PeopleSoft

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Bulk Stock Management
PeopleBook

May 2004

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Bulk Stock Management
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Table of Contents

About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Preface

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

This preface discusses:

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

Note

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

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

See the *Foundation Guide*.

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

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

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

Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

Note

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

See Also

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

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

Typographical Conventions

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

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

Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

Notes

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

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

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

Caution

Example of a caution.

Comments and Suggestions

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

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

Or you can send e-mail comments to *doc@peoplesoft.com*.

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

Overview of Bulk Stock Management

The Bulk Stock Management system controls the storage, measurement, and movement of bulk inventory. You can tailor the system to handle the complexities of constantly changing inventory in your business environment. You can also track bulk inventory so that you always know the location and amount of each product that is available for sale or production.

The Bulk Stock Management system works in conjunction with other PeopleSoft systems in order to:

- Manage an immense volume of product sales, purchases, movements, and adjustments
- Provide an efficient means for initial system setup and long-term maintenance
- Provide timely information and reports to review inventory status
- Improve communication and quality control

  The PeopleSoft Bulk Stock Management system is designed for energy and chemical bulk products.

Features of Bulk Stock Management

With the Bulk Stock Management system, you can do the following:

- Control the storage and movement of liquids at varying temperatures from one container to another
- Calculate the volume for each transaction (sale, receipt, movement, and so on) for each product and for each container (tank, truck, and so on)
- Perform volume and density conversions to any base temperature using international standard algorithms
- Calculate product gain or loss accurately for each stock movement
- Track inventory balances for each product in various units of measure, and show the details of the transactions that create the balance
- Track commingled or custody stock in a tank and manage the transactions associated with each product by owner

Intra-Depot Stock Movements

Intra-depot stock movements track inventory within a depot. The primary transactions, receiving new product and selling to customers, add or decrease inventory into and out of a depot.

You record an intra-depot stock movement whenever you need to account for stock that can no longer be found in the location or container to which it was previously assigned.

Bulk stock movements include:

- Tank to tank transfers
- Repacking

- Rebrands
- Regrades
- Decanting
- Filling
- Simple blending
- General stock adjustments

Movements can occur at numerous points within a depot. The General Stock Movements programs allow you to record the various types of movements, convert them to standard quantities by using calculation programs, and record any gains or losses that might have occurred.

Bulk Product Receipts

You record the receipt of bulk products requested on a purchase order as they arrive at the depot. You can confirm the receipt of the products requested on the purchase order, record the volumes received, and make adjustments to correct variances. Additionally, you can calculate any gains or losses that might have occurred during transportation.

As product moves between storage locations, gains or losses might occur due to spillage, theft, faulty meters, and so on. Four-Point Analysis Maintenance helps you track these gains or losses. You perform a four-point analysis primarily for long voyages to determine the product lost in transit, but you can record the data for any movement.

Receipts is a standard PeopleSoft program. However, when you record the receipt of a bulk product, the Bulk Stock Management version of the program displays the Bulk Product Receipts form. This form allows you to record product volumes and temperatures that were recorded when the product was received.

Reconciliations

The reconciliation process attempts to reconcile confirmed sales figures for a given period. During this process, the system should identify discrepancies due to transactions not being entered (lost invoices), theft, leakage, or faulty meters.

Throughput Reconciliations

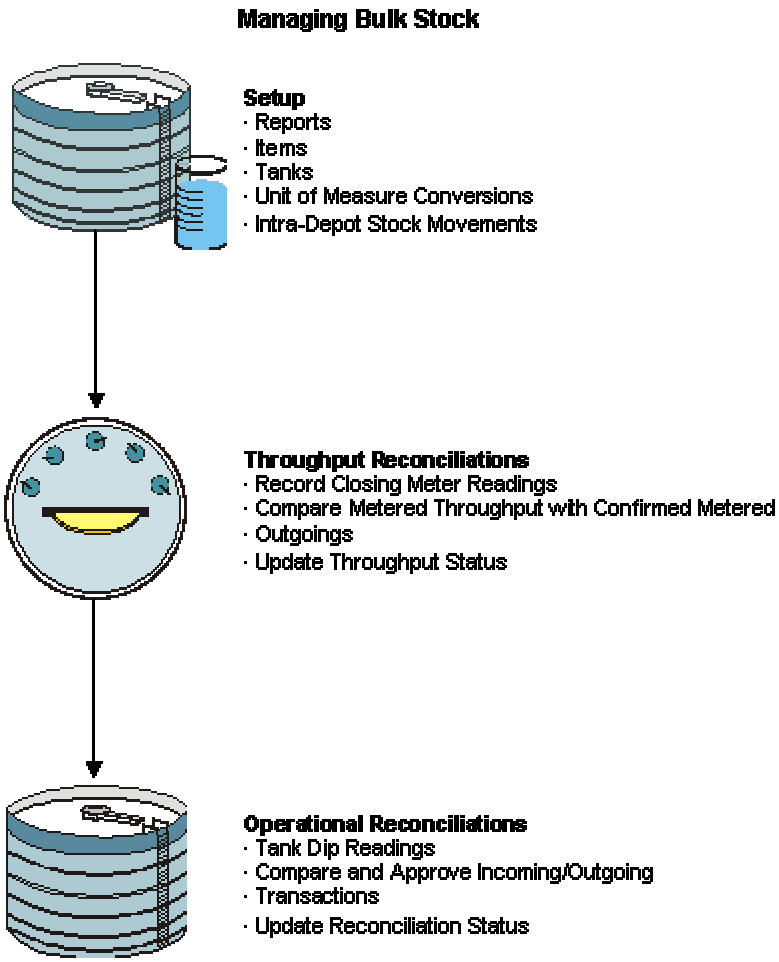
The throughput reconciliation process compares confirmed sales figures and other metered outgoings with the measured throughput based on the meter readings for a given period. The comparison identifies discrepancies due to transactions not being entered, theft, leakage, or faulty meters.

Operational Reconciliations

The operational reconciliation process performs the actual reconciliations. From all inbound and outbound transactions (since the last reconciliation), the Bulk Stock Management system calculates the amount that should be in physical inventory and compares it to the actual amount in the tanks (from the final physical tank dip). In other words, the system measures and compares the physical inventory levels with the book inventory levels, so that differences can be reconciled and operational gains or losses recorded. It then updates the book inventory to reflect the current physical inventory.

Bulk Stock Management Tasks

The following graphic lists the tasks for managing bulk stock:



Tables Used by Bulk Stock Management

Information used in the Bulk Stock Management system is stored in either master maintenance or transaction processing tables. The Bulk Stock Management system uses the following tables:

- Item Cost Component Add-Ons (F30026)
- Price Adjustment Ledger File (F4074)
- Location Master (F4100)
- Inventory Constants (F41001)
- Item Master (F4101)

- Bulk Item Master (F41011)
- Conversions Table Interface File (F41012)
- Item Branch File (F4102)
- Item Location File (F41021)
- Bulk Depot/Product Information (F41022)
- Item Cost File (F4105)
- Item Base Price File (F4106)
- Lot Master (F4108)
- Location Detail Information (F4602)

Master Maintenance Tables

The following master maintenance tables store constants and setup information for the Bulk Stock Management system:

Item Master (F4101)	Stores product information specific to bulk products.
Conversion Table Interface File (F41012)	Stores conversion information for bulk products.
Item Branch File (F4102)	Stores item information specific to a depot (branch/plant).
Bulk Depot/Product Information (F41022)	Stores information specific to a depot and product for all bulk items.
Item Location File (F41021)	Stores information for an item at a specific location. The main purpose of this table is to store inventory balances on an item or location level. The table also stores basic item information that is identical to information found in the Item Master table. This information provides the default values for the Item Location table from the Item Master table. You can override the default values here.
Inventory Constants (F41001)	Stores various branch/plant constants. Each branch/plant represents a depot.
Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors (F41002)	Stores Unit of Measure conversion information about each item of inventory stored in the depot.
Unit of Measure Standard Conversion (F41003)	Stores standard Unit of Measure conversion information.
Location Master (F4100)	Stores basic information about all warehouse and tank locations for each branch/plant.
Tank Master File (F41500)	Stores structural information about the physical tank and information required for volume calculations. The system uses this table, in conjunction with the Tank Strapping table and the Default Tank Information table, to validate any products entered for bulk transactions.

Tank Strapping Table Maintenance (F41503)	Stores the gauging increments (physical dimensions) of the tank. This table is used in volume calculations.
Blend Category File (F41501)	Stores information on the allowed blend categories for blending tanks.
Default Tank Information (F41508)	Stores the default temperature and density and gravity information used in conversion routines.
Meter Master (F41506)	Stores information concerning the flow meters in a depot. This table is required for processing and reconciliations.
Allowed Products Matrix File (F41505)	Identifies the product groups that can be contained in the tanks and the order they can be used.
Item Cost File (F4105)	Stores the cost of products received into and sold out of the system.
Item Cost Components Add-Ons (F30026)	Defines the cost components to be updated when receiving product.
Location Detail Information (F4602)	Defines the locations used in warehousing to store product.
Lot Master (F4108)	Defines the detail lot locations that identify batches of product received.
Four-Point Analysis Maintenance File (F41509)	Stores the volumes recorded at different points in the movement of products.
Four-Point Temperature Maintenance (F415091)	Stores the temperatures recorded at different points in the movement of products.

Transaction Processing Tables

The following tables store information from product transactions:

P. O. Detail Ledger File – Flexible Version (F43199)	Stores detail information for each purchase order line (item number, price, quantity ordered, and so forth).
Purchase Order Receiver File (F43121)	Stores details about the volume of product received.
Sales Order Header File (F4201)	Stores the header information for each sales order (sales order number, customer number, shipment date, default shipping locations, and so forth).
Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	Stores detail information for each sales order line (item number, quantity ordered, price, and so forth).
Item Ledger File (F4111)	Stores history information for all inventory transactions. Any change to the bulk inventory is recorded in this table. Some examples are purchase order receipt and inventory adjustment.

Bulk Product Transaction File (F41511)	Stores supplemental information that pertains to bulk transactions only, such as temperature and density information, ambient and standard volumes, tank dip information, weighbridge information, and so forth.
Gain/Loss Transactions File (F41512)	Tracks all gains and losses for analysis and reconciliations. Information used in the four-point analysis is tracked with a separate table.
Multi-Meter Readings (F41515)	Stores information regarding opening and closing meter readings.

Menu Overview for Bulk Stock Management

The commonly used menus for the Bulk Stock Management system are listed below.

- Bulk Stock Management (G4150)
- Bulk Stock Management (G41501)
- Stock Movements (G415011)
- Bulk Stock Reconcilliations (G41502)
- Bulk Stock Control Setup (G415041)
- Bulk Stock Management Reports (G415012)

Intra-Depot Stock Movements

The primary transactions, receiving new product and selling to customers, add or decrease inventory into and out of a depot. Intra-depot stock movements track inventory within a depot.

You record an intra-depot stock movement whenever you need to account for stock that can no longer be found in the location or container to which it was previously assigned.

A single intra-depot movement can be a "from" transaction, a "to" transaction, or both, and can have multiple lines for each entry. "From" transactions reduce inventory in a location. "To" transactions increase inventory in a location.

Before you record volumes, you may need to calculate the volume from a dip reading or weighbridge information. The system performs conversions based on a standard temperature in order to record volumes for bulk stock.

See Also

- *Transferring Inventory* in the *Inventory Management Guide* for information about inventory movements

Understanding Bulk Stock

The volume of a bulk product changes in relation to ambient temperature. Ambient temperature is the temperature of the environment surrounding a product, such as a tank or a compartment of a vehicle. To record volume at a common base for all stock movements, you need to convert the volume that you have calculated at ambient temperatures to volume calculated at a standard temperature. The Bulk Stock Management system uses only standard volumes to make adjustments to bulk inventory.

How Temperature and Density Affect Volume

Temperature has a unique affect on liquids. A liquid product expands when its temperature rises and contracts when its temperature declines. The degree to which a product expands or contracts depends on its relative density. The denser the liquid, the less the liquid expands or contracts.

When you measure liquid products, you need to convert the volume measured at the ambient temperature of the liquid to its volume based on a standard temperature. The system performs this conversion using standard tables or algorithms. You define the standard temperature to which you want to convert for each product at each depot.

How the System Converts Volume

When you record an intra-depot stock movement, a receipt of stock, or other volume entry for bulk stock, you can enter volumes calculated at ambient or standard temperatures. The system uses the temperature and density table indicated on the Bulk Information tab of the Additional System Information form of the Item Master to calculate a Volume Correction Factor (VCF). It then multiplies the VCF by the ambient quantity to get the standard quantity. If the depot's standard temperature is different from the temperature used in the table, a secondary conversion is made to convert from the base temperature to the standard temperature.

Ambient Volume x VCF = Standard Volume

If no table is indicated, the system uses the co-efficient of expansion to calculate the standard volume.

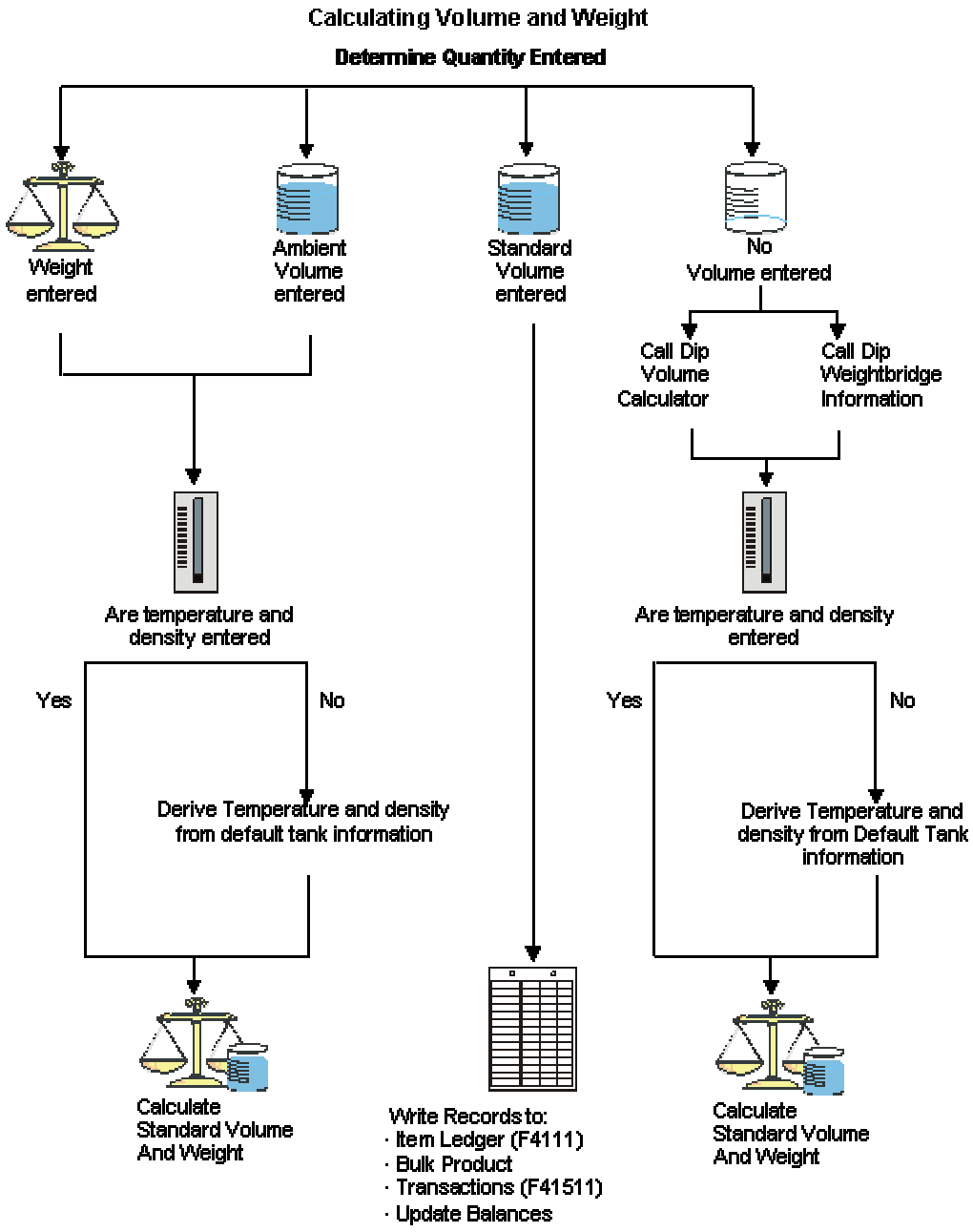
The system also calculates the weight of the product and converts the standard quantity to the Primary Stock Accounting Unit (PSAU) quantity for the product.

To calculate volume for asphalt and bitumen products or other products stored in heated tanks, the system also applies an expansion factor to account for the tank temperature.

The system records the following conversions:

Ambient volume	Ambient volume = Standard volume / VCF
Standard volume	Standard volume = Ambient volume x VCF
Weight	Weight = Standard volume x Corrected density
PSAU quantity	Calculated by either volume or weight

The following graphic illustrates the process that the system uses to calculate volume and weight:



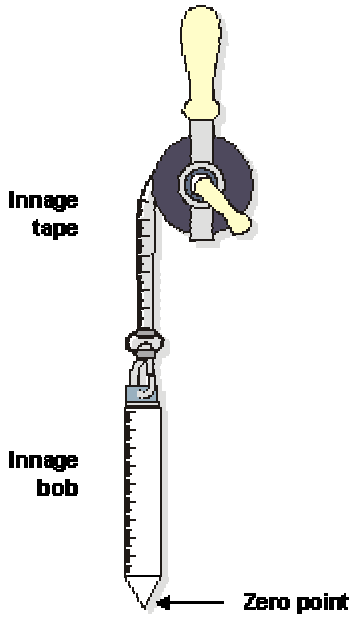
How Volume Is Measured

To measure the volume of bulk products, you can perform various types of dips or use a weighbridge to weigh the product. Tank dip readings include the pipeline and discharge volumes, plus the initial dip volume.

Dip Measurement

A wet dip (innage) measures the liquid height in the tank. You measure the liquid height by lowering the innage tape and bob to the gauge striking point of the tank, pulling it out, and noting where the liquid marks the tape.

Innage Tape and Bob

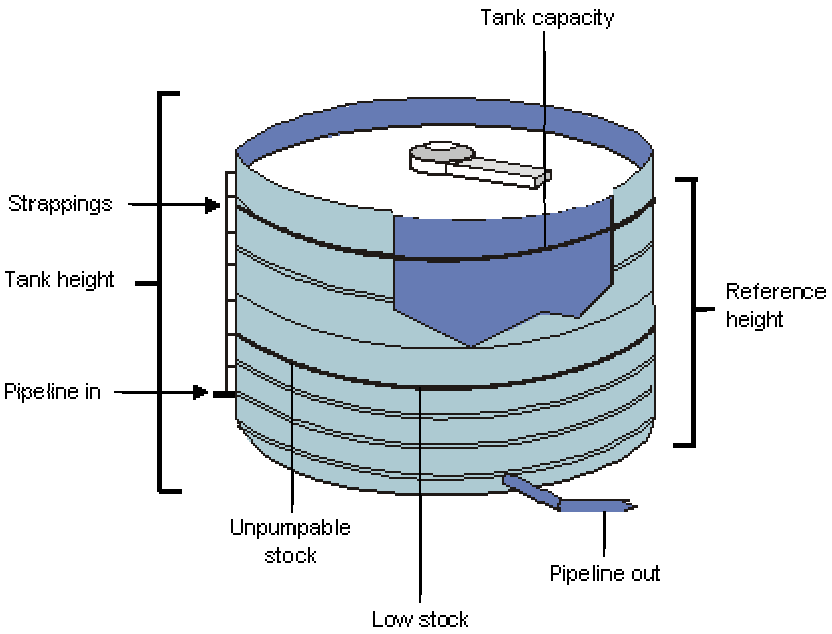


A dry dip (ullage) measures the space between the liquid and a reference point at the top of the tank. You perform this type of dip when the product is too thick to be accurately measured. You measure the space between the top of the liquid and the reference point, and then determine the liquid height by subtracting the dry dip measurement from the reference height.

Tank Gauging and Strapping

After you measure the height of the liquid in the tank, you refer to the strapping table computed specifically for that tank. A strapping table is a record of volume capacity in a tank by height increments. The strapping table accounts for imperfections in the shell of the tank. The strapping table converts tank dip readings to gross volumes for a particular tank.

Bulk Stock in a Tank



Strapping tables might be set up in the following ways:

Shell Height	Distance between the bottom of the bottom angle of the tank and the top of the top angle of the tank.
Gauging Height or Reference Height	Distance from the striking point on the tank floor (or strike plate) to a designated reference point on the gauge hatch.
Effective Inside Tank Height	Distance from the strike plate to the top angle, or where the product would begin to overflow. This height defines the upper and lower limits of the tank table.

Water and Sediment Height

When determining the gross amount of product in a tank, you must subtract the water and sediment from the total amount of product in the tank. To do this, you cover the innage tape with a water-finding paste, and then perform a wet dip. The paste reacts with the sediment, dissolves, and turns the tape red.

Floating Roof Tanks

Floating roof tanks are normally used for aviation fuels or other products where it is critical to minimize the amount of water in the product.

Floating roof tanks have a moveable roof that floats on top of the product in the tank. A tank with a floating roof displaces a certain amount of liquid around its edges and up into the tank hatch. With such tanks, you must make a correction to the product measurement. The amount of displacement depends on the weight of the roof.

Heated Tank

A depot uses heated tanks for bulk products that need to be kept heated, such as asphalt and bitumens. A depot might also use a heated tank for any bulk product that might be abnormally expanded, as would occur in a cold environment.

Weighbridge Measurement

You can use Weighbridge to weigh the product in a tank-for example, a tank on a truck. To do so, you subtract the weight of the vehicle from the total weight. The system uses the weight to calculate volume. Weight is typically standard. It is not subject to volume changes in relation to temperature and density.

How Temperature and Density Are Measured

Many types of thermometers are available for measuring the temperature of liquid in a tank. Some thermometers are standard for a particular type of tank. Because the temperature of liquid in a tank might vary throughout its depth, you might need to perform readings at various depths and calculate an average reading.

You use a hydrometer to measure the density of liquids. A hydrometer floats vertically in liquid. The buoyancy of the hydrometer depends on the density of the liquid. You first take a sample of the liquid from the tank and put it in a glass cylinder. Then you lower the hydrometer into the tank and take a reading. You also take a temperature reading using a thermometer. You use the temperature reading to convert from the density at the liquid's ambient temperature to the density at its standard temperature.

See Also

- *Defining Depot Temperature and Density* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about defining the standard temperature
- *Defining Default Units of Measure for Bulk Items* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about defining the Primary Stock Accounting Unit (PSAU)
- *Calculating Volume from Dip Readings* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*
- *Calculating Volume from Weighbridge Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*
- *Setting Up Basic Tank Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about setting up a heated tank

Understanding Commingled Stock

You might hold stock belonging to another company at your depot within the same tank as your own stock. This is known as commingled stock. Trading partners for whom you hold stock typically do not find it feasible to carry all of the products that they want to sell. Or they might have a dry depot, in which they carry no stock at all.

When the company enters a sales order, a driver might be required to pick up the stock at your depot. When the driver picks up the stock, you can enter an inventory transaction to take stock out of the tank, or enter a sales order and create a trip to download to a gantry. If your driver is delivering the stock, you can enter a sales order and create a trip if you want to include the trip in your dispatch planning. If you enter a sales order, you can charge a handling fee as the sales price.

Whenever you make a stock movement, record receipt of a product, load stock, or record a disposition, you must specify the owner of the product if the tank in use is set up for commingled stock. These transactions should be reflected in inventory, but not in accounts receivable or the general ledger.

Energy and Chemical Solutions accounts for two types of commingled stock:

- Commingled for custody
- Commingled for duty

Commingled for custody refers to stock that is owned by your trading partner, but stored in your tank. The trading partner might not have a depot in your area, but still needs to serve its customers.

Commingled for duty refers to stock in tanks that hold both duty-free and duty-paid stock. For example, you might sell duty-paid stock to domestic customers, and duty-free stock to international customers or the government.

Stock can also be both commingled for custody and for duty. For example, you might hold duty-free stock in your tank for your trading partner.

To correctly account for the two types of commingled stocks, you can set a processing option in the following systems:

Bulk Stock Management System	• Stock Movements • Enter Receipts by Purchase Order
Transportation Management System	• Confirm Bulk Load • Bulk Disposition

See Also

- *Setting Up Depot Locations* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about setting up item and location combinations for commingled stock
- *Setting Up Additional Tank Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about defining a tank for commingled stock
- *Reviewing Location Segment Inquiry* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* to review the inventory balances for tanks containing commingled or custody stock

Working with Intra-Depot Stock Movements

To ensure accurate accounting of your inventory, you can record intra-depot stock movements by using various versions of the General Stock Movements program. Choose the appropriate stock movement version based on the type of stock movement that you want to perform. Following each movement version is an explanation of how to record the type of movement, including the "From" (F) or "To" (T) required lines, document type, examples, and whether the movement results in a gain or loss.

See Also

- *Agreement Management Guide* for information about setting a processing option to specify how the system searches for agreements if you are using the Agreement Management system

Example: Bulk Stock Adjustments

Any adjustment to inventory

You can record a "From" or a "To" (not both).

Example:

- F: Spillage line loss
- T: Receipt of product

No gain or loss

Document Type: BJ

Example: Consumed in Operations - Own Use

Used in internal operations

You can record a "From" or a "To" (not both).

On a "From" transaction, you can specify the account to be expensed.

Examples: Cleaning tanks, running vehicles

F: Tank

T: Return to tank

No gain or loss

Document Type: BO

Example: Tank to Tank Transfer

Transfer from one tank to another within the same depot

You can record a "From" and a "To."

Examples: Maintenance, replenishing of commingled stock

F: Tank A

T: Tank B

Gain or loss

Document Type: BT

Example: Repack

Repack from one package size to another

You can record a "From" and a "To." The program allows multiple "From" and "To" lines.

Example: Drums to other containers, such as cans

- F: 10W40 drums
- T: 10W40 cans

Gain or loss due, for example, to spillage

Document Type: BP

Example: Rebrand

Change to stock item (no physical movement)

You can record a "From" and a "To."

Examples: Change due to confirming supply under incorrect item or renaming an item

F: Base Oil A

T: Base Oil B

No gain or loss

Document Type: BR

Example: Regrade

Change to stock item (no physical movement)

You can record a "From" and a "To."

Regrades are normally due to customer demand

Example: Take a higher grade product and sell as lower grade

- F: Premium
- T: Unleaded

No gain or loss

Document Type: BG

Example: Decant

Empty a packaged item

You can record a "From" and a "To." The program allows multiple "From" and "To" lines.

Example: Convert additives from drums to bulk storage

- F: Package product decanted
- T: Bulk product
- T: Empty container

Gain or loss due to loss in process-for example, spillage

Document Type: BD

Example: Fill

Take bulk product in tank and fill drums or canisters

You can record a "From" and a "To." The program allows multiple "From" and "To" lines.

Examples:

F: Empty containers

F: Bulk stock

T: Filled package product

Gain or loss due to loss in process—for example, spillage

Document Type: BL

Example: Simple Blend

Blend multiple products to make another

You can record a "From" and a "To." The program allows multiple "From" and "To" lines.

Simple blends increase the quantity on hand of the current product in the tank.

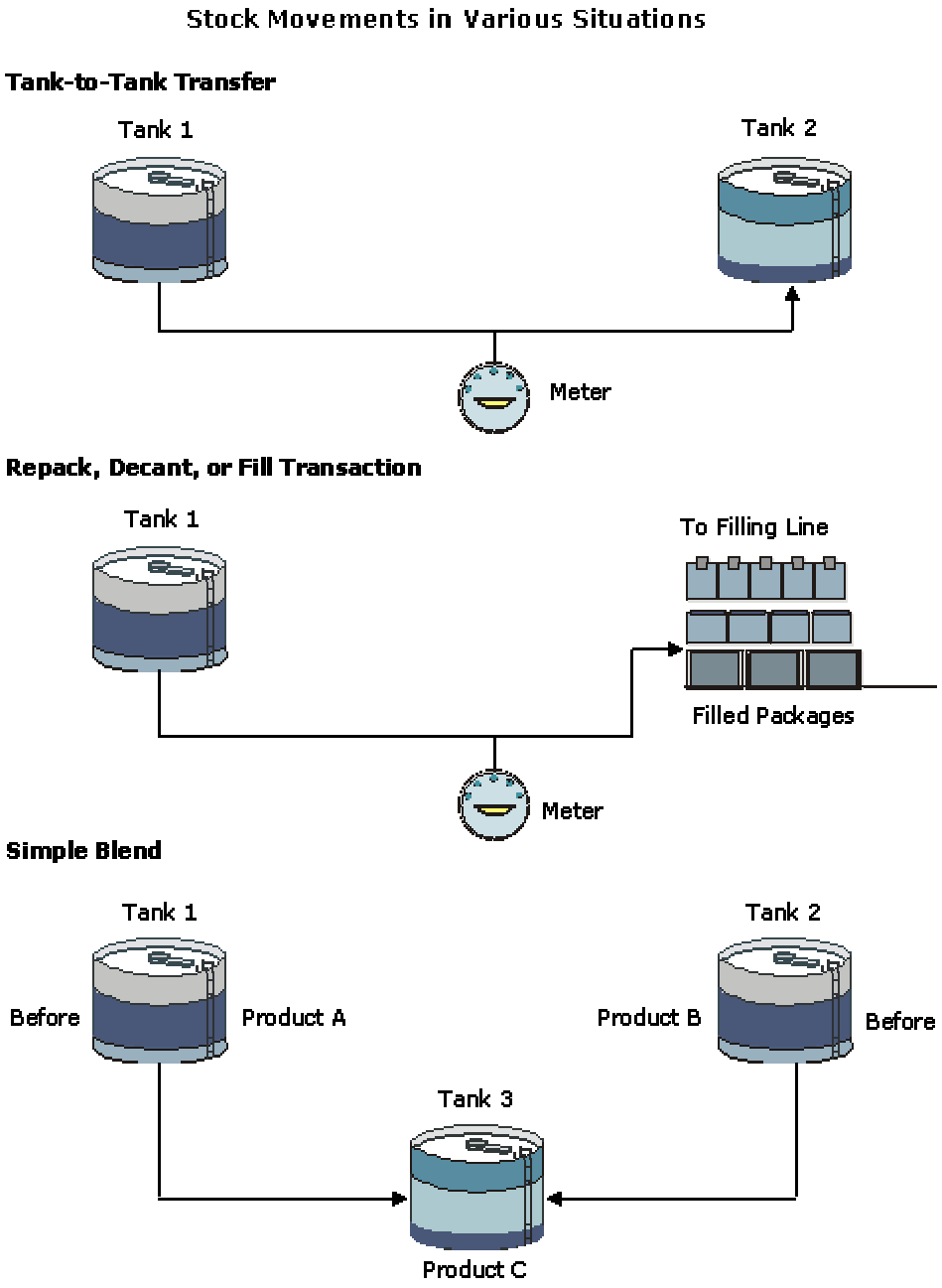
Examples:

- F: Bulk Product A
- F: Additive 1
- T: Bulk Product C

No gain or loss

Document Type: BB

The following graphics illustrate the movement of stock in various situations:



System Setup

To work with the Bulk Stock Management system, you need to activate Bulk Stock Management and review or revise some system setup tables.

Activating Bulk Stock Management

Before you can use the Bulk Stock Management system, you must activate it.

To activate Bulk Stock Management

In the Fast Path field, enter P99410.

On Work With System Control, choose the row containing the data item SY41B and then click Select.

On System Control - Revisions, click the following option and then click OK:

Yes

Understanding AAIs for Bulk Stock

You need to set up the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) for the Bulk Stock Management system. The AAIs for the Bulk Stock Management system identify the general ledger (G/L) accounts that the system updates when recording transactions. You must create AAIs for each unique combination of company, document type, and G/L class code that you use.

The following table identifies the AAIs used in the Bulk Stock Management system:

4122 Provides the inventory offset account. This AAI is used by the General Stock Movements program.

4124 Provides the offset account for expense or cost of goods sold. This AAI is used by the General Stock Movements program.

4152 Provides the inventory account used in the reconciliations process.

4182 Provides the physical gain/loss account. This AAI is used by the General Stock Movements and Reconciliations programs.

4184 Provides the work-in-process account to record the interim gain or loss on bulk items. This AAI is used by the General Stock Movements program.

The following example illustrates the accounting transactions for these AAIs:

If decreasing inventory	Debit AAI = 4182 Gain/Loss Credit AAI = 4152 Inventory
If increasing inventory	Debit AAI = 4152 Inventory Credit AAI = 4182 Gain/Loss

Understanding User Defined Codes for Bulk Stock

The User Defined Codes (UDCs) program allows you to establish and maintain a table that defines valid codes for various types of information. Codes are categorized by system and code type. You might need to review or revise codes for the Bulk Stock Management system. In addition, you need to define the UDCs for the various document types used by the system.

The Bulk Stock Management system uses the following UDCs:

Blending Categories (Type BC)	Identifies valid product groups that can be put into a specific blending tank
Dispatch Group (Type DG)	Used by the Transportation Management system to group bulk products for dispatch
Density Table (Type DN)	Indicates the density conversion algorithm to be used in calculations
Dip Type (Type DP)	Identifies the method of measurement when calibrating volumes from tank dips
Density Type (Type DT)	Identifies the type of density
Fill Category (Type FC)	Identifies the different filling categories
Gauging Method (Type GM)	Indicates the method used to measure product
Meter Status (Type MS)	Indicates whether the meter is active or inactive
Product Group (Type PG)	Identifies the line of products with similarities allowing them to be grouped
Replenishment Type (Type RT)	Indicates the type of supply, such as blended product, purchased, and filled
Tank Status (Type ST)	Indicates whether the tank is active or inactive
Strapping Units (Type SU)	Indicates the size of the strapping table increments, such as centimeters
Tank Location (Type TL)	Identifies the location of the tank
Temperature Type (Type TL)	Identifies the type of temperature, such as Celsius or Fahrenheit

Temperature Conversion Table (Type TT)	Indicates which standard ASTM-IP-API table to invoke for calculation of standard stock accounting units
Tank Usage (Type TU)	Indicates the primary usage for the tank-for example, storage, blending, and holding
Tank Type (Type TY)	Identifies the physical shape of the tank

The following UDCs indicate document types for System 41B:

Load Confirmed Sales (Type LC)	Includes all of the codes for the document types for load-confirmed sales that will go through the meter
Other Metered Outgoings (Type OM)	Includes all document types for all other types of transactions that will go through the meter
Non-Metered Outgoings (Type NM)	Includes all document types for transactions that left the tank but did not go through the meter
Incomings (Type IN)	Identifies the document types to include in the incoming transactions
Outgoings (Type OT)	Identifies all document types to include in the outgoing transactions
Throughput Reconciliation (Type TR)	Identifies any documents for which you must complete throughput reconciliation before completing operational reconciliation

See Also

- *User Defined Codes* in the *Foundation Guide* for more information about UDCs

Setting Up System Next Numbers

When you create a document such as an invoice, a voucher, or a journal entry, you can assign a document number or let the Next Numbers program (P0002) assign one.

Next numbers is an automatic numbering feature. The Next Numbers program assigns numbers to documents using either or both of the following types of numbers:

- Standard next numbers. The system finds the next available number in the Next Numbers - Automatic table (F0002) and assigns that number to the document.
- Next numbers by company and fiscal year. The system finds the next available number by company and fiscal year, or by company only, in the Next Numbers by Company/Fiscal Year - Automatic table (F00021).

  Next numbers work in conjunction with the data dictionary. Each data dictionary item that uses next numbers contains a next numbering index value that corresponds to the line number that contains the next number value for that data item.

  PeopleSoft recommends the following when you set up next numbers:

- Do not use blank as a next number value.

- Do not change a next number. Changing the numbers can result in duplicate numbers, as well as the inability to locate previously added numbers. If you must change a next number, change it to a greater value only.
- Do not delete next number values. If you delete a next number value, you might get unexpected results.
- Do not change the sequence of the next numbers in the table. Each next number must remain on its current line because programs reference a specific line in the table. For example, in the General Accounting system, the next number for journal entries must be on the second line.

  You can have the system assign check digits for any set of standard next numbers. Check digits prevent errors caused by transposition during data entry. For example, activating check digits in the address book for suppliers prevents a voucher from being assigned to the wrong supplier if digits are transposed during voucher entry. It is recommended that you use check digits for next numbers only when a transposition error is likely to occur during data entry.

Note

If you choose to manually assign a document number instead of using next numbers, you must enter the number during data entry.

Moving Stock

For a fill, decant, or repack, if you must record a gain or loss, you need to perform a conversion at the item level for the volume of each unit of the packaged product. You also need to set up a conversion factor of .0000001 per one empty package so that the system can convert each subfile line to the unit of measure of the bulk gain or loss item. Set this up at the system level for each empty package unit of measure-for example, .0000001 LT per 1.0 item.

Packaged items contain bulk stock at standard temperature, not ambient temperature, because the temperature of the product in the package cannot be determined.

Record a rebrand when product is mislabeled as it arrives at the depot and needs to be renamed. Alternatively, you might want to record a rebrand if the same product is sold under different names to different customers for marketing reasons. One way to handle such a case is to designate one product to be a parent item and the other, a component of a kit.

The system requires that all volume and weight units of measure have conversions to kilograms (KG) and cubic meters (M3) for calculation purposes.

Additionally, you can account for gains or losses that might occur during a stock movement, and record stock movements involving kit items.

When you record stock movements, the system updates the following tables:

- Item Ledger File (F4111)
- Bulk Product Transaction File (F41511) if a bulk item is moved
- Gain/Loss Transactions File (F41512) if a gain or loss is created
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Item Location File (F41021)
- Location Detail Information (F4602) if warehouse control is activated for the branch/plant

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Note

You can record stock movements only to the current accounting period.

Six processing groups exist, defined by the processing options that determine how each of the stock movements is processed.

Recording Intra-Depot Stock Movements

Record stock movements whenever you must account for stock that can no longer be found in the location or container to which it was previously assigned.

For each type of intra-depot stock movement, you complete the same basic steps to record the movement. The version that you use and the information that you need to enter vary, depending on the type of movement that you are recording. The stock movement types are defined by the processing group and the processing option settings.

See Also

See the following topics in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about the Dip Volume Calculator and Weighbridge Information programs:

- *Calculating Volume from Dip Readings*
- *Calculating Volume from Weighbridge Information*

To record an intra-depot stock movement

From the Stock Movements menu (G415011), choose a stock movements option.

On Work With General Stock Transactions, click Add.

On General Stock Movements, complete the following fields:

- Document Number
- G/L Date
- Explanation
- Depot
- Trans Date
- Trans Time

Complete the following fields in the detail area:

- F T
- Item Number
- Location

Complete one of the following fields in the detail area:

- Ambient Volume
- Standard Volume
- Weight Result

1. Alternatively, you can use the Dip Volume Calculator or Weighbridge Information programs to calculate ambient volume.
2. You can also let the system calculate the Stock Total in standard volume.

Complete the following optional fields in the detail area, and then click OK:

- Unit Cost
- Extended Cost/Price
- U F
- Agreement Number
- Supp No
- Lot Serial Number
- Expiration Date

- Lot Stat Code
- Reason Code

Related Tasks for Intra-Depot Stock Movements

When you enter an intra-depot stock movement, you can choose an option to display the Journal Entries program to review the accounting information for the transaction.

Reviewing item availability

If you need to review item availability, you can choose an option to access the Item Availability program.

Searching for a location

If you do not know the tank ID, you can choose to search for it from the Loc/Tank field. The system returns the tank ID, as well as the lot number, if one exists.

Changing or deleting transactions

You cannot change or delete previously entered transactions. This is because the inventory has been updated and G/L records have been written.

If you enter a transaction in error, perform the following:

- Locate the transaction
- Reverse the entry
- Enter any information on a blank line to correct the error

When you reverse a transaction, post the batch created by the reversal to update the general ledger. On a reversal, the program stores the general ledger date from the original transaction as the historical date.

Processing Options for General Stock Movements (P415101)

Process Type
1. Enter the Processing Type:
Blank = No processing type
1 = Adjustments
2 = Consumed in Op
3 = Tank-toTank Transfer
4 = Repack, Decant, Fill
5 = Rebrand, Regrade
6 = Blending
Default Values
1. Document Type
2. Reason Code
3. Gain/Loss Location
Inventory
1. Transfers greater than quantity available

Blank = No transfers

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1 = Allow transfers greater than quantity available.
2. "From" and "To" quantities

Blank = Quantities do not need to balance
1 = Quantities must balance to zero
3. "From" and "To" lines

Blank = Lines do not have the same packaged items.
1 = Lines have the same packaged items.
4. Update the Item History file

Blank = No update
1 = Update the file
Lot Options
1. Lot expiration date assignment
Blank = No lot expiration date assignment
1 = Assign Manually
2 = Newest From Expiration
3 = Oldest From Expiration
4 = Trans date + shelf life.

2. Transfers from held lots

Blank = No transfers
1 = Allow transfers
G/L Info
1. Summarize journal entries by account within document

Blank = Does not summarize
1 = Summarize journal entries
2. Account number information.

Blank = Does not allow entry of account number
1 = Allows entry of account number
Agreements
1. Agreement assignment

Blank = No agreement assignment
1 = Assign agreement if only one is found
2 = Always display all applicable agreements
3 = Assign agreement with the earliest expiration date

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Multiple Agreements On the Agreements tab, if you enter a 2 in the field, the system finds multiple agreements and displays a check mark in the row header that is located in the detail area and in the Agreements Exists column. You must use a row exit to select an agreement.

Recording an Intra-Depot Stock Movement for a Kit

You might need to record a stock movement that involves a kit item, such as when entering a simple blend transaction. When you enter a transaction that includes a kit item in the movement, you first copy a bill of material to obtain the parent item information for the kit. Then, enter any detail information for the stock movement.

Note

If you specify detail information prior to copying a bill of materials, the system deletes the information. You must enter it again.

See Also

- *Processing Options for General Stock Movements (P415101)* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for the processing options for this program

▶ To record an intra-depot stock movement for a kit

From the Stock Movements menu (G415011), choose a stock movements option.

1. On Work With General Stock Transactions, click Add.
2. On General Stock Movements, complete the following fields:
   - Document Number
   - Do Ty
   - G/L Date
   - Explanation
   - Depot
   - Trans Date
   - Trans Time
3. From the Form menu, choose Copy BOM.

4. On Copy Bill of Materials, complete one or more of the following fields, and click OK:
    - Business Unit
    - Item Number
    - Transaction Quantity
5. On General Stock Movements, follow the steps to record an intra-depot stock movement.

See Also

- *Recording Intra-Depot Stock Movements* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

Recording a Gain or Loss on an Intra-Depot Stock Movement

When product is moved from one location, tank, or container to another, a change in volume can occur, for example, due to spillage, leakage, evaporation, and temperature changes. You can account for these gains or losses when recording the "from" and "to" movements of the product.

You can specify gains or losses for the following stock movements:

- Tank to tank transfer
- Repack
- Decant
- Fill

You use processing options to control how gains or losses are recorded, as follows:

- Set a processing option to specify a default gain/loss location.
- Set a processing option to ensure that the From, To, and Gain/Loss quantities equal zero.
- Set a processing option to require that the "From" quantity, the "To" quantity, and the gain/loss quantity balance.

The system calculates gains and losses as follows:

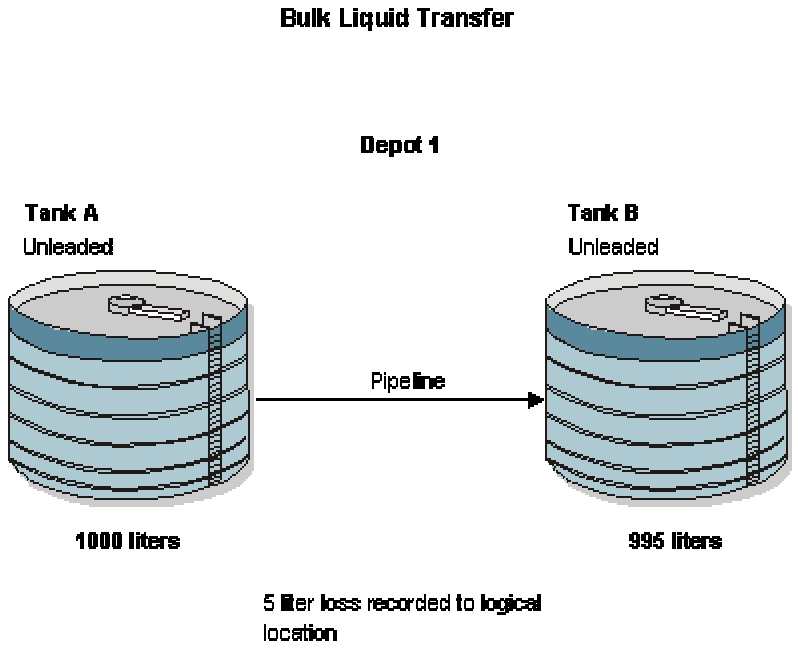
> The sum of all "To" transactions converted to a standard unit of measure and temperature, minus the sum of all "From" transactions converted to a standard unit of measure and temperature, equals the gain or loss.

You record gains and losses to a logical location instead of a physical location to prevent them from adjusting actual inventory. Because no item or location record exists, searching by a location will not display the inventory for the location.

The program converts all products within a transaction to the primary unit of measure associated with the gain or loss bulk product. If the unit of measure conversion is not set up by item, the system uses the standard unit of measure conversions.

Example: Recording Loss

The following graphic illustrates the transfer of 1000 liters (LT) from Tank A to Tank B. After the transfer, Tank B reports receiving only 995 liters. To accurately account for the transfer, you record a 5-liter loss to the logical location.



You do not record a 5-liter loss to Tank A because 1000 liters actually left Tank A. Likewise, you do not record a gain of 5 liters to Tank B because only 995 liters actually entered Tank B.

See Also

- *Setting Up Depot Locations* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about setting up a logical location
- *Recording Intra-Depot Stock Movements* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for the processing options for this program

▶ To record a gain or loss on an intra-depot stock movement

From Stock Movements (G415011), choose a stock movements option.

1. On Work With General Stock Transactions, click Add.
2. On General Stock Movements, follow the steps to record an intra-depot stock movement that includes both a "From" and a "To" transaction on two lines.

   The system calculates the gain/loss quantity and displays it in the primary unit of measure.

3. Complete the following required fields for Gain/Loss and then click OK:

    - Location
    - Item Number

Calculating Volume from Dip Readings

You use Dip Volume Calculator to calculate volume for stock movements when you obtain dip readings based on tank strappings information.

Typically, a dip reading is taken before and after a movement occurs. After you enter these readings, the program calculates the following:

- Ambient volume
- Standard volume
- PSAU volume
- Weight

It also calculates the difference between the before and after quantities. An after dip that is lower than the before dip is considered a discharge from the tank. The reverse is considered a receipt of product.

When you enter before and after dip readings, the program uses the tank strappings information to calculate the ambient volume for each dip reading. The system takes the tank type and the dip type into account, and applies the floating roof displacement correction, if necessary.

You can calculate volume from dip readings while recording stock movements or receiving products, or as a single step from the Bulk Stock Management menu. When you calculate volume as a single step, the program acts as a calculation tool only. It does not store the values. When you use the Dip Volume Calculator program while recording stock movements or receiving products, the calculations are stored in the Bulk Product Transactions File table (F41511).

You can access the Dip Volume Calculator directly from the Bulk Stock Management menu (G41501) or any stock movement form on the Stock Movements menu (G415011). Alternatively, from the Purchase Order Receipts form, choose Bulk, and then Dip Volume Calc from the Row menu.

For liquified petroleum gas (LPG) products, the Dip Volume Calculator program does the following:

- Corrects the liquid volume to 15ºC using the LPG tables
- Calculates liquid mass (weight)
- Determines the presence of inert gas that affects vapor density calculation
- Derives vapor density
- Calculates vapor mass (weight)
- Calculates vapor volume
- Calculates volume as follows: total volume = liquid volume + vapor volume

- Calculates weight as follows: total weight = liquid weight + vapor weight
- Calculates the liquid volume from the strapping tables

See Also

- *Understanding Bulk Stock* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for general information about dip readings and volume conversions

Calculating Volume for a Stock Movement

To calculate volume for a stock movement, take information from the tank strappings table and enter the dip readings. You must enter them in the same units that are set up in the system's tank strappings table: centimeters, feet or inches, and fractions. The calculation program will not convert dip readings.

You might not need to take tank strappings. Alternatively, you can enter the ambient volume directly in the Other Volume field. The program will convert ambient volume to standard volume. If you directly enter ambient volume, you must also enter the before and after dip readings as zero.

If the dip type is E for an electronic gauge reading, the system considers the gross dip readings that you enter as volumes, not strappings, and does not make strappings conversions. It only makes the conversion to standard volume. The program uses the unit of measure from the default tank strappings. You can enter electronic gauge readings in ambient volume, standard volume, or weight.

If you record an electronic reading in weight, enter the weight in the Gross Dip field. The Gauging Method in the Tank Master must be specified as "W" (weight). The program uses the entry as a weight (where the unit of measure is the weight unit of measure specified in the Item Master) and enters the appropriate amounts in the Bulk Item Ledger.

If you are moving a large quantity of product, you can enter the Before reading now and record the After reading at a later time.

If you use an LPG item and if vapor calculations are activated, the program processes the entry as if no vapor is involved. If you enter a total weight (liquid + vapor), the program cannot determine which portion is liquid and which is vapor, so vapor calculations are invalid, regardless of whether vapor calculations are activated.

► To calculate volume for a stock movement

From the Stock Movements menu (G415011), choose a stock movements option.

1. On Work With General Stock Transactions, click Add.
2. On General Stock Movements, complete the following fields:
   - F T
   - Item Number
   - Location
   - Depot
3. From the Row menu, choose Dip/Meters.

4. On Dip Volume Calculator, complete the following fields in the detail area:

   - Gross Dip
   - Water Dip

   You might need to review the strappings information for the tank. You can choose an option to access the Tank Strapping Table program. In addition, you might need to review default information for the tank. You can choose an option to access the Default Tank Information program.

   The Temperature and TT fields default in from the Default Tank Information table (F41508).

5. Complete the following optional fields in the detail area:

   - Other Volume
   - Display Density
   - D T
   - Density Temp
   - T U

6. If the item is an LPG product, indicated by a Y in the calculate vapor field, complete the following fields in the detail area:

   - Vapour Pressure
   - LPG Vap Temp
   - T T
   - S T
   - Vapour Weight

   The system performs volume calculations and retrieves values for the following fields: Ambient Volume, Volume - Standard, Weight Result, and Quantity - Primary Stock Accounting Unit.

Calculating Volume for a Simultaneous Movement

You can calculate volume for a simultaneous movement, such as simultaneously receiving and withdrawing product from the same tank.

When you calculate volume from dip readings, you can also record the meter readings from a withdrawal of product. When you enter these readings, the system adds the quantity that you withdraw back into the quantity calculated from the dip readings. A message appears to indicate that there was a simultaneous withdrawal.

You cannot calculate volume for a simultaneous movement if you choose Dip Volume Calculator from the Bulk Stock Management menu.

You must record any gain or loss associated with this type of transaction to the outturn gain/loss.

See Also

- *Recording a Gain or Loss on an Intra-Depot Stock Movement* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

► To calculate volume for a simultaneous movement

From the Stock Movements menu (G415011), choose a stock movements option.

1. On Work With General Stock Transactions, click Add.
2. On General Stock Movements, complete the following fields:
   - F T
   - Item Number
   - Location
   - Depot
3. From the Row menu, choose Dip/Meters.
4. On Dip Volume Calculator, choose Meter Readings from the Form menu.
5. On Discharge Meter Readings, complete the following fields in the detail area:
   - Meter Number
   - Opening Reading
   - Closing Reading
6. Complete the following optional fields:
   - T T
   - Display Density
   - D T
   - Density Temp
   - T U
7. Click OK.

   The date, read time, ambient volume, and stock total appear in the detail area.

Calculating Volume from Weighbridge Information

You use the Weighbridge Information program to calculate volume for stock movements when you have weight readings from a weighbridge. This program calculates the weight or volume of the product by subtracting the weight of the vehicle. The program stores Weighbridge calculations in the Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511) when calculating volume is performed as part of a stock movement.

The system calculates the following:

- Weight (by subtracting the weight before loading from the weight after loading)
- Ambient volume
- Standard volume
- PSAU quantity (either weight or volume)

The Weighbridge Information program requires the following:

- The Before Loading weight cannot be below the empty weight of the vehicle.
- The After Loading weight cannot exceed the weight capacity or maximum gross weight of the vehicle.
- The volume calculated cannot exceed the volume capacity of the vehicle.

You can access the Weighbridge Information directly from the Bulk Stock Management menu (G41501), from any stock movement form on the Stock Movements menu (G415011), or from Purchase Order Receipts form, choose Bulk, then Weighbridge from the Row menu.

If you access Weighbridge Information directly from the Bulk Stock Management menu, the program serves as a calculation tool only. It does not store the values.

To calculate volume from weighbridge information

From the Stock Movements menu (G415011), choose an option.

1. On Work With General Stock Transactions, click Add.

2.. Complete the following fields and choose Weighbridge from the Row menu:

- F T
- Item Number
- Location

3. On Weighbridge Information, complete the following fields:

- Vehicle Id
- Weight Before Loading
- Wt U/M

4. Complete the following optional fields and click OK:

    - Temperature
    - T T
    - Density
    - D T
    - Den/Temp

    The system defaults temperature type values from the Default Tank Information table.

    The system performs volume calculations and retrieves values for the following fields: Weight of Product, Primary Stock UOM (PSAU), Product Volume (Ambient), Product Volume (Standard), Volume Correction Factor.

    If you need to review information for the vehicle, you can choose an option to access the Vehicle Master program.

See Also

- *Setting Up Vehicle Maintenance Information* in the *Transportation Management Guide* for information about vehicle maintenance

Bulk Product Receipts

You record the receipt of bulk products requested on a purchase order as they arrive at the depot. You can confirm the receipt of the products requested on the purchase order, record the volumes received, and make adjustments to correct variances.

You can also calculate any gains or losses that might have occurred during transportation-for example, due to spillage, theft, and faulty meters. To do so, you perform a four-point analysis. Four-Point refers to the opening and closing readings at a supplying location, and the opening and closing readings at a receiving location. "Analysis" refers to the variance between the two results (that is, the gain or loss). You perform a four-point analysis primarily to determine the quantity lost in transit of stock that undergoes a lengthy voyage, but you can record the data for any movement.

If you take ownership for the product when it is loaded onto a vehicle at a supplier's depot, you can track the quantity loaded onto the vehicle and record it as a liability. Then you can calculate and record any gain or loss that might have occurred at the time of delivery at your depot.

See Also

- *Entering Receipts* in the *Procurement Guide* for information about purchase orders and receiving inventory

Recording Bulk Product Receipts

You record the receipt of bulk products requested on a purchase order as they arrive at the depot. You can confirm the receipt of the products or make adjustments to correct variances. The system updates the Item Ledger File table (F4111), the Purchase Order Receiver File table (F43121), and the Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511).

When you record bulk product receipts, you can display all purchase order lines that have an open quantity or amount to be received, and record the receipt of a bulk product. An open quantity is the purchase order quantity minus the previous quantities received.

When you receive a bulk item, the Bulk Product Receipts form allows you to record temperature and density information, and calculate standard volume and weight. A bulk item is defined by the Bulk/Packed field on the Item Master form.

You can set a processing option to record differences in receiving as a temperature gain or loss, to recalculate the unit cost, or to receive as standard quantities for the items that were purchased in standard quantities.

You might want to receive the entire amount ordered, and not perform a temperature or density conversion from ambient to standard. If you record a gain or loss, the amount is calculated as follows:

[(Standard Quantity - Ambient Quantity) x Unit Cost] - Temperature Gain or Loss

This amount is debited to the temperature gain or loss Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) account, with the offset as a credit to Inventory AAI. Quantities are stored as a temperature gain or loss.

If you choose to recalculate the unit cost for bulk products that require a temperature conversion, the unit cost is recalculated as follows:

Unit Cost = (Extended Cost)/(Standard Quantity)

The unit cost is recalculated in receiving, and there is no variance in voucher match. The difference is recorded to the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and the Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511).

If you choose to receive as standard, the items that are purchased in standard quantities, the product is received as if it were a packaged product. There is no gain or loss, and no adjustment to unit cost.

Prerequisite

- Verify that you have entered purchase orders into the system.

See Also

- *Creating Receipt Routes* in the *Procurement Guide*

▶ To record bulk product receipts

From the Purchase Order Processing menu (G43A11), choose Enter Receipts by PO.

1. On Work With Purchase Orders to Receive, locate open purchase order details lines that correspond to a receipt. Complete the following fields and click Find:

   - Branch/Plant
   - Order Number
   - Item Number
   - Account Number

   Only those detail lines appear that have a next status code that is equal to your processing options specifications.

2. Choose a detail line for which to enter a receipt and click Select.

   If you enter receipts by order number, all detail lines appear that are on the same order as the detail line that you selected. If you enter receipts by item, all detail lines appear that contain the item that is on the detail line that you selected.

3. On Purchase Order Receipts, complete the following fields:

   - G/L Date
   - Receipt Date

4. Compare the receipt details to the detail line information and adjust the following fields, as necessary:

   - Quantity
   - Trans UOM

- Unit Cost
- Amount

5. Adjust the remaining information for each detail line as necessary.
6. Type 1 in the following field for each detail line that you want to receive and click OK:

   - Rec Opt

   The option that you enter determines whether the system leaves the balance of the line open (option 1), closes the balance (option 7), or cancels the line entirely (option 9).

Related Tasks for Recording Bulk Product Receipts

Calculating quantity	You can access Dip Volume Calculator or Weighbridge Information from Purchase Order Receipts if you need to calculate the volumes to enter.
Calculating gain or loss	You can access Four-Point Analysis Maintenance from Purchase Order Receipts if you need to calculate gains or losses.

See Also

- See the following topics in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about calculating volume
  - *Calculating Volume from Dip Readings*
  - *Calculating Volume from Weighbridge Information*
- *Calculating Gain or Loss for Received Products* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about performing a four-point analysis

Processing Options for PO Receipts (P4312)

Defaults Tab

These processing options define the default information that the PO Receipts program (P4312) uses.

1. Inquiry Order Type

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

P

Accounts Payable documents

R

Accounts Receivable documents

T

Payroll documents

I

Inventory documents

O

Purchase Order documents

J

General Accounting/Joint Interest Billing documents

S

Sales Order Processing documents

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 00/DT.

2. Receipt Document Type

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

P

Accounts Payable documents

R

Accounts Receivable documents

T

Payroll documents

I

Inventory documents

O

Purchase Order documents

J

General Accounting/Joint Interest Billing documents

S

Sales Order Processing documents

You must enter a value that has been set up in UDC 00/DT.

Status Default Tab

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

---

1. Acceptable Incoming Status Code 1

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

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

2. Acceptable Incoming Status Code 2

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

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

3. Acceptable Incoming Status Code 3

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

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

4. Outgoing Status for Partial Receipts

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

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

5. Outgoing Status for Closing

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

PeopleSoft recommends that you use status code 999 for closed or fully received detail lines.

6. Outgoing Status for Canceling

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

PeopleSoft recommends that you use status code 999 for canceled detail lines.

Display Tab

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

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

1. Sales Order Backorders
Blank = Do not release
1 = Display the release form

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

1 Automatically display the Sales Order Backorder Release form.

Blank Do not release sales orders.

2. Lot Information
Blank = Do not display
1 = Display
2 = Display and Protect

Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to display lot information, such as the Lot field and the Expiration Date field. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display lot information.

1 Display the lot information fields.

2 Display and protect the lot information fields.

3. Cost Protection

Blank = Display cost fields

1 = Disable cost fields

2 = Hide cost fields

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

1 The costs fields appear on the form, but cannot be changed.

2 The system hides cost information. The Cost field does not appear.

Blank The Cost field appears on the form and can be overridden.

4. Kits

1 = Parent line

2 = Component lines

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

1 The system displays kit parents (FUTURE).

2 The system displays kit components.

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

5. Receiving Mode

1 = Receive by purchase order

2 = Receive by item

3 = Receive by G/L account

4 = Receive by shipment number

Use this processing option to specify the mode that the system uses to receive detail lines. Valid values are:

1 Receive by purchase order

2 Receive by item

3 Receive by G/L account

4 Receive by shipment number

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

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

If you enter 3 for the receiving mode and select one detail line on the Work With Receipts form, the system displays all lines for the G/L account. If you enter 4 for the receiving mode and select one detail line on the Work With Receipts form, the system displays all lines for the shipment number.

Process Tab

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

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

---

1. Supplier Update Mode
Blank = Do not update
1 = Update only if the supplier number is zero
2 = Update

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

1 Update the supplier number in the Item/Branch table (F4102) if the value for the supplier number is zero.

2 Update the supplier number in the Item/Branch table (F4102)

regardless of the value for the supplier number.

Blank Do not update supplier number.

2. Lot Default
Blank = No
1 = Yes

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

---

1 The system uses the location and lot number from the primary item balance location in the Item Location table (F41021).

Blank Do not use default lot and location information.

3. Option Default

Blank = No

1 = Yes

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

1 Automatically select all detail lines for receipt.

Blank Do not automatically select all detail lines for receipt.

4. Serial Numbers

Blank = Disallow

1 = Allow

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

1 You can enter serial number information in the Serial Number table (F4220).

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

5. Quantity Entry

Blank = Default from open quantity

1 = Manually

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

1 Enter the quantity manually.

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

6. Landed Costs

Blank = Do not perform

1 = Display Landed Cost Selection form

2 = Perform blind processing

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

1 Display the Landed Cost Selection form, where you can review or update the information.

2 Automatically apply the landed cost rule without displaying the Landed Cost Selection form.

Blank Do not apply any landed costs.

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

7. Receipt Traveler Document

Blank = Do not print

1 = Print

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

1 Automatically print a receipt traveler document after each receipt.

The system uses the version that you specified in the Versions tab.

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

8. Supplier Analysis

Blank = Do not capture

1 = Capture

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

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

Blank The system does not capture supplier analysis information.

9. Text Deletion

FUTURE.

10. Direct Ship Status

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

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

11. Receipt Routing
Blank = Do not activate
1 = Activate Standard
2 = Activate SRM

Use this processing option to activate receipt routing. Valid values are:

1

Activate receipt routing.

Blank

Do not activate receipt routing.

13. Journal Entries
Blank = Do not summarize
1 = Summarize

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

1 Summarize journal entries.

Blank Do not summarize journal entries.

14. Activate Blind Materials Issue (EPM)

Blank = Do not activate Materials Issue

1 = Activate Materials Issue

Use this processing option to activate the Materials Issue function. You can activate the Material Issue function only if you are using MPM and are working with an MPM receipt. Also, you must set the Call Materials Issue flag in the Line Type Control Constants File table (F40205). Valid values are:

1

Activate the Materials Issue function.

Blank

Do not activate the Materials Issue function.

Tolerance Tab

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

1. Quantity and Amount

Blank = Do not check

1 = Display a warning

2 = Display an error message

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

1 Display a warning when the detail line exceeds the tolerance.

2 Display an error message when the detail line exceeds the tolerance.

Blank Do not check quantities and amounts to determine whether they exceed tolerance.

2. Date

Blank = Do not check

1 = Display a warning

2 = Display an error message

Use this processing option to determine whether the system checks to determine if a detail line's date is outside of the tolerance date range. To check your tolerance date range, you can access the Supplier/Item Information program (P43090).

1 Display a warning when the receipt date in the detail line is outside of the tolerance date range.

2 Display an error message when the receipt date in the detail line is outside of the tolerance date range.

Blank Do not check receipt dates for detail lines to determine whether they exceed tolerance.

Warehousing Tab

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

1. Putaway Mode

Blank = Do not create request

1 = Create request only

2 = Create request and process the request

3 = Do not create request, receive goods directly

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

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

2 Create a putaway request and process the request using the subsystem.

3 Receive goods directly into the reserved locations, and do not create requests or suggestions.

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

2. Entry of license plate numbers

Blank = Automatically assigned by system

1 = Input allowed

Use this processing option to specify whether the system allows you to enter license plate numbers manually or whether the system assigns license plate numbers automatically. Use this processing option only if you are using license plate functionality for the item. To use license plate functionality at the item/branch level, use the Unit of Measure Definition program (P46011). Valid values are:

1

Allow license plate numbers to be entered manually.

Blank

Assign license plate numbers automatically.

Currency Tab

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

1. Effective Date

Blank = Order Date

1 = G/L Date

2 = Today's Date

Use this processing option to determine which date the system uses as the effective date. Valid values are:

1

Use the G/L date.

Blank

Use today's date.

2. Protect Rate
Blank = Do not protect
1 = Protect

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

1 You cannot change the exchange rate.

Blank You can change the exchange rate.

Versions Tab

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

1. Open Order Inquiry (P4310)

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

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

2. Sales Order Backorder Release (P42117)

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

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

3. Receipt Traveler (P43512)

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

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

4. Receipt Routing (P43250)

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

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

5. Putaway Requests (R46171)
Location Selection Driver Version
for putaway request.

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

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

6. Pick Requests (R46171)
Location Selection Driver Version
for pick request.

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Location Selection Driver program (R46171) that the system uses to create pick requests during planned cross docking. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

7. Online Reservations (P46130)

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

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

8. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

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

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

9. G/L Journal Entries (P0900049)

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

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

10. Landed Cost Selection (P43291)

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

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

11. Test Results Revisions (P3711)

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

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

12. Blind Materials Issue (P31113)

Use this processing option to determine which version the system uses when performing the Materials Issue from Receipts function. When you choose a version, review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

Flex Acct Tab

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

1. Flex Accounting

Blank = Do not activate

1 = Activate

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

1 Activate flexible accounting.

Blank Do not activate flexible accounting.

Bulk Tab

This processing option controls how the system processes bulk transaction information.

1. Quantities
Blank = Standard
1 = Calculate temperature gain or loss
2 = Update unit cost

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

1 Record the difference between ambient and standard quantities received as a temperature gain or temperature loss.

2 Update the unit cost as the extended cost divided by the standard quantity.

Blank Quantities are purchased and received in standard mode.

Interop Tab

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

1. Transaction Type

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

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

Workflow Tab

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

---

1. Receipt Email

1 = Buyer

2 = Originator

3 = Buyer and originator

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

1 Send e-mail to the buyer.

2 Send e-mail to the person who originated the transaction.

3 Send e-mail to both the buyer and the person who originated the transaction.

2. Completion Email

Blank = Do not send email

1 = Planner

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

1 Send e-mail to the planner.

Blank Do not send e-mail.

3. Notify Unit Cost Changes

Blank = Do not send any notification emails

1 = Purchase order originator

2 = Project manager

3 = Buyer

4 = Originator, Buyer and Project manager

Use this processing option to specify the recipient of the e-mail that the system automatically sends when the Unit Cost/Lump Sum changes on a purchase order detail line during receipts. Valid values are:

1

Send e-mail to purchase order originator.

2

Send e-mail to project manager (MPM only).

3

Send e-mail to buyer.

4

Send e-mail to purchase order originator, project manager (MPM only), and buyer.

Blank

Do not send e-mail.

4. Notify Quantity Changes
Blank = Do not send any notification emails
1 = Purchase order originator
2 = Project manager
3 = Buyer
4 = Originator, Buyer and Project manager

Use this processing option to specify the recipient of the e-mail that the system automatically sends when the quantity on the order changes. Valid values are:

1

Send e-mail to purchase order originator.

2

Send e-mail to project manager (MPM only).

3

Send e-mail to buyer.

4

Send e-mail to purchase order originator, project manager (MPM only), and buyer.

Blank

Do not send e-mail.

Cross Docking Tab

These processing options control how the system performs cross docking operations.

1. Cross Docking
Blank = Do Not Cross Dock
1 = Use Opportunistic
2 = Use Planned
3 = Use both Planned and Opportunistic

2. Pick Request
Blank = Do not create.
1 = Create a pick request only.
2 = Create a pick request and process the request through sub-system.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates a pick request when performing cross docking during the purchase order receipts process. Valid values are:

Blank

The system does not create a pick request.

1

The system creates a pick request.

3. Override Next Status for Sales Orders

Use this processing option to specify the default next status code (40/AT) for the sales order only if you are using cross docking during the purchase order receipts process. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the sales order

next status that is contained in the order activity rules.

4. From Sales Order Status
(Status that will determine what sales orders will be included for cross docking)

Use this processing option to specify the "from" status code (40/AT) for the sales order only if you are using planned cross docking during the purchase order receipts process.

5. Thru Sales Order Status
(Status that will determine what sales orders will be included for cross docking)

Use this processing option to specify the "through" status code (40/AT) for the sales order only if you are using planned cross docking during the purchase order receipts process.

Cascade Receipt Tab

These processing options control how the system processes cascading receipts.

1- Cascade Receipt
Blank = No
1 = Yes

Use this processing option to determine whether the system activates the cascade receipts process. Besides setting this processing option, you must also set the processing option for receiving mode (located on the Display tab) to 2 if you want the system to activate the cascade receipts process. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not activate the cascade receipts process.

1

Activate the cascade receipts process.

2- Tolerance Checking

1 = Quantity

2 = Percentage

Use this processing option to prevent the system from applying a quantity that has slightly exceeded the customer's required shipment quantity to the next open purchase order during the cascading receipts process. Valid values are:

Blank

The system can apply the quantity in excess to the next open purchase order.

1

The system performs tolerance checking by quantity.

2

The system performs tolerance checking by percentage.

3- Tolerance Checking by Quantity

Use this processing option to specify whether the system performs tolerance checking. Valid values are:

Blank

The system does not perform tolerance checking.

1

The system performs tolerance checking.

4- Tolerance Checking by Percentage

Use this processing option to specify the percentage that the system uses for tolerance checking. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not perform tolerance checking.

Calculating Gain or Loss for Received Products

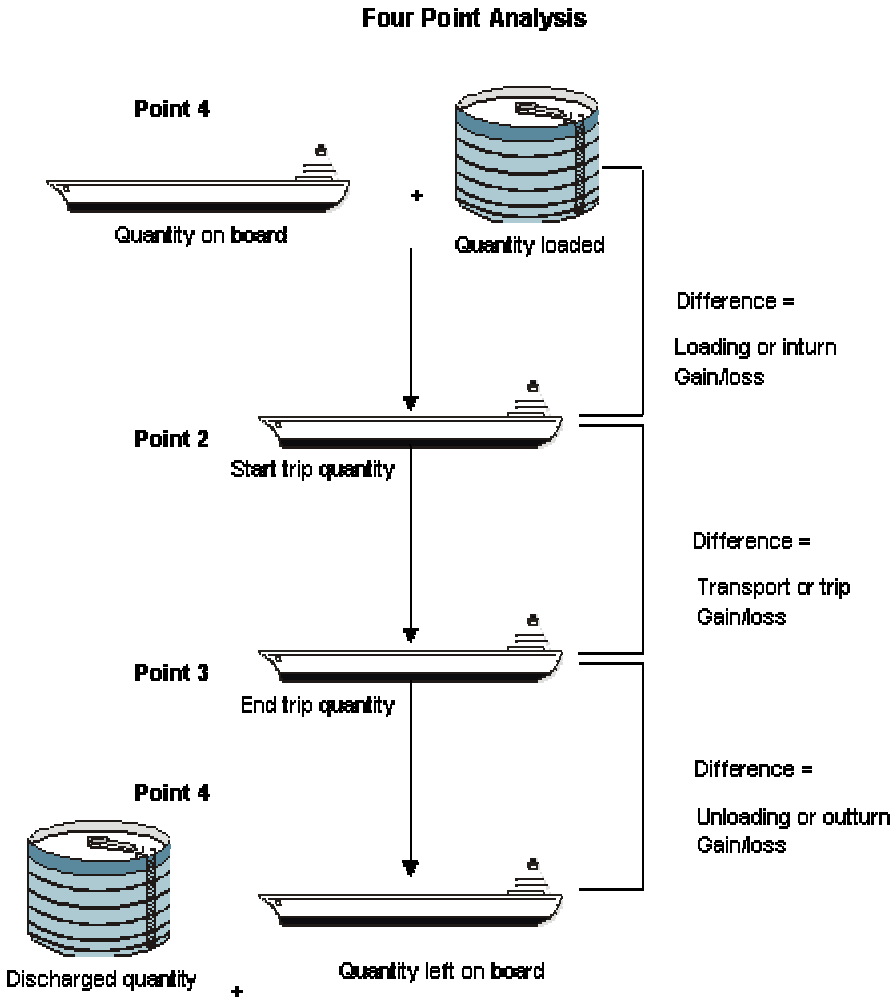
Use Four-Point Analysis when you record received products to calculate any gains or losses that might have occurred during shipment. "Four-Points" refers to the opening and closing readings at a supplying location, and the opening and closing readings at a receiving location. "Analysis" refers to the variance between the two results (that is, the gain or loss).

You can choose to perform a four-point analysis for each line item on a purchase order. You can also perform a four-point analysis on partial receipts. The program creates a four-point record for each receipt.

The data from Four-Point Analysis is informational only. It does not update the gain/loss table or the general ledger. You cannot retrieve this data for other programs. If you need the output elsewhere, for example, to enter a gain or loss manually, print the form and enter the data in the required program.

If you receive an item that is set up for receipt routing, you can set a processing option in receipts entry to call Four-Point Analysis when product is routed to the payment eligible and on-hand steps.

The following graphic illustrates a four-point analysis:



During four-point analysis, the system does the following:

- Adds the opening on-board quantity to the quantity loaded (Point 1) and compares the total to the start trip quantity (Point 2). Any difference represents the loading (inturn) gain or loss. The system calculates a percentage based on the sum of opening on-board plus loaded quantities.
- Compares the start trip quantity (Point 2) to the end trip quantity (Point 3). Any difference represents the transport (trip) gain or loss. The system calculates a percentage based on the opening on-board quantity.
- Compares the end trip quantity (Point 3) with the sum of the discharged (Point 4) and left-on-board quantities. Any difference represents the unloading (outturn) gain or loss. The system calculates a percentage based on the end trip quantity.
- Calculates the total gain or loss, both in volume and percent.

See Also

- *Working with Items in a Receipt Route* in the *Procurement Guide*

► To calculate gain or loss for received products

From the Bulk Stock Management menu (G41501), choose Four Point Analysis.

1. On Work with Four Point Records, click Add.
2. On Four Point Analysis, complete the following fields:
   - Item Number
   - Order Date
   - Ambient/Standard/Weight
   - Branch/Plant
3. Enter an ambient or standard volume or weight for the following Reading Points:
   - Opening on Board
   - Loaded
   - Start Trip
   - End Trip
   - Discharged
   - Left on Board
4. Complete the following optional fields for the corresponding reading you completed in the detail area, and click OK:
   - Temperature
   - T T
   - Density
   - D T
   - Density Temp
   - T U

Technical Considerations for Calculating Gain or Loss for Received Products

Recording standard quantities	You can enter standard quantities if you already have them. If you enter standard quantities, you do not need to access the Four-Point Temperature/Density form to convert ambient quantities to standard quantities.
Calculating volume for Four-Point Analysis	You can use Dip Volume Calculator to enter the opening and closing dip readings of any supplying or receiving point, and calculate volumes. You can then print the dip calculations, return to the Four-Point Analysis form, and enter the quantities in the appropriate fields.
Reversing a receipt	If you reverse a receipt entry for a bulk product, the system calls the Four-Point Analysis Server and reverses the four-point analysis record.

Reconciliations

As part of the management of bulk stock, you must reconcile confirmed sales figures for a given period. To do so, you compare the transactions and inventory levels recorded in the system to the actual inventory levels in the depot. During the reconciliation process, the system identifies any discrepancies. A gain might be due to transactions not being entered (lost invoices). A loss might be due to theft, leakage, or faulty meters.

A processing option allows reconciliation of the document types for load-confirmed sales, non-metered outgoings, and other metered outgoings.

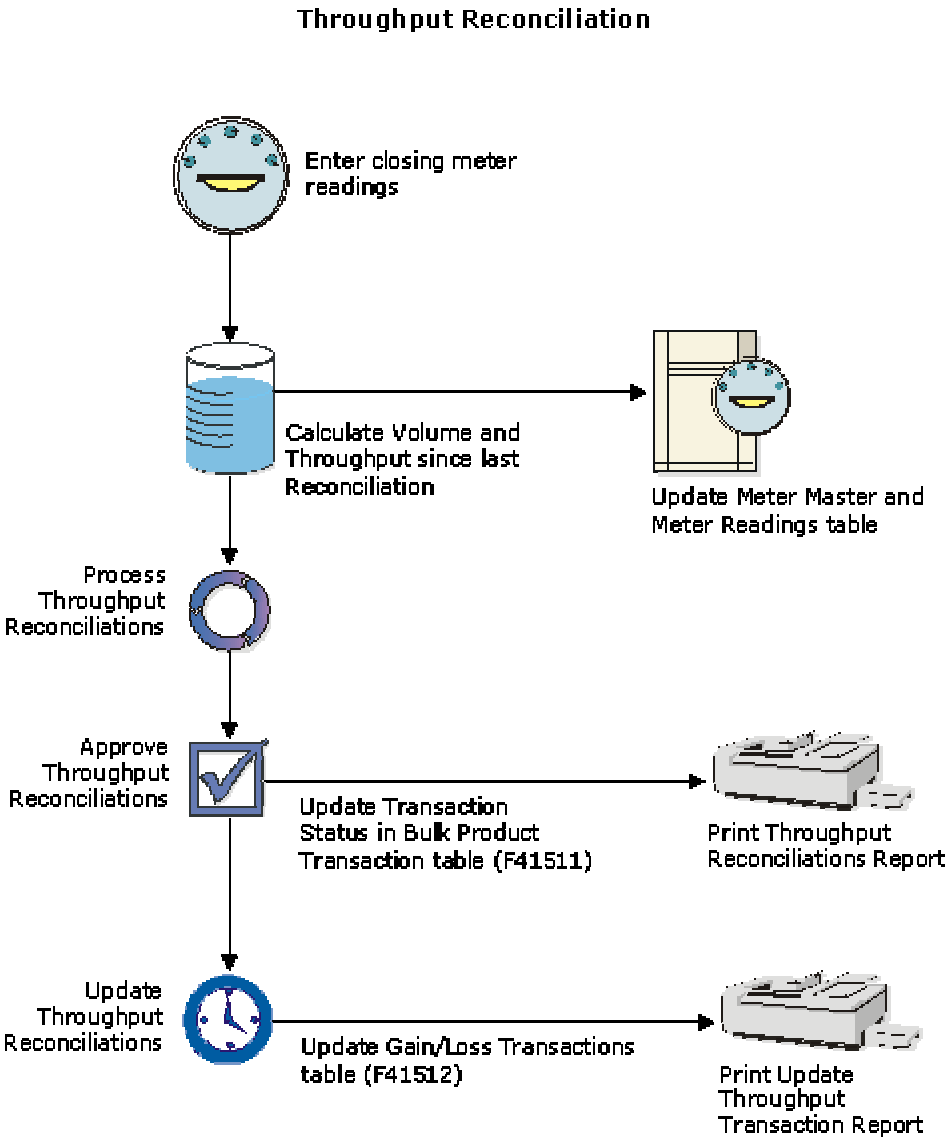
Throughput Reconciliations

Throughput reconciliation compares confirmed sales figures and other metered outgoing transactions for a given period with the metered throughput at the point of reconciliation. The comparison identifies discrepancies due to transactions not being entered, theft, leakage, or faulty meters.

Throughput reconciliation is optional. However, if you perform throughput reconciliation through the time period in which you begin operational reconciliation, the operational reconciliation process will be more accurate.

Throughput reconciliation compares the transactions entered in the system with the throughput meter readings. Throughput reconciliation does not update inventory and general ledger tables. Upon your review and approval, the program updates the reconciliation status in the Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511) and the Gain/Loss Transactions File table (F41512).

The following graphic illustrates throughput reconciliation:



Operational Reconciliations

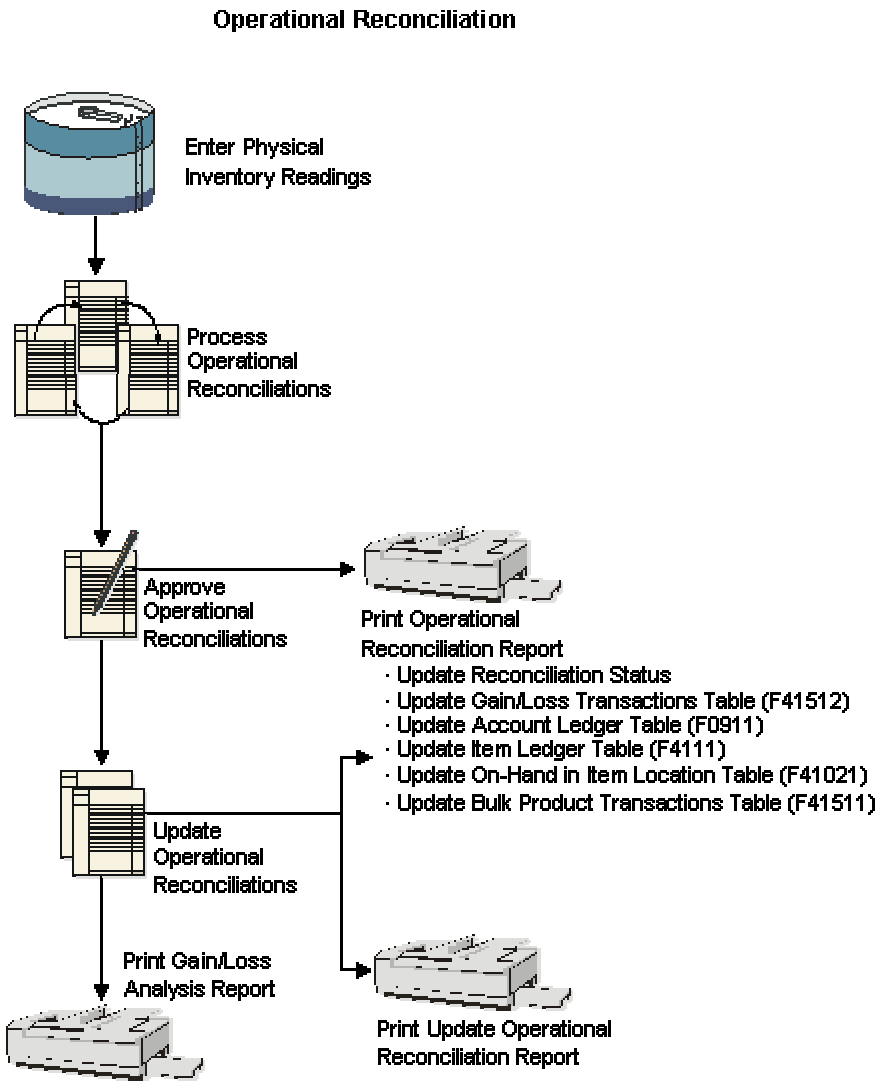
Operational reconciliation updates inventory and general ledger tables. Using all inbound and outbound transactions since the previous reconciliation, the system calculates the amount that should be in physical inventory and compares it with the actual amount in the tanks (from the final physical tank dip). In other words, it measures and compares the physical inventory levels with the book inventory levels so that any differences can be reconciled, and operational gains or losses recorded. The system then updates inventory tables to reflect the current physical stock levels. Although most companies perform operational reconciliations daily, some companies perform them monthly.

During operational reconciliation, the system can include the throughput gains and losses with the operational gains and losses and update the general ledger.

Operational reconciliation updates the following tables:

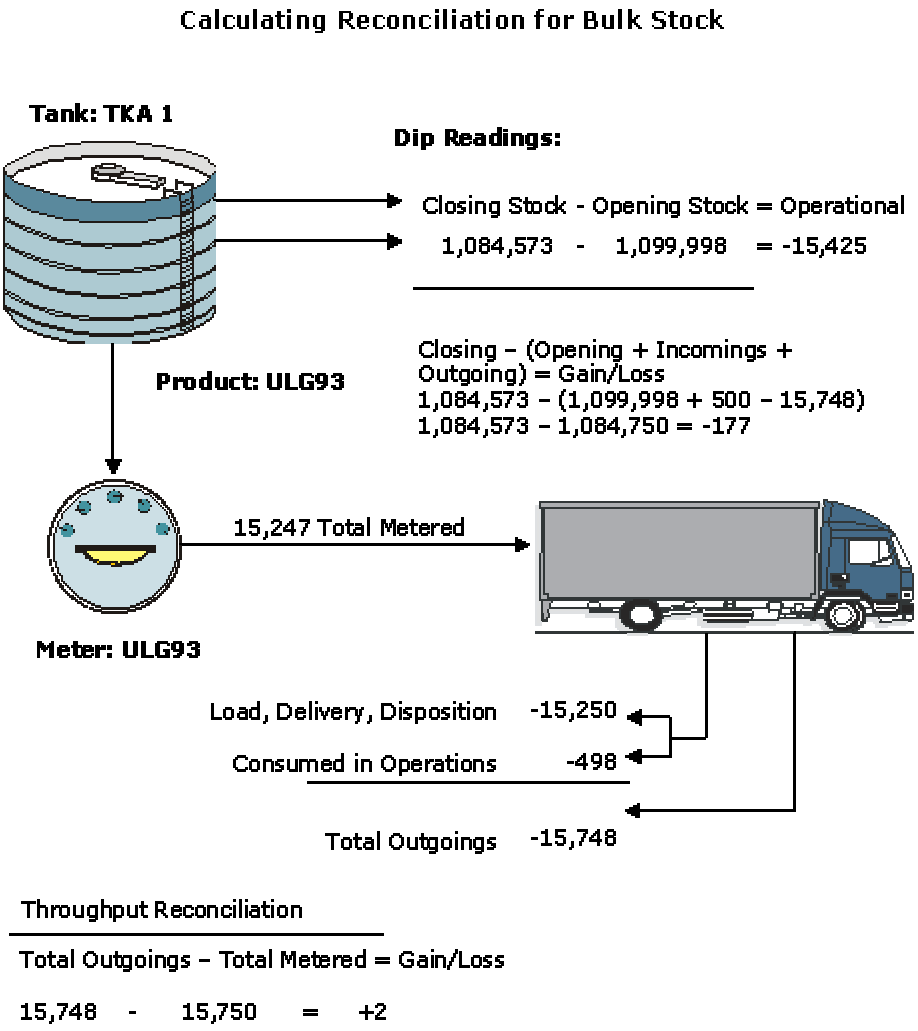
- Gain/Loss Transactions File (F41512)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Item Location File (F41021)
- Bulk Depot/Product Information (F41022)
- Item Ledger File (F4111)
- Bulk Product Transaction File (F41511)

The following graphic illustrates operational reconciliation:



Example: Calculating Reconciliations

The following graphic illustrates how reconciliations are calculated for bulk products. The quantities (in liters) are shown to help you understand the process.



Processing Throughput Reconciliations

You process throughput reconciliations to reconcile the metered throughput with load-confirmed sales transactions and other metered transactions for a given period. The throughput reconciliation provides an information process to verify that all outgoing movements through meters have been recorded.

Prerequisite

- Set up the user defined code tables for throughput reconciliation. See *Understanding User Defined Codes for Bulk Stock* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

Recording Closing Meter Readings

To determine the amount of product that has passed through a meter, use the Multi-Meter Readings program to record the most current closing meter readings. This program allows you to update the throughput volume since it was previously reconciled.

You can enter readings in volume or weight. When you enter a reading, the program retrieves the current tank information and performs volume to weight conversions. The converted quantities are stored in the Multi-Meter Readings table (F41515) and used later for throughput reconciliations.

You update metered throughput by entering closing meter readings for the period. The system multiplies meter units entered by the number of units per meter unit in the Meter Master (F41506). For example, the closing reading is 500 and the meter units are 2 liters/unit, then the throughput is 1,000.

If no previous readings exist for a particular meter, the system updates the meter status with an "I" for inactive and does not calculate throughput for the initial reading. You must enter the initial reading as the closing reading. The system sets the previous reading to equal the closing reading and changes the Reconciliation Yes/No status to Y.

You can enter transactions for a tank before an initial meter reading. Be sure to enter an initial reading date and reading time that is prior to the transaction dates. If the initial meter reading date is not prior to the transaction dates, the transactions are treated as retroactive (that is, before the last reconciliation) and are not included in the current reconciliation.

To locate previous meter readings—for example, to review or make a change—enter the date for the readings that you need to locate in the Skip To Date field. The system locates all meter readings from this date to the current date.

The Multi-Meter Readings program allows you to review readings by product or by meter.

Prerequisite

- Set the processing options for this program to specify the status code for transactions that have been throughput reconciled.

► **To record closing meter readings**

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Meter Readings.

1. On Work With Multi-Meter Readings, locate an item. Complete the following field and click Find:

   - Item Number

2. Choose an item, and click Select, or to add a new reading, click add.
3. On Multi-Meter Readings Revision, complete the following field:

   - Meter Number
   - Depot
   - Closing Reading

4. If the meter reading applies to a date and time other than the current date and time, complete the following fields, then click OK:

   - Reading Date
   - Reading Time

   The system calculates the throughput.

   While recording meter readings, you can access the Meter Master Maintenance program from the Form menu to review or change meter information.

Processing Options for Meter Readings (P415105)

Default
Multi-Meter Readings
1. Enter the Reconciliation Status Code which indicates the transaction has been throughput reconciled. Records with this status (and any status greater than the one entered) will be protected from changes.

Updating Throughput Transaction Status

After you record closing meter readings, you need to compare the metered throughput with the outgoings in order to update the transaction status and approve the transactions for reconciliation. The program retrieves the metered throughput from the Multi-Meter Readings table (F41515).

In the comparison, the system includes only transactions with the document types specified in the processing options. The system also includes only those transactions that have a last reconciliation status equal to the last reconciliation status specified in the processing options.

You can view throughput reconciliations in standard volume or ambient volume. The standard volume displays in the primary stock accounting unit of measure. The ambient volume displays in the volume unit of measure that is set up for the item.

If you are using a gantry interface, temperature-compensated meters return the quantity in the standard volume, not the ambient volume. The system does not do a conversion from ambient volume to standard volume. To perform throughput reconciliations, you view the data in standard quantities and compare the difference to the standard throughput quantities, rather than ambient throughput quantities.

The quantities for non-metered outgoings are informational only. They are not calculated in the metered throughput withdrawals or the throughput gain or loss.

If the meter is out of service, you can estimate the amount of product that passed through the meter and still perform throughput reconciliation by completing the following:

- Access the Out of Service Meter Quantity form
- Record the meter number and estimated quantity
- Return to Throughput Reconciliations

The Throughput Reconciliation program performs the conversions, and then displays the default tank information and the calculated ambient volume and standard volume.

After you reconcile the throughput transactions, you approve the information to update the transaction status and move the reconciliations to the next step in the process. Depending on the status codes set up for throughput reconciliations and specified in the processing options, the update process moves the reconciliations to an additional approval step described below or to Update Throughput Reconciliations, which updates the Gain/Loss Transactions File (F41512) table.

Some companies prefer to include an additional approval step to allow a manager to approve the reconciliations before running Update Throughput Reconciliations. In this case, a person with the proper authority approves the reconciliations from Review/Approve Variances and updates the transaction status to proceed to Update Throughput Reconciliations.

If you want to approve and update the transaction status in a separate step, you must set an additional current and next status step in the processing options and set the processing option to approve reconciliations in a separate step. This creates two different versions of the Throughput Reconciliations program.

After you have approved the reconciliations, you can print the Throughput Reconciliations Report.

Prerequisite

- Perform load confirmations on all sales transactions for the items that you want to reconcile. See the following topics in the *Transportation Management Guide*.
  - *Confirming Loads*
  - *Confirming Delivery*
- Verify that the document types for the transactions that you want to reconcile are specified in the processing options.
- Verify that the correct beginning and next reconciliation status codes are specified in the processing options.
- Record closing meter readings to calculate metered throughput. See *Recording Closing Meter Readings* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

► **To reconcile throughput transactions**

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Throughput Reconciliations.

1. On Work With Throughput Reconciliations, complete the following fields to locate an item:
   - Item
   - Depot
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
   - As of Date
   - Time
3. If the variance is correct, click Update to update the transaction status.
4. If the variance is not correct, you can perform the following steps to correct the variance and resume reconciliations:
   - From the Form menu, access the transaction details forms to display the transactions associated with each type of outgoing and determine if a transaction was missed or a reading was entered incorrectly. You can choose Corrections, Load Confirmed Sale, Other Metered Outgoing, or Non-Metered Outgoing.
   - Exit the program and correct the variance if the cause is known (for example, an order that has gone out has not been load-confirmed).

Processing Options for Throughput Reconciliations (P415111)

Document Types

1. List the User Defined Codes which contain the document types that make up the following categories:

Load Confirmed Sales

System Code

Record Type

Other Metered

System Code

Record Type

Non Metered

System Code

Non-Metered Record Type

Status

1. Please enter the current reconciliation status

2. Please enter the next reconciliation status

► To approve throughput reconciliations

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Review/Approve Variances.

1. On Work With Throughput Reconciliations, complete the following fields to locate an item:
   - Item
   - Depot
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
   - As of Date
   - Time
3. If Gain/Loss is correct, click Update to update the transaction status.

Processing Options for Review/Approve Variances (P415112)

Document Types
1. List the User Defined Code containing the document types for the following transactions:

Incomings - System Code:
Incomings - Record Type:
Outgoings - System Code:
Outgoings - Record Type:

Throughput Rec
1. Enter the User Defined Code for document types that must be Throughput Reconciled prior to being processed by Operational Reconciliations:

System Code :
Record Type :

2. If on the Document Types tab, Outgoing values (Record Type or System Code) are non-blank, then enter the reconciliation status of records that have been Throughput Reconciled.

Status:

Status
1. Enter the CURRENT reconciliation status:
2. Enter the NEXT reconciliation status:

Processing Mod
1. Enter one of the following valid processing modes:

BLANK = Review Only (Default)
Updates to NEXT status only.
0 = Review and Approve

Updates: Reconciliation Flag and to NEXT status.

1 = Approve

Updates: Reconciliation Flag and to NEXT status.

Selection Value

▶ To print the Throughput Reconciliations report

From the Bulk Stock Management Reports menu (G415012), choose Throughput Reconciliations Report.

After you have approved throughput reconciliations, you can print the Throughput Reconciliations Report. This report provides the following information:

- Detailed transactions that make up a throughput reconciliation
- Totals for a throughput reconciliation

The report displays the transactions with the document types entered in the processing options. It also displays the transactions with a last reconciliation status equal to the last reconciliation status entered in the processing options. The metered withdrawals are displayed as standard volumes only.

Alternatively, you can print the Throughput Reconciliations Report from Review/Approve Variances after you approve the throughput reconciliations, or you can print it from Throughput Reconciliations, if your reconciliation process is not set up to require approvals.

Prerequisite

- Verify that the document types for the reconciled transactions that you want to view are specified in the processing options.
- Verify that the last reconciliation status for the transactions is specified in the processing options.

Processing Options for Throughput Reconcilations Report (R415403)

UDC Options

1. List the User Defined Coses which contain the document types that make up the following categories

Load Confirmed Sales

System Code

Record Type

Other Metered Outgoings:

System Code

Record Type

Non-Metered Outgoings

System Code

Record Type

Job Options

This job has various options described below. Enter the desired values

1. Enter a '1' to print the detailed transactions or a '2' to print totals only. The default is to print totals only.

2. Enter the current reconciliation status.

3. Enter the "As Of" date thru which you want records to be included

4. Enter '1' to print all quantities as ambient. ' ' is the default and will print quantities as standard

Updating Throughput Reconciliations

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Update Throughput Reconciliation.

Run the Update Throughput Reconciliation program to perform the following processes:

- Update the reconciliation status on the Multi-Meter Readings table (F41515).
- Update the reconciliation status on transactions.
- Update reconciliation status in the Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511).
- Update each transaction and reading with the date when it was reconciled.
- Update the Gain/Loss Transactions File table (F41512) with the calculated gain or loss values.
- Print the Update Throughput Reconciliations Report.

You can run this program in proof mode before you complete the actual update. This allows you to review each transaction and verify the information before updating the tables. To run a proof, add a proof version and leave blank the processing option to update tables.

Processing Options for Update Throughput Reconciliation (R415020)

UDC Tables

List the User Defined Codes which contain the document types that make up the following categories:

Load Confirmed Sales:

System Code

Record Type

Other Metered Outgoings:

System Code

Record Type

Non-Metered Outgoings:

System Code

Record Type

Status

1. Enter the current reconciliation status

2. Enter the next reconciliation status

3. Enter the Transaction Date to use when selection records. All unreconciled records thru this date will be included.

Print Options

1. Enter '1' to print the report data at ambient. The default of blank will print the report data at standard

Update Options

1. Enter '1' to update the Gain/Loss File. Default of blank will run the report in proof mode.

2. Enter the Reconciliation Date to use when in update mode. If no date is entered, the current system date will be used.

Recording Out-of-Service Meter Quantities

If the meter is out of service, you can estimate the amount of product that passed through the meter and still perform throughput reconciliation. To do so:

- Access the Out of Service Meter Quantity form.
- Record the meter number and estimated quantity.
- Return to Throughput Reconciliations.

The estimated quantity appears next to Corrections under Metered Throughput.

The program performs the conversions, and then displays the default tank information and the calculated ambient volume, standard volume, and weight.

Reviewing Transaction Details

During Throughput or Operational Reconciliations, you can access the Transaction Details window to determine if a transaction was missed or a reading was entered incorrectly. You can review the following information:

From Throughput Reconciliations:

- Load Confirmed Sales Transaction details
- Other Metered Outgoing Transaction details
- Non-Metered Outgoing Transaction details

From Operational Reconciliations:

- Incoming Transaction details
- Outgoing Transaction details

The option that you choose from the appropriate reconciliation form determines which detail information displays.

Processing Operational Reconciliations

The operational reconciliation process calculates the amount that should be in physical inventory, based on all inbound and outbound transactions since the previous reconciliation, and compares the amount with the actual amount in the tanks (from the final tank dip). In other words, it measures and compares the physical inventory levels with the book inventory levels so that differences can be reconciled, and operational gains or losses recorded. The process then updates inventory to reflect the current physical stock levels. The operational reconciliation process uses only standard volumes, but displays ambient and weight values.

Prerequisite

- Set up the user defined code tables to define the document types to include in the operational reconciliation. See *Understanding User Defined Codes for Bulk Stock* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.
- Set up the gain/loss, and inventory automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). See *Understanding AAIs for Bulk Stock* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

Recording Tank Dip Readings

Use the Tank Dip Readings program to record the physical stock (dip) levels in the tanks. The system uses the dip readings to calculate tank volume, which is necessary to process operational reconciliations.

After you record the readings, the system checks the following to calculate volume:

- Gross dip reading against the tank height and the tank reference height
- Water dip reading against the gross dip height
- Dip temperature against the minimum and maximum temperatures allowed for the tank
- Density temperature against the minimum and maximum temperatures allowed for the tank

For LPG products, the system uses the vapor pressure and temperature to calculate the liquid equivalent of the vaporized portion of the product. It then adds this liquid amount to the liquid volume calculated from the dip reading to calculate the total volume of product in the LPG tank.

The system retrieves existing tank levels from the Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511). You can change this information and enter dip readings to record the current stock levels. You cannot change the tank levels that appear after the reconciliation process has begun.

If no previous readings exist for a particular tank, the system updates the tank status with an inactive.

You can record transactions for the tank before an initial dip reading. If the initial reading is not prior to the transaction dates, the system treats the transactions as retroactive (that is, before the last reconciliation) and does not include them in the reconciliation.

► To record tank dip readings

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Tank Dip Readings.

1. On Work with Tank Dip Readings, click Add.
2. On Multi-Tank Dip Readings, complete the following fields:

- Tank ID
- Branch/Plant
- Gross Dip

  If you record an electronic reading in weight, enter the weight in the Gross Dip field. The Gauging Method in the Tank Master must be specified as W (weight). The program considers the entry to be a weight (where the unit of measure is the weight unit of measure specified in the Item Master) and enters the appropriate amounts in the Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511).

3. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Water Dip
   - Reading Date
4. Complete the following fields:
   - Temperature
   - Display Density
   - Density Temperature
5. If the item is an LPG product, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Vapour Pressure
   - LPG Vapour Temperature
   - Slip Tube Type

Related Tasks for Recording Tank Dip Readings

Reviewing tank readings To review tank dip readings, return to the Work with Tank Dip Readings form and enter the Tank ID to review.

Reviewing tank information While you record tank readings, you might need to review additional tank information. You can choose options to access the Tank Strapping Table Maintenance, Tank Master Maintenance, and Default Tank Information programs.

Processing Options for Tank Dip Readings (P415106)

Processing
1. Enter the status code beyond which a dip reading cannot be changed. This will indicate the point at which a reading has been operationally reconciled.

Updating Operational Transaction Status

After you record tank dip readings, you need to compare all incoming and outgoing transactions recorded since the last reconciliation with the physical stock levels in each tank. Then, you can update the transaction status and approve the transactions for reconciliation.

In the comparison, the system includes only transactions with the document types specified in the processing options. The system also includes those transactions that have a last reconciliation status equal to the last reconciliation status specified in the processing options. You must reconcile any differences prior to recording any operational gains or losses.

After you reconcile the operational transactions, you update the transaction status to send the reconciliations to the next step in the process. Depending on the status codes set up for operational reconciliations and specified in the processing options, updating at this point takes the reconciliations to an additional approval step or to Update Operational Reconciliations.

Some companies prefer to include an additional approval step to allow a manager to approve the reconciliations before running Update Operational Reconciliations. In this case, a person with the proper authority approves the reconciliations from Review/Approve Variances and updates the transaction status to proceed to Update Operational Reconciliations. If you want to approve and update the transaction status in a separate step, you must set the current and next status processing options differently, and set the processing option to approve reconciliations in a separate step. This creates two different versions of the Operational Reconciliations program.

Operational Reconciliations displays values in standard volume, ambient volume, and weight. Standard volume appears in the accounting unit of measure. Ambient volume appears in the volume unit of measure set up for the item. When resolving discrepancies, you should use the ambient volume.

If the variance in the comparison is not correct, perform the following steps to correct the variance. Then resume reconciliations:

- Access the transaction details forms to review incomings and outgoings, and determine if a transaction was missed or a reading was entered incorrectly. You can choose Incomings Transactions Detail or Outgoings Transactions Detail.
- Exit Operational Reconciliations and correct any variance if the cause is known.

After you have approved the reconciliations, you can print the Operational Reconciliations reports.

Prerequisite

- Perform throughput reconciliation up through the time period that you perform operational reconciliations (optional). See *Processing Throughput Reconciliations* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.
- Verify that all prior operational reconciliations are completed through Update Operational Reconciliations.
- Verify that the document types for the transactions that you want to reconcile are specified in the processing options.
- Verify that the correct beginning and next reconciliation status codes are specified in the processing options.

▶ To reconcile operational transactions

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Operational Reconciliations.

1. On Operational Reconciliation, complete the following field:
   - Depot
2. Complete one of the following fields and click Find:
   - Item
   - Tank ID
3. Complete the following optional fields:
   - As of Date
   - As of Time

   The system displays Current and Next Status information.
4. Compare the transactions against the physical stock levels.
5. If the variance is correct, click Update to update the reconciliation status.

Processing Options for Operational Reconciliations (P415112)

Document Types

1. List the User Defined Code containing the document types for the following transactions:

Incomings - System Code:

Incomings - Record Type:

Outgoings - System Code:

Outgoings - Record Type:

Throughput Rec

1. Enter the User Defined Code for document types that must be Throughput Reconciled prior to being processed by Operational Reconciliations:

System Code :

Record Type :

2. If on the Document Types tab, Outgoing values (Record Type or System Code) are non-blank, then enter the reconciliation status of records that have been Throughput Reconciled.

Status:

Status

1. Enter the CURRENT reconciliation status:
2. Enter the NEXT reconciliation status:

Processing Mod

1. Enter one of the following valid processing modes:

BLANK = Review Only (Default)
Updates to NEXT status only.

0 = Review and Approve
Updates: Reconciliation Flag and to NEXT status.

1 = Approve
Updates: Reconciliation Flag and to NEXT status.

Selection Value

► To approve operational reconciliations

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Review/Approve Variances.

1. On Operational Reconciliations, complete the following fields:
   - Depot
   - Item
   - Tank ID
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
   - As of Date
   - As of Time

   The system displays Current and Next Status information in the detail area.
3. Compare the transactions against the physical stock levels.
4. If the variance is correct, click Update to update the transaction status.

Processing Options for Review/Approve Variances (P415111)

Document Types

1. List the User Defined Codes which contain the document types that make up the following categories:

Load Confirmed Sales

System Code

Record Type

Other Metered

System Code

Record Type

Non Metered

System Code

Non-Metered Record Type

Status

1. Please enter the current reconciliation status

2. Please enter the next reconciliation status

▶ To print operational reconciliations reports

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Operational Reconciliations Detail Rpt.

You can also print a summary of operational reconciliations reports. From the Bulk Stock Management Reports menu (G415012), choose Operational Reconciliations Report.

After you approve operational reconciliations, you can print the Operational Reconciliations Detail Report and Operational Reconciliations Report.

You can use both reports to compare all incoming and outgoing transactions to the physical stock levels in each tank. Volumes are displayed as standard volumes only. The Operational Reconciliations Detail Report displays the detailed transactions for incoming and outgoing products. The Operational Reconciliations Report displays only summary information.

The reports display the transactions with the document types entered in the processing options. The reports also display those transactions with a last reconciliation status equal to the last reconciliation status entered in the processing options. The program selects the records with operational reconciliation dates within the From and Thru dates specified in the processing options.

Prerequisite

- Verify that the document types for the reconciled transactions that you want to view are specified in the processing options.
- Verify that the last reconciliation status for the transactions is specified in the processing options.
- Verify that the From and Thru dates in the processing options for the reconciliations are correct.

Processing Options for Operational Reconciliations Reports (R415404)

Document Types

List the User defined Code containing the document types for the following:

Incomings - system code:

Incomings - record type:

Outgoings - system code:

Outgoings - record type:

Status

The current reconciliation status:

Date

The "From" reconcilation date to use when selecting records:

The "Thru" reconciliation date to use when selecting records:

Processing Mod

Enter the point through which records have been processed. This option controls the retrieval of records.

' ' = Review (default)

'0' = Approval without prior review

'1' = Approval with prior review

Selection value

Tot. Depot UOM

Enter the unit of measure you want the Total Depot Gain/Loss displayed in.

Processing Options for Operational Reconciliation Detail (R415407)

Document Types

List the User defined Code containing the document types for the following:

Incomings - system code:

Incomings - record type:

Outgoings - system code:

Outgoings - record type:

Status

Enter the current reconciliation status.

Date

Enter the "From" reconciliation date to use when selecting records.

Enter the "Thur" reconciliation date to use when selecting records.

Processing Mod

Enter the point through which records have been processed. This option controls the retrieval of records.

' ' = Review (default)

'0' = Approval without prior review

'1' = Approval with prior review

Selection value

Tot. Depot UOM

Enter the unit of measure you want the Total Depot Gain/Loss displayed in.

Updating Operational Reconciliations

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Update Oper Reconciliations.

Run the Update Operational Reconciliations report to update the following:

- The reconciliation status on transactions to indicate that they are reconciled
- Each transaction with the date that it was operationally reconciled
- The Gain/Loss Transactions File table (F41512) with the values calculated
- Inventory balances to reflect physical stock levels
- The adjusting entries to the Item Ledger File table (F4111)
- The Account Ledger (F0911) with adjustments to the Bulk Gain/Loss and the Physical Inventory accounts
- The Reconciled Thru Date on the Depot/Product Information form (after all tanks for a product are reconciled)
- The Item Location File table (F41021) with the quantity on hand
- The Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511) with the reconciliation status, reconciled flag, and the operational reconciled date

The program does not allow retroactive adjustments. It rejects any record with a general ledger date that is prior to the current accounting period.

You can run this program in proof mode before you complete the actual update. This allows you to review each transaction and verify the information before you update the tables. To do this, add a proof version and leave the appropriate processing option blank.

Failure of operational reconciliations might be due to the following:

- Company dates are not current.
- AAIs are not set up.
- Branch/plant constants are missing.
- Lot numbers are mistakenly placed in transactions.
- The account unit of measure on AAI accounts is blank or does not have a conversion factor.

Processing Options for Update Operational Reconciliations (R415021)

Date/Time

1. Enter the As of Date:

2. Enter the As of Time:

Status

1. Enter the current reconciliation status.

2. Enter the next reconciliation status.

Update - Y/N

1. Enter '1' to update records. Default of blank will not update records.

Document Type

1. Enter the document type to be used for creating the adusting entry.

G/L info.

1. Enter the General Ledger date for processing the update. If left blank the current system date will default.

2. Enter the General Ledger date for processing the retroactive gain/loss. If left blank the current system date will default.

3. Enter '1' to run in summary mode, then the G/L accounts will be summarized within each document number. If left blank then wil run in detail mode and the G/L accounts will be produced for each detail line.

4. Enter the Processing Option version to use for the G/L Functional Server XT0911Z1. If left blank the default verison ZJDE0001 will be used. (N4002400)

UDC info.

1. List the User Defined Code containing the document types for the following:

Incomings - system code:

Incomings - record type:

Outgoings - system code:

Outgoings - record type:

Reviewing Gains and Losses

You can print the Gain/Loss Analysis Report or review the Gain/Loss Inquiry to examine the overall gains and losses for a depot and product, based on the Gain/Loss Transactions File table (F41512).

▶ To print the Gain/Loss Analysis Report

From the Bulk Stock Management Reports menu (G415012), choose Gain/Loss Analysis Report.

This report shows the quantity and financial impact of the gains and losses.

Depending on how you set processing options, you can compare either the volume difference or the percent variance.

The system performs variance (or tolerance) checking as follows:

- For a volume difference, the system compares the total gain or loss for each product with the quantity entered in the processing options. This produces a report in which variances are greater than, equal to, or less than a certain volume.
- For a percent variance, the system compares the total gain or loss as a percent of total outgoings with the quantity entered in the processing options. This produces a report in which the variance is greater than, equal to, or less than a specified percentage.
- If you do not enter a quantity for comparison in the processing options, the report displays all records.

Processing Options for Gain/Loss Analysis Report (R415402)

Dates

Enter the range of transaction dates for inclusion of records. (Blanks will default to system date).

From Date

Thru Date

Variance

Enter the relation to use for variance selection. (GT=greater than, LT=less than, EQ=equal to)

Enter "A" to compare the volume difference. Enter "%" to compare the percent variance.

Enter the quantity to compare the variance to: (Enter a volume amount or a percentage amount.)

Comment Text

► To review the Gain/Loss Inquiry

From the Bulk Stock Management menu (G41501), choose Gain/Loss Inquiry.

On Work With Gain/Loss Transactions, complete one or more of the following fields to narrow your search or accept the default values, and then click Find:

- Item Number
- Branch/Plant
- Location
- From Date
- Thru
- Gain/Loss Reason

The program displays the gain or loss information based on the selection criteria that you specify.

Working with Reconciliations Status

As part of your depot operations, you might need to review totals of transactions that have been processed through operational reconciliations. Additionally, you might need to review or change a reconciliation status.

Reviewing Operational Reconciliation History

To resolve discrepancies in the current reconciliation period, you can review totals of transactions that have been processed through operational reconciliations. When you process operational reconciliations, the system creates a historical record for each depot, item, tank, reconciliation date, and reconciliation time. The system tracks data for the total of incoming transactions, outgoing transactions, opening quantity, closing quantity, and gain or loss quantity. Reconciliation History Review uses this data to display the historical record of past operational reconciliations.

You can choose to view all history by item or by tank within a depot. Alternatively, you can display the history of a selected date.

► To review operational reconciliation history

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Reconciliations History Review.

1. On Work with Reconciliation History Review, complete the following field:

   - Branch/Plant

2. Complete one or more of the following fields to narrow your search and click Find:

   - Item Number
   - Tank ID
   - Skip To Date
   - Skip To Time

   The system displays the operational reconciliation history according to your selection criteria.

Reviewing Reconciliation Status

You can review the status of a reconciliation record or change the status if necessary. The same program enables both tasks. You can review the reconciliation status of a transaction recorded in the system by item number, tank ID, or last status. The system displays the reconciliation status according to your selection criteria.

You can manually change the reconciliation status of a transaction recorded in the system. This is useful, for example, if you approved reconciliations prematurely. You can reset the reconciliation status, enter missed transactions or other information, and then approve the reconciliations again. This program is not meant to change a reconciliation status after you have run the update reconciliations

program. Manually changing the reconciliation status of a record without running the appropriate processes to update the status could create inaccurate records in the system.

Caution

If you inquire on a record and click OK, the records are changed to the default information contained in the New Reconciliation Status field.

► To review reconciliation status

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Reconciliations Status Inquiry/Change.

1. On Reconciliation Status Inquiry/Change, click Find.
2. Complete one or more of the following optional fields to narrow your search and then click Find:
   - Item Number
   - Depot
   - Tank ID
   - Reconciliation Status
   - New Reconciliation Status
   - Document Type
   - Date
   - Thru
3. To determine what the date range is based upon, choose one of the following and click Find:
   - Trans. Date
   - General Ledger Date
   - Throughput Recon. Date
   - Operational Recon. Date
   - User Defined Date

Bulk Stock Information

As part of managing bulk stock, you might need to review the following:

- Product transactions
- Current status of tank stock
- Availability and demand of stock
- Bulk stock transactions
- Meter and tank readings used for reconciliation

Reviewing Bulk Stock Information

Several programs let you review information about your bulk stock. You can review bulk product transactions, monthly tank stock statuses, meter readings, tank readings and inventory balances for tanks containing commingled or custody stock.

Reviewing Product Transactions

You can review the history of all transactions for a specific bulk product or product and location. These transactions might be the result of an intra-depot stock movement, a sale (posted after the customer sales update process), or a purchase receipt.

You can access Bulk Product Transaction Inquiry from the Bulk Stock Management menu or the Intra-Depot Stock Movements menu.

► To review product transactions

From the Bulk Stock Management menu (G41501), choose Bulk Product Transaction Inquiry.

1. On Work With Bulk Transaction Inquiry, complete the following field:
   - Item Number
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
   - Depot
   - Tank ID
   - Lot/SN
   - From/Thru Date
   - Document Type
3. Choose the row for which you want to review product transactions and click Select.

Related Tasks for Reviewing Product Transactions

Working with meter readings	You can access Work With Multi-Meter Readings directly from the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu or from Meter Readings.

Processing Options for Bulk Product Transaction Inquiry (P415201)

Default

Enter a Document Type.

Document Type

Enter the versions of called programs. (ZJDE0001) is the default.

2. Load & Delivery Ledger Inquiry P49511.

Reviewing Monthly Tank Stock Status

Use Monthly Tank Stock Status to review a monthly summary of all transactions that affect tank stocks. You can only review transactions that have been operationally reconciled. The Work with Monthly Tank Stock Status form allows you to print the Monthly Tank Stock Movements report.

► To review monthly tank stock status

From the Bulk Stock Management menu (G41501), choose Monthly Tank Stock Status.

1. On Work with Monthly Tank Stock Status, complete the following fields:
   - Tank ID
   - Depot
2. Complete one of the following optional fields and click Find:
   - Month/Year
   - Skip to Date
3. To print the Monthly Tank Stock Movements report, choose Monthly Tank Rpt from the Form menu.

Processing Options for Monthly Tank Stock Status (P415205)

UDC Doc. Types
List the User Defined Code containing the document types for the following:
Incomings:
System Code:
Record Type:
Outgoings:
System Code:
Record Type:
Versions
Bulk Product transaction Inquiry (P415201).
The default version is ZJDE0001.
Version
Recon. Status
Enter reconciliation range:
From...
To .....

Reviewing Meter Readings

You can review meter readings for a given product or meter for a specific time period. You can view records of reconciled stock, unreconciled stock, or both, depending on the status codes set in the processing options. You cannot delete meter readings from the Meter Readings form. The system stores records in the Multi-Meter Readings table (F41515).

► To review meter readings

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Meter Readings.

1. On Work With Multi-Meter Readings, complete the following field:
   - Item Number
2. Complete the following optional fields and click Find:
   - Reading Date
   - Meter Number
   - Depot

Processing Options for Meter Readings (P415105)

Default

Multi-Meter Readings

1. Enter the Reconciliation Status Code which indicates the transaction has been throughput reconciled. Records with this status (and any status greater than the one entered) will be protected from changes.

Reviewing Location Segment Inquiry

Use Location Segment Inquiry to review the inventory balances for tanks containing commingled or custody stock.

Balances for some tanks by owner might be negative. This occurs when only one tank is current and all product is withdrawn from that tank, regardless of ownership.

► To review Location Segment Inquiry

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Location Segment Inquiry.

1. On Location Segment Inquiry, complete one of the following fields and click Find:
   - Tank
   - Product
   - Owner
2. The system displays inventory balances relating to the search criteria, as well as the following field:
   - S C

   While you review commingled stock, you can access the Bulk Product Transaction Inquiry program to review additional product and transaction information.

   You can review quantity information for commingled stock and determine your current and future needs with the Item Availability program (P41202) from the Bulk Stock Management menu (G41501).

Reviewing Tank Readings

Use Tank Dip Readings to view all of the physical tank dip readings as of a specific date and time. The system displays information from the Tank Master File table (F41500) and the Bulk Product Transaction File table (F41511). If no dip reading is available as of the specified date, the system retrieves the data from the Default Tank Information table (F41508).

► **To review tank readings**

From the Bulk Stock Reconciliations menu (G41502), choose Tank Dip Readings.

On Work with Tank Dip Readings, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Item
- Branch/Plant
- Tank ID

Processing Options for Tank Dip Readings (P415106)

Processing

1. Enter the status code beyond which a dip reading cannot be changed. This will indicate the point at which a reading has been operationally reconciled.

Bulk Depot Setup

Managing bulk inventory transactions is key to controlling inventory and product movements. To successfully manage transactions, you must first set up your depots.

You set up each depot to supply the default information that is used throughout the Bulk Stock Management system. The system preloads these default values whenever you perform a bulk transaction, print reports, or use programs to locate information. You can revise this information as your business situations change.

You can set up separate depots for bulk and packaged products or set up one depot for both. Your company's business processes determine how you set up depots.

Prerequisite

- Create an Address Book record for each depot (branch/plant) or owner for commingled stock. See *Working with Address Book Records* in the *Address Book Guide*.
- Set up each depot as a business unit to define information about inventory, expense, and revenue entries. Even if your company chooses not to post any accounts at the depot level or wants to record accounting activity to another business unit, you must set up each depot as a business unit. See *Setting Up Companies* in the *General Accounting Guide*.
- Define a default branch/plant. See *Setting Up Inventory Constants* in the *Inventory Management Guide*.

Setting Up Depot Constants for Bulk Products

The system uses the constants that you set up on Branch/Plant Constants as the default values for bulk products. You must define constants for each depot. The system preloads the default values whenever you perform bulk transactions, but you can override the values in various bulk programs.

For depots with bulk products, you must define the format specifications for the stocking locations, the default temperature, and density information.

Prerequisite

- Define the depot default values used for managing inventory, processing orders and recording to the general ledger. See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants* in the *Inventory Management Guide*.

Defining Format Specifications for a Depot Location

You must define the format specifications for your stocking locations before setting up the locations for this depot. Format specifications are values that store the numbering scheme used for stocking locations. You also define the units of measure that this depot uses for volume, weight, and dimensions of the stocking items.

► To define format specifications for a depot location

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, complete the following field and click Find:
   - Branch/Plant
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant, and then choose Location Def. from the Row menu.
3. On Branch Location Definition, complete the following fields on the Location Format Specification tab:
   - Location Separator Character
   - Aisle
   - Bin
   - Code 3
   - Code 4
   - Code 5
   - Code 6
   - Code 7
   - Code 8
   - Code 9
   - Code 10
4. For each Location Format Specification, choose a justification option from the following choice:
   - Left/Right
5. Click the Location Segment Specification tab.
6. To enter edit rules and values for each location segment, complete the following fields:
   - Aisle
   - Bin
   - Code 3
   - Code 4
   - Code 5
   - Code 6
   - Code 7

- Code 8
- Code 9
- Code 10

Note

To determine the location ownership, the Aisle or Bin field must contain the Address Book number.

7. To allow a blank location for this branch/plant, choose the following option:
   - Blank Location Allowed
8. Click OK.

Defining Depot Temperature and Density

You must define the default values that the depot uses for temperature, density, and measurement of bulk products.

► **To define depot temperature and density**

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, complete the following field and click Find:
   - Branch/Plant
2. Select the row that you want to define, and choose Page 3 from the Row menu.
3. On Bulk Product Constants, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - Temperature Type
   - Standard Temperature
   - Density Type
   - U.S. or Metric Measurement
   - U.S. Increments Delimeter

Setting Up Depot Locations

After you set up the location format specifications for your depots, you set up locations, such as tank farms, for the depots. The system stores the locations that you define in the Location Master table (F4100). All programs that require location specifications use this table to verify locations.

In addition to setting up physical locations for the depots, you need to set up logical locations. A logical location stores the gains and losses for each product resulting from the various stock movements. The system records gains and losses in the Gain/Loss Transactions File table (F41512).

When you set up the logical location in the Location Master table, you do not specify item location records and associated tanks. Therefore, if you search for inventory by location, the system does not include the inventory from the logical location because there are no item or location records. Most users set up a separate logical location for each product in the depot. For commingled stock (product with multiple owners), set up a logical location at the owner level.

As part of setting up a depot location, you must assign a name to the location. To name a location, identify the tank, or if the tank has commingled stock, identify both the tank and owner.

The name that you assign can be the same as the tank ID. However, the location name can also designate the owner. Following are some typical conventions for naming locations:

TNK1A	Use this convention to identify a single tank that contains product with only a single owner.
TNK1C.Owner1 **TNK1C.Owner2**	Use this convention to identify a single tank that contains commingled stock. The period (.) between the tank ID and the owner corresponds to the separator character that you defined when you set up the depot constants.
*** (blank location)**	Use an asterisk (*) in the Location field to define a blank location. The system uses a blank location for the initial soft commit when you enter sales orders.

Prerequisite

- Define the format specifications for locations. See *Defining Format Specifications for a Depot Location* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

See Also

- *Setting Up Warehouse Locations* in the *Inventory Management Guide*
- *Understanding Commingled Stock* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

► **To set up depot locations**

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Define Warehouse Locations.

1. On Work With Location Master, click Add.
2. On Enter Location Information, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Location
3. Complete the following optional field and click OK:
   - LOD

Processing Options for Define Warehouse Locations (P4100)

Display

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

Bulk Item Setup

When you set up an item, you define basic information and specify how the system should process transactions for the item. Setting up a bulk item provides the item-level default values used throughout the various processing programs for bulk transactions. In addition, you set up item information specific to a depot.

Setting Up Standard Conversions for Bulk Items

You set up standard unit of measure conversions for conversions that are constant. For example, if 100 centimeters always equals 1 meter, you set this up as a standard unit of measure conversion.

To set up conversions, define all common volume-to-volume and weight-to-weight conversions that your company needs for bulk item transactions. You can also set up volume-to-weight conversions for bulk items.

Whenever a conversion is needed for recording a transaction, the system uses standard unit of measure conversions if it is unable to find item-specific conversions. The system stores standard conversions in the Unit of Measure standard conversion table (F41003).

The system processes transactions according to the following hierarchy of conversion factors:

First, select unit of measure at the item or item/branch level (Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors table, F41002). If none found, select standard units of measure (Unit of Measure standard conversion table, F41003). If none found, the system will display an error message.

Note

No special logic in the program keeps you from creating conflicting conversion factors, so use care when setting them up.

You can set up an unlimited number of conversion factors. However, you must set up conversion factors that calculate each unit of measure back to the primary unit of measure-for example, from pallets, to cartons, to boxes, to units.

The following is an example of valid conversions:

- 1 BX = 2 UN
- 1 CR = 2 BX
- 1 PL = 2 CR

To perform volume-to-weight conversions for bulk items:

- Set up conversion factors from cubic meters to all other units of measure used for volume calculations. You must use M3 for cubic meters.
- Set up a unit of measure conversion from kilograms to all other units of measure used for weight calculations. You must use KG for kilograms.

See Also

- *Setting Up Unit of Measure Conversions by Bulk Item* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*
- *Unit of Measure Conversions* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

► To set up standard conversions for bulk items

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Standard Units of Measure.

1. On Work With Standard Units of Measure, click Add.
2. On Standard Units of Measure Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - From Unit of Measure
   - Conversion Factor
   - To Unit of Measure
3. Click OK.

Setting Up a Bulk Item

You set up a bulk item by defining the basic information that the system uses to process transactions. This information includes:

- Item number and description
- Price and cost rules
- Availability and inventory commitment rules
- Item-specific system messages

You can set the processing options to display certain forms automatically when you enter information. Otherwise, you can choose the forms that you need from Item Master Information.

See Also

- *Entering Item Master Information* in the *Inventory Management Guide*

Setting Up Basic Bulk Item Information

You must set up basic item information, such as stocking information and pricing groups that the system needs in order to process transactions for stock and non-stock items.

You can use an existing item setup as a model for a new item to speed data entry. Locate an item previously entered, copy the record, add the new item, and complete any of the information specific to your new item.

You cannot delete an item record if the item is referenced as an Item Branch/Plant record, Bill of Material item, or Item Cross-Reference.

► To set up basic bulk item information

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, click Add.
2. On Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Item Number
   - Description
   - Stocking Type
   - G/L Class
   - Line Type
   - Bulk/Packed Flag
3. Complete the following optional fields:
   - Catalog Number
   - Search Text
   - Unit of Measure
   - Inventory Cost Level
   - Sales Price Level
   - Purchase Price Level
   - Item Number (Short)
4. Turn on the following options:
   - Backorders Allowed
   - Check Availability
5. Click the Additional Info. tab.
6. Choose the appropriate option to rank the item as A, B, C, or D under each of the following headings and click OK:
   - Sales
   - Margin
   - Investment

Related Tasks for Setting Up Basic Bulk Item Information

Recording quantities when the meter is out of service

If the meter is out of service, you can estimate the amount of product that passed through the meter and still perform throughput reconciliation.

- Access the Out of Service Meter Quantity form
- Record the meter number and estimated quantity
- Return to Throughput Reconciliations

The Throughput Reconciliation program performs the conversions, and then displays the default tank information and the calculated ambient volume, standard volume, and weight.

Processing Options for Item Master (P4101)

Defaults

These processing options define the default information that the system uses, such as unit of measure.

---

1. Primary Unit of Measure

Blank = EA

Use this processing option to identify the primary unit of measure that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses EA (each).

2. Weight Unit of Measure

Blank = LB

Use this processing option to identify the unit of measure for weight that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses LB (pounds).

3. Volume Unit of Measure

Blank = GA

4. Template

Blank = None

Process

These processing options allow you to specify the effective from and thru dates that the system uses in the Item Notes table and whether the system displays certain forms when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form.

---

1. Notes From Date

Blank = System Date

Use this processing option to specify the "effective from" date that the system uses in the Print Messages table (F4016). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the system date.

2. Notes Thru Date

Blank = Last day of default century

Use this processing option to specify the "effective through" date that the system uses in the Print Messages table (F4016). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the last day of the default century.

3. Category Codes

Blank = Do not display screen
1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Category Codes form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the form.

1

Display the form.

4. Additional System Information

Blank = Do not display screen
1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system displays the Additional System Information form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the form.

1

Display the form.

5. Storage/Shipping

Blank = Do not display screen
1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Storage/Shipping form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the form.

1

Display the form.

6. Cost Revisions (Conditional)

Blank = Do not display screen
1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Cost Revisions form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the form.

1

Display the form.

Note that in order for the system to display the Cost Revisions form, you must also set the value for the Inventory Cost Level field to 1 on the Item Master Revisions form.

7. Price Revisions (Conditional)

Blank = Do not display screen
1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Price Revisions form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the form.

1

Display the form.

Note that in order for the system to display the Price Revisions form, you must also set the value for the Sales Price Level field to one on the Item Master Revisions form.

8. Unit Of Measure Conversions (Conditional)

Blank = Do not display screen
1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Item Branch form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the Item Branch form.

1

Display the Item Branch form, but return to the Item Master form.

2

Display and remain on the Item Branch form.

9. Item Branch

Blank = Do not display Item Branch screens
1 = Display Item Branch and return to Item Master
2 = Display and remain on Item Branch

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Item Notes form when you select a media object on the Work With Item Master Browse form. Valid values are:

Blank

Display only the internal attachments.

1

Display the Item Notes form.

10. Attachments

Blank = Display the Internal Attachments
1 = Display Item Notes

Workflow

For future use.

1. Workflow (OBSOLETE)

Blank = Do not activate Workflow
1 = Adds
2 = Changes
3 = Adds and Changes

For future use.

Please refer to Electronic Signatures in the Auditing Administration Guide, including 21 CFR Part 11 Administration, for more information.

2. Allow Changes (Restart Workflow) (OBSOLETE)

Blank = Do not allow additional changes
1 = Allow a record change and restart Workflow

For future use.

Please refer to Electronic Signatures in the Auditing Administration Guide, including 21 CFR Part 11 Administration, for more information.

3. Log as History Record (OBSOLETE)

Blank = Do not log item as a history record
1 = Log all additions and changes as history records

For future use.

Please refer to Electronic Signatures in the Auditing Administration Guide, including 21 CFR Part 11 Administration, for more information.

Global Update

This processing option allows you to update changes made to the second or third item numbers to records in selected tables.

1. Transfer Changes

1 = Transfer changes to 2nd and 3rd item numbers
2 = Transfer changes to 2nd and 3rd item numbers in selected files

Use this processing option to specify which tables that the system updates when you have made changes to item numbers in the item branch records. You use the UDC 40/IC to compile the list of tables. Valid values are:

Blank

The system does not update any tables.

1

The system updates only those tables that contain item branch information with changes to the second and third item numbers.

2

The system updates only selected tables that contain item branch information with changes to the second and third item numbers.

Versions

These processing options allow you to specify the versions for various programs that you access from the Item Master program. Versions control how the system processes and displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to meet your specific needs.

1. Item Availability (P41202)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Item Availability program (P41202). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Item Branch (P41026)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Item Branch program (P41026). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Interop

These processing options allow you to specify whether the system performs outbound interoperability processing and whether the system creates a record of a transaction prior to changes to the transaction.

1. Transaction Type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to define the type of document for which you want the system to search.

The transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT) that identifies the type of transaction, such as an invoice or a sales order. You can either enter the transaction type or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. The system uses the transaction type as the default.

Note that if you leave this processing option blank, the system does not perform export processing.

2. Before/After Image Processing

Blank = Write only the after image
1 = Write the before and after image

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates a record of a transaction after the transaction is changed, or whether the system creates records of a transaction before and after a transaction is changed. Valid values are:

Blank

Create a record of a transaction after changes.

1

Create two records: one record before changes and one record after changes.

Defining Default Units of Measure for Bulk Items

Each item in the Item Master table can have several units of measure associated with it for different situations. For example, you can purchase and ship an item in cases, stock it in individual units, and sell it by the dozen. The system retrieves the item-level units of measure throughout the Inventory Management and Sales Order Processing systems. You need to define the units of measure associated with each item.

You can define additional units of measure in user defined code table (00/UM). To do so, verify the special handling code in the detail area of User Defined Codes Revisions. The weight and volume units of measure must have a special handling code of W (weight) or V (volume). The weight-to-volume conversion process must be able to determine whether to treat a unit of measure as weight or volume.

Prerequisite

- Add an item to the Item Master table (F4101). See *Setting Up Basic Bulk Item Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

- Set up standard unit of measure conversions. See *Setting Up Standard Conversions for Bulk Items* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

► To define default units of measure for bulk items

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the following field and click Find:
   - Item Number
2. Choose the row for the item and choose Item Revisions from the Row menu.
3. On Item Master Revisions, complete the following required field:
   - Unit of Measure
4. Click the Weights and Measures tab.
5. Complete the following required fields and click OK:
   - Weight
   - Volume
   - Unit of Measure

See Also

- *Understanding User Defined Codes for Bulk Stock* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about revising user defined code tables

Setting Up Unit of Measure Conversions by Bulk Item

In addition to the standard unit of measure conversions, you need to set up unit of measure conversions that are item specific. For example, a drum of additive might have a different conversion factor than a drum of oil. You set up conversions that are unique for an item at the item level, or item branch/plant level. The system stores this information in the Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors table (F41002). If you do not set up unit of measure conversions by item, the system uses the standard unit of measure conversions.

If you record fill, repack, and decant stock movements for a bulk item, you must also set up unit of measure conversions for the package quantity-for example, 1 DR (drum) = 209 LT (liters).

The system processes transactions according to the following hierarchy of conversion factors:

First, select unit of measure at the item or item/branch level (Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors table, F41002). If none found, select standard units of measure (Unit of Measure standard table, F41003). If none found, the system displays an error message.

You can set up an unlimited number of conversion factors. However, you must set up conversion factors that calculate each unit of measure back to the primary unit of measure, for example: from pallets, to cartons, to boxes, to units.

The following is an example of valid conversions:

- 1 BX = 2 UN
- 1 CR = 2 BX
- 1 PL = 2 CR

Prerequisite

- Add an item to the Item Master table (F4101). See *Setting Up Basic Bulk Item Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

See Also

- *Setting Up Standard Conversions for Bulk Items* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*
- *Unit of Measure Conversions* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

► To set up unit of measure conversions by bulk item

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the following field and then click Find:
   - Item Number
2. Choose the item and then choose Item Revisions from the Row menu.
3. On Item Master Revisions, click the Weights and Measures tab.
4. Choose Conversions from the Form menu.
5. On Work With Item Unit of Measure Conversions, click Add.
6. On Item Unit of Measure Conversions, complete the following fields and click OK:
   - From UoM
   - Quantity
   - To UoM

Working with Item Temperature and Density

For each item, you must define the default values that the system uses for temperature, density, and measurement. In addition, you specify the density and temperature tables to use for each item. You can also create your own temperature and density tables, as necessary.

The system uses the following temperature and density tables for most bulk products. Allowable ranges are shown for each table.

Temperature Range

Conversion Tables	Range: Minimum - Maximum
24B	0 to 300 F 23B
54B	–18 to 150 C 53B
54C	–18 to 150 C
54D	–20 to 150 F 54B
LPG	–50 to 50 C LPG
D4311	Table 1 1 to 500 F Table 2 –25 to 275 C

Density Range

Density Tables	Range: Minimum - Maximum
23B	.6535 to 1.0750 Relative Density – 4 decimal places
53B	653 to 1075 Absolute Density – 1 decimal place
53D	800 to 1164 Absolute Density – 1 decimal place
LPG	.5000 to .6530 Relative Density – 4 decimal places
D4311	Up to 14.9 API specific gravity 15.0 to 34.9 API specific gravity

Creating a New Conversion Table

You can add a conversion routine that you have written. You must write the C code for the conversion routine yourself. After you have created your own routine, you can use it to define item temperature and density.

Caution

You can inquire on a previously created table by choosing the table and clicking Select. When you select a table, a message appears warning you that the table is shipped with data that is needed to

perform Bulk temperature and density conversions. A change made to the table can result in an inoperable Bulk System.

Defining Item Temperature and Density

For each item, the system uses default values for temperature, density, and measurement that are defined by you.

When defining item temperature and density, consider the following guidelines:

- When you enter a transaction, the system verifies that the temperature or density that you enter is within the range specified in the selected table for the item.
- When adding an item, click the Bulk Information tab on Additional System Information. When you use this method, you can add or change information only for that specific item.
- If an item currently exists in the Item Master table (F4101), you can access Bulk Product Information from the Bulk Stock Management Setup menu.
- You cannot delete an item from Bulk Product Information. You can delete items only from Item Master Information.
- You can use a different temperature table for reporting purposes, such as government reporting requirements. Specify this table in the Reporting Temperature Table field.
- You can access Conversion Tables from Bulk Production Information Revisions to set up or edit your own conversion tables.

See Also

- *Setting Up Conversion Tables* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

► To define item temperature and density

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the following field and click Find:
   - Item Number
2. Select the row for the item and choose Addl System Info from the Row menu.
3. On Additional System Information, click the Bulk Information tab.
4. On Additional System Information, complete the following optional field:
   - Product Group
5. If the item requires temperature conversion, click the following option:
   - Required

6. To specify the conversion tables, complete the following fields:
    - Density
    - Temperature
    - Reporting Temperature
    - Coefficient of Expansion
7. Complete the following fields:
    - Display Density
    - Density Temperature
    - Density Minimum
    - Density Maximum
    - Temperature Minimum
    - Temperature Maximum
8. If the item is an LPG product, choose the following options:
    - LPG Product
    - Calculate Vapour
9. If the item is an LPG product, complete the following field:
    - Vapour Temperature
10. Click OK.

Setting Up Conversion Tables

You can add your own conversion tables to customize your operations. You can specify the tables that you set up here on Bulk Product Information Revisions during your item setup.

► **To set up conversion tables**

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Bulk Conversion Table.

1. On Work with Conversion Table Interfaces, click Find.
2. Choose a row and click Select.
3. On Warning!, click OK.

4. On Conversion Table Interface Revisions, complete the following fields:

    - Table
    - Minimum
    - Maximum
    - Type

5. Under the Temperature Conversion Routine heading, click the following option and then click OK:

    - Business Function

Setting Up Item Information by Depot

As part of your bulk item setup, you must set up item information specific to a depot (branch/plant), such as stocking information, primary locations, cost methods, and pricing groups.

Prerequisite

- Add or locate an item on the Item Master Information form. When you access Item Branch/Plant Information and specify the depot for which you want to complete item information, the item and depot that you specify provide the default values for the next form or window that you access.

See Also

- *Entering Branch/Plant Information* in the *Inventory Management Guide*

Setting Up Basic Item Information by Depot

You must set up item information, such as stocking information and pricing groups, specific to a depot. The system stores this information in the Item Branch File table (F4102).

The system retrieves item information as follows:

> Retrieve item information from Item Branch File table (F4102). If none found, retrieve item information from Item Master table (F4101). If none found, the system displays an error message.

When processing transactions, the system retrieves item information specific to a depot from the Item Branch table. If none is found, the system retrieves item information from the Item Master table.

► **To set up basic item information by depot**

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch Plant.

1. On Work With Item Branch, click Add.
2. On Item/Branch Plant Info., complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Item Number
3. On the Basic Branch/Plant Data tab, complete the following fields:
   - Stocking Type
   - G/L Class
   - Line Type
4. Complete the following optional fields specific to a branch/plant and then click OK:
   - Supplier Number
   - Print Message
   - Sales Taxable
   - Purchasing Taxable

Related Tasks for Setting Up Basic Item Information by Depot

To delete an item from Item Branch/Plant Info., verify the following:

- All associated balances for the item must be zero.
- All on-hand balances, backordered quantities, and any commitments must be transferred or satisfied.
- The Average Cost Work file table (F41051) must not contain any transactions for the item and branch.

If the requirements above have been met, the system deletes the records from the following tables:

- Item Cost File (F4105) if the cost level is 2 or 3
- Item Location File (F41021)
- Item Branch File (F4102)

Defining a Primary Depot Location

You can define a primary depot location and assign a lot number when you add an item branch/plant record.

After you assign an item to a location on Location Revisions, you can change the primary depot location for the item from Work With Item Locations. The primary location designates a specific location in the depot where you will store the item.

You can assign a lot number to bulk products. However, the system will not select bulk products by lot, nor does the Bulk Load Confirm process allow you to load confirm bulk products by lot. Therefore, although you can set up bulk products by lot, you will not be able to use this information for sales transactions.

To complete this task, you need to know how to set up basic item information by depot.

See Also

- *Setting Up Basic Item Information by Depot* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about how to set up basic item information by depot

► To define a primary depot location

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the steps to set up basic item information by depot.
2. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the following field and click Find:

   - Item Number

3. Choose the item and then Item Branch from the Row menu.
4. On Work With Item Branch, choose the branch/plant and then Location Revisions from the Row menu.
5. On Work With Item Locations, choose the location and then Change Primary from the Row menu.
6. Click Close.

Defining Cost Methods for Bulk Items

You need to define all cost methods specific to an item. You can create an unlimited number of cost methods. The system stores cost methods in the Item Cost File table (F4105).

If you delete the Sales and Inventory cost method, a warning appears, indicating that the inventory value will drop to zero. The system does not delete the cost record, but updates it to a zero cost.

If you change the Sales and Inventory cost method, the system creates general ledger and item ledger transactions to reflect the change.

► To define cost methods for bulk items

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the following field and click Find:
   - Item Number
2. Choose the row for the item and choose Cost Revisions from the Row menu.
3. On Work With Item Cost, click Add.
4. On Cost Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Item Number
   - Branch/Plant
   - Sales/Inventory
   - Purchasing
5. Enter costs for each cost method in the following field and click OK:
   - Unit Cost

Processing Options for Item Master (P4105)

Process

1. Enter a '1' to prevent the standard cost from being changed.

Interop

1. Enter the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If left blank, outbound interoperability processing will not be performed.

Flex Acct

1. Flex Accounting

Blank = Do not activate flexible accounting

1 = Activate flexible accounting

What You Should Know About Processing Options

Displaying cost methods

You can set processing options to display the following formats:

- One cost method at a time, which also displays all locations and lots for the item
- Multiple cost methods per item

Setting Up Additional Item and Depot Information

You need to set up additional information by depot that is specific to bulk items. The information includes additional volume conversion information, automated depot processes, and blending and filling categories.

When you access Depot/Product Information Revisions, the system updates the Reconciled Through Date based on the Operational Reconciliations program.

► To set up additional item and depot information

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the following field and click Find:
   - Item Number
2. Choose the row for the item and then Item Branch from the Row menu.
3. On Work With Item Branch, choose the row and then Addl System Info from the Row menu.
4. On Additional System Info, click the Depot/Product Info. tab.
5. Complete one or more of the following fields:
   - Strategic Volume
   - Replenishment Type
   - Blend Category
   - Fill Category
   - Reconciled Thru Date
6. Choose one or more of the following options and click OK:
   - Hydrometer Correction
   - Gantry/Load Rack Flag
   - Auto Warehouse
   - Air Correction
   - Auto Batch Blend

Tank and Flow Meter Setup

A depot consists of tanks that hold various products. You must define the tanks, the allowed products, and the flow meters at the depot location. The system uses this information to calculate volumes and optimize tank usage.

Prerequisite

- Set up the depot and tank locations. See *Setting Up Depot Constants for Bulk Products* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.
- Set up the items that will be placed in the tanks. See *Setting Up a Bulk Item* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

Setting Up a Tank

To set up a tank, you specify the structural information about the tank, such as capacity, height, and tank specifications. The system uses this information to calculate volume and optimize tank usage.

Setting Up Basic Tank Information

You must define the basic structural information about a tank. The system retrieves this information when processing transactions to calculate volume. The system stores this information in the Tank Master File table (F41500). If your tanks are set up as fixed assets, you can record the asset number when you set up basic tank information. You can also record whether a tank is heated and requires an expansion correction factor to calculate volume, such as for tanks containing asphalt or bitumen products. If you set up a heated tank, you must also record an expansion correction factor and a strapping temperature.

When you delete the record for a tank, the system automatically deletes the corresponding records in the Tank Strapping Table Maintenance (F41503) and the Default Tank Information (F41508) tables.

While you use the Tank Master Maintenance program, you can access the Fixed Assets Master program and locate or record fixed asset information, such as depreciation and accounting values, for the tank.

See Also

- *Creating an Asset Master Record* in the *Fixed Assets Guide*

► To set up basic tank information

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Tank Master Maintenance.

1. On Work With Tank Master, click Add.
2. On Task Master Maintenance, complete the following fields:
    - Tank ID
    - Depot
    - Description
3. On the Processing tab, complete the following fields:
    - Tank Type
    - Tank Usage
    - Tank Location
4. On the Measurements tab, complete the following fields:
    - Diameter
    - Tank Height
    - Reference Height
    - Units
    - Temp
    - Dip Type
    - Gauging Method
5. On the Levels tab, complete the following fields:
    - Tank Capacity
6. Complete the following optional fields on the Additional Info tab:
    - Process Control ID
    - Date Installed
    - Date Cleaned
    - Temperature Expiration Period

7. If you are using a floating roof, complete the following fields on the Measurements tab:
    - Weight
    - Height
8. Choose the following options on the Processing tab, and click OK:
    - Heated Tank
    - Pressurized

Setting Up a Blending Tank

A blending tank is a tank that can hold more than one product. When you set up a blending tank, you define the blending categories that are allowed in that tank.

Prerequisite

- Set up the tank in the Tank Master File table (F41500). See *Setting Up Basic Tank Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

▶ To set up a blending tank

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Tank Master Maintenance.

1. On Work With Tank Master, follow the steps to set up a tank.
2. On Tank Master Maintenance on the Processing tab, enter the code for a blending tank in the following field:
    - Tank Usage
3. Choose Blending Category from the Form menu.
4. On Blend Categories, complete the following fields:
    - Tank Category
    - Category Description
5. Click OK.

Setting Up Additional Tank Information

You must define additional information about a tank that the system uses to calculate volume and manage depot transactions. This information includes discharge and filling rates, tank status, and commingled stock.

If you set up a tank to accommodate commingled stock, all transactions (such as general stock movements, load confirm, and disposition) require you to enter the owner of the product. All tanks

for the product must be defined as commingled because any of them could be the current tank at any time.

Prerequisite

- Set up the tank in the Tank Master File table (F41500). See *Setting Up Basic Tank Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

► To set up additional tank information

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Tank Master Maintenance.

1. On Work With Tank Master, follow the steps to set up a tank.
2. On Tank Master Maintenance on the Processing tab, complete the following fields:
   - Tank Status
   - Current Product
3. Complete the following optional fields on the Levels tab:
   - Unpumpable Volume
   - Pipeline Volume
   - Low Stock Warning
   - Fill Rate Per Hour
   - Discharge Volume
   - Discharge / Hour
4. Complete the following optional fields on the Additional Info tab:
   - Date Cleaned
   - Temp Exp Period
5. If the tank contains commingled stock, click the following options on the Processing tab and click OK:
   - Commingled for Custody
   - Commingled for Duty

Setting Up Tank Strappings Information

You must set up the strappings (reading height) information for the storage, blending, and holding tanks in a depot. The system uses tank strappings to convert tank dip readings to gross volumes when you record tank dips.

You can enter information in both metric and U.S. measurements. The delimiter for U.S. measurements is the one that you defined in the U.S. Increments Delimiter field on Branch/Plant Constants - Page 3 Row exit.

Prerequisite

- Set up the tank in the Tank Master File table (F41500). See *Setting Up Basic Tank Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*.

See Also

- *Defining Depot Temperature and Density* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

► To set up tank strappings information

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Tank Master Maintenance.

1. On Work With Tank Master, follow the steps to set up a tank.
2. Choose the tank and choose Tank Strapping from the Row menu.
3. On Tank Strapping Table Maintenance, complete the following fields for each strapping point:
   - Reading Height
   - Volume at Point
   - Volume per Increment
4. Complete the following optional fields, and click OK:
   - Chart ID
   - Initial Volume
   - Strapping Date
   - Chart Prep. By

Defining Tank Temperature and Density

The system uses the default temperature and density that are specific to a tank to calculate volume, and process the stock movements. If you do not enter the temperature and density information when performing a stock movement, the system retrieves the default temperature and density for the tank from the Default Tank Information table (F41508).

If you enter the date and time, the system uses this information in all records added in all detail lines.

If you enter the date and time on the form, you can display different information for each record.

To delete a record, choose only the line for the tank to delete on the Work With Default Tank Information form.

See Also

- *Setting Up a Tank* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*
- *Setting Up a Bulk Item* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*
- *Setting Up Additional Tank Information* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

▶ To define tank temperature and density

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Default Tank Information.

1. On Work With Default Tank Information, click Add.
2. On Default Tank Information Revision, complete the following fields:
   - Tank ID
   - Depot
   - Tank Temperature
   - Read Date
   - Density
   - Density Temperature
   - Reading Time

   The system calculates the temperature expiration date and time based on the temperature expiration period from Additional Tank Information.
3. Complete the following fields to calculate this information manually and then click OK:
   - Temperature Expiration Date
   - Temperature Expiration Time

Defining Product Groups

You must define the product groups that a tank or filling line can hold. You must also specify the order in which products can be put into the tank without requiring the tank to be cleaned. The system displays a warning message if you need to flush the tank prior to adding another product.

The system uses this information whenever you perform any of the following activities:

- Transfer product into the tank as part of a general stock movement
- Receive product into the tank
- Change the current product in the tank on the Additional Tank Information form

You can set up the product groups for individual tanks or by tank type, depending on your needs.

► **To define product groups**

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Allowed Product Matrices.

1. On Work With Product Matrices, click Add.
2. On Allowed Product Matrices, complete the following fields:
   - Depot
   - Product Group
3. Complete the following optional fields and click OK:
   - Tank ID
   - To
   - Desription
   - I V
   - Description

Processing Options for Allowed Product Matrices (P415005)

Processing

1.Enter the type of matrix to be displayed.

'T' - Tanks (default)

'F' - Filling Line (Future)

Setting Up a Flow Meter

You set up a flow meter to define such information as the current product, location, and calibration dates. The system uses this information during the throughput reconciliation process.

If you want to change the current product of an existing meter, you must enter a closing meter reading for the prior product.

You can attach notes about the meter from Work With Meter Master Maintenance.

► To set up a flow meter

From the Bulk Stock Control Setup menu (G415041), choose Meter Master Maintenance.

1. On Work With Meter Master Maintenance, click Add.
2. On Meter Master Maintenance Revision, complete the following fields:
    - Meter Number
    - Depot
    - Serial Number
    - Meter Status
    - Current Product
    - Meter Units
3. Complete the following optional fields:
    - Date Last Calibrated
    - Throughput Since Last Calibration
    - Maximum Reading
4. Choose the following options:
    - Temperature Compensated
    - Load Rack Interface
5. Complete the following optional field and click OK:
    - Date Installed

Unit of Measure Conversions

The following tables show typical measurement conversion. The information is not necessarily what is set up in your system, but it is useful for reference in setting up your own conversions.

To Convert	To Length	Multiply By
Meters	Yards	1.0936
	Feet	2.3808
	Inches	39.370
Yards	Meters	0.9144
Feet	Meters	0.3048
Inches	Centimeters	2.54
To Convert	To Weight	Multiply By
Long tons	Pounds (avoirdupois)	2240
	Short tons	1.12
	Metric tons (tonnes)	1.01605
Short tons	Pounds (avoirdupois)	2000
	Long tons	0.892857
	Metric tons (tonnes)	0.907185
Metric tons (tonnes)	Long tons	0.984206
	Short tons	1.10231
Pounds (avoirdupois)	Kilograms	0.453592
Kilograms	Pounds (avoirdupois)	2.20462

To Convert	To Volume & Capacity*	Multiply By
U.S. gallons	Cubic inches	231
	Cubic feet	0.133681
	Imperial gallons	0.832674
	U.S. barrels	0.0238095
	Liters	3.78541
U.S. barrels	U.S. gallons	42
	Cubic inches	9702
	Cubic feet	5.61458
	Imperial gallons	34.9723
	Liters	158.987
Imperial gallons	Cubic inches	277.42
	Cubic feet	0.160544

	U.S. gallons	1.20095
	U.S. barrels	0.0285941
	Liters	4.54596
Cubic feet	Imperial gallons	6.22883
	U.S. gallons	7.48052
	U.S. barrels	0.178108
	Liters	28.3169
	Cubic meters	0.0283169
Cubic inches	Imperial gallons	0.00360465
	U.S. gallons	0.0043290
	Liters	0.0163871
Liters	Cubic inches	61.0238
	Cubic feet	0.0353147
	Imperial gallons	0.219969
	U.S. gallons	0.264172
	U.S. barrels	0.00628981
Cubic meters	Imperial gallons	219.969
	U.S. gallons	264.172
	U.S. barrels	6.28981
	Cubic feet	35.3147

*These factors are only for conversion at the same temperature.

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

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

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

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

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

CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas físicas	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\ package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.
checksum value	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.

ClieOp03	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
ClieOp2	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
component object model (COM)	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.
component swap	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
conference room pilot environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
configurable network computing (CNC)	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.
configurable processing engine	Handles all "batch" processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDIt) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.

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

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

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

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

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

	JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll. R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.
environment workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
equivalent fuel	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area. Delete records. Exit to another form. Serve as an entry point for most applications.
firm planned order (FPO)	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.

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

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

INPS withholding tax	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
inventory turn	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
invoice	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
ISS	See imposto sobre servicos.
jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or

	member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
JDE.LOG	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits: 1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request. b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL. 2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).
JDECallObject	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.
Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	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. 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.
leading zeros	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
ledger type	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.
location workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
log files	Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.
logic data source	Any code that provides data during runtime.
logical compartment	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially. For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.
logical file	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.

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

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

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

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

outbound document	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.
outturn	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. 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.
overhead	In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor. This definition is strictly as it relates to ECS.
override conversion method	A method of calculating exchange rates that is set up between two specific currencies. For those specific currencies, this method overrides the conversion method in General Accounting Constants and does not allow inverse rates to be used when calculating currency amounts.
package / package build	A collection of software that is grouped into a single entity for modular installation. EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where the installation program can find them on the deployment server. It is a point-in-time "snapshot" of the central objects on the deployment server.
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name. The replicated objects for the package are placed in the subdirectories under this path. This location is also where the package is built or stored.
package workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Package Workbench transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
packaged products	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
pane/panel	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
paper clip	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
parent/child form	A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form: The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship. 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. The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.

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

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

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

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

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

soft error	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
software action request (SAR)	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
SOG	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
source directory	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
special period/year	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
specification merge	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.
specification table merge workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
specifications	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
spot charter	See single-voyage charter.
spot rates	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
stamp tax	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
standalone	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
standard cost	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
standard costing	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
subprocess	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
subscriber table	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
summary	The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and

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

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

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

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

z-process	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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