PeopleSoft

EnterpriseOne 8.10 Demand Scheduling PeopleBook

May 2004

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Demand Scheduling PeopleBook
SKU SCM810DS0504

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About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Preface

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

This preface discusses:

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

Note

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

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

See the *Foundation Guide*.

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

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

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

Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

Note

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

See Also

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

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

Typographical Conventions

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

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
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.

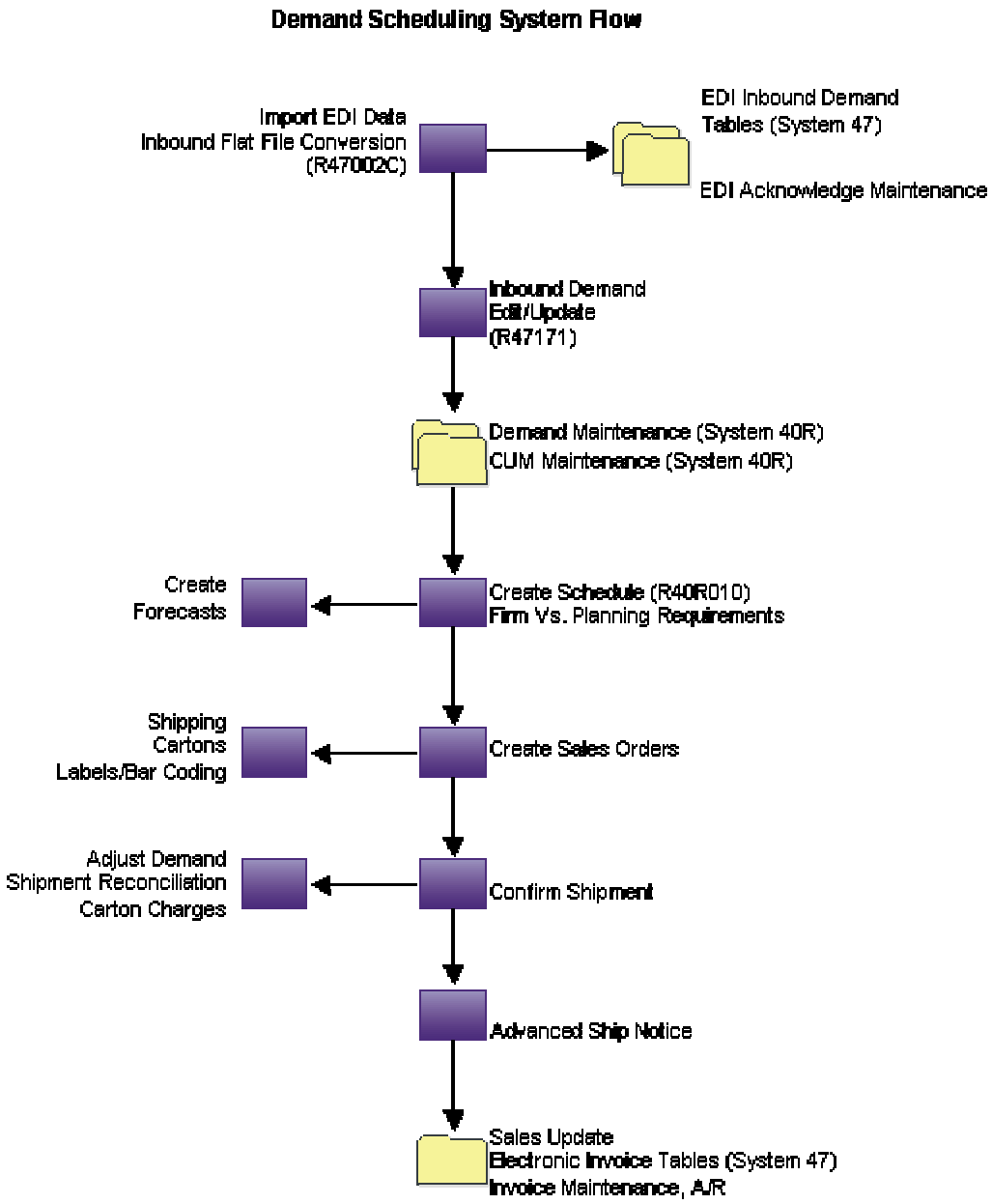
Demand Scheduling Overview

You use the Demand Scheduling system (40R) to manage requirements for shipment and production schedules between customers and suppliers. Firm or planned demand requirements enable you to receive, interpret, validate, or forecast net order information for shipments, and to automatically communicate shipment details to the supplier or customer.

The system interprets and receives information via Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) documents that are transmitted from customers to suppliers, and then populates the appropriate demand scheduling tables in order to create records, sales orders, and forecasts. You set up the demand scheduling system to manage all of this information.

Typically, forecasted schedules are transmitted from the manufacturer or distributor to the supplier to cover a future period of time and are formatted as a series of year-to-date cumulative totals. You can use this information for forecasting and planning when ordering parts and materials in high-volume supply chains.

The following graphic depicts the high-level system flow for demand scheduling:



System Integration

The Demand Scheduling system integrates with the following PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems:

- Sales Order Management
- Electronic Commerce (EDI)
- Warehouse Management
- Transportation Management
- Inventory Management
- Accounts Receivable

EDI Transactions and Messages

Demand scheduling focuses on capturing the demand requirements sent by customers to suppliers. Typically, you send and receive information using the Electronic Data Interchange system (47). This demand scheduling information includes cumulative quantities and supplier release scheduling. You can determine which transactions and messages are sent to the supplier, and how to use them.

A supplier may receive the same type of information on several different transactions or messages, depending on the mix of customers with which they conduct business. The translator can interpret and processes this data consistently and map the information to the database, based on the defined translation rules.

For example, demand information can be received either by an 830, 850, 862, 866, DELJIT, DELFOR, or ORDERS document. The third party translator then maps the data from the EDI transmission to EDI system (47) demand tables, based on the trading partner, the EDI transaction, and the data received.

Occasionally, customers use the 850 (purchase order) document for planning and forecasting, or for spot buys. Other customers use it as a blanket purchase order. For the customers that use the 850 for planning and forecasting, it will flow through the demand tables as a planning requirement. For spot buys, the system processes the 850 as a firm type of requirement. If the 850 document is being used as a blanket purchase order, the system maps it to the PO System/47 tables and processes it as a typical 850 document.

You can also enter and revise this information manually and direct this information to customers or suppliers.

See Also

- *EDI Information for Demand Scheduling* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide*
- *Cross-Referencing EDI Codes to the Demand Type* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide*

Demand Rules and Maintenance

The Demand Scheduling system allows you to maintain demand requirements that you receive from the customer. Demand rules include demand data and cumulative quantities that you set up at the customer and ship-to level. These rules define how requirements are updated during the shipping process.

For example, demand rules allow you to:

- Specify the day on which a customer's week begins, allowing you to determine whether a demand record is associated with the current week or the prior week.
- Adjust shipment dates for non-working days.
- Increase or decrease cumulative quantities when updating the cumulative quantity shipped.
- Replace the existing demand with the new demand that is associated with a particular ship-to record.
- Calculate ahead or behind values to adjust the demand before you create the sales order.
- Establish shipment and delivery times based on the values for Branch/Plant, Ship To, or Sold To time zones.

Demand Records

You use demand records to maintain all of your demand information. Demand records include the following types of information:

- Supplemental data stored at the demand header and detail level
- Current schedules for creating forecast records and sales orders
- Preferences for setting up fence dates, tolerances, pack rounding, and so on
- Address and contact information
- Packaging information
- Historical data of each schedule change or release
- Net variance changes through inquiry and alerts
- Activity data for analyzing inactive or obsolete items

Cumulative Processing

You use cumulative processing to communicate current and forecasted requirements for accumulated quantities of goods from the start of a blanket purchase order to a particular future date. For example, you can send and receive notifications regarding year-to-date quantities received, quantities required, and quantities shipped.

Each demand detail record is associated with a unique cumulative record. The system receives cumulative data when you enter it manually using the CUM Maintenance application (P40R12), or through the EDI Inbound Demand Edit/Update UBE (R47171). You can also adjust cumulative information using the adjust demand process and CUM Rollback (P40R421), which automatically resets cumulative quantities to zero.

Shipping and Planning Schedules

You can create shipping and planning schedules based on demand and cumulative information. The following table describes how you work with schedules.

Decrementing CUMs	You use decrementing CUMs to decrease the cumulative amount shipped and to place orders on hold when the CUM shipped reaches zero.
Fences	You can use schedule fences and preferences to control how the system maintains records for new releases and changed quantities. There are two kinds of fences, firm or plan. A firm shipment fence specifies the number of days of demand for which you create sales orders. The planned forecast fence specifies the number of days of demand for which you create forecasts.
Standard Pack	You use standard pack and rounding rules and cumulative calculations to determine order quantities. You set up standard pack information at the customer and item level to ensure that shipments are made in the correct quantity. Customers can request shipments that are not using standard pack
Ahead/Behind	You can determine whether a supplier is over-shipped, under-shipped, or even. You calculate this amount by subtracting the cumulative shipped from the cumulative required amount. If the amount is positive, the supplier is behind (under shipped). If the amount is negative, the supplier is ahead (over shipped). If the difference amount is zero, the supplier is on schedule.
Forecast Dates	You create forecasted schedules and transmit them from the trading partner to the supplier to cover a forward period of time, usually in a days/weeks/months format, and are often given in a series of year-to-date cumulative totals.
Schedule Revision Preferences	You set up a preference to specify how the customer sends their planning demand.

Planning Demand

In the context of Demand Scheduling, customers may have two types of requirements, firm or planned. Planned requirements represent demand for items that are not needed right away and do not need to be shipped immediately, but are items that the supplier needs to plan for because the customer anticipates needing the material within a specific future time horizon.

After customers have communicated their requirements to their suppliers, typically via EDI, the requirements are transferred from the EDI demand tables into the Demand Detail table (F40R11) by running the EDI Inbound Demand Edit/Update program (R47171). The resulting records in the Demand Detail table are characterized as planning or firm demand by the value in the Demand Type field. Each record also contains a demand period indicator that specifies the period of time for the demand record (daily, weekly or monthly).

Note

Firm or planned demand can also be entered into the system by using the Demand Maintenance program (P40R10). You can set a processing option to start the Create Demand Schedule program (R40R010) automatically.

You transfer planned demand values into the Forecasting system by running the Create Demand Schedule program. Based on the schedule fence defined in the preferences for a customer and item combination, the system determines whether to create a forecast record from the demand record. If the demand record falls into the time frame between the horizon start date (release date or date provided by the customer), a forecast record is created; otherwise, the data is used for information only. After a demand detail record is sent to the Forecasting system, its status is set to 0.

Forecasts

Demand scheduling allows a supplier to use demand information communicated by the customer as a way to create forecasts for the company's own production schedule. If the release sent by the customer falls into the time period between the horizon start date and the Plan Forecast Fence date, the system considers it planned demand and processes it into a forecast.

Forecast Consumption by Customer

When working with large customers, you may want to consider the demand for each customer separately and plan production quantities accordingly. You can set up your system to net forecasts and sales orders for a particular customer separately, so that you can plan more accurately for the specific demand coming from individual customers. When netting forecasts against sales orders, the results can differ depending on whether you compare aggregate forecast and sales order values or whether you compare the values for each individual customer.

When you run the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482), you can set up the program to use forecast consumption by customer. You can use this functionality for items that are defined with planning fence rule C, G or H. You cannot use forecast consumption logic for process items.

See Also

- *Forecast Consumption by Customer* in the *Requirements Planning Guide* for detailed information about setting up and using forecast consumption by customer logic

Firm Demand

Firm demand represents the demand requirements for items and material that will be needed for a specified, future time. You can create and process records to manage firm demand. These records store the information that you use to maintain the requirements, including schedules, sales orders or forecasts, maintenance rules and other default information that is relevant to suppliers and customers. You can also specify how the system processes cartons, labels, shipments, notifications, and you can run reports to analyze all of your demand information.

Demand Spreading

Demand spreading refers to the process of spreading the demand forecast quantity for a given date or date range across a specified time period. In this process, the planning dates and quantities in the Detail Demand records are consolidated and then distributed into forecasting buckets in aggregate weekly or monthly values. The Forecasting system supports two methods of demand spreading:

- Template spreading

  You create a demand spreading template to indicate how planned demand quantities are spread across a week. You can specify a different percentage for each day. The percentages specified in the template must add up to 100.

- Even spreading

  When no demand spreading template exists, the demand quantities are automatically distributed evenly across the days of the week. This is the default method.

Demand Sales Orders

A demand sales order is a sales order that is generated from the demand scheduling system when you run the Create Demand Schedule program (R40R010). The sales orders that are created or updated reflect what items need to be shipped in order to meet your customer's schedule.

The system automatically creates shipment records to organize your daily shipments. The demand sales orders are linked to the originating demand scheduling record using demand-related fields that you can review in the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) of the Sales Order Management system.

Carton Information

You can store detailed information about each carton on a shipment to be used for tracking, carton charges, and the Advanced Ship Notice (ASN).

Carton information includes:

- Serial numbers
- Weight information
- Scanning information
- Third party or custom modifications for data collection and scanning
- Manual processing
- Carton recommendations
- Recommendations for packing
- Next number used for label serial number
- Carton reorganization for changes

The ASN allows the sender to describe the contents and configuration of a shipment. The ASN lists the contents of a shipment of goods, as well as information related to the shipment, such as:

- Order information
- Product description
- Physical characteristics
- Type of packaging
- Carrier information
- Configuration of goods within the transportation equipment

The system prints the bill of lading from carton detail. You can print detail or summary carton information. Customers control the format for the bill of lading number, which uses Next Numbers and is not customer specific.

See Also

- *Working with Standard Pack Carton Recommendations* in the *Warehouse Management Guide*
- *Setting Up Item Standard Packs* in the *Warehouse Management Guide*

Label Processing

The system gathers label data from various tables into an outbound document and sends this information to a third party to format and print the labels. You can send label information from the following applications:

- Demand Maintenance (P40R10)
- Sales Order Entry (P4210), if you are not using demand scheduling
- Carton Detail Inquiry (P4621), if the carton detail has been created from carton recommendations

The system uses inbound scanned label data to create or update carton detail and to create the Advanced Ship Notice (ASN). Detailed carton information is required on the ASN and the Bill of Lading in order to describe the shipment. Labels must have standard data from the inbound EDI message.

You can generate label serial numbers based on the branch/plant value using label next numbers. Labels can also be generated externally. Label serial numbers are stored and validated by the third party. The system stores these numbers after you scan the number to verify quantities of shipment items with the quantities of carton detail items. You can correct discrepancies as necessary.

See Also

- *Working with Label Information* in the *Warehouse Management Guide*

Shipment Reconciliation and Confirmation

When reconciling shipments, you validate that a shipment quantity for an item matches the carton detail quantity. You can reconcile shipment information when entering and scanning labels. The system links the labels to the carton detail and matches the values for shipment number, item, ship to, and quantity. If you are using smart labels, the system compares the information for each container label that is linked to the scanned label. When a match is found, the system updates the information with the correct master/mixed and container label numbers. The system also creates a record for the master/mixed label in carton detail.

After you reconcile and load a shipment, you can confirm the shipment. You can enter last-minute ASN information, such as seal numbers or freight authorization codes. You can also specify whether to automatically extract the ASN.

Shipping Reports

Shipping reports display information useful for pick slips, packing slips, carton recommendations and packaging requirements for shipping, bill of lading information, cumulative amounts, and shipment analysis. The following reports are available:

- Document Batch Print UBE (R49590)
- Transportation Bill of Lading Build (R49110)
- Transportation Bill of Lading Print (R49116)

See Also

- *Warehouse Setup* in the *Warehouse Management Guide* for more information about cartons, labels, and shipment processing

Notifications

The following table describes how the system processes notifications for demand scheduling:

Advanced Ship Notice (ASN)	Advance Ship Notices (ASN) are electronic messages that provide product and shipment information to a customer prior to delivery. EDI tables maintain ASN data, and this allows you to quickly change ASN data in order to send timely messages to customers. If the changes must also be reflected in the demand and shipping tables, you can make those changes through the appropriate application at a later time. You can also roll up totals and updates to related records. You can set up customer rules and preferences to specify whether to perform ASN tracking. The rules and preferences determine how long the system waits for an ASN acknowledgment to be received before sending a message, as well as the workflow process name to be initiated. For example, if you want to be informed that an ASN was not acknowledged within twenty minutes, the customer rules will specify twenty minutes. If the wait time expires, the system sends an email to the designated personnel.
Acknowledgments	When you receive an EDI acknowledgement or application advice, the System/47 ASN database will be updated with the acknowledgement date and time, as well as the status. The system processes these transactions for the ASN and the invoice. You use customer rules to determine what type of activity will take place at each status. Statuses are: • Rejected • Accepted with Errors • Accepted Each of these statuses can optionally initiate a workflow process that can send a message or an email. You can correct any required data or mapping issues, and resubmit the ASN for transmission.

Demand Adjustments	When a shipment is confirmed, the system issues an XAPI message with shipment information and adjusts the demand to handle remaining, partial requirements if the actual amount shipped is less than the amount required. Demand is adjusted after the system receives the inbound demand and processes the associated order. The system uses the shipment confirmation message to communicate the actual quantity shipped to the rest of the system. The system uses the quantity shipped (including cartons) to adjust the original demand request and the associated cumulative quantities. For product messages (sales order detail lines), the system sends the following information: • Demand ID • Branch/plant • Sold To address book number • Ship To address book number • Quantity shipped • Unit of measure • Shipment number • Actual shipment date • Actual shipment time For carton messages, the system sends the following information: • Branch/plant • Sold To address book number • Ship To address book number • Customer carton number • Number of cartons The system uses status of ahead-behind calculation to determine whether to perform the update. The system also updates cumulative shipped for products and cartons if you have activated cumulative tracking.
Invoicing	The system creates the invoice after shipment confirmation. The system uses the Print Invoices (R42565) application to collect the required data from the related system files, and then converts the data into Electronic Commerce (47) system files. The system then uses the EDI Invoice Extraction Conversion (R47042C) application to create a flat file. The translator maps the flat file into an 810 or INVOIC format, which you send to the customer.

See Also

- *EDI Document Processing* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide*
- *EDI Acknowledgment Documents (997/CONTRL and 824/APERAK)* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide*
- *Working with Advanced Ship Notices* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide*

Sales Update and Receipts

When you process sales orders using the Sales Update application (R42800), the system generates a shipment number for invoices that are stored in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11). The system can select invoices and apply cash against invoices based on the shipment number, similar to using values like the invoice number, sales order number, customer reference, or statement number for processing and matching invoices and receipts.

Some suppliers are not required to generate an invoice, so the system allows you to issue payments based on the ASN.

Demand Analysis Reports

You can run a variety of reports to analyze demand-scheduling information. For example, you can print bills of lading or print information to analyze discrepancies for shipments, review demand activity, or to analyze the efficiency of the advance ship notice process. The following reports are available:

- Shipment Analysis (R40R030)
- CUM Reconciliation (R40R1010)
- Demand Inactivity Analysis (R40R1020)
- ASN On Time Analysis (R470361)
- EDI ASN Update as Sent (R47037)
- Acknowledgment Accuracy (R47191)
- Transportation Bill of Lading Print (R49116)

Working with Demand Records

A demand record stores the information that you use to maintain the requirements, scheduling information, rules, and other default information that is relevant to suppliers and customers. The following table describes the components of a demand record:

Demand Rules	Includes demand data and cumulative quantities, and defines how requirements are updated during the shipping process.
Preferences	Includes scheduling fence dates, forecast dates, tolerances, pack rounding, and so on. You can manage business requirements and link all of the preferences to one schedule.
Demand Header	Contains the default information that is relevant to a specific branch/plant, Sold To, Ship To, and item number for a demand requirement. Typically, information for demand records is created automatically using electronic data interchange (EDI).
Demand Detail	Includes the schedule information for firm demand (sales orders) and planned demand (forecasts), including quantities, dates, and the customer purchase order number.
Demand Packaging	Contains packaging information that is associated with a demand record.
Demand Addresses and Contacts	Contains addresses, contact names, and phones.
Demand History	Contains a snapshot of demand detail and demand address information, and distinguishes this information based on the date and time the snapshot was created.
Supplemental Demand	Stores information that is not included in the standard master tables. Examples of supplemental data include remarks, amounts, dates, codes, and times.
Demand Inactivity Analysis	Identifies items that have been inactive for a specified period of time, or are obsolete, or which may have errors that prevent processing.

The system uses the following tables when processing demand records:

- Demand Header (F40R10)
- Demand Detail (F40R11)
- Demand Packaging (F40R13)
- Demand Addresses (F40R14)
- Demand Address History (F40R143)
- Demand Contact Names (F40R141)
- Demand Contact Phone (F40R142)
- Demand History (F40R41)

Setting Up Demand Rules

Demand rules affect how the system processes demand data and cumulative quantities, as well as how requirements are updated during the shipping process. For example, demand rules allow you to:

- Specify the day on which a customer's week begins, allowing you to determine whether a demand record is associated with the current week or the prior week.
- Adjust shipment dates for non-working days.
- Increase or decrease cumulative quantities when updating the cumulative quantity shipped.
- Replace the existing demand with the new demand that is associated with a particular Ship To record.
- Calculate ahead or behind values to adjust the demand before you create the sales order.
- Establish shipment and delivery times based on the branch/plant, Ship To, or Sold To time zones.

You set up demand rules at a customer and Ship To level, and needs to occur only once for each customer.

The system uses the following tables when processing demand rules:

- Cumulative Quantities (F40R12)
- Cumulative Quantity History (F40R42)
- CUM Rollback Workfile (F40R12WF)
- Demand Rules (F40R20)
- Product CUM Model (F40R23)
- Carton CUM Model (F40R24)

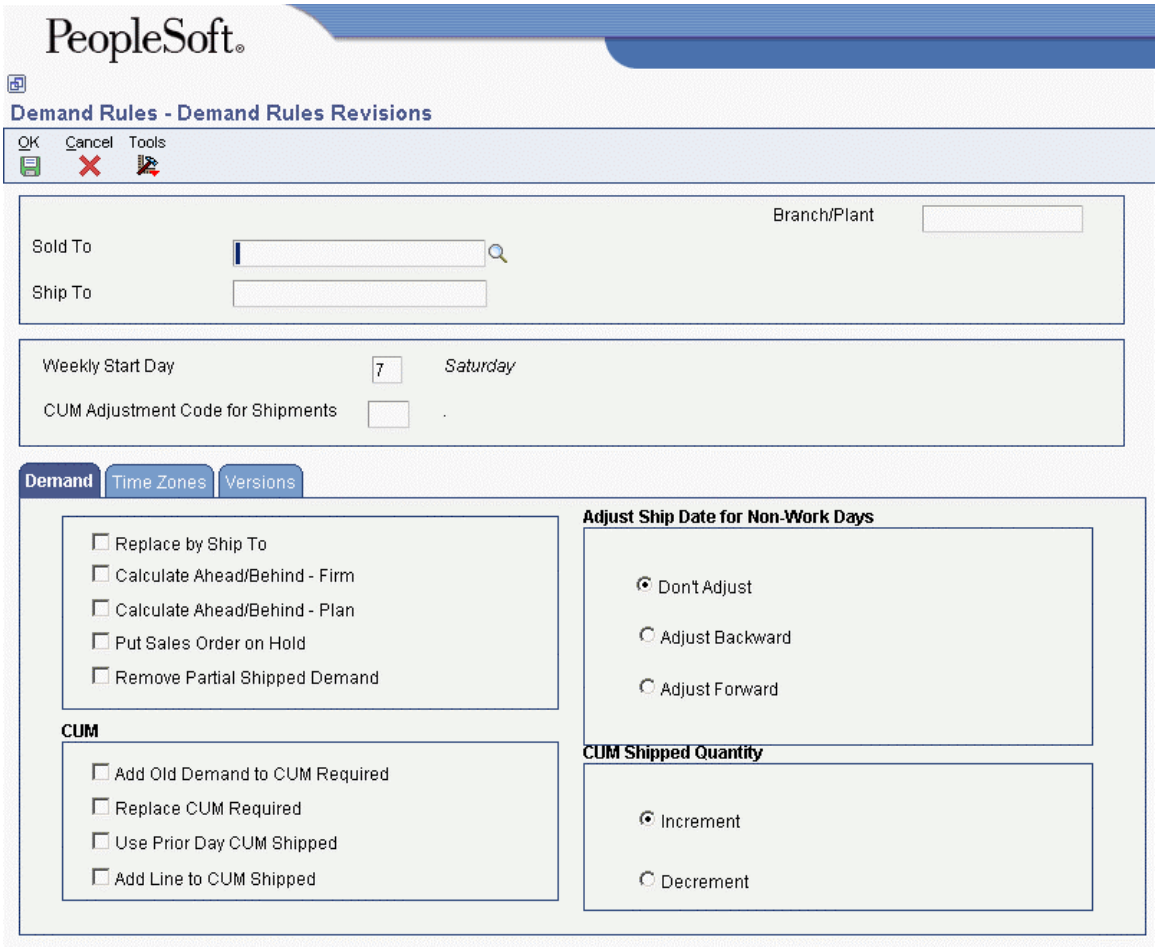
See Also

- *Working with Cumulative Information for Demand Scheduling* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide*

► To set up demand rules

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R411), choose Demand Rules.

1. On Work With Demand Rules, click Add.



2. On Demand Rules Revisions, complete the following field:

   - Branch/Plant

3. Complete the following optional fields

   - Sold To
   - Ship To

Note

If you complete the Ship To field, you must also complete the Sold To field.

4. Complete the following fields:

   - Weekly Start Day
   - CUM Adjustment Code for Shipments

5. On the Demand tab, choose any of the following options:
    - Replace by Ship To
    - Calculate Ahead/Behind - Firm
    - Calculate Ahead/Behind - Plan
    - Put Sales Order on Hold
    - Remove Partial Shipped Demand
6. Choose any of the following options in the CUM group:
    - Add Old Demand to CUM Required
    - Replace CUM Required
    - Use Prior Day CUM Shipped
    - Add Line to CUM Shipped
7. Choose one of the following options in the Adjust Ship Date for Non-Work Days group:
    - Don't Adjust
    - Adjust Backward
    - Adjust Forward
8. Choose one of the following options in the CUM Shipped Quantity group:
    - Increment
    - Decrement
9. To specify a time zone for shipments, click the Time Zones tab.
10. Choose one of the following options in the Ship Date/Time group:
    - Branch Plant
    - Sold To
    - Ship To
11. Choose one of the following options in the Delivery Date/Time group:
    - Branch Plant
    - Sold To
    - Ship To
12. To specify the version of Sales Order Entry to use for the Create Schedule process, click the Versions tab and complete the following fields:
    - Sales Order Entry Version
    - SO History Extract Version
13. Click OK.

Processing Options for Demand Rules (P40R20)

Default Values Tab

Use this processing option to specify how the system processes information when you add demand rules.

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1. Weekly Start Day

Use this processing option to specify the default weekly start day (UDC 42/DW) to use in the Demand Rules application (P40R20) when adding a record. Valid UDC values are:

0

Day Function Ignored

1

Sunday

2

Monday

3

Tuesday

4

Wednesday

5

Thursday

6

Friday

7

Saturday

Cross-Referencing EDI Codes to the Demand Type

When EDI data enters the system, the codes are used to identify the type and the frequency of the requirement. Requirement codes are standard within the EDI system, but their uses can vary, depending on each customer's business practices, as described in the following table:

Customer	EDI	Requirement Type	Requirement Frequency	Actual Use
Customer 1	X.12	C	D	Firm Daily
Customer 1	X.12	D	D	Plan Daily
Customer 1	X.12	D	W	Plan Weekly
Customer 2	X.12	C	C	Firm Daily
Customer 2	X.12	D	C	Plan Daily
Customer 2	X.12	D	W	Plan Weekly
Customer 3	EDIFACT	1	D	Firm Daily
Customer 3	EDIFACT	4	D	Plan Daily
Customer 3	EDIFACT	4	W	Plan Weekly

In order to handle these differences, you must set up a cross-reference record for each requirement type and requirement frequency combination. This record specifies the demand type (firm or plan) and the frequency of demand (such as daily). The system processes the Demand Type and the Demand Period fields to determine the requirement.

You can set up cross-references for all Branch/Plant and Sold To records, all Sold To records for a Branch/Plant, or for a specific Sold To record.

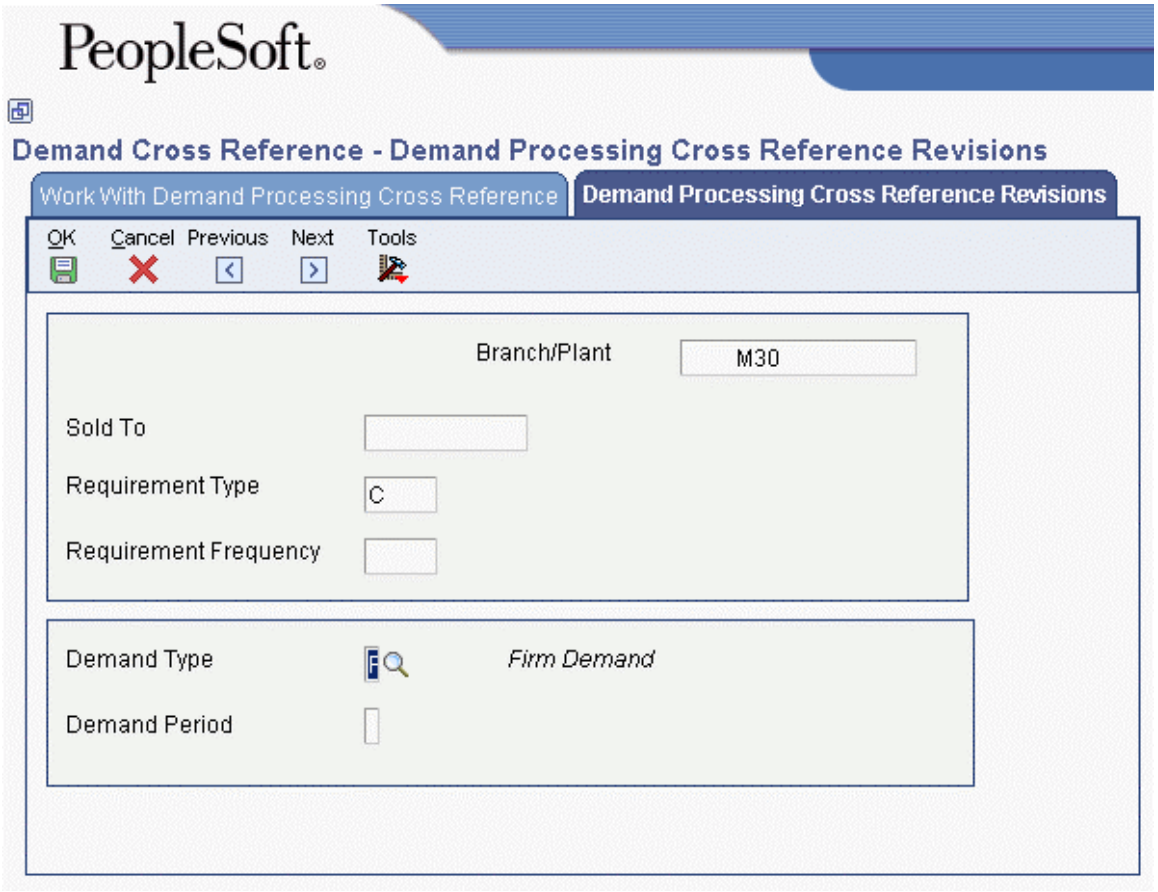
Prerequisites

- Set up UDC 40R/DT for the demand type and period.
- Set up UDC 40R/PD for the demand period.

▶ To cross-reference EDI codes to the demand type

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R411), choose Demand Cross Reference.

1. On Work With Demand Processing Cross Reference, click Add.



2. On Demand Processing Cross Reference Revisions, complete the following optional fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To
3. Complete the following fields:
   - Requirement Type
   - Requirement Frequency
   - Demand Type
   - Demand Period
4. Click OK.

Setting Up Demand Scheduling Workflow

You can set up workflow to run during the inbound demand process of editing and updating records. You can use a default workflow process that contains all the possible business functions that can be run during inbound demand processing. The default workflow process contains a list of all the possible business functions that can be run during the inbound demand process. If you do not need any of these business functions, you must duplicate the workflow process and then use the new workflow process to add or remove unnecessary business functions.

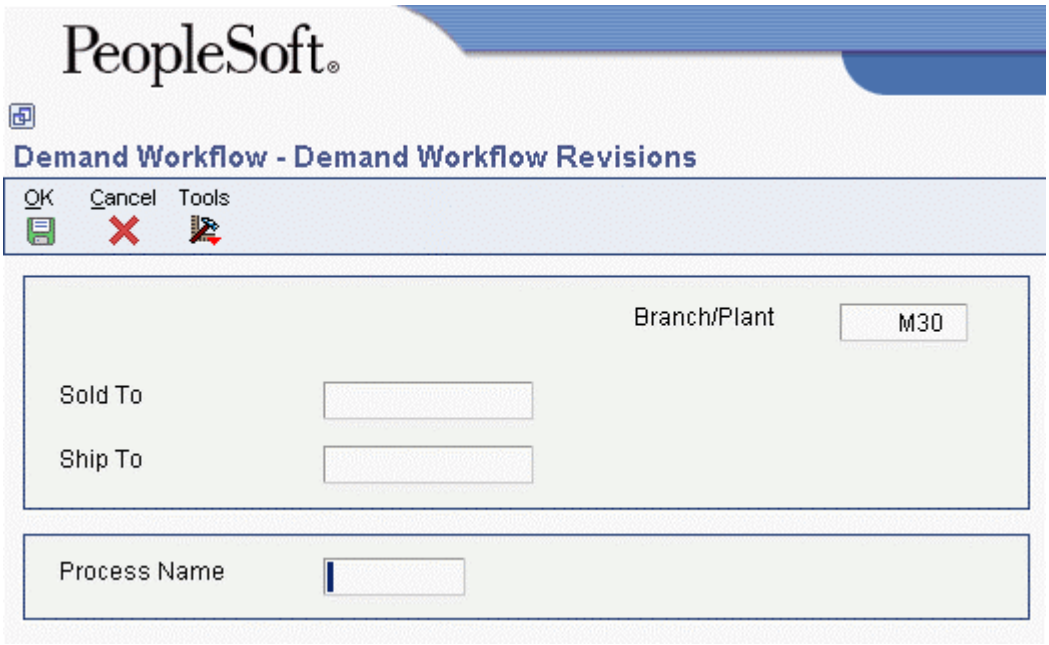
The system does not allow you to create or duplicate workflow processes in the Demand Workflow Maintenance application (P40R22). The workflow process you specify must be an existing workflow process in the Process Master table (F98800). However, information regarding the workflow process, such as workflow activities, is handled by the Process Master program (P98800) and is stored in other database tables.

The system stores demand workflow information in the Demand Workflow table (F40R22).

▶ To set up demand scheduling workflow

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R411), choose Demand Workflow.

1. On Work with Demand Workflow, click Add.



2. On Demand Workflow Revisions, complete the following optional fields and click OK:

   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To
   - Ship To
   - Process Name

Note

Although these fields are optional, if you enter a Ship To value, the Branch/Plant and Sold To must be completed. The same is true that if you enter a Sold To value, the Branch/Plant must also have a value.

The Process Name is also optional. If you do not want to run a workflow for a specific Branch/Plant, Sold To, and Ship To combination, leave the Process Name field blank. Otherwise, the Process Name must be a valid workflow process Name in the Process Master table (F98800).

Setting Up Preferences for Demand Scheduling

You can set up preferences to handle different business requirements and link all of the preferences to one schedule. The following table describes the preferences you can set up for demand scheduling:

Scheduling Fences (Preference Type 27)	You can set up two fences when creating sales orders and forecasts. You set up the firm shipment fence to specify the number of demand days for which you create sales orders. You set up the planned forecast fence to specify the number of days for which you create forecasts. The criteria that you use is Sold To, Ship To, and item.
Forecast Dates (Preference Type 28)	Usually, customers send only a single date when dealing with planned demand. To generate the forecast record, you can set up a preference that specifies how a customer sends their planning demand. The system uses the following values for this purpose: • Month Calculation • Month Begin/End • Week Begin/End • Anchor Day of Week
Promise Code (Preference Type 29)	If the customer orders an item that is not in stock, the supplier must send an outbound inventory advisement (INVRPT EDI Message) indicating when the customer can order it. The Promise Code is the preference you set up for this purpose. You set up this preference at the Sold To and item levels.
Missing Confirmation (Preference Type 30)	When the supplier sends an outbound INVRPT to the customer indicating when the backordered item is available to ship, the supplier expects a confirmation INVRPT. The Missing Confirmation preference allows you to set up a time limit to wait for receiving a confirmation. If the time limit is exceeded, the system sends a workflow message indicating the time limit was exceeded. This preference is set up based on the Sold To value.

Net Variance Tolerance (Preference Type 31)	When you set up net variance, you specify how the system processes the following types of information: • Tolerance level • Notification level • Critical indicator This information helps you determine when the variance is considered significant and whether to issue a notification. For example, if the net variance setting is greater than the notification level, the system can send a notification message. You use the critical indicator to attach a ranking significance to the percentage amount.
Round to Standard Pack (Preference Type 32)	Most customers want their suppliers to ship items in a standard pack quantity. For example, if a standard pack is 100 pieces in a carton, and the customer orders 75, the supplier must ship 100 pieces. You can specify whether the Round to Standard Pack option is active when you create a demand header record. You set up this preference based on the Sold To, Ship To, and item values.
Acknowledgment Notification (Preference Type 33)	The EDI acknowledgment message indicates acceptance or rejection of a previously sent EDI message, such as the Advanced Ship Notice or the invoice. This preference returns an address book number of a person to be notified. You set up this preference using the Sold To, Ship To, Acknowledgment Code, and Message Being Acknowledged values.
ASN Tracking Workflow (Preference Type 34)	Typically, when the customer receives the ASN, they send back an EDI Acknowledgment to the supplier indicating acceptance or rejection of the ASN. You set up this preference to specify how long to wait for the returning ASN before sending a message indicating that an EDI Acknowledgment message has not been received. The system sends the message to the appropriate address book number. You set this preference up based on the Sold To and Ship To values.

Message Notification (Preference Type 35)	You use this preference to specify which address book number to use for sending notifications. You can set up this preference based on the following criteria:
	• Branch/Plant
	• Sold To/Ship To
	• Notification Field:
	  • 00 = Net Variance
	  • 01 = Sales Orders
	  • 02 = Forecast/Planning
	  • 03 = INVRPT (Inventory Advisement)
	  • 04 = ASN
	  • 05 = CUM
	  • 06 = Adjust Demand
	  • 07 = Inbound Demand
	  • 08 = Acknowledgments
	  • 09 = EDI Maintenance

EDI Advance Ship Notice (Preference Type 36)	You use this preference to specify whether workflow runs and to whom the system sends the message. This preference is based on the following values: • Ship-To/Sold-To • Acknowledgment Code • Message Being Acknowledged For example, you set up preferences to run workflow for all Sold-To and Ship-To values, but only for Advance Ship Notices that are rejected. If the system receives an acknowledgment with an R (rejected) acknowledgment code for an 856 Message Being Acknowledged, the system sends you a workflow message that contains a link to the appropriate record on the Work with EDI Acknowledgments form (W47191A).
Label Processing (Preference Type 37)	You use this preference to activate label processing at the branch/plant level. You specify the party ID (values for Party Type 1 and 2) in the Demand Addresses table (F40R14) to retrieve for outbound label data. An example of a party ID is the supplier code or plant code. For inbound label data, you specify the version for Carton Reorganization (P4620), and specify whether to automatically allocate sales order quantity to cartons. You must also specify the name of the third party that processes the XAPI response.

Label Serial Numbers (Preference Type 38)	You use this preference to specify the label next number for outbound and inbound labels, as well as UCC128 information for inbound labels, including: • Company UCC code • SSCC document company • SSCC document type • Label generation function • Label validation function
Carton Label (Preference Type 39)	You use this preference to specify whether a carton code should be assigned a label serial number. Label numbers creation must be on in either the Label Serial Number (38) preference or the version for Carton Reorganization (P4620). This preference is useful when items are packaged in multiple cartons but only outer cartons are labeled. For example, if packaging for an item consists of a box, carton and pallet, you can specify whether to generate a label number for the pallet, for the pallet and carton, or for the pallet, carton and box.

See Also

- *Advanced Preferences* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for information about setting up preferences for schedule revisions
- *Setting Up Demand Net Variance* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide* for information about net variance
- *Running the Create Schedule UBE (R40R010)* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide* for information about how the system calculates fences, standard pack, forecast dates, and ahead-behind values

Setting Up Demand Net Variance

Net variance is the percent variation between current and previous order quantities for an item. You can specify net variance information at the item or customer level and use it to prepare for unexpected demand changes. For example, you can specify whether to alert a supplier if requirements change significantly as the supplier's ship date approaches, regardless of whether the change is an increase or decrease in order quantities.

You set up how the system processes net variances on the Net Variance tab in the Demand Maintenance (P40R10) processing options. You specify how the system processes the following types of information:

- Tolerance level
- Notification level
- Critical indicator

When you set up net variance, you determine net variance days from the requested ship date, demand period, and demand processing type. This information helps you determine when the variance is considered significant and whether to issue a notification. For example, if the net variance setting is greater than the tolerance level, the system considers this difference as a significant change and displays net variance and critical ID information on the Work with Demand Detail form and on the Shipment tab on the Demand Detail Revisions form.

If the net variance setting is greater than the notification level, the system can send a notification message to an address book to alert you of the change. You can use the critical indicator to attach a ranking significance to the percentage amount.

See Also

- *Advanced Preference Types* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for information about setting up preferences

Running the Launch Demand Net Variance Workflow (R40R1110)

You run this report automatically by specifying the version in the Launch Net Variance Workflow (R40R1110) processing option on the Versions tab in the processing options for Demand Maintenance (P40R10). You can run this report over specific batches of demand records to review net variance amounts that exceed the notification level for each record. If the system does not find matching Demand Detail records, the system will not launch the batch program.

Note

If you want to run the Create Demand Schedule batch program (R40R010) in addition to manually running the Launch Demand Net Variance Workflow batch application, you should run R40R1110 first. Depending on settings, the Create Demand Schedule program may delete demand detail records.

The system uses the Demand Detail table (F40R11) for processing net variance workflow information.

Creating Demand Header Records Manually

The demand header record contains the default information that is relevant to a specific branch/plant, Sold To, Ship To, and item number for a demand requirement. Typically, information for demand records is created automatically using electronic data interchange (EDI). You can also create demand header records manually and use the Work with Demand Header form to locate existing demand records to revise or delete entries. You can view information that relates to a specific customer, such as cumulative information, dates, times, and attachments.

You can also navigate among the various demand maintenance forms and applications, including:

- Work With Demand Detail (W40R10D)
- CUM Maintenance (P40R12)
- Demand History (P40R41)
- Demand Addresses (P40R14)
- Supplemental Data (P00092)

Note

If a header record does not already exist, the system automatically creates a demand header record when you create a demand detail record.

The system uses the following tables when processing demand records:

- Demand Header (F40R10)
- Demand Detail (F40R11)
- Demand Packaging (F40R13)
- Demand Addresses (F40R14)
- Demand Address History (F40R143)
- Demand Contact Names (F40R141)
- Demand Contact Phone (F40R142)
- Demand History (F40R41)

See Also

- *Advanced Preferences* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*
- *Working with Demand Detail Records* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide* for information about demand detail
- *Setting Up Item Standard Packs* in the *Warehouse Management Guide*

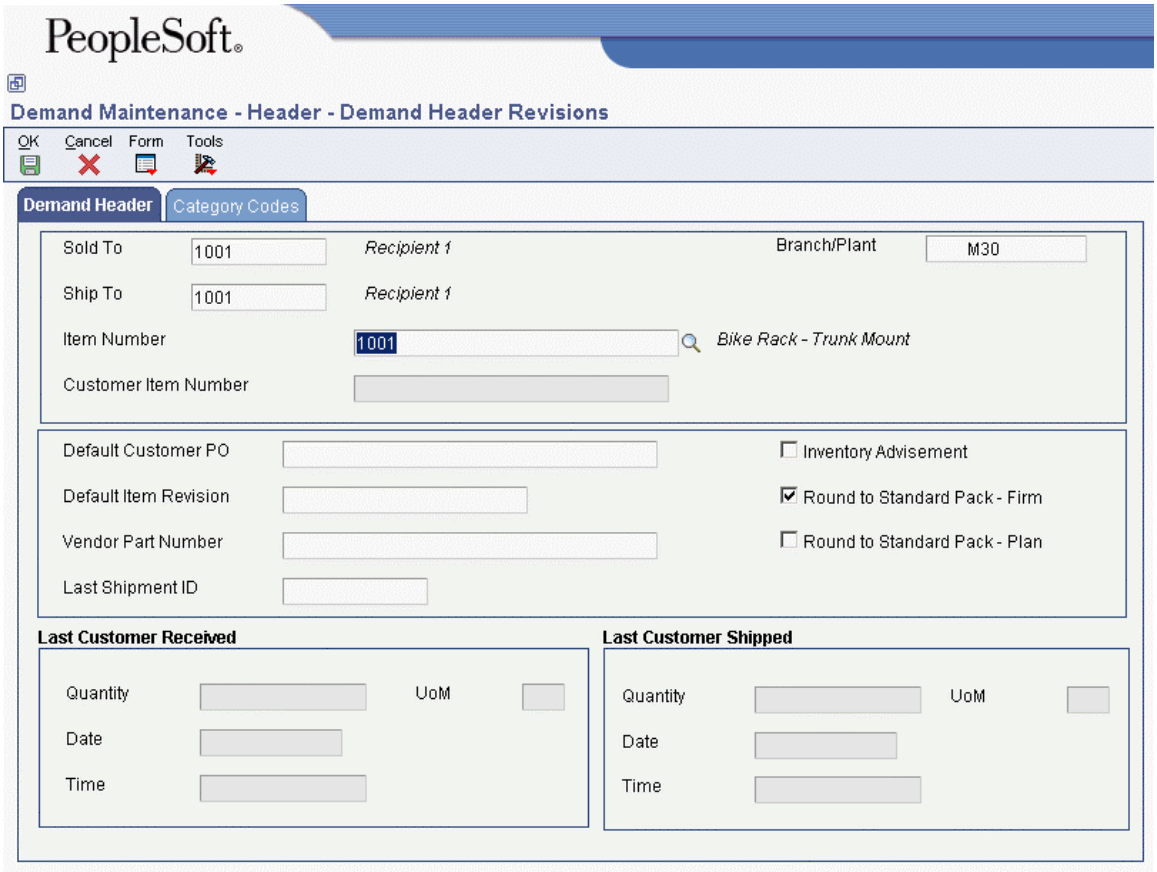
Prerequisite

- Ensure that you have set up the user defined codes for Category Codes 1 – 10 (40R/01 – 40R/10) and Critical Indicator (40R/CI).
- Set up the Demand Maintenance processing options (P40R10) to specify how the system processes demand records. For example, you can specify information such as which forms to display when creating a record, which versions the system should use for demand processing, and the values for net variance processing.

► To create demand header records manually

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Header.

1. On Work With Demand Header, click Add.



2. On Demand Header Revisions, complete the following fields on the Demand Header tab:

   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To
   - Ship To
   - Item Number

3. Complete the following optional fields:

   - Customer Item Number
   - Default Customer PO
   - Default Item Revision
   - Vendor Part Number
   - Last Shipment ID

4. Choose the following applicable options:

   - Inventory Advisement
   - Round to Standard Pack - Firm
   - Round to Standard Pack - Plan

5. Click the Category Codes tab and complete the following optional fields:

   - Demand Code 01
   - Demand Code 02
   - Demand Code 03
   - Demand Code 04
   - Demand Code 05
   - Related Address Book 1
   - Related Address Book 2

6. Click OK.

Note

When creating a demand header record, you can add demand header attachments. To do so, choose Header Attachment from the Form menu. You can also specify in the Demand Header Attachments processing option whether to automatically display the Media Objects form when creating records.

Working with Demand Detail Records

After demand header records are entered manually into the system, or automatically through electronic data interchange (EDI), you can review and change the detail information as necessary. Demand detail information includes the values for firm demand (sales orders) and planned demand (forecasts), including quantities, dates, and the customer purchase order number. Using this information, you can compare releases and perform net change and variance reporting and processing.

You differentiate demand detail records from each other based on the combinations of the Requested Ship Date, Requested Ship Time, Customer PO, Demand Processing and Demand Period fields, as shown in the following table:

Requested Shipment Date	Requested Shipment Time	Demand Type	Demand Period	Quantity
07/05	00:00:00	Firm	Daily	500
07/05	00:00:00	Plan	Weekly	2500
07/05	00:00:00	Plan	Monthly	15000

If a demand header record does not already exist, the system automatically creates one when you create a demand detail record.

From the Demand Detail Revisions form, you can access the following demand maintenance forms and applications:

- Demand Maintenance (P40R10)
- CUM Maintenance (P40R12)
- Demand History (P40R41)
- Demand Addresses (P40R14)
- Demand Packaging (P40R13)
- Label Data Submitted (W40R10F)
- Detail Attachments

The system uses the following tables when processing demand records:

- Demand Header (F40R10)
- Demand Detail (F40R11)
- Demand Packaging (F40R13)
- Demand Addresses (F40R14)
- Demand Address History (F40R143)
- Demand Contact Names (F40R141)
- Demand Contact Phone (F40R142)
- Demand History (F40R41)
- Supplemental Data (F00092)

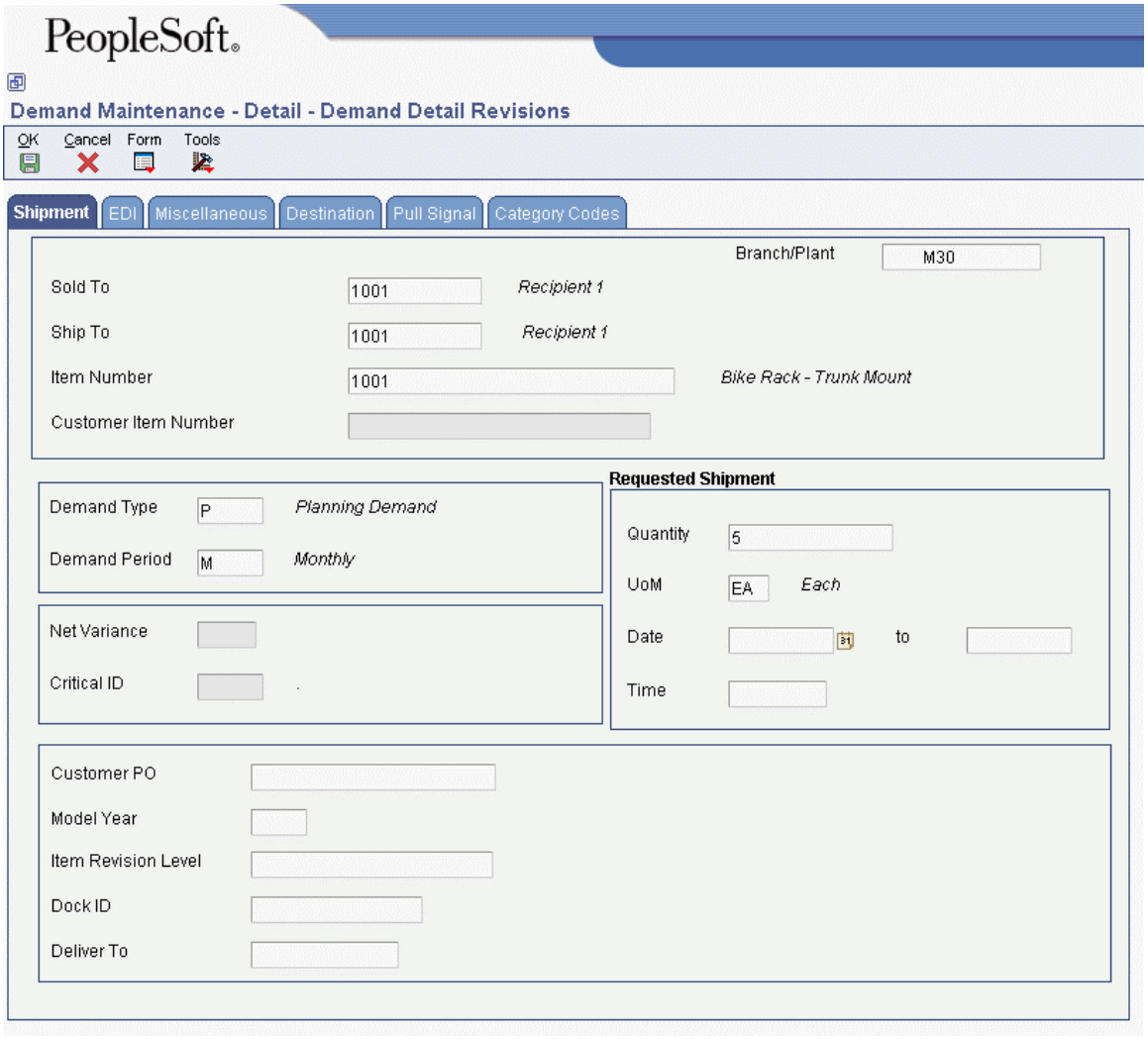
See Also

- *Setting Up Demand Net Variance* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide*

► To add demand detail information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, click Add.



2. On Demand Detail Revisions, complete the following fields on the Shipment tab:

   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To
   - Ship To
   - Item Number
   - Demand Type
   - Demand Period

3. In the Requested Shipment group, complete the following fields:

   - Quantity
   - UoM
   - Date
   - Time

4. Click the EDI tab and complete the following fields in the Release group:

   - Number
   - Date
   - UoM

5. Click OK.

   The system creates the header record when one does not already exist.

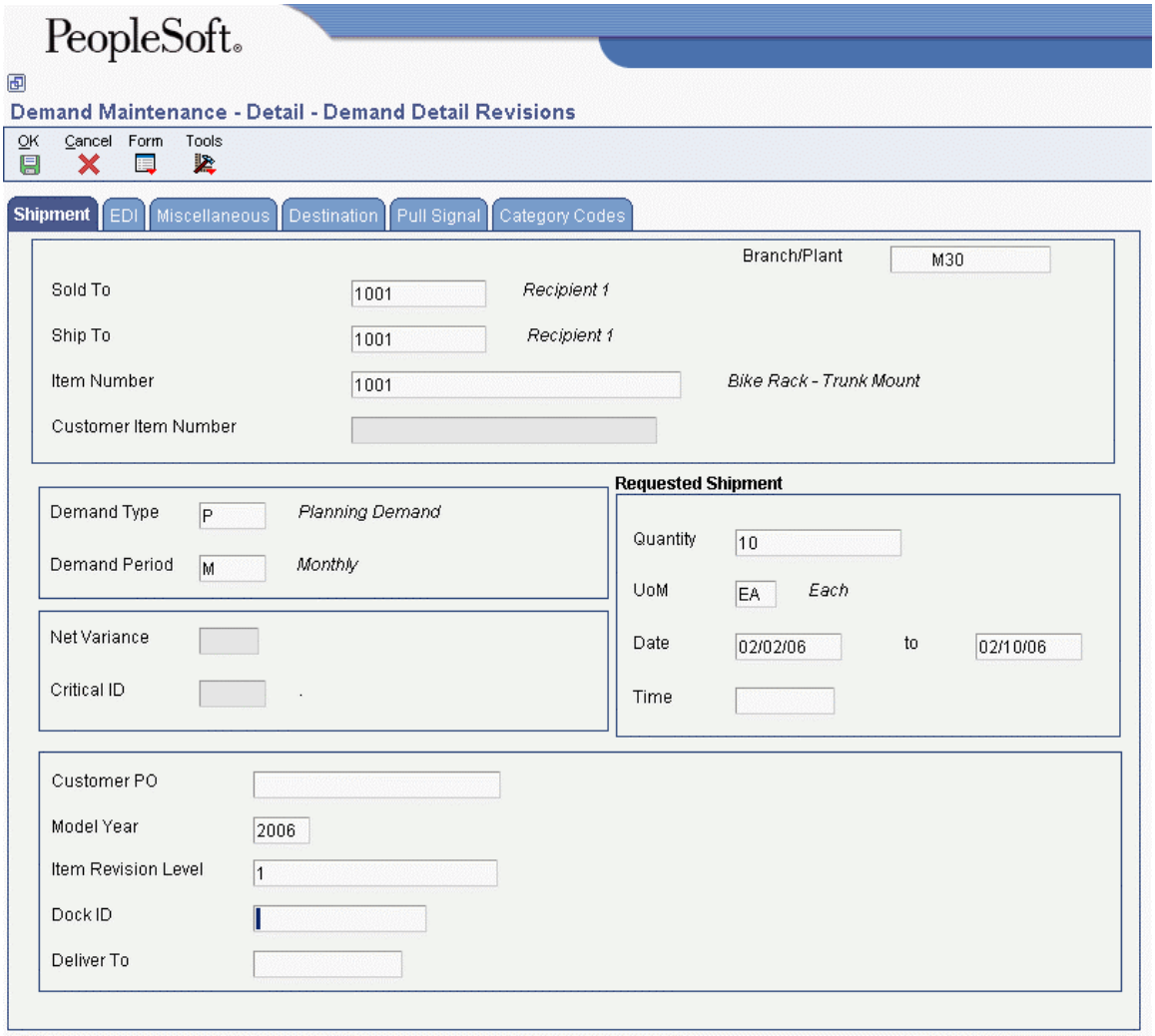
Note

When adding a demand detail record, you can add demand detail attachments. To do so, choose Dmd Dtl Attachment from the Row menu. You can also specify in the Demand Detail Attachments processing option whether to automatically display the Media Objects form when creating records. You can also add a demand header record by choosing Dmd Hdr Attachment from the Form menu.

► To revise shipment details

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, locate a record and click Select.



2. On Demand Detail Revisions, click the Shipment tab and complete the following fields as necessary:

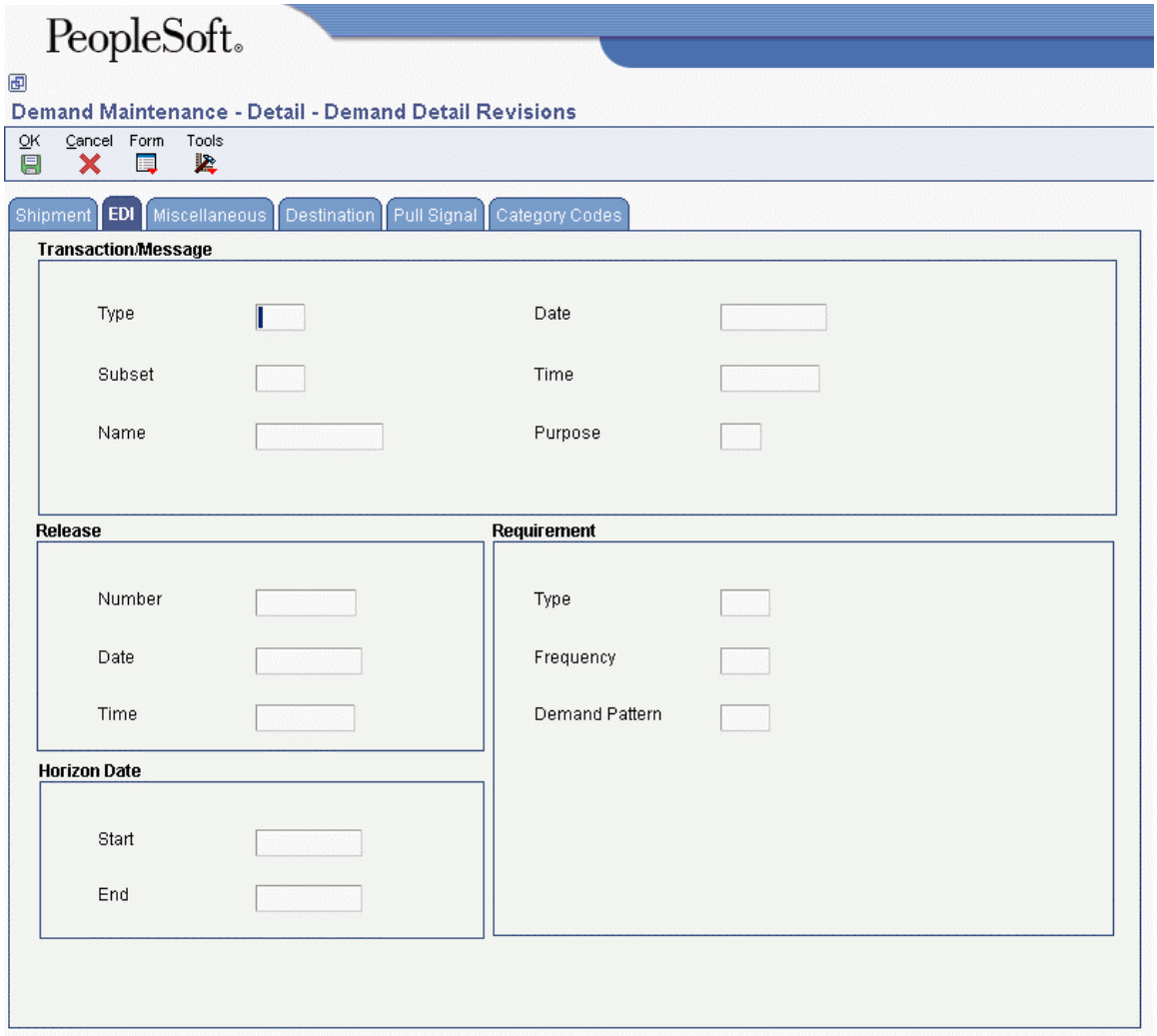
   - Quantity
   - UoM
   - Date
   - Model Year
   - Item Revision Level
   - Dock ID
   - Deliver To

3. Click OK.

► To revise EDI information for demand details

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, locate a record and click Select.



2. On Demand Detail Revisions, click the EDI tab.
3. Under the Transaction/Message heading, complete the following fields as necessary:

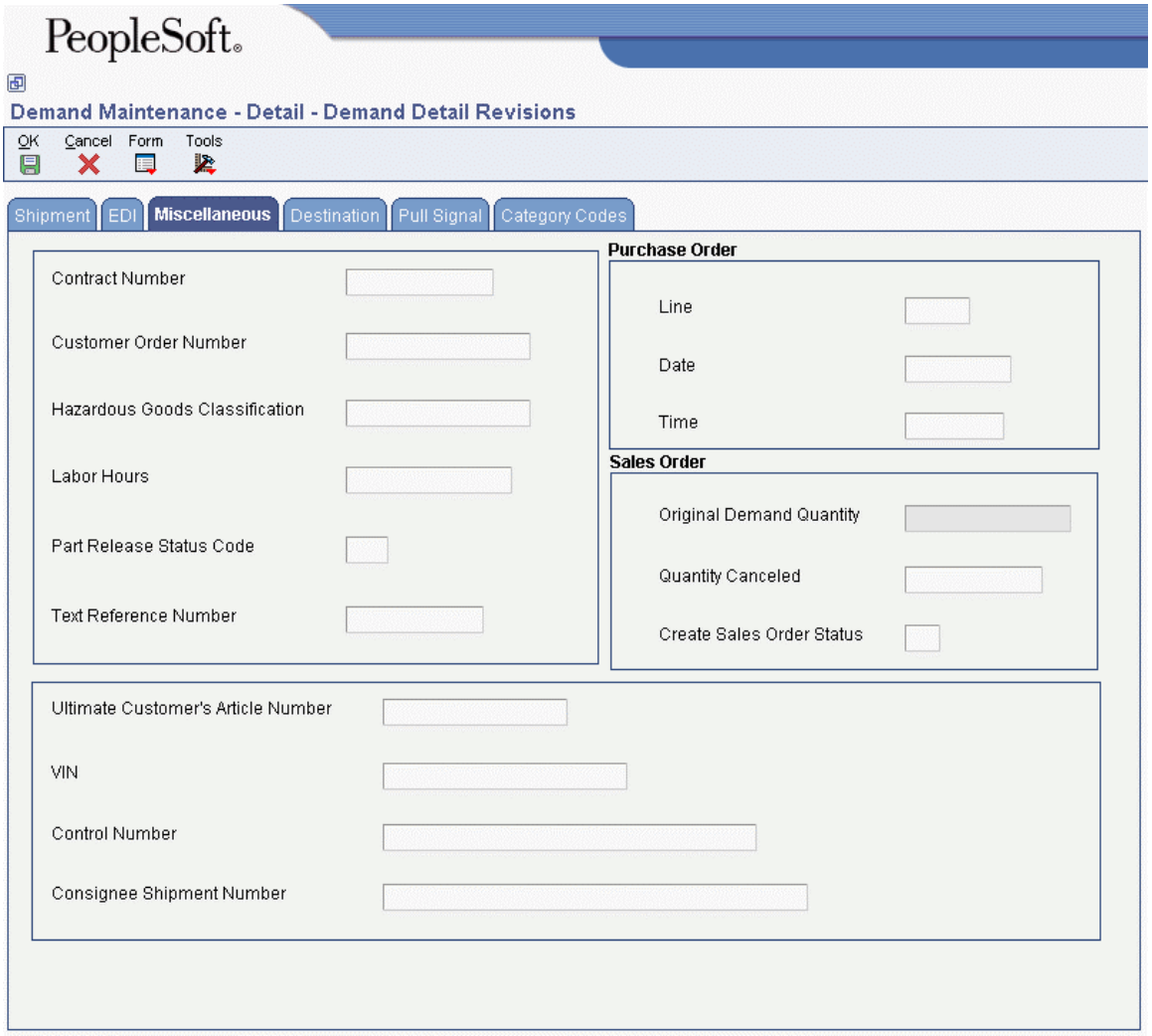
   - Type
   - Subset
   - Name
   - Date
   - Time
   - Purpose

4. Under the Release heading, complete the following fields as necessary:
    - Number
    - Date
    - Time
5. Under the Horizon Date heading, complete the following fields as necessary:
    - Start
    - End
6. Under the Requirement heading, complete the following fields as necessary:
    - Type
    - Frequency
    - Demand Pattern
7. Click OK.

► To revise miscellaneous demand detail information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, locate a record and click Select.



2. On Demand Detail Revisions, click the Miscellaneous tab.
3. Complete the following fields as necessary:

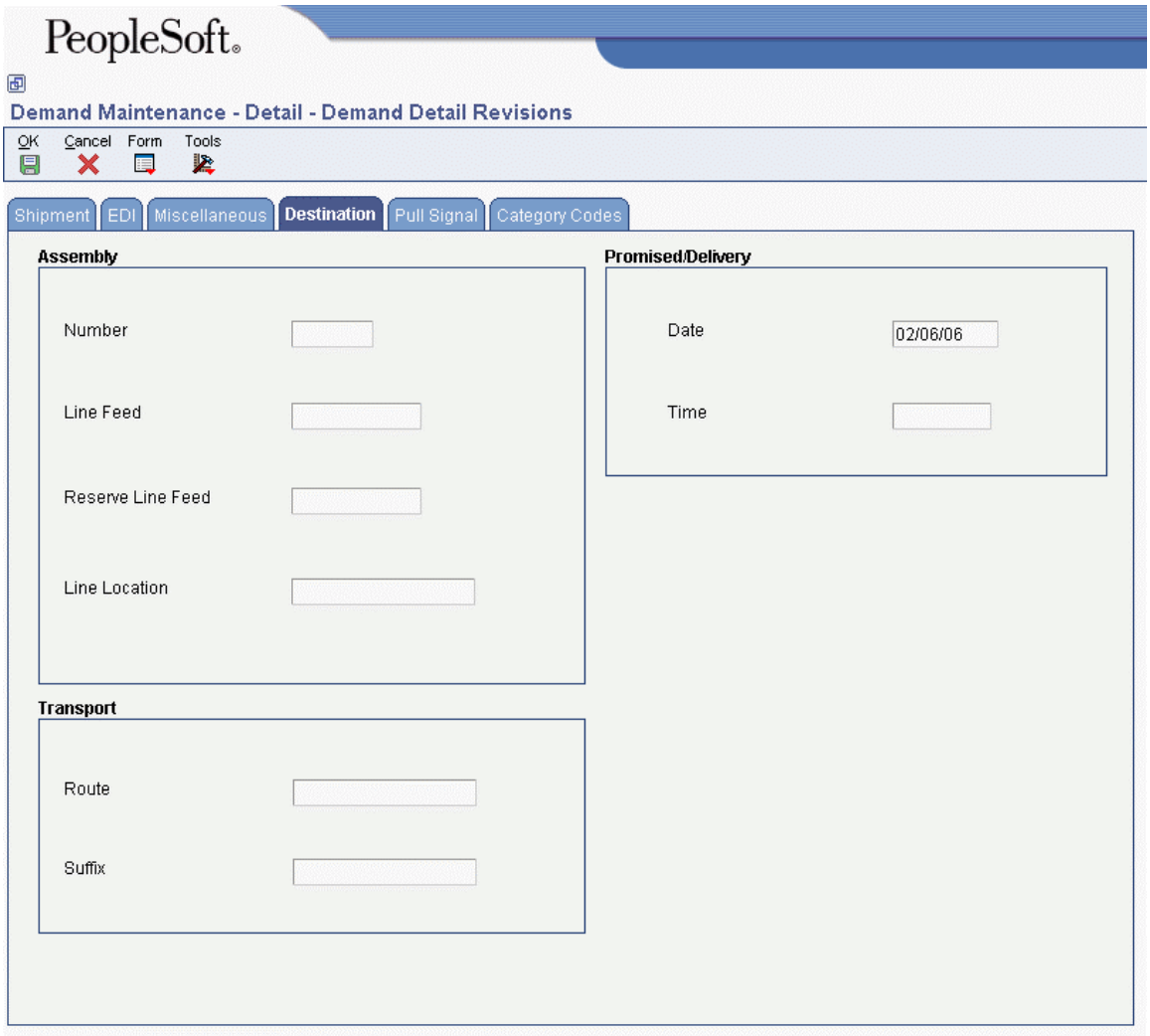
- Contract Number
- Customer Order Number
- Hazardous Goods Classification
- Labor Hours
- Part Release Status Code
- Text Reference Number
- Ultimate Customer's Article Number
- VIN
- Control Number
- Consignee Shipment Number

4. Under the Purchase Order heading, complete the following fields as necessary:
    - Line
    - Date
    - Time
5. Under the Sales Order heading, complete the following fields as necessary:
    - Quantity Canceled
    - Create Sales Order Status
6. Click OK.

► To revise destination information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, locate a record and click Select.

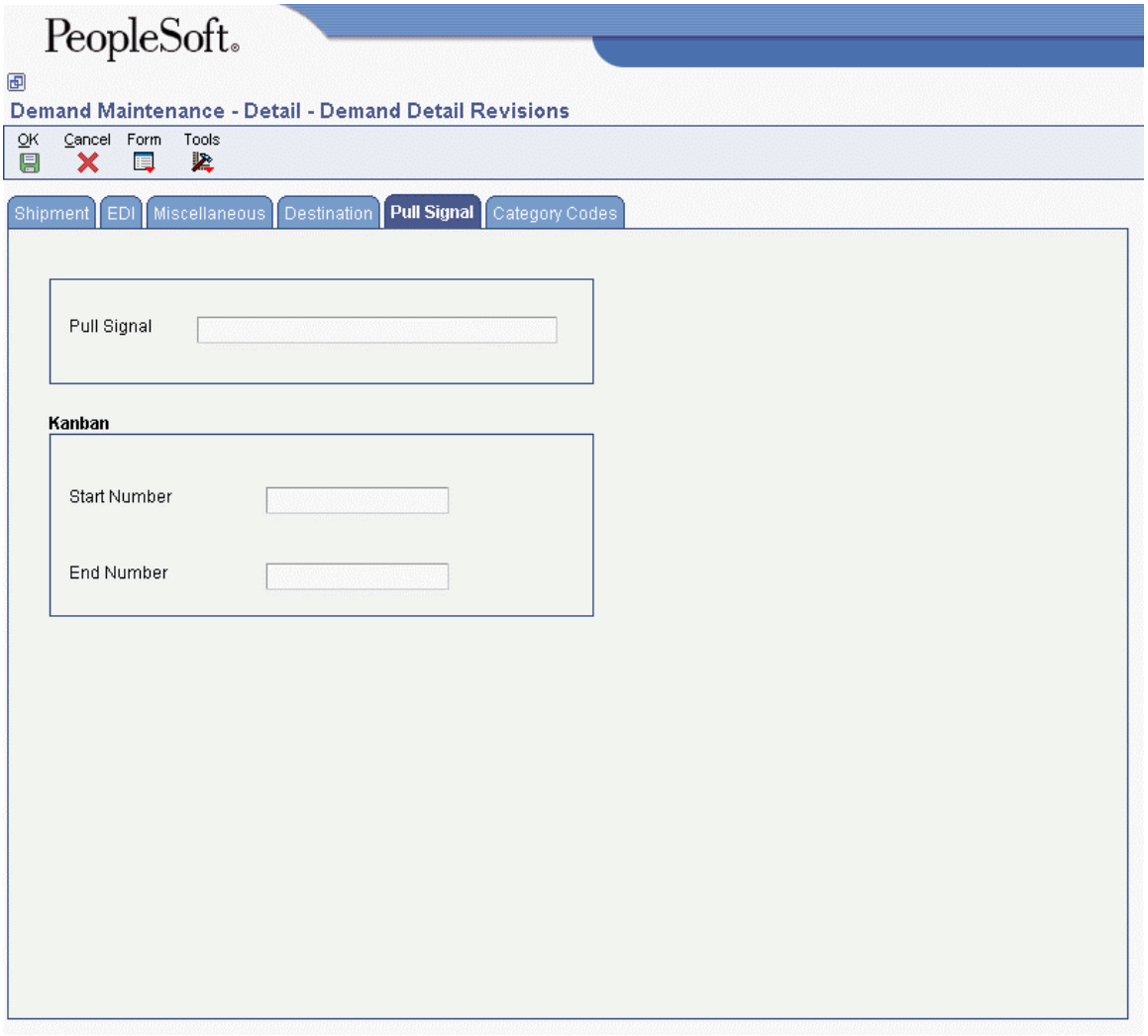


2. On Demand Detail Revisions, click the Destination tab.
3. Under the Assembly heading, complete the following fields as necessary:
    - Number
    - Line Feed
    - Reserve Line Feed
    - Line Location
4. Under the Transport heading, complete the following fields as necessary:
    - Route
    - Suffix
5. Under the Promised/Delivery heading, complete the following fields as necessary:
    - Date
    - Time
6. Click OK.

► To revise pull signal information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, locate a record and click Select.

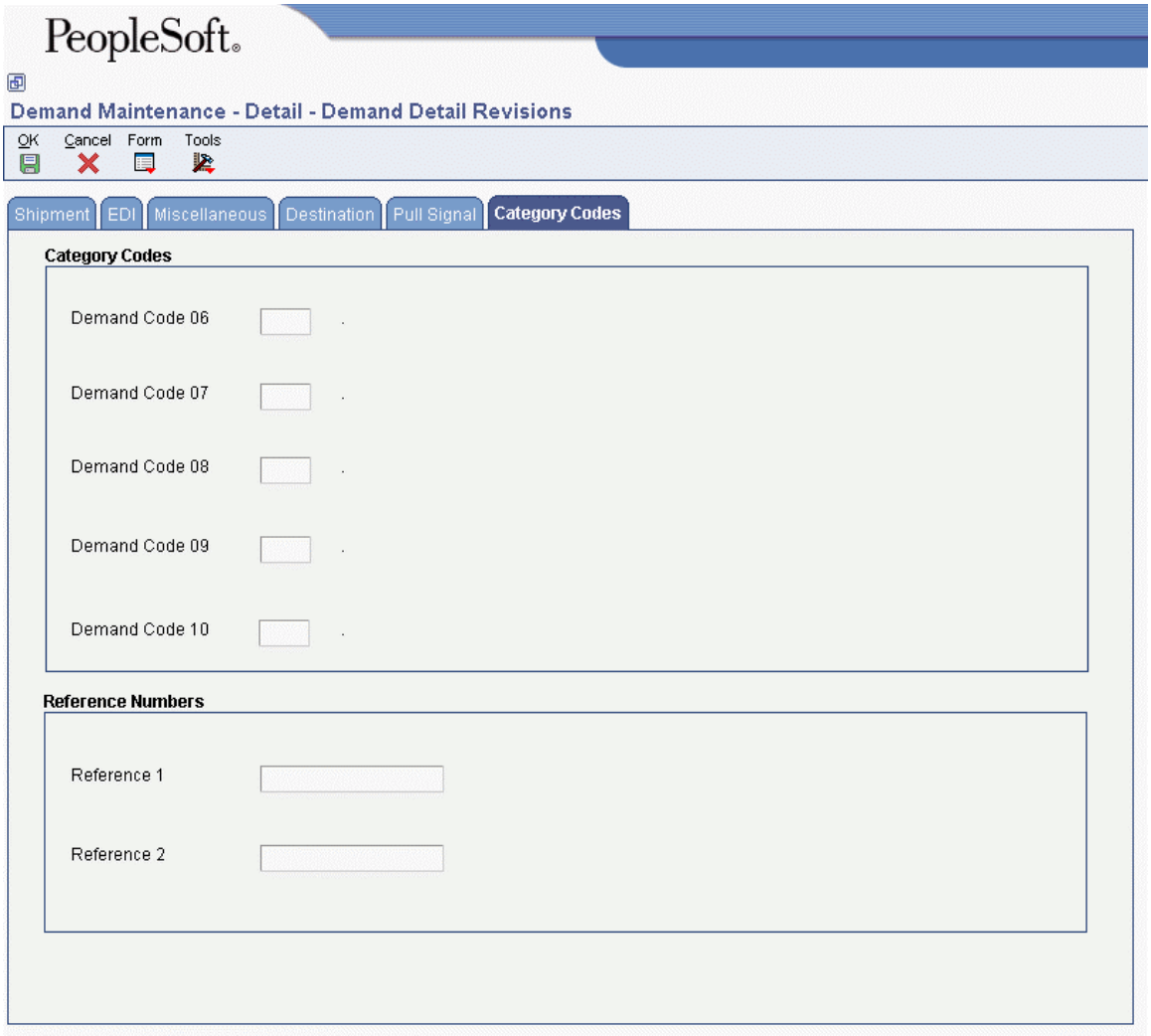


2. On Demand Detail Revisions, click the Pull Signal tab.
3. Complete the following field:
   - Pull Signal
4. Under the Kanban heading, complete the following fields as necessary, and click OK:
   - Start Number
   - End Number

► To revise category codes for demand details

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, locate a record and click Select.



2. On Demand Detail Revisions, click the Category Codes tab.
3. Under the Category Codes heading, complete the following fields as necessary:

    - Demand Code 06
    - Demand Code 07
    - Demand Code 08
    - Demand Code 09
    - Demand Code 10

4. Under the Reference Numbers heading, complete the following fields as necessary, and click OK:

    - Reference 1
    - Reference 2

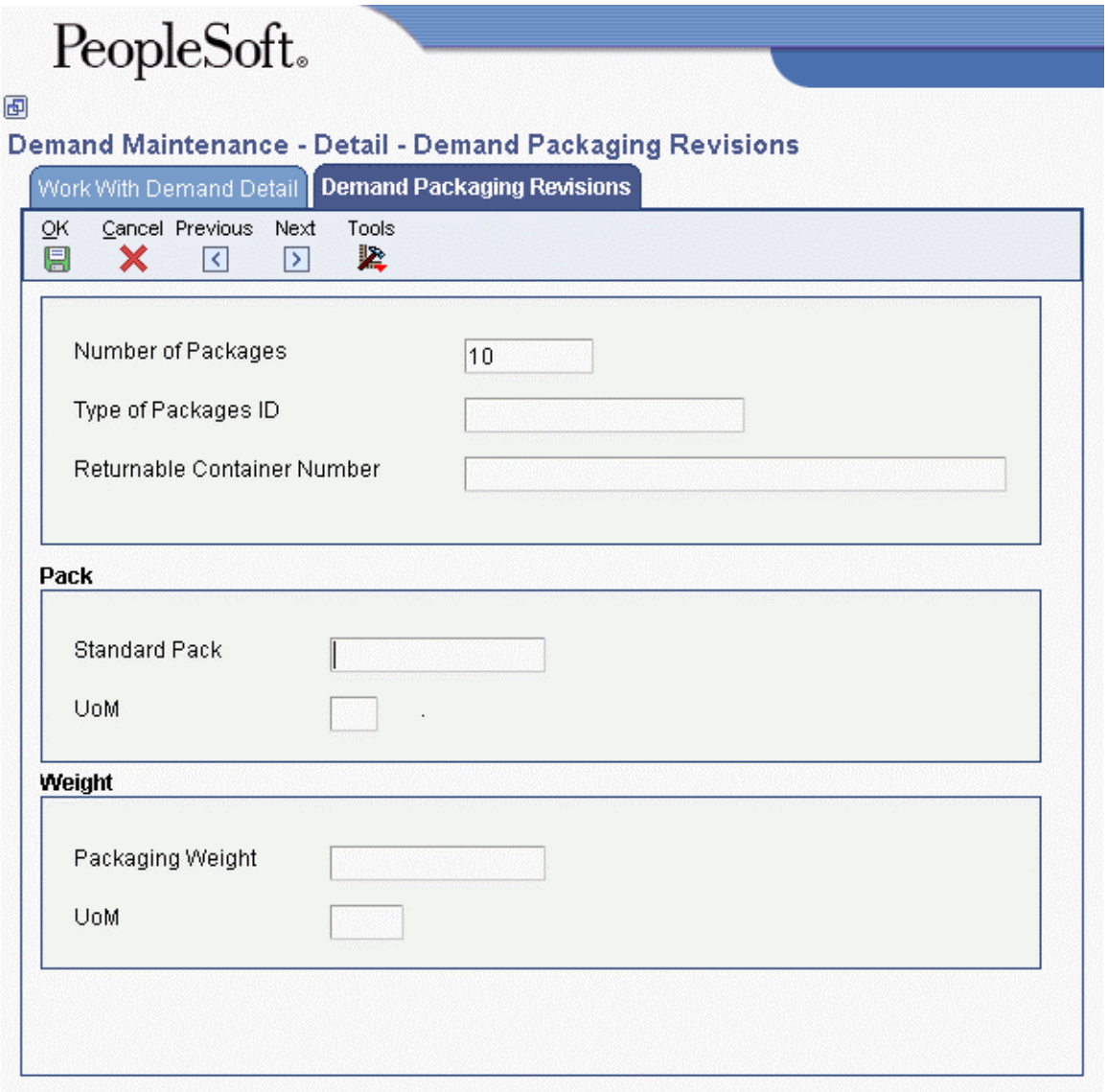
Revising Demand Packaging Information

You can revise demand packaging information that is associated with a demand record. Typically, packaging information is sent through EDI and contains the Sold To packaging instructions that is required within the ASN or bar-coding system. The demand record must have a specific Sold To, Ship To, and item number within the demand detail in order to revise packaging information.

▶ To revise demand packaging information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, locate a record and choose Demand Packaging from the Row menu.



2. On Demand Packaging Revisions, complete the following fields:

    - Number of Packages
    - Type of Packages ID
    - Returnable Container Number

3. Under the Pack heading, complete the following fields as necessary:

    - Standard Pack
    - UoM

4. Under the Weight heading, complete the following fields as necessary, and click OK:

    - Packaging Weight
    - UoM

Submitting Label Information

When you submit label information, the system retrieves outbound label information for a demand detail row. Shipment information will be retrieved if a sales order has been created for the demand and assigned to a shipment.

The system uses the Demand Detail table (F40R11) for processing label information.

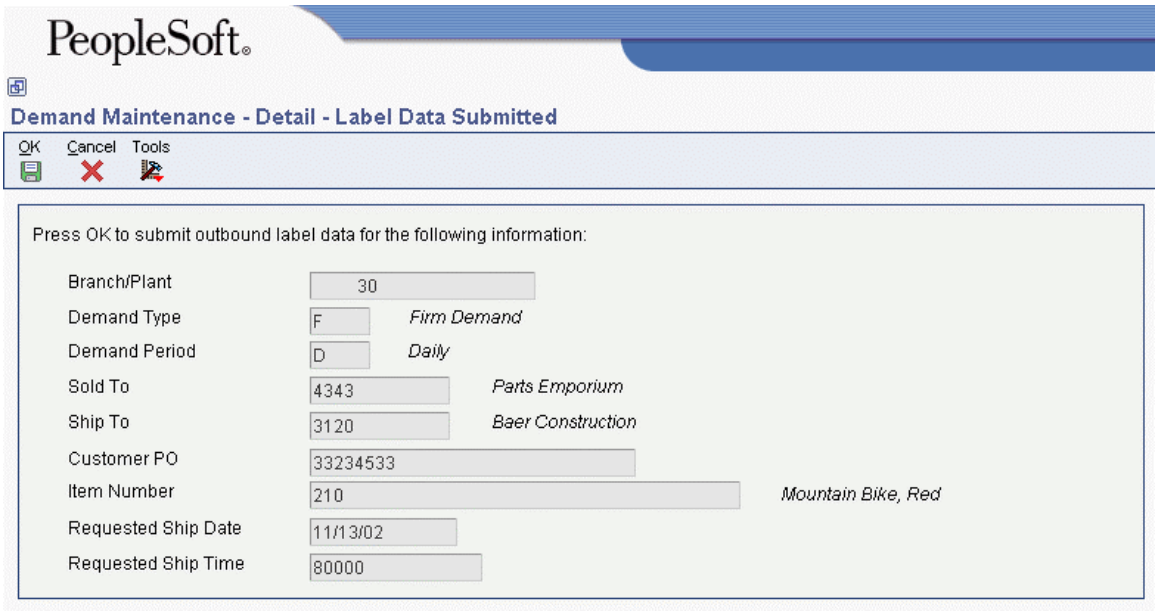
See Also

- *Working with Label Information* in the *Warehouse Management Guide* for more information about processing labels

► To submit label information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance - Detail.

1. On Work With Demand Detail, locate the record and choose Submit Label Data from the Row menu.



2. On Label Data Submitted, review the information and click OK.
3. On Outbound Label Verification, click OK.

Entering Address and Contact Information for Demand Records

You can enter address book and contact information that is unique to demand scheduling, and store this information at the demand header or detail level. You use these addresses to represent different types of parties. For example, a demand address can represent a buyer, a seller, a carrier, an expeditor, or transit principal.

For each demand address you enter, you can add contact information, such as a contact person or general office expeditor, as well as telephone contact information.

Note

In the Demand Maintenance (P40R10) processing options, you can use the Demand Header Addresses and the Demand Detail Addresses processing options on the Process tab to specify whether to automatically display the Demand Header Address or the Demand Detail Addresses forms when adding a demand header or detail record.

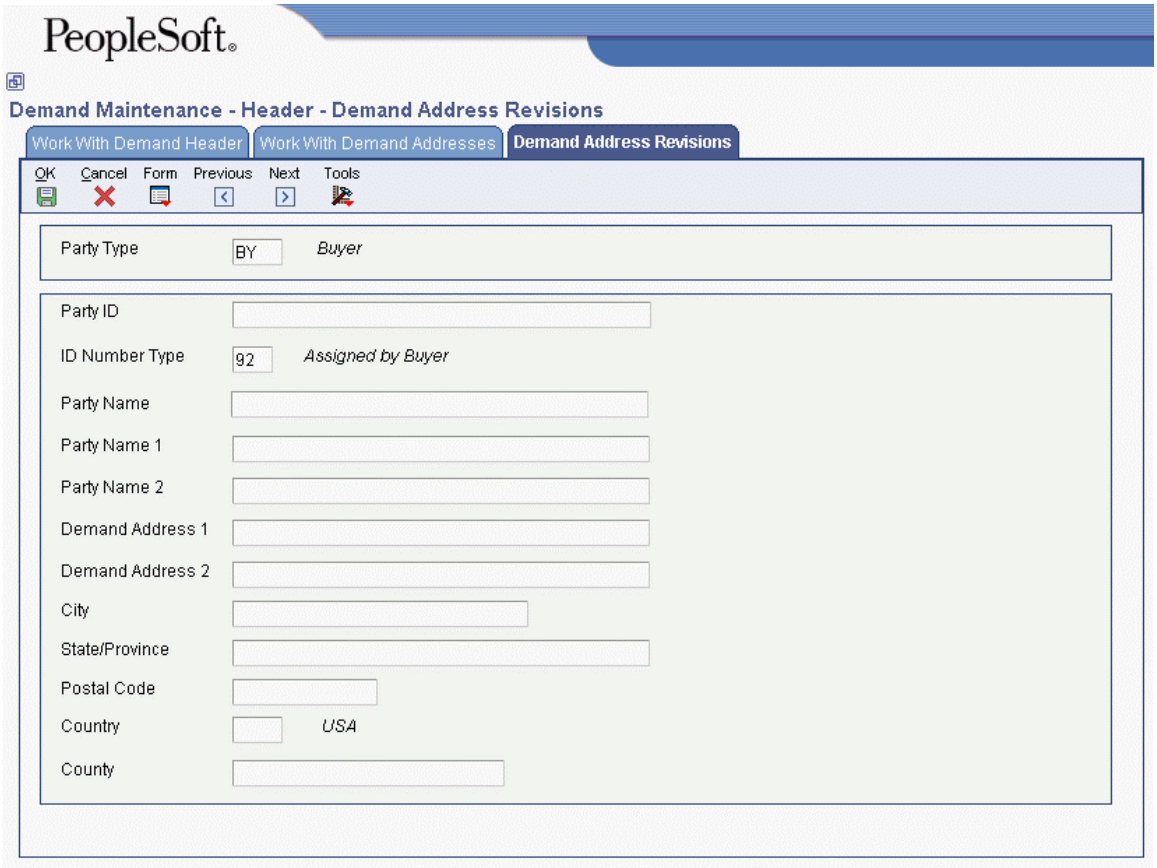
The system stores demand address and contact information in the Demand Addresses table (F40R14). You can also cross-reference common addresses, such as plants or customer numbers, with the Address Book system, as applicable.

► To enter demand address and contact information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Header.

1. On Work With Demand Header, locate a record and choose Demand Address from the Row menu.

2. On Work With Demand Addresses, click Add.



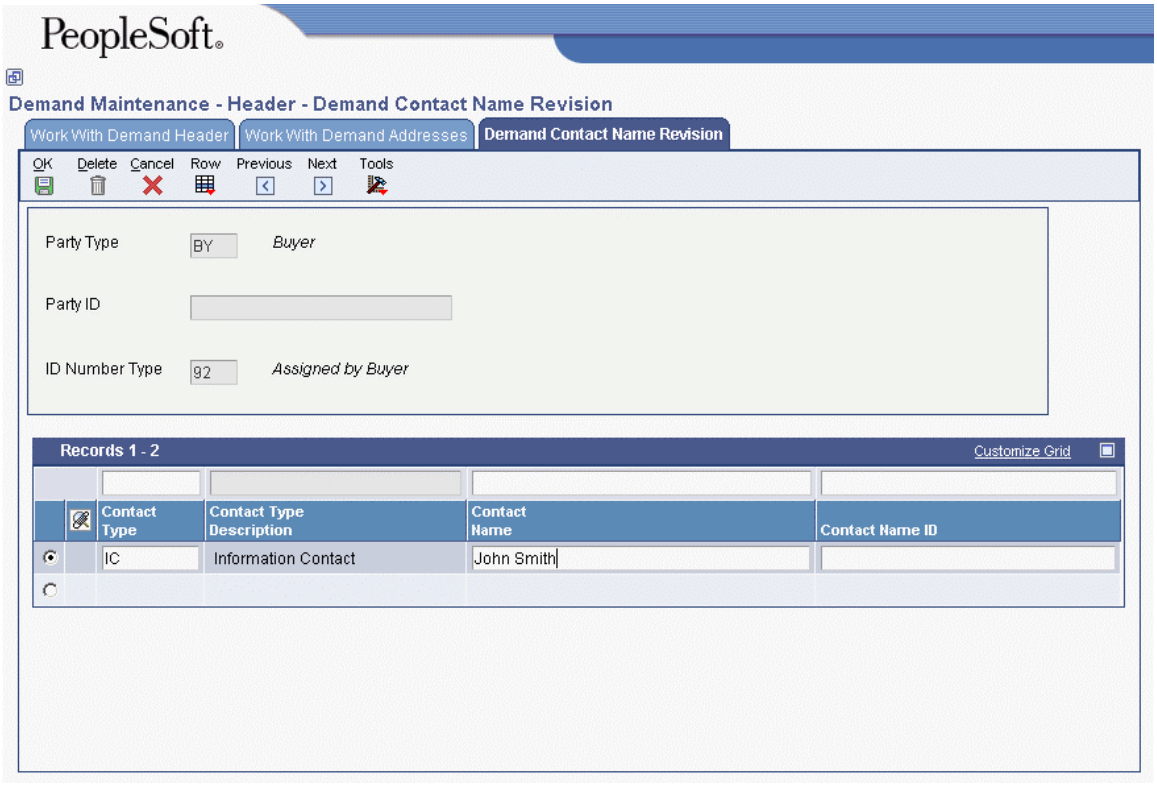
3. On Demand Address Revisions, complete the following fields:

   - Party Type
   - ID Number Type

4. Complete the following optional fields and click OK:

   - Party ID
   - Party Name
   - Party Name 1
   - Party Name 2
   - Demand Address 1
   - Demand Address 2
   - City
   - State/Province
   - Postal Code
   - Country
   - County

5. On Work With Demand Addresses, to specify contact information, locate the record and choose Demand Contacts from the Row menu.



6. On Demand Contact Name Revisions, complete the following fields as necessary:

   - Contact Type
   - Contact Name
   - Contact Name ID

7. Click OK.

► To enter demand contact phone information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Demand Maintenance – Header.

1. On Work With Demand Header, locate a record and choose Demand Address from the Row menu.
2. On Work With Demand Addresses, locate the record and choose Demand Contacts from the Row menu.
3. On Demand Contact Name Revision, choose Demand Contact No from the Row menu.
4. On Demand Contact Phone Revisions, complete the following fields:
5. Click OK.

See Also

- *Entering Address Book Information* in the *Address Book Guide*

Processing Options for Demand Maintenance (P40R10)

Process Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes demand records.

---

1. Create Schedule

Blank = No
1 = Yes

Use this processing option to specify whether the system runs the Create Schedule UBE (R40R010) after changes have been made to demand information. When the system runs this batch application, it uses the version that you specify in the Create Schedule processing option on the Process tab in the Demand Maintenance (P40R10) processing options.

Valid values are:

Blank

The system does not run the Create Schedule UBE.

1

The system runs the Create Schedule UBE.

2. Demand Header Attachments

Blank = Do Not Display Screen
1 = Display Screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the Media Objects form for header attachments after you add a demand header record. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the Media Objects form.

1

Display the Media Objects form.

3. Demand Header Supplemental Data

Blank = Do Not Display Screen
1 = Display Screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the General Description Entry form for entering supplemental data after you add a demand header record. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the General Description Entry form.

1

Display the General Description Entry form.

4. Demand Header Address

Blank = Do Not Display Screen
1 = Display Screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the Work With Demand Addresses form after you add a demand header record. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the Work With Demand Addresses form.

1

Display the Work With Demand Addresses form.

5. Demand Detail

Blank = Do Not Display Screen
1 = Display Screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the Work With Demand Addresses form after you add a demand header record. Valid values are:

On

The system displays the Work With Demand Addresses form.

Off

The system does not display the Work With Demand Addresses form.

6. Demand Detail Attachments

Blank = Do Not Display Screen
1 = Display Screen

Use the processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the Media Objects form (attachments) for demand detail records after you add a demand detail record. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the Media Objects form.

1

Display the Media Objects form.

7. Demand Detail Supplemental Data

Blank = Do Not Display Screen
1 = Display Screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the General Description Entry form for supplemental data after you add a demand detail record. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the form.

1

Display the form.

8. Demand Packaging

Blank = Do Not Display Screen
1 = Display Screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the Demand Packaging Revisions form after you add a demand detail record. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the Demand Packaging Revisions form.

1

Display the Demand Packaging Revisions form.

9. Demand Detail Addresses

Blank = Do Not Display Screen
1 = Display Screen

Use the processing option to specify whether the system automatically displays the Work with Demand Addresses form after you add a demand detail record. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not display the Work with Demand Addresses form.

1

Display the Work with Demand Addresses form.

Versions Tab

Use these processing options to specify which versions the system uses when processing demand records.

1. Create Schedule UBE (R40R010)

Use this processing option to specify the version to use for the Create Demand Schedule (R40R010) batch application.

2. Launch Net Variance Workflow (R40R1110)

Use this processing option to specify the version to use for the Launch Demand Net Variance Workflow UBE (R40R1110).

3. Supplemental Demand Detail (P00092)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Supplemental Data program (P00092) that the system uses for demand detail information.

4. Supplemental Demand Header (P00092)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Supplemental Data program (P00092) that the system uses for demand header information.

5. CUM Maintenance (P40R12)□□

Use this processing option to specify the version to use for the CUM Maintenance program (P40R12).

6. Item Standard Packs (P460131)

Use this processing option to specify the version to use for the Item Standard Packs program (P460131).

7. Std Pack Carton Recommendations (P4615)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Standard Pack Carton Recommendations program (P4615).

Net Variance Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes net variance information.

1. Critical Indicator Range Minimum

Use this processing option to specify the minimum in a range of how critical the net variance is between two releases. The system uses user defined codes (40R/CI) as a default value in the Demand Maintenance (P40R10) application. Valid default UDC values are:

Blank

No critical range defined

0

Critical Indicator 0

1

Critical Indicator 1

2

Critical Indicator 2

3

Critical Indicator 3

4

Critical Indicator 4

5

Critical Indicator 5

6

Critical Indicator 6

2. Critical Indicator Range Maximum

Use this processing option to specify the maximum in a range of how critical the net variance is between two releases. The system uses the user defined codes (40R/CI) as a default value in the Demand Maintenance (P40R10) application. Valid default UDC values are:

Blank

No critical range defined

0

Critical Indicator 0

1

Critical Indicator 1

2

Critical Indicator 2

3

Critical Indicator 3

4

Critical Indicator 4

5

Critical Indicator 5

3. Calculate Net Variance

Blank = No
1 = Yes

Use this processing option to specify whether the system calculates a net variance when it compares demand detail records among various releases. Valid values are:

Blank

The system does not calculate a net variance.

1

The system calculates a net variance.

4. Net Variance Notification

Blank = No
1 = Yes

Use this processing option to specify whether you receive a notification when a net variance exceeds the maximum variance. A net variance is the difference in demand detail records between two releases. Valid Values are:

Blank

The system does not use net variance notification.

1

The system does use net variance notification.

Setting Up Supplemental Database Information for Demand Scheduling

You use supplemental data to store information that is not included in the standard master tables. Examples of supplemental data include remarks, amounts, dates, codes, and times. For demand scheduling, you can store user-defined text and user-defined time.

The information you set up in the supplemental database for the Demand Maintenance application (P40R10) is accessible only from the Work With Demand Header (W40R10A) and Work With Demand Detail (W40R10D) forms.

The system can store supplemental data at the demand header or detail level. The supplemental data codes are:

- DH (demand header)
- DD (demand detail)

The system uses the following tables when processing supplemental data:

- Supplemental Database Data Types (F00091)
- Supplemental Data (F00092)

See Also

- *Setting Up Supplemental Data Types* in the *Address Book Guide* for information about how to set up supplemental data in the code format
- *Entering Supplemental Data* in the *Address Book Guide* for information about entering supplemental data in the code format

Reviewing Demand History Records

You can review demand history records and use a variety of date filters to find specific records. The system maintains a snapshot of demand detail and demand address information, and distinguishes this information based on the date and time the snapshot was created. The Demand History application (P40R41) is for inquiry only. You cannot modify history records written to the Demand History table (F40R41).

► To review demand history records

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R21), choose Demand History.

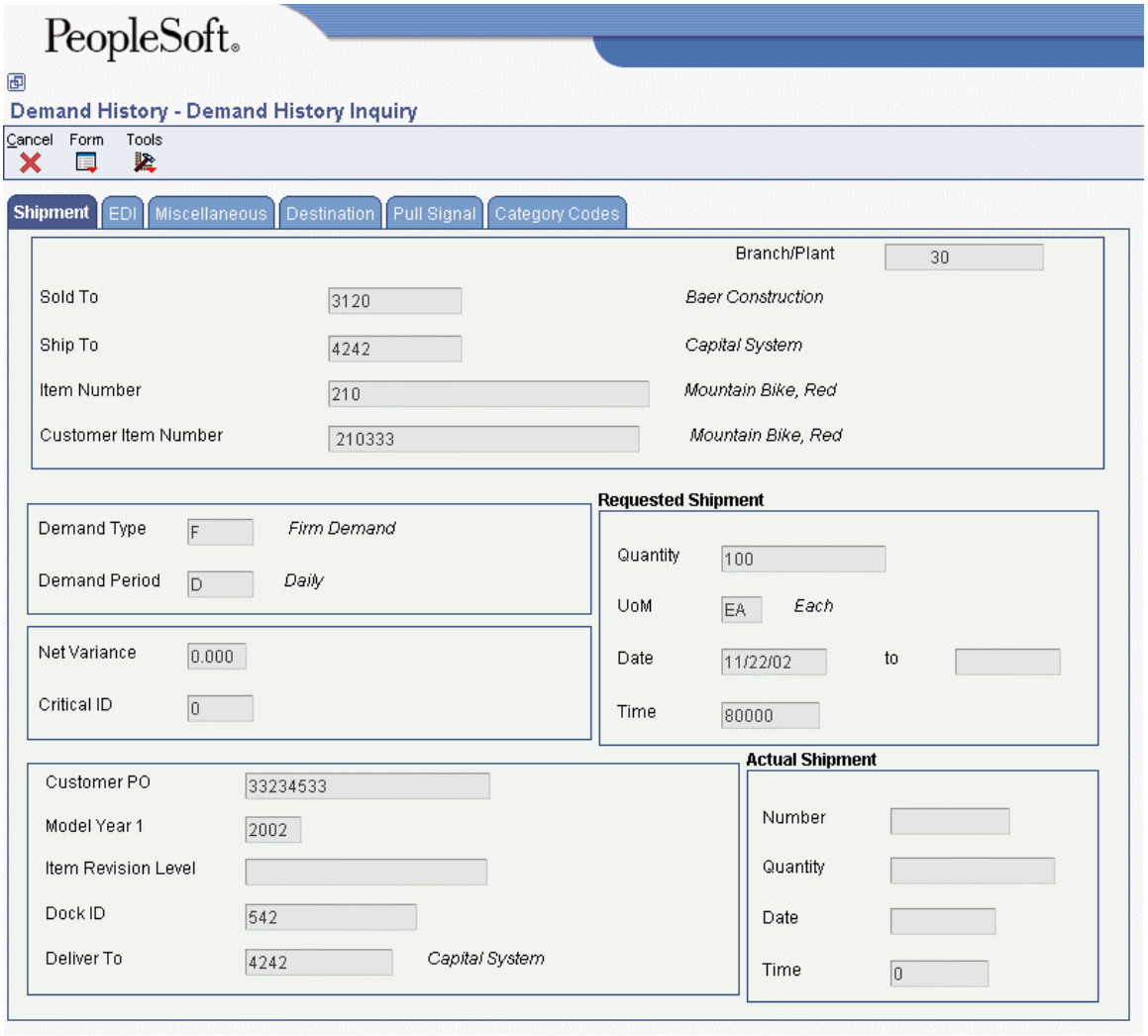
1. On Work With Demand History, complete any of the following optional fields on the General tab to locate the record you want to review:

   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To
   - Ship To
   - Item Number
   - Customer Item Number
   - Shipment Number

2. Click the Date Range tab, complete the following optional fields, and then click Find:

   - Beginning Date
   - Thru Date

3. To further refine your search, click any of the options under the Select Date heading.
4. Choose the record that you want to review and click Select.



5. On Demand History Inquiry, review the information as necessary.

   This form is for informational purposes only.

Processing Options for Demand History (P40R41)

Versions Tab

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Demand Maintenance application (P40R10) the system uses.

---

1. Demand Maintenance Version (P40R10)

Use this processing option to specify the version of Demand Maintenace (P40R10) to use.

Purging Demand History Records

From the Demand Advanced and Technical Ops menu (G40R31), choose Purge Demand History.

You can delete obsolete demand history and demand address history records. You use data selection to determine which records to delete. You can use the processing options on the Process tab to specify whether to archive purged information. The system will not archive supplemental data information.

The system purges information from the following tables:

- Demand History (F40R41)
- Demand Address History (F40R143)
- Supplement Data (F00092)

Processing Options for Purge Demand History Record (R40R094)

Process Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes purged demand history records.

1. Archive Purged Records

Blank = Do not Archive
1 = Archive

Use this processing option to specifiy whether the system archives purged records. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not archive

1

Archive

2. Archive Environment Name

Required if purged records are being archived

Use this processing option to specify the environment that the purged records will be archived to. This field is required if you are archiving the purged records. The archive environment and data source must be different than the source environment and data source.

3. Archive Table Name for Demand History

Blank = Use the name of the table being purged

Use this processing option to specify the name of the table that the purged demand history records will be archived to. If you leave this option blank, the name of the table being purged will be used. The purge program creates this table.

4. Archive Table Name for Demand Address History

Blank = Use the name of the table being purged

Use this processing option to specify the name of the table that the purged demand address history records will be archived to. If you leave this option blank, the name of the table being purged will be used. The purge program creates this table.

Working with Cumulative Information for Demand Scheduling

You can use cumulative processing to communicate current and forecasted requirements for accumulated quantities of goods from the start of a blanket purchase order to a particular future date. For example, you can send and receive notifications regarding year-to-date quantities received, quantities required, and quantities shipped.

When working with cumulative records you can perform the following types of tasks:

- Track cumulative information using product or carton models
- Increment or decrement the values for the cumulative amounts shipped
- Calculate Ahead and Behind values
- Manually add, update, or delete cumulative records
- View cumulative history
- Reset (roll back) cumulative records to a specified date
- Report discrepancies using the CUM Reconciliation report (R40R1010)

You can create cumulative data automatically using the EDI Inbound Demand Edit/Update program (R47171) or manually using the CUM Maintenance program (P40R12). The system uses the following tables to process cumulative information for demand scheduling:

- Cumulative Quantities (F40R12)
- Cumulative Quantity History (F40R42)
- CUM Rollback Workfile (F40R12WF)
- Demand Rules (F40R20)
- Product CUM Model (F40R23)
- Carton CUM Model (F40R24)

Setting Up a Product Cumulative Model

You can track product cumulative quantity information for a customer. Because each customer may wish to track this information differently for each branch/plant record, you can specify whether to track by Branch/Plant, Branch/Plant and Sold To, or Branch/Plant, Sold To, and Ship To. You can then specify whether the customer tracks information specific to a Ship To, Customer PO, or any combination of three user-defined fields.

For example, a customer may track cumulative quantities at a Ship To and Model Year level. To set up this type of model, you would use the Ship To option and enter the user defined code associated with Model Year in User Field 1.

You can associate each cumulative model combination with multiple cumulative records, each distinguished by a different customer item number, which you set up using the CUM Maintenance program (P40R12).

Prerequisite

- Set up the User Fields for CUM Tracking user defined code (40R/UF).

See Also

- *Working with Cumulative Records* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide*

Example: Product Cumulative Models

This topic includes four types of product cumulative models. The following table shows the differences among the four models.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Sold To	GM	GM	Ford	Ford
Ship To		Livonia		Wixom
Track CUMS	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Track by Ship To		Yes	Yes	Yes
Track by Customer PO		Yes		
User Defined Field 1	Model Year			Model Year
User Defined Field 2				Dock
User Defined Field 3				

An infinite number of model combinations exist that you can set up using any combination of the Sold To, Ship To, Customer PO, and user defined fields.

Model 1

In the following model, the cumulative information is tracked for GM using only the Sold To and Model year values. Each record with the Sold To, User Defined Field Type, and Model Year value combination is referred to as the cumulative model combination. Each row indicates a separate cumulative model combination for which information is tracked.

Sold To	User Defined Field 1 Type	User Defined Field 1
GM	Model Year	2001
GM	Model Year	2000
GM	Model Year	1999

Model 2

The following model is set up for GM using Sold To, Ship To, and Customer PO specifically where the Ship To is Livonia.

Sold To	Ship To	Customer PO
GM	Livonia	123
GM	Livonia	456

Model 3

The following model tracks cumulative records by using Sold To and Ship To values. Unlike Model 2, however, no Ship To is specified. This model is useful for tracking each distinct Sold To/Ship To model combination.

Sold To	Ship To
Ford	Novi
Ford	Canton
Ford	…

Note

Models that you set up for a specific Ship To address override the model that you set up for a wide range of Ship To addresses.

Model 4

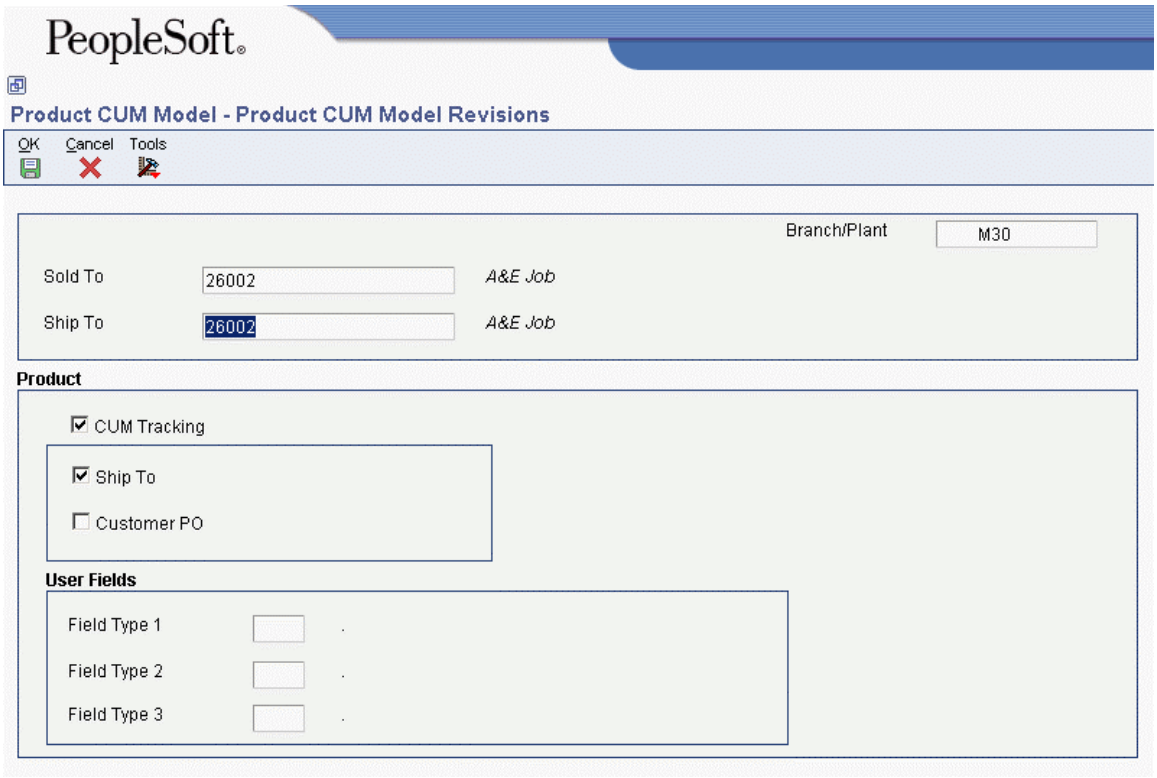
This model shows that Ford Wixom can track cumulative information using a model that is distinct from the model used by most of Ford's Ship To addresses, as detailed in Model 3. Ford Wixom can track by Sold To, Ship To, Model Year, and Dock. The model combinations are as follows:

Sold To	Ship To	User Defined Field 1 Type	User Defined Field 1	User Defined Field 2 Type	User Defined Field 2
Ford	Wixom	Model Year	2001	Dock	13
Ford	Wixom	Model Year	2001	Dock	10
Ford	Wixom	Model Year	2000	Dock	13
Ford	Wixom	Model Year	2000	Dock	10

► To set up a product CUM model

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R411), choose Product CUM Model.

1. On Work With Product CUM Models, click Add.



2. On Product CUM Model Revisions, complete the following fields:

   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To

3. Complete the following optional field:

   - Ship To

4. Click the following options as required:

   - CUM Tracking
   - Ship To
   - Customer PO

5. Complete the following optional fields:

   - Field Type 1
   - Field Type 2
   - Field Type 3

6. Click OK.

Setting Up a Carton Cumulative Model

You can set up carton cumulative models to help you track and identify the carton elements that are specific to a product being shipped. Carton cumulative models are limited to using Sold To and Ship To values to differentiate the models.

You can associate each cumulative model combination with multiple cumulative records, each distinguished by a different customer item number, which you set up using the CUM Maintenance program (P40R12).

Prerequisite

- Ensure that you have set up the carton as an item.

See Also

- *Working with Cumulative Records* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide*

Example: Carton Cumulative Models

You can track cumulative information at the carton level using either the Sold To or Ship To values as the following models describe.

	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Sold To	GM	GM	Ford
Ship To		Livonia	
Track CUMS	Yes	Yes	Yes
Track by Ship To		Yes	Yes

Model 1

In one model you can specify that GM tracks carton cumulative information by the Sold To address. For each combination of Sold To and carton, the system tracks a separate record.

Model 2

In this model, the system tracks information separately for GM Livonia from all others.

Sold To	Ship To
GM	Livonia

Model 3

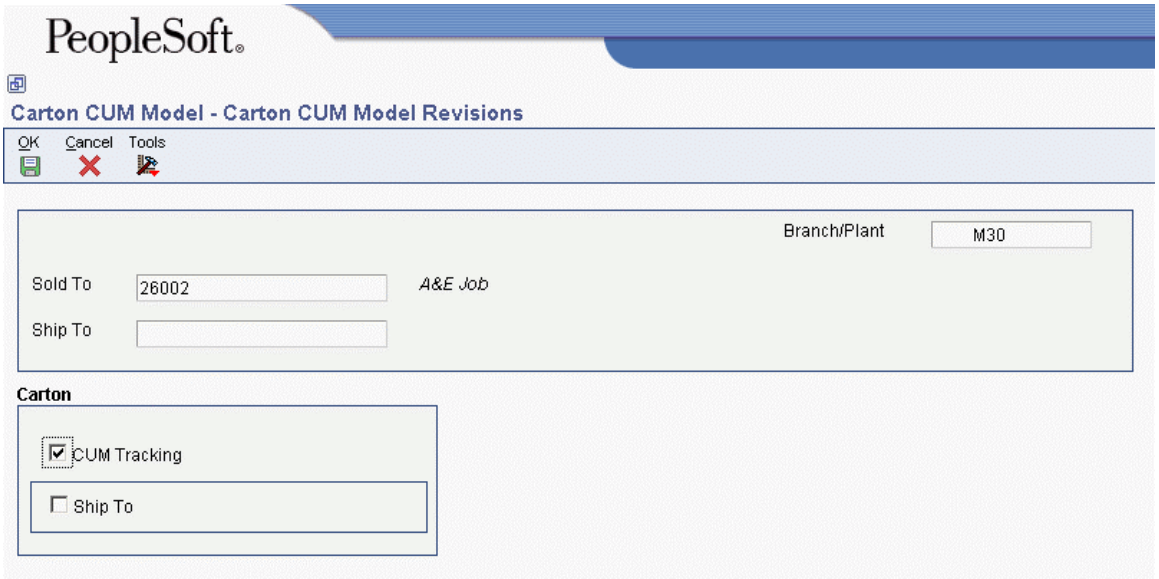
In this model, the system tracks information by the Sold To and Ship To addresses. For each Sold To, Ship To, and carton combination, the system creates a new record.

Sold To	Ship To
Ford	Wixom
Ford	Novi
Ford	…

► To set up a carton CUM model

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R411), choose Carton CUM Model.

1. On Work with Carton CUM Models, click Add.



2. On Carton CUM Model Revisions, complete the following fields:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To
3. Complete the following optional field:
   - Ship To
4. Choose the following options as required:
   - CUM Tracking
   - Ship To
5. Click OK.

Working with Cumulative Records

Typically, cumulative information is entered automatically into the system from EDI messages using the Inbound Demand Edit/Update batch program (R47171). However, you can use the CUM Maintenance program (P40R12) to review and manually adjust cumulative records. You can enter missing information, update information, add attachments, and so on. The system automatically writes cumulative record changes to the CUM Quantity History table (F40R42).

You can revise the following types of information:

- Cumulative shipped for the customer and supplier.
- Firm cumulative required, or the quantity required by a customer that results in a sales order.
- Planned cumulative required, or the quantity that results in a forecast record.
- Quantity the customer received.
- Fabrication cumulative quantity, or the quantity of parts that a supplier is authorized to produce.
- Material cumulative quantity, or the quantity of raw materials the supplier is authorized to purchase for manufacturing the finished goods.
- Cumulative rollback information.
- Cumulative shipped net adjustment information.
- Attachments. You can add two types of attachments to cumulative records. One attachment can be linked to the cumulative record and one to the history record.

You can set the processing options to specify whether to allow values to be entered in the various fields on the tabs on the CUM Revisions form.

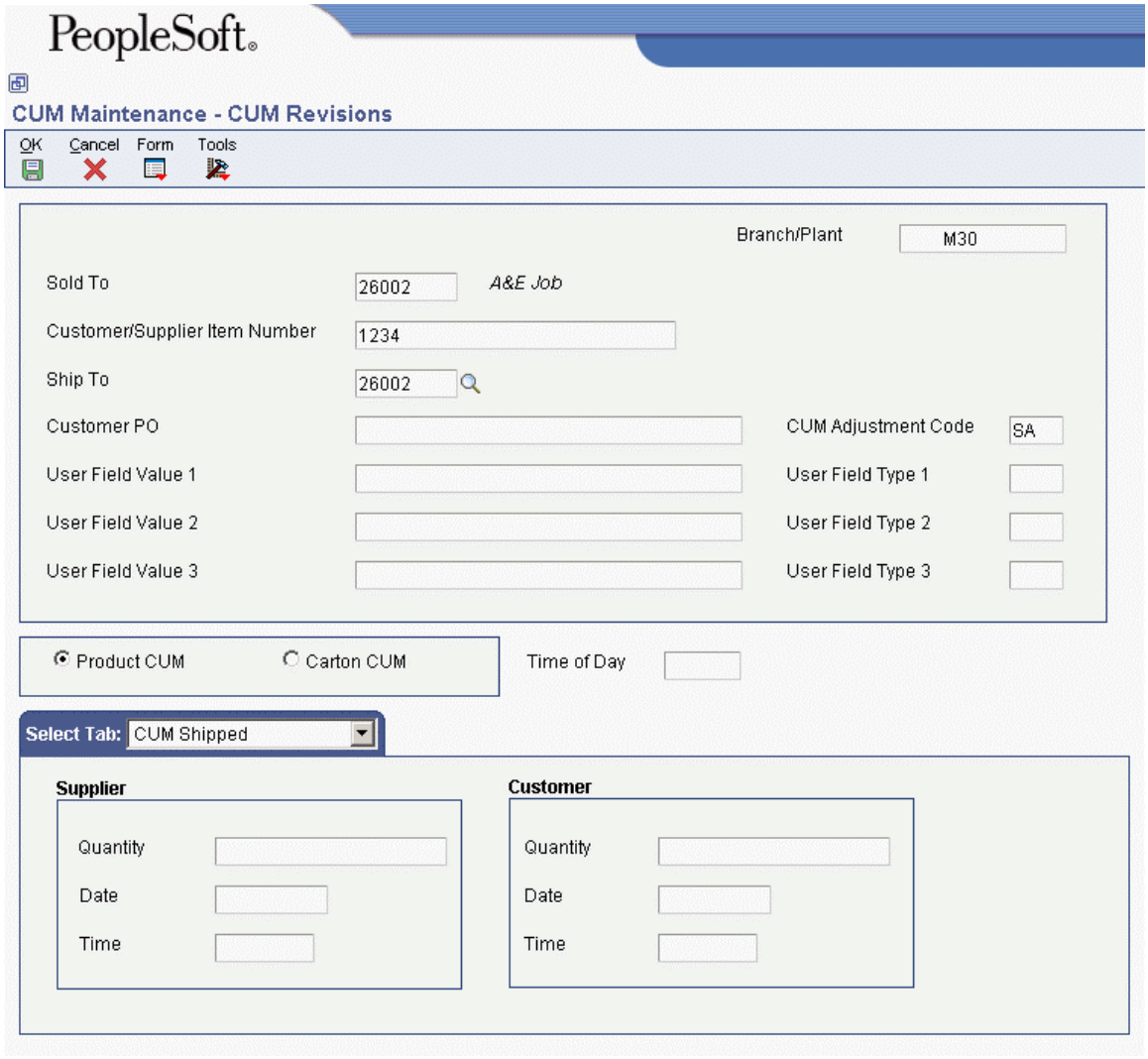
See Also

- *Setting Up a Product Cumulative Model* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide* for information about specifying how the system tracks cumulative information
- *Setting Up a Carton Cumulative Model* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide* for information about specifying how the system tracks cumulative information
- *Setting Up Demand Rules* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide* for more information

► To enter header information on cumulative records

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add.



2. On CUM Revisions, complete the following fields:

   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To
   - Customer/Supplier Item Number

3. Complete the following optional fields, based on how you set up the cumulative model previously:

   - Ship To
   - Customer PO
   - CUM Adjustment Code

Note

When updating a record, the CUM Adjustment Code field is required. If this value is one of the five Mandatory Attachment Adjust Codes processing options that you specified on the Process tab in the CUM Maintenance (P40R12) processing options, then the system displays the Media Object Viewer form for adding text or attachments after you click OK.

- User Field Value 1
- User Field Type 1
- User Field Value 2
- User Field Type 2
- User Field Value 3
- User Field Type 3
- Time of Day

4. To specify whether the record is a product or carton cumulative record, choose one of the following options:

   - Product CUM
   - Carton CUM

5. Click OK or continue working with cumulative quantity information on the tabs on this form.

► To enter cumulative shipped information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add, or locate an existing record and click Select.
2. On CUM Revisions, complete the steps for entering header information as needed.
3. Click the CUM Shipped tab.
4. To specify supplier values, complete the following fields as necessary:

   - Quantity
   - Date
   - Time

Note

The system updates supplier values at shipment confirmation. The system adds the quantity shipped amount to the Quantity field on the CUM Shipped tab, and the date and time is updated with the shipping date and time.

5. To specify customer values, complete the following fields as necessary:

   - Quantity
   - Date
   - Time

   Note

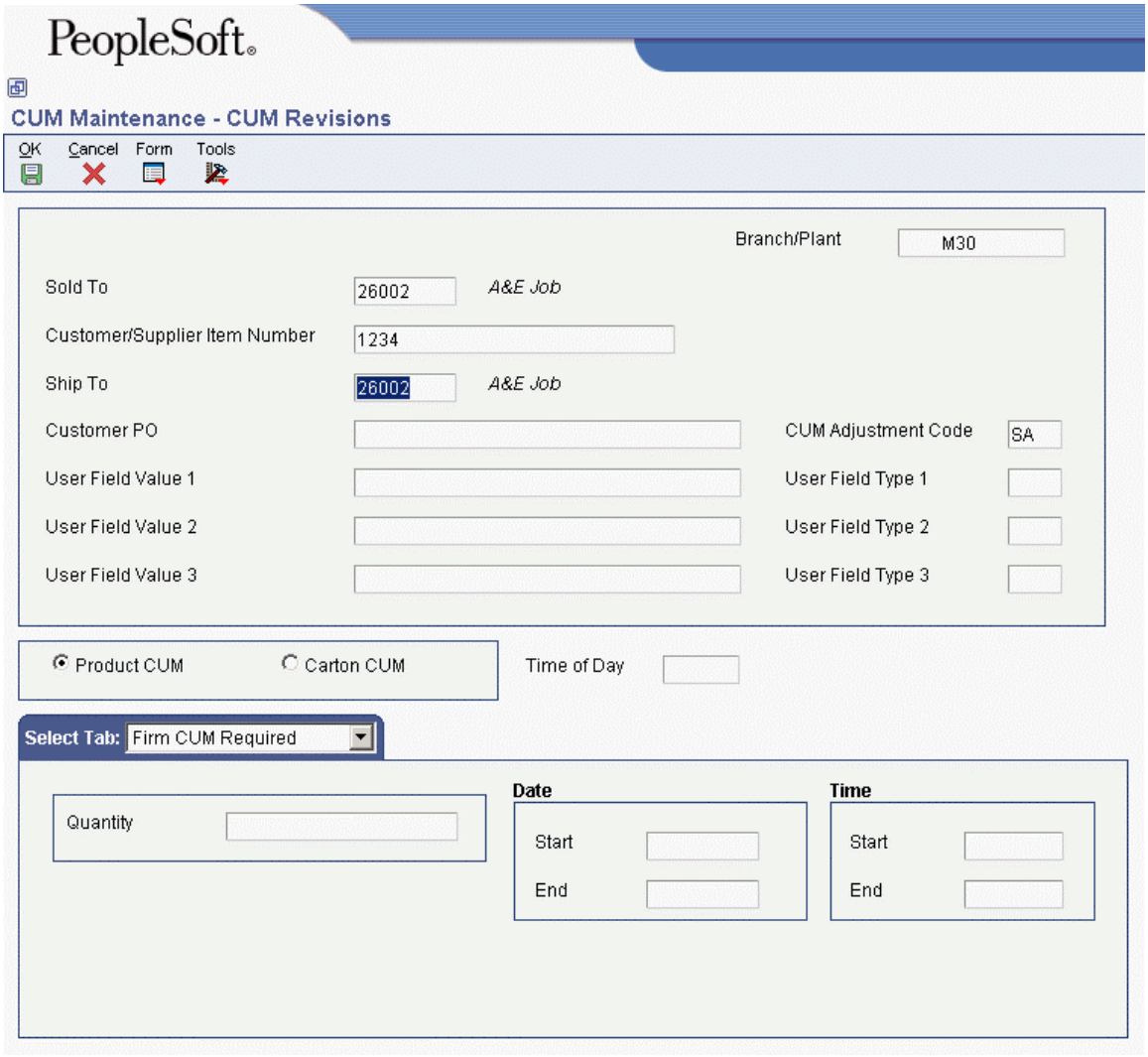
   The customer values are updated from inbound EDI process. The information displayed here indicates amounts for which the customer received Advance Ship Notices, including in-transit quantities.

6. Click OK.

► To enter firm cumulative requirement information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add, or locate an existing record and click Select.



2. On CUM Revisions, complete the steps for entering header information as needed.
3. Click the Firm CUM Required tab.
4. Complete the following optional field:

   - Quantity

   The system uses this quantity in conjunction with the supplier's quantity on the CUM Shipped tab to determine a quantity amount for ahead/ behind calculations.

5. Under the Date group, complete the following optional fields:

   - Start
   - End

6. Under the Time group, complete the following optional fields:

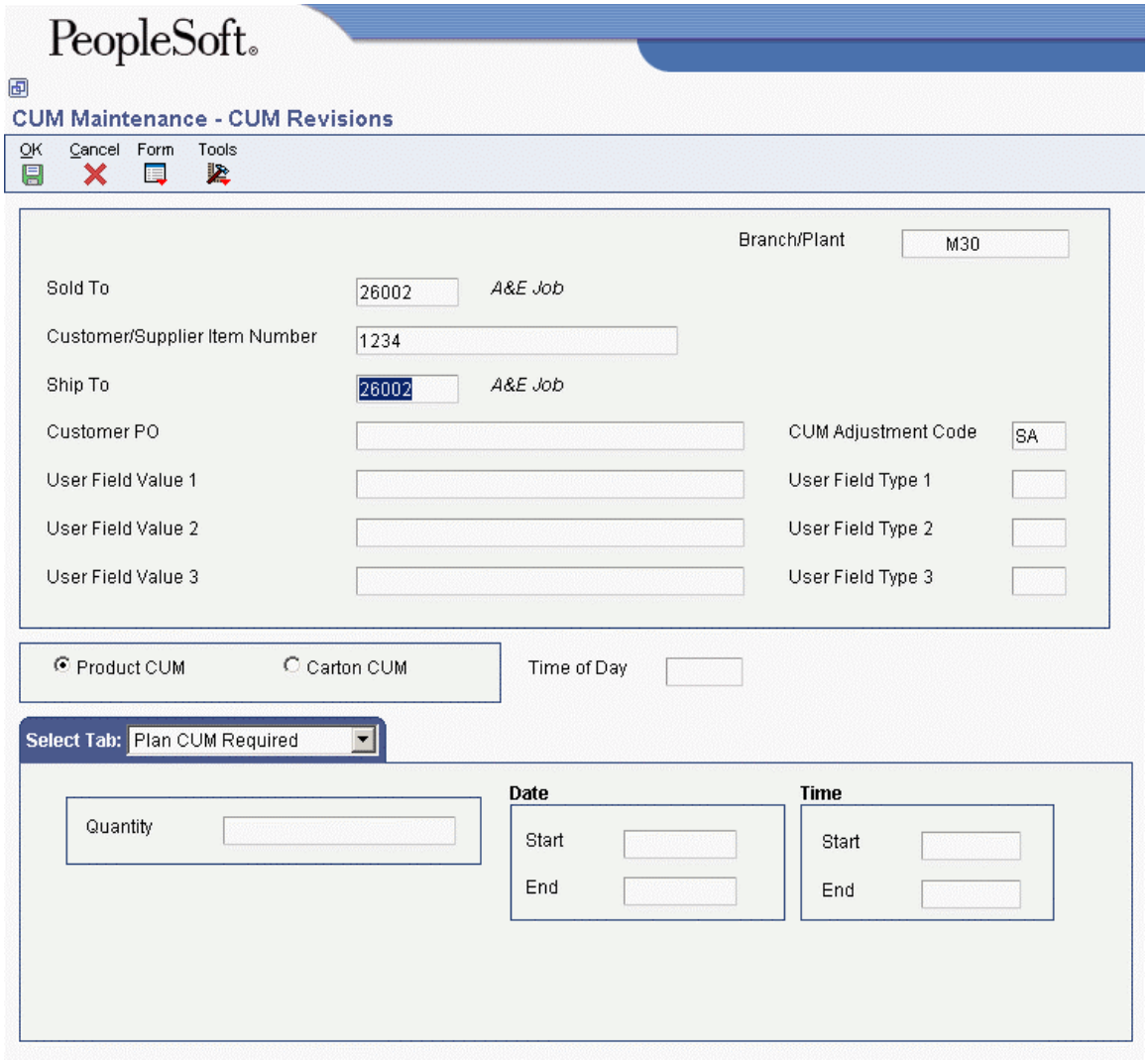
   - Start
   - End

7. Click OK.

► To revise information for the planned cumulative required

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add, or locate an existing record and click Select.



2. On CUM Revisions, complete the steps for entering header information as needed.
3. Click the Plan CUM Required tab.
4. Complete the following optional field:

   - Quantity

   The system uses this quantity in conjunction with the supplier's quantity on the CUM Shipped tab to determine a quantity amount for ahead/ behind calculations.

5. Under the Date group, complete the following optional fields:

   - Start
   - End

6. Under the Time group, complete the following optional fields:

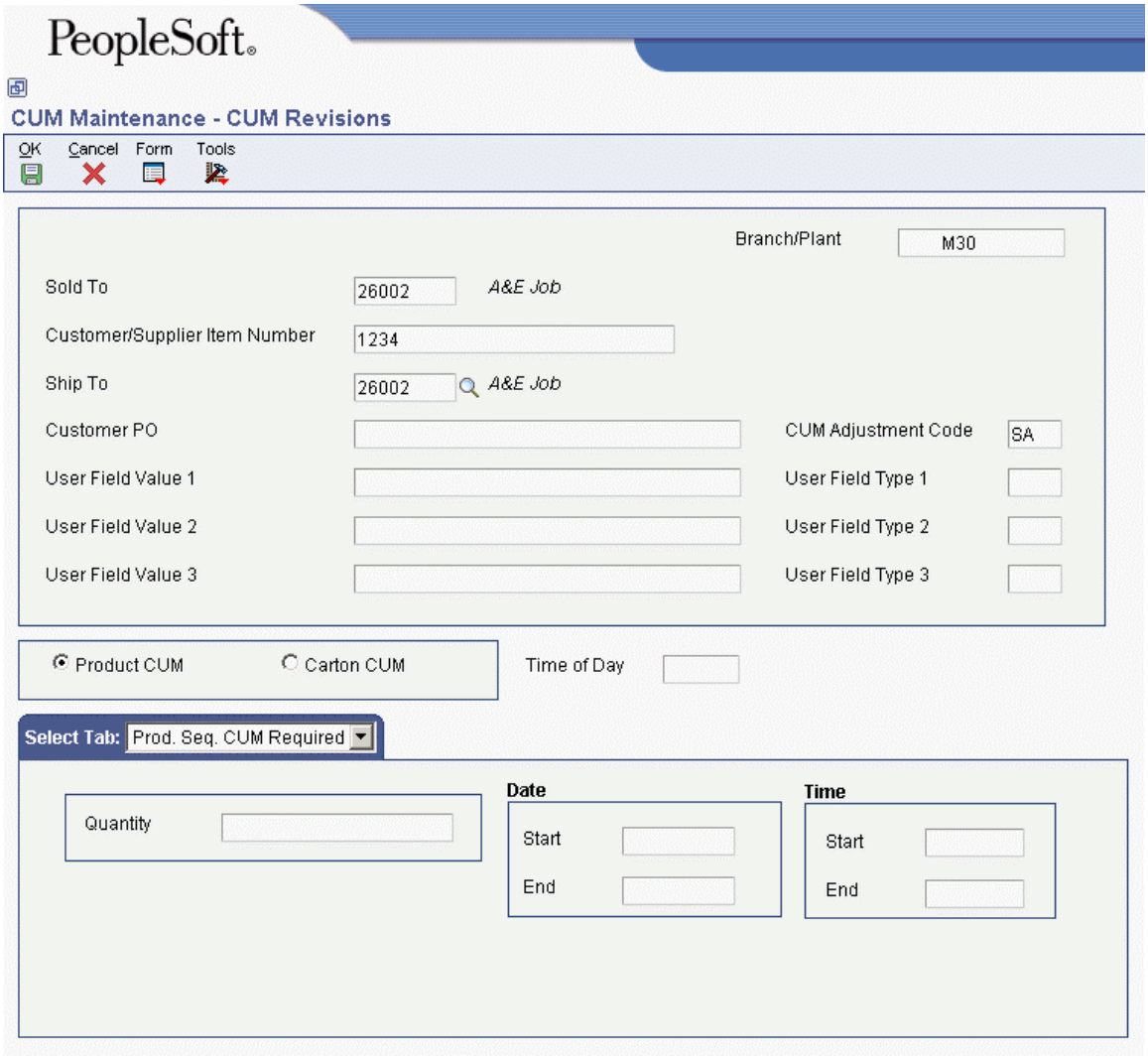
   - Start
   - End

7. Click OK.

► To enter production sequence information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add, or locate an existing record and click Select.



2. On CUM Revisions, complete the steps for entering header information as needed.
3. Click the Prod. Seq. CUM Required tab.
4. Complete the following optional field:

   - Quantity

5. Under the Date group, complete the following optional fields:

   - Start
   - End

6. Under the Time group, complete the following optional fields:

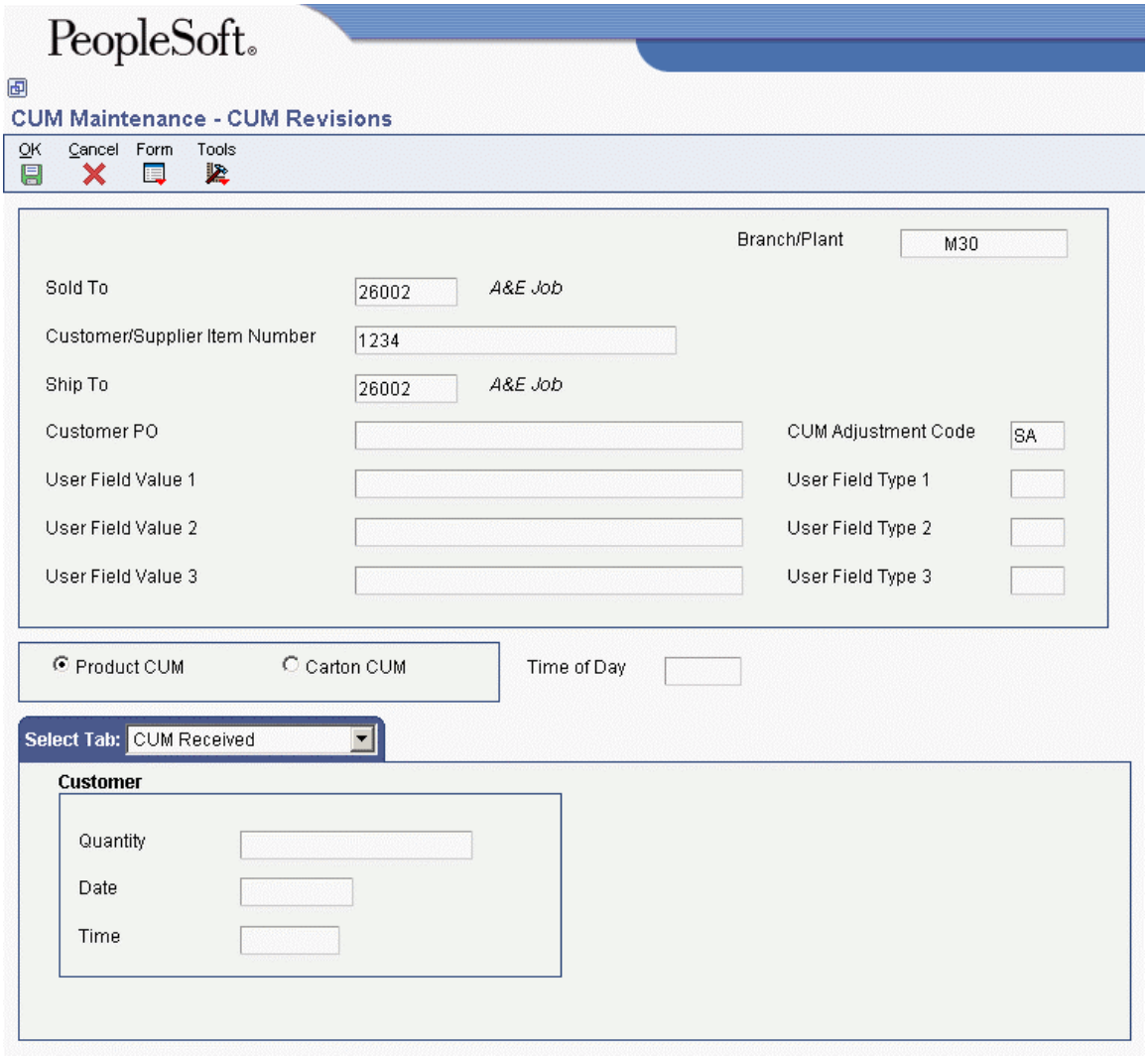
   - Start
   - End

7. Click OK.

► To enter cumulative received information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add, or locate an existing record and click Select.



2. On CUM Revisions, complete the steps for entering header information as needed.
3. Click the CUM Received tab.

4. Complete the following optional fields:

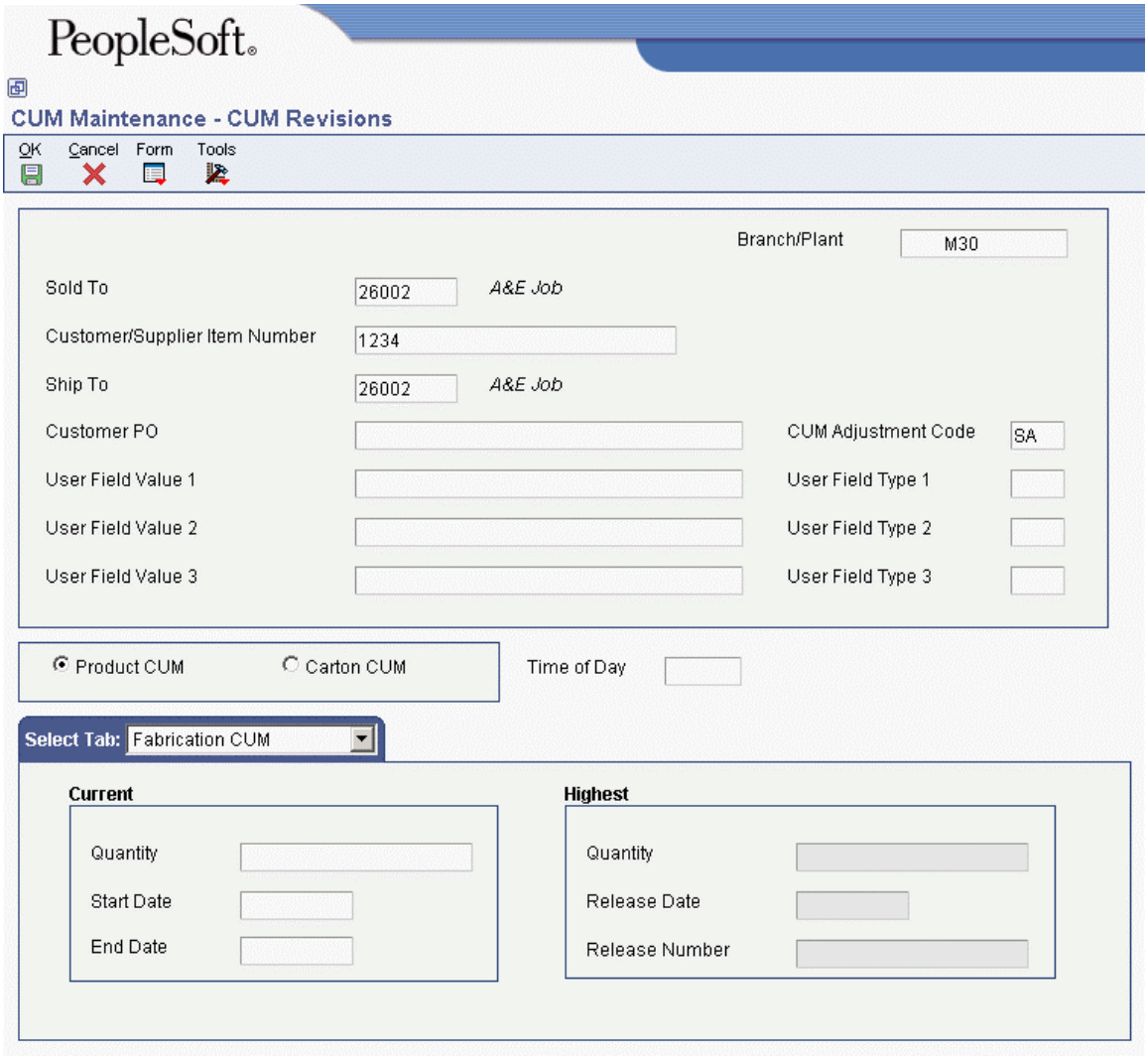
   - Quantity
   - Date
   - Time

5. Click OK.

► To revise fabrication cumulative information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add, or locate an existing record and click Select.



2. On CUM Revisions, complete the steps for entering header information as needed.
3. Click the Fabrication CUM tab.

4. Under the Current group, complete the following optional fields:

   - Quantity
   - Start Date
   - End Date

5. Under the Highest group, review the following display-only fields:

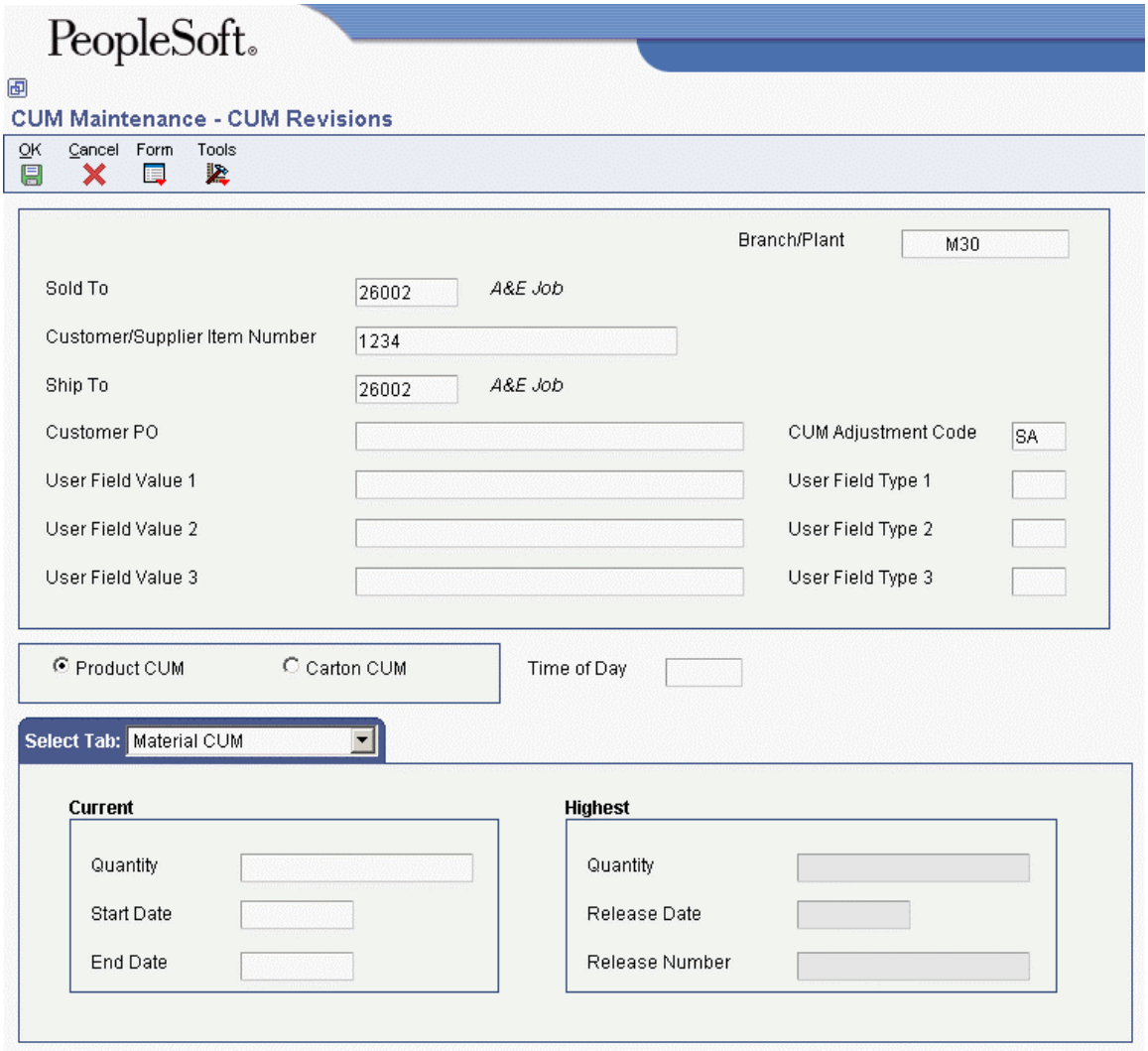
   - Quantity
   - Release Date
   - Release Number

6. Click OK.

► To revise material cumulative information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add, or locate an existing record and click Select.

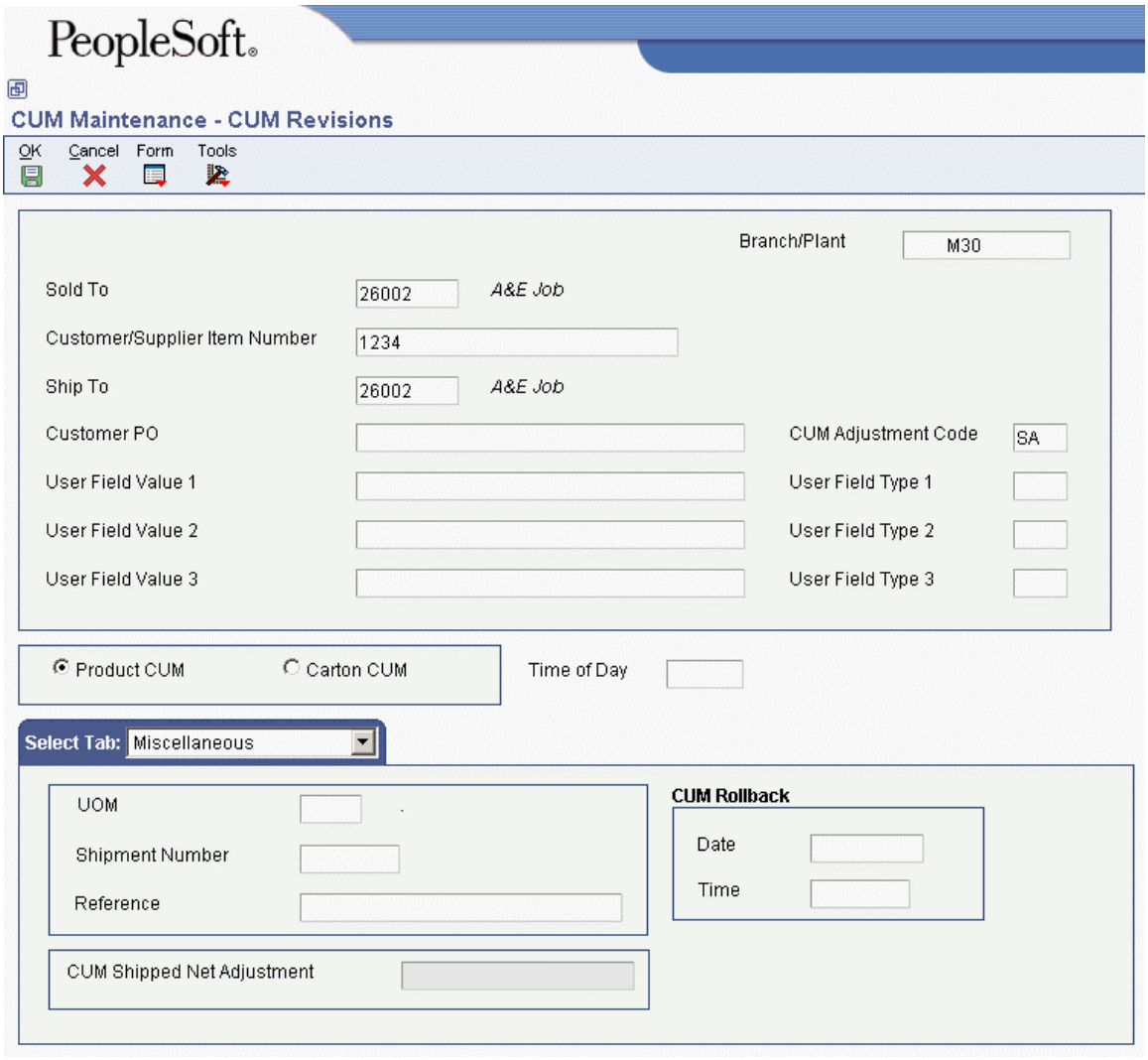


2. On CUM Revisions, complete the steps for entering header information as needed.
3. Click the Material CUM tab.
4. Under the Current group, complete the following optional fields:
    - Quantity
    - Start Date
    - End Date
5. Under the Highest group, review the following display-only fields:
    - Quantity
    - Release Date
    - Release Number
6. Click OK.

► To revise miscellaneous cumulative information

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose CUM Maintenance.

1. On Work with CUMs, click Add, or locate an existing record and click Select.



2. On CUM Revisions, complete the steps for entering header information as needed.
3. Click the Miscellaneous tab.
4. Complete the following optional fields:

   - UOM
   - Shipment Number
   - Reference
   - CUM Shipped Net Adjustment

5. Under the CUM Rollback group, complete the following optional fields:

   - Date
   - Time

6. Click OK.

Reviewing Cumulative History

You can search and select cumulative records and review the cumulative historical profile of a particular item. Typically, you review cumulative history to research the cause of a discrepancy between a customer and a supplier.

Note

The CUM History (P40R42) application is for inquiry purposes only.

► To review CUM history

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R20), choose CUM History.

1. On Work with CUM History, locate the record. To search for additional records, complete the following fields on the General tab and click Find:

   - Customer/Supplier Item Number
   - Customer PO
   - Sold To
   - Ship To
   - Branch/Plant
   - CUM Adjustment Code
   - CUM ID

2. To further narrow your search criteria, click the Date Range tab and complete the following optional fields or options and click Find:

   - Date Range
   - Thru
   - Shipped
   - Received
   - Material
   - Fabrication
   - Firm CUM Required Prior
   - Plan CUM Required Prior
   - Prod. CUM Required Prior
   - Rollback
   - Customer Shipped
   - Created

Note

You can also review a record's attachment. To do so, choose the record and then choose CUM Adj Attachment from the Row menu.

3. Choose a record and click Select.
4. On CUM History Inquiry, review the information as necessary.

Calculating Ahead-Behind Amounts

When creating schedules, you can determine whether a supplier is over-shipped, under-shipped, or even. You calculate this amount by subtracting the cumulative shipped amount from the cumulative required amount. If the amount is positive, the supplier is behind, or under-shipped. If the amount is negative, the supplier is ahead, or over-shipped. If the difference amount is zero then the supplier is on schedule.

Note

The system does not display ahead or behind values. You use the CUM Maintenance program (P40R12) to view the CUM Shipped and CUM Required values and perform the calculation manually.

Processing Options for CUM Maintenance (P40R12)

Defaults Tab

Use this processing option to specify the type of adjustment code.

1. Adjustment Code

Default = Blank

Use this processing option to specifiy the CUM Adjustment Code that will default in the CUM Maintenance application (P40R12). Default UDC (40R/CA) values are:

AP

Automated process

CI

Customer initiated

CR

CUM rollback

SA

Shipping adjustment

Display Tab

Use these processing options to specify whether to allow you to enter information on the tabs of the CUM Revisions form.

1. Allow Entry to CUM Shipped Tab

Blank = No
0 = No
1 = Yes

Use this processing option to specify whether a user can access the CUM Shipped tab in CUM Maintenance (P40R12). Valid values are:

Blank

No, the system will not let the user access the CUM Shipped tab.

0

No, the system will not let the user access the CUM Shipped tab.

1

Yes, the system will let the user access the CUM Shipped tab.

2. Allow Entry to CUM Required Tab

Blank = No
0 = No
1 = Yes

Use this processing option to specify whether the user can access the CUM Required tab in CUM Maintenance (P40R12). Valid values are:

Blank

No, the system will not let the user access the CUM Required tab.

0

No, the system will not let the user access the CUM Required tab.

1

Yes, the system will let the user access the CUM Required tab.

3. Allow Entry to CUM Received Tab

Blank = No
0 = No
1 = Yes

Use this processing option to specify whether the user can access the CUM Received tab in CUM Maintenance (P40R12). Valid values are:

Blank

No, the system will not let the user access the CUM Received tab.

0

No, the system will not let the user access the CUM Received tab.

1

Yes, the system will let the user access the CUM Received tab.

4. Allow Entry to the Fabrication CUM Tab

Blank = No
0 = No
1 = Yes

Use this processing option to specify whether the user can access the Fabrication CUM tab in CUM Maintenance (P40R12). Valid values are:

Blank

No, the system will not let the user access the Fabrication CUM tab.

0

No, the system will not let the user access the Fabrication CUM tab.

1

Yes, the system will let the user access the Fabrication CUM tab.

5. Allow Entry to the Material CUM Tab

Blank = No
0 = No
1= Yes

Use this processing option to specify whether the user can access the Fabrication CUM tab in CUM Maintenance (P40R12). Valid values are:

Blank

No, the system will not let the user access the Fabrication CUM tab.

0

No, the system will not let the user access the Fabrication CUM tab.

1

Yes, the system will let the user access the Fabrication CUM tab.

Process Tab

Use these processing options to specify the adjustment codes for mandatory attachments.

1. Mandatory Attachment Adjust Code 1

Use this processing option to automatically display the attachment form when you enter or change a CUM record with an adjustment code equal to the one entered here. Default UDC (40R/CA) values are:

AP

Automated Process

CI

Customer Initiated

CR

CUM Rollback

SA

Shipping Adjustment

2. Mandatory Attachment Adjust Code 2

Use this processing option to automatically display the attachment form when you enter or change a CUM record that has an adjustment code equal to the one you entere here. Default UDC (40R/CA) values are:

AP

Automated Process

CI

Customer Initiated

CR

CUM Rollback

SA

Shipping Adjustment

3. Mandatory Attachment Adjust Code 3

Use this processing option to automatically display the attachment form when you enter or change a CUM record that has an adjustment code equal to the one entered here. Default UDC (40R/CA) values are:

AP

Automated Process

CI

Customer Initiated

CR

CUM Rollback

SA

Shipping Adjustment

4. Mandatory Attachment Adjust Code 4

Use this processing option to automatically display the attachment form when you enter or change a CUM record that has an adjustment code equal to the one you enter here. Default UDC (40R/CA) values are:

AP

Automated Process

CI

Customer Initiated

CR

CUM Rollback

SA

Shipping Adjustment

5. Mandatory Attachment Adjust Code 5

Use this processing option to automatically display the attachment form when you enter or change a CUM record that has an adjustment code equal to the one entered here. Default UDC (40R/CA) values are:

AP

Automated Process

CI

Customer Initiated

CR

CUM Rollback

SA

Shipping Adjustment

Running the CUM Reconciliation Report (R40R1010)

From the Reports menu (G40R111), choose CUM Reconciliation.

You can run the CUM Reconciliation report (R40R1010) to identify discrepancies between shipped values and received values. The report compares supplier and customer cumulative quantities and can assist the supplier in verifying the cumulative totals, so that future shipments accurately meet the customer requirements.

You can run this report automatically by setting the CUM Reconciliation Report Version processing option on the Versions tab in the processing option for the EDI Inbound Demand Edit/Update batch application (R47171).

This report provides information only and does not contain transaction processing. If a discrepancy exists, the supplier must identify the source of the discrepancy and take the proper corrective action.

Processing Options for CUM Reconciliation (R40R1010)

Default Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes information for items and cumulative quantities.

1. Item Detail

Blank = Display all items
1 = Display only items that have cumulative discrepancy

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prints items with cumulative discrepancies on the CUM Reconciliation report (R40R1010). Valid values are:

Blank

The system prints all items

1

The system prints only items with cumulative discrepancies

2. Customer CUM Value

1 = Customer CUM Shipped
2 = Customer CUM Received

Use this processing option to specify whether the system compares the supplier's CUM quantity shipped to either the customer's CUM quantity shipped or to the customer's CUM quantity received when you run the CUM Reconciliation program (R40R1010). Valid values are:

1

The system compares the supplier's CUM quantity shipped to the customer's CUM quantity shipped.

2

The system compares the supplier's CUM quantity shipped to the customer's CUM quantity received.

Purging Cumulative History Records

From the Demand Advanced & Technical Ops menu (G40R31), choose Purge CUM History.

You can delete obsolete cumulative history records. You use data selection to determine which records to delete. You can use the processing options on the Process tab to specify whether to archive purged information and where. The system also purges attachments associated with the records.

The system purges information from Cumulative Quantity History table (F40R42)

Processing Options for Purge CUM History Record (R40R093)

Process Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system purges cumulative history records.

---

1. Archive Purged Records

Blank = Do not archive
1 = Archive

Use this processing option to specify whether the system archives purged records. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not archive.

1

Archive.

2. Archive Environment Name

Required if purged records are being archived

Use this processing option to specify the environment in which the system archives purged records. This processing option is required if you are archiving purged records. The archive environment and data source must be different from the source environment and data source.

3. Archive Table Name

Blank = Use the name of the table being purged

Use this processing option to specify the name of the table to which the system archives purged records. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the name of the table being purged. This table will be created by the purge program.

Resetting Cumulative Values using CUM Rollback

You can use cumulative rollback to automatically reset cumulative quantities to zero for values that are incremented. When you reset cumulative values, the system updates current cumulative values for each item to reflect all activity occurring since the beginning of the period. The system displays the updated values on the applicable fields on the CUM Shipped, Firm CUM Required, Plan CUM Required, and Prod. Seq. CUM Required tabs on the CUM Revisions form.

When using cumulative rollback, you manually select a set of records based on a cumulative model combination to roll back the values. You specify the date to which want the information reset and which adjustment codes you want to include in the rollback.

You can review the details of the rollback. The system displays all of the cumulative records within the selected model. You cannot update information when reviewing the details on the CUM Rollback Detail form. You can also run this report in Proof mode.

Example: CUM Rollback Calculations

When calculating cumulative (CUM) information, the system:

1. Resets all incremented cumulative amounts to zero.
2. Calculates the CUM Quantity Shipped value by adding all the CUM Shipped Adjustment quantities for all of the records with the selected Shipment Adjustment code (SA) and Manual Adjustment code (CI) occurring on or after the rollback date.
3. Calculates the CUM Required value using two calculations:
   - Adjustment Quantity = Current CUM Shipped – Calculated CUM Shipped
   - Adjusted CUM Required = Previous CUM Required – Adjustment Quantity

Prerequisite

- Set up the Rollback Code user defined codes (40R/RC), which allow you to use as many adjustment codes as needed when resetting cumulative values.

► To reset cumulative values

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R21), choose CUM Rollback.

1. On CUM Rollback, complete the following fields to locate a valid cumulative model:
   - Branch/Plant
   - Sold To
   - CUM Rollback Date
2. To narrow your search, choose one of the following options and click Find:
   - Product
   - Carton
   - All

3. Choose the record and then choose Include in Rollback from the Row menu.

   You can also double-click the row to include the record. The system places a checkmark next to the record to indicate that it will include the record in the rollback process.

   To select all records to include in the rollback process, choose Include All from the Form menu.

   To exclude all records from the rollback process, choose Exclude All from the Form menu.

4. To reset the cumulative values, choose Rollback CUMs from the Form menu.

   Note

   The system runs the Rollback CUMs program (R40R020), which resets cumulative values to zero and calculates the adjusted values for the CUM shipped and required fields.

5. If you set the CUM Rollback (P40R421) processing options to run the report, the system displays the On Report Output Destination form. Specify the report destination and click OK.

► **To review cumulative rollback details**

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R21), choose CUM Rollback.

1. On CUM Rollback, follow the steps to locate a valid cumulative model.
2. Choose CUM Rollback Detail from the Row menu.
3. On CUM Rollback Detail, review the information as necessary and click OK.

Processing Options for CUM Rollback (P40R421)

Defaults Tab

Use this processing option to specify how the system processes cumulative type information for the CUM Rollback application (P40R421).

1. CUM Type

Blank = All
1 = Product
2 = Carton

Use this processing option to specify the default CUM Type for the CUM Rollback (P40R421) application. Valid values are:

Blank

Both Product and Carton CUM records

1

Product CUM records only

2

Carton CUM records only

Process Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes cumulative quantities and adjustments for the CUM Rollback application (P40R421).

1. Update CUM Quantities

Blank = Proof
1 = Final

Use this processing option to specify whether to run the CUM Rollback program (P40R421) in proof or final mode. Proof mode allows you to view the records to be updated without actually updating the CUM quantities. In final mode the system runs the program and updates CUM quantities. Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode

1

Final mode

2. CUM Adjustment CodeŪ

Use this processing option to specify the CUM Adjustment Code that will appear on the updated CUM records after the CUM Rollback (P40R421) process has been run in final mode. Default UDC (40R/CA) values are:

AP

Automated Process

CI

Customer Initiated

CR

CUM Rollback

SA

Shipping Adjustment

Rollback Report Tab

Use these processing options to specify whether the system generates a rollback report.

1. Produce Report

Blank = Do not produce the report
1 = Produce the report

Use this processing option to determine whether the system generates the CUM Rollback report. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not generate the CUM Rollback report

1

Generate the CUM Rollback report

2. Include History Records

Blank = Do not include History Records
1 = Include History Records

Use this processing option to specify whether CUM History records are printed on the CUM Rollback report. Valid values are:

Blank	Do not include history records
1	Include history records

Working with Firm Demand

Firm demand requirements represent demand for material that is required for a specific future time horizon. When you create and process records for firm demand, the system uses this information to maintain the requirements, scheduling and fence information, rules, and other default information that is relevant to suppliers and customers.

For example, you can create planning schedules that allow you to retrieve plan or firm demand, and, based on fences, the system determines whether to process the data as sales orders or forecast records. You also specify how to process cartons, labels, shipments, notifications, as well as run reports to analyze demand information.

Creating Shipping and Planning Schedules

You can run the Create Demand Schedule UBE (R40R010) to create shipping and planning schedules based on the information stored in the demand and cumulative databases. These schedules allow you to retrieve plan or firm demand, and, based on fences, the system determines whether to process the data as sales orders or forecast records. The system also performs calculations for ahead/behind amounts, rounding to standard pack, and updates the Create SO Status field (CRTSOST) on the demand detail record.

The system uses the cumulative ID to identify demand detail records. The following table describes how the system selects records for processing schedules:

Cumulative Tracking Method	Process
Sold-To Level	For each cumulative record associated with the Sold-To field (where the Ship-To field is blank), the Create Demand Schedule UBE processes all the demand details associated with the cumulative ID for that record.
Sold-To / Ship-To Level	For each cumulative record associated to the Sold-To and Ship-To, the Create Demand Schedule UBE processes all the demand details associated with the cumulative ID for the record.
None	If the customer (Branch Plant, Sold-To, Ship-To combination) does not calculate cumulative information, the Create Demand Schedule UBE processes all the demand details for that demand header record that do not have a cumulative ID.

The system can decrement cumulative quantities to decrease the cumulative shipped amount. The cumulative shipped amount starts at the contract amount and is reduced by shipments until the amount reaches zero. When this value reaches zero, the customer can choose to have all orders that are received from this point forward be placed on hold until the cumulative shipped amount is adjusted.

The system uses the following tables to process shipping and planning schedules:

- Demand Rules (F40R20)
- Demand Header (F40R10)
- Demand Detail (F40R11)
- Product CUM Model (F40R23)
- Cumulative Quantities (F40R12)

Calculating Standard Pack

Typically when a supplier ships product to customers, the product must be in an agreed-upon standard pack. The standard pack is the number of pieces that the customer wants in each pack. In most cases, if the customer orders less than the standard pack, the supplier must still round up to the standard pack amount. You can ensure that the shipments are made in the pre-arranged quantity and adjust sales orders and forecast quantities accordingly.

The system uses the Ship Quantity Requested value, and the Branch/Plant, Sold To and Ship To values, and determines if the amount being shipped actually fulfills the standard pack. If the Shipped Quantity Requested value is not a multiple of the standard pack amount, the system rounds the Ship Quantity Requested up to the next highest multiple of the standard pack. This quantity is then returned as the new value for the Ship Quantity.

See Also

- *Setting Up Item Standard Packs* in the *Warehouse Management Guide*

Calculating Fence Dates

You can use schedule fences and preferences to control how the system maintains records for new releases and changed quantities. A firm shipment fence specifies the number of days of demand for which you create sales orders. The planned forecast fence specifies the number of days of demand for which you create forecasts.

When the system receives forecast releases and shipping schedules, the system interprets the transactions and messages and creates the demand detail records. Each record is identified as either plan or firm, with a period indicator as daily, weekly, or monthly.

Based on the preferences and fence settings, the system identifies the demand records to create or update sales orders or to create forecasts. The dates the system uses are a horizon start date, firm shipping fence date, and a plan forecast fence date.

For example, you can specify the number of days, beginning at the horizon start date, of firm demand to be used to generate sales orders. If your horizon start date is January 1, with six fence days, the system creates sales orders through January 7. If the customer does not transmit a horizon start date (HZSD), you can use the Release Date (RLSDJ) for this purpose.

Firm demand that lies past the firm-shipping fence is informational only. The system does not use this demand to generate sales orders or forecasts.

For planning fences, the system identifies the number of days from the horizon start date of the plan demand to be used to generate forecasts. The system does not create sales orders from plan demand. Any plan demand that lies past the plan forecast fence will be informational only.

Example: Calculating Fence Dates

The following example describes how the system creates sales orders and forecast records based on fence dates. Assume that the system received following data automatically from the EDI scheduling, planning and shipping documents (830 and 862).

Horizon Start Date: 07/10/2000

Demand Detail:

07/10	500	Plan	Weekly
07/10	100	Firm	Daily
07/11	100	Firm	Daily
07/12	100	Firm	Daily
07/13	100	Firm	Daily
07/14	100	Firm	Daily
07/17	1000	Plan	Weekly
07/17	200	Firm	Daily
07/18	200	Firm	Daily
07/19	200	Firm	Daily
07/24	1000	Plan	Weekly

Cum Shipped: 1000

Firm Cum Required Prior: 1000

Plan Cum Required Prior: 1000

Scenario 1

Fences		Sales Orders			Forecast		
Firm Shipping	3 days	07/10	100	Daily	07/10	500	Weekly
Plan Forecast	999 days	07/11	100	Daily	07/17	1000	Weekly
		07/12	100	Daily	07/24	1000	Weekly

The system creates sales orders for the first three days of firm requirements and does not create sales orders for the rest of the firm requirements. The system then creates forecast records for all of the plan requirements.

Scenario 2

Fences		Sales Orders			Forecast		
Firm Shipping	5 days	07/10	100	Daily	07/10	500	Weekly
Plan Forecast	8 days	07/11	100	Daily	07/17	1000	Weekly
		07/12	100	Daily			
		07/13	100	Daily			
		07/14	100	Daily			

The system creates sales orders for the first five days of firm requirements and the rest of the firm requirements are dropped. The system then creates forecast records for the first eight days of plan.

Calculating Forecast Planning Dates

The system uses forecast dates to anticipate demand for customers. The information flows into forecasts automatically, based on dates that customers provide. You can establish forecast dates based on days, weeks, or months. To calculate this information, the system uses the beginning date and end date for a specific period, along with the number of workdays in the period.

Customers use their own method for generating and communicating dates. For example, these dates can occur at the beginning or end of the month, or on certain days of the week. You specify in advanced preferences a demand forecast date (type 28) to allow the system to receive planning records from customers and then convert the records into start and end dates to create forecasts.

The preference includes a week begin and end date rule, as well as a month calculation value. The following table describes these values:

Month Calculation Rule	Description
0 – Calendar Month (Default)	The customer uses the calendar month. The start of the month is always the first, and the end of the month is always the last day of the month. The system supports partial months.
1 – Day of Week Occurrence	The date received represents the begin date or end date for a given month. For example, if you receive a begin date for the second Tuesday of the month, then all months start on the second Tuesday. Likewise, if the end date is the third Saturday, then all months end on the third Saturday.

2 – Day of Week Anchor	Anchor rules are set up as a value between 0 and 6, representing Sunday through Saturday. This rule defines a planning period where the first occurrence of the anchor day is in the first week of a calendar month. The planning period is either four or five weeks, which ensures that that the following planning period also complies with the anchor rule. Valid values are: 0 – Sunday 1 – Monday 2 – Tuesday 3 – Wednesday 4 – Thursday 5 – Friday 6 – Saturday
3 – Date Pattern Month	A fiscal date pattern defines the details of the planning calendar dates. Based on the received date, the fiscal date pattern is used to find the start and end dates for the month.

Example: Calculating Forecast Planning Dates

Monthly calculations assume that any given month starts the day after the prior month ends. Likewise, any given month ends the day before the next month starts. A month's end date can be calculated by determining the start of the next month and backing up one day.

Weekly calculations assume that any given week ends six days after it began. Likewise, any given week starts six days before it ends.

When you use the calendar or week calculations with beginning and end date rules, the following table describes the possible scenarios:

Calendar Month, Calculate Month End Date	You use the calendar month and receive the month begin date from the customer. The system calculates the month end date as the last day of the calendar month.
Calendar Month, Calculate Month Begin Date	You use the calendar month and receive the month end date from the customer. The system calculates the month begin date as the first day of the calendar month.
Calculate Occurrence Month, Calculate Month End Date	You base the beginning date on a day of the week and the occurrence of that day in the month. You receive the month beginning date from the customer. The system calculates the month end date by finding the next month's beginning date and backing up one day.

Day Occurrence, Calculate Month Begin Date	You base the ending date on a day of the week and the occurrence of that day in the month. You receive the month ending date from the customer. The system calculates the month begin date by finding the prior month's end date adding one day.
Anchor Month, Calculate Month End Date	You base the month on a day-of-week anchor and receive the month beginning date from the customer. The system calculates the month end date by finding the start of the next planning month and backing up one day. The system calculates the next planning month's beginning date by finding the start of that calendar month and locating the first occurrence of the anchor day of the week.
Anchor Month, Calculate Month Begin Date	You base the month on a day-of-week anchor and receive the month ending date from the customer. The system calculates the planning month's beginning date by finding the start of the calendar month and locating the first occurrence of the anchor day of the week.
Week Date Range	You use weekly beginning and ending dates. The system adds six days to determine the end date or subtracts six days to determine the beginning date.
Fiscal Date Pattern Month, Calculate End Date	You use the received date in conjunction with the fiscal date pattern to determine the end dates, based on the values established in the fiscal date pattern for that period. In this case, the system uses the last day of the fiscal period as the ending date.
Calculate Fiscal Date Pattern Month, Calculate Begin Date	You use the received date in conjunction with the fiscal date pattern to determine the beginning dates, based on the values established in the fiscal date pattern for that period. In this case, the system uses the first day of the fiscal period as the beginning date.

Creating Demand Scheduling Sales Orders

A demand sales order is a sales order that is generated when you run the Create Demand Schedule batch application (R40R010). Created or updated sales orders reflect what items need to be shipped in order to meet your customer's schedule. Changes that you make to a demand sales order must be done using the Demand Maintenance application (P40R10).

The system recognizes a demand sales order based on the Demand ID, which links the order to its original demand scheduling record. The system also associates demand sales orders to the originating demand scheduling record using other demand-related fields that you can review in the Sales Order Entry application (P4210).

Note

The system disables the demand fields on the SOE – Additional Information form (W4210B) when the Demand ID field is populated on the record in demand scheduling, or if the Demand Scheduling (40R) system is not enabled.

You can create demand sales orders using combinations of the following values:

- Branch/Plant
- Sold-To
- Ship-To
- Promised Ship Date
- Promised Ship Time
- Customer PO

When the system creates or modifies sales orders, it also creates or modifies shipments and carton recommendations automatically for tracking orders and creating shipments.

For making deductions to backordered sales order lines, the system first deducts all the backordered lines if they exist. The system then processes the line having the least quantity backordered. If backordered lines do not exist, or backordered lines are all adjusted and cancelled, the system processes the non-backordered lines with the least quantity first.

See Also

- *Working with Detail Information* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for more information about entering sales orders
- *Working with Blanket Orders* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*

Running the Create Schedule UBE (R40R010)

From the Demand/CUMs menu (G40R12), choose Create Schedule UBE.

You use the Create Demand Schedule UBE (R40R010) to determine how the system processes demand information regarding schedules and forecasts. For example, you can create shipping and planning schedules based on the information stored in demand and cumulative databases. You can use this report to perform the following types of processes:

- Create and update demand sales orders or forecasts
- Calculate plan or firm fences
- Calculate ahead / behind amounts
- Calculate standard pack rounding

You use Data Selection to specify how and when the system calculates and processes this information. For example, you can specify a time-of-day schedule (typically after the daily EDI messages have been processed into the demand tables), or whether to run this application automatically after the demand business function is finished processing, or manually from the menu.

Processing Option Note

The system processes deleted demand records by deleting sales order entry items. On the Process tab, if you leave the F4211 Ship Date and Ship Time Update processing option blank, the system does not update the Promised Ship Date field or the Promised Ship Time field on the remaining, non-cancelled sales order lines.

If you enter a 1, the system updates non-cancelled sales order lines with a ship time of zero, when sales order lines are cancelled due to deleted demand information.

See Also

- *Setting Up Preferences for Demand Scheduling* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide* for more information about preferences for forecast dates, fences, and standard pack rounding
- *Calculating Ahead-Behind Amounts* in the *Demand Scheduling Guide*
- *Setting Up Item Standard Packs* in the *Warehouse Management Guide*

Processing Options for Create Demand Schedule (R40R010)

Process Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes sales order information for demand scheduling.

1. Cross Reference Customer Item Type

Use this processing option to identify the type (41/DT) of cross-reference for this customer. Examples of cross-reference type descriptions include substitutes, replacements, and bar codes.

2. F4211 Ship Date and Ship Time Update

Blank = Do not update
1 = Update

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system updates the Requested Ship Date and Requested Ship Time on a canceled record from the Sales Order Detail file table (F4211). Valid values are:

Blank

Do not update the record.

1

Update the record.

Error Notification Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes notification data and workflow information.

1. Print Report

Blank = Do not print report
1 = Print report

Use this processing option to specify whether to print the report. Valid values are:

Blank

Print.

1

Do not print.

2. Send Message

Blank = Do not send message
1 = Send message

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends error messages and warning messages to the work center. Valid values are:

Blank

The system does not send messages to the work center.

1

The system sends messages to the work center.

Work Day Calendar Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes workday calendar information.

1. Work Day Calendar Type

Use this processing option to specify how the the sysetm uses the calendar, based on the user defined code Work Day Calendar Type (42/WD). For example, the calendar might be specific to an industry such as banking or you might use it to schedule delivery persons for a route. Default valid values are:

BANK

Bank calendar

CARRIER

Carrier calendar

CUSTOMER

Customer calendar

DOCK

Dock calendar

RESOURCE

Resource calendar

ROUTE

Route calendar

If you use the default value of *, the system updates the value to Blank even though Blank is not set up as a valid value in the UDC table.

2. Work Day Calendar Value

Use this processing option to classify values within a calendar type. For example, if the calendar type is ROUTE, you can enter a code that specifies a particular route, such as Daily or Weekend.

Note: The system does not validate the code that you enter.

XAPI Return Call Tab

Use this processing option to specify how the system processes XAPI information.

1. Callback Function Name

Use this processing option to specify the name of the function to run after the process returns from the Sales Order system. The function must follow standard ANSI C naming conventions. For example, putting no space between words.

Working with Demand Spreading

Demand spreading refers to the process of spreading the demand forecast quantity for a given date or date range across a specified time period. In this process, the planned dates and quantities in the Demand Detail records are consolidated, spread across a week in daily buckets, and then distributed into aggregate weekly or monthly buckets that are required for forecasting and planning.

This step is necessary because the demand information transmitted by customers to the supplier can vary. Customers can define demand in daily, weekly or monthly quantities. Customers may also consider different days as starting days for a week, or they might define a month in different ways. The following table shows how the demand information can vary from customer to customer:

	Month	Actual Time Period	Quantity
Customer A	June 2001	June 4 – July 1	18,000
	July 2001	July 2 – August 5	19,000
	August 2001	August 6 – September 2	20,000
Customer B	June 2001	June 1 – June 30	10,000
	July 2001	July 1 – July 28	12,000
	August 2001	August 1 – August 31	14,000
Customer C	June 2001	June 4 – July 1	50,000
	July 2001	July 2 – July 29	50,000
	August 2001	July 30 – September 2	55,000

In order to accommodate the production schedule at a given branch/plant, the supplier has to accept these varying planning schedules and transform them into a common forecast.

When you process a batch of demand records through the Create Demand Schedule program (R40R010) to transfer planned demand into the Forecasting system, the system deletes any existing detail and summary forecast records (F3400 and F3460) for any combination of item, branch, customer and forecast type that occur in the batch. After the deletion, the system processes the batch one record at a time to load a new forecast. If a time period includes more than one demand record, the final forecast for this period contains the sum of the forecasts from all the overlapping records. The resulting forecast is considered the latest forecast for the combination of item, branch, customer and forecast type.

Once the previous forecast records are removed, the system automatically spreads and consolidates the demand quantities across the specified time period. In the process, the system invokes a demand-spreading template, if one is available, and divides the demand into daily buckets, based on the percentages specified in the template. If no template is available, the demand is spread evenly across the workdays of the date range.

After the demand is broken down into daily values, the system rolls up these daily values into a forecast based on the date ranges defined for the forecast buckets and stores the records in the Forecast Summary File table (F3400) and the Forecast File table (F3460). The forecast buckets can be set up for weekly or monthly forecasts.

See Also

- *Setting Up Detail Forecasts* in the *Forecast Management Guide* for information on defining forecast buckets

Creating a Demand Spreading Template

For the purpose of spreading the demand received from customers across a specified time period, you can use the Work With Demand Spreading program (P3470) to define demand spreading templates to meet your business needs. You can define a demand spreading template for a branch/plant, but you can also set it up for a combination of branch/plant and ship to or a combination of branch/plant, ship to and item.

Setting up a demand spreading template allows you to specify percentage values for the days on the template that represent how the total forecasted demand is allocated to the days of a week and, if needed, a prior week. The sum of all the percentage values you enter has to be 100. On the template you also define the date pattern that determines the actual week for spreading demand into daily buckets.

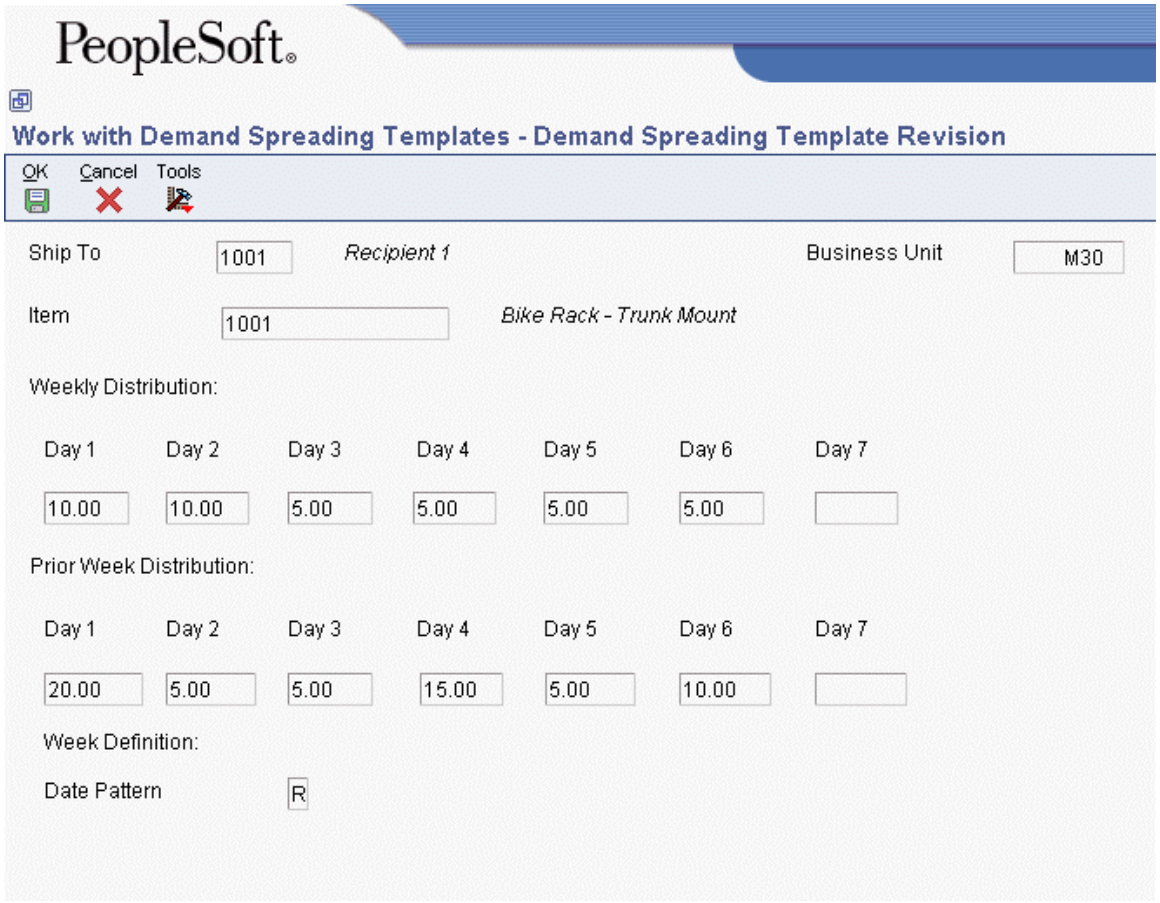
Note

If you do not set up any demand spreading templates, the system allocates the demand evenly across the specified time period.

► To create a demand spreading template

From the Forecasting Setup menu (G3441), choose Work with Demand Spreading Templates.

1. On Work with Demand Spreading Templates, click Add.



2. On Demand Spreading Template Revision, complete any or all of the following fields:

   - Ship To
   - Business Unit
   - Item

   Your choice of which fields to complete depends on what level you want the template to apply, for example, the business unit, as opposed to a combination of ship-to, item and business unit.

3. Enter demand-spreading percentages in the Day fields for the weekly as well as the prior weekly distribution.

   The demand for the week is spread among the days of the week based on the percentage allocated to each day. The sum of the percentage values must be 100.

4. Complete the following field to determine which date pattern is used:

   - Date Pattern

     The information in this field determines how a week is defined for the demand-spreading template.

5. Click OK.

Reports

You can run a variety of reports to analyze demand-scheduling information. For example, you can print bills of lading or print information to analyze discrepancies for shipments, review demand activity, or analyze the efficiency of the advance ship notice process.

Running the Shipment Analysis Report (R40R030)

From the Reports menu (G40R111), choose Shipment Analysis.

The Shipment Analysis report (R40R030) allows you to compare the required shipping date with the actual shipping date. You can configure the output of the report to show the following types of information:

- The percentage of items that were shipped early
- The percentage of items that were shipped on time
- The percentage of items that were shipped late
- All records

You can specify tolerance levels for time and quantity in the Shipment Analysis processing options on the Display tab, which allows you to establish the timeliness of shipments. For example, suppose you specify that thirty minutes is the tolerance for the Early Shipment Tolerance Level (Time) processing option. If the actual shipping date and time of an order is thirty minutes or less before the requested shipment date and time, the system considers the order to be on time.

Note

Because this report does not take into account the actual transportation of goods, it does not represent the entire shipping process.

The system uses the Demand History (F40R41) table to process information for the Shipment Analysis report.

Processing Options for Shipment Analysis (R40R030)

Display Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system processes information for shipment analysis.

1. Display Type

Blank = All Shipments
1 = Late Shipments
2 = Early Shipments
3 = On-Time Shipments

Use this processing option to specify which shipments the system includes when you run the Shipment Analysis program (R40R030). Valid values are:

Blank

The system includes all shipments.

1

The system includes only late shipments.

2

The system includes only early shipments.

3

The system includes only on-time shipments.

2. Display Early As On-Time

Blank = Display Early as Early
1 = Display Early as On Time

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers early shipments as on-time shipments when you run the Shipping Analysis program (R40R030). Valid values are:

Blank

Display early as early

1

Display early as on time

3. Early Shipment Tolerance Level (Time)

Use this processing option to specify the number of minutes before the requested ship time that a shipment can be made before it is considered an early shipment. For example, if you specify 30 minutes, then anything that is shipped 30 or more minutes before the requested ship time is considered an early shipment.

4. Late Shipment Tolerance Level (Time)

Use this processing option to specify the number of minutes after the requested ship time that a shipment can be made before it is considered a late shipment. For example, if you specify 30 minutes, then anything that is shipped 30 or more minutes after the requested ship time is considered a late shipment.

5. Early Shipment Tolerance Level (Quantity)

Use this processing option to specify the minimum percentage of the requested ship quantity that an early shipment's actual quantity must exceed for the system to print the actual quantity on the report. For example, if you specify 10 percent, then any early shipment containing an actual ship quantity that exceeds 10 percent of the requested ship quantity is displayed on the report.

6. Late Shipment Tolerance Level (Quantity)

Use this processing option to specify the minimum percentage of the requested ship quantity that a late shipment's actual quantity must exceed for the system to print the actual quantity on the report. For example, if you specify 10 percent, then any late shipment containing an actual ship quantity that exceeds 10 percent of the requested ship quantity is displayed on the report.

Running the Demand Inactivity Analysis Report (R40R1020)

From the Reports menu (G40R111), choose Demand Inactivity Status.

You can run the Demand Inactivity Analysis report (R40R1020) to identify items that have been inactive for a specified period of time, or are obsolete, or which may have errors that prevent processing. You can review historical records that are related to the demand header record, as well as the actual number of days that have passed since demand processing occurred.

The system calculates the number of days by subtracting the EDI Batch Date on the demand header record from the Comparison Date processing option on the Defaults tab to determine the days since last activity. The system compares this result to the Number of Days for Comparison processing option you specify on the Processing tab. If the result is greater than or equal to the number of days, the system displays this information. You can also specify whether to print activity detail information.

Processing Options for Demand Inactivity Analysis (R40R1020)

Defaults Tab

Use this processing option to specify how the system processes information for demand inactivity analysis.

1. Comparison Date

Blank = Today's Date

Use this processing to specify the date with which the system compares the batch date in the demand header information when you run the Demand Inactivity Analysis report (R40R1020). The system compares the two dates to determine how many days have elapsed since activity has been performed. The system then compares this number to the comparison days to determine whether to include on the report the number of days that has elapsed since activity has been performed.

Processing Tab

Use these processing options to specify how the system calculates the number of days for demand inactivity.

---

1. Number of Days for Comparison

Use this processing option to specify the number of days that have elapsed since activity has been performed. The system compares this number to the comparison days to determine whether to include the number of days that have elapsed since activity has been performed when you run the Demand Inactivity Analysis report (R40R1020).

2. Number of Days for Activity Detail

Use this processing option to specify the number of days of demand history that the system includes when you run the Demand Inactivity Analysis program (R40R1020). The number of days begins with the most recent record that the system locates in the Demand History table (F40R41).

Print Tab

Use this processing option to specify how the system displays activity detail on the report.

---

1. Print Activity Detail

Blank = Do Not Print
1 = Print

Use this processing option to specify whether the system includes demand detail information when you run the Demand Inactivity Analysis report (R40R1020). Valid Values are:

Blank

The system does not include the demand detail information on the associated report.

1

The system will include the demand detail information on the associated report.

Running the Demand Scheduling Bill of Lading Report (R49118)

From the Reports menu (G40R111), choose Demand Scheduling Bill of Lading.

A Bill of Lading is a report used as a legal document issued by the shipping company to a shipper, stating that certain goods received for shipments are promised to be delivered at a specified destination, either to the carrier's agent or to a particular consignee or customer.

The Transportation Bill of Lading Print report (R49118) provides information about shipments, such as item numbers, descriptions, and weights.

After you start this batch report, the system runs the Document Batch Print UBE (R49590). The system then runs the Transportation Bill of Lading Build report (R49110), using version ZJDE0002. This process builds a workfile from the system tables and updates the necessary tables. The system then runs the R49116 batch report to use as the Bill of Lading for Demand Scheduling.

The system uses the following tables when processing information for shipment reports:

- Carton Detail Shipment Workfile (F49111)
- Transportation Bill of Lading Workfile (F49110)
- Carton Detail Information (F4620)
- Document Print – Document Detail (F49594)

Prerequisite

- Set up the document code BOL2 for the Demand Scheduling Bill of Lading.

See Also

- *Setting Up Document Printing Programs* in the *Transportation Management Guide* for information about setting up document codes

► To run the Demand Scheduling Bill of Lading Report (R49118)

From the Reports menu (G40R111), choose Demand Scheduling Bill of Lading.

Alternatively, you can run this report from the Work with Shipments form (W4915B). To do so, navigate to the Shipments and Loads menu (G4911) and choose either Work with Shipments or Confirm Shipments.

1. On Work with Shipments, locate the record and choose Delivery Documents from the Row menu.
2. On Delivery Document Selection, type BOL2 in the following field and click OK:

    - Doc Code

Processing Options for Transportation Bill of Lading Print (R49118)

Print Options Tab

Use these processing options to specify which information the system includes on the Bill of Lading.

1. Unit of Measure for Weight Totals

Use this processing option to specify the unit of measure that the system uses to display the weight totals.

2. Print Delivery Instructions

Blank = Do not print
1 = Print

Use this processing option to determine whether the system prints delivery instructions. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print delivery instructions.

1

Print delivery instructions.

3. Print Shipment Attachments

Blank = Do not print
1 = Print

Use this processing option to determine whether the system prints shipment attachments. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print shipment attachments.

1

Print shipment attachments.

4. Print Routing Entry Attachments

Blank = Do not print
1 = Print

Use this processing option to determine whether the system prints routing entry attachments. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print routing entry attachments.

1

Print routing entry attachments.

5. Print Options and Equipment information

Blank = Do not print
1 = Print

Use this processing option to specify whether the system prints options and equipment information. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print options and equipment information.

1

Print options and equipment information.

6. Global Message to print on each document

Use this processing option to specify a global message that appears on each document. Examples include engineering specifications, hours of operation during holiday periods, and special delivery instructions.

7. Print Additional Header Text

Blank = No additional header text
1 = Print ORIGINAL
2 = Print REPRINT

Use this processing option to determine whether to print additional header text that indicates whether the document is an original or a reprint. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not print additional header text.

1

Print header text that indicates that the document is an original.

2

Print header text that indicates that the document is a reprint.

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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