

PeopleSoft®

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EnterpriseOne 8.10  
Equipment Cost Analysis  
PeopleBook

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**May 2004**



EnterpriseOne 8.10  
Equipment Cost Analysis PeopleBook  
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# About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks

## Preface

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

This preface discusses:

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

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### Note

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

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## EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

See the *Foundation Guide*.

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

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

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

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## Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

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### Note

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

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### See Also

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

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## Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

### Typographical Conventions

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

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.
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## Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

### Notes

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

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#### Note

Example of a note.

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### Cautions

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

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#### Caution

Example of a caution.

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## Comments and Suggestions

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

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

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

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

# Equipment Cost Analysis Overview

As a complement to the Capital Asset Management product, PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides companies with the ability to perform detailed cost analysis on the equipment that they own and maintain. Equipment cost analysis benefits companies that use a variety of equipment and need to be able to identify current problem areas or track increasing operational costs which point to future problems. For example, you could compare the maintenance costs for a group of related equipment over a number of financial years, or compare the maintenance costs for a type of equipment operating under a number of different operating environments or across different sites.

The Equipment Cost Analysis functionality is designed to supplement existing financial inquiries by providing the tools to analyze existing equipment cost information that is based on equipment coding rather than account coding. Equipment cost analysis allows you to generate and review cost summaries for equipment and assets. Cost summaries are based on relationships that you define for your equipment. These relationships can be hierarchical, based on a hierarchy of equipment records; and logical, based on category codes that you use when setting up equipment and assets. For example, to summarize costs at the truck level, a trucking company might define a hierarchy relationship between all of the components of a vehicle. A utility company might establish category code relationships that represent different circuits to compare costs across different circuits.

Equipment cost analysis allows consolidation of equipment costs into user defined groups that are based on the parent/child equipment structure and the equipment category code structure. Revenue, depreciation, purchase, maintenance costs, and statistics can be reported directly for the equipment without a work order. Thus, the primary source of cost information is the Asset Account Balances File table (F1202) and the Account Ledger table (F0911) when partial period cost information by account is required. Once the cost information is calculated, it is stored and available for on-going and trend analysis.

Equipment cost analysis allows you to accomplish the following:

- Summarize costs that are based on the parent/child hierarchical relationship between equipment records.
- Review the total cost of maintaining an equipment assembly when, due to its size and critical role, the assembly has been broken down into components for history and cost tracking.
- Summarize costs that are based on equipment category code relationships between equipment records.
- Review the total cost of maintaining a specific type of equipment or an equipment group within a production plant, including the costs that are associated with the equipment components.

# Setting Up Equipment Cost Analysis

To perform equipment cost analysis, you have to complete some setup tasks. In addition to having equipment and asset set up in the system, you need to accomplish the following:

- Define equipment groups and subgroups.
- Define equipment filters.
- Set up analysis type and cost classification user defined codes.
- Set up equipment cost analysis rules.
- Define inquiry columns for viewing equipment cost detail.

You define the equipment groups and subgroups that you want to analyze, and then associate each subgroup with the equipment and date range which you want to include in the analysis. Each group and subgroup that you set up is associated with an analysis type code. Based on the analysis type, you define equipment cost analysis rules that define what accounts to include in the equipment cost analysis. The cost classification code on the rule is associated with each account that is selected and used when defining the inquiry columns. Finally, you define inquiry columns to indicate what types of costs that you want to compare and analyze—for example, labor and material costs, or budget and actual numbers.

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## Defining the Scope for the Equipment Cost Analysis

Before you perform equipment cost analysis, you uniquely identify a cost analysis by defining groups and subgroups of assets or equipment for which you want to analyze costs. An equipment grouping could, for example, consist of a process within a production facility for which you want to determine the total cost. Equipment types could be all pumps, motors, and so on, with similar characteristics within a facility that you want to analyze. A group can contain multiple subgroups so that comparisons can be made that are based on different equipment filters and date ranges.

Building an equipment cost analysis requires the following steps:

- Define groups and subgroups.
- Define equipment filter criteria.
- Determine whether to include equipment components.
- Retrieve the equipment that matches the filter criteria.

Once you have performed all of these steps, you can use the Save Search function to save the group and subgroup definition, the equipment filters, and the equipment that you retrieved, based on the filter set up. The equipment cost analysis definition is saved to the following tables that the system uses to calculate and display equipment costs:

- Equipment Analysis Groups (F1380)
- Equipment Analysis Filters (F1381)
- Equipment Analysis Listing (F1382)

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**Note**

You cannot use the Save Search function until the group or subgroup is defined, the equipment filters have been set up, and you have retrieved at least one piece of equipment that matches the equipment filters.

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If you change the group or subgroup definition or the equipment filters, and save the new information, the system deletes the cost for this cost analysis from the Equipment Analysis Costs table (F1383) since it no longer reflects the group definition and associated equipment listing.

## Defining Groups and Subgroups

To determine what equipment to include in an equipment cost analysis, you set up equipment groups and subgroups, and associate them with an analysis type code. You specify a date range to indicate to the system the period for which you want to retrieve equipment costs from the Asset Account Balances File (F1202) and the Account Ledger (F0911) table. Group and subgroup definitions are stored in the Equipment Analysis Groups table (F1380).

If you want to include equipment components that are set up in the equipment hierarchy, in the equipment cost analysis, you can choose an option to expand parent equipment to its lower levels. The equipment components are included in the equipment cost analysis, even though they might not match the equipment filters that you define. When you perform the equipment cost analysis, the costs of these equipment components are rolled up to the parent equipment.

When you review or copy an existing group or subgroup definition, the system retrieves the associated equipment filter from the Equipment Analysis Filters table (F1381). At this point, you can review and update the group and subgroup definitions as needed.

## Defining Equipment Search Filters

After you set up a group or subgroup for the equipment cost analysis, including the analysis type that links the cost analysis to the rules that were set up in the Equipment Cost Analysis Rules program (P13803), you can use the filter fields that are provided on the Define Group/Subgroup form to specify the equipment which you want to be included in the cost analysis.

Depending on whether you are working with assets or with equipment, the filter fields are based on only the Asset Master File table (F1201) or the Asset Master File table together with the Equipment Master Extension table (F1217). The Equipment Master Extension table contains additional fields, such as Product Model and Product Family, as well as additional category codes.

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**Note**

To make the equipment search more efficient, PeopleSoft recommends that you use category codes when setting up your equipment. Category codes provide additional search criteria for your selection of equipment to include in the cost analysis.

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The filter selection that you apply to the equipment tables is stored in the Equipment Analysis Filters table (F1381) when you save the group definition. The equipment that you retrieve by applying the equipment filters is stored in the Equipment Analysis Listing table (F1382).

► **To set up a cost analysis for assets**

From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Asset.

1. On Work With Equipment Cost Analysis, click Add.
2. On Define Group/Subgroup – Asset, on the Group/Subgroup tab, complete the following fields to set up your groups or subgroups:
  - Equipment Group
  - Equipment Subgroup
  - Description
  - Date From
  - Date Thru
  - Analysis Type
3. Activate the following option, if you want the subgroup to include components with the selected parent assets, which are based on the search filters:
  - Include Children

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Equipment Cost Analysis - Equipment - Define Group/Subgroup - Equipment

Select Tab: Group/Subgroup

Equipment Group: PAINTBOOTH      Date From: 01/01/01      Date Thru: 12/30/01

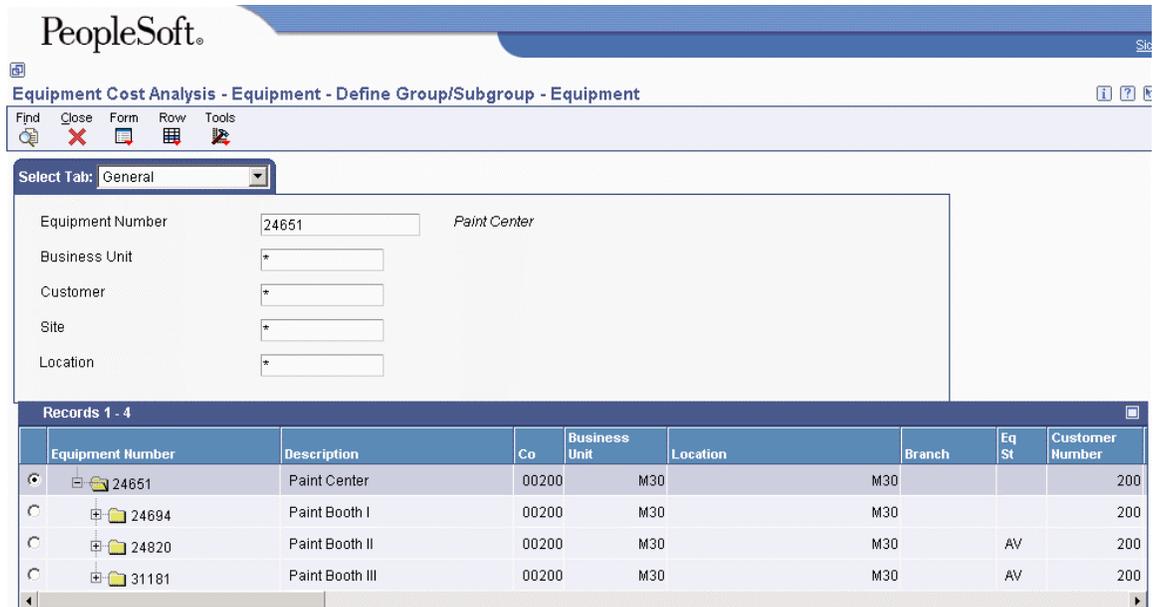
Equipment Subgroup: 2001      Analysis Type: TRAINING      Training Example

Description: Paint Booths, 2001       Include Children

Records 1 - 4

Equipment Number	Description	Co	Business Unit	Location	Branch	Eq St	Customer Number
24651	Paint Center	00200	M30		M30		200
24694	Paint Booth I	00200	M30		M30		200
24820	Paint Booth II	00200	M30		M30	AV	200
31181	Paint Booth III	00200	M30		M30	AV	200

4. Click the General tab and complete any of the following filter fields to specify which assets to include in the cost analysis:
  - Asset Number
  - Business Unit
  - Location



5. Click the Additional Selections tab and complete any of the following filter fields:
  - Equipment Status
  - Company
6. If you want the asset components to be displayed, activate the following option:
  - Display Children
7. Click the Cat Codes 1 – 10 tab and complete any of the following filter fields:
  - Major Accounting Class
  - Major Equipment Class
  - Manufacturer
  - Model Year
  - Usage Miles or Hours
  - Category Code 6
  - Category Code 7
  - Category Code 8
  - Category Code 9
  - Rate Group
8. Click the Cat Codes 11 – 20 tab and complete any of the category code filter fields.
9. Click the Cat Codes 21, 22, 23 tab and complete any of the category code filter fields.
10. Click Find.

The system returns those assets that match the filter criteria. If you selected the Include Children option, you can expand parent assets to display their components.

11. To save the group or subgroup definition together with the asset filters, choose Save Search from the Form menu.

This step saves the asset group or subgroup definition, the asset filters you defined, and the assets that are returned by the search to the tables which are used to calculate and display the asset costs.

► **To set up a cost analysis for equipment**

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*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Equipment.*

1. On Work With Equipment Cost Analysis, click Add.
2. On Define Group/Subgroup – Equipment, on the Group/Subgroup tab, complete the following fields to set up your groups or subgroups:
  - Equipment Group
  - Equipment Subgroup
  - Description
  - Date From
  - Date Thru
  - Analysis Type
3. Activate the following option if you want the subgroup to include components with the parent assets that were selected, based on the search filters:
  - Include Children
4. Click the General tab and complete any of the following filter fields to specify which assets to include in the cost analysis:
  - Equipment Number
  - Business Unit
  - Customer
  - Site
  - Location
5. Click the Additional Selections tab and complete any of the following filter fields:
  - Equipment Status
  - Company
  - Product Model
  - Product Family
  - Branch
6. If you want the asset components to be displayed, activate the following option:
  - Display Children

7. Click the Cat Codes 1 – 10 tab and complete any of the following filter fields:
  - Major Accounting Class
  - Major Equipment Class
  - Manufacturer
  - Model Year
  - Usage Miles or Hours
  - Category Code 6
  - Category Code 7
  - Category Code 8
  - Category Code 9
  - Rate Group
8. Click the Cat Codes 11 – 20 tab and complete any of the category code filter fields.
9. Click the Cat Codes 21, 22, 23 tab and complete any of the category code filter fields.
10. Click the Cat Codes Equipment tab and complete any of the equipment category code filter fields.
11. Click Find.

The system returns those assets that match the filter criteria. If you selected the Include Children option, you can expand parent assets to display their components.
12. To save the group or subgroup definition together with the equipment filters, choose Save Search from the Form menu.

This step saves the equipment group or subgroup definition, the equipment filters that you defined, and the equipment which is returned by the search to the tables that are used to calculate and display the asset costs.

## Processing Options for Equipment Cost Analysis (P13801)

### Defaults Tab

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#### 1. Group / Subgroup Filter

**1 = Asset Master**

**2 = Asset Master / Equipment Extension**

Use this processing option to specify which table the system uses when you create a new equipment cost analysis definition. Valid values are:

1

Asset Master File table (F1201)

2

Asset Master File table (F1201) and Equipment Master Extension table (F1217)

#### 2. Equipment Cost Analysis Type

Use this processing option to specify which Equipment Cost Analysis Type the system uses when you create a new Equipment Cost Analysis Group / Subgroup. The Equipment Cost Analysis Type can be used to control what accounts are included in the analysis and what user defined columns are available. Valid values are included in UDC 13/CT (Equipment Cost Analysis).

#### 3. Column Name 01

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

#### 4. Column Name 02

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

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### **5. Column Name 03**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **6. Column Name 04**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **7. Column Name 05**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **8. Column Name 06**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **9. Column Name 07**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **10. Column Name 08**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays

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cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **11. Column Name 09**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **12. Column Name 10**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

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## **Versions Tab**

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### **1. Asset Master Revisions (P1201) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Asset Master Information program (P1201). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

### **2. Equipment Master Revisions (P1702) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0002**

Use this processing option to specify the version to use for Equipment Master Revisions (P1702). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0002 version.

### **3. Work Order Cost (P48211) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Work Order Cost program (P48211). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the

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ZJDE0001 version.

#### **4. Cost Summary (P122101) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0002**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Cost Summary program (P122101). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0002 version.

#### **5. Export Equipment Cost (R13801A) Version**

**Blank = XJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Export Equipment Cost program (R13801A) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the XJDE0001 version.

#### **6. Equipment Cost Analysis (P13803) Version**

**Blank - ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Equipment Cost Analysis Rules program (P13803) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

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## **Setting up Equipment Cost Analysis Rules**

To define how costs that are included in an equipment cost analysis are calculated, you set up equipment cost analysis rules. Equipment cost analysis rules define which accounts are included in the cost analysis that is based on an analysis type code. The rules also determine the relationship between each account and the cost classification code that is used to set up user defined inquiry columns on the Equipment Cost Analysis program (P13801). Equipment cost analysis rules have two primary functions to support equipment cost analysis:

- Filter equipment costs.
- Define the cost classification code.

Analysis type codes are required for defining the equipment groups and subgroups for the equipment analysis. Analysis type codes are user defined codes that you set up in the Analysis Type Code UDC table (13/CT). The system uses the analysis type code to search for equipment cost analysis rules. The

search is performed first for the account company and then for the default company 0000, using the following sequence:

- Company, ledger type, business unit, object account, subsidiary
- Company, ledger type, object account, subsidiary
- Company, ledger type, object account

If the search does not retrieve a match for the account company or the default company, no analysis rule exists; and the account is not included in the cost analysis.

If an equipment cost analysis rule is found, the system returns the cost classification code for the rule and records it in the Equipment Analysis Costs table (F1383) for each account. The cost classification code is a user defined code that you set up in the Cost Classification UDC table (13/CC). The code is used when defining the inquiry columns that display the cost information on the Equipment Cost Detail form.

Equipment cost analysis rules are stored in the Equipment Analysis Rules table (F1385).

### **Prerequisites**

- ❑ Ensure that the cost analysis type code with which you want to associate cost analysis rules is set up in the Analysis Type UDC table (13/CT).
- ❑ Ensure that the cost classification codes that you want to use for setting up equipment cost analysis rules are set up in the Cost Classification UDC table (13/CC).

### **► To set up equipment cost analysis rules**

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*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis Rules.*

1. On Work With Equipment Cost Analysis Rules, complete the following field and click Add.
  - Analysis Type
2. On Equipment Cost Analysis Rules, complete the following fields in the detail area:
  - Co

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#### **Note**

You can enter a valid company number or use the default company 00000.

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- LT
- Business Unit
- Obj Acct
- Sub
- Cost Classification



Equipment Cost Analysis Rules - Equipment Cost Analysis Rules

Analysis Type  *Equipment Maintenance*

Records 1 - 10

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Co	LT	Business Unit	Obj Acct	Sub	Cost Classification	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AA		8482		50	Labor Costs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AA		8483		50	Labor Costs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AA		8486		60	Material Costs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AA		8488		70	Outside Services
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AU		8402		91	Equipment Statistics - Miles
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AU		8403		92	Equipment Statistics - Fuel
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AU		8411		93	Equipment Statistics - Hours
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AU		8412		94	Equipment Statistics - Idle
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AU		8413		95	Equipment Statistics - Down
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	00000	AU		8482		55	Labor Hours

3. Click OK.
4. Repeat step 2 for every combination of company, ledger type, business unit, object account, subsidiary, and cost classification that you want to define as an equipment cost analysis rule.

### Processing Options for Equipment Cost Analysis Rules (P13803)

#### Versions Tab

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##### 1. Accounts (P0901) Version

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version to use for the Accounts program (P0901). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

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# Defining Inquiry Columns for Equipment Cost Analysis

To define which equipment cost information that you want to review on the Equipment Cost Analysis program (P13801), you can use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to set up the columns that you want to include in the display. You can define inquiry columns for a variety of costs—for example:

- Actual Labor
- Actual Material
- Total Maintenance
- Budget Total
- For each column that you set up, you define a calculation formula that indicates how the amounts to be displayed are calculated. The calculation formula is based on the user defined classification codes that you set up for equipment cost analysis. The user defined inquiry column definitions for the equipment cost analysis are stored in the Inquiry Columns table (F5192).

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## Note

The Equipment Cost Analysis program (P13801) allows you to include up to ten columns of cost information in the display.

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## Prerequisite

- Ensure that the cost classification codes that you want to use for setting up calculation formulas for the inquiry columns are set up in the Cost Classification UDC table (13/CC).

## ► To set up inquiry columns for equipment cost analysis

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*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns.*

1. On Work With Inquiry Columns, click Add.
2. On Define Inquiry Columns, complete the following required fields:
  - Column Name
  - Description
  - Column Heading 1
  - Formula

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## Note

The cost classification codes that you use to use to create the formula are two-digit numeric codes with valid values ranging from 01 to 99. Ensure that you enter the leading zero where necessary. For example, 03+07+12 is a valid formula.

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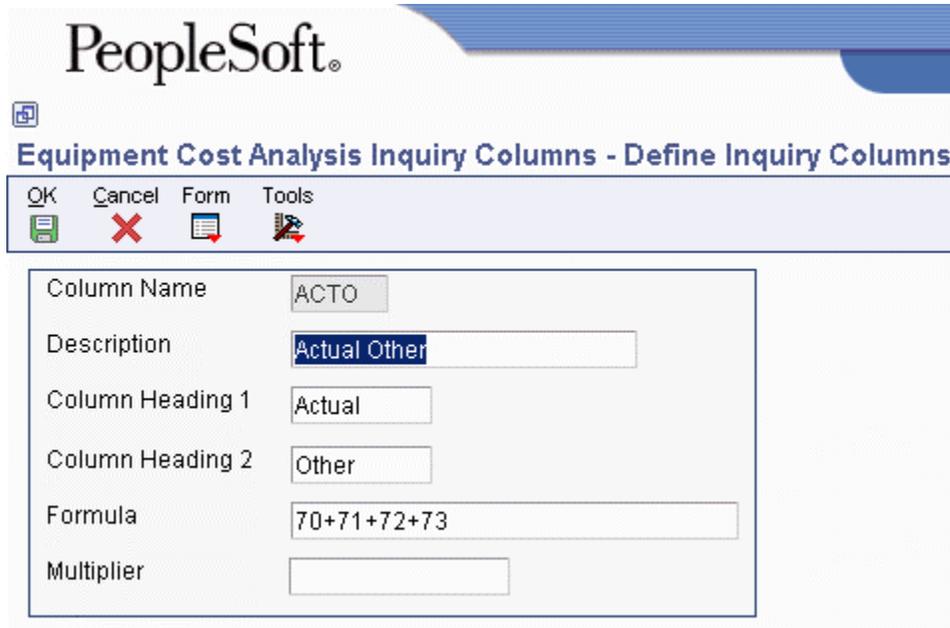
3. Complete the following field, if you want to have the result of the calculation in the Formula field multiplied or divided by a certain value:
  - Multiplier

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**Note**

Use a multiplier of 1 for equipment statistics, such as hours, miles or fuel, to provide a positive value.

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Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns - Define Inquiry Columns

OK Cancel Form Tools

Column Name	ACTO
Description	Actual Other
Column Heading 1	Actual
Column Heading 2	Other
Formula	70+71+72+73
Multiplier	

4. Click OK.

# Analyzing Equipment Costs

Based on how you set up the equipment groups and subgroups, the equipment filters, and the equipment cost analysis rules, the system retrieves cost information from the Asset Account Balances File table (F1202) and the Account Ledger table (F0911) to provide the equipment costs that you want to analyze. The Equipment Cost Analysis program (P13801) displays the costs that are based on the inquiry column definition which you built.

You can choose to view costs by parent equipment where the costs are rolled up to parent equipment in the hierarchy. You can also view costs by equipment grouping where the equipment is retrieved, based on equipment category codes.

The cost information that you can view in the Equipment Cost Analysis program can also be generated in a report, and downloaded to a text file or spreadsheet for future analysis, if needed.

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## Generating Costs

*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Generate Equipment Cost.*

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### Note

You can also locate this program by choosing the Generate Cost from the Row menu on the Work With Equipment Cost Analysis form.

---

You can generate the costs for the equipment cost analysis both online and in a batch. Both methods support the same functionality. PeopleSoft recommends using batch mode if the group and subgroup include a large equipment selection, many levels within the parent/child equipment hierarchy, or a date range that requires a long processing time.

You run the Generate Equipment Costs program to generate equipment costs for the equipment groups or subgroups that you have defined. The program generates the costs for each piece of equipment, based on the equipment cost analysis rules that indicate to the system from what accounts it should retrieve costs. Period totals can be retrieved from the Asset Account Balances File table (F1202), whereas partial period cost information by account is available in the Account Ledger table (F0911). The equipment costs for equipment components are rolled up to the parent level if the option to include children was selected for the subgroup.

The equipment cost analysis information is stored by group, subgroup, and date range in the Equipment Analysis Costs table (F1383). The advantage of storing this information is that you can compare the costs that are associated with similar groups of equipment from different areas of the organization and recognize trends in the cost of groups of equipment over different time periods. You can regenerate costs whenever necessary. The system stores the generation dates for reference.

If you generate the costs for an equipment group or subgroup online, you access the Generate Equipment Costs program (R13801B) from the Equipment Cost Analysis program. You can use either of the following methods:

- Work With Equipment Cost Analysis form: Choose Generate Cost from the Row menu.
- Equipment Cost Detail form: If the costs for any subgroup within the equipment group that you are analyzing have not been generated yet, the system displays a warning message. You can then choose to generate the costs.

► **To generate costs for an equipment group**

---

*Use one of the following navigations:*

*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Assets.*

*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Equipment.*

1. On Work With Equipment Cost Analysis, complete the following fields and click Find:
  - Equipment Group
  - Equipment Subgroup
2. Choose the equipment group, and choose Cost By Equipment from the Row menu.
3. On Equipment Cost Detail, click Find to display the cost information for the group and subgroup.

If the equipment cost information for a subgroup within the group has not been generated, the system displays a warning message indicating that the costs for at least one subgroup have not been generated.

4. Click OK to generate the costs.

---

## Reviewing Equipment Costs

Once you have generated the costs for the equipment that is included in your equipment cost analysis definition, you can use the Equipment Cost Analysis program (P13801) to view the costs and analyze them. The program retrieves the cost information that is calculated and stored in the Equipment Analysis Costs table (F1383).

You can review costs by:

- Equipment
- Account
- Work Order.

When you review equipment costs and you choose to include children, you can enter a parent equipment number; and the program displays the parent/child equipment structure with rolled-up costs that are based on the parent hierarchy. The types of cost displayed depend on how you have set up your inquiry columns.

If you choose to view the cost analysis by equipment, the program displays all of the costs summarized by equipment number, based on a particular combination of equipment group and subgroup. This approach allows you to analyze the total cost of individual pieces of equipment within a subgroup.

If you choose to view the cost analysis by account, the program displays all of the costs summarized by account number. This approach allows you to analyze the total cost of individual subgroups based on the general ledger account structure.

You can also view equipment cost detail information for specific pieces of equipment by work order. You might use this option to further investigate a piece of equipment that is incurring high costs. By viewing the work orders, you can identify those work orders that contribute the highest costs to the piece of equipment.

Based on your setup of the equipment cost analysis rule and your definition of inquiry columns, you can view different types of financial information—for example, revenue, cost, maintenance costs, and equipment statistics, such as hours, miles, and fuel consumption. You can also choose to display budget amounts for your equipment groups and compare the budget amount with actual costs to date.

### **Prerequisites**

- ❑ Ensure that cost analysis rules have been defined for this equipment cost analysis.
- ❑ Ensure that you have generated the cost for the equipment group that you want to analyze.

### **► To review costs by equipment**

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*Use one of the following navigations:*

*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Asset.*

*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Equipment.*

1. On Work With Equipment Cost Analysis, complete the following fields to locate an equipment group and subgroup; and then click Find:
  - Equipment Group
  - Equipment Subgroup
2. Choose the equipment group, and choose Cost By Equipment from the Row menu.

---

#### **Note**

The Equipment Cost Detail form provides an option on the Display tab to switch to the Accounts view.

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3. On the Columns tabs of the Equipment Cost Detail form, you can review which columns you have chosen to include.

**Note**

If you have not set up your column display in the processing options, you can choose to make your selection here.

If you want to change your inquiry column setup, choose Inquiry Columns from the Form menu and follow the procedure for defining inquiry columns.

4. On the Display tab, choose the Total Type range for the cost information by selecting one of the following options:
  - From to thru date
  - Inception to date
  - Period to date
  - Year to date
5. Click Find to retrieve the cost information for the equipment group that you have selected. The cost information is displayed for the Total Type that you specified on the Display tab

The screenshot displays the PeopleSoft interface for 'Equipment Cost Analysis - Equipment - Equipment Cost Detail'. At the top, there are tabs for 'Group/Subgroup', 'Columns 1-5', 'Columns 6-10', and 'Display'. Below the tabs, there are three rows of summary data with dropdown menus:

Total Maintenance	ATOT	Actual Labor	ACTL
Budget Total	BTOT	Actual Material	ACTM
Budget Less Actual	VAR		

Below the summary table, there is a section for 'Records 1 - 13' containing a detailed table:

Detail	Description	Actual Total	Actual Total + Roll	Budget Total	Budget Total + Ro	Budget Less Act.
2001	Paint Booths, 2001		28,500.00		12,500.00	
24651	Paint Center		28,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
24694	Paint Booth I	5,625.00	9,500.00			5,625.00-
24820	Paint Booth II	11,250.00	19,000.00			11,250.00-
31181	Paint Booth III					
2002	Paint Booths, 2002		64,950.00		12,500.00	
24651	Paint Center		64,950.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
24694	Paint Booth I	12,875.00	21,650.00			12,875.00-
24707	Exhaust Fan	5,150.00	5,150.00			5,150.00-
24715	Exhaust Fan	2,575.00	2,575.00			2,575.00-
24723	Exhaust Fan	1,050.00	1,050.00			1,050.00-
24820	Paint Booth II	25,750.00	43,300.00			25,750.00-
31181	Paint Booth III					

6. In the detail area, review the cost information that you have generated for your equipment subgroup.
7. Expand a subgroup summary line to view the detail costs by equipment.

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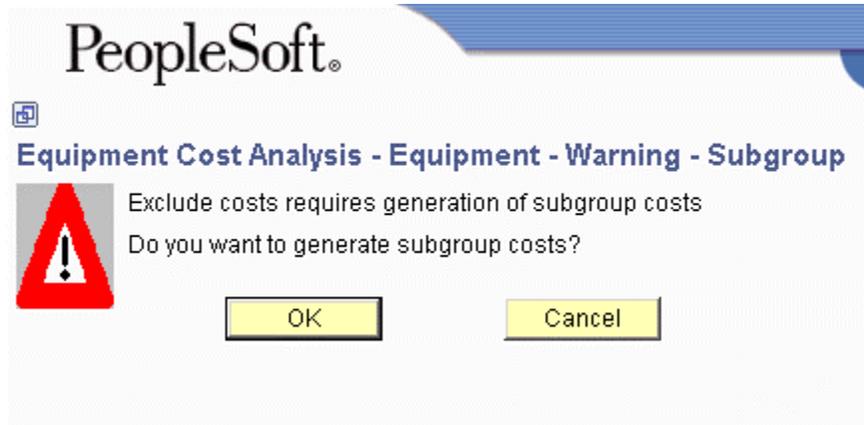
**Note**

If equipment has equipment components and you have activated the option to include children, you can view costs for the equipment components as well.

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8. If you want to exclude any equipment from the cost analysis, choose the piece of equipment that you want to exclude and choose Exclude/Include from the Row menu.

The system issues a message that the exclusion requires a regeneration of the subgroup costs.



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**Note**

If equipment has equipment components and you have activated the option to include children, excluding parent equipment excludes its children as well.

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9. Click OK.

The system regenerates the cost and marks the excluded piece of equipment.

10. Review the changed cost information

11. To include previously excluded equipment, choose the piece of equipment and then choose Exclude/Include from the Row menu.

The system issues a message that the exclusion requires a regeneration of the subgroup costs.

12. Click OK.

13. To view a cost summary for a piece of equipment, choose the equipment and then choose Detail by Equipment from the Row menu.

PeopleSoft®

Equipment Cost Analysis - Equipment - Work with Cost Summary

Select Find Close Form Row Tools

Display Additional Selections

Asset Number  From Date/Period

Skip to Account or Code \*  \*  Thru Date/Period

Exhaust Fan Ledger Type

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid

	Account	Code	Account Description	Inception To Date	Year To Date	From/Thru Date	Business Unit	Sub Type	Subledger
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2060		Furniture & Office Equipme				200		
<input type="radio"/>	2095		Plant Equipment				200		
<input type="radio"/>			<b>Net Book Value</b>						
<input type="radio"/>	8482	310	Regular Time				M38	W	00453384
<input type="radio"/>	8482	310	Regular Time				M38	W	00453421
<input type="radio"/>	8486	310	Parts				M38	W	00453384
<input type="radio"/>	8486	310	Parts				M38	W	00453421
<input type="radio"/>	8488	310	Outside Services				M38	W	00453384
<input type="radio"/>	8488	310	Outside Services				M38	W	00453421
<input type="radio"/>			<b>Total</b>						

14. On Work with Cost Summary, review cost information for the equipment.

15. Click Close.

► **To review costs by account**

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Asset.

From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Equipment.

1. On Work With Equipment Cost Analysis, complete the following fields to locate an equipment group and subgroup; and then click Find:

- Equipment Group
- Equipment Subgroup

2. Choose the equipment group, and then choose Cost By Account from the Row menu.

**Note**

The Equipment Cost Detail form provides an option on the Display tab to switch to the Accounts view.

3. On the Columns tabs, you can review which columns you have chosen to include.

---

**Note**

If you have not set up your column display in the processing options, you can choose to make your selection here.

If you want to change your inquiry column setup, choose Inquiry Columns from the Form menu and follow the procedure for defining inquiry columns.

---

4. On the Display tab, choose the Total Type range for the cost information by selecting one of the following options:
  - From to thru date
  - Inception to date
  - Period to date
  - Year to date
5. Click Find to retrieve the cost information for the equipment group that you have selected. The cost information is displayed for the Total Type that you specified on the Display tab.

PeopleSoft

Equipment Cost Analysis - Equipment - Equipment Cost Detail

Find Close Form Row Tools

Group/Subgroup Columns 1-5 Columns 6-10 Display

**Cost By**

Equipment  Account

**Total Type**

From to thru date  Inception to date  Period to date  Year to date

Records 1 - 9

Detail	Description	Actual Total	Actual Total + Roll	Budget Total	Budget Total + Ro	Budget Less Act
2001	Paint Booths, 2001		26,250.00		12,500.00	
M38.8482.310	Regular Time	5,250.00		2,500.00		2,750.00-
M38.8486.310	Parts	10,500.00		5,000.00		5,500.00-
M38.8488.310	Outside Services	10,500.00		5,000.00		5,500.00-
2002	Paint Booths, 2002		64,950.00		12,500.00	
YARD.8402	Miles Reading-Incremental					
M38.8482.310	Regular Time	13,050.00		2,500.00		10,550.00-
M38.8486.310	Parts	26,100.00		5,000.00		21,100.00-
M38.8488.310	Outside Services	25,800.00		5,000.00		20,800.00-

6. In the detail area, review the cost information that you have generated for your equipment subgroup.
7. Expand a subgroup summary line to view the detail costs by account.
8. Click Close.

► **To review equipment costs by work order**

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Asset.

From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Equipment Cost Analysis – Equipment.

1. On Work With Equipment Cost Analysis, complete the following fields to locate an equipment group and subgroup; and then click Find:
  - Equipment Group
  - Equipment Subgroup
2. Choose the equipment group, and then choose Cost By Equipment from the Row menu.
3. On Equipment Cost Detail, click Find.
4. Choose a piece of equipment for which you want to review work order cost information, and then choose Detail by WO from the Row menu.

PeopleSoft

Equipment Cost Analysis - Equipment - Equipment Cost Detail by Work Order

Find Close Form Row Tools

Group/Subgroup Columns 1-5 Columns 6-10 Display

Equipment Group PAINTBOOTH  
 Equipment Subgroup 2001 Paint Booths, 2001  
 Equipment Number 24715 Exhaust Fan  
 Date From 01/01/01 Date Thru 12/30/01

Records 1 - 1 [Customize Grid](#)

Order Number	Description	Actual Total	Budget Total	Budget Less Act.	Actual Labor	Actual Material	Actual Other
453392	CHANGE FILTERS	1,125.00		1,125.00-	225.00	450.00	450.00

5. On Equipment Cost Detail By Work Order, review the cost information for work orders that use the piece of equipment.
6. If you want to view additional detail for any of the work orders, choose the work order and choose Work Order Cost Detail from the Row menu.



Equipment Cost Analysis - Equipment - Work With Work Order Cost

Find  Close  Form  Tools

Order Number	<input type="text" value="453392"/>	CHANGE FILTERS	From	<input type="text"/>
Ledger Type	<input type="text" value="AA"/>	General Ledger	Thru	<input type="text"/>

Records 1 - 9								
Description	Document Number	Do Ty	Units	Rate	Amount	G/L Date	Account Number	Batch Number
<b>Parts Emporium</b>								
Labor	3194	PV	4.00	25.00	100.00	06/30/01	M38.8482.310	6525
Labor	3195	PV	5.00	25.00	125.00	06/30/01	M38.8482.310	6525
Material Costs	3196	PV	8.00	25.00	200.00	06/10/01	M38.8486.310	6526
Other Costs	3196	PV	8.00	25.00	200.00	06/10/01	M38.8488.310	6526
Material Costs	3197	PV	10.00	25.00	250.00	06/20/01	M38.8486.310	6527
Other Costs	3197	PV	10.00	25.00	250.00	06/20/01	M38.8488.310	6527
<b>Total:Parts Emporium</b>			<b>45.00</b>		<b>1,125.00</b>			
<b>Total for Work Order</b>					<b>1,125.00</b>			

- On Work With Work Order Cost, review the cost information for the work order.
- Click Close.

## Generating Equipment Cost Reports

*From the Equipment Cost Analysis menu (G13ECA), choose Export Equipment Cost.*

If you want to download the equipment costs that you calculated into a different software package for further analysis, you use the Export Equipment Cost program (R13801A) to export the equipment cost detail information from the Equipment Analysis Costs table (F1383).

You can download the cost detail information by group or subgroups, and then display the information in the same way as in the Equipment Cost Analysis program (P13801) with the same types of totals—for example, Actual Total and Actual Total with Rollup.

The text file that is generated by running the Export Equipment Cost program is saved to the export directory under the EnterpriseOne installation where the batch report is run. If the report is generated locally, it is saved to C:\B9\PROD\export.

## Processing Options for Export Equipment Cost (R13801A)

### Defaults Tab

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#### 1. Equipment Cost Column 01

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

#### 2. Equipment Cost Column 02

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

#### 3. Equipment Cost Column 03

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

#### 4. Equipment Cost Column 04

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

#### 5. Equipment Cost Column 05

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

#### 6. Equipment Cost Column 06

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Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **7. Equipment Cost Column 07**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **8. Equipment Cost Column 08**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **9. Equipment Cost Column 09**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

### **10. Equipment Cost Column 10**

Use this processing option to specify the column-name default value for columns 01 through 10. The system uses these columns to control the way that the system displays cost information. You use the Equipment Cost Analysis Inquiry Columns program (P13804) to define the column names.

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## **Process Tab**

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### **1. Display Cost**

**E = Equipment (Default)**

**A = Account**

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Use this processing option to determine how the system displays costs. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays equipment costs. Valid values are:

Blank

Equipment

1

Account

## **2. Total Type**

**F = From/thru date (Default)**

**I = Inception to date**

**P = Period to date**

**Y = Year to date**

Use this processing option to determine which date range the system uses for displaying costs. Valid values are:

F

From/thru date

I

Inception to date

P

Period to date

Y

Year to date

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# EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

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

<b>aging</b>	A classification of accounts by the time elapsed since the billing date or due date. Aging is divided into schedules or accounting periods, such as 0-30 days, 31-60 days, and so on.
<b>aging schedule</b>	A schedule that is used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days which the payment is delinquent.
<b>allegato IVA clienti</b>	In Italy, the term for the A/R Annual VAT report.
<b>allegato IVA fornitori</b>	In Italy, the term for the A/P Annual VAT report.
<b>application layer</b>	The seventh layer of the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which defines standards for interaction at the user or application program level.
<b>application programming interface (API)</b>	A set of routines that is used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system.
<b>AS/400 Common</b>	A data source that resides on an AS/400 and holds data that is common to the co-existent library, allowing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share information with PeopleSoft World.
<b>assembly inclusion rule</b>	A logic statement that specifies the conditions for using a part, adjusting the price or cost, performing a calculation, or using a routing operation for configured items.
<b>audit trail</b>	The detailed, verifiable history of a processed transaction. The history consists of the original documents, transaction entries, and posting of records and usually concludes with a report.
<b>automatic return</b>	A feature that allows a user to move to the next entry line in a detail area or to the first cell in the next row in several applications.
<b>availability</b>	The expression of the inventory amount that can be used for sales orders or manufacturing orders.
<b>available inventory</b>	The quantity of product that can be promised for sale or transfer at a particular time, considering current on-hand quantities, replenishments in process, and anticipated demand.
<b>back office</b>	The set of enterprise software applications that supports the internal business functions of a company.
<b>backhaul</b>	The return trip of a vehicle after delivering a load to a specified destination. The vehicle can be empty or the backhaul can produce less revenue than the original trip. For example, the state of Florida is considered a backhaul for many other states—that is, many trucking companies ship products into the state of Florida, but most of them cannot fill a load coming out of Florida or they charge less. Hence, trucks coming out of Florida are either empty or produce less revenue than the original trip.
<b>balance forward</b>	The cumulative total of inventory transactions that is used in the Running Balance program. The system does not store this total. You must run this program each time that you want to review the cumulative inventory transactions total.

<b>balance forward receipt application method</b>	A receipt application method in which the receipt is applied to the oldest or newest invoices in chronological order according to the net due date.
<b>bank tape (lock box) processing</b>	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.
<b>base location</b>	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
<b>basket discount</b>	A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.
<b>basket repricing</b>	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
<b>batch job</b>	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
<b>batch override</b>	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
<b>batch process</b>	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
<b>batch program</b>	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
<b>batch version</b>	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
<b>batch/lot tracking</b>	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
<b>batch/mix</b>	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
<b>batch-of-one processing</b>	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.
<b>binary large object (BLOB)</b>	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
<b>binder clip</b>	See paper clip.
<b>black products</b>	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
<b>blend note</b>	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.

<b>blend off</b>	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
<b>blind execution</b>	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.
<b>boleto</b>	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
<b>bolla doganale</b>	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
<b>bookmark</b>	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
<b>bordero &amp; cheque</b>	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
<b>broker</b>	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
<b>BTL91</b>	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
<b>budgeted volume</b>	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
<b>bunkering</b>	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
<b>business function</b>	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
<b>business function event rule</b>	Encapsulated, reusable business logic that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
<b>business object library</b>	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
<b>business unit</b>	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.

<b>business view</b>	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.
<b>business view design aid (BDA)</b>	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.
<b>buy-back crude</b>	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
<b>CAB</b>	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
<b>cadastro de pessoas fisicas</b>	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
<b>category code</b>	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
<b>central object</b>	A software component that resides on a central server.
<b>central objects merge</b>	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
<b>central server</b>	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
<b>certificate input</b>	See direct input.
<b>certificate of analysis (COA)</b>	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
<b>change management</b>	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
<b>change order</b>	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
<b>chargeback</b>	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
<b>chart</b>	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
<b>check-in location</b>	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.

<b>checksum value</b>	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
<b>class</b>	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
<b>clean cargo</b>	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
<b>client access</b>	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
<b>client machine</b>	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
<b>client workstation</b>	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
<b>ClieOp03</b>	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
<b>ClieOp2</b>	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
<b>cluster</b>	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
<b>co-existence</b>	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
<b>cold test</b>	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
<b>commitment</b>	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
<b>common object request broker architecture</b>	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
<b>compa-ratio</b>	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
<b>component changeout</b>	See component swap.
<b>component object model (COM)</b>	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.

<b>component swap</b>	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
<b>conference room pilot environment</b>	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
<b>configurable network computing (CNC)</b>	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.
<b>configurable processing engine</b>	Handles all “batch” processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDI) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
<b>configuration management</b>	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
<b>configured item segment</b>	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
<b>consuming location</b>	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
<b>contra/clearing account</b>	A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.
<b>contribution to profit</b>	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
<b>control table</b>	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
<b>control table workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.

<b>control tables merge</b>	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
<b>corrective work order</b>	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
<b>corrective work order</b>	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
<b>cost assignment</b>	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
<b>cost component</b>	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
<b>cost object</b>	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
<b>cost rollup</b>	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
<b>costing elements</b>	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements are typically materials, such as raw and packaging; labor and machine costs; and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and subcategories.
<b>credit memo</b>	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
<b>credit notice</b>	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
<b>credit order</b>	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
<b>cross segment edit</b>	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
<b>crude oil assay</b>	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
<b>cumulative update</b>	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
<b>currency relationships</b>	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
<b>currency restatement</b>	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

<b>current cost</b>	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.
<b>customer pricing rules</b>	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
<b>D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)</b>	In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration that were paid during the fiscal year.
<b>data dictionary</b>	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
<b>data source workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>data structure</b>	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
<b>data types</b>	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.
<b>datagram</b>	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
<b>date pattern</b>	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
<b>DCE</b>	See distributed computing environment.
<b>DEB</b>	See déclaration d'échange de biens.
<b>debit memo</b>	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
<b>debit memo</b>	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
<b>debit statement</b>	A list of debit balances.
<b>de-blend</b>	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
<b>déclaration d'échange de biens (DEB)</b>	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
<b>delayed billing</b>	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.

<b>delta load</b>	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
<b>denominated-in currency</b>	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
<b>deployment server</b>	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
<b>detail</b>	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
<b>detail information</b>	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
<b>direct connect</b>	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.
<b>direct input</b>	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
<b>direct ship orders</b>	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as a drop ship or third-party supply.
<b>direct usage</b>	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.
<b>director</b>	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
<b>dirty cargo</b>	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
<b>dispatch planning</b>	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups 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.

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

<b>embedded event rule</b>	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
<b>employee work center</b>	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag-and-drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
<b>Emulator</b>	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
<b>encapsulation</b>	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
<b>engineering change order (ECO)</b>	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
<b>enhanced analysis database</b>	A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.
<b>enterprise server</b>	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
<b>EnterpriseOne object</b>	A re-usable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.
<b>EnterpriseOne process</b>	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
<b>EnterpriseOne web development computer</b>	A standard EnterpriseOne Windows developer computer with the additional components installed: Sun's JDK 1.1. JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll. R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.

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

<b>fixed quantity</b>	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
<b>flexible account numbers</b>	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments:  Business unit.  Object.  Subsidiary.
<b>form design aid (FDA)</b>	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
<b>form exit</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
<b>form interconnection</b>	Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.
<b>form type</b>	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne:  Find/browse.  Fix/inspect.  Header detail.  Headerless detail.  Message.  Parent/child.  Search/select.
<b>form-to-form call</b>	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
<b>framework</b>	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
<b>frozen cost</b>	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
<b>frozen update program</b>	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
<b>globally unique identifier (GUI)</b>	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
<b>handle</b>	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.

<b>hard commitment</b>	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
<b>hard error</b>	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
<b>header</b>	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
<b>header information</b>	Information that pertains to the entire order.
<b>hover help</b>	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined amount of time.
<b>ICMS</b>	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
<b>ICMS Substituto</b>	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
<b>ICMS Substituto-Markup</b>	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto-markup.
<b>imposto de renda (IR)</b>	Brazilian income tax.
<b>imposto sobre produtos industrializados</b>	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
<b>imposto sobre services (ISS)</b>	In Brazil, tax on services.
<b>inbound document</b>	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
<b>indented tracing</b>	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
<b>indexed allocations</b>	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
<b>indirect measurement</b>	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.
<b>indirect usage</b>	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.

<b>in-process rework</b>	<p>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).</p> <p>Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.</p>
<b>INPS withholding tax</b>	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
<b>inscrição estadual</b>	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
<b>inscrição municipal</b>	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
<b>integrated toolset</b>	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
<b>integrity test</b>	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
<b>interbranch sales order</b>	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
<b>Interoperability</b>	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
<b>inventory pricing rule</b>	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
<b>inventory turn</b>	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
<b>invoice</b>	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
<b>IP</b>	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
<b>IR</b>	See imposto de renda.
<b>IServer Service</b>	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
<b>ISS</b>	See imposto sobre servicos.

<b>jargon</b>	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
<b>java application server</b>	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
<b>JDBNET</b>	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
<b>jde.ini</b>	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
<b>JDE.LOG</b>	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
<b>JDEBASE Database Middleware</b>	<p>PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request.</li> <li>b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).</li> </ol>
<b>JDECallObject</b>	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
<b>JDEIPC</b>	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
<b>JDENET</b>	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
<b>JDENET communications middleware</b>	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
<b>just in time installation (JITI)</b>	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
<b>just in time replication (JITR)</b>	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.

<b>Kagami</b>	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
<b>latitude</b>	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
<b>laytime (or layhours)</b>	<p>The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of “Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible” means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port.</p> <p>For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.</p>
<b>leading zeros</b>	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
<b>ledger type</b>	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
<b>level break</b>	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
<b>libro IVA</b>	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
<b>line of business</b>	A description of the nature of a company’s work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
<b>linked service type</b>	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
<b>livro razao</b>	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
<b>load balancing</b>	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.

<b>location workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
<b>log files</b>	Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.
<b>logic data source</b>	Any code that provides data during runtime.
<b>logical compartment</b>	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially.  For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.
<b>logical file</b>	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.
<b>logical shelf</b>	A logical, not physical, location for inventory that is used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies. See also logical warehouse.
<b>logical warehouse</b>	Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies.
<b>longitude</b>	The Y coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
<b>LSV</b>	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
<b>mail merge</b>	A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and (sometimes) pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or a similarly basic document.
<b>mailmerge workbench</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
<b>main fuels</b>	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
<b>maintenance loop</b>	See maintenance route.
<b>maintenance route</b>	A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks which can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Sometimes referred to as maintenance loop.

<b>maintenance work order</b>	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, a term that is used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, and engineering change orders.
<b>manufacturing and distribution planning</b>	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.
<b>mapping</b>	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
<b>master business function</b>	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
<b>master business function</b>	A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines that you establish.
<b>master table</b>	A database table that is used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data such as paid tax amounts, supplier names, addresses, employee information, and job information.
<b>matching document</b>	A document that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.
<b>media object</b>	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
<b>media storage objects</b>	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
<b>memory violation</b>	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
<b>menu selection</b>	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
<b>message center</b>	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
<b>messaging application programming interface (MAPI)</b>	An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.
<b>metal content</b>	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
<b>metals management</b>	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
<b>mobile inventory</b>	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.

<b>modal</b>	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.
<b>model work order</b>	For scheduled preventive maintenance or for a condition-based alert, a model work order functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types and condition-based alerts. When the service type comes due or the alert is generated, the system automatically generates a work order that is based on information from the model work order.
<b>modeless</b>	Not restricting or limiting interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows. A modeless dialog box stays on the screen and is available for use at any time, but also permits other user activities.
<b>multiple stocking locations</b>	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
<b>multitier architecture</b>	A client/server architecture that allows multiple levels of processing. A tier defines the number of computers that can be used to complete some defined task.
<b>named event rules (NER)</b>	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
<b>national language support (NLS)</b>	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
<b>natureza da operação</b>	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
<b>negative pay item</b>	An entry in an account that indicates a prepayment. For example, you might prepay a supplier before goods are sent or prepay an employee's forecasted expenses for a business trip. The system stores these pending entries, assigning them a minus quantity as debit amounts in a designated expense account. After the prepaid goods are received or the employee submits an expense report, entering the actual voucher clears all of the negative pay items by processing them as regular pay items. Note that a negative pay item can also result from entering a debit memo (A/P) or a credit memo (A/R).
<b>net added cost</b>	The cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus, for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.
<b>next status</b>	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
<b>node</b>	A termination point for two or more communications links. A node can serve as the control location for forwarding data among the elements of a network or multiple networks, as well as performing other networking and, in some cases, local processing.

<b>non-inventory items</b>	See non-stock items.
<b>non-list price</b>	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
<b>non-prime product</b>	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.
<b>non-stock items</b>	Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies, or packaging materials can be non-stock items.
<b>nota fiscal</b>	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
<b>nota fiscal fatura</b>	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
<b>notula</b>	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
<b>object configuration manager (OCM)</b>	EnterpriseOne's object request broker and the control center for the runtime environment. It keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, the Object Configuration Manager directs access to it by using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
<b>object embedding</b>	When an object is embedded in another document, an association is maintained between the object and the application that created it; however, any changes made to the object are also only kept in the compound document. See also object linking.
<b>object librarian</b>	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are reusable in building applications.
<b>object linking</b>	When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file in which the object is stored, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file in which it is saved, the change is reflected in that application as well as anywhere it has been linked. See also object embedding.
<b>object linking and embedding (OLE)</b>	A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications by allowing the integration of objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. OLE is a compound document standard that was developed by Microsoft Corporation. It enables you to create objects with one application, and then link or embed them in a second application. Embedded objects retain their original format and links to the application that created them. See also object embedding, object linking.
<b>object management workbench (OMW)</b>	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.

<b>object-based technology (OBT)</b>	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
<b>object-oriented technology (OOT)</b>	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of re-usable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
<b>offsetting account</b>	An account that reduces the amount of another account to provide a net balance. For example, a credit of 200 to a cash account might have an offsetting entry of 200 to an A/P Trade (liability) account.
<b>open database connectivity (ODBC)</b>	Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface comprises set of function calls, methods of connectivity, and representation of data types that define access to data sources.
<b>open systems interconnection (OSI)</b>	The OSI model was developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in the early 1980s. It defines protocols and standards for the interconnection of computers and network equipment.
<b>order detail line</b>	A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.
<b>order hold</b>	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
<b>order-based pricing</b>	Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer. It is based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.
<b>outbound document</b>	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.

<b>outturn</b>	<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>
<b>overhead</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>override conversion method</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>package / package build</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>package location</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>package workbench</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>packaged products</b>	<p>Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.</p>
<b>pane/panel</b>	<p>A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.</p>
<b>paper clip</b>	<p>An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.</p>
<b>parent/child form</b>	<p>A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form:</p> <p>The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship.</p> <p>The right portion of the form displays a detail area in browse mode. The detail area displays the records for the child item in the tree.</p> <p>The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.</p>

<b>parent/child relationship</b>	See parent/component relationship.
<b>parent/component relationship</b>	<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>
<b>partita IVA</b>	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
<b>pass-through</b>	A process where data is accepted from a source and forwarded directly to a target without the system or application performing any data conversion, validation, and so on.
<b>pay on consumption</b>	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.
<b>payment group</b>	A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all of the payments in a payment group at the same time.
<b>PeopleSoft database</b>	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
<b>performance tuning</b>	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
<b>persistent object</b>	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
<b>pervasive device</b>	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
<b>planning family</b>	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
<b>plug-in</b>	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
<b>polymorphism</b>	A principle of object-oriented technology in which a single mnemonic name can be used to perform similar operations on software objects of different types.
<b>portal</b>	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
<b>Postfinance</b>	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.

<b>potency</b>	Identifies the percent of an item in a given solution. For example, you can use an 80% potent solution in a work order that calls for 100% potent solution, but you would use 25% more, in terms of quantity, to meet the requirement ( $100 / 80 = 1.25$ ).
<b>preference profile</b>	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups. In Quality Management setup, this method links test and specification testing criteria to specific items, item groups, customers, or customer groups.
<b>preflush</b>	A work order inventory technique in which you deduct (relieve) materials from inventory when the parts list is attached to the work order or rate schedule.
<b>preventive maintenance cycle</b>	The sequence of events that make up a preventive maintenance task, from its definition to its completion. Because most preventive maintenance tasks are commonly performed at scheduled intervals, parts of the preventive maintenance cycle repeat, based on those intervals.
<b>preventive maintenance schedule</b>	The combination of service types that apply to a specific piece of equipment, as well as the intervals at which each service type is scheduled to be performed.
<b>primary service type</b>	A service type to which you can link related service types. For example, for a particular piece of equipment, you might set up a primary service type for a 1000-hour inspection and a linked service type for a 500-hour inspection. The 1000-hour inspection includes all of the tasks performed at 500 hours. When a primary service type is scheduled to be performed, the system schedules the linked service type. See also linked service type.
<b>pristine environment</b>	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
<b>processing option</b>	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
<b>product data management (PDM)</b>	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the system that enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item which it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships among parents and components, and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Management, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.
<b>product line</b>	A group of products with similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specifications that allow them to be aggregated for planning; marketing; and, occasionally, costing.
<b>product/process definition</b>	A combination of bill of material (recipe, formula, or both) and routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.
<b>production environment</b>	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
<b>program temporary</b>	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization

<b>fix (PTF)</b>	receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
<b>project</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
<b>projected cost</b>	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
<b>promotion path</b>	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
<b>protocollo</b>	See registration number.
<b>PST</b>	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
<b>published table</b>	Also called a “Master” table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines and resides on the “publisher” machine. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
<b>publisher</b>	The server that is responsible for the published table. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
<b>pull replication</b>	One of the EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers that use EnterpriseOne’s data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).
<b>query by example (QBE)</b>	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
<b>rate scheduling</b>	A method of scheduling product or manufacturing families, or both.  Also a technique to determine run times and quantities of each item within the family to produce enough of each individual product to satisfy demand until the family can be scheduled again.
<b>rate type</b>	For currency exchange transactions, the rate type distinguishes different types of exchange rates. For example, you can use both period average and period-end rates, distinguishing them by rate type.
<b>real-time</b>	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
<b>receipt routing</b>	A series of steps that is used to track and move items within the receipt process. The steps might include in-transit, dock, staging area, inspection, and stock.
<b>referential integrity</b>	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.
<b>regenerable</b>	Source code for EnterpriseOne business functions can be regenerated from specifications (business function names). Regeneration occurs whenever an

	application is recompiled, either for a new platform or when new functionality is added.
<b>register types and classes</b>	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
<b>relationship</b>	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
<b>relevé d'identité bancaire (RIB)</b>	In France, the term that indicates the bank transit code, account number, and check digit that are used to validate the bank transit code and account number. The bank transit code consists of the bank code and agency code. The account number is alphanumeric and can be as many as 11 characters. PeopleSoft supplies a validation routine to ensure RIB key correctness.
<b>remessa</b>	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.
<b>render</b>	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
<b>repassé</b>	In Brazil, a discount of the ICMS tax for interstate transactions. It is the adjustment between the interstate and the intrastate ICMS tax rates.
<b>replenishment point</b>	The location on or near the production line where additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.
<b>replication server</b>	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
<b>report design aid (RDA)</b>	The EnterpriseOne GUI tool for operating, modifying, and copying report batch applications.
<b>repost</b>	In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments, based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
<b>resident</b>	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.
<b>retorno</b>	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
<b>RIB</b>	See relevé d'identité bancaire.
<b>ricevute bancarie (RiBa)</b>	In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.
<b>riepilogo IVA</b>	Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.
<b>ritenuta d'acconto</b>	In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.
<b>rollback</b>	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
<b>rollup</b>	See cost rollup.

<b>row exit</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An application shortcut, available as a button on the Row Exit bar or as a menu selection, that allows users to open a form that is related to the highlighted grid record.
<b>runtime</b>	The period of time when a program or process is running.
<b>SAD</b>	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
<b>SAR</b>	See software action request.
<b>scalability</b>	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
<b>scripts</b>	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
<b>scrub</b>	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
<b>search/select</b>	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
<b>selection</b>	Found on PeopleSoft menus, selections represent functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
<b>serialize</b>	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
<b>server map</b>	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
<b>server workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Server Workbench copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>service interval</b>	The frequency at which a service type is to be performed. Service intervals can be based on dates, periods, or statistical units that are user defined. Examples of statistical units are hours, miles, and fuel consumption.
<b>service type</b>	An individual preventive maintenance task or procedure, such as an inspection, lubrication, or overhaul. Service types can apply to a specific piece of equipment or to a class of equipment. You can specify that service types come due based on a predetermined service interval, or whenever the task that is represented by the service type becomes necessary.
<b>servlet</b>	A [small] program that extends the functionality of a Web server by generating dynamic content and interacting with Web clients by using a request-response paradigm.
<b>share path</b>	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
<b>shop floor management</b>	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
<b>silent mode</b>	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.

<b>silent post</b>	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
<b>simulated cost</b>	After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized by running the frozen update program. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods—for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also cost rollup.
<b>single-byte character set (SBCS)</b>	An encoding scheme in which each alphabetic character is represented by one byte. Most Western languages, such as English, can be represented by using a single-byte character set.
<b>single-level tracking</b>	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
<b>single-voyage (spot) charter</b>	An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.
<b>slimer</b>	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
<b>smart field</b>	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
<b>SOC</b>	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
<b>soft commitment</b>	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
<b>soft error</b>	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
<b>software action request (SAR)</b>	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
<b>SOG</b>	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
<b>source directory</b>	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
<b>special period/year</b>	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
<b>specification merge</b>	The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench). Versions List merge. Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
<b>specification table merge workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

<b>specifications</b>	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
<b>spot charter</b>	See single-voyage charter.
<b>spot rates</b>	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
<b>stamp tax</b>	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
<b>standalone</b>	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
<b>standard cost</b>	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
<b>standard costing</b>	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
<b>subprocess</b>	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
<b>subscriber table</b>	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
<b>summary</b>	The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and reports that summarize information which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.
<b>super backflush</b>	To create backflush transactions for material, labor, or both, against a work order at predefined pay points in the routing. By doing so, you can relieve inventory and account for labor amounts at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process.
<b>supersession</b>	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.
<b>supplemental data</b>	Additional types of data for customers and suppliers. You can enter supplemental data for information such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in a customer or supplier record. The system maintains this data in generic databases, separate from the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master).

<b>supplying location</b>	The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. In kanban processing, the supplying location is the inventory location from which materials are transferred to the consuming location when the containers are replenished.
<b>system code</b>	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
<b>system function</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
<b>table access management (TAM)</b>	The EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of user defined data. TAM stores information such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
<b>table conversion workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Table Conversion Workbench runs the table conversions that change the technical and application tables to the format for the new release of EnterpriseOne. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.
<b>table design aid (TDA)</b>	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
<b>table event rules</b>	Use table event rules to attach database triggers (or programs) that automatically run whenever an action occurs against the table. An action against a table is referred to as an event. When you create an EnterpriseOne database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although EnterpriseOne allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application-specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
<b>table handle</b>	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
<b>table space</b>	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
<b>task</b>	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.
<b>task view</b>	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
<b>termo de abertura</b>	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
<b>termo de encerramento</b>	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
<b>three-tier processing</b>	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.
<b>three-way voucher match</b>	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.

<b>threshold percentage</b>	In Capital Asset Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.
<b>throughput agreement</b>	A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock that is stored in the first partner's depot, although the first partner monitors the stock level; suggests replenishments; and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.
<b>throughput reconciliation</b>	Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput, based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies that are due to transactions not being entered, theft, faulty meters, or some combination of these factors. This reconciliation is the first stage. See also operational reconciliation.
<b>token</b>	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
<b>tolerance range</b>	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
<b>TP monitor</b>	Transaction Processing monitor. A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and can include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
<b>tracing</b>	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
<b>tracking</b>	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
<b>transaction set</b>	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
<b>transclude</b>	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
<b>transfer order</b>	An order that is used to ship inventory between branch/plants within your company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. An interbranch transfer order creates a purchase order for the shipping location and a sales order for the receiving location.
<b>translation adjustment account</b>	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
<b>translator software</b>	The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard Format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format. The data is exchanged in an EDI Standard, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.

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

<b>visual assist</b>	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
<b>voucher logging</b>	The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.
<b>wareki date format</b>	In Japan, a calendar format, such as Showa or Heisei. When a new emperor begins to reign, the government chooses the title of the date format and the year starts over at one. For instance, January 1, 1998, is equal to Heisei 10, January 1st.
<b>wash down</b>	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
<b>wchar_t</b>	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
<b>web server</b>	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
<b>work order life cycle</b>	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
<b>workfile</b>	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
<b>workflow</b>	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, workflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
<b>workgroup server</b>	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
<b>WorldSoftware architecture</b>	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
<b>write payment</b>	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
<b>write-off</b>	A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.

<b>Z file</b>	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, EnterpriseOne stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server; and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function then updates the records in your transaction files.
<b>z-process</b>	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
<b>zusammenfassende melding</b>	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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