supplier Name	Branch/ Plant	Request Date
<input type="checkbox"/>		OP	00200	4343	Parts Emporium	M30	
<input type="checkbox"/>		OP	00200	4343	Parts Emporium	M30	
<input type="checkbox"/>		OP	00200	4343	Parts Emporium	M30	

- On Suppliers Selected for Order, choose Generate Order(s) from the Form menu.

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MRP Planning Family Review - Generated Purchase Orders

Close Row Tools

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid

	Order Number	Or Ty	Order Co	Branch/ Plant	Supplier	Request Date
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	OP	00200	M30	4343	06/27/05
<input type="radio"/>	2	OP	00200	M30	4343	07/27/05
<input type="radio"/>	3	OP	00200	M30	4343	08/29/05

- On Generated Purchase Orders, click Close.
- To display the message that you processed on Work with Detail Messages, choose Processed Messages from the View menu. The system assigns a purchase order number and displays it in the Order Number field.

► To process messages using consolidation

The system creates one purchase order header with as many detail line-items for messages as necessary. Dates correspond to the messages. If a part has more than one supplier, you can change the supplier number in the message detail area. The system produces a purchase order for each supplier.

Choose one of the following navigations:

From DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), right-click DRP Detail Message Review.

From MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), right-click MPS Detail Message Review.

From MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), right-click MRP Detail Message Review.

- Choose Prompt For, and then Values.
- Set the appropriate processing option to consolidate all of the messages for the same supplier into one purchase order, and then click OK.
- Double click the same program from the menu.
- On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following fields to locate the messages for the item, and then click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Demand Branch
- Choose the messages that you want to process, and then choose Process Message(s) from the Row menu.

The system assigns purchase order numbers and displays them in the Order Number field for each item.

Note

If an item does not have a supplier assigned to it, the system displays an error message. Enter a supplier number and click OK.

To display the messages that you processed, choose Processed Messages from the View menu.

► To cancel items on a purchase order

Use one of the following navigations:

From DRP Daily Operations (G3411), choose DRP Detail Message Review.

From MPS Daily Operations (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

From MRP Daily Operations (G3413), choose MRP Detail Message Review.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, choose the item that you want to delete from the purchase order.
2. Click Delete.

Processing Messages Automatically

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose DRP Detail Message Processing.

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Processing.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose MRP Detail Message Processing.

As an alternative to processing messages interactively, you can run MRP/MPS Detail Message Processing (R3411). The program processes the following types of messages for work orders, purchase orders, and transfer orders:

- B** Order and Expedite
- C** Cancel
- D** Defer
- E** Expedite
- G** Increase Order Quantity To
- L** Decrease Order Quantity To
- O** Order

The program does not produce a report. You can review error messages in the Work Center (P012501) in the Submitted Jobs Queue. You can view any message that the program did not process on the Work with Detail Messages form.

Placing Messages on Hold

You can place messages on hold so that the system does not change the message during the next generation (for example, to preserve a manual reminder). The system retains held messages until you manually clear or delete them.

► To place a message on hold

Use one of the following navigations:

From DRP Daily Operations (G3411), choose DRP Detail Message Review.

From MPS Daily Operations (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

From MRP Daily Operations (G3413), choose MRP Detail Message Review.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, select a row and choose Message Revision from the Row menu.
2. On Detail Message Revisions, choose Hold/Release from the Row menu.

The system highlights held messages.

Clearing Messages

You can clear a message from MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) if you choose not to process it.

► To clear a message

Use one of the following navigations:

From DRP Daily Operations (G3411), choose DRP Detail Message Review.

From MPS Daily Operations (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

From MRP Daily Operations (G3413), choose MRP Detail Message Review.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, choose a row and then choose Clear Message from the Row menu.
2. To view the message again after it has been cleared, choose All Messages from the View menu.

Adding a Freeze Code to a Purchase Order

You can freeze the time and quantity values in a purchase order so that Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) and Master Production Scheduling (MPS) do not generate any action messages to change the order. You freeze purchase orders before negotiations are final or when a purchasing contract has been signed with a supplier.

► **To add a freeze code to a purchase order**

From the Purchase Order Processing menu (G43A11), choose Enter Purchase Orders.

1. On Work With Order Headers, complete the following fields and click Find to locate a purchase order:

- Order Number
- Branch/Plant

2. Choose the purchase order, and then choose Detail Revision from the Row menu.

3. On Order Detail, choose a row, and then choose Additional Info 2 from the Row menu.

If you are using Engineer to Order, the Project Number field appears in the grid.

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Enter Purchase Orders - Order Detail - Page II

OK Cancel Form Tools

Report Codes

Report Code 1	<input type="text"/>	Blank - Commodity Class 41/P1
Report Code 2	<input type="text"/>	Blank - Comm Sub Class 41/P2
Report Code 3	<input type="text"/>	Blank - Supplier Rebate 41/P3
Report Code 4	<input type="text" value="200"/>	Bike
Cost Rule	<input type="text" value="PRO"/>	test

Send Method

Freeze Code

G/L Offset

Eval. Receipts

Extended Weight Supplier SO

Extended Volume Reference

Original Order

Number	<input type="text"/>	Type	<input type="text"/>
Company	<input type="text"/>	Suffix	<input type="text"/>
Line No.	<input type="text"/>		

Related Order

Number	<input type="text" value="00000000"/>	Type	<input type="text"/>
Company	<input type="text"/>		
Line No.	<input type="text"/>		

4. On Order Detail - Page II, complete the following field and click OK:

- Freeze Code

Adding a Freeze Code to a Work Order

You can freeze the time and quantity values in a work order so that Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) and Master Production Scheduling (MPS) do not generate any action messages to change the order. You freeze work orders when the order is within the freeze time fence.

► To add a freeze code to a work order

From the Daily Order Preparation - Discrete menu (G3111), choose Enter/Change Order.

1. On Work With Manufacturing Work Orders, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Type
 - 2nd Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose the work order that you want to freeze and click Select.
3. On Work Order Details, click the Status & Type tab and complete the following field:
 - Freeze Code

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Enter/Change Order - Work Order Details

OK Cancel Form Tools

Order No/Type 451004 WO Branch/Plant M30

WO Desc Touring Bike, Red W.O. Scheduling

Item No. 220

Select Tab: Status & Type

Sts Comm.

Bill Type Standard Manufacturing Bill

Rtg. Type Standard Manufacturing Routing

Status Started Labor or Material

Type Shop Order

Freeze Code Freeze the order.

Note

Master Production Scheduling (MPS) and Material Requirements Planning (MRP) do not suggest changes for frozen orders.

Generating Material Requirements Plans

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MRP Regeneration.

Use the MRP- Gross Regeneration version of MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) to produce a single-facility MRP planning schedule for the items that you select. Alternatively, you can use the MRP - Net Change version of MRP/MPS Requirements Planning to produce a single-facility MRP planning schedule. You can generate a material requirements plan for:

- A single item
- All items
- Only items that are affected by transactions since the last generation

When you generate a material requirements plan, the system evaluates selected information, performs calculations, and recommends a time-phased replenishment plan for all selected items. MRP regeneration uses the same programs as DRP/MPS regeneration.

Review the following topics for further information about generating the MRP:

Bill of material	<p>MRP uses the bill of material to explode demand to all component items. If a parts list does not exist for a work order, MRP generation uses the standard bill of material to explode demand.</p> <p>You should define a bill of material type M (standard manufacturing bill) for work order headers without a parts list and for parent planned orders. The MRP generation uses bill type M to schedule items according to how the product is built.</p>
Low-level code	<p>The system uses the low-level code to determine parent and component relationships. The system explodes parent demand to the components. MRP generation explodes lowerlevel demand only for manufactured items. The system does not explode demand to levels below a purchased item, even if that item has a bill of material.</p>
Generation type	<p>You must use generation types 4 and 5 to generate a master planning schedule for MRP items. If the status of MPS is frozen, generation type 5 explodes only the component items of the master scheduled item. Select generation type 4 to explode MPS items and component items.</p>
Frozen orders	<p>If you identify work orders or purchase orders for an item as frozen, the program does not replan any orders for the item. Instead, you receive a frozen order message for that item.</p>
Data selection	<p>To run an MRP regeneration, base your selection on branch/plant, category codes, and planning code. The system can process any selection from based-on table fields.</p> <p>To run a net change generation, set the net change flag to 1 to select items that have changed since the last generation of the program.</p>

Prerequisites

- ❑ Verify that Material Requirements Planning (MRP) has been set up.
- ❑ Generate a forecast for independent-demand items. See *Creating Detail Forecasts* in the *Forecast Management Guide*.

How Do You Run MRP Effectively?

Material Requirements Planning (MRP) runs most effectively when you ensure the accuracy and validity of the following items:

Master schedule	Ensure that the master schedule is at least 95 percent accurate. Accuracy is measured by comparing the creation of an end product to the performance of the schedule.
Bill of material	Ensure that the bill of material is at least 98 percent accurate and contains the correct components and quantities. Accuracy is measured by comparing how the item is built in the factory to the correct components and quantities that are contained in the bill of material.
Inventory	Ensure that your inventory count is at least 95 percent accurate. You can achieve this accuracy through the cycle count process.
Leadtimes	Ensure that your leadtimes are valid. The system provides planned leadtimes. In run time, the actual time to complete an order can vary.

Validating Material Requirements Plans

After you generate the material requirements plan, you must validate it to ensure that you have sufficient work center capacity. Use Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) to determine whether the material plan can be executed with the available resources.

Working with Material Requirements Plans

Material Requirements Planning (MRP) output consists of information in the time series and action messages, and pegging. Use the time series information to decide whether to accept the planning that is suggested by the system or to override it. You should review the action messages for individual item numbers to determine which action, if any, that you need to take. Use pegging to identify parent demand for components.

Reviewing MRP Detail Messages

Detail messages include all of the messages on Message Summary (P3401). After you generate a material requirements plan, you review the action messages for the individual item numbers. After you review each message, you can perform one of the following:

- Place the message on hold.
- Clear the message.
- Delete the message.
- Process the message.

Based on the messages for the parent item, the direct components also receive warning messages. At the component level are special S messages that are similar to warning messages (A). Although both types of messages originate from the parent, the S messages indicate that the parent demand is firm planned (status 41).

The following tables describes how the system uses document types, quantity types, and work order codes during the Material Requirements Planning (MRP) generation process.

Note

Status codes are user defined.

Work Order Output from DRP/MPS/MRP

Document Type (Time Series)	Other Codes	Description	Component Demand
WP (+PLO)	Status = P (planned)	Planned orders. WP is a system-generated document type without a header in the Work Order Master table (F4801). DRP/MPS/MRP automatically changes schedule dates and quantities each time that you run the program.	-PWO
WO (+WO does not always equal +WOU in schedule dates or quantities)	Status = 10 (firm)	Firm orders. A header is in the Work Order Master table (F4801). DRP/MPS/MRP creates messages that require planner action to balance supply and demand. For component demand, the system assumes that the planner will take action.	-FWO/-FWOU. Message type A warns about parent supply/demand imbalances. -FWO does not always equal -FWOU in schedule dates or quantities.
WO (+WO does not always equal +WOU in schedule dates or quantities)	Status = 40 (firm)	Firm orders that have parts lists and routing instructions attached. DRP/MPS/MRP creates messages that require planner action to balance supply and demand. For component demand, the system assumes that the planner will take action.	-FWO/-FWOU. Message type A warns about parent supply/demand imbalances. -FWO does not always equal -FWOU in schedule dates or quantities.
WO (+WO does not always equal +WOU in schedule dates or quantities)	Status = 41 (firm planned order)	Firm orders with firm plans. These are orders that have been planned by a generation of DRP/MPS/MRP specifying status 41 in the Ending Work Order Status processing option. DRP/MPS/MRP creates messages that require planner action to balance supply and demand. For component demand, the system assumes that the planner will not take action. The messages have FPO planner remarks.	-FWO/-FWOU. Message type S warns about supply/demand imbalances for FPO parent. -FWO always equals -FWOU in schedule dates or quantities.
WO (+WO equals +WOU in schedule dates or	Inside freeze fence (any status code)	All firm orders inside freeze fence. DRP/MPS/MRP do not display action messages inside the freeze fence. The program creates message type A warnings to indicate a supply	-FWO/-FWOU. The program does not create change messages from the parent demand.

quantities)

and demand imbalance inside the freeze fence. The program generates an action message outside the freeze fence to correct the supply/demand imbalance.

parent demand.

WO (+WO equals +WOU in schedule dates or quantities)

Freeze code on work order header (any status code)

Frozen firm orders. DRP/MPS/MRP does not create action messages for these work orders. The program creates message type A and F warnings. The program creates messages for new orders to satisfy supply/demand imbalances.

-FWO/-FWOU. The program does not create change messages from the parent demand.

► To review detail messages

From *DRP Daily Operations (G3411)*, choose *DRP Detail Message Review*.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the messages for the item:

- Item Number
- Demand Branch

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DRP Detail Message Review - Work With Detail Messages

Select Find Add Delete Close Form Row View Tools

Item Number: 2001 Demand Branch: M30
Cro-Moly Frame, Red

Planner: * Buyer: *
Planning Family: * Planning Code: *
Project Number: *

Records 1 - 10

Item Number	Msg Typ	Message	Hold Code	Message Processed	Required Quantity	UM	Order Number	Or Ty	W.O. Status
2001	A	Warning Messages	A		11	EA	451004	WO	40
2001	D	Defer	A		10	EA	451012	WO	40
2001	G	Increase Order Quantity to	A		162	EA	451012	WO	40
2001	O	Order	A		197	EA		WO	10
2001	O	Order	A		158	EA		WO	10
2001	O	Order	A		218	EA		WO	10
2001	O	Order	A		96	EA		WO	10
2001	O	Order	A		197	EA		WO	10
2001	O	Order	A		242	EA		WO	10
2001	O	Order	A		54	EA		WO	10

2. Review the following fields:

- Msg Typ
- Message Processed
- Order Number
- Or Ty

Reviewing MRP Pegging Demand

Use Pegging Inquiry (P3412) to determine, or "peg," the source of demand for dependent requirements. Pegging Inquiry displays only those parents that contain planned or open orders. Pegging Inquiry allows you to:

- Display the parent work orders requiring a particular item.
- Trace the source of demand for each item.
- Display the different levels in a bill of material so that you can peg demand from the beginning level through the parent item.

You can trace the path of dependent requirements up through parent items to the final assembled item and even to the sales order or forecast. You can use this information to determine if you need to reschedule or change orders.

► To review MRP pegging demand

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Pegging Inquiry.

1. On Work With Pegging Inquiry, complete the following fields to locate the item for which you want to review pegging demand:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
2. To narrow your search to a specific date, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Requested Date

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Pegging Inquiry - Work With Pegging Inquiry

Find Close Form Row Tools

Branch/Plant Cro-Moly Frame

Item Number

Requested Date UOM

Project Number

Leadtime Level Fixed

Records 1 - 10 ☒ Customize Grid

	Req Date	Quantity	2nd Item Number	Item Description	Type	Type Description	Branch	Order No
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	06/13/05	10	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	FO	Firm Work Order W/F	M30	451012
<input type="radio"/>	07/15/05	197	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	
<input type="radio"/>	08/17/05	158	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	
<input type="radio"/>	09/16/05	218	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	
<input type="radio"/>	10/17/05	96	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	
<input type="radio"/>	11/16/05	197	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	
<input type="radio"/>	12/16/05	242	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	
<input type="radio"/>	01/17/06	54	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	
<input type="radio"/>	02/14/06	51	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	
<input type="radio"/>	03/17/06	131	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	WP	Planning Work Order	M30	

Processing Options for Pegging Inquiry (P3412)

Versions

Enter the version for each program. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used.

1. Message File Revisions
 2. Time Series
 3. Supply and Demand Inquiry
 4. Item Branch (P41026B)
-

Reviewing MRP Supply and Demand

Use Supply and Demand Inquiry (P4021) to review the current demand for a selected item. Supply and Demand Inquiry allows you to:

- Display the current inventory position, including all scheduled supply and demand.
- Review item quantity supply, demand, and order availability in date order.

Planning Fence Rule Impact to Supply and Demand Inquiry

The supply and demand inquiry view of the Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021) uses the identified planning fence rule for an item when calculating real-time net requirement values. The supply and demand inquiry view respects the designated planning fence rule when identifying which demand elements are considered during real-time netting calculations for an item.

Note

Supply and demand inquiry reflects all of the planning fence rules with the exception of the Forecast Consumption rule (rule H). Forecast Consumption logic is displayed via the time series view only.

Available-To-Promise calculations can be displayed on the demand inquiry view by setting the appropriate processing option for the Supply and Demand Inquiry program.

► To review MRP supply and demand

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Supply/Demand Inquiry.

1. On Work With Supply and Demand, complete the following fields to locate the item for which you want to review supply and demand:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
2. To narrow your search to a specific order date, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Thru Date

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Supply/Demand Inquiry - Work With Supply and Demand

Find Cancel Form Row Tools

Branch/Plant M30

Item Number 2004 Cro-Moly Frame

Thru Date * UOM EA

Leadtime Level 3 Fixed

Records 1 - 29 Customize Grid

	Promise Date	Demand	Supply	Quantity Available	Order No	Type	Branch/Plant	Customer/Supplier Name	Location	Lot/Seri
	03/18/04						M30	On Hand Balance		
			10	10	451021	WO	M30			
			152	162		WO	M30			
			197	359		WO	M30			
			158	517		WO	M30			
			218	735		WO	M30			
			96	831		WO	M30			
			197	1028		WO	M30			
			242	1270		WO	M30			
			54	1324		WO	M30			
			51	1375		WO	M30			
			131	1506		WO	M30			
			135	1641		WO	M30			
			172	1813		WO	M30			
			246	2059		WO	M30			
	04/15/05	167		1892	451119	WO	M30			
	06/13/05	10		1882	451012	WO	M30			

Processing Options for Supply and Demand Inquiry (P4021)

Process Tab

These processing options control how the system calculates supply and demand for an item.

1. Deduct Safety Stock From Available Quantity

Blank = Do Not Deduct

1 = Deduct Safety Stock

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the safety stock line and decreases the safety stock from the available quantity. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not deduct safety stock.

1 The system deducts safety stock.

2. Receipt Routing Quantities Considered As On Hand

Blank = Do Not Consider

1 = Consider As On Hand

Quantity In Transit

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the Quantity in Transit part of the on-hand quantity. In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether it is available for immediate use.

Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the Quantity in Transit for the appropriate date.

1 The system includes the Quantity in Transit in the on-hand inventory.

Quantity In Inspection

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the Quantity in Inspection part of the on-hand quantity. In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether it is available for immediate use. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the Quantity in Inspection for the appropriate date.

1 The system includes the Quantity in Inspection in the on-hand inventory.

User Defined Quantity 1

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the User Defined Quantity 1 part of the on-hand quantity. This quantity is defined in the Update Operation 1 field on the Receipt Routing Definition form. In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether it is available for immediate use. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the User Defined Quantity 1 for the appropriate date.

1 The system includes the User Defined Quantity 1 in the on-hand inventory.

User Defined Quantity 2

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the User Defined Quantity 2 part of the on-hand quantity. This quantity is defined in the Update Operation 2 field on the Receipt Routing Definition form. In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether it is available for immediate use. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the User Defined Quantity 2 for the appropriate date.

1 The system includes the User Defined Quantity 2 in the on-hand inventory.

3. Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

Use this processing option to specify the supply and demand inclusion rules version for the system to use. These rules define the order type, line type and line status. Inclusion rule version is a user defined code (40/RV) that identifies the version to use for processing. Enter an inclusion rule to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

4. Subtract Expired Lot Quantities

Blank = Do Not Subtract

1 = Subtract Expired Lots

Use this processing option to specify whether the system deducts the expired lot quantities from the available quantity. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not reduce the available quantity.

1 The system reduces the available quantity.

This processing option does not work with available to promise lines. If you choose value 1 in this processing option, you must set the Available to Promise Line Flag processing option, under the Process 1 Tab, to either blank or 2.

5. Enable Engineer to Order (ETO)

Blank = Do Not Enable ETO

1 = Enable ETO Functionality

Use this processing option to specify whether the system enables Engineer-to-Order (ETO) functionality. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not enable ETO functionality.

1

Enable ETO functionality.

6. Include Past Due Supply In Quantity Available

Blank = Do Not Include

1 = Include Past Due Supply

Use this processing option to specify if past due quantities are considered while calculating available quantity. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not include past due quantities.

1

Include past due quantities.

7. Rate Based Schedule Type

Blank = Do Not Include Rate Based Items

Use this processing option to specify the rate-based schedule type for the system to display. Rate-based schedule type is a user defined code (31/ST)

that identifies the schedule type. Enter the type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not display any rate-based schedules.

8. Include MPS/MRP/DRP Planned Orders

Blank = Do Not Include

1 = Include Planned Orders

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays planned orders from

MPS/MRP/DRP generations. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not display planned orders.

1 The system displays planned orders.

9. Forecast Types (5 Types Maximum)

Use this processing option to specify which forecast types, up to five, that the system includes in the inquiry. If you leave this field blank, the system does not include any forecast records. Enter multiple forecasts as follows: To enter 01, 02, and BF, type 0102BF.

10. Days From Today To Include Forecast

Blank = Include From Today

Use this processing option to specify the number of days (+ or -) from the system date that you want the system to include forecast records. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the system date.

11. Exclude Bulk Items

Blank = Do Not Exclude

1 = Exclude Bulk Items

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays bulk stocking type records. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays bulk stocking type records.

1 The system does not display bulk stocking type records.

12. Include Past Due Rates as a supply

Blank = do not include

1 = include

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers open quantities from past due rate schedules as supply. When you enter 1, the system includes past due rate orders in the display. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not use open quantities from past due rate orders as supply.

1

Use open quantities from past due rate orders as a supply.

13. Forecast Start Date

Blank = System Date

1 = Start Date Of Current Forecast Period

Use this processing option to determine the Start Date. Valid values are:

Blank

Use the System Date.

1

Use the Start Date of the current forecast period.

Note: If you enter a 1, the Enable Engineer to Order processing option must be blank.

14. Lot Hold Codes (up to 5)

Blank = include no held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

*** = include all held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory**

Use this processing option to specify the lots to be included in the calculation of on-hand inventory. You can enter a maximum of 5 lot hold codes (41/L).

blank include no held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

* include all held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

Display Tab

These processing options control the display of values, such as available-to-promise.

1. Convert Quantities To Standard Potency

Blank = Do Not Convert

1 = Convert To Standard Potency

Use this processing option to specify whether the system converts quantities to the standard potency. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not convert the quantities.

1 The system converts the quantities.

2. Display ATP Line

Blank = Do Not Display

1 = Display ATP Line

2 = Display CATP Line

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays an available to promise line, a cumulative available to promise line, or neither. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not display either line.

1 The system displays the available to promise line.

2 The system displays the cumulative available to promise line.

If you choose to display the available to promise line (value 1) in this processing option, you cannot use the Display 3 Tab, Reduce Expired Lot Quantities processing option (above).

3. Summarize All In Receipt Routing Steps

Blank = Do Not Summarize

1 = Summarize

Use this processing option to specify whether the system summarizes all quantities for the In Receipt routing steps into one line. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not summarize.

1 The system summarizes the In Receipt routing steps.

4. Summarize Item Balance Quantity Records

Blank = Do Not Summarize

1 = Summarize

Use this processing option to specify whether the system summarizes all the quantities in the item location records into one line. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not summarize.

1 The system summarizes all the quantities in the item location records.

5. Display Data In Window Mode

Blank = Do Not Display

1 = Display In Window Mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Supply & Demand Inquiry program (P4021) in the window format if called from another program. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the program in the full form format.

1 The system displays the program in the window format.

Versions Tab

These processing options control which version of the following programs the system calls:

1. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Purchase Order Entry program (P4311) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Purchase Order Entry program.

Versions control how the Purchase Order Entry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

2. Purchase Order Inquiry (P4310)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Purchase Order Inquiry program (P430301) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Purchase Order Inquiry program.

Versions control how the Purchase Order Inquiry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

3. Sales Order Entry (P4210)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4211) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Sales Order Entry program.

Versions control how the Sales Order Entry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

4. Sales Order Inquiry (P4210)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Sales Order Inquiry program (P42045) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Sales Order Inquiry program.

Versions control how the Sales Order Inquiry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

5. Scheduling Work Bench (P31225)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Scheduling Workbench program (P31225) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Scheduling Workbench program.

Versions control how the Scheduling Workbench program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

6. MPS/MRP/DRP Pegging Inquiry (P3412)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the MPS/MRP/DRP Pegging Inquiry program (P3412) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Pegging Inquiry program.

Versions control how the Pegging Inquiry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

7. MPS/MRP/DRP Time Series (P3413)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the MPS Time Series program (P3413) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the MPS Time Series program.

Versions control how the MPS Time Series program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

8. MPS/MRP/DRP Msg Detail (P3411)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the MPS/MRP Detail Message Revisions program (P3411) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the MPS/MRP Detail Message Revisions program.

Versions control how the MPS/MRP Detail Message Revisions program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

9. Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Bill of Material Inquiry program (P30200) program that the system uses when called from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Bill of Material Inquiry program.

Versions control how the Bill of Material Inquiry program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

10. Item Branch (P41026)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Item Branch program (P41026) that the system uses when you access the program from row and form exits on the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Item Branch program. Versions control how the Item Branch program displays information.

11. Mfg WO Processing (P48013)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Manufacturing Work Order Processing program (P48013) program that the system uses when called from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Manufacturing Work Order Processing program.

Versions control how the Manufacturing Work Order Processing program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

12. Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) program that the system uses when called from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program.

Versions control how the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

13. Item Availability (P41202)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Item Availability program (P41202) that the system uses when called from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Item Availability program.

Versions control how the Item Availability program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

Reviewing Shop Floor Workbench for MRP

After a work order is on the shop floor, you must review the order and check capacity at the planned production line. You might need to change a schedule to keep the Material Requirements Planning (MRP) schedule valid.

See Also

- ❑ *Revising Work Order Status Information* in the *Shop Floor Management Guide*

► To review shop floor workbench for MRP

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Shop Floor Workbench.

1. On Work With Order Scheduling, complete the following field to locate the branch/plant for which you want to display the shop floor workbench:
 - Branch/Plant

2. To narrow your search to a specific work order, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Item No.
- Planner
- Customer
- Parent WO
- Status From
- Search X-Ref

PeopleSoft®

Shop Floor Workbench - Work With Order Scheduling

Select Find Close Form Row Tools

Work Order Info Additional Selection Criteria

Item No. 220 Touring Bike, Red Branch/Plant M30

Planner *

Customer *

Parent WO *

Status From 10 Status Thru 99 Search X-Ref *

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid

	WO Number	Or Ty	Description	WO Status	Item Number	Branch/Plant	Quantity Open	UM	Secondary Qty Open	Sec UM
<input type="checkbox"/>	451004	WO	Touring Bike, Red	40	220	M30	2000	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	451194	WO	Touring Bike, Red	40	220	M30	11	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	451418	WO	Touring Bike, Red	40	220	M30	9	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	451426	WO	Touring Bike, Red	40	220	M30	1	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	453747	WO	Work Order	40	220	M30	10	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	454168	WO	220	40	220	M30	1	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	454475	WO	Touring Bike, Red	40	220	M30	74	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	454555	WO	Touring Bike, Red	40	220	M30	288	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	454563	WO	Touring Bike, Red	40	220	M30	197	EA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	456745	WO	Touring Bike, Red	40	220	M30	1	EA		

3. Review the following field:

- Quantity Open

Processing Work Orders

From the Daily Order Preparation - Discrete menu (G3111), choose Order Processing.

After you run either the MRP – Gross Regeneration or MRP - Net Change versions of MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) , use the Order Processing batch program (R31410) to process multiple work orders. The system:

- Attaches the parts list
- Attaches the routing instructions
- Sets an initial order status
- Generates outside operations purchase orders
- Generates the shop packet, including:
 - Parts list
 - Routing instructions
 - Shop packet summary
 - Component shortages

The program that you use to process orders for Material Requirements Planning (MRP) is the same program that you use to process orders for Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), Master Production Schedule (MPS), and Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP).

See Also

- *Processing Work Orders and Rate Schedules in the Shop Floor Management Guide*

Validating Requirements Plans

After you generate your requirements plan, either a master schedule or material requirements plan, you can validate it to ensure that you have sufficient work center capacity. Use the CRP/RCCP Regeneration program (R3382) to generate capacity planning information.

In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the same batch program generates capacity planning information for both Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP) and Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP). The only difference is in the work centers that you identify in the data selection.

The primary differences between RCCP and CRP are:

- RCCP is generally run for end items on the Master Production Schedule (MPS) and only considers critical work centers.
- CRP is generally run for all manufactured items and considers all work centers.

If critical work centers appear in the routings of component work orders that are generated by Material Requirements Planning (MRP), then the system can also include MRP orders in RCCP because both RCCP and CRP use the same batch program.

The CRP/RCCP Regeneration program generates the following:

- Over-capacity and under-capacity messages
- Work center load
- Period summary

The pacing resource for critical work centers is either labor or machine, depending on which one would increase the work center's capacity. A work center is paced by labor if adding employees to the work center increases capacity. A work center is paced by machine if adding machines increases capacity. Use the Prime Load field on the Work Center Master Revisions form to define the pacing resource.

The following terms are important for understanding master schedules:

Resource units The resource units indicate the units that are associated with a work center for each work day on the Work Day Calendar. The system displays resource units as hours, units, monetary amounts, floor space, and so on. This information is associated with a work center for each work day on the Work Day Calendar. The system uses this information to backschedule work orders in the Shop Floor Management system and to calculate available hours for capacity planning. You can manually enter or revise resource unit information for each work center and for each workday using the Work Center Resource Units program (P3007).

Work center hours Use the Work Center Resource Units Generation program (R3007G) to recalculate the work center hours. You use this program only for processing data. It does not produce a printed report. However, you can view the results of the most recent refresh operation on the Work Center Resource Units form.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) follows the same level of operational planning as Material Requirements Planning (MRP). You should synchronize the following information for both MRP and CRP:
 - The planning horizon
 - The work order document types
 - The statuses in the supply and demand inclusion rules

Generating Capacity Plans

Use the CRP/RCCP Regeneration program (R3382) to compare prospective resource requirements to the capacity that is available in critical work centers. The capacity plan indicates whether you should revise the schedule to create feasible workloads or improve the use of limited resources.

When you run the CRP/RCCP Regeneration program, the system:

- Identifies critical work centers
- Identifies the pacing resource for critical work centers
- Calculates the rated capacity for critical work centers
- Calculates the MPS load for critical work centers

To calculate rated capacity for critical work centers, the system uses the following standard formula:

Number of employees (or machines) * hours per day * efficiency factor * utilization factor

You can manually calculate efficiency by dividing standard hours by actual hours. For example, if it takes a crew ten hours to complete a job that has standard hours established at eight hours, the crew is working at 80 percent efficiency ($8 / 10 = .80$).

For reference, the inverse operation (actual hours / standard hours) is called realization.

Utilization is calculated by finding the number of hours in a day that the work center is actually available for working as compared to standard. One hundred percent utilization is an unrealistic goal because preventive maintenance, employee breaks, and other factors typically affect utilization.

You calculate the MPS load for critical work centers by using either the routing table for planned work orders (+PLO) or the routing instruction table for firm work orders (+WO) with a routing attached. If the work order is firm (meaning that a header is created) but does not have a routing instruction attached, the system uses the routing table. The formulas for calculating MPS load are:

Planned orders * pacing hours from the routing table

Firm orders * pacing hours from the routing instruction table

The code in the Prime Load field in the Work Center Master File table (F30006) determines the type of pacing at the work center.

Operations are backscheduled using the same logic in the Shop Floor Management system. This operation schedule places load into the proper time frame. You must enter the time basis code and order quantity into the equation for load calculation.

The system uses the following formula to calculate the load for an operation:

Work order quantity * number of pacing hours on routing/time basis code

The system generates messages that indicate whether your load is over-capacity or under-capacity.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Report hours and quantities for operations that are complete or partially complete to ensure that the figures for Released Load remaining for existing work orders are correct. See *Hours and Quantities* in the *Shop Floor Management Guide*.
- ❑ Verify that resource units exist for all of the critical work centers in your generation. See *Setting Up Work Centers* in the *Shop Floor Management Guide*.
- ❑ Set up supply and demand inclusion rules for Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP).
- ❑ Run the Master Production Schedule (MPS) program.

Processing Options for CRP/RCCP Regeneration (R3382)

Process Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the variable information that the system uses to regenerate the CRP/RCCP.

1. Under Rated Capacity Percent

Use this processing option to specify the percent under the rated capacity that the system still considers as an underloaded work center. The system displays messages with a status of U (under) for a capacity load that is less than the identified percentage under the rated value.

2. Over Rated Capacity Percent

Use this processing option to specify the percent over the rated capacity that the system displays as overrated and as an overloaded work center. The system displays messages with an O status (over) for capacity loads that are greater than the identified percentage over the rated value.

3. Branch

Use this processing option to specify the branch that the system uses for the CRP/RCCP Planning Regeneration program (R3382).

4. Supply/Demand Inclusion Rule

Use this processing option to specify which supply and demand inclusion rule that the system uses for the generation of an item. Supply and demand inclusion rules define the criteria that the system uses to select active orders for processing.

5. Capacity Mode

2 = Rough Cut Capacity

3 = Capacity Requirements

Use this processing option to specify which capacity mode the system uses.

Valid values are:

2 The system uses rough cut capacity planning.

3 The system uses capacity requirements planning.

6. Unit of Measure

Use this processing option to specify the unit of measure that the system uses for backscheduling the capacity load. The default unit of measure is HR (hour).

7. Roll Up to Dispatch Group

Blank (Default)

1

Use this processing option to specify whether the system rolls up multiple work centers to a dispatch group for review. Valid values are:

Blank Work centers do not roll up to a dispatch group.

1 Work centers roll up to a dispatch group.

8. Closed Routing Operation Status

Enter the status for closed routing operation. CRP will not calculate loads for operations whose status(OPST) is greater than or equal to this value. If left blank, loads will be calculated for all routing operation steps.

Reviewing Work Center Load

Use the Rough Cut Capacity Load version of the Capacity Load program (P3313) to review the load and capacity information for the work center that you select. The load and capacity information depends on the Prime Load code that you entered for the work center on the Work Center Master Revisions form.

► To review work center load

From the Daily Rough Cut Capacity Planning menu (G3312), choose Review Work Center Load.

From the Daily Capacity Requirements Planning menu (G3313), choose Review Work Center Load.

1. On Review Work Center Load, complete the following field and click Find:

- WorkCenter Branch
- Work Center

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for the 'Review Work Center Load - Review Work Center Load' form. The form includes a header with the PeopleSoft logo and a toolbar with icons for Select, Find, Close, Form, and Tools. Below the toolbar, there are input fields for 'Work Center' (200-201), 'Unit of Measure' (HR), 'Start Date', and 'WorkCenter Branch' (M30). A 'Filter' button is also present. The main section of the form is a table with columns for 'Description', 'Past Due 1', and 'Past Due 2'. The table lists various load and capacity options, with 'LOAD-INCLUDES SETUP' selected. The table also includes a 'Records 1 - 10' dropdown menu.

Description	Past Due 1	Past Due 2
<input checked="" type="radio"/> LOAD-INCLUDES SETUP		
<input type="radio"/> Released Load		
<input type="radio"/> Planned Load		
<input type="radio"/> Total Load		
<input type="radio"/> .		
<input type="radio"/> LOAD VS CAPACITY		
<input type="radio"/> Gross Capacity		
<input type="radio"/> Rated Capacity		
<input type="radio"/> % of Capacity Used		
<input type="radio"/> Available Capacity		

2. Review the following fields:

- Unit of Measure
- Start Date
- Description

Reviewing Period Summaries

Use the Period Summary program (P3312) to review specific items that make up the capacity load for a defined period for a work center. You can view the detail of all current and future orders that have been scheduled for a work center.

The system summarizes the load by period using the unit of measure that you select. The system also shows the percentage of total load that is planned for that period for an item on an order.

► To review period summaries

From the Daily Rough Cut Capacity Planning menu (G3312), choose Period Summary - Rough Cut Capacity.

From the Daily Capacity Requirements Planning menu (G3313), choose Period Summary – Capacity Requirements.

1. On Work With Period Summary Review, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Workcenter Branch
- Work Center
- Unit of Measure
- Period From
- To

2. Review the following fields:

- Period End
- Item
- Units
- Percent
- Order Number

Reviewing Work Schedules for Production Status

Use the Operation Dispatch Inquiry program (P31220) to locate and update work center scheduling information. This workbench environment serves as a starting point for work center scheduling and the release of work to the shop floor. Use this program to:

- Access work order information, including the header, the parts list, and the routing instructions.
- Review work order information, such as work center, remaining labor, and machine and setup hours.
- Sort work orders by start date, requested date, or operation status codes.
- Change the work order status code, start date, or requested date.

► To review work schedules for production status

From the Daily Rough Cut Capacity Planning menu (G3312), choose Operation Dispatch Inquiry.

From the Daily Capacity Requirements Planning menu (G3313), choose Dispatch List.

1. On Work With Operation Dispatch, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Work Center
- From Date/Period
- Thru Date/Period
- Thru Op Status

PeopleSoft®

Operation Dispatch Inquiry - Work With Operation Dispatch

Select Find Close Row Tools

Work Center 200-101 Weld

From Date/Period 01/01/04 Thru Date/Period 06/01/04

From Op Status Thru Op Status

Display Sequence

Requested Date

Start Date

Records 1 - 2

Order Number	Type	Oper Seq	Oper Status	Start Date	Req Date	Remaining Machine Hours	Remaining Labor Hours	Remaining Setup Hours
465502	WO	10.00		01/29/04	01/29/04		80.00	1.00

2. Review the production information.

Processing Options for Operation Dispatch Inquiry (P31220)

Defaults

1. Enter the Default OPERATION Status Information to preload to the screen at initial inquiry. If left blank, no value will be preloaded:

From Status

Thru Status

2. Enter the Default Number of Days:

Prior to todays date for the From Date

After todays date for the Thru Date

Versions

Enter the version to be used for each program.

1. Work Order Processing (P48013)

Blank = ZJDE0001

2. Work Order Routing (P3112)

Blank = ZJDE0001

3. Work Order Parts List (P3111)

Blank = ZJDE0001

4. Work Order Parts Inquiry (P3121)

Blank = ZJDE0001

5. Operation Dispatch Inquiry (P31220)

Blank = ZJDE0001

6. Work Order Quantity (P31121)

Blank = ZJDE0001

7. Work Order Hours (P31122)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Process

1. Quantity Calculation

Blank = Remaining Quantity includes quantity scrapped/cancelled

1= Remaining Quantity does not include quantity scrapped/cancelled

Reviewing Rate Schedule and Work Center Loads

Use the Work Center Schedule Review program (P31224) to review the rate schedule load and the work order load for a work center. You can review a day, week, or month of the rate schedule load and the work order load. You can also select a specific date range for which to view the load for the work center. If you need to adjust the scheduled load at the work center, you can access several different forms on which to make adjustments.

Work Center Schedule Review is used primarily for rate-based items and is an alternative for viewing the load on a work center. A processing option allows you to include loads generated by a work order before or after rate loads.

► **To review rate schedule and work center loads**

From the Daily Order Preparation - Discrete menu (G3111), choose Work Center Schedule Review.

1. On Work Center Schedule Review, complete the following fields to locate your work center schedule:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Work Center
2. To narrow your search, complete the following optional fields and click Find:
 - Order Type
 - Effective From
 - Thru

Processing Options for Work Center Schedule Review (P31224)

Defaults Tab

1. Document Type

A specific document type

Blank = No default

Use this processing option to specify the default document type associated with the work order or rate schedule. Document type is a user defined code (00\DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as a default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

Disp Options Tab

1. Subfile Dates

1 = Monthly

2 = Weekly

3 = Daily

Use this processing option to specify how the system calculates and displays the loads. Valid values are:

1 The system calculates and displays monthly loads.

2 The system calculates and displays weekly loads.

3 The system calculates and displays daily loads.

Blank The system calculates and displays daily loads.

WO Processing Tab

1. Include Work Order Generated Loads

1 = Before Rate loads

2 = After Rate loads

Blank = No Work Order loads

Use this processing option to specify whether the system includes work order loads before rate schedules, after rate schedules, or not at all. Valid values are:

- 1 The system generates work order loads before rate schedules.
- 2 The system generates work order loads after rate schedules.

Blank The system does not recognize work order loads.

2. From Operation Status

Include as an active operation

Blank = No specific status to include

Use this processing option to specify the status the system uses for the work orders or rate schedules as the routing steps are completed. Operation status is a user defined code (31/OS) that describes the status of a work order or rate schedule. Enter the operation status to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

3. To Operation Status

Include as an active operation

Blank = No specific status to include

Use this processing option to specify the operation status the system uses for the work orders or rate schedules as the routing steps are completed. Operation status is a user defined code (31/OS) that describes the status of a work order or rate schedule. Enter the operation status to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

Versions Tab

1. Rate Revisions (P3109)

Use this processing option to specify the version the system uses when you choose the row exit to the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) from the Work Center Schedule Review program (P31224). If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program.

Versions control how the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

Forecast Consumption

Forecast consumption is based on the assumption that actual sales orders reduce, or consume, the forecasted quantities. This approach ensures that sales orders are not treated as additional demand to the forecast during a planning period. The plan begins with gross forecast. Actual sales orders are placed that consume the forecast. The result is an adjusted forecast—that is, the forecast balance not consumed by sales orders.

In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, you have two types of forecast consumption strategies that are available to you:

- Forecast consumption by period (time fence rules C and G)
- Forecast consumption across multiple periods (time fence rule H)
- Forecast consumption by customer

Any of these options can be limited to forecast consumption by customer.

Forecast consumption by period only requires that you use planning fence rule C or G, and create a forecast for the item. The aggregate forecast will be reduced by the aggregate sale orders for a period.

Forecast consumption across multiple periods requires that you use planning fence rule H, create a forecast for the item, and define forecast consumption periods. These forecast consumption periods span multiple weekly or monthly planning periods or buckets. The aggregate forecast within the forecast consumption period is reduced by the aggregate sales order in the same period. This calculation includes shipped sales orders

When you use the forecast consumption by customer functionality through processing options in requirements planning, the system only reduces the forecast quantities for specific customers by the sales order quantities for the same customer. If a customer does not have a customer-specific forecast, the system uses the aggregate forecast consumption logic.

Forecast Consumption Across Multiple Periods

Forecast consumption is associated with planning fence rule H.

Forecast consumption periods (FCPs) are user defined and stored in the Forecast Consumption Periods table (F3405). Within an FCP, the system processes sales orders against the gross (unadjusted) forecast (quantity type of -FCSU) on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. The system creates additional time periods if the forecast end dates of the consumption period do not coincide with the period end dates of the time series.

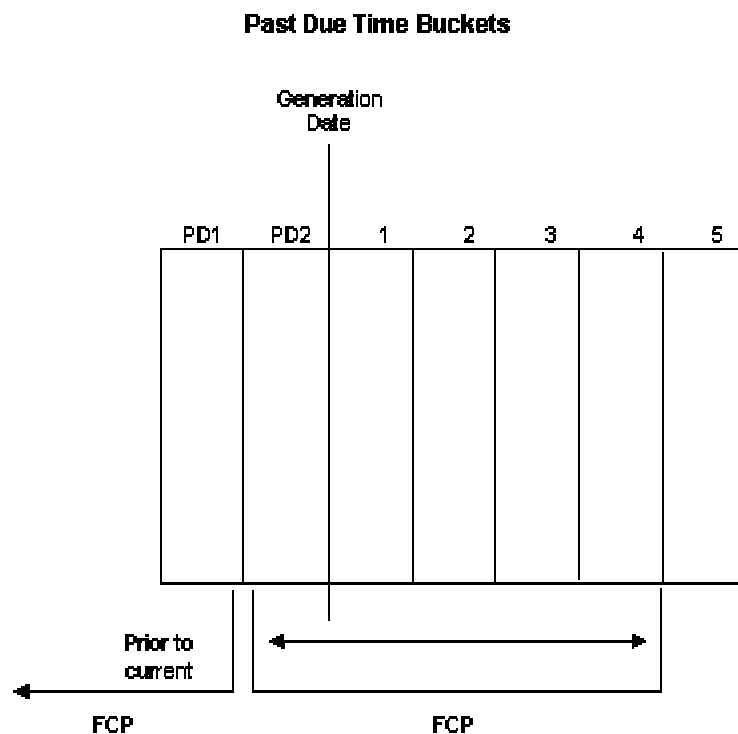
The additional forecast consumption time periods are incremental to the number of time periods that are identified in the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482). The total for all time periods cannot exceed 52.

The system only applies the forecast consumption calculations if you set the appropriate processing option for the Master Schedule Planning – Multiple Plant program (R3483). To use forecast consumption, an item's planning fence rule must be H, and the planning fence must be 999. These

values are set on the Additional System Information form in the Item Master (P4101) or Item Branch (P41026) programs.

Past Due Time Buckets

You can set the number of past due time buckets to 1 or 2.



- The first past due bucket (PD2) includes all activity that is scheduled to occur before the current generation date but within the current forecast consumption period.
- The second past due bucket (PD1) includes all activity that is scheduled to occur before the beginning of the current forecast consumption period.

If you use at least one past due period, the system calculates unconsumed quantity for the first time bucket as follows:

- Past due forecasts (-FCST prior to the generation date, but after the forecast consumption beginning date) are consumed by:
 - Past due sales orders (that have not shipped) that are within the forecast consumption period.
 - Sales orders that were shipped within the forecast consumption period, but prior to the generation date.
- Any remaining -FCST is added to the -FCST in the first bucket that is not past due.

Planning Horizon Time Periods

You can specify both forecast consumption and period end dates of the time series on the Work with Forecast Consumption Revision form. You specify the number of daily, weekly, and FCP periods that are included in the planning horizon in the processing option for the MPS – Gross Regeneration version of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482). The system does not allow more than 52 total time series and forecast consumption period buckets.

If you specify a number of planning horizon weeks in the processing options and the time series end does not coincide with a forecast consumption period end, the system creates another time series bucket to reflect the forecast consumption period.

If you define the forecast consumption periods by month and the forecast consumption period end does not coincide with the month-end date in the shop floor calendar, the system displays the forecast consumption date (not the month-end date) as a time series bucket.

You can set a processing option so that the system highlights all of the forecast consumption periods on Time Series Inquiry. This action helps you differentiate between the time series and the forecast consumption periods.

Forecast Consumption Calculation

You define forecast consumption periods to represent a period in which selected forecasts are partially or fully consumed, or over-consumed by sales orders. This action allows you to include more than one time series bucket in the calculation of the forecast consumption. That is, you can designate a longer period of time (the forecast consumption period) for the system to compare the gross forecasts to the combined gross sales orders and shipments.

With forecast consumption processing, the system uses the following quantity types:

-FSCU	Unadjusted forecast quantity (gross) for a specific item from the detail forecast table
-SOU	Actual sales orders from the sales order detail table
-SO	Portion of total sales orders that consumes the forecast. –SO can exceed the forecast when sales orders are greater than forecast.
-SHIP	Shipments that occur within the forecast consumption period
-FCST	Unconsumed forecast (net)
+WO, +PLO	Work orders and planned orders: replenishment orders that cover the net requirements.

In the following example, work orders for 50 and 135 units are open. The forecast is spread through the forecast consumption period and is consumed on a first in first out basis. –SHIP + -SOU = Total Demand ($10 + 40 + 175 = 225$). Total Demand consumes FIFO; therefore, the beginning forecast is consumed and posted in the –SO line. The net balance of the forecast is posted in the –FCST line. Notice in the first three periods that the –FCST (net) has been reduced by a total of 225 pieces. The –SO indicates the amount that is consumed in each period and also totals 225 pieces. Work order messages suggest increasing +WOU from 50 to 85. Messages suggest expediting and decreasing +WOU in 6-30 from 135 to 100 in period June 17th. The forecast consumption period is monthly and

indicated with the asterisk in the period. This feature is turned on when the processing options for the times series are set.

Qty Type	Weeks				
	1	2	3	4	5
	6-03-05	6-10-05	6-17-05	6-24-05	* 6-30-05
+BAU	75	15	-35	-135	-235
+BA	75	15			
+WOU		50			135
+WO		85	100		
-FSCU	60	100	100	100	80
-FCST			35	100	80
-SHIP	10				
-SOU	40				175
-SO	60	100	65		
=EAU	15	-35	-135	-235	-180
=EA	15				

Setting Up Forecast Consumption Periods

You set up forecast consumption periods to identify a period of time in which forecasts are consumed by sales orders. The system stores this information in the Forecast Consumption Periods table (F3405).

You define the end date for each forecast consumption period on the Work With Forecast Consumption Revisions form. The periods apply system-wide. You cannot have different forecast consumption periods for different locations or branch/plants.

The system adds the forecast consumption periods to the number of time series periods that you specified in the processing options for the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482). The total for all time periods cannot exceed 52.

Note

You are not confined to entering forecast in the same period patterns as the consumption periods. For example, you can have weekly forecast to smooth your demand while having a monthly consumption period.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Verify that the following information has been set up:
 - Planning fence rule H in user defined code list 34/TF
 - The order types in user defined code list 40/CF, to include in shipped order calculations
 - The -SHIP quantity type in user defined code list 34/QT, to calculate shipped orders quantity
 - The order types in user defined code list 40/IU, to update inventory (includes order type SO)
 - The Planning Fence Rule field on the Additional System Information form, Plant Manufacturing tab, with a value of H
 - The Planning Fence field on the Additional System Information form, Plant Manufacturing tab, with a value beyond the end of the planning horizon
 - The appropriate processing options in the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482)

Note

You must set up the planning fence field on the Additional System Information form, Plant Manufacturing tab with a value beyond the end of the planning horizon (a planning fence of 999 is recommended). If you do not set the planning fence beyond the planning horizon, the batch planning programs (DRP/MPS/MRP Regeneration and Net Change) do not work properly.

► To set up forecast consumption periods

From the Material Planning Setup menu (G3442), choose Forecast Consumption Periods.

1. On Work With Forecast Consumption Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Period End Date
 - Period Type

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Forecast Consumption Periods - Work With Forecast Consumption Revisions

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Period End Date 12/31/05

Records 1 - 10		Customize Grid	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Period End Date	Period Type
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	01/31/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02/28/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03/31/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	04/28/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	05/31/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	06/30/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07/31/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08/31/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	09/29/06	FC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10/31/06	FC

Forecast Consumption by Customer

Forecast Consumption by Customer enhances the ability of a supplier to meet the requirements from large customers. When working with large customers, you might want to consider the demand for each customer separately and plan production quantities accordingly. You can set up your system to net forecasts and sales orders for a particular customer separately, so that you can plan more accurately for the specific demand coming from individual customers.

If you do not use the forecast consumption by customer functionality, you compare total sales with total forecast for a particular time period without considering individual customers. Calculating the difference between total forecast and sales yields a different result than calculating the difference between forecast and sales for an individual customer.

Note

If the system does not find a customer number in the forecast to match the customer number from the sales order, the sales order consumes generic forecast quantities.

To use forecast consumption by customer, you have to enter a forecast for a specific customer. In this case, the forecast record has a customer number in the Customer Number field. Based on the customer number, the system can search for sales orders with matching customer numbers in the ship-to- or sold-to field to calculate the remaining demand for the customer. You specify whether the system uses to the ship-to or sold-to field from the sales order by setting a processing option or by defining a customer address relationship.

When you run the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482), you can set up the program to use forecast consumption by customer. You can use this functionality for items that are defined with planning fence rule C, G or H. You cannot use forecast consumption logic for process items.

Forecast Consumption by Customer Calculation

The following tables illustrate the different results that are reached, depending on whether you differentiate by customer. The first table demonstrates the results of a calculation that does not differentiate by customer:

Customer	Sales Order	Forecast	Greater of Forecast and Sales Order
A	100	80	
B	400	375	
C	700	750	
Total	1200	1205	1205

In this calculation, you aggregate all of the sales orders and all of the forecasts for an item and compare the totals with each other. In this case, the total forecast is greater than the total sales order quantity. Therefore, the forecast becomes the total demand.

The following table demonstrates the results of a calculation that nets each individual sales order against a forecast with matching customer number:

Customer	Sales Order	Forecast	Greater of Forecast and Sales Order
A	100	80	100
B	400	375	400
C	700	750	750
Total			1250

In this calculation, the sales order and forecast quantities are not totaled. Instead, each sales order is compared to a matching forecast. The greater quantity in each comparison is added to the total demand. In this case, the total demand is greater than if the first method had been used.

Working with Forecast Consumption by Customer

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MRP Regeneration.

When you run the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and have activated the Forecast Consumption by Customer functionality, the program calculates the net difference between

forecast and sales orders for a period for individual customers. The process consists of the following steps:

- Check the Item Branch record for the item to check that the time fence rule is set to C, G or H.
- Read the Forecast File (F3460) and the Sales Order Header File (F4201) record for each customer.
- Compare sales orders and forecast for each customer to determine which is greater.

The greater value of the two is written to the Forecast File table as a new forecast record with a forecast type that indicates that the forecast is the result of a Forecast Consumption by Customer calculation.

You can use the MPS Time Series program (P3413) to review the results of the calculation. The net forecast that results from the Forecast Consumption by Customer calculation is displayed as the adjusted forecast quantity (-FCST).

Note

You can use Forecast Consumption by Customer as well, if you are planning for multiple facilities, by using the Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant program (R3483). You can set the same processing options as for the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program and determine, in addition, whether to consider interplant demand as customer demand.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up a forecast type for forecast consumption by customer in the UDC table 34/DF (Forecast Type)
- ❑ Set up a version of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) by using the following processing options:
 - Set the Forecast Consumption Logic processing option for using forecast consumption by customer.
 - Specify the forecast type to be used for forecast consumption by customer.
 - Specify whether the system uses the sold-to or the ship-to number on the sales order when searching for sales orders to net against a forecast.
- ❑ If you use multifacility planning, set up a version of the Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483) by using the following processing options:
 - Set the Forecast Consumption Logic processing option for using forecast consumption by customer.
 - Specify the forecast type to be used for forecast consumption by customer.
 - Specify whether the system uses the sold-to or the ship-to number on the sales order when searching for sales orders to net against a forecast.
 - Specify whether the system treats interplant demand as customer demand consumes the forecast.
- ❑ Ensure that the items for which you are creating a requirements plan are defined with planning fence rule C, G or H.

Defining a Customer Address Relationship for Forecast Consumption

To use the forecast consumption by customer functionality, you have to be able match forecast and sales order records by a common customer number. Since sales orders have two applicable address book numbers, sold to and ship to, you have to define which number the system uses to match a sales order to a forecast.

You can use the Forecast Consumption Customer Address Relationship program (P3406) to define whether the system uses the sold-to or the ship-to address when searching for sales orders. You can set up the relationship for the customer only, or you can set it up for a combination of item and customer.

When running MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) or Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483), you can set a processing option that determines whether the system uses the sold-to or the ship-to number to search for sales orders. This processing option is used, if no customer address relationship is set up the Customer Address Relationship table (F3406).

Note

PeopleSoft recommends using the processing option to provide a default value for the customer address relationship and using the Forecast Consumption Customer Address Relationship program to provide override information where necessary.

► To define a customer address relationship


From the Material Planning Setup menu (G3442), choose Work with Forecast Consumption by Customer Address.





1. On Work With Forecast Consumption by Customer Address Relationship, complete the following fields and choose Find to view existing address relationships:
 - Customer Number
 - Item Number
2. To add a new address relationship, choose Add.
3. On Forecast Consumption by Customer Address Relationship Revisions, complete the following fields:
 - Customer Number
 - Item Number
 - Customer Address Relationship

Note


You can also define an address relationship for a customer only.

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 **Work with Forecast Consumption by Customer Address Relationship Revisions**

OK  Delete  Cancel  Tools 

Customer Number *Capital System*

Records 1 - 2		Customize Grid <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Item Number	Customer Address Relationship
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="220"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>		

4. Click OK.

Multilevel Master Schedules

Multilevel master schedules support assemble-to-order production and delivery.

You set up and generate multilevel master schedules to:

- Define demand information on a family basis and make changes as needed.
- Define planning bills to acquire the options and features that you expect to sell. When several material purchasing options are available, your planners can make informed decisions within the available time frame. The system uses planning bills to notify planners when special attention is needed.
- Update a product plan with a change in customer demand or design specifications.
- Customize your schedule generation to include only the information that you require.
- Explode planned orders down to component items.

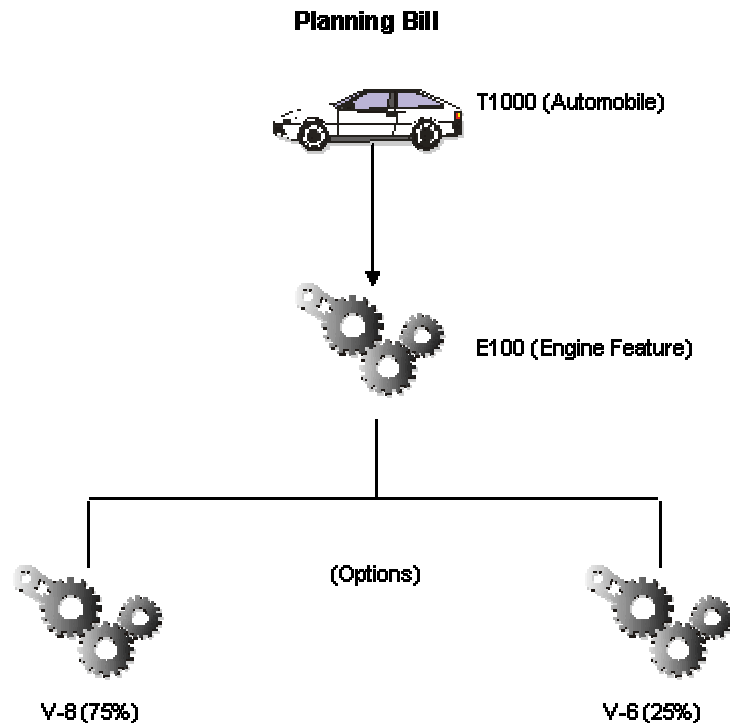
What Are Planning Bills?

Planning bills are groups of items in a bill of material format that reflect how an item is sold. Planning bills help you manage the acquisition of a variety of options and features that might be included in a saleable end item.

Planning bills allow you to configure a "pseudo" end item. For a pseudo item, you do not have to assign a unique part number or maintain a bill of material for every combination of options and features that might be included in the end product.

You define planning bills to acquire the options and features in the proportion that you expect to sell. A final assembly schedule coordinates the material selection and assembly after you order the product options.

The following graphic illustrates a planning bill for an automobile with two engine options:



A part number can be assigned to the engine feature for planning purposes. The two engine options cannot be assembled together, so the engine feature never actually exists in inventory. It is a pseudo item.

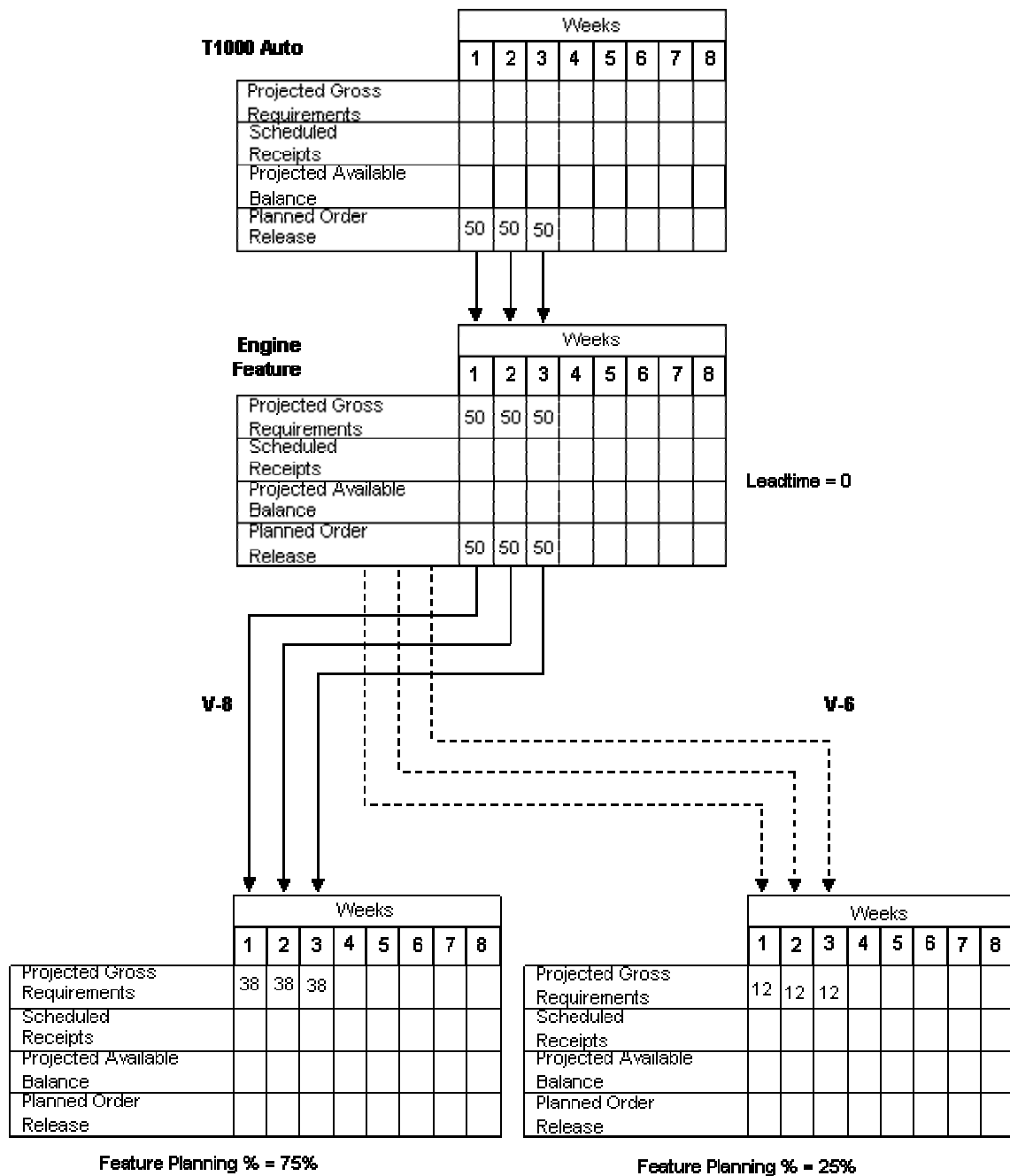
A stocking type of K identifies that the parent (automobile) is planned for in the same way as a kit. The feature item (engine) has a stocking type of 0 (phantom). Phantoms call for a special type of processing for which the leadtime is zero and the order policy is lot-for-lot.

The planner does not know which automobile will ship with which engine next month, but the ratio of engine types consumed is predictable. The planning bill of material above identifies the percentages of each type of engine that you expect to ship.

By exploding this bill against the master schedule for the T1000 family of automobiles, the system can calculate the total requirements for each type of engine.

Example: Exploding Planned Orders

In this example, the system uses phantom processing to pass planned order releases from the parent (T1000 automobile) directly through to the planned order releases of the engine feature. The system uses the feature planning percentages to explode the planned order releases for the engine feature down to the gross requirements for V-8 and V-6 engines.



Material Requirements Planning (MRP) acquires the required engine components, such as pistons, blocks, and so on, to build these engines. When you receive an order for a T1000 automobile with a specific combination of options, the desired engine is committed to the saleable end item after you attach the parts list to the work order for final assembly.

Setting Up Feature Planned Percentages

You can set up a feature planned percentage to define the percentage of demand for a specified feature, based on projected sales.

When you set up a feature planned percentage, you can change the percentages on which the hypothetical parent item is based. This action allows you to account for any planning variations on which you might base planned orders.

► To set up a feature planned percentage

From the Daily PDM Discrete menu (G3011), choose Enter/Change Bill.

1. On Work with Bill of Material, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the item for which you want to plan orders:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
2. Choose a record and click Select.
3. On Enter Bill of Material Information, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Feat Plan %

Generating Multilevel Master Schedules

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MPS Regeneration.

When you run the MPS – Gross Regeneration version of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482), the system compiles a master schedule. Choose the MPS - Net Change version of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program when you want to include only those items that have changed since the last generation. You can create a version of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program specifically for multilevel master scheduling.

When you generate a multilevel master schedule, the system explodes planned orders to the bill of material component and identifies the percentages of all component items. By exploding the bill of material against the total number of expected sales of a parent item, you can obtain the total requirements for each item at each level in the bill of material.

When you generate a master schedule, the system evaluates selected information, performs calculations, and recommends a time-phased planning schedule for all selected items.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up multilevel master scheduling.

Batch Planning

With batch manufacturing, a product is made from a bill of material in a standard run. The run is determined by vessel size or standard run length. Typical products that use batch manufacturing include:

- Pharmaceuticals
- Foods
- Glues
- Fermented beverages
- Paints

The objective for batch manufacturing is to process work orders with a batch quantity that corresponds to a batch bill of material and to use these orders for Material Requirements Planning (MRP) processing. Just as the bill type uniquely defines a bill of material, you can use the batch quantity with bill type to further define a unique bill.

With this manufacturing method, some restrictions on capacity determine the size of the batch produced. For example, you might need to fill the vats to a certain level for the process to perform properly.

In addition, the system specifically defines the component quantities for the batch. For example, a 50-gallon vat requires a given quantity of one component, but the system does not necessarily double the component for a 100-gallon vat. Such components are often enzymes or catalysts.

Vats are often physically located close to a more repetitive downstream process. For example, in the manufacture of bread, dough is mixed and left to rise in a vat before formed into individual loaves and sent for baking and packaging.

You often express units of measure for batches in terms of volume or weight, such as liters or kilograms.

After you create a batch bill of material and batch routing for the work order header, you process the batch work order to attach the parts list and routing instructions to the work order header. Then you generate a master schedule of batch work orders and review the output.

Reviewing Batch Bills of Material

You use batch bills of material to accommodate physical constraints. For example, some industries, such as the pharmaceutical or food industries, use ovens or vats to make products in fixed quantities or batches. You can enter many combinations of batch sizes and bill types.

See Also

- ❑ *Bills of Material* in the *Product Data Management Guide* for more information about batch bills of material

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set the appropriate processing option to display the Batch Quantity field.

► **To review a batch bill of material**

From the Daily PDM Discrete menu (G3011), choose Enter/Change Bill.

1. On Work with Bill of Material, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the bill of material:

- Item Number
- Type of Bill
- Branch/Plant

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Enter/Change Bill - Enter Bill of Material Information

OK Find Delete Cancel Form Row Report Tools

Parent Item: 4200 Branch/Plant: M30
Batch Quantity: 10000 PC Multivitamin Tablets
As of Date: * Type of Bill: M Oper Seq#: *
Drawing #: Item Rev. Level: Skip to Line No. *

Records 1 - 11 Customize Grid

	Item Number	Description	Quantity	UM	Active Ingr. Flag	F V	Is Cd	Stkg Typ	Ln Ty	Line No.	Oper Seq#
<input type="checkbox"/>	4201	Vitamin A	250	GM		F	I	M	S	1.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4202	Vitamin B1	500	GM		F	I	P	S	2.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4203	Vitamin B2	500	GM		F	I	P	S	3.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4204	Vitamin B6	6000	GM		F	I	P	S	4.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4205	Vitamin B12	1320	GM		F	I	P	S	5.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4206	Vitamin C	3000	GM		F	I	P	S	6.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4207	Minerals, Complex	60	GM		F	I	P	S	7.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4208	Buffer, inert	13180	GM		F	I	P	S	8.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4209	Magnesium Stearate	500	GM		F	I	P	S	9.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	4210	Microcrystalline Cellulose	500	GM		F	I	P	S	10.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>			1								

2. Review the following fields:

- Batch Qty
- UOM
- Type of Bill

Examples: Generating MPS for Batch Bills

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MPS Regeneration.

Use the MPS – Gross Regeneration version of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) to generate a master schedule for all items or for selected items. This program functions differently, depending on whether more than one batch bill exists.

If only one batch bill exists, Master Production Scheduling (MPS) uses the batch quantity as follows:

- As a multiple, if the net requirements are greater than the batch quantity
- As a minimum, if the net requirements are less than the batch quantity

In either case, the program generates a separate planned order for each batch quantity.

For example:

Batch Quantity	MPS Requirement	Resulting MPS Planned Order
1000	1500	1000 1000
1000	967	1000

For example, if the batch quantity is 1000 and the MPS requirement is:

- 1500, the program generates two planned orders for 1000 each
- 967, the program generates a planned order for 1000

If one batch bill is greater than all of the batch quantities, the program uses the largest batch quantity in combination with any of the other quantities to most accurately satisfy the requirement.

For example:

Batch Quantity	MPS Requirement	Resulting MPS Planned Order
400 600 800 1000	1500	1000 600
400 600 800 1000	3000	1000 1000 1000

- For example, batch quantities are:
 - 400
 - 600
 - 800
 - 1000
- MPS requirement is for 1500.
- The program generates a planned order for 1000 and a planned order for 600. Using the batch quantities, 1600 is the quantity that most accurately satisfies the requirement.

If multiple batch bills exist and the net requirement is less than the largest batch quantity, the program uses the next highest batch quantity to satisfy the requirement.

For example:

Batch Quantity	MPS Requirement	Resulting MPS Planned Order
400	780	800
600		
800		
1000		

- For example, batch quantities are:
 - 400
 - 600
 - 800
 - 1000
- MPS requirement is for 780.
- The program generates a planned order for 800.

Reviewing Batch Output from MPS

After you generate a master schedule, use MPS Time Series (P3413) and MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) to review the time series and messages from the MPS generation.

The time series is a record of time-phased supply and demand netting for selected items. The messages reflect how the system uses batches to generate order quantities for net requirements for each time period.

► To review the time series for batch output

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Time Series/ATP Inquiry.

1. On Work With Time Series, complete the following fields to locate the time series for your item:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
2. To suppress the quantity types that have no quantity in the time series, click the following option and then click Find:
 - Suppress Blank Lines

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MPS Time Series/ATP Inquiry - Work With Time Series

Find Close Form Tools

☒ Suppress Blank Lines
☐ Summarize Supply Demand
☐ Alternate Quantity Type

Branch/Plant: M30

Start From Date:

Unit of Measure: PC

Item Number: 4200 Multivitamin Tablets

Leadtime Level: 1 Fixed

Records 1 - 11

Description	Past Due 1	Past Due 2	6/17/2005 P	6/24/2005	7/1/2005
+BAU	10000	10000	10000	10000	20000
+BA	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
+WOU				10000	
+WO					10000
-FSCU					116000
-FCST					116000
=EAU	10000	10000	10000	20000	-96000
=EA	10000	10000	10000	10000	4000
+PLO					100000
ATPU				10000	
ATP					110000

► To review action messages for batch output

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the messages for your item:

- Item Number
- Demand Branch

MPS Detail Message Review - Work With Detail Messages

Select Find Add Delete Close Form Row View Tools

Item Number	4200	Demand Branch	M30
Planner	*	Buyer	*
Planning Family	*	Planning Code	*
Project Number	*		

Records 1 - 10											Customize Grid
	Item Number	Msg Typ	Message	Hold Code	Message Processed	Required Quantity	UM	Order Number	Or Ty	W.O. Status	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	D	Defer	A		10000	PC	451135	WO	40	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		30000	PC		WO	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		30000	PC		WO	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		30000	PC		WO	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		10000	PC		WO	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		30000	PC		WO	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		30000	PC		WO	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		30000	PC		WO	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		30000	PC		WO	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4200	O	Order	A		30000	PC		WO	10	

Process Planning

Process manufacturing results in products such as liquids, fibers, powders, or gases. Pharmaceuticals, foodstuffs, and beverages are typical examples of process products. Products such as these are usually manufactured by a two-step process:

- Mixing or blending
- Filling or packaging

These kinds of products might involve intermediate steps, such as curing, baking, or preparation.

Process manufacturing uses ingredients and bills of material. Ingredients can be either consumed or produced during the manufacturing process. In a process bill of material, the quantity of a component can vary, according to its grade or potency.

Unique features of process manufacturing are:

- Pacing co-products
- Planned co-products (by-products are unplanned)
- Additional processing options in MPS/MRP

Process manufacturing produces co-products and by-products. A co-product is a saleable end item that results from a process. A by-product is a material of value that is produced incidental to or as a residual of the process.

The different types of process manufacturing are:

- Batch
- Continuous

In batch processing, you usually produce a product in a standard run or lot size determined by vessel size, line rates, or standard run length. Because of the life cycle of the product after its completion, you typically schedule items made this way in short production runs. Co-products and by-products can be generated during batch processing. Typical items produced with batch processing include:

- Pharmaceuticals
- Foods
- Inks and paints
- Glues
- Oil or chemical products

In the continuous flow environment, production runs typically continue for an extended duration. Equipment is dedicated to one product or product line. This method of manufacturing is characterized by difficulty in matching output volume with demand and varying yield from process operations. Examples are petroleum-based products and water purification. Co-products and by-products are generally more prevalent in continuous processing than in batch processing.

MPS calculates the time series for co-products. Demand for the co-product generates MPS order messages to drive the production process. Co-products that are fully satisfied by the process do not receive order messages. Processes might also make a by-product that has value but is not the central

purpose of the process. For example, the lubricant process has co-products of household lubricant and graphite lubricant, and a by-product of sludge. The lubricant would not be processed primarily to obtain sludge.

Usually, both batch and continuous processing methods require extensive record keeping, such as recording quality and tolerance values during the process, and strict adherence to lot tracing and tracking.

Setting Up Process Planning

To identify an item for process manufacturing, you must define the item's stocking type to distinguish it from co-products or discrete items. You must then specify both the percentage of the demand for co-products that is satisfied from process work orders and the percentage that is satisfied from other sources, such as work orders for the co-products.

Defining the Stocking Types for the Process

You define the stocking type of a process to distinguish the processed item from its co-products or discrete items. The stocking type for a process is user defined code R in UDC table 41/I.

Defining Co-Products and By-Products

Use the Co-Product Planning/Costing Table program (P3404) to set up co-product and by-product processes for Master Production Scheduling (MPS) and Material Requirements Planning (MRP). This table specifies the percentage of the demand for co-products that is satisfied from process work orders and the percentage that is satisfied from other sources.

You can also specify special circumstances. For example, by entering 75 percent in the table, you specify that 75 percent of demand is satisfied from process work orders and the balance from other sources. The system automatically satisfies the balance, for example, by planning co-product work orders or creating purchase orders.

If a co-product can be produced by more than one process, both processes appear in the table when you locate the co-product. For example, a 65 percent - 35 percent relationship can exist between the two processes.

► To define co-products and by-products

From the Product Costing Setup menu (G3042), choose Co-/By-Products Planning Table.

1. On Work with Co/By Products Planning Table, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the Co/By Product table:
 - Co/By-Product
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose a process and click Select.

3. On Co/By-Products Planning Table Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Plan %
- Cost %
- Effective From
- Effective Thru Date

PeopleSoft.

Co/By Products Planning Table - Co/By-Products Planning Table Revisions

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Branch/Plant M30

Co/By-Product 5110 Household Lubricant Bulk

As of *

Records 1 - 2

Process / Item	Description	Pro	Plan %	Cost %	Effective From	Effective Thru Date	3rd Item Number
5000	Lubricant Process	Y	100.00	100.00	03/26/98	12/31/10	5000

Working with Process Planning

Once you have defined the stocking types, and co- and by-products for your process, you can then generate and review a master schedule of all process work orders and output. This output consists of time series and messages for the co-products and by-products.

Generating MPS for the Process Industry

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MPS Regeneration.

When you choose the MPS – Gross Regeneration version of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482), the system:

- Evaluates selected information
- Performs calculations
- Generates a time series and messages for the selected items

Reviewing Process Output from MPS Generation

After you generate a master schedule, use the Time Series – MPS version of MPS Time Series (P3413) and the Message Detail – MPS version of MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) to review the time series and messages that the system generates.

Many processes produce multiple co-products. In each time period, whichever co-product has the greater demand is the pacing co-product. For example, a process might produce both plastic and ethylene glycol (anti-freeze). If greater demand for plastic in a time period exists, the system plans for the process based on the demand for plastic, which might result in excess antifreeze production.

The time series is a record of time-phased supply and demand netting for selected co- and by-products. Co-products that are fully satisfied by the process do not receive order messages. Instead, the system creates warning messages for co-products that are planned by a process.

Note

Process item numbers do not have a time series.

► To review time series for co-products and by-products

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Time Series/ATP Inquiry.

- On Work With Time Series, complete the following fields to locate the time series for a co-product or by-product:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
- To suppress the quantity types that have no data in the time series, click the following option and then click Find:
 - Suppress Blank Lines

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MPS Time Series/ATP Inquiry - Work With Time Series

Find Close Form Tools

☒ Suppress Blank Lines
☐ Summarize Supply Demand
☐ Alternate Quantity Type

Branch/Plant: M30

Start From Date:

Unit of Measure: OZ

Item Number: 5210 Graphite Lubricant Bulk

Leadtime Level: Fixed

Description	Past Due 1	Past Due 2	1/21/2005 F	1/28/2005 P	2/4/2005
+BAU				-3878	-80678
+BA					7680
+WOU					
+WO					
-FSCU				76800	76800
-FCST				76800	76800
-PWO			3878		
=EAU			-3878	-80678	-157478
=EA				7680	7680
+PLO			3878	84480	76800
ATPU					
ATP				84480	76800

► **To review messages for processes**

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the messages for a process item:

- Item Number
- Demand Branch

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MPS Detail Message Review - Work With Detail Messages

Select Find Add Delete Close Form Row View Tools

Item Number 5210 Demand Branch M30
Graphite Lubricant Bulk

Planner * Buyer *
Planning Family * Planning Code *
Project Number *

Records 1 - 3

	Item Number	Msg Typ	Message	Hold Code	Message Processed	Required Quantity	UM
<input type="checkbox"/>	5210	A	Warning Messages	A			OZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	5210	A	Warning Messages	A			OZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	5210	O	Order	A		3878	OZ

Note

Co-products that are fully satisfied by the process do not receive order messages.

Repetitive Planning

Use repetitive manufacturing for highly repetitive production that relies on a production rate. Repetitive manufacturing enables you to specify a rate schedule by effective date in daily, weekly, or monthly quantities.

Repetitive manufacturing has the following characteristics:

- Production volume is stable and predictable.
- Leadtime is short.
- Factory layout is product-oriented and often characterized as "cellular manufacturing" in which dissimilar operations are physically grouped so that the product flows rapidly from one operation to the next.
- Setups are short so that switching between products does not significantly affect the time available for production.
- Group technology is often incorporated into the design engineering and manufacturing engineering to accommodate some variety with little affect on cost or production speed.
- Unit of measure is often "each." However, it can also be volume- or weight-related when it is used in an environment that is similar to process manufacturing (as opposed to discrete).

Examples of repetitive products are:

- Electronic goods
- Automobiles
- Durable consumer goods (washing machines, refrigerators, and so on)

Setting Up Repetitive Planning

To plan for repetitive items you take the following steps:

- Identify the item as a rate-scheduled item for a specific branch/plant.
- Create a routing for the item.
- Attach the rate-scheduled item to a line.

Defining Item Information for Rate Scheduled Items

Planning in a repetitive environment requires that the following item master or item branch/plant information be set up:

- Stocking Type should be set to M for manufactured item.
- Order Policy Code should be set to 5 (Rate Scheduled Item).
- Order Policy Value should be set to define the length of the rate schedule.

See Also

- *Entering Item Branch/Plant Manufacturing Information in the Inventory Management Guide*

Verifying Repetitive Routings

A routing is a list of the operations and resources that are required to complete a process. The repetitive routing includes line and cell information in the header area of the routing as well as for each operation in the detail area.

See Also

- *Working with Routing Instructions in the Product Data Management Guide* to add, change, or delete routings

► To verify repetitive routings

From the Daily PDM Discrete menu (G3011), choose Enter/Change Routing.

1. On Work with Routing Operations, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
2. To change any operation, choose that row and click Select.
3. On Enter Routing Information, review the following fields for each operation sequence:
 - Line/Cell
 - Consuming Location
 - Resource Units

PeopleSoft®

Enter/Change Routing - Enter Routing Information

OK Delete Cancel Form Row View Tools

Item Number: 2031 Branch/Plant: M30 Aluminum Frame, Touring

Batch Quantity: EA

As of Date: 03/18/04 Line/Cell: * Routing Type: M

Item Rev.: Drawing No: 2000 Skip to Oper. *

Records 1 - 17 Customize Grid Costing

	Work Center	Oper Seq#	Description	Run Labor	Run Machine	Setup Labor	Crew Size	Cost Type	Type Oper	Yield %	Cum Yield %
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-112	10.00	Cut to length	0.15	0.15	0.08	1.0			100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-112	10.00	Cut to length	0.15	0.15	0.08	1.0		A	100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-121	20.00	Mill ends	0.15	0.15	0.08	1.0			100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-121	20.00	Mill ends	0.15	0.15	0.08	1.0		A	100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-122	30.00	Drill mounting holes & pin	0.10	0.10	0.08	1.0			100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-122	30.00	Drill mounting holes & pin	0.10	0.10	0.08	1.0		A	100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-112	40.00	Cut to length	0.04	0.04	0.00	1.0			100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-112	40.00	Cut to length	0.04	0.04	0.00	1.0		A	100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-121	50.00	Mill ends	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.0			100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-121	50.00	Mill ends	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.0		A	100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-134	60.00	Form rear assembly	0.10	0.10	0.08	1.0			100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-134	60.00	Form rear assembly	0.10	0.10	0.08	1.0		A	100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-101	70.00	Weld frame	0.15	0.00	0.08	1.0			100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-101	70.00	Weld frame	0.15	0.00	0.08	1.0		A	100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-103	80.00	Inspect welds	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.0			100.00	100.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	R-103	80.00	Inspect welds	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.0		A	100.00	100.00
										100.00	

4. If you make changes to any operation, click OK.

Creating Line and Item Relationships

The Line/Item Relationships program (P31093) identifies on which production line a product is assembled. Line/Item Relationships also defines shift and period information for that line.

See Also

- *Setting Up Item-to-Line Relationships in the Shop Floor Management Guide*

► To create line and item relationships

From the Shop Floor Management Setup menu (G3141), choose Line/Item Relationships.

1. On Work With Line/Item Relationships, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Branch Plant
2. Click Add.

3. On Line/Item Relationships Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Line/Cell Identifier
- Capacity consumed
- Use As Default (0/1)

Identify the default line/cell by typing 1.

- Default Shift
- Default Period

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for 'Line/Item Relationships - Line/Item Relationships Revisions'. The form includes a header with the PeopleSoft logo and a title bar with 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Tools' buttons. Below the title bar, there are fields for 'Item Number' (2031), 'Branch/Plant' (M30), and 'EA' (Aluminum Frame, Touring). The main section contains fields for 'Line/Cell Identifier' (R-A1), 'Capacity consumed' (2.00), 'Use As Default (0/1)' (1), 'Default Shift' (1), and 'Default Period' (2). The form also displays 'Frame Line 1' and 'Weld Units'.

Field	Value
Item Number	2031
Branch/Plant	M30
EA	Aluminum Frame, Touring
Line/Cell Identifier	R-A1
Capacity consumed	2.00
Use As Default (0/1)	1
Default Shift	1
Default Period	2

Verifying Rate Schedules

A rate schedule is a request to produce a certain quantity of items on a specified periodic basis for a given length of time. Rate schedules eliminate the need to create multiple work orders for items that you want to produce monthly, weekly, or daily in regular quantities. You generally use rate schedules in repetitive manufacturing.

To create a rate schedule, you:

- Specify engineering information, such as schedule types and effective dates.
- Specify production information, such as the item and quantities on which the rate is based.

You can use processing options to define a default schedule type, schedule period, and spread value. You can also choose to display only active schedules. In addition, you can access associated forms by indicating the version of these forms in the processing options. You can use these forms to view and

modify information for routing, work center, MPS/MRP/DRP time series, rate generation, and scheduling.

When working with rate schedules, you should know the following:

Delete a rate schedule	You can only delete a rate schedule if it has never been used. Active rate schedules cannot be deleted. You must close out the schedule.
Duplicate rate schedules	You can enter duplicate rate schedules.
Create automatically	You automatically create a rate when you process a Create Rate message in Detail Message Review.

See Also

The following topics in the *Shop Floor Management Guide*:

- ❑ *Entering Rate Schedules*
- ❑ *Completing Rate Schedules*

Prerequisites

- ❑ Set up the work centers where manufacturing is completed. See *Setting Up Work Centers* in the *Shop Floor Management Guide*.
- ❑ Set up routing instructions. See *Attaching Routing Instructions* in the *Shop Floor Management Guide*.
- ❑ Set up line and item relationships. See *Creating Line and Item Relationships* in the *Requirements Planning Guide*.

► To verify rate schedules

From the Daily Processing - Repetitive menu (G3115), choose Enter/Change Rate Schedule.

1. On Work With Rate Schedules, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Line/Cell
 - Item Number
 - Effective From Date
 - Thru Date
 - From Status
 - Thru Status
 - Branch/Plant
 - Order Type

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Enter/Change Rate Schedule - Work With Rate Schedules

Select Find Add Delete Close Row Form Tools

Branch/Plant M30

Line/Cell *

Order Type SC

Item Number 2031 Aluminum Frame, Touring

Effective From Date Thru Date

From Status 10 Thru Status 99

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid

	Quantity Ordered	UM	Secondary Qty Ordered	Sec UM	Period	Shift	2nd Item Number	Item Description	Line/Cell	Line/Cell Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	160	EA			2		2031	Aluminum Frame, Touring	R-A1	Frame Line 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	117	EA			2		2031	Aluminum Frame, Touring	R-A1	Frame Line 1

2. Review the following default information:

- Period
- Shift
- Category 1
- Category 2
- Category 3
- Qty Completed
- Qty Scrapped

Working with Repetitive Planning

After you set up the processing for repetitive items, you can generate a master schedule and review the output. This output consists of time series and messages. You can then validate the load on lines or cells by viewing the effects of a rate schedule on a given work center and adjusting the priorities of the schedule.

Prerequisites

- ☐ Identify the order policy code for repetitive items.
- ☐ Ensure that all routings are set up.
- ☐ Ensure that all production lines are identified.
- ☐ Ensure that all rate schedules are set up.

Generating MPS for Repetitive Items

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose MPS Regeneration.

When you run the MPS - Net Change or MPS – Gross Regeneration versions of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482), the system:

- Evaluates selected information
- Performs calculations
- Generates a time series and messages for the selected items

To generate the Master Production Schedule (MPS) for repetitive items:

- Set the processing options to generate the master production schedule.
- Enter the type of rate schedule that you want to use for processing.
- Set the appropriate processing option to extend rate adjustments to lower-level items.

Reviewing Repetitive Output from MPS

After you generate a master production schedule, use MPS Time Series (P3413) and MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) to review the time series and messages that the system has generated.

The time series is a record of time-phased supply and demand netting for selected items. The system links the planned order releases for the parent item to the gross requirements of component items.

If a component does not have its own rate schedule, the system applies the demand from the parent item. The demand from the rate-scheduled parent follows the same logic as regular work orders. When a rate schedule is added for a component of a rate-based parent, the calculation includes the information for the component in both the rate schedule (+RS) and unadjusted rate schedule (+RSU) data lines. The component is processed as supply, and regular MRP logic applies.

The messages reflect how the system uses rate-scheduled items to generate quantities for net requirements for each time period. The MPS/MRP program produces the following three main action messages that pertain to repetitive items:

I = Increase rate to Updates an existing rate to the increased quantity.

H = Decrease rate to Updates an existing rate to the decreased quantity.

N = Create rate Treats messages as a group from the MPS/MRP Detail Message Review form. You can answer more than one message at a time.

Instead of creating a single rate for a given schedule period type over a date range, the system creates a series of rates to cover the entire period. For instance, instead of having one weekly rate in effect for four weeks, the system creates four weekly rates, each in effect for a week.

When you process a Create Rate message, the system can attach the parts list and routing automatically.

When the system processes messages to update rates (I and H messages), it does not check the validity of the dates that are received. The MPS/MRP regeneration produces messages with valid dates. However, you can change these dates before processing the message. To avoid updating invalid rates, ensure the validity of the dates that you enter whenever you change message dates before processing.

Note

Non-repetitive items use leadtime to backschedule the start date of an order. A repetitive item does not use this logic. Repetitive items use the Rates Effective From and Thru Dates for backshedding.

► To review the time series for rate-scheduled output

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Time Series/ATP Inquiry.

1. On Work With Time Series, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the time series for your item:

- Item Number
- Branch/Plant

PeopleSoft®

MPS Time Series/ATP Inquiry - Work With Time Series

Find Close Form Tools

☒ Suppress Blank Lines
☐ Summarize Supply Demand
☐ Alternate Quantity Type

Branch/Plant: M30
 Start From Date:
 Unit of Measure: EA

Item Number: 2031 Aluminum Frame, Touring
 Leadtime Level: 5 Fixed

Records 1 - 9						
Description	Past Due 1	Past Due 2	6/17/2005	6/24/2005	7/1/2005	
+BAU						-150
+RSU			160			
+RS			160	150		145
-FSCU			160	150		145
-FCST			160	150		145
=EAU				-150		-295
ATPU			160			
ATP			160	150		145
CATPU			160	160		160

► To review action messages for rate-scheduled output

From the MPS Daily Operations menu (G3412), choose MPS Detail Message Review.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the messages for your item:

- Item Number
- Demand Branch

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MPS Detail Message Review - Work With Detail Messages

Select Find Add Delete Close Form Row View Tools

Item Number 2031 Demand Branch M30
Aluminum Frame, Touring

Planner * Buyer *
Planning Family * Planning Code *
Project Number *

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid

	Item Number	Msg Type	Message	Hold Code	Message Processed	Required Quantity	UM	Order Number	Or Ty	W.O. Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	I	Increase Rate Quantity to	A		150	EA	452453	SC	40
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		150	EA		SC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		145	EA		SC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		142	EA		SC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		170	EA		SC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		145	EA		SC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		130	EA		SC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		132	EA		SC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		128	EA		SC	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2031	N	Create Rate	A		125	EA		SC	

Reviewing Rate Schedule Loads

Use Line Schedule Review (P3152) to review rate schedule load on a given production line. You can select a specific date range for which to view the load for the repetitive line. If you need to adjust the scheduled load on the line, you can access the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) to make adjustments. For example, immediate changes to ongoing build forecasts or last-minute bulk orders might require you to increase or decrease a rate schedule quantity that has begun production.

Line Schedule Review is used only for rate-based items. Any line or cell identifier that you enter in the form header is validated against the Work Center Type value in the Work Center Master File table (F30006). When non-repetitive line identifiers are entered, a hard error is generated.

See Also

- *Reviewing Rate Schedule and Work Center Loads* in the *Requirements Planning Guide*

Multifacility Planning

In a multifacility operation, planned orders at the demand facility are the source of demand at the supply facility. You set up and maintain multifacility plans to:

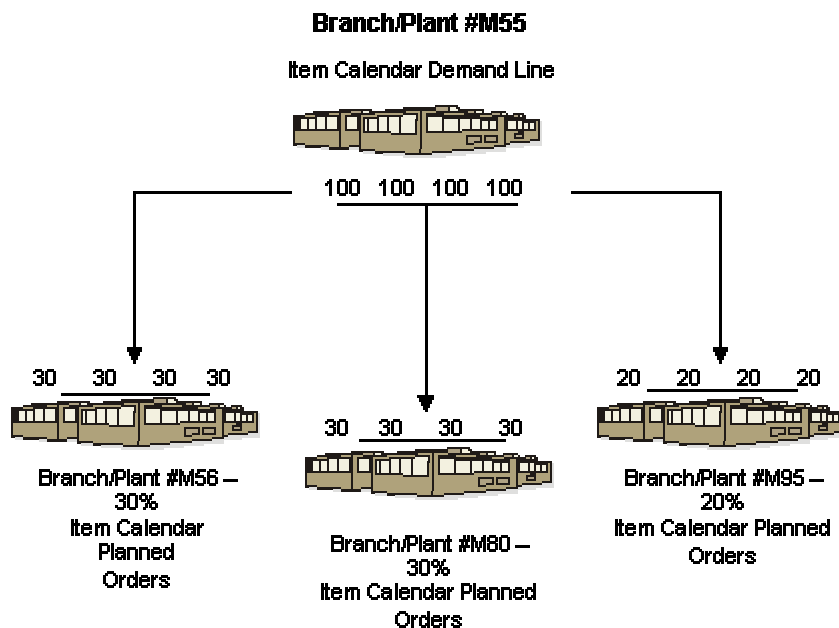
- Manage the movement of material through distribution networks and multiple production facilities.
- Formalize the process of transferring items among your facilities.
- Create internal transfer orders to help ensure traceability of materials and their costs between facilities.
- Ensure that the facility from which you are ordering has enough inventory in stock to fill the order or schedule the supply plant to produce it.
- Schedule production according to realistic time frames.
- Use assembly lines at one plant to begin the assembly of a product and a different plant for final assembly.
- Handle all resupply movements throughout the manufacturing network.

Multifacility plans allow greater control of your enterprise. You can define facility relationships at any level of detail for an entire facility, a product group, master planning family, or an individual item number. In addition, you can incorporate all your facilities into a single plan.

In Material Requirements Planning (MRP), the system transfers items among your manufacturing plants at the component level. The system transfers component items by generating:

- Purchase orders at the demand plant for the supply plant
- Sales orders from the demand plant at the supply plant

In the following example, the demand plant (M55) receives components from three different supply plants. Supply plants can also manufacture the end deliverable item.



A breakdown of the percentage received from each supply branch/plant indicates that M55 satisfies 80 percent of its required demands from the three supply branch/plants. In this case, the demand plant also supplies the remaining 20 percent of the end item.

Two types of multifacility planning are available:

Consolidation

Multifacility planning for consolidation allows you to:

- Combine all planning activity under one specific facility.
- View total requirements throughout your network for an overall corporate projection.
- View individual facilities' contribution to supply and demand, item availability, and sales.
- Select processing options that generate planning for non-consolidated branches.
- Consolidate all planning requirements at a selected branch.
- Create plans for each of your individual facilities as well as an overall plan for the parent company.

Branch relationships

Multifacility planning for branch relationships allows you to:

- Use the branch/plant relationships to explode demand through the supply network.
- Provide a manufacturing or transfer facility code for a component item within a bill of material.
- Pick or manufacture a part at a nearby facility without creating an interfacility transfer order.
- Specify any number of supply facilities for each component.
- Pass any of the demand from the demand plant to the supply plant.

Setting Up Multifacility Planning

You set up multifacility planning to track supply, demand, and movement of material among the individual facilities of your enterprise. Multifacility planning provides a flexible method for planning supply and resupply activities.

In multifacility planning, you must set up a table of supply and demand relationships among your facilities. The system uses these relationships to generate and maintain multifacility plans.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Understand the concepts and terms described in *Requirements Planning Concepts* in the *Requirements Planning Guide*.

Setting Up Supply and Demand Relationships

Use Branch Relationships Revisions (P3403T) to set up supply and demand relationships for any level of detail that you choose, including:

- Branch/plant
- Product group
- Master planning family
- Individual item number

This approach allows you to maintain supply and demand relationships in one central location, and reduce inventory errors caused by complex facility relationships. In addition, when you set up supply and demand relationships, you can use the following optional features:

Markup	You can have the system automatically mark up the cost of an item when you create a transfer order. The system can adjust the cost by a fixed amount or percentage.
Availability checking	You can ensure that the branch from which you are ordering has enough inventory in stock to fill the order. If the required quantity is not available, the system checks subsequent facilities in the sequence that you define.
Effectivity dates	Use effectivity dates to control the demands that are placed on your supply branches. If an effectivity date that was assigned to a supply branch has expired, the system checks for another facility.

The Material Requirements Planning (MRP), Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), and Master Production Scheduling (MPS) versions of the Branch Relationships Revisions program use the same processing options. You can vary the settings in the processing options to accommodate the different requirements for a material requirements plan.

Caution

When you delete a supply and demand relationship, the system deletes the entire record.

► To set up supply and demand relationships

From the Multi-Facility Setup menu (G3443), choose Branch Relationships Revisions.

1. On Work With Branch Relationships, complete one of the following fields:

- Supply Branch/Plant
- Demand Branch/Plant

Use the View menu to switch from viewing the supply branch/plant to viewing the demand branch/plant. A processing option controls which branch/plant is the default.

2. To narrow your search, complete one of the following fields and click Find. Enter an item number to display all branch/plants that either supply or demand a certain part. Enter the planning family to display all branch/plants that either supply or demand parts that belong to a specific master planning family.

- Planning Family
- Item Number

3. Choose the record and click Select.

4. On Branch Relationship Revisions, complete the following fields:

- Include/ Exclude

Some parts might come from certain branch/plants. In multifacility planning, if Exclude is selected, then the item is supplied by the demand branch only.

- Effective From

This date defaults in from the bill of material.

- Source Percent

The percent of demand to be supplied by the source branch/plant.

- Percent To Fill

This amount of the source percent must be available to be filled by this branch/plant. The percent of demand should be filled to place a transfer order message. A transfer order is generated if Availability Check is on.

5. Complete the following optional fields, then click OK:

- Branch Level

The branch that will go first, second, and so on. The lowest level is processed first (the highest numerical value). Ensure all demand is generated before supply is allocated.

- Branch Priority

This field shows the sequence within a level branch/plant where requirements are processed.

- **Transfer Leadtime**

This field shows the time to ship the item from the supply to the demand branch plant in days.

- **Availability Check**

If availability check is on, the system checks the availability of the supply branch inventory only. The available balance is committed until a zero inventory balance, and then moves to another supply branch or creates an order in the demand branch.

If availability check is off, then the inventory balance can go negative.

Processing Options for Branch Relationships Revisions (P3403T)

Defaults

Enter the default Branch Relationship display mode.

1. 'D' = Demand branch 'S' = Supply branch

Enter a '1' to automatically update the Branch Level field.

2. Branch Level update

Note

You must set this processing option to ensure that the level of the component branch is one level higher than the header for the source branch. The branch level on the Defaults tab, along with the branch priority, determines the sequence in which the system processes supply and demand plants. The system processes the branches with the highest numerical branch levels first.

Reviewing Branch Relationships

Use the Branch Relationships Chart (P34031) to review supply and demand relationships in a graphical, hierarchical format. The Branch Relationships Chart displays the following:

- Branch
- Level of the branch
- Supply branches for the corresponding demand branch

The Material Requirements Planning (MRP), Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), and Master Production Scheduling (MPS) versions of the Branch Relationships Chart program use the same processing options. You can vary the settings in the processing options to accommodate the different requirements for a material requirements plan.

► **To review branch relationships**

From Multi-Facility Setup (G3443), choose Branch Relationships Chart.

1. On Work With Branch Relationships Hierarchy, complete the following field to locate the branch/plant for which you want to display supply and demand relationships:
 - Supply Branch
2. To narrow your search to a specific level of detail, complete one of the following optional fields and then click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Plan Family
3. On Work With Branch Relationships Hierarchy, choose a row and click Select to review the branch relationships.

Transfer Orders and Multifacility Planning

Transfer orders are used by the Multifacility Planning system to transfer inventory between branch/plants within your company. The transfer of inventory is done by generating a purchase order at the demand plant and a sales order at the supply plant.

Instead of manually entering the transfer orders, you run Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483), which generates the plan and respective planning messages. You then process the messages.

When the system creates a transfer order from a planning message, the system does the following:

- Creates a purchase order for the supply branch/plant that ships the items
- Creates a sales order for the demand branch/plant that receives the items
- Processes the inventory amounts on the transfer order as a formal purchase and sale of goods
- Creates documents—such as orders, pick slips and invoices—that are necessary to complete the transfer

When the sales order is generated, the system uses the Customer Master for certain defaults and validation. The system might check the following settings:

- availability checking
- partial shipments allowed
- default carrier
- order holds
- freight charges

Markups can also be applied by setting up the Branch Relationships Master File table (F3403).

When the purchase order is generated, the system uses the supplier master to get defaults and validation. The system might check the following settings:

- order holds
- print messages
- landed costs

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software has standard document types set up for transfer orders. Sales orders use document type ST and purchase orders use OT. These document types are defined in user defined code (UDC) table 00/DT. Thus, you can create your own document types. For example, transfers that are generated by planning might use the ST/OT document types; orders generated manually use alternate document types. Along with the visible difference in document type, the use of different document types allows for differences in accounting, approvals, and order activity rules.

Customer and Supplier Masters and Multifacility Planning

To create transfer orders in the Multifacility Planning system, you are required to set up default customer and supplier masters for the branch/plants that are used.

Note

Transfer orders use the customer and supplier masters in unique ways during order generation.

A customer master is required for the demand plant, and a supplier master is required for the supply plant.

A standard sales order uses the customer address book number for the billing instructions. The sales order that is created for a transfer order uses the address number of the branch from which you are shipping.

A standard purchase order uses the supplier's address book number. The purchase order that is created for a transfer order uses the address book number of the branch that is receiving the product.

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Customer Billing Instructions* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*
- ❑ *Entering Supplier Master Records* in the *Accounts Payable Guide*

Generating Multifacility Plans

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Multi-Facility Planning menu (G3423), choose MPS Regeneration.

From the Multi-Facility Planning menu (G3423), choose MRP Regeneration.

After you have set up the supply and demand relationships among your branch/plants, you can use the Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP), Master Production Scheduling (MPS), and Material Requirements Planning (MRP) gross regeneration versions of Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483) to generate a multifacility plan. Alternatively, you can use the DRP, MPS, and MRP net change versions of Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant to generate a multifacility plan.

When you generate a multifacility plan, the system evaluates selected information, performs calculations, and recommends a time-phased plan for all selected items.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Set up DRP/MPS multifacility planning.

Processing Options for Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483)

Horizon Tab

These processing options specify dates and time periods that the program uses when it creates the plan.

1. Generation Start Date

Use this processing option to specify the date for starting the planning process. This date is also the beginning of the planning horizon.

2. Past Due Periods

3. Planning Horizon Periods

Number of planning days

Use this processing option to specify the number of days from the horizon start date for which you want to see daily planning data.

Number of planning weeks

Use this processing option to specify the number of weeks for which you want to see weekly planning data, following the daily data.

Number of planning months

Use this processing option to specify the number of months for which you want to see monthly planning data, following the weekly data.

Parameters Tab

Use these processing options to define processing criteria. The following information concerns your choice of generation type:

- Generation Type 1, single-level MPS/DRP. You can use this generation type either in a distribution environment for purchased parts with no parent-to-component relationship, or in a manufacturing environment with parent-to-component relationships. When you use this generation type, the system performs the following actions:
 - Produces a time series for each item that you specify in the data selection with a Planning Code of 1 on the Plant Manufacturing Data tab of the Work with Item Branch form. This code indicates whether the item is manufactured or purchased.

- Does not explode demand down to the components for manufactured items. Use generation type 1 if you first want to process only the master-scheduled end-items. Thus, you can stabilize the schedule before placing demand on the components.
 - Does not create pegging records.
 - Generation Type 3, multilevel MPS. This generation type is an alternative to generation type 1 and performs a complete top-to-bottom processing of master-scheduled items. For all parent items that you specify in the data selection, the program explodes demand down to the components. You must specify all of the items to be processed in the data selection, not just the parent items. The program also creates pegging records.
 - Generation Type 4, MRP with or without MPS. This generation type performs the same functions as generation type 3. After you perform a complete generation and stabilize your master schedule, you can limit data selection to MRP items (with planning codes of 2 or 3), thereby reducing processing time. This action is possible because the system still stores demand from the master-scheduled items in the MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements File table (F3412).
 - Generation Type 5, MRP with frozen MPS. This generation type freezes the master schedule after it has been stabilized. Before using this generation type, make all necessary adjustments to master-scheduled items and release orders to provide supply for the demand. This generation type freezes the entire planning horizon, which is similar to the way the freeze fence freezes a part of the horizon. Running this generation type produces the following results, which apply to MPS items only:
 - No new orders will be planned.
 - No messages for existing orders will be created.
 - The adjusted ending available quantity can be negative.
 - Demand is only exploded down to components from existing work orders. No -PWO demand from parent items exists; only -FWO demand exists.
-

1. Generation Mode

1 = net change

2 = gross regeneration

A gross regeneration includes every item specified in the data selection. A net change includes only those items in the data selection that have changed since the last time you ran the program.

Valid values are:

1 net change

2 gross regeneration

2. Generation Type

- 1 = single level MPS/DRP**
- 3 = multi-level MPS**
- 4 = MRP with or without MPS**
- 5 = MRP with frozen MPS**

Please see the help for the Parameters tab for detailed information.

Valid values are:

- 1 single-level MPS/DRP
- 3 multi-level MPS
- 4 MRP with or without MPS
- 5 MRP with frozen MPS

3. UDC Type

Use this processing option to specify the UDC table (system 34) that contains the list of quantity types to be calculated and written to the Time Series table (F3413). Default = QT.

4. Version of Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

Use this processing option to define which version of supply/demand inclusion rules the program reads. These rules define the criteria used to select orders for processing.

On-Hand Tab

These processing options define how the program calculates on-hand inventory.

1. Include Lot Expiration Dates

- blank = do not include**
- 1 = include**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers lot expiration dates when calculating on-hand inventory. For example, if you have 200 on-hand with an expiration date of August 31, 2005, and you need 200 on September 1, 2005, the program does not recognize the expired lot and creates a message to order or manufacture more of the item to satisfy demand.

Valid values are:

blank do not consider lot expiration dates when calculating on-hand inventory

1 consider lot expiration dates when calculating on-hand inventory

2. Safety Stock Decrease

blank = do not decrease

1 = decrease

Use this processing option to specify whether to plan based on a beginning available quantity from which the safety stock quantity has been subtracted.

Valid values are:

blank do not decrease

1 decrease

3. Receipt Routing Quantities

Quantity in Transit

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether or not it is available for immediate use. Enter 1 if you want quantities in transit to be included in the Beginning Available calculation on the time series. Otherwise, the program includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The quantities are still considered available by this program. The difference is only in how you view the quantities in the time series.

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

Quantity in Inspection

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

Use this processing option to specify whether to include quantities in inspection when the system calculates the Beginning Available amount. Otherwise, the system includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The system still considers the quantities available, but the way in which you view the quantities in the time series differs. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not include quantities in on-hand inventory

1

Include quantities in on-hand inventory

User Defined Quantity 1

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether or not it is available for immediate use. Enter 1 if you want these user defined quantities (defined on Receipt Routings Revisions in the Update Operation 1 field) to be included in the Beginning Available calculation. Otherwise, the program includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The quantities are still considered available by this program. The difference is only in how you view the quantities in the time series.

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

User Defined Quantity 2

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether or not it is available for immediate use. Enter 1 if you want these user defined quantities (defined on Receipt Routings Revisions in the Update Operation 2 field) to be included in the Beginning Available calculation. Otherwise, the program includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The quantities are still considered available by this program. The difference is only in how you view the quantities in the time series.

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

4. Lot Hold Codes (up to 5)

blank = include no held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

*** = include all held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory**

Use this processing option to specify the lots to be included in the calculation of on-hand inventory. You can enter a maximum of 5 lot hold codes (41/L).

blank include no held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

* include all held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory

5. Include Past Due Rates as a supply

blank = do not include

1 = include

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers open quantity from past due rate orders as supply. If you enter 1, open quantities from past due rate orders are included in the rate schedule unadjusted (+RSU) line as well as the rate schedule adjusted (+RS) line of the Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483). Valid values are:

Blank

Do not consider past due orders as supply.

1

Consider past due orders as supply.

Forecasting Tab

These processing options serve the following two purposes:

- They determine which forecast types the program reads as demand
 - They initiate special logic for forecast consumption
-

1. Forecast Types Used (up to 5)

Forecasts are a source of demand. You can create forecasts using 12 different forecast types (34/DF) within the Forecasting system. One is considered the Best Fit (BF) type compared to an item's history of demand. Use this processing option to define which forecast quantities created by which forecast type are included in the planning process. Enter multiple values with no spaces, for example: 0102BF.

2. Forecast Consumption Logic

blank = do not use forecast consumption

1 = use forecast consumption

2 = use forecast consumption by customer

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses forecast consumption. If you use forecast consumption, any sales order due in the same period as the forecast is included as part of the forecast for that period. The sales order is not considered an additional source of demand. For forecast consumption to be used, the planning fence rule for the item must be H and the planning fence must be 999. You enter these values on the Plant Manufacturing Data form.

Note: When you use forecast consumption, the system applies forecast consumption logic to the aggregate sales order and forecast quantities.

Blank

Do not use forecast consumption.

1

Use forecast consumption.

3. Interplant Demand Consumes Forecast

blank = do not use

1 = use

When using forecast consumption, use this processing option to specify whether to use interplant demand to consume forecast. When using any other planning rule, you can use this option to specify whether to consider interplant demand as customer demand. When the option is set, the system considers interplant demand for firm and planned transfer orders.

When the option is blank, the system ignores interplant demand by forecast consumption or planning rules and considers interplant demand as a separate source of demand. Valid values are:

Blank Do not consider interplant demand as customer demand.

1 Consider interplant demand as customer demand.

4. Forecast type for forecast consumption by customer

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type (34/DF) that the system uses to create a forecast for the actual daily demand by customer. This processing option applies when you set the Forecast Consumption Logic processing option to 2 (Forecast Consumption by Customer). This value cannot equal the value in the Forecast Types Used processing option.

5. Default Customer Address Relationship for Forecast Consumption by Customer

1 = Ship to (default)

2 = Sold to

Use this processing option to specify which address book number on the sales order that the system uses for calculation when you use forecast consumption by customer logic. Valid values are:

1

Use the ship to address book number.

2

Use the sold to address book number.

Document Types Tab

These processing options establish default document types.

1. Purchase Orders

When you receive messages related to purchase order creation, this document type will appear as the default. The default value is OP.

2. Work Orders

When you receive messages related to work order creation, this document type will appear as the default. The default value is WO.

3. Rate Schedules

When you receive messages related to rate schedule creation, this document type will appear as the default. The default value is AC.

Leadtimes Tab

These processing options let you specify safety leadtimes to allow extra time for delays in receipt or production. Use damper days to filter out unwanted messages.

1. Purchased Item Safety Leadtime

For items with stocking type P, the program adds the value you enter here to the item's level leadtime to calculate the total leadtime.

2. Manufactured Item Safety Leadtime

For items with stocking type M, the program adds the value you enter here to the item's level leadtime to calculate the total leadtime.

3. Expedite Damper Days

Use this processing option to specify the number of days before the system generates an expedite message. If the number of days between the date when the order is actually needed and the due date of the order is less than the number of days entered here, the system does not generate an expedite message.

4. Defer Damper Days

Use this processing option to specify the number of days before the system generates a defer message. If the number of days between the date when the order is actually needed and the due date of the order is less than the number of days entered here, the system does not generate a defer message.

Performance Tab

These processing options define output and specify conditions that might decrease processing time.

1. Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables

blank = do not clear tables

1 = clear tables

Use this processing option with extreme caution! If you enter 1, all records in the MPS/MRP/DRP Message table (F3411), MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements (Pegging) table (F3412), and MPS/MRP/DRP Summary (Time Series) (F3413) table are purged.

Access to this program should be limited. If multiple users run this program concurrently with this processing option set to 1, a record lock error results and prevents complete processing.

Valid values are:

blank do not clear tables

1 clear tables

2. Input the Branch/Plant Where Planning Tables Will Be Cleared

blank = all planning tables will be cleared

Use this processing option to specify which Branch/Plant records in the MPS/MRP/DRP Message File table, MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements File table, and the MPS/MRP/DRP Summary (Time Series) table (F3411, F3412 and, F3413, respectively), are purged.

Note: This option is only valid when Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables processing option on the Performance tab is set to 1 and the Delete Branch/Plant processing option contains a valid branch/plant. This processing option enables a preprocess purge of these tables. If this processing option is not enabled or is set to blank, the system purges records for a given branch/plant and item as you plan the item. Depending on processing option combinations, the following scenarios can occur.

Example 1:

Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables is set to '1.'

(a) Delete Branch/Plant is set to blank.

All records from the three tables will be prepurged.

(b) Delete Branch/Plant contains a valid branch/plant.

Records for all the items that belong to the valid branch/plant will be prepurged from the three tables.

(c) Delete Branch/Plant contains an invalid branch/plant.

No records will be prepurged from the three tables.

Example 2:

Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables set to Blank

Delete Branch/Plant is not active.

No records from the three tables will be prepurged.

3. Initialize MPS/MRP Print Code

blank = do not initialize the Item Branch file

1 = initialize the Item Branch file

If you enter 1 in this processing option, the program initializes every record in the Item Branch table (F4102) by setting the Item Display Code (MRPD) to blank.

If you leave this field blank, processing time is decreased. The system will not clear the records in the Item Branch table (F4102).

Regardless of how you set this processing option, for each item in the data selection the MRPD field is updated as follow:

- o 1 if messages were not created
- o 2 if messages were created

The Print Master Production Schedule program (R3450) allows you to enter data selection based on the MRPD field.

Valid values are:

blank Do not initialize the Item Branch file.

1 Initialize the Item Branch file.

4. Messages And Time Series For Phantom Items

blank = do not generate

1 = generate

Use this processing option to specify whether the program generates messages and time series for phantom items.

Valid values are:

blank do not generate

1 generate

5. Ending Firm Order Status

blank = all messages exploded

Use this processing option to specify the work order status at which messages are no longer exploded to components. If you leave this field blank, all messages are exploded to components.

6. Extend Rate Based Adjustments

blank = do not extend

1 = extend

Use this processing option to specify whether adjustments for rate based items are exploded to components, thereby creating messages for the components.

Valid values are:

blank do not extend

1 extend

7. Closed Rate Status

Use this processing option to specify the status of closed rates. When you plan for a rate-based item, the system does not process rate orders that are at a closed-rate status or a higher status.

8. Set Key Definition For Table F3411

Use this processing option to support concurrent MRP/MPS runs. The value that you enter determines the range for the number of records in the F3411/F3412 tables for a given run. The number must be large enough to include the number of records that will be generated for the table. For example, if you enter a value of 8 for the first run and 10 for the second run, the range of records that the system reserves for two simultaneous MRP/MPS runs will include:

First run:

The system reserves records in the range of 1 to $[1 \times 10^8]$, or 1 through 1,000,000,000.

Second run:

The system reserves records in the range of $[1 \cdot 10^8 + 1]$ to $[2 \cdot 10^{10}]$, or 100,000,001 through 20,000,000,000.

Notice that the values that you enter serve as the exponent in the equations above. Valid values are:

Default value: 10

Minimum value: 7

Maximum value: 14

Note: This process runs only when a subsequent MRP/MPS job is submitted while an existing job is currently running. The MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483) enforce these values. You determine the optimal value for the key definition. All values for this table should be the same for all versions. If version settings are not the same, the results are unpredictable.

9. Set Key Definition For Table F3412

Use this processing option to support concurrent MRP/MPS runs. The value that you enter determines the range for the number of records in the F3411/F3412 tables for a given run. The number must be large enough to include the number of records that will be generated for the table. For example, if you enter a value of 8 for the first run and 10 for the second run, the range of records that the system reserves for two simultaneous MRP/MPS runs will include:

First run:

The system reserves records in the range of 1 to $[1 \cdot 10^8]$, or 1 through 1,000,000,000.

Second run:

The system reserves records in the range of $[1 \cdot 10^8 + 1]$ to $[2 \cdot 10^{10}]$, or 100,000,001 through 20,000,000,000.

Notice that the values that you enter serve as the exponent in the equations above. Valid values are:

Default value: 10

Minimum value: 7

Maximum value: 14

Note: This process runs only when a subsequent MRP/MPS job is submitted while an existing job is currently running. The MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483) enforce these values. You determine the optimal value for the key definition. All values for this table should be the same for all versions. If version settings are not the same, the results are unpredictable.

10. Set Maximum Number Of Branches

Use this processing option to specify the maximum number of branches that the system processes when you run the Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483). Since this processing option controls the allocation of memory for arrays, you should use the minimum number of branches necessary.

Caution: The system supports up to ninety-nine locations. If you specify more locations than ninety-nine, the program might generate unpredictable results. It is strongly recommended that you make incremental adjustments to this value.

11. Suppress Time Series

blank = generate time series

1 = do not generate time series

Use this processing option to specify whether the system generates the time series. Valid values are:

Blank

Generate the time series.

1

Do not generate the time series.

Note: Performance improves when the time series is not generated.

Mfg Mode Tab

These processing options specify integration with other systems.

1. Process Planning

blank = discrete

1 = process

If you use process manufacturing, enter 1 to generate the plan based on the forecasts of the co-/by-products for the process. The program then creates messages for the process.

Valid values are:

blank discrete

1 process

2. Configurator Functionality

blank = do not include configured components

1 = include configured components

Use this processing option to specify whether the system processes configurator components from the Configurator Component Table (F3215) and adds them to the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) and the Work Order Parts List table (F3111). If you enter a 1 in this processing option, the system processes the items on the Configurator Components table as demand items.

Blank

Do not process items from the Configurator Component Table.

1

Process items from the Configurator Components table.

3. Project Planning

blank = do not include

1 = include

Use this processing option to specify whether the system includes supply and demand from items that are associated with a project. Project-specific items have a stocking type of P. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not include items associated with projects.

1

Include items associated with projects.

Multi-Facility Tab

These processing options define criteria for a multifacility environment.

1. Date Branch

Enter the default branch/plant from which to retrieve the shop floor calendar.

If you leave this field blank, the calendar for each branch/plant is used and processing time increases.

2. Consolidation Method

1 = simple consolidation

2 = branch relationships (default)

The simple consolidation method (1) adds the supply and demand for each branch, calculates a new time series, and places the result in the consolidated branch specified in the Consolidation Branch processing option.

The branch relationships method (2) uses the Branch Relationships table. This is the default.

Valid values are:

1 simple consolidation

2 branch relationships (default)

3. Consolidation Branch

If your consolidation method is 1 (simple consolidation), enter the branch/plant to contain the consolidated results. If the consolidated branch/plant also contains its own time series data, that data is included in the totals.

4. Category Code

1 = 41/P1

2 = 41/P2

3 = 41/P3

4 = 41/P4

5 = 41/P5

If your consolidation method is 2 (branch relationships), enter the category code of the part that is supplied by one branch/plant to another. There are five user defined category code tables.

Valid values are:

1 41/P1

2 41/P2

3 41/P3

4 41/P4

5 41/P5

5. Manufacture At Origin

blank = create transfer orders for manufactured and purchased items

1 = create transfer orders only for purchased items

Enter 1 if there are manufactured and purchased items in the same category code, but you only want to obtain the purchased items from another branch/plant. Transfer order messages are created for purchased items, and work order messages are created for manufactured items.

Valid values are:

blank create transfer orders for manufactured and purchased items

1 create transfer orders only for purchased items

6. Transfer Order Document Type

blank = OT

When you receive messages related to transfer order creation, this document type will appear as the default. The default value is OT.

Parallel Tab

These processing options specify the number of processors that the system uses during parallel processing. These processing options also specify whether the system runs preprocessing during parallel processing.

1. Number of Subsystem Jobs

0 = Default

Use this processing option to specify the number of subsystems in a server.

The default is 0 (zero).

2. Pre Processing

blank = Do not perform pre processing

1 = Perform pre processing

Use this processing option to specify whether the system runs preprocessing during parallel processing. During preprocessing, the system checks supply and demand and plans only the items within supply and demand. Preprocessing improves performance when you run MRP and is valid only when the number of items actually planned is less than the total number of items in the data selection. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not run preprocessing.

1 The system runs preprocessing.

Working with Multifacility Planning Output

Multifacility planning output consists of information in the time series and transfer order messages. Use the time series information to either accept or override the planning that the system suggests. You should review the transfer order messages for individual item numbers to determine which action, if any, that you need to take.

Reviewing the Time Series for the Multifacility Schedule

Use MPS Time Series (P3413) to review the times series for the multifacility schedule. The multifacility schedule is a record of time-phased supply and demand for selected items. This data is derived from the most recent regeneration or net change run. Processing options in the Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant program (R3483) enable you to set up daily, weekly, or monthly time periods (buckets).

In multifacility planning, the system uses the following quantity types in the time series:

- +PLO** Represents the recommended replenishment orders for an item. This quantity type appears on the demand branch's time series.
- ID** Interplant demand. This quantity type indicates the net demand that the system transfers to the supply branch/plant for all demand branch/plants.

See Also

- *Reviewing the Time Series in the Requirements Planning Guide*

► To review the multifacility time series

From the Multi-Facility Planning Daily Operations menu (G3414), choose Time Series/ATP Inquiry.

1. On Work With Time Series, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the time series for an item:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant

PeopleSoft®

Time Series/ATP Inquiry - Work With Time Series

Find Close Form Tools

☒ Suppress Blank Lines
☐ Summarize Supply Demand
☐ Alternate Quantity Type

Branch/Plant M30

Start From Date

Unit of Measure EA

Item Number 2013 Shift Kit

Leadtime Level 5 Fixed

Records 1 - 10						
Description	Past Due 1	Past Due 2	6/3/2005	6/10/2005 L	6/17/2005 PF	
+BAU	100	99	99	99	99	99
+BA	100	99	99	99	99	99
-FWOU	1					
-FWO	1					
-PWO						
=EAU	99	99	99	99	99	99
=EA	99	99	99	99	99	99
+PLO						
ATPU				92		
ATP				92		

Processing Transfer Order Messages for the Multifacility Schedule

Use MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) to review the transfer order messages for the multifacility schedule. Multifacility scheduling creates messages that are appropriate to the demand and supply facilities. If you process the messages, the system automatically creates transfer orders. You can transfer items between facilities either at cost or at a markup.

► To process multifacility transfer order messages

From the Multi-Facility Planning Daily Operations menu (G3414), choose Detail Message Review.

- On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following fields and click Find to locate the transfer order messages for an item:
 - Item Number
 - Demand Branch
- Choose the transfer order messages that you want to process.
- From the Row menu, choose Process Message(s) to create the following:
 - Transfer order for the item
 - Purchase order number for the demand plant
 - Sales order number for the supply plant

4. On Work With Detail Messages, review the information for the new orders in the following fields:

- Order Number
- Start Date
- Request Date
- Recmd'd Start Date
- Recmd'd Complete
- Demand Branch
- Supply Branch

PeopleSoft.

Detail Message Review - Work With Detail Messages

Select Find Add Delete Close Form Row View Tools

Item Number Demand Branch Shift Kit

Planner Buyer

Planning Family Planning Code

Project Number

Records 1 - 10

Item Number	Msg Typ	Message	Hold Code	Message Processed	Required Quantity	UM	Order Number	Or Ty
2013	A	Warning Messages	A		7	EA	451004	WO
2013	O	Order	A		263	EA		OT
2013	O	Order	A		197	EA		OT
2013	O	Order	A		158	EA		OT
2013	O	Order	A		218	EA		OT
2013	O	Order	A		96	EA		OT
2013	O	Order	A		197	EA		OT
2013	O	Order	A		242	EA		OT
2013	O	Order	A		54	EA		OT
2013	O	Order	A		51	EA		OT

Multifacility Forecast Consumption

Multifacility forecast consumption in Material Requirements Planning (MRP) is a process to reduce the forecast quantity through the number of sales orders and shipped orders. The goal of forecast consumption is to have your forecast quantity be greater than the total of sales orders and shipped orders. The forecast quantity is consumed either fully or partially. For example, when the sales order quantity is greater than the forecast quantity, then the forecast quantity is fully consumed. The option that you choose is dependent on your need to forecast interplant demand.

Time Series Quantity Types

The system uses the following quantity types (34/QT) for multifacility consumption:

- FIDU** Firm interplant (unadjusted). This quantity type represents orders for transfer sales that the system generates. This quantity does not use planning messages to increase, decrease, expedite, or defer the orders.
- FID** Firm interplant demand. This quantity type represents orders for transfer sales that the system generates. This quantity uses planning messages to increase, decrease, expedite, or defer the orders.
- TIU** Total independent demand (unadjusted). This quantity type represents the total quantity that the system uses to consume forecast when you use forecast consumption. When you compare customer demand to forecast quantity (for example, the G or the C planning rule), -TIU is the quantity that the system uses as customer demand. This quantity might or might not include interplant demand (-ID and -FID). Interplant demand depends on the Interplant Demand processing option for the Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant program (R3483).
- TI** Total independent demand. This quantity type represents the quantity for customer demand after the system runs forecast consumption logic.
- ID** Interplant demand. This quantity type represents the quantity of demand that the system generates to support another facility's requirements.

Calculations

If the Interplant Demand processing option for the Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483) is on, the transfer orders consume the supply plant's forecast. The system does not plan the transfer orders again. The system uses the following calculations when the Interplant Demand processing option is on:

- $-TIU = (-SOU) + (-ID) + (-FID)$
- $+PLO = (-FSCT) + (-TI)$

If the Interplant Demand processing option is off, the system processes the transfer orders as additional demand for the supply plant. The system uses the following calculations when the Interplant Demand processing option is off:

- $(TIU) = (-SOU)$
- $+PLO = (-FSCT) + (-FID) + (-TI) + (-ID)$

Additional Options for Multifacility Forecast Consumption

To have interplant demand consume forecast, you need to add your transfer order type to user defined code (UDC) table 40/CF. The system then accumulates ship-confirmed transfer orders to accumulate in the -SHIP quantity type while still using the orders to consume forecast. Also, regardless of the Interplant Demand processing option, the system processes interplant demand consistently whether the order is planned demand or firm demand. For example, interplant demand either consumes or does not consume forecast.

If you do not want to use the new quantity types, you can make a copy of the 34/QT table with the necessary quantity types. The system completes the calculations but does not display them on the time series. The system displays the following results when you remove the following quantity types:

-FIDU The system does not write the orders to the time series.

-FID The system writes the orders to the -ID quantity type.

-TIU The system does not write the orders to the time series.

-TI The system writes the orders to the -SO quantity.

Supplier Release Scheduling

Supplier release scheduling provides your suppliers with consistent shipping information and advanced demand profiles to support your goal of just-in-time production and delivery. You can create supplier release schedules that meet the buyer's purchasing needs and allow suppliers to plan their production and shipping schedules. Using supplier schedules enables you to convert the purchase order messages that are generated by running the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) into a realistic supplier plan. The supplier schedule identifies both short- and long-term needs for purchased items at your facility.

Buyers can use supplier schedule master information that is based on blanket orders to set up and maintain supplier contracts with information about delivery criteria. If you want to use more than one supplier for an item, you need to define supplier split percentages. You can communicate supplier schedules to your suppliers via EDI or print.

Supplier release scheduling allows you to accomplish the following:

- Support item-specific relationships for scheduled shipments at the supplier's site.
- Set up blanket purchase orders and material shipping arrangements with each supplier.
- Generate a shipping schedule for all supplier-scheduled demand within your release horizon.
- Generate multiple supplier schedules for a single item.
- Adjust the shipping schedule for unplanned events, and create blanket order releases.
- Capture supplier commitments.
- Release commitments against existing blanket orders in the form of purchase orders at the release fence automatically.
- Print supplier schedule information, or send it to the supplier via EDI.
- Maintain a history of supplier schedules and commitments.

Supplier Release Scheduling Using the Self-Service Portal Workspaces

If you have the Supplier Relationship Management portal installed, you can collaborate with your supplier via the supplier self-service portal. The supplier can view the schedules that you have generated and enter commitments against them. The Buyer Workspace also allows the buyer to enter ad-hoc schedules manually. You create ad-hoc schedules when you did not set up supplier schedule information for a supplier.

Supplier release scheduling using the self-service workspaces allows you to do the following:

- Enter and maintain ad-hoc schedules.
- Capture supplier commitments.
- Respond to exception messages in the form of portal alerts.
- Release commitments against blanket and ad-hoc schedules in the form of purchase orders.

Setting Up Supplier Release Scheduling

To perform supplier release scheduling, you need to set up information for each of your suppliers and for the items that you are planning to purchase. The information that is required to generate supplier release schedules varies, depending on whether you want to generate schedules that are based on blanket orders or ad-hoc schedules. You can enter ad-hoc schedules interactively through the self-service portal work spaces or generate them when running the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34400).

If you want to schedule releases against blanket orders, you set up supplier schedule master information that is tied to a blanket order, such as:

- Shipment pattern and dates
This setup indicates the days of the week when you will accept deliveries.
- Supplier split percentages
You use this value if you want to use more than one supplier for an item.
- Frozen days
You use this value to specify the time period after the schedule generation date during which quantities cannot be changed and no releases are permitted.
- Releasable schedule days
Releasable schedule days indicate the time fence from the schedule generation date for releasing committed quantities.

If you want to be able to create ad-hoc schedules, you can set up shipment patterns and dates, as well as split percentages without a blanket order; and use information set up for the item in the Item Branch program (P41026), such as:

- Supplier
- Freeze fence

You do not have to set up a release fence for ad-hoc schedules until you actually run the Supplier Schedule Release Generation program (R34410). You use a processing option to define the period in days from the generation start date within which committed quantities can be converted into purchase orders.

Defining Supplier Contract Information

When you set up a supplier contract that is based on a blanket order, you can define information, such as time fence periods and releasable schedule days. You can also specify a delivery location, a minimum shipment quantity, and a shipment lead time. Finally, you can indicate whether the supplier schedule should be displayed in days, weeks, or months.

When you generate a schedule, the system:

- Sorts blanket order releases that are outstanding into appropriate time periods
- Accumulates past due quantities and quantities that you received prior to the requested date

- Expresses past due amounts as positive numbers in the Past Due field
- Expresses early receipt amounts in the Early Receipt field and adds the amounts to the cumulative received quantity

When you regenerate the schedule, the system displays the quantities in the Past Due and Early Receipt fields on the Vendor Schedule Master Revisions form. When you delete supplier information, the system deletes the entire record, including the history.

Note

PeopleSoft recommends that you specifically designate items for which you want to create vendor schedules. You can use category codes to specify that an item be used for supplier release scheduling.

Prerequisite

- Create a blanket order line for every item that you want to schedule, using blanket scheduling.

► To define supplier contract information

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose Enter/Change Supplier Info.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Enter/Change Supplier Info.

1. On Work With Vendor Schedule Master, complete the following fields and click Add to add schedule information for each line on the blanket order:

- Order Number
- Line Number
- Order Type
- Order Company

2. On Vendor Schedule Master Revisions, complete one of the following fields:

- Days
- Weeks
- Months

You must choose either a daily, weekly, or monthly schedule.

3. Complete the following field:

- Releasable Days

Identify the period of time from the generation start date that purchase orders will be created for blanket orders. Any quantities that are scheduled outside of this period are still considered in planning status and do not produce actual purchase orders.

4. Complete the following optional fields and click OK:

- Deliver to Location
- Shipment Quantity
- Ship Units/Cont
- Shipment Leadtime
- Vendor Lot Size
- Frozen Days

Specify the time frame from the generation start date within which deliveries are frozen.

- Fabrication Days

Identify the time period from the generation start date within which the customer guarantees fabrication costs for the quantities that he or she ordered on the schedule, even if the order is canceled. This rule is optional.

- Raw Material Days

Identify the time period from the generation start date within which raw material costs are guaranteed by the customer, even if the order is canceled. This rule is optional.

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Enter/Change Supplier Info - Vendor Schedule Master Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Order Number 291 OB 00200 Branch/Plant M30

Line Number 1.000 Status 10

Schedule Information Other Information

Supplier	9001	25 mm Cro-Moly Tubing
Ship To	6074	
Deliver to Location		
Shipment Quantity		
Ship Units/Cont	1	Vendor Lot Size
Shipment Leadtime	2	Frozen Days
Vendor Schedule D/W/M	Number	Fabrication Days
<input type="radio"/> Days <input type="radio"/> Weeks <input checked="" type="radio"/> Months	5	Raw Material Days
		Releasable Days
		20

Processing Options for Supplier Schedule Master Revisions (P4321)

Versions

Enter the version of each program.

If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.

1. Purchase Order Header, Purchase Order Header (P4310)
2. Purchase Orders, Work With Purchase Order Detail (P4310)
3. Supplier Schedule (P34301)
4. Supplier Split Percentage (P43211)

Defaults

1. Enter the Document Type to display.
 2. Work Day Calendar Type
 3. Work Day Calendar Key
-

Defining Shipment Patterns

You must define which days are valid to receive a shipment. You can define a pattern that governs the frequency of supplier deliveries. For example, you can define one of the following shipment patterns:

- All work days
- Every Monday
- Monday through Friday of the first and third weeks of the month

To set up a shipment patterns and shipment dates for a supplier schedule that is based on a blanket order, you access the Shipment Pattern Revisions (P43212) and Shipment Date Revisions (P43213) programs from the Supplier Schedule Master Revisions program (P4321).

Note

If you are creating ad-hoc schedules and need to set up a shipment pattern for your supplier, you access these programs from the menu.

► To create a shipment pattern

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose Enter/Change Supplier Info.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Enter/Change Supplier Info.

1. On Work With Vendor Schedule Master, complete the following fields and click Find to locate a line on the blanket order:
 - Order Number
 - Line Number
 - Order Type

2. Choose a record and click Select.
3. On Vendor Schedule Master Revisions, choose Shipment Pattern from the Form menu.
4. On Shipment Pattern Revisions, complete the following fields:
 - Effective From
 - Thru
5. Complete the following optional field:
 - Non-Work Day

You can use this field to specify which day to use as the shipping day if the shipping day on the schedule falls on a non-workday, based on the shop floor calendar.
6. Choose one or more of the following options under the Ship Day heading:
 - Sunday
 - Monday
 - Tuesday
 - Wednesday
 - Thursday
 - Friday
 - Saturday
7. Alternatively, choose one of the following options under the Ship Day heading:
 - Day Of Month
 - All Work Days
8. Choose one or more of the following optional fields under the Ship Week heading:
 - Week 1
 - Week 2
 - Week 3
 - Week 4
 - Week 5

Note

Week 1 begins on the first day of the month. For example, a week might be Wednesday through Tuesday.

9. Alternatively, complete the following optional field:
 - Recur Every Week (s)

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Enter/Change Supplier Info - Shipment Pattern Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Supplier 4344 Branch M30

Item Number 9001 and / or Line Number 1.000

Order Number 291 OB and / or Order Company 00200

Effective From Thru Non-Work Day

Ship Day

☐ Sunday ☒ Monday ☐ Tuesday ☐ Wednesday

☐ Thursday ☐ Friday ☐ Saturday

OR

Day Of Month

OR

☐ All Work Days

Ship Week

☐ Week 1

☐ Week 2

☐ Week 3

☐ Week 4

☐ Week 5

OR

Recur Every Week (s)

10. Click OK.

Note

The system generates a shipment pattern, which you can review by choosing Shipment Dates from the Form menu. Modifications to the newly generated shipment pattern are made from the Work With Shipment Dates form.

When you re-enter the Shipment Patterns Revisions form, all of the values are blank. You can do one of the following:

- Enter new values and generate a new shipment pattern.
- Use the Work With Shipment Dates form to display the correct shipment pattern.

► To revise shipment patterns

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose Enter/Change Supplier Info.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Enter/Change Supplier Info.

1. On Work With Vendor Schedule Master, complete the following fields and click Find to locate a line on the blanket order:
 - Order Number
 - Line Number
 - Order Type

2. Choose a record and click Select.
3. On Vendor Schedule Master Revisions, choose Shipment Dates from the Form menu.
4. On Work With Shipment Dates, choose a record and click Select.
5. On Shipment Date Revisions, review the shipment pattern.
6. Revise the pattern, if necessary.

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Enter/Change Supplier Info - Shipment Date Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Address Number 4344 Branch M30

Item Number 9001 Order Number 291 OB

Calendar Year/Month 4 3 Line Number 1.000

2004 March 2004						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

2004 March 2004						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N	N	N	N
N	N	N	N			

Note

If you want to revise shipment dates for an ad-hoc schedule, you can access this application directly from the same menu.

Defining Supplier Split Percentages

Buyers can order the same item from multiple suppliers to avoid relying on a single supplier. Supplier scheduling allows multiple suppliers to supply a single item, based on a predetermined split percentage. Use the Supplier Split Percentages Revisions program (P43211) to define the split percentages among the suppliers.

► To define supplier split percentages

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose Supplier Split Percentages.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Supplier Split Percentages.

1. On Work With Supplier Split Percentages, complete the following fields and click Add:

- Branch/Plant
- Item Number

2. On Supplier Split Percentage Revisions, complete the following fields:

- Address Number
- Split Percent
- Effective From
- Effective Thru

3. Complete the following optional fields and click OK:

- Branch Plant
- As of Date

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Supplier Split Percentages - Supplier Split Percentage Revisions

OK Find Delete Cancel Form Tools

Branch/Plant M30 As of Date

Item Number 2011 Chain, Std

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid

	Address Number	Description	Split Percent	Effective From	Effective Thru	Branch Plant	Item Number Short
<input type="checkbox"/>	4245	Cloud Nine Inc.	25.00	01/01/05	12/01/05	M30	60169
<input type="checkbox"/>	4343	Parts Emporium	75.00	01/01/05	12/01/05	M30	60169
<input type="checkbox"/>							

Total 100.00

Generating Supplier Schedules

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose Generate Supplier Schedule.

You use the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34400) to process purchase order messages of message type O, B, G and L on the material requirements plan. You can use this program to generate blanket order-based schedules, as well as ad-hoc schedules.

When you generate the supplier schedule, the system uses the messages from the most recent MRP generation, blanket orders, and the information that is defined in the Supplier Schedule Master File table (F4321) to create a supplier schedule. The system determines demand from the MRP messages.

Caution

Do not change the messages once the system has generated them from MRP.

You can set the appropriate processing option for the Supplier Schedule Generation program to clear MRP messages after schedule generation. The system clears only those messages that are inside the releasable time fence.

If you use multiple suppliers, the system creates multiple supplier schedules for a single item. It does so by splitting the MRP messages by the percentages that you defined in the Supplier Schedule Master File table (F4321).

When you generate a supplier schedule, the system creates a draft of your supplier schedule and prints a report that details any discrepancies that might make your supplier schedule ineffective. You can review the draft of your supplier schedule by using the Supplier Schedule Revisions program (P34301) and make any necessary revisions prior to committing to a final schedule. Blanket order-based schedules are stored in the Vendor Schedule Quantity File table (F3430).

Once you have generated the schedule and communicated it to the supplier, the supplier can make commitments for items that require commitments. You can use the processing options to indicate whether you require commitments from your suppliers in response to the planned quantities on the supplier schedule. If you use electronic data interchange (EDI) to send your schedule to the supplier, the supplier can communicate committed quantities back to you, using EDI standards. If you do not use EDI, the supplier can send commitments by other means—for example, fax—and you enter the committed quantity into the schedule. Commitments that are entered for a blanket order-based schedule are stored in the Vendor Schedule Commitment File table (F3435).

You can run the Supplier Schedule Generation program multiple times to accommodate changes. For blanket order-based schedules, a snapshot of the schedule is saved to the Vendor Schedule History File table (F3440) every time that you run the program. You can view the values from the previous schedule in the previous quantity fields in the Supplier Schedule Revisions program.

If you rerun the schedule generation after the committed quantity was entered, the current Committed Quantity value does not change. If the Committed Quantity field was populated from the Planned Quantity field for an item that does not require a supplier commitment and the planned quantity changes due to a supplier schedule regeneration, the committed quantity changes accordingly.

Self-Service Portal Workspaces

If you are working with the self-service portal workspaces, you can also use the Supplier Schedule Generation program to generate ad-hoc schedules. You use processing options to determine whether the program generates ad-hoc schedules and until what date purchase order planning messages can be converted into ad-hoc schedules.

The self-service portal allows you to review both blanket and ad-hoc schedules once you have generated them. You use the Supplier Schedule Revisions program (P34301) for review and revise blanket schedules. You use the Adhoc Schedule Revisions program (P34302) to review and revise ad-hoc schedules.

Once the supplier has been notified via email that a schedule exists, he or she can use the supplier self-service portal to enter committed quantities into the schedule. Commitments entered for ad-hoc schedules are stored in the Adhoc Vendor Schedule File table (F3450).

See Also

- ❑ *Working with Blanket Orders* in the *Procurement Guide* for information about using blanket orders

Prerequisites

- ❑ Verify that the following information has been set up:
 - Supplier schedule master information
 - An active blanket order for the item, if necessary
- ❑ Run the MPS/MRP/DRP generation so that the system can:
 - Create order messages for supplier scheduled items.
- ❑ Set the processing options to define the blanket order, order type, line type, and status in the version of supply/demand inclusion rules that is used during supplier schedule generation.
- ❑ Set the processing option, if you want the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34400) to generate ad-hoc schedules.

Processing Options for Supplier Schedule Generation (R34400)

Defaults Tab

These processing options control the generation start date, document type, and which version of the supply/demand inclusion rules the system uses when you generate a supplier schedule.

1. Generation Start Date

Default = Today.

Use this processing option to specify the date that the system uses to start the Supplier Schedule Generation process. If you do not specify a date, the system uses the current date.

2. Document Type

Default = OB.

Use this processing option to specify the document type (UDC 00/DT) that the system uses to locate an item blanket order when you run the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34400). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses document type OB (blanket order).

3. Supply/Demand Inclusion Rule

Use this processing option to specify which version of the supply/demand inclusion rules the system reads. This rule defines the criteria that the program uses to select blanket orders to run the supplier scheduling process.

Commitment Tab

These processing options control whether and for what types of items suppliers are required to enter commitments.

1. ABC code type

Blank = Do not use ABC codes (default)

1 = Use Sales - Inventory ABC codes

2 = Use Margin - Inventory ABC codes

3 = Use Investment - Inventory ABC codes

Use this processing option to specify which ABC code type the system uses when checking whether commitments are required for an item. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not use ABC codes because no commitments are required.

1

Use Sales - Inventory ABC codes.

2

Use Margin - Inventory ABC codes.

3

Use Investment - Inventory ABC codes.

2. Commitment required for Class A Items

Blank = Not Required (default)

1 = Required

Use this processing option to specify whether commitments are required for class A items.
Valid values are:

Blank

Commitments are not required.

1

Commitments are required.

3. Commitment required for Class B Items

Blank = Not Required (default)

1 = Required

Use this processing option to specify whether commitments are required for class B items.
Valid values are:

Blank

Commitments are not required.

1

Commitments are required.

4. Commitment required for Class C Items

Blank = Not Required (default)

1 = Required

Use this processing option to specify whether commitments are required for class C items.
Valid values are:

Blank

Commitments are not required.

1

Commitments are required.

5. Commitment required for Class D Items

Blank = Not Required (default)

1 = Required

Use this processing option to specify whether commitments are required for class D items.
Valid values are:

Blank

Commitments are not required.

1

Commitments are required.

Adhoc Schedules Tab

These processing options control whether the program creates ad-hoc schedules and specifies an end date for generating ad-hoc schedules.

1. Create Adhoc Schedule

Blank = Do not create (default)

1 = create

Use this processing option to specify whether the system generates ad-hoc release schedules. Valid values are:

0

The system does not generate ad-hoc release schedules.

1

The system generates ad-hoc release schedules.

2. End Adhoc Schedule Date

Use this processing option to specify the end date for generating ad-hoc schedules. If you do not specify a date, the system generates ad-hoc schedules for all planning messages that are available for the item after the generation start date. You generate ad-hoc schedules only if no valid vendor schedule information was set up.

Process Tab

These processing options control how the system clears messages and updates the schedule. In addition, you can specify the manner in which the system uses messages.

1. Supplier Schedule Status

Use this processing option to specify the schedule status after the system runs the Supplier Schedule Generation program. If you leave this option blank, the system does not update the schedule.

2. Clear Messages

Blank = Do Not Clear Messages.

1 = Clear Messages.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system clears MPS/MRP/DRP messages after it runs the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34410).

Valid values are:

Blank The system does not clear messages after the Supplier Schedule Generation program runs.

1 The system clears messages after the Supplier Schedule Generation program runs.

3. Regeneration Flag

Blank = Do Not Use Cleared Messages.

1 = Use Cleared Messages.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system re-runs the Supplier Schedule Generation program when the system uses previously cleared MPS/MRP/DRP messages. The system displays messages only after the MRP Regeneration program has run. Valid values are:

Blank The system uses cleared messages.

1 The system does not use cleared messages.

4. Frozen Days Flag

Blank = Do Not Ignore Frozen Time Fence.

1 = Ignore Frozen Time Fence.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system ignores the frozen time fence for supplier release and allows normal operations within the frozen time fence. If the system ignores the frozen time fence, it places quantities within the frozen time fence. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not ignore the frozen time fence.

0 The system ignores the frozen time fence.

5. Transfer Order Messages Flag

Blank = Do Not Ignore Transfer Order Messages.

1 = Ignore Transfer Order Messages.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system ignores the transfer order messages while generating the schedule. If the system ignores the transfer order messages, it schedules quantities only for the purchase order messages. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not ignore the transfer order messages.

0 The system ignores the transfer order messages.

Revising Supplier Schedules

After you have generated a supplier schedule that is based on the supplier contract information which you have set up, you can use the Supplier Schedule Revisions program (P34301) to review the schedule and make revisions. After you review the schedule and make any necessary revisions, you can commit to a final schedule.

Supplier Schedule Revisions allows you to:

- Review planned, committed, released, and historical quantity information.
- Display the current supplier schedule.
- Review cumulative quantity information.
- Update planned and committed quantities in the schedule before you release them.
- Finalize the supplier schedule.

The system recalculates the quantities in the Cumulative Frozen, Cumulative Fabrication, and Cumulative Raw Material fields when a change is made. If the schedule was generated multiple times, the values from the previous generation are displayed in Previous columns. For each schedule record, the system displays what kind of fence was defined, if any.

Any changes that you make to the schedule do not affect the most recent Master Production Scheduling (MPS), Material Requirements Planning (MRP), or Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP) generation. After you release the supplier schedule and create purchase orders for the blanket

order releases, the next MPS, MRP, or DRP generation treats the purchase orders as available supply items.

Self-Service Portal Workspaces

You can access the Supplier Schedule Revisions program via the self-service portal workspaces as well, to review and revise the planned quantity. The supplier can also access the program via the supplier self-service portal to enter the quantity that he or she wants to commit in response to the planned quantity. The system compares the committed quantity that is entered by the supplier with the planned quantity and then issues an alert if a shortage exists. Alerts are displayed on the self-service portal workspaces.

► To revise a supplier schedule for a single item

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Enter/Change Schedule.

1. On Work With Vendor Schedules, complete the following fields and click Find to display one or more blanket orders that exist for the selected item:
 - Item Number
 - As of Date
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose a record and click Select.

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Enter/Change Schedule - Vendor Schedule Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Edit Supplier Schedule

Order Info Receipt Info Cumulative Info

Item Number

Order Number Branch/Plant

Line Status *Planning*

Units Of Measure *Each*

Records 1 - 13 [Customize Grid](#)

Fence Flag	Date	Planned QTY	Committed QTY	Released QTY	Cumulative Difference	Previous Planned QTY	Previous Committed QTY	Previous Released QTY
P								
R	05/30/05							
R	06/06/05							
R	06/13/05							
R	06/20/05							
	06/27/05							
	07/04/05							
	07/11/05							
	07/18/05							
	07/25/05							
	08/01/05							
	08/08/05							
	08/15/05							

3. On Vendor Schedule Revisions, complete the following field to update planned quantities in the schedule and click OK:
 - Planned QTY
4. If you are entering the committed quantity that you have received from your supplier, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Committed QTY

Note

If you do not require commitments for an item, the Committed Quantity field is automatically populated from the Planned Quantity field.

Processing Options for Supplier Schedule Revisions (P34301)

Versions

Enter the version for each program. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used for 1 through 7.

1. Open Order Inquiry (P4310)
2. Supply/Demand Inquiry (P4021)
3. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)
4. Vendor/Blanket Information (P4321)
5. Pegging Information (P3412)
6. Supplier Schedule Release Generation (R34410)
7. Item Branch (P41026B)
8. Enter the version of Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules to use for active Blanket Order selection
9. Purchase Order Inquiry Self Service (P4310SS)

Defaults

1. Enter the Document Type to filter on the form
Document Order Type
2. Supplier Self Service Functionality

blank = Bypass Supplier

- 1 = Activate Supplier Self Service functionality for use in JAVA/HTML

3. Enter Cross Reference Type for Supplier Item Number (used only in web mode)

Item Cross-Reference Type Code

4. Allow changes to the schedule

blank = Allow changes to the schedule

- 1 = Do not allow changes to the schedule

Status Update

1. Enter Status for Vendor Schedule Update

Vendor Schedule Status

2. Enter status beyond which changes cannot be made to the Vendor Schedule. If left blank, the schedule will always be open to change.

To Status

Addressing Shortages

Once the supplier release schedule is generated and commitments have been entered, the buyer or planner can review the schedule to identify shortages, based on the alerts that the system has issued.

To cover any shortages, the buyer can negotiate with an alternative supplier, if one is available, on quantity, price, and delivery. This negotiation occurs outside of the supplier release scheduling

process. As a result, the buyer can enter an ad-hoc purchase order, if possible, within the MRP horizon. In this case, you can run MRP again to recognize the quantity on the ad-hoc purchase order. When you regenerate the supplier release schedule, the planned quantity reflects the purchase order quantity.

Note

Running MRP again after creating an ad-hoc purchase order to cover a shortage is not mandatory, but PeopleSoft does recommend it. If you do not run MRP again, the ad-hoc purchase order quantity is not accounted for in the supplier schedule generation process and has to be subtracted manually.

Another method for covering shortages is creating a blanket order for the alternative supplier, changing the supplier split percentage to a fixed percentage for the new supplier, and then generating the supplier release schedule again.

See Also

- ❑ *Order Entry* in the *Procurement Guide* for information about entering purchase orders

Releasing Supplier Schedules

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose Release Supplier Schedule.

After finalizing a schedule by using Supplier Schedule Revisions (P34301) or Adhoc Schedule Revisions (P34302), you use the Supplier Schedule Release Generation program (R34410) to release the current supplier schedule. The release process generates the following information:

- Purchase orders for all committed quantities within the release fence
- A shipping schedule that is based on when you need the items, the shipping lead time, and other defined variables

After the schedule is processed, the system updates the planned, committed, and released quantities on the supplier schedule that are inside the time fence.

When you run the Supplier Schedule Release Generation program (R34410), the program releases both blanket order-based schedules and ad-hoc schedules, if any exist. It creates purchase orders for quantities matching the committed quantities. Purchase orders are only created for committed quantities with dates that are inside the release fence. Committed quantities outside the release fence remain committed. For schedules that are based on blanket orders, the system uses the value from the Releasable Days field in the Supplier Schedule Master Revisions program (P4321). Once purchase orders are created, the Released Quantity field on the vendor schedule is updated with the purchase order quantity.

For blanket order-based schedules, the program creates purchase orders against the blanket order and uses the supplier schedule master information to create a release schedule. For ad-hoc schedules, the Purchase orders are created, using the version of the Purchase Orders program (P4310) that you define in the processing options.

In the process of generating release schedules, the program also consolidates the purchase orders. You can use a processing option to determine what criteria the system uses for consolidation. By default, the program consolidates purchase orders by branch, supplier, and item. However, you can

also consolidate by branch and supplier only; or by branch, supplier, and date. In this process, purchase orders that are created against blanket orders and ad-hoc schedules are merged.

Ad-hoc Schedules

When you run the Supplier Schedule Release Generation program for ad-hoc schedules, you can use the processing options to specify release fence days. To create purchase orders for ad-hoc schedules, the system searches for pricing blanket orders. If no pricing blanket orders are available, the system creates independent purchase orders.

Prerequisite

- ☐ Generate a current supplier schedule.

Processing Options for Supplier Schedule Release Generation (R34410)

Defaults Tab

These processing options control the version of the Purchase Orders program (P4310) to use for creating purpose orders, as well as the consolidation method for purchase orders and the release fence for ad-hoc schedules.

1. Purchase Order Entry Version (P4310)

Blank= ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Purchase Orders program (P4310) that the system calls to generate purchase orders when running the Supplier Schedule Release Generation program (R34410). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Purchase Order Consolidation

Blank= by Branch, Supplier, Item

1= by Branch, Supplier

2= by Branch, Supplier, Date

Use this processing option to specify how to consolidate purchase orders when you run the Supplier Schedule Release Generation program (R34410). Valid values are:

Blank

Consolidate purchase orders by branch/plant supplier and item.

Consolidate purchase orders by branch/plant and supplier.

2

Consolidate purchase orders by branch/plant, supplier, and date.

3. Release Fence Days for Adhoc Schedules

Use this processing option to specify the release fence days for ad-hoc schedules. Release fence days are the number of work days from the current date within which a release can occur.

Process Tab

These options allow you to specify the processing that the system uses to generate the supplier schedule release.

1. Supplier Schedule Status

Use this processing option to specify the supplier schedule status that the system assigns after you run the Supplier Schedule Release program (R34410).

If you leave this option blank, the system does not update the supplier schedule status.

2. Clear Messages

Blank = Do Not Clear Messages.

1 = Clear Messages.

Supplier scheduling uses the messages from the most recent MRP generation to determine demand. Use this processing option to specify whether to clear MPS/MRP/DRP messages after the system runs the Supplier Schedule Release program (R34410). The system clears only the messages that are inside the release fence. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not clear messages.

1 The system clears messages.

3. Blanket Order Release

Blank = No Automatic Release.

1 = Automatic Release.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically releases blanket orders during the Supplier Schedule Release program (R34410).

Valid values are:

Blank The system does not automatically release blanket orders.

1 The system automatically releases blanket orders.

4. Price Control

Blank = Default From Blanket Order.

1 = Retrieve Price from Procurement System.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system retrieves the price from a blanket order or the Procurement Price Management system. Valid values are:

Blank The system retrieves the price from a blanket order.

1 The system retrieves the price from the Procurement Price Management system.

Printing Supplier Schedules

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose Print Supplier Release.

You can use Supplier Schedule Print (R34450) to print a report of the supplier schedule. The system uses the information that you have entered on the other forms to create the report. This program generates a consolidated report of both blanket and ad-hoc schedules, and the purchase orders that the system generated. It displays planned committed and released quantities, as well as the cumulative difference between planned and committed quantities.

Prerequisite

- ☐ Run the Supplier Schedule Release Generation (R34410) batch process.

Processing Options for Supplier Schedule Print (R34450)

Process

1. Enter the document type to use when retrieving an item's blanket order. If left blank, 'OB' will be used.

Blanket Order Type

2. Enter the status to use for updates to the supplier schedule. If left blank, no change will be made to the schedule's current status.

Supplier Schedule Status

Versions

1. Enter the version of Supply/Demand Incursion rules to use for active blanket order selection.

Supply/Demand Incursion Rules Version

Associated Text

1. Enter a '1' to print associated blanket order text. If left blank, no associated text will be printed.

Print Associated Blanket Order Text

Purging the Supplier Schedule History

From the Single Site Periodic Planning Operations menu (G3422), choose Purge Supplier Schedule History.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides a batch program that you can use to purge the supplier schedule history. You can use the Purge Supplier Schedule History program (R34460) to delete history records that have become redundant. You can choose to delete all of the history records in the Vendor Schedule History File table (F3440) or just a subset of these records. PeopleSoft recommends that you run this batch program periodically.

Supplier Release Scheduling Using the Self-Service Portal Workspaces

Collaboration between buyers, suppliers, and the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne planning systems is essential for supporting e-fulfillment processes. The system provides self-service programs that allow both buyers and suppliers to review and modify supplier schedules. By accessing these programs via the supplier self-service portal and the buyer workspace, buyer and supplier can collaborate in real time. Once you have created a supplier schedule, the supplier can view it via the portal and respond to it by entering commitments.

The collaborative process includes a set of alerts that makes managing supplier schedules by exception possible. Under certain conditions, for example, if a mismatch exists between planned and committed quantity, the system issues alerts to both buyer and supplier to enable them to respond to the issue. The system captures a history of schedules and commitments that provides a basis for exception and comparative alerts.

The portal also enables buyers not only to review and revise blanket and ad-hoc schedules that are created by running the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34400), but also to manually enter ad-hoc schedules when necessary. You can use ad-hoc schedules to meet unexpected demand or to cope with shortages.

To create ad-hoc schedules, the following information is required:

- Supplier
- Freeze fence
- Shipment dates

Working With Ad-hoc Schedules

If you do not have supplier information that is based on a blanket order, you can still perform supplier release scheduling by creating ad-hoc schedules. You can create an ad-hoc schedule when schedule quantities have changed after regenerating the supplier schedule to fulfill additional requirements.

Ad-hoc schedules are created for the supplier who is specified in the order message in the MPS/MRP/DRP Message File table (F3411). During the MRP generation, the Supplier field on the message is populated from the Item Branch File table (F4102) if a supplier was defined for the item. If you did not define a supplier for the item, you can add a supplier to the message manually. If the message does not specify a supplier, the system uses the split percentage that was set up for the item in the Supplier Schedule Master File table (F43211). If no split was defined for the item, you cannot generate an ad-hoc schedule.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides two methods for creating ad-hoc schedules:

- You can run the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34400) and set a processing option to create ad-hoc schedules for items for which no blanket orders exist.
- You can use the Adhoc Schedule Revisions program (P34302) to enter ad-hoc schedules manually—for example, to meet unplanned demand.

You create ad-hoc schedules based on item branch information, as well as supplier information that you can set up independently from a blanket order. For example, you can set up shipment patterns and dates, as well as split percentages for your suppliers.

When you use the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34400) to create a supplier release schedule and no blanket order exists for the item, the system reads the MRP messages from the MPS/MRP/DRP Message File table (F3411) and searches for available supplier information—for example, a shipment pattern that is defined for a supplier and an item. If the system locates a shipment pattern, it adjusts the MRP request date to the first available shippable date, based on the shipment pattern. If you did not define shipment dates for the item, the system uses the MRP message request date for scheduling.

The Adhoc Schedule Revisions program (P34302), accessible via the self-service portal workspaces, can be used by both the buyer and the supplier. This program allows you to enter schedules even when no MRP messages or no forecast for the item exist. The buyer can use this application for the following purposes:

- Entering a new ad-hoc schedule—for example, in response to an alert
- Editing the planned quantity in an existing ad-hoc schedule
- Editing the committed quantity that is entered by the supplier on an ad-hoc schedule

Every time that a schedule changes, the system automatically notifies the supplier via e-mail.

The buyer can use the application to respond to a new ad-hoc schedule by entering a commitment quantity.

Schedules are displayed in chronological order, starting with the earliest date and showing planned, committed, and released quantities, as well as cumulative values and the difference between planned and committed quantities.

► **To create a shipment pattern for ad-hoc schedules**

Use one of the following navigations:

From the DRP Daily Operations menu (G3411), choose Shipment Pattern Revisions.

From the MRP Daily Operations menu (G3413), choose Shipment Pattern Revisions.

1. On Shipment Pattern Revisions, complete the following fields:
 - Supplier
 - Item Number
 - Branch
 - Effective From
 - Thru
2. Complete the following optional field:
 - Non-Work Day
3. Choose one or more of the following options under the Ship Day heading:
 - Sunday
 - Monday
 - Tuesday
 - Wednesday
 - Thursday
 - Friday
 - Saturday
4. Alternatively, choose one of the following options under the Ship Day heading:
 - Day of Month
 - All Work Days
5. Choose one or more of the following optional fields under the Ship Week heading:
 - Week 1
 - Week 2
 - Week 3
 - Week 4

- Week 5

Note

Week 1 begins with the first day of the month. For example, a week might be Wednesday through Tuesday.

6. Alternatively, complete the following optional field:
 - Recur Every Week (s)
7. Click OK.

► To enter an ad-hoc schedule

From the EnterpriseOne Collaborative Portal, choose AdHoc Schedule Advanced Search.

1. On Search For Ad Hoc Schedules, complete any of the following fields to narrow your search, and then click Find:
 - Buyer Item Number
 - Supplier Number

Note

You can filter the search by supplier number if you access this program in the role of the buyer.

2. Complete the following field to indicate from which date you want to see the schedule displayed:
 - Schedule Start Date

The system displays the View Ad Hoc Schedules form.

Note

You can also access the View Ad Hoc Schedules form by clicking on one of the Alert links on the portal form. You take this approach if you want to respond to an alert. In this case, only the schedule for which the alert was issued, is displayed.

3. On View Ad Hoc Schedules, click Add Record to add a new schedule.

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Add Ad Hoc Schedules

Add Ad Hoc Schedules

Records 1 - 2							Customize Grid
Item Number	Branch Plant	Supplier Number	Start Date	Unit Of Measure	Planned QTY	Committed QTY	
SRM1	M30	4242	06/01/05		300		

OK Cancel

4. On Add Ad Hoc Schedules, complete the following fields:
 - Item Number
 - Branch Plant
 - Supplier Number
 - Start Date
 - Unit Of Measure
 - Planned QTY
5. Click OK to save the record and then click Cancel to return to View Ad Hoc Schedules where you can review the record that you just created.
6. If you need to revise an existing schedule, choose the record you want to change on the View Ad Hoc Schedules form and click on the Edit link in the Action column to open the Edit Ad Hoc Schedules form.
7. On Edit Ad Hoc Schedules, revise either of the following fields as needed:
 - Planned QTY
 - Committed QTY

Note

You also use steps six and seven, if you are working with an alert and need to make a change to the schedule.

Processing Options for Adhoc Schedule Revisions (P34302)

Defaults Tab

These processing options control defaults settings, such as the item cross-reference type code.

1. Enter Cross Reference Type for Supplier Item Number

Item Cross-Reference Type Code

Use this processing option to specify the code with which the system searches cross-reference information using a supplier item number. Cross-references associate your internal item numbers with the supplier's item numbers. You can set up items in Item Master Information (F4101) and create the cross-reference information in the Item Cross Reference Revisions program (P4104). You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 41/DT. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not display or process any cross-reference information.

2. Allow changes to the schedule

blank = Allow changes to the schedule

1 = Do not allow changes to the schedule

Use this processing option to restrict users from making changes to the schedule. Valid values are:

Blank

Allow changes to the schedule.

1

Do not allow changes to the schedule.

Note: The row for planned schedules is disabled when the value is 1. This processing option is operational only when web mode is turned on (Tab Defaults, Option 2).

Working With Supplier Commitments

Once a supplier schedule is generated, based on MRP requirements and supplier information that is available in the system, and communicated to the supplier, the supplier can facilitate planning and the smooth flow of orders and goods by creating commitments for the planned quantities on the supplier schedule. Commitments do not represent an order, but an intent to meet the order.

Caution

Commitments that are used for supplier release scheduling are different from the commitments that are created and tracked in the Procurement system.

Depending on the needs of your business, you can specify whether you want suppliers to state their commitments or not. You use the processing options for the Supplier Schedule Generation program (R34400) to determine commitments. You can specify that suppliers are not required to provide commitments in response to the planned quantity communicated via the supplier schedule. In that case, the planned quantity becomes the default value for the committed quantity when you run the schedule generation. If you want your suppliers to respond to the supplier schedule with commitments, you can indicate the type or types of items for which you require commitments, based on the ABC ranking assigned to an item in the Item Branch program (P41026). For example, after specifying which type of inventory value you want to use, you can indicate whether to make commitments for A, B, or C class items. ABC codes are used to categorize items by their sales, margin, or investment inventory value.

When a schedule is generated for an item class that requires a commitment, the supplier is notified by email and can enter committed quantities in the supplier self-service portal by using the Supplier Schedules Revisions (P34301) or the Adhoc Schedule Revisions (P34302) program.

Note

If you communicate with your supplier via EDI, the supplier can send committed quantities using EDI.

If you have specified that commitments are necessary, but the supplier does not specify a committed quantity matching the planned quantity, the system issues an appropriate alert that—in most cases—is visible to both buyer and supplier.

Once the supplier has sent the committed quantity information, you can review the information in the self-service programs. The Commitments for blanket order-based schedules are stored in the Vendor Schedule Commitment File table (F3435); the commitments for ad-hoc schedules are stored in the Adhoc Vendor Schedule File table (F3450). Committed quantities that are within the release fence (Releasable Days) are converted into purchase orders when you run the Supplier Schedule Release Generation program (R34410). Committed quantities that are scheduled outside the release fence remain committed.

► **To enter a commitment for a blanket order schedule (supplier)**

From the EnterpriseOne Collaborative Portal, choose Blanket Schedule Advanced Search.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for searching for a schedule. At the top is the PeopleSoft logo. Below it is a 'Search' link. The main heading is 'Search For Schedule'. A search box contains the following elements: a 'Search by' label, three radio buttons for 'Buyer Item Number', 'Buyer Order Number' (which is selected), and 'Supplier', each followed by a text input field; a 'Search by date' label, a 'Schedule Start Date' label, and a date input field; and two yellow buttons labeled 'Find' and 'Close' at the bottom right.

1. On Search For Schedule, complete either of the following fields and click Find:
 - Buyer Item Number
 - Buyer Order Number
2. On View Supplier Schedule, choose the schedule you want to work with and click the Edit button in the Action column.

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Supplier Schedule
Edit Supplier Schedule

Order Info **Receipt Info** **Cumulative Info**

Item Number	RA-OB1	Item Description	ra-ob1
Order Number	387	Line Number	1.000
Units Of Measure	Each	Schedule Status	.

Records 1 - 8 Customize Grid

Fence Flag	Date	Planned QTY	Committed QTY	Released QTY	Cumulative Difference	Previous Planned QTY	Previous Committed QTY	Previous Released QTY
P	06/28/04	200	200					
	07/05/04							
	07/12/04							

M - Raw Material Date, L - Fabrication Date, R - Releaseable Date, F - Frozen Date, * - Non Shippable Days, P - Past Due

Ok Cancel

3. On Edit Supplier Schedule, complete the following field:

- Committed QTY

4. Click OK.

► **To enter a commitment for an ad-hoc schedule (supplier)**

From the EnterpriseOne Collaborative Portal, choose AdHoc Schedule Advanced Search.

1. On Search for Ad Hoc Schedules, complete any of the following fields:

- Supplier Item Number
- Buyer Item Number
- Schedule Start Date

2. On View Ad Hoc Schedules, click the Edit button in the Action column.

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Edit Ad Hoc Schedules

Edit Ad Hoc Schedules

Item Number	RA-OB2	Branch Plant	M30
Item Number Description	ra-ob2		
Supplier	4344		
Unit Of Measure	Each		

Records 1 - 3							Customize Grid
Select	Fence	Start Date	Planned QTY	Committed QTY	Released QTY	Cumulative Difference	
<input type="checkbox"/>		03/15/04	160			160.00-	
<input type="checkbox"/>		03/15/04	50	50		160.00-	
<input type="checkbox"/>		01/10/05	50	50		160.00-	

F - Frozen Date

3. On Edit Ad Hoc Schedule, complete the following field:

- Committed QTY

4. Click OK.

Working With Portal Alerts

To facilitate the collaboration between buyer and supplier, the supplier release scheduling system provides alerts that allow both the buyer and supplier to manage the schedule on an exception basis. Alerts can be used if the supplier and buyer agree to use supplier commitments as part of the planning process. The alerts that are displayed to the user describe conditions that deviate from the original plan, and that might require action on the part of the supplier or the buyer. You can specify how long the alerts are to be displayed and how much time the supplier has to respond to the alert. The system also provides a count of the number of the alerts that are shown on the portal.

When either the buyer or supplier accesses the system by using the self-service portal workspaces, the number of alerts is displayed on the portal form. The user can investigate and respond to the alerts by clicking on any of the Alerts links, and opening the View Supplier Schedule or Ad Hoc Schedule form. If you use the Alerts link to access these forms, only the schedules to which the Alert applies are displayed.

The system currently provides six alerts. Four of these alerts apply to blanket order-based schedules; the other two apply to ad-hoc schedules. The following table describes the conditions that generate alerts, as well as to whom the alert is addressed:

Alert	Condition	Reported To	Schedule Type
Commit not equal to planned	The committed quantity is not equal to the planned quantity.	Buyer	Blanket
Commit not equal to planned	The committed quantity is not equal to the planned quantity.	Buyer	Ad-hoc
No Commitment	The supplier has not committed to the planned quantity within a specified number of days from the release fence.	Buyer and supplier	Blanket
No Commitment	The supplier has not committed to the planned quantity within a specified number of days from the release fence.	Buyer and supplier	Ad-hoc
Commit not equal to previous commit	The supplier decreases the commitment from what was previously committed and does not meet the schedule quantity.	Buyer	Blanket only
Planned not equal to previous planned	Indicates the number of schedule changes from the previous planned schedule.	Buyer and supplier	Blanket only

► To respond to an alert

From the EnterpriseOne CollaborativePortal, choose one of the active alerts.

1. On View Ad Hoc Schedules, click the Edit button in the Action column.
When you open this form, the alert is displayed above the detail area.
2. On Edit Ad Hoc Schedule, complete the following field:
 - Committed QTY
3. Click OK.

Working With Suppliers Using EDI

Communication of planned and committed quantities between buyers and suppliers can also occur using electronic data interchange (EDI).

The EDI 830 standard establishes both the contents and the standardized format for the transaction set that is required for a planning schedule with release capability. Using EDI 830 Planning Schedule with Release Capability for supplier release scheduling in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, you can perform the following transactions:

- Send forecasts or supplier release schedules (both blanket order and ad hoc schedules) with planned quantities outbound.
- Receive forecasts or supplier release schedules inbound.

The supplier can perform the following transactions:

- Send back a response with the committed quantities.
- Send an inbound release schedule with planned quantities (both for blanket order and ad hoc schedules).

These processes can be used to support the following business scenarios:

- The buyer sends a planning forecast that is for information only and conveys anticipated demand.
- The buyer sends a net rolling forecast to the supplier, supported by a blanket order that commits resources to a stated time period. The 862 Shipping Schedule transaction is sent as a separate release mechanism to support just-in-time releases.
- The buyer sends a material release schedule in the form of a net rolling forecast to the supplier, supported by a blanket order that commits resources to a stated time period. Firm requirements are identified as such and are released as soon as their dates fall within the prenegotiated window. Requirements falling outside this window are considered planned with resources committed, but not released.
- The buyer sends a planning schedule containing gross requirements, inventory levels, and minimum/maximum inventory targets. The supplier nets forecast data to determine shipping requirements, based on the buyer's inventory levels and minimum/maximum targets.

According to the material release schedule scenario, which is the most typical for supplier release scheduling, the buyer generates a material release schedule and sends it to the supplier. This schedule is regenerated on a regular basis, factoring in all the changes from the previous run. The supplier uses the material release schedule to plan for future orders from the buyer. If required, the supplier generates a response to the material release schedule. The buyer evaluates any responses received and takes appropriate action—for example, adjusting the schedule.

Using EDI to communicate planning forecasts and release schedules between buyer and supplier consists of the following processes:

1. The planning schedule records are extracted from the Vendor Schedule Quantity File table (F3430) into the EDI Planning Schedule Header – Outbound table (F47066) and the EDU Planning Schedule Detail – Outbound table (F47067) by running the Outbound Extraction – Supplier program (R470621). Whenever order number and type, company, suffix, line

number item or branch change, the system creates a new document number within the same batch.

2. For ad hoc schedules, the records are extracted from the Adhoc Vendor Schedule File table (F3450) into the EDI 830 outbound tables by running the Outbound Extraction – Adhoc Supplier Release Schedules program (R470622). For each supplier within the same batch, the system creates a new document number. You can run the UBE in proof and in final modes.
3. The records in the EDI 830 outbound tables are translated into flat file format by running the EDI Planning Schedule Extraction Conversion program (R47062C).
4. When the supplier sends an EDI 830 Response (Planning Schedule with Release Capability) indicating the committed quantity, it is received back into your system by running the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) that populates the EDI Planning Schedule Header - Inbound table (F47061) and the EDI Planning Schedule Detail – Inbound table (F47062).
5. Running the Inbound EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create program (R47061) reads the records from the EDI 830 inbound tables and updates the committed quantities in the following tables, if the document represents a response to the schedule from the supplier:
 - Vendor Schedule Commitment File (F3435)
 - Adhoc Vendor Schedule File (F3450)

Running the Inbound EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create program reads the records from the EDI 830 inbound tables and updates the planned quantities in the following tables, if the inbound transaction is not a response to a planned quantity:

- Adhoc Vendor Schedule File (F3450)
- Vendor Schedule Quantity File (F3430)

You can view the results of this process in the Supplier Schedule Revisions program (P34301) for blanket order-based schedules and in the Adhoc Schedule Revisions program (P34302) for adhoc schedules.

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

“as of” processing	A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.
52 period accounting	A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.
account site	In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices can go to a different location or account site from the statement.
active window	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.
ActiveX	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++.
activity	In Advanced Cost Accounting, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.
activity driver	A measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands 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.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from a given point to the next in a flow.
actual cost	Actual costing uses predetermined cost components, but the costs are accumulated at the time that they occur throughout the production process.
adapter	A component that connects two devices or systems, physically or electronically, and enables them to work together.
add mode	The condition of a form where a user can enter data into it.
advanced interactive executive	An open IBM operating system that is based on UNIX.
agent	A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic that is specified by the user.
aging	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.

aging schedule	A schedule that is used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days which the payment is delinquent.
allegato IVA clienti	In Italy, the term for the A/R Annual VAT report.
allegato IVA fornitori	In Italy, the term for the A/P Annual VAT report.
application layer	The seventh layer of the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which defines standards for interaction at the user or application program level.
application programming interface (API)	A set of routines that is used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system.
AS/400 Common	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.
assembly inclusion rule	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.
audit trail	The detailed, verifiable history of a processed transaction. The history consists of the original documents, transaction entries, and posting of records and usually concludes with a report.
automatic return	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.
availability	The expression of the inventory amount that can be used for sales orders or manufacturing orders.
available inventory	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.
back office	The set of enterprise software applications that supports the internal business functions of a company.
backhaul	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.
balance forward	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.
balance forward receipt application method	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.
bank tape (lock box) processing	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.

base location	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
basket discount	A reduction in price that applies to a group or “basket” of products within a sales order.
basket repricing	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.
batch job	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
batch override	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
batch process	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
batch program	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
batch version	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
batch/lot tracking	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
batch/mix	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
batch-of-one processing	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.
binary large object (BLOB)	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
binder clip	See paper clip.
black products	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.
blend note	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.
blend off	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
blind execution	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.
boleto	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.

bolla doganale	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
bookmark	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
bordero & cheque	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
broker	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
BTL91	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
budgeted volume	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
bunkering	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
business function	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.
business function event rule	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.
business object library	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
business unit	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.
business view	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.
business view design aid (BDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.
buy-back crude	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."

CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas físicas	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	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.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	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.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	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.
checksum value	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.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.

ClieOp03	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.
ClieOp2	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.
cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
component object model (COM)	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.
component swap	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.
conference room pilot environment	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.
configurable network computing (CNC)	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.
configurable processing engine	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.

configuration management	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.
configured item segment	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.
consuming location	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.
contra/clearing account	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.
contribution to profit	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
control table	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
control table workbench	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.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
cost assignment	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
cost object	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
cost rollup	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
costing elements	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.
credit memo	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
credit notice	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.

credit order	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.
cross segment edit	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.
crude oil assay	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
cumulative update	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
currency relationships	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.
currency restatement	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.
current cost	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.
customer pricing rules	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)	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.
data dictionary	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
data source workbench	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.
data structure	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
data types	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.
datagram	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
date pattern	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
DCE	See distributed computing environment.

DEB	See déclaration d'échange de biens.
debit memo	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.
debit memo	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
debit statement	A list of debit balances.
de-blend	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.
déclaration d'échange de biens (DEB)	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
delayed billing	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.
delta load	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
detail information	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
direct connect	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.
direct input	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.
direct ship orders	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.
direct usage	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.
director	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
dirty cargo	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.

dispatch planning	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups Scheduled delivery date Scheduled delivery time Preferred delivery date Preferred delivery time Average delivery time for that geographical location Available resources Special equipment requirements at the product's source or destination.
displacement days	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.
display sequence	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.
distributed computing environment (DCE)	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.
distributed data processing	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
distributed database management system (DDBMS)	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
do not translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
double-byte character set (DBCS)	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.
downgrade profile	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.
DTA	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
dual pricing	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.
dynamic link library (DLL)	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.
dynamic partitioning	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.

economy of scale	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.
edit mode	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
edit rule	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.
embedded event rule	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.
employee work center	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.
Emulator	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
encapsulation	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
engineering change order (ECO)	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.
enhanced analysis database	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.
enterprise server	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
EnterpriseOne object	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.
EnterpriseOne process	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.
EnterpriseOne web development computer	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.
environment workbench	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.
equivalent fuel	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.
escalation monitor	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.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[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.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	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.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	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.
firm planned order (FPO)	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.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.

fixed quantity	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.
flexible account numbers	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments: Business unit. Object. Subsidiary.
form design aid (FDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
form exit	[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.
form interconnection	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.
form type	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
form-to-form call	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
framework	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
frozen cost	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
frozen update program	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
globally unique identifier (GUI)	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
handle	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.
hard commitment	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
hard error	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.

header	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
header information	Information that pertains to the entire order.
hover help	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.
ICMS	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	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.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	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.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	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.
indirect usage	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.
in-process rework	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.
INPS withholding tax	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.

inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	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.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	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.
inventory turn	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.
invoice	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.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	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.
ISS	See imposto sobre serviços.
jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	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.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	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.

JDE.LOG	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.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	<p>PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request. b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL. 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).
JDECallObject	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	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.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	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.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	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.
Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	<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</p>

	can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.
leading zeros	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.
ledger type	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.
level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	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.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.
location workbench	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.
log files	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.
logic data source	Any code that provides data during runtime.
logical compartment	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.
logical file	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.
logical shelf	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.

logical warehouse	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.
longitude	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.
LSV	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
mail merge	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.
mailmerge workbench	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
main fuels	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
maintenance loop	See maintenance route.
maintenance route	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.
maintenance work order	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.
manufacturing and distribution planning	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.
mapping	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
master business function	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
master business function	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.
master table	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.
matching document	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.

media object	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
media storage objects	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
memory violation	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
menu selection	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging application programming interface (MAPI)	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.
metal content	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
metals management	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
mobile inventory	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.
modal	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.
model work order	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.
modeless	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.
multiple stocking locations	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
multitier architecture	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.
named event rules (NER)	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
national language support (NLS)	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
natureza da operação	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.

negative pay item	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).
net added cost	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.
next status	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
node	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.
non-inventory items	See non-stock items.
non-list price	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
non-prime product	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.
non-stock items	Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies, or packaging materials can be non-stock items.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
nota fiscal fatura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
notula	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
object configuration manager (OCM)	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.
object embedding	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.
object librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are reusable in building applications.
object linking	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.
object linking and embedding (OLE)	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.
object management workbench (OMW)	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.
object-based technology (OBT)	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
object-oriented technology (OOT)	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of re-usable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
offsetting account	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.
open database connectivity (ODBC)	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.
open systems interconnection (OSI)	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.
order detail line	A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.
order hold	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
order-based pricing	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.
outbound document	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.

outturn	<p>The quantity of oil that is actually received into a buyer's storage tanks when a 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>
overhead	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.
override conversion method	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.
package / package build	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.
package location	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.
package workbench	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.
packaged products	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
pane/panel	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
paper clip	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
parent/child form	<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>
parent/child relationship	See parent/component relationship.

parent/component relationship	<p>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 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>
partita IVA	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
pass-through	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.
pay on consumption	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.
payment group	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.
PeopleSoft database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
performance tuning	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
persistent object	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
pervasive device	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
planning family	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
plug-in	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
polymorphism	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.
portal	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
Postfinance	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.
potency	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 ($100 / 80 = 1.25$).
preference profile	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.

preflush	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.
preventive maintenance cycle	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.
preventive maintenance schedule	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.
primary service type	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.
pristine environment	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.
processing option	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
product data management (PDM)	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.
product line	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.
product/process definition	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.
production environment	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
project	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
projected cost	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
protocollo	See registration number.
PST	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.

published table	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.
publisher	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.
pull replication	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).
query by example (QBE)	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
rate scheduling	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.
rate type	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.
real-time	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
receipt routing	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.
referential integrity	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.
regenerable	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.
register types and classes	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
relationship	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
relevé d’identité bancaire (RIB)	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.
remessa	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.

render	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
repassse	In Brazil, a discount of the ICMS tax for interstate transactions. It is the adjustment between the interstate and the intrastate ICMS tax rates.
replenishment point	The location on or near the production line where additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
report design aid (RDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI tool for operating, modifying, and copying report batch applications.
repost	In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments, based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
resident	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.
retorno	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
RIB	See relevé d'identité bancaire.
ricevute bancarie (RiBa)	In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.
riepilogo IVA	Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.
ritenuta d'acconto	In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.
rollback	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
rollup	See cost rollup.
row exit	[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.
runtime	The period of time when a program or process is running.
SAD	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
SAR	See software action request.
scalability	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
scripts	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
scrub	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
search/select	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
selection	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.

serialize	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
server map	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
server workbench	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.
service interval	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.
service type	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.
servlet	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.
share path	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
shop floor management	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
silent mode	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.
silent post	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
simulated cost	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.
single-byte character set (SBCS)	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.
single-level tracking	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
single-voyage (spot) charter	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.
slimer	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
smart field	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
SOC	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
soft commitment	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.

soft error	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
software action request (SAR)	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
SOG	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
source directory	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
special period/year	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
specification merge	<p>The Specification merge is comprised of three merges:</p> <p>Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench).</p> <p>Versions List merge.</p> <p>Central Objects merge.</p> <p>The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.</p>
specification table merge workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
specifications	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
spot charter	See single-voyage charter.
spot rates	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.
stamp tax	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.
standalone	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
standard cost	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.
standard costing	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.
subprocess	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
subscriber table	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.
summary	The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and

	reports that summarize information which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.
super backflush	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.
supersession	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.
supplemental data	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).
supplying location	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.
system code	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
system function	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
table access management (TAM)	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.
table conversion workbench	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.
table design aid (TDA)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
table event rules	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.
table handle	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
table space	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
task	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.

task view	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
termo de abertura	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
termo de encerramento	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.
three-way voucher match	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.
threshold percentage	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.
throughput agreement	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.
throughput reconciliation	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.
token	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
tolerance range	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
TP monitor	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.
tracing	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
tracking	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
transclude	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
transfer order	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.

translation adjustment account	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
translator software	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.
tree structure	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
trigger	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.
two-way voucher match	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
universal batch engine (UBE)	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
unnormalized	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
user overrides merge	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
user-defined code (UDC)	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
utility	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
variable numerator allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
variable quantity	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.
variance	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.
versions list merge	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.
VESR	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR

	pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
voucher logging	The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.
wareki date format	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.
wash down	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
work order life cycle	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.
workfile	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
workflow	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.”
workgroup server	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
WorldSoftware architecture	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
write payment	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
write-off	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.
Z file	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.

z-process	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.
zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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