

PeopleSoft®

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Engineer to Order
PeopleBook

May 2004

EnterpriseOne 8.10
Engineer to Order PeopleBook
SKU SCM810EO0504

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About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks

Preface

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

This preface discusses:

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

Note

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

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

See the *Foundation Guide*.

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

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

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

Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

Note

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

See Also

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

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

Typographical Conventions

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

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

Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

Notes

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

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

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

Caution

Example of a caution.

Comments and Suggestions

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

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

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

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

Engineer to Order Overview

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Engineer to Order (ETO) enables companies whose business consists of engineer-to-order and make-to-order projects to increase the profitability of the projects that they run, improve efficiency, and leverage relevant data that they already possess. The Engineer-to-Order system accomplishes these goals by allowing you to perform the following tasks:

- Review and track detail information about projects
- Schedule project tasks
- Review up-to-date costing information

In addition, ETO is fully integrated with the supply chain execution applications for efficient project execution.

ETO functions in the context of generally accepted project management practices and strategies. The system provides information and mechanisms to move a project through the following four phases that are commonly associated with projects:

- Project initiation
- Project planning
- Project execution
- Project close

During the project initiation phase, you analyze the request for a quote sent in by the customer, estimate the scope of the project, and define project information, such as work breakdown structure, task schedules, estimated cost, and so on, that is sufficient to provide the customer with a quote.

During the project planning phase, which begins after the customer accepts the quote, you refine the project scope, as well as the task, schedule, resource, and financial information that is associated with the project. For example, you assign resources to tasks and perform financial and inventory commitments to fulfill work order requirements. At the end of the planning phase, you establish the project baseline. After this phase, you use change management to implement any necessary changes to the project.

After you complete the planning and freeze the work breakdown structure, as well as the budgeted amounts, the project moves into the execution and control phase. In this phase, you complete the scheduled project tasks and measure project progress and performance in order to be able to take corrective action if the project does not progress as planned.

The project close phase consists of close-out activities that are related to tasks and product shipments, asset capitalization, and final reporting.

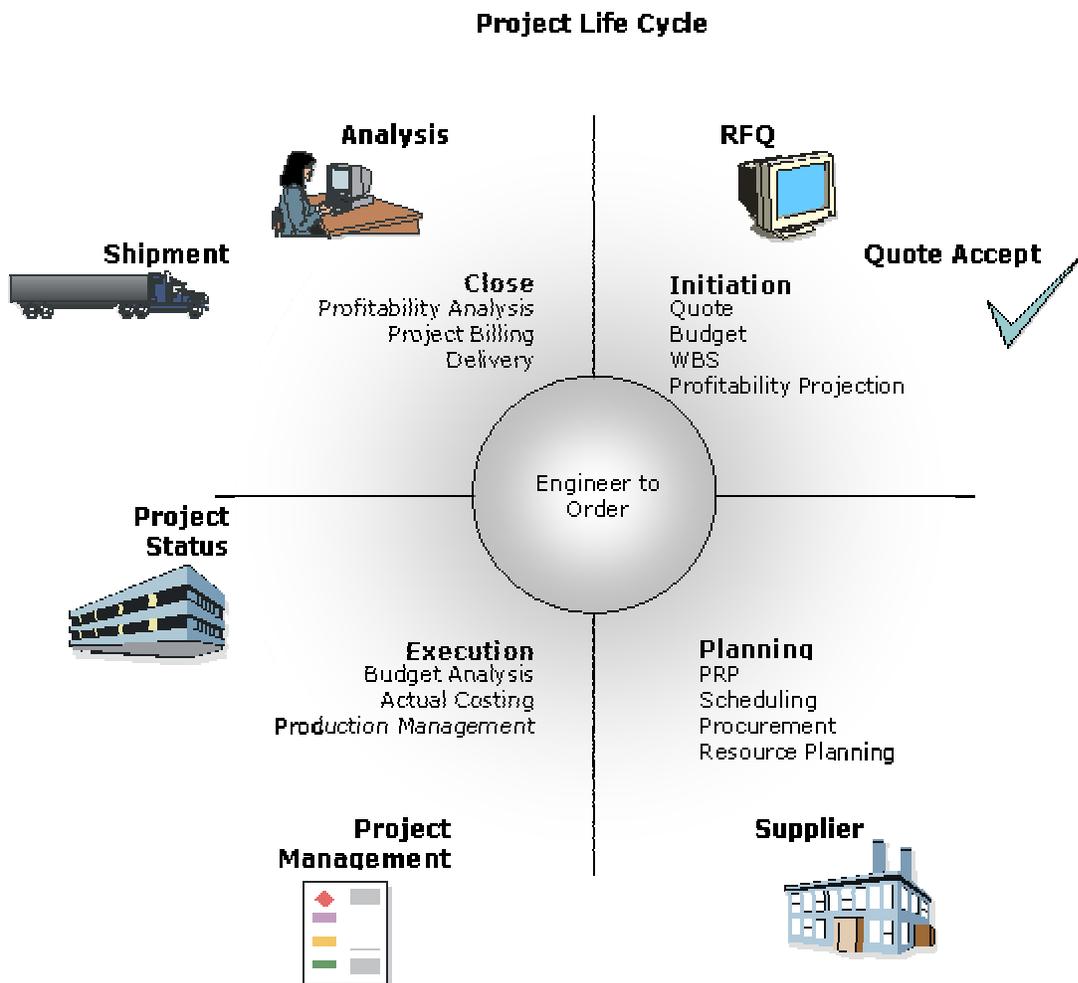
To complete all of the tasks and activities that are associated with a make-to-order or engineer-to-order project, the ETO system integrates with a number of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne products that execute and manage those activities.

Note

Information about the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems with which the Engineer-to-Order system integrates is described in detail in the product guides for those systems, such as the *Shop Floor Management Guide*, the *Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Guide*, the *Job Cost Guide*, and so on.

Project Life Cycle

The following graphic provides an overview of the different stages that a project typically goes through:



Engineer to Order System Features

To help you create and execute large-scale projects, the Engineer to Order system provides the following features, which allow you to complete the different tasks involved in managing a project:

Project costing and budgeting	You can create and maintain cost amounts for projects that are created and initiated. Cost estimates are uploaded to the budgeted amount for a project when a quote is accepted. You can also set up budgets for projects to track cost overages.
Project quotes	You can formulate a quote to send to prospective customers, providing an estimate of the price for the item or series of items for which the customer has requested a quote.
Project proposals	You can create documentation pertaining to the product that has been requested, and the customer can review the documentation.
Project materials plans	You can suggest ordering requirements for project materials and give visibility to the supply and demand created by the project's activities.
Project schedules and reports	You can develop and maintain a timeline within which all project activities can be tracked for on-time delivery of the end item for the project.
Project alerts	You can provide alerts to the project manager when a project is not meeting scheduling requirements.

System Integration

The information in the following table provides an overview of the features from other systems that support Engineer to Order:

Inventory Management	You can use the Inventory Management system to define inventory items. This information allows you to work with inventory throughout the supply chain. You can define items as project-specific to distinguish them from general inventory.
Product Data Management	<p>You can use the Product Data Management system to set up manufacturing information that you need for completing manufacturing project tasks. Examples of this information include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bills of material• Work centers• Routings• Product costing information• Engineering change management <p>Product Data Management is also the system that you use to</p>

manage critical information for capacity and material planning.

Shop Floor Management

You can use the Shop Floor Management system to process the manufacturing work orders that you created for the project, issue material, complete work orders, and report the time and effort required to produce a project item.

Requirements Planning

You can use these systems to determine information about on-hand inventory quantities and demand that is current, and you can forecast for the following:

- Product sales or replacement parts
- Interbranch inventory needs
- Parts requirements for equipment and plant maintenance
- Incoming item availability from purchase orders or shop floor production

Job Cost

You can use the Job Cost system to manage your project and jobs, and to monitor the costs and revenues that are associated with them. You can use the Job Cost system to perform the following tasks:

- Create and maintain cost code structures for all of your jobs
- Create a cost breakdown structure (CBS) to match the work breakdown structure
- Establish budgets for your jobs
- Set up time schedules for the tasks in your jobs
- Track and manage the costs and revenues that are associated with your projects and jobs
- Perform profitability analysis
- Use contract and service billing
- Use change management

Capital Asset Management

You can use the Capital Asset Management system to maintain and service equipment. This system helps you reduce downtime and repair costs, increase productivity, and improve product quality. You can track the revenue, cost, and utilization of your assets, and you can use workflow alerts to plan and resolve issues before they become emergencies.

Quality Management

You can use the Quality Management system to enter and manage data that relates to the material quality of the items that you produce as part of the project. You can record quality test results in a consistent, controlled manner and monitor production processes to ensure product quality.

Sales Order Management

You can use the Sales Order Management system to track the following information:

- Extensive user-defined information
- Recurring orders and order templates
- Customer and item preference profiles

- Online inventory availability and available-to-promise information
- Comprehensive tracking information about orders and line status

Procurement

You can use the Procurement system to track a diverse range of purchasing activities for the following:

- Replenishing inventory
- Acquiring materials used to complete projects
- Charging purchased goods and services to specific departments, jobs, or cost centers

Contract Billing, Service Billing

If you use the Job Cost system for engineer-to-order projects, you can also use the Contract Billing and Service Billing systems to bill customers for services and goods rendered as part of the project. Both systems offer a suite of features to accommodate interdivisional and customer billing.

You can use the Contract and Service Billing systems to do the following:

- Account for the costs of goods and services
- Mark up the costs to account for profit
- Bill for the services and goods that you provide
- Provide written proof that justifies the charges
- Create accounting entries for the services and goods

Note

To ensure that you use the Engineer to Order system effectively, you must thoroughly understand the features provided by the systems listed in the previous table.

Engineer to Order Tables

Because the Engineer to Order system integrates with many PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, you use the tables in these other systems when you create and work with ETO. For example, you use the Work Order Master File table (F4801) to store project header and task information. In addition, you also store project information in the following tables, which are specific to the ETO system:

Project Attributes (F31P01)

This table stores information entered for the project header, such as status information and the processing settings for a project

Project Quote Header (F31P10)

This table stores the header information for the quote related to the project, such as the version and the number of the customer for whom the quote is created.

Project Quote Detail (F31P11)	This table stores the detail lines from the work breakdown structure that you chose to include in the quote, together with the margin percent value and quote amount for each line.
Task Dependencies (F31P12)	This table stores the task dependencies that you establish between the tasks on the work breakdown structure, including the lag time between tasks.
Cost Classification Table (F31P21)	This table stores the cost type and account mappings that are required to correctly roll up cost information for a project.
Project Commitment Detail Table (F410211)	This table stores project-specific inventory commitments. These records are deleted when the commitment is relieved.
Related Order Cross Reference Table (F4080)	This table stores order information that the system uses to link the project descriptive task to the related orders. This table contains the descriptive task order number and order type, and detail information from the related orders, such as document type, extended costs, and order status.

Setting Up Engineer to Order

In order to use the Engineer to Order system, you need to set up information that the system needs to process various project components correctly. ETO setup includes user defined codes and other required information, such as document type constants. To be able to roll up project costs correctly, you also need to set up project-specific items, as well as a cost classification scheme.

If you use features of the Job Cost system for a project, you also need to create job master and chart of account information for the project.

To facilitate project communication with individuals who do not have access to the Project Workbench program (P31P001), you can set up a process for exporting project information to Microsoft Project.

Defining Document Type Constants for Work Orders

Document types are used in the software to specify particular types of transactions. You define the characteristics of document types in the Document Type Maintenance program (P40040). The document type constants defined in this program affect all software transactions. The order type for each of the document types must be defined so that the system knows how to process the activity for it. For example, the document type for a manufacturing work order can be set to WO for the correct transactions that relate to the processing of a manufacturing work order.

To differentiate the various work order document types from each other, you assign a specific order type to each work order document type. For example, a manufacturing work order is associated with order type 02.

The following order type values for work order processing are stored in the UDC table 48/OT (Order Type) and are hard-coded:

Document Type	Order Type
Manufacturing Work Order	02
Manufacturing Rework Work Order	03
Equipment Work Order	04
Service Order	05
Warranty Claim Order	06
Supplier Recovery Order	07
Engineering Change Order	08
Engineering Change Request Order	09
Real Estate Management	10
ETO Summary Order	11
Rate Schedule	12

See Also

- *Setting Up Document Type Information in the Inventory Management Guide*

Converting Existing Document Types

From the Upgrade Conversions menu (GH9619A), choose Convert F40039 to ERP 9.0.

In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.9 software, each type of work order is designated by a specific work order type (A201). If you have existing records in the Document Type Master table (F40039), these records now require a specific value in the Work Order Type field (A201). You run the Convert F40039 to ERP 9.0 program (R31P40039) only once to enter the desired values in this field. You determine the values entered in the processing options. Depending on which systems you use, you complete the fields on the appropriate tabs. For example, you complete the fields on the Manufacturing tab for manufacturing work orders. You can run this program in either proof mode or final mode.

Processing Options for Document Type Master (F40039) Conversion (R31P40039)

Process Tab

This processing option controls whether you run the conversion program in proof or in final mode.

1. Mode

Blank = Proof

1 = Final

Use this processing option to specify whether the system runs the report in proof or final mode. Valid values are:

1

Proof (default)

2

Final

Manufacturing Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to manufacturing orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Manufacturing Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing work orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Manufacturing Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing work orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Manufacturing Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing work orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Manufacturing Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing work orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Manufacturing Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing work orders.

Manufacturing Rework Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to manufacturing rework orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing rework work orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing rework work orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing rework work orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing rework work orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for manufacturing rework work orders.

Equipment Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to equipment orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Equipment Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Equipment Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Equipment Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Equipment Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Equipment Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

S/WM Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to service during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Service Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Service Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Service Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Service Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Service Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for service work orders.

Warranty Claim Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to warranty claim orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Warranty Claim Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for warranty claim orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Warranty Claim Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for warranty claim orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Warranty Claim Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for warranty claim orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Warranty Claim Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for warranty claim orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Warranty Claim Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for warranty claim orders.

Supplier Recovery Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to supplier recovery orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Supplier Recovery Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for supplier recovery orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Supplier Recovery Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for supplier recovery orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Supplier Recovery Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for supplier recovery orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Supplier Recovery Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for supplier recovery orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Supplier Recovery orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for supplier recovery orders.

ECO Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to engineering change orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Engineering Change Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Engineering Change Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Engineering Change Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Engineering Change Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Engineering Change Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change orders.

ECO Request Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to engineering change request orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change request orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change request orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change request orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change request orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Engineering Change Request Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineering change request orders.

Real Estate Management Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to Real Estate Management orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Real Estate Management Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for property management orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for Real Estate Management Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for property management orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for Real Estate Management Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for property management orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for Real Estate Management Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for property management orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for Real Estate Management Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for property management orders.

Rate Schedule Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to rate schedules during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for Rate Schedule Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for rate schedules.

2. Order Type value 02 for Rate Schedule Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for rate schedules.

3. Order Type value 03 for Rate Schedule Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for rate schedules.

4. Order Type value 04 for Rate Schedule Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for rate schedules.

5. Order Type value 05 for Rate Schedule Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for rate schedules.

ETO Summary Order Tab

These processing options specify which order type is assigned to ETO summary orders during conversion.

1. Order Type value 01 for ETO Summary Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineer to order summary orders.

2. Order Type value 02 for ETO Summary Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineer to order summary orders.

3. Order Type value 03 for ETO Summary Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineer to order summary orders.

4. Order Type value 04 for ETO Summary Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineer to order summary orders.

5. Order Type value 05 for ETO Summary Orders

Use this processing option to specify the order type for engineer to order summary orders.

Converting Order Types

In the EnterpriseOne Windows environment, choose Batch Versions from the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011).

In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 8.9 software, different work orders have to be designated by different document types. For example, if manufacturing work orders have document type WO, equipment orders have to be assigned a different document type. To ensure that the different types of work orders have unique document types, you run the Order Type Conversion program (R31P802). You use the data selection to define which orders in the Work Order Master File table (F4801) need to be converted. The program assigns new document types to work orders based on the definition in the processing options.

Processing Options for Order Type Conversion (R31P802)

Default Tab

This processing option defines the new order type to which the selected work orders should be converted.

1. Order Type (to be converted to)

Use this processing option to specify the new order type to which orders are converted. The order type that you specify here will be the default order type for the selected records.

Process Tab

This processing option controls whether the conversion program runs in proof or final mode.

1. Mode

1 = Final
Blank = Proof

Use this processing option to specify whether the program runs in proof mode or final mode. When you run the program in proof mode, the system generates a report but does not update data. When you run the program in final mode, the system updates the order type in the Work Order Master File table (F4801). Valid values are:

Blank

Proof mode

1

Final mode

Task Types for Engineer to Order Projects

Engineer to Order allows you to use several different task types as part of the work breakdown structure. Each task type represents a different type of activity related to the project that might require different actions on the part of the project manager and responsible project employees. You can use only task types that are set up in the Document Type Maintenance program (P40040).

ETO includes two categories of tasks: production and nonproduction tasks. Nonproduction tasks include summary or detail tasks, equipment orders, and service orders. Production tasks consist of manufacturing work orders that you use to build, service, or maintain something. Production tasks are always associated with an item, whereas item numbers are optional for nonproduction tasks. All tasks in a work breakdown structure are work order master records that are stored in the Work Order Master File table (F4801).

The task type also determines how the cost roll-up is set up and performed. For production tasks, costs are mapped by cost type and are stored in the Production Cost table (F3102). For nonproduction tasks, costs are mapped by account and are stored in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Defining Project-Specific Material

When you work with ETO projects, you must be able to distinguish the material that you purchase or produce for the project from your general inventory. If you do not define the items that you use for the project as project-specific, you might experience difficulties in terms of project supplies. Defining project-specific material allows you to do the following:

- Maintain project-specific inventory commitments
- Recognize end-items as project-specific at completion
- Perform project-specific financial commitments

You define project-specific items by assigning them one of two codes from the Stocking Type Code UDC table (41/I) when you set up the item in the Item Branch/Plant program (P41026). The system currently provides two predefined codes: G (for items manufactured for a project) and H (for items purchased for a project). Both codes include a special handling code of P to indicate that items that are set up with these two stocking types are treated as project-specific by the system. For planning purposes, the Description 2 field contains the code that indicates whether the item should be purchased or manufactured.

Setting Up Line Type and Line Type Constants for ETO

In addition to defining items as project-specific by assigning them a specific stocking type, you also set up project-specific items with a line type that allows you to maintain financial commitments for items that are used in projects. When you set up project-specific items in the Item Branch/Plant program (P41026), you assign them a line type that is defined with an inventory interface of C. You set up the inventory interface along with other line type constants for the line type in the Line Type Constants program (P40205).

This inventory interface allows you to make financial commitments for stock items. Inventory Interface C combines the features of inventory interface Y (Inventory) with A (G/L Account) and B (G/L Account and Non-Stock). The ability to create financial commitments allows the project manager to calculate projected final cost by using the Job Cost system.

Note

To make financial commitments, you must define commitment document types in the Commitment Document Type UDC table (40/CT).

You can also activate the Call Materials Issue option for the line type to enable the system to automatically issue material purchased for a work order upon receipt of the material.

See Also

- *Setting Up Order Line Types* in the *Procurement Guide* for further information about setting up line type constants

Setting Up the Cost Classification for ETO Projects

One of the most important priorities for a project manager is the ability to control the costs associated with a project. In order to maintain control of the budget, the project manager needs to be able to review the actual costs reported for any project task at any point in time throughout the project life-cycle. The actual costs need to be associated with the same cost buckets that are available for the estimated costs so that the project manager can compare the estimated, budgeted, or planned costs with the actual costs at any stage of the project. In addition, mapping costs to the correct cost buckets enables the system to roll up costs for each level of detail to the next parent level in the work breakdown structure and to the project level. Examples of cost buckets that are used in the Project Workbench program (P31P001) are labor, material, other, and special. You set up these cost buckets as user defined codes in the Cost Classification UDC table (31P/CC).

The Cost Classification program (P31P301) allows you to map costs to cost buckets either by cost type or by account number. These options accommodate the fact that a project can contain two types of tasks: production tasks, such as manufacturing work orders, and nonproduction tasks, such as project management tasks, travel, and so on. You can retrieve the actual costs that are associated with production tasks from the Production Cost table (F3102), where they are stored by cost type. The costs associated with nonproduction tasks are stored in the Account Ledger table (F0911). Therefore, you need to associate the appropriate accounts with the user defined cost buckets to make costs for nonproduction tasks visible to a project manager and roll them up to higher levels in the project structure.

You can define cost type and account mappings for one of the following combinations:

- Branch/plant and project number of a particular project
- Branch/plant of a project, where the project number is blank
- All branch/plants and projects (both fields remain blank)

The previous list defines the hierarchy that the system uses to retrieve the correct categories for displaying costs in the Project Workbench program and for rolling up actual costs. This information is stored in the Cost Classification Table (F31P21).

Note

You use the processing option for the Cost Classification program to determine whether you are going to map cost types or account numbers.

► **To set up the cost type classification**

From the Cost Classification menu (G31P31), choose Cost Classification.

1. On Work with Cost Types, complete the following fields and click Add:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Project Number
2. On Revise Cost Types, complete the following fields in the detail area for each cost type that you want to map to a cost bucket:
 - Cost Type
 - Cost Classification
3. When you complete the classification of all your cost types, click OK.

► **To set up the account classification**

From the Cost Classification menu (G31P31), choose Cost Classification.

1. On Work with Account Numbers, complete the following fields and click Add:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Project Number

Note

To display the Work with Account Numbers form, you must set the processing option to display the program by account, rather than cost type.

2. On Revise Account Numbers, complete the following fields in the detail area for each account number that you want to map to a cost bucket:
 - Account Number
 - Cost Classification
3. When you complete the classification of all of your account numbers, click OK.

Processing Options for Cost Classification (P31P301)

Defaults Tab

This processing option controls whether you can work with cost types or with account numbers when using this program.

1. Default View

Blank = View by Cost Type

1 = View by Cost Type

2 = View by Account Number

Use this processing option to specify how the system displays the program. Valid values are:

Blank or 1

View by Cost Type.

2

View by Account Number.

User Defined Codes for Engineer to Order

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides the following user defined code tables, which allow you to define engineer-to-order processes according to specifications derived from your business environment:

Order Type (48/OT)

This table allows you to distinguish each work order record in the Work Order Master File table (F4801) from other records with different work order types. For example, you do not use the same document type and work order type to represent both an equipment work order and a manufacturing work order.

Cost Classification (31P/CC)

This table lists the cost buckets used in the Project Workbench program (P31P001) to categorize the costs stored in the Production Cost (F3102) and Account Ledger (F0911) tables for visibility and roll-up in the work breakdown structure for a project.

Project Quote Status (31P/QP)	This table provides the definitions of the statuses that the system uses to track the progress of the different quote versions that you create when you generate a proposal for a customer. The system provides five quote statuses that are hard-coded.
Project Quote Inactive Reason Code (31P/RC)	This table lists reasons why quotes are set to an inactive status.
Task Dependency Type (31P/DT)	This table lists the standard task dependency types that you can use to establish dependencies between the tasks on the work breakdown structure.
Stocking Type Code (41/I)	This table lists the stocking types that you assign to items in the Item Master program (P4101). You use the stocking type code to designate an item as project-specific.
Commitment Document Types (40/CT)	This table lists the document types that are considered for financial commitments.
Project Accounting (31P/AI)	This table lists the automatic accounting instructions that are set to enable project accounting.
Project Billing Method (31P/PB)	This table lists the available project billing methods that you can select for the project on the Add/Revise Project form.
Distribution Requirements Planning (34/DR)	This table lists project-specific quantity types for DRP.
DRP Unadjusted (34/DU)	This table lists project-specific quantity types for unadjusted DRP.
Electronic Mail Boxes (02/MB)	This table includes electronic mailboxes for project notifications.
Inventory Interface (H40/IV)	This table includes inventory interface C to enable financial commitments for projects with a Job Cost interface.
Maintenance Material Planning (34/MM)	This table lists project-specific quantity types for material maintenance planning.
Master Production Schedule (34/MS)	This table lists project-specific quantity types for MPS.
Plant Maintenance Management (34/PM)	This table lists project-specific quantity types for plant maintenance management.
Material Requirements Planning (34/MR)	This table lists project-specific quantity types for MRP.
Quantity Type (34/QT)	This table lists project-specific quantity types for supply and demand.

Resource Assignment Level (48/RL)

This table specifies whether resource assignments are at the level of the work order or the work order labor detail, based on the work order document type. To make assignments at the labor detail level, you must use this UDC table to specify the work order document type.

Text Substitution Based on Table (42/01)

This table lists user defined codes that are required for the Generated Documents program (P00391).

Text Substitution Code (42/02)

This table lists user defined codes that are required for the Generated Documents program.

Setting Up Job Cost Integration

Depending on your company's business requirements, you can choose to integrate the Job Cost system with ETO. You can use the features of Job Cost to perform profitability analysis and to use the service and contract billing features that you can access from the Job Cost system. Using the Job Cost and ETO systems together might be particularly beneficial in a complex manufacturing environment that includes long-term projects.

You need Job Cost integration if you want to perform financial commitments for manufacturing work orders. To make financial commitments for manufacturing work orders, you must set up the manufacturing work order document type in the Commitment Document Types UDC table (40/CT).

To enable project-specific accounting, you use the Special Handling Code field in the Project Accounting UDC table (31P/AI) to set up the following AAIs to include project-specific accounts:

- 3110 (Inventory/Raw Material)
- 3120 (Work in Process)
- 3130 (Subassembly/Finished Goods)
- 3140 (Project Contra)
- 4310 (Inventory)
- 4315 (Non-Inventory)

To activate the Job Cost system when you set up the attributes for a project, you turn on the Interface to Job Cost option. To use the features of the Job Cost system, you must define a G/L class code. Next, you must create a record in the Extended Job Master table (F5108). The business unit from the extended job master record becomes the default business unit for the project header and tasks. You need to add a chart of accounts that provides the subsidiary accounts that you assign to the project and the tasks. If job cost integration is turned on, each task in the work breakdown structure requires a subsidiary.

To create an extended job master record, you can access the Job Cost Master Revisions program (P51006) from the Project Workbench program (P31P001).

Note

If you set the processing option for creating a job master record, the system automatically calls the Job Cost Master Revisions program as you are adding or copying a project.

To add a chart of accounts, you access the Job Cost Code Structures program (P51091) from the Job Cost menu or from the Project Workbench program. Instead of adding the chart of accounts interactively, you can set a processing option to copy the chart of accounts from another record. In this case, you must specify the source (chart of accounts or job) and the name of the chart or job from which to copy the chart of account information.

After you add the chart of accounts, you assign subsidiary accounts to the ETO project and tasks. You can use the Subsidiary field to enter the desired subsidiary account for a task. You can also set a processing option to copy subsidiaries from a parent task to all its child tasks.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Ensure that you turned on the Interface to Job Cost option in the project attributes.

See Also

- ❑ *Entering Job Master Information* in the *Job Cost Guide* for details about setting up a job master record

► To add a chart of accounts for a project

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, choose the project for which you want add a chart of accounts, and then choose Attributes from the Row menu.
2. On Add/Revise Project, choose Copy Chart of Accounts from the Form menu.
3. On Copy Cost Codes, complete the following field to determine the jobs to copy from and to:
 - Job

Note

If you specify in the processing options that the copy source is a chart of accounts, you enter a chart type instead of a job.

4. Complete the following fields:
 - Cost Code From
 - Cost Type From
 - Cost Code Thru
 - Cost Type Thru
 - Level of Detail
5. Click OK.

Integration with Microsoft Project

From the MS Project Integration menu (G31P13), choose Export to MS-Project or Import from MS-Project.

When working with the Engineer to Order (ETO) system, you can use Microsoft Project to take advantage of some of the features of that program that compliment ETO features. You can export the work breakdown structure (WBS) that you created in the Project Workbench program (P31P001) to a Microsoft Project file. After you export your WBS, you can use the graphical features provided by Microsoft Project, such as Gantt charts, PERT diagrams, and so on, to represent project information in a more visual format. You can make changes to the Microsoft Project file to perform "what if" analyses without affecting your original WBS. Finally, you can also share the exported project information with an audience that might not have access to the project information in the Project Workbench program.

When you export project information, the system creates a comma-delimited flat file (.csv) that contains all of the fields in the Work Order Master File table (F4801) for all of the task records in the WBS. The system saves the flat file to the location that you specified in the processing options for the Export to MS-Project program (R31P404).

When you open the flat file in Microsoft Project, the system prompts you to map flat file fields to corresponding fields in the Microsoft Project file that you want to create. In order for the integration to work properly, you must map the following fields to the corresponding Microsoft Project fields:

Flat File	Microsoft Project	Comment
SEQN	Unique ID	The system uses the task sequence field to determine the Microsoft Project task ID.
DL01	Name	In Microsoft Project, all tasks must be named.
STRT	Start	This field is required to create a Gantt chart.
DRQJ	Finish	This field is required to create a Gantt chart.
Successors	Successors	This field is required to display task links in Microsoft Project.
OutlineLevel	OutLine Level	This field is required to display parent/child relationships in Microsoft Project.
DOCO	Text01	This field is required to import information from Microsoft Project.
DCTO	Text02	This field is required to import information from Microsoft Project.

All other fields are optional. To be able to reimport the Microsoft Project file back to the Project Workbench program, you must correctly map the DOCO, DCTO, and PARS fields. PeopleSoft provides a Microsoft Project template that includes a standard mapping.

After you set up the project in Microsoft Project, you can make changes as needed and communicate the information to others. When you save the file, you save it as a .csv file and choose the same mapping that you used for importing the flat file into Microsoft Project. The resulting .csv file contains all of the fields listed in the mapping specification.

When working with the project in Microsoft Project, you must apply the following rules in order to be able to import the project file back to the Project Workbench program successfully:

- You cannot add tasks to or delete tasks from the WBS. The system allows you to import records that you originally exported back to the Project Workbench program.
- You cannot change some fields. For example, you can update the Quantity Completed field in the Work Order Master File table only by running the Work Order Inventory Completion program (P31114).
- You must express the lag time for dependencies in days.

After you make your changes, you can import the .csv file back to the Project Workbench program. You use a processing option for the Import from MS-Project program (R31P801) to specify the location of the flat file that you are importing.

Note

When you export project information to a flat file to be read by Microsoft Project, you must specify the location of the flat file. Depending on the operating system and server, you can specify the location of a file in various ways. For example, in a UNIX environment, the flat file is a binary file, and the directory structure is different than the folder structure in a Windows environment. The following recommendations provide some guidelines for running the export and import process smoothly.

- Map the business functions B31P0240 and B31P0250 to run locally, at least for the user or user group who attempts to run the export or import process.
- Run the Export to MS-Project and Import from MS-Project programs locally. This can be achieved through OCM mapping or by overriding the location when you submit the job.
- Use a Windows-based file system to specify the path and the file name, mainly because Microsoft Project works best in Windows.

Other setup might include setting the date format on the workstation to be consistent with the processing options for the Export to MS-Project and Import from MS-Project programs.

After you reimport the project information back to the Project Workbench program, make sure that you click OK to save any changes before you close the program.

Processing Options for Export to MS-Project (R31P404) and Import from MS-Project (R31P801)

Process

1. Name and Path of the flat file
(Ex. C:\Project.csv)
 2. Date Format
-

Project Initiation

Project initiation is the beginning phase for large-scale engineer-to-order or make-to-order activities. Industries that make products according to very specific customer requirements rely on project management practices to ensure that all customer requirements are met in the final product. Projects of this nature can have a life cycle of a year or more; therefore, during the project initiation phase, you must comprehensively and accurately enter all of the information that is required for a project.

If you operate in an engineer-to-order business environment, you typically initiate a project only when a customer requests a quote for a specific product. After the customer transmits the request for a quote, you complete the following activities that yield the information that is required for a quote:

- Create a project
- Define high-level phases and tasks
- Determine an estimated schedule
- Calculate estimated costs
- Determine a price and generate a proposal

The goal of these activities is to provide the customer with sufficient information to make an informed decision about accepting or rejecting the quote. Some of the project initiation activities might be iterative, in response to additional customer questions and requirements. The project initiation phase concludes when the customer accepts the quote and you actually start planning for and working on the project tasks.

Creating Projects

When a customer requests quote information for the product that you propose to produce for the customer, your first step is to set up a project. You have several options for creating a project. You can create a new project using the Add/Revise Project program (P31P011), or you can copy an existing project and change the project header information, as appropriate. After you define all the global project information, you can add task and schedule information, as well as financial estimates. This essential information helps you understand the activities that are required for a project and the costs that you will incur when you execute these activities. Without this information, you might have difficulty providing the customer with a realistic quote that allows you to complete the project at a profit.

Note

When you copy a project for the purpose of creating a new project, the system copies the task information that is associated with this project, but not the task dependencies.

Projects are stored as records in the Work Order Master File table (F4801). When you set up a new project, you need to provide the following required information:

- Project description
- Branch/plant

- Order type
- Planned start date
- Planned end date

The Add/Revise Project form allows you to add additional information, such as a business unit and a customer number, on the Project Information tab. The branch/plant provides the default value for the business unit, if you do not enter a business unit. If you use the Job Cost system with Engineer to Order, you can enter a business unit that is different from the branch/plant. If you enter a business unit that does not exist in the system, and you have activated the Job Cost interface, you can add a new record to the Extended Job Master table (F5108). You need to provide a customer number in order to generate a sales quote from the Project Quotes program (P31P100). You can also use the customer number to retrieve cost information, such as tax rates.

On the People tab, you can provide information about some of the people involved with the project, such as the manager and supervisor, and specify an e-mail distribution list for status change notifications and project alerts.

The Project Attributes tab contains important processing information. You can determine whether the system commits inventory before or after the Quote Accept stage of the project. You can avoid allocating inventory and making financial commitments until you have assurance that the project will actually proceed. You can also specify whether the system overrides the originally entered estimated costs with the planned costs after you attach the parts list and routing instructions to a task.

If you are planning to use Job Cost feature of Engineer to Order, you need to activate the Job Cost Interface option on the Job Cost tab and enter a G/L class code. A subsidiary is required for every task. The Job Cost system uses only planned costs, and the project must be moved to the Quote Accept status before Job Cost can be used.

The Project Status tab on the Add/Revise Project form displays information about the stages of a project. When you complete each stage, the system turns on the corresponding option, such as Quote Is Accepted. The options on this tab are locked from user input and are for information only.

On the Order Information tab, you can specify order information, such as item number, quantity, and unit of measure. On the Sales Order tab, you can specify a billing method for the project. The program also provides a number of category codes that you can use for reporting.

Technical Considerations for Storing Project Information

When you work with the Project Workbench program (P31P001), the system allows you to add and change project information. If you close the Project Workbench program without clicking OK, the information that you added or changed is not saved. The information is stored in cache to improve system performance. As long as the information resides only in cache, it is not stored in the appropriate tables. In order to save the project information, you must click OK in the Project Workbench program before you close the program.

Prerequisites

- ❑ For integration with the Job Cost system, ensure that the processing option is set to create a record in the Extended Job Master table (F5108).
- ❑ If you want to create a project by copying a previous project, set the processing option for copying cost information appropriately.

► **To add a new project**

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, click Add.
2. On Add/Revise Project, complete the following header field:
 - Description
3. Choose the Project Information tab and complete the following fields:
 - Branch
 - Business Unit
 - Customer
 - Status
 - Order Type

Note

The branch/plant provides the default value for the business unit. If you use the Job Cost system, you enter the job number in the Business Unit field.

4. Choose the Dates tab and complete the following fields:
 - Planned Start
 - Planned End

Note

The Actual Start and Actual End date fields on the project header will be updated later from the project as the actual start and end dates for tasks are combined into the actual start and end dates for the project. The other date fields are user defined. For example, the user can enter baseline dates for the project.

5. Choose the People tab and complete the following optional fields:
 - Manager
 - Supervisor
 - Assigned To
 - Distribution List
 - Organization Structure Type
6. Choose the Project Attributes tab and turn on the following options, as needed:
 - Commit After Quote Accept
 - Override Estimates Flag

7. Choose the Estimated Costs tab, and enter optional cost information in the following fields:

- Material
- Labor
- Other
- Special Units
- Special Amount

The system calculates the sum of the costs that you enter in these fields and stores it in the Total field.

Caution

If you enter estimated costs for the project, these costs are stored in the project header record and appear on the first line of the work breakdown structure (WBS). The summarization fields at the bottom of the Project Workbench form show that the costs entered on the project header level are automatically added to the other project costs from the WBS. They are not overwritten when the other project costs are combined.

8. If you want to use the Job Cost system with ETO, choose the Job Cost tab and turn on the following option:

- Interface to Job Cost

9. Complete the following optional fields for Job Cost accounting with this project:

- Require Activity Code
- Project G/L Class Code
- Subsidiary

10. Choose the Order Information tab and complete the following optional fields:

- Item Number
- Quantity
- U/M
- Type
- Priority
- Freeze Code
- Ship This Phase

Note

The Ship This Phase field contains a code that indicates whether the system can generate a sales order line. This code is used in project requirements planning to explode project-specific requirements.

11. Choose the Categories tab and enter the following categorization information for the project:

- Phase
- Category 02
- Category 03
- Category 04
- Category 05
- Status
- Service Type
- Skill Type
- Experience Level
- Category 10

12. Choose the Sales Order tab and complete the following field:

- Billing Method

Note

The order number, order type, and order company information are provided by the Sales Order Management system.

13. Click OK.

The Project Workbench form appears.

14. On Project Workbench, click OK to save the new project.

If you choose to add new tasks to this project, you can do so before closing the Project Workbench form.

► **To copy an existing project**

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Copy.
3. On Add/Revise Project, complete the following header field for the new project:
 - Description
4. Choose the Project Information tab, and complete the following required fields for the new project:
 - Branch
 - Status
 - Order Type

5. Choose the Dates tab, and complete the following required fields:
 - Planned Start
 - Planned End
6. Review the information that was copied from the original project and either revise the information as needed or enter new information.

Note

When the system copies the information from an existing project, it leaves key fields, such as Planned Start and Planned End, blank, and you must complete these fields with information that is specific to the new project.

The system does not copy the task dependencies of the previous project.

7. Click OK.
The Project Workbench form appears.
8. On Project Workbench, click OK to save the new project.

► To revise a project

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. To revise a project, choose a project and choose Attributes from the Row menu
3. On Add/Revise Project, revise the information you want to change.
4. Click OK.

► To review a project

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
 - Project Number
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose a project and choose Project Inquiry from the Row menu.
3. On Project Inquiry, review the work breakdown structure of the project.

The system displays the project as a hierarchical tree structure that includes all of the tasks that have been entered for the project. When you choose a project task in the tree structure, the corresponding record in the detail area is also highlighted.

The information in this view is primarily intended for review. However, you can move tasks if you have set the processing options accordingly. You can also choose Resources from the Row menu to access the Resource Assignment program (P48331), which you can use to revise resource information.

4. Click Close.

Processing Options for Project Workbench (P31P001)

Defaults Tab

These processing options control the default values for order type, as well as task and project status.

1. Enter the Default Order Type.

Use this processing option to specify the order type that is used as the default value when you create new tasks on the Project Workbench.

2. Enter the beginning Status for new Tasks.

Use this processing option to specify the beginning status that is used as the default value when you create new tasks for non-configured items.

3. Enter the beginning Status for Configured Tasks.

Use this processing option to specify the beginning status that is used as the default value when you create new tasks for configured orders.

4. Enter the Default 'From Status' of Projects to display.

Use this processing option to specify the default value for the From Status filter field on the Work With Projects form.

5. Enter the Default 'Thru Status' of Projects to display.

Use this processing option to specify the default value for the Thru Status filter field on the Work With Projects form.

Versions Tab

These processing options control which version of the following programs the system uses when you call these programs from the Project Workbench program.

1. Manufacturing Work Order Entry (P48013)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Manufacturing Work Order Processing program (P48013) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Equipment Work Order Entry (P17714)

Blank = ZJDE0003

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Revisions program (P17714) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. Service Work Order Entry (P17714)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Revisions program (P17714) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

4. Configurator (P32942)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Configured Item Specifications program (P32942) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

5. Manufacturing Work Order Parts List (P3111)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Parts List program (P3111) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

6. Manufacturing Work Order Routings (P3112)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Routing program (P3112) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

7. Equipment Work Order Parts List (P17730)

Blank = ZJDE0002

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Parts Detail program (P17730) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0002.

8. Equipment Work Order Labor Detail (P17732)

Blank = ZJDE0002

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Labor Detail program (P17732) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0002.

9. Service Work Order Parts List (P17730)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Parts Detail program (P17730) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

10. Service Work Order Labor Detail (P17732)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Labor Detail program (P17732) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

11. Cost Components (P30026)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Cost Components program (P30026) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

12. Project Quotes (P31P100)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Project Quotes program (P31P100) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

13. Job Cost Master Revisions (P51006)

Blank = ZJDE0002

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Job Cost Master program (P51006) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

14. Upload Job Cost Budget (R31P800)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Upload Job Cost Budget program (R31P800) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

15. Sales Order Entry (P4210)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

16. Work Order Processing (R31410)

Blank = XJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Order Processing program (R31410) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

17. Project Close Analyzer (R31P403)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Project Close Analyzer program (R31P403) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

18. Work Order Inventory Issues (P31113)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Inventory Issues program (P31113) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

19. Work Order Hours and Quantities (P311221)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Time Entry program (P311221) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

20. Work Order Completions (P31114)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Work Order Completions program (P31114) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

21. Resource Assignment (P48331)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Resource Assignment program (P48331) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

22. Export Project Information (R31P404)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Export Project Information program (R31P404) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

23. Import Project Information (R31P801)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Import Project Information program (R31P801) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

24. Net Change (R31430)

Blank = XJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Net Change Processing program (R31430) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

25. Related Orders (P31P204)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Related Orders program (P31P204) the system calls. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Process Tab

These processing options control settings that affect processing in the Project Workbench program, such as whether you can move a task on the Project Inquiry form and at what status tasks are considered cancelled or closed.

1. Allow task moves in Project Inquiry

1 = Allow Moves

Blank = Do not allow moves

Use this processing option to specify whether the user can move tasks to a different parent task by using the drag-and-drop feature on the Project Inquiry form. Valid values are:

Blank

Tasks cannot be moved.

1

Tasks can be moved.

2. Enter the cancelled status for tasks.

Blank = 91

Use this processing option to enter the status for cancelled tasks. When you choose the Cancel Task row exit, the system moves the selected task to this status. Tasks at this status appear crossed out.

3. Enter the closed status for tasks.

Blank = 99

Use this processing option to enter the status for closed tasks. When you choose Close Task from the Row menu on the Project Workbench form, the system moves the selected task to this status. Tasks at this status appear crossed out.

4. Net Change

1 = Net Change will be performed when Workbench is exited.

Blank = Net Change will not be performed.

Use this processing option to specify whether net change processing is performed when you exit the Project Workbench program (P31P001). You may want to run net change processing when you have changed information, such as dates, quantity, or unit of measure, on a work order which has a parts list and routing attached to it. The Net Change Processing program (R31430) can be launched when you click OK on the Project Workbench form. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not perform net change processing when you exit the Project Workbench.

1

Perform net change processing when you exit the Project Workbench.

Note: The Quantities and Dates processing option in the specified version of Manufacturing Work Order Entry program (P48013) must be set to recalculate parts list and routing information.

Copy Tab

These processing options control copy functions within the Project Workbench program. For example, you can specify whether the system creates a job master record when you set up a project, whether to copy the chart of accounts blindly, and the chart or job from which the system copies the information.

1. Create Job Master

1 = Create Job Master

Blank = Do Not Create Job Master

Use this processing option to specify whether the system should create a Job Master record when you add or copy a project. Valid values are:

1

Create a Job Master record.

Blank

Do not create a Job Master record.

2. Amount Ledger Type

Blank = JA

Use this processing option to specify the amount ledger type that you want to update. If you leave this processing option blank, the JA ledger will be updated. The budget unit ledger type to be updated is determined automatically, based on the amount ledger type. For example, the corresponding budget unit ledger type for JA is JU.

3. Copy Blindly

1 = Copy Chart of Accounts Blindly

Blank = Copy Interactively

Use this processing option to specify whether the system copies the chart of accounts automatically or interactively. If you choose to copy the chart of accounts interactively, you do so via a form exit. If you specify that the system copy the chart of accounts automatically, it does so after the job master record is created. You must define the source of the data to copy to the job. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not automatically copy the chart of accounts.

1

Copy the chart of accounts automatically.

4. Job Copy Source

1 = Copy Chart to Job

Blank = Copy Job to Job

Use this processing option to specify the data source for the job that you want to copy. If you copy the data from an existing chart of accounts, you must enter the name of the chart of accounts into the Chart To Copy From processing option. If you copy the data from an existing job, you must enter the name of the job into the Job To Copy From processing option. Valid values are:

1

Copy job data from an existing chart of accounts.

Blank

Copy job data from an existing job.

5. Job to copy from.

Use this processing option to specify the data source for the job that you want to copy. If you copy the data from an existing chart of accounts, you must enter the name of the chart of accounts into the Chart To Copy From processing option. If you copy the data from an existing job, you must enter the name of the job into the Job To Copy From processing option. Valid values are:

1

Copy job data from an existing chart of accounts.

Blank

Copy job data from an existing job.

6. Chart to copy from

Use this processing option to specify the data source for the job that you want to copy. If you copy the data from an existing chart of accounts, you must enter the name of the chart of accounts into the Chart To Copy From processing option. If you copy the data from an existing job, you must enter the name of the job into the Job To Copy From processing option. Valid values are:

1

Copy job data from an existing chart of accounts.

Blank

Copy job data from an existing job.

7. Upload Original Budgets

1 = Upload budget

Blank = Budget will not be uploaded

Use this processing option to specify whether you want to copy budgets while blindly copying the chart of accounts. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not copy budgets.

1

Copy revised budgets.

2

Copy original budgets.

3

Copy revised budgets into original budgets.

8. Assign Subsidiary

1 = Assign Subsidiary

Blank = Do not assign subsidiary

Use this processing option to specify whether to upload original budgets automatically when you select the Lock Job Cost Budget option. Valid values are:

Blank

Upload the original budget manually.

1

Upload the original budget automatically.

9. Copying Cost for New Project

1 = Copy Actual to Estimate

Blank = Copy Estimate to Estimate

Use this processing option to assign the subsidiary account from the parent task to all of the child tasks automatically. The automatic assignment is possible only if the Subsidiary field in the child task line is blank. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not assign a subsidiary account automatically.

1

Assign a subsidiary account automatically.

Scheduling Tab

These processing options control scheduling for projects and determine whether you can modify frozen work order dates.

1. Enter the real time scheduling mode.

0 = No real time scheduling will be performed

1 = Forward schedule the project in real time

2 = Back schedule the project in real time

Use this processing option to activate real-time scheduling for tasks or subtasks that you are adding to or are moving within a project. You can use forward scheduling when the successor task schedule depends on the predecessor task schedule. You can also use backward scheduling when the predecessor task schedule depends on the successor task schedule. Valid values are:

0

Do not activate real-time scheduling.

1

Activate forward scheduling.

2

Activate backward scheduling.

2. Modify Frozen Work Order dates

0 = Do not Modify

1 = Modify

Use this processing option to specify whether you want to allow the dates on a frozen work order to be modified. Valid values are:

Blank

The scheduling feature does not adjust the work order dates.

The scheduling feature reschedules the frozen work order dates when appropriate.

Working with Projects

After you have set up a project, you create a work breakdown structure (WBS) that provides a hierarchy of tasks and subtasks that need to be completed for the project. You can also add all of the detail information that will enable you to plan for and run the project, such as the project schedule. You can also enter resource information that the system does not use for processing, but that you use for reference only. Finally, you can add cost estimates that will enable you to generate a quote for the customer.

Adding Project Tasks

After setting up a project header record with information such as project description, branch/plant, planned start and end dates, and so on, you can add to the project individual tasks that represent the steps required to complete the project. The set of tasks that make up the project is referred to as the work breakdown structure (WBS). You can add tasks to the work breakdown structure, provided that it is not yet locked. If you lock the WBS, the Lock WBS option on the Project Status tab in the Add/Revise Project program (P31P011) is turned on.

When you set up a project for the purpose of preparing a quote for a customer, you might want to add only high-level or summary tasks to enable you to identify the steps that are required to complete a project and to enter the costs associated with a task. By using this approach, you can determine a quote amount without having to expend more effort than necessary to develop a project before you actually receive an order from a customer. However, the business requirements and practices of your company determine the stage at which you add tasks and the level of detailed for the task structure. The procedure for adding tasks to projects remains the same regardless of when you do it. The system allows you to develop a work breakdown structure with an unlimited number of subordination levels. When you enter tasks, the system creates a record in the Work Order Master File table (F4801) for each task and assigns the project number as parent work order number. You can create new tasks by copying tasks from an existing project or by entering new task information. You can also move tasks within the WBS or cancel tasks.

When you add tasks to the detail area of the workbench, you must specify the order type. If you add an equipment maintenance or service order task to the project, this task becomes the model work order. From the model work order, the system generates the assigned maintenance or service order and loads it to the Project Workbench program (P31P011). If you add a task that contains a configured item work order, which is identified by its stocking type (C), the Project Workbench program calls the Configured Item Specifications program (P32942) to complete the item configuration. Subsequently, the system creates all new work orders that are required by the configuration and adds them to the configured item task as child tasks.

You can use the processing options to set default values for tasks that you add to the WBS. For example, you can use processing options to set default values for the order type and the beginning status for new tasks. You can also specify whether the system automatically expands the project tree to show the task hierarchy.

► **To add a new project task**

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Select.

On Project Workbench, the project number and description appear on the header and in the first record in the detail area.

3. On Project Workbench, click the first empty record in the detail area and complete the following fields:

- Description
- Or Ty

After you add a record and click a new one, the system adds the record that you just added to the tree structure to the left of the detail area.

Note

These two fields represent the minimum information that is required to create a project task. Complete the remaining steps to enter more detailed task information.

4. If you use job cost, complete the following field:

- Sub

Note

If you use Job Cost, use the subsidiary field information to correctly map costs from the Project Workbench to the Job Cost system. The subsidiary information that you enter on the work breakdown structure relates to the cost codes for the chart of account in Job Cost.

5. Complete the following optional fields for each task:

- Branch Plant
- Business Unit
- Customer Number
- Duration
- Manager
- Supervisor
- Assigned To

Note

If the project header contains information for any of these fields, the system uses it to provide default values. For work order tasks, the system uses the item's level leadtime to calculate the duration. For summary tasks, you must manually enter a duration.

If you use Job Cost, the default value for the business unit is the job from the job master record.

6. Complete the following fields if the task consists of a manufacturing work order:

- Item Number
- Quantity Ordered
- UM

7. Complete any of the remaining optional fields, such as:

- Estimated Material
 - Estimated Labor
 - Estimated Other
 - Estimated Special Units
 - Estimated Special Amount
-

Note

You obtain planned cost information by running the Order Processing program (R31410) for work orders.

8. To add category code information, choose Other and then Additional Info from the Row menu.

9. On Additional Task Information, complete the following fields, and then click OK:

- Phase
- Category 02
- Category 03
- Category 04
- Category 05
- Status
- Service Type
- Skill Type
- Experience Level
- Category 10

10. On Project Workbench, click OK.

The Work with Projects form appears. When you clicked OK, the system generated work order numbers for the tasks. When you return to the Project Workbench form, you can review the work order numbers that the system created for each task.

See Also

- ❑ *Assigning Estimated and Planned Costs* in the *Engineer to Order Guide* for more detailed information about entering cost information into the work breakdown structure
- ❑ *Working with Orders for Configured Items in Engineer to Order* in the *Base Configurator Guide* for information about adding configured work orders to the work breakdown structure

► To copy a project task

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose the project that you want to work with and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, click in the first blank record in the detail area and choose Copy Task from the Form menu.

The Search & Select form of the Task Search and Select program (P31P202) appears.

4. On Search & Select, complete the following field and click Find:

- Project Number

The tree structure for the selected project appears.

5. Choose the task that you want to copy to the new project and click Select.
6. The system copies the task into the selected blank record on the work breakdown structure.
7. Click OK.

► To move a project task

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose a record in the detail area, and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, choose a task in the detail area that you want to move, and then choose Move Task from the Form menu.

The Search & Select form of the Task Search & Select program (P31P202) appears. The project number on the form is the number of the project with which you are working.

Note

You can move a manufacturing subassembly task to a new parent work order only if the subassembly task item is part of the parent work order's parts list.

4. On Search & Select, choose the new parent task for the task that you want to move and click Select.
5. On Project Workbench, review the change in the detail area.

Note

You can also move project tasks on the Project Inquiry form by using the drag-and-drop feature. To save the change, choose Save from the Form menu.

► To delete a project task

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, choose the task in the detail area that you want to delete.
4. Click Delete.
5. On Confirm Delete, click OK.
6. On Project Workbench, click Find.
The task line is now blank.
7. Click OK.

Scheduling Project Tasks

In order to manage a project successfully over a period of time, the project manager needs to be able to create a project schedule that accurately reflects the time required to purchase and manufacture products needed to complete the project, as well as the limitations imposed by the availability of resources with the requisite skills. Effective time and resource management is a high priority in today's business environment. Accordingly, Engineer to Order helps you do the following:

- Schedule projects using standard project constraints, such as task dependencies, critical paths, and resource availability
- Use Microsoft Project to manage changes to project task information, such as durations and dependencies, for existing tasks

As you add tasks to the work breakdown structure (WBS) for the project, you need to indicate how much time is required to complete each task. For summary tasks, you need to enter durations manually. For work orders, the system retrieves the duration from the level lead time that is defined for the item in the Item Branch program (P41026). It calculates the start and end dates for the task by using the duration and the system's scheduling function. When you activate the scheduling function, the durations of subtasks roll up into the duration of the parent.

You can set a processing option to automatically forward or backward schedule tasks in real time, or you can use the options on the Form menu for forward and backward scheduling. If you change the dates or duration of a task, the system reschedules all tasks that are dependent on this task.

You use task dependencies to specify the sequence in which the project tasks need to be performed. The types of available task dependencies allow you to schedule overlapping tasks; that is, the earlier task (predecessor) can still be incomplete when the next task (successor) starts. You can use lag time in addition to the dependencies to structure the sequence of tasks. The following four types of task dependencies are available:

- **Finish to Start (FS).** The predecessor task must be completed before the successor task can start. For example, you might use this dependency type if the material produced by the predecessor task is needed for the successor task's manufacturing process.
- **Finish to Finish (FF).** The predecessor task must be completed before the successor task can be completed. For example, you might use this dependency type if the material produced by the predecessor task is needed only later in the successor task's manufacturing process.
- **Start to Start (SS).** The predecessor task must start before the successor task can start. For example, you might use this dependency type if you might need to make ongoing changes in the engineering and manufacturing process. In this case, recent changes in the engineering specifications of the predecessor task cause changes in the successor task.
- **Start to Finish (SF).** The predecessor task must start before the successor task can be completed.

When defining task dependencies in Engineer to Order, you need to observe the following rules:

- You can establish dependency links between parent tasks, but not between parent and related child tasks.
- You can create a dependency between a parent task and a child task that is not related to the parent task.
- You cannot create a reverse link between tasks that are already linked. This rule helps you avoid creating a circular relationship.

You define task dependencies for subtasks that are on the same level. In this case, the planned start and end dates depend completely on the defined task dependencies.

After you set up project information in the Project Workbench program (P31P001), you can export the WBS to a third-party software program, such as Microsoft Project. You can use Microsoft Project to work with task durations and dependencies. You can then import task revisions back into the Project Workbench program. If you add or delete tasks in Microsoft Project, you cannot import these changes into the Project Workbench program.

See Also

- ❑ *Backscheduling a Work Order* in the *Shop Floor Management Guide* for more detailed information about the rules that the system uses for backward scheduling
- ❑ *Integration with Microsoft Project* in the *Engineer to Order Guide* for more detailed information about exporting projects to Microsoft Project and importing changes back into the Project Workbench program (P31P001)

Prerequisites

- ❑ Ensure that the WBS includes all of the tasks that you want to schedule and that all tasks have durations assigned to them.
- ❑ Ensure that you have the processing option set to the type of scheduling that you want to take place automatically. If you do not set this processing option, you need to use the scheduling function in the Project Workbench program (P31P001) in order to get the durations for parent work orders.

► To define task dependencies

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, click Find.
2. Choose a record in the detail area and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, choose Dependencies from the Form menu.
4. On Task Dependencies, complete the following fields:
 - Predecessor Number
 - Successor Number
 - Dependency Type
 - Lag Time
5. Click OK.
6. On Project Workbench, review the following field for each task, and then click OK:
 - Successors

This field now contains the work order number of the successor task.

► To schedule tasks

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Select.

Note

You can forward or backward schedule tasks in the WBS. If you set the scheduling processing option to forward or backward schedule tasks in real time, the planned start and end dates of any affected tasks are adjusted automatically as soon as you change a date or duration.

3. On Project Workbench, choose Scheduling and then either Forward Schedule or Backward Schedule from the Form menu.

In the detail area, you can review the adjusted planned start and planned end dates. The date adjustment depends on the task dependencies that you defined, as well as the duration of each task.

Caution

If you use forward scheduling, the system might move the original planned end date to accommodate the task durations. If you switch to backward scheduling, you need to reset the original planned end date; otherwise, the system back schedules tasks using the new planned end date.

Assigning Resources to Tasks

The Project Workbench program (P31P001) allows the project manager to enter resources for tasks on the WBS. This capability allows the project manager to view the resources that are assigned to manufacturing tasks and projects and to track the availability of resources. Employees, in turn, can see their assignments, as well as the start and end dates for their tasks. You can assign multiple resources to a task, if necessary, to accommodate the amount of time required to complete the task.

You set up resource assignment information and perform resources assignments in the Resource Assignments program (P48331). After you assign resources there, you can review them on the project or the task level by choosing the Resources option from the Row menu on the Project Workbench form. For manufacturing work orders, you access the Resource Assignments program from the work order routing for the work order.

See Also

- *Resource Assignments Guide* for more detailed information about assigning resources

Assigning Estimated and Planned Costs

A significant aspect of building a work breakdown structure for a project is to assign estimated costs to each project task so that you can calculate the total cost of the project. Obtaining accurate cost information is a prerequisite for creating a good project budget and providing a price quote to the customer.

The Engineer to Order system tracks estimated, planned, budgeted, and actual costs. The system stores all of these costs in the Work Order Master File table (F4801), as well as the Work Order Master Tag File table (F4801T). The user cannot enter or change actual costs on the Project Workbench. The system updates actual costs from the cost data that you provide as the project progresses, such as when you enter labor costs in the Hours and Quantities program (P311221). Budgeted cost is represented as a single Budgeted Cost column. When you accept the quote in the Project Workbench program (P31P001), the system copies the total estimated cost into this field. During the initiation phase of the project, you work with estimated and planned costs to determine the project budget and quote.

Estimated Costs

You can use various methods to enter estimated costs into the WBS. When entering estimated costs, you must also know whether you are entering them for descriptive tasks or manufacturing work order tasks. To obtain estimated costs, you can use the following methods:

- Enter costs manually in the Project Workbench program. You can use this method for any task in the project, but it might be most useful for assigning costs to summary tasks because no production costs exist for this task type.
- Allow the system to enter standard costs. You can use this method only when the task is a work order task for a standard cost item (cost method 07) and standard costs exist for this item. When you enter the work order task into the WBS, the system automatically enters the standard costs in the appropriate fields in the detail area. The system assigns costs to the cost fields based on the cost classification scheme that is defined for the project.

The system summarizes the costs you enter on the parent level in the Estimated field in the Summarized Cost group box at the bottom of the form.

Planned Costs

To obtain planned costs for a manufacturing task, you need to attach a parts list and routing instructions to the work order. In the project attributes, you can specify that the system will allow you to obtain the cost information for the WBS by running this process without allocating inventory to the project at this point. You can also choose to override previously entered estimated costs with planned costs in order to get the most up-to-date cost information. This step is necessary if you choose to build your quote from the information in the estimated cost, not the planned cost, columns. To override estimated costs with planned costs, you can either use a setting in the project attributes or you can choose an option from the Row menu on the Project Workbench form. To obtain planned costs, you can use the following methods:

- Enter costs manually on the Project Workbench. After you attach the parts list and routing to a work order, the resulting cost information overwrites the planned cost information that you entered on the Project Workbench form.
- Attach the parts list and routing to the work order to retrieve the current unit costs, as well as labor, setup, and machine rates, rolled up into the planned cost fields on the Project Workbench form. You can override these unit costs and rates manually in the Parts List (P3111) and Work Order Routing Instructions (P3112) programs. When you make changes to the costs, the system updates the planned costs.
- Update the planned cost fields from the estimated cost fields, if, at the time of quote acceptance, the planned cost fields are still blank.

The costs that you enter or retrieve from various sources roll up to parent order levels, regardless of whether the parent is a manufacturing work order or a descriptive task. The system summarizes the costs that you enter on the parent level in the Planned field in the Summarized Cost group box.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Ensure that you have set up cost classification information for the project that allows the cost that you enter to be stored in the correct cost fields.
- ❑ Turn on the Commit After Quote Accept option in the project attributes so that you can run the Order Processing program (R31410) without making inventory commitments.

► **To enter estimated costs**

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, complete the following fields for each task:
 - Estimated Material
 - Estimated Labor
 - Estimated Other
 - Estimated Special Units
 - Estimated Special Amount

The system calculates the sum of the estimated amounts that you entered for each record and displays the total in the Total Estimated field.

Note

If you enter work orders for items that have standard cost information, the system adds these standard costs to the task as estimated costs.

4. Click OK.

► **To process orders for tasks**

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench

1. On Work with Projects, click Find.
2. Choose a project in the detail area, and then click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, choose a work order in the detail area for which you want to run the Order Processing program (R31410).
4. From the Row menu, choose Process Task.

When the Order Processing program has finished running, the system updates the planned cost fields with the planned cost.

Note

To process orders for the entire project at once, you can start the Order Processing program by choosing Process Project from the Form menu.

5. Click OK.

► To override estimated cost with planned costs

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, click Find.
2. Choose a project in the detail area, and then click Select.
3. On the WBS, choose the task for which you want to override the estimated costs with planned costs.
4. From the Row menu, choose Other and then Override Estimate.

The system replaces the original values in the estimated cost fields with the values from the planned cost fields.

5. Click OK.

Generating Quotes and Proposals

After you create a project in the Project Workbench program (P31P001) and add task and cost information, you can use the Project Quotes program (P31P100) to develop a detailed and structured quote that you can present to the customer for approval. If the customer accepts the quote, your company can begin work on the project. If the customer requests changes, the system allows you to revise the quote information multiple times. You can also send multiple versions of the quote to the customer. For example, you can revise cost amounts or specify whether certain lines are included in the calculation. You can then resubmit the quote version to the customer until all requirements are satisfied and the customer grants the final approval to continue with the project. If the requested changes involve adding or deleting tasks from the project, you need to make these changes on the Project Workbench form and generate a new quote from the WBS.

By using the ETO quote generation programs, you can create a quote based on the estimated or planned costs that are associated with each task in the WBS of the project. The system enables you to import the WBS from the Project Workbench program into the quote program. The goal is to build a quote that communicates sufficient information to enable the customer to make an informed decision. Typically, the cost information in the Project Workbench program varies in its level of detail; in some cases, it contains too much detail information, and in other cases, it does not contain enough detail information for an effective quote. From the WBS, you can choose the task information that you want to appear on the customer proposal. You can simplify the quote by omitting detail information that is more relevant to the actual work to be performed than to the cost estimates. Conversely, you might need to provide a detailed production cost breakdown, as well as margins that are applied to each line item. The quote program also allows you to combine individual task quote amounts into subtotals and totals, thus further enhancing the customer's ability to understand the cost of undertaking the project.

The quote process might consist of several iterations between your company and your customer. Each time that you incorporate changes into the quote, whether they are engineering-related or price-related, you create a new version of the quote to be able to track the changes to the quote. Finally, you use the quote information to generate a quote document that can be transmitted to the customer. If you use e-business processes, you can use the Online Proposals program (P31P101) to communicate with the customer via the Web.

When the customer accepts the quote, you also need to register this event in the Project Workbench program. By choosing Accept Quote from the Form menu on the Project Workbench form, you manually move the project to a Quote Accept status. After you accept the quote in the Project Workbench program, you can begin the planning phase of the project.

Working with Quotes

You can access the Project Quotes program (P31P100) from either a Form menu option in the Project Workbench form or directly from the Quotes & Proposal menu (G31P11). You use this program to create multiple versions of quotes for a particular project, if needed. These quote versions are stored in the Project Quote Detail table (F31P11). PeopleSoft provides the following project status codes (from UDC table 31P/QP) that allow you to track the progress of various quote versions:

Pending	The default status when the quote is generated. At this stage, the sales person, for example, can change and refine the quote as often as needed because the quote has not been forwarded to the customer. The sales person can create a new version of a quote at this stage. Several quote versions for one project can have the Pending status. When the sales person creates a proposal from the quote and sends it to the prospective customer, the quote is advanced to an Active status to allow the customer to access the proposal document.
Active	The status that indicates that a quote has been sent to the customer for review. To distinguish between changes to the original quote, you can assign this status to several versions of the quote. When you make changes to an active quote, rather than creating a new version, the changes might become difficult to track. You can have multiple active quote versions that you can send to the customer. You must assign a different name to each version of the quote that has the same status so that the customer can identify them. This status means that the customer is reviewing the quote and negotiations are still ongoing. If the customer rejects the quote, the quote author can change the status of the quote to inactive.
Inactive	The status that indicates that the quote is no longer in effect. You cannot change inactive quotes. They exist only to be archived. You might want to enter a reason for inactivating the quote.
Current	The status that indicates that the customer has accepted a quote. Only one quote per project can have this status. When a quote has this status, you can create new quotes if the project needs to be renegotiated. In this case, you must change the status of the current quote to inactive, provide a reason for inactivating a quote, generate a new quote, and activate it.
Complete	The status that indicates that the project is completed or abandoned and subsequently closed. When a quote has this status, you can no longer create new quotes for the project or change the quote. Only one quote per project can have this status.

When you consider the quote information to be sufficient for preparing a sales proposal for your customer, you can change the status of the quote to Active. This status allows you to generate a sales quote that you can send to the customer.

The system provides e-mail communication mechanisms for information about quote status. You can set a processing option to automatically notify the manager when a quote status changes. You can also define an e-mail distribution list for the project that would, for example, allow you to communicate with the customer about the quote.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Ensure that you have completed the WBS with required tasks, estimates, and schedule information
- ❑ Configure an e-mail distribution list by using the Structure Revisions program (P0150) in the Address Book system, if you want to take advantage of the notification capabilities of the Project Quotes program (P31P100). See *Parent/Child Relationships* in the *Address Book Guide* for further information about setting up an e-mail distribution list in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software.

► To create a quote for a project

From the Quotes & Proposal menu (G31P11), choose Project Quotes.

1. On Work With Project Quote, complete the following field:
 - Project Number
2. Click Add
3. On Add Quote, click one of the following options to indicate the type of costs on which the quote will be based:
 - Estimates
 - Planned
4. On Project Quote Revisions, choose the Quote Info tab and complete the following fields:
 - Quote Version
 - Order Description
 - Quote Effective From
 - Quote Effective Thru
5. Choose the People tab and review the information in the following fields:
 - Customer Number
 - Manager
 - Originator

Typically, you have a customer number for a quote. You enter the customer when you define the project header information.
6. Review the information in the detail area and enter or change information as needed, such as the information in the following fields:
 - Estimated Override
 - Margin Percent

You use the Estimated Override field to enter a quote amount that is different from the original estimate. In this case, the system uses this information, rather than the original estimate, for the calculation. The system uses the margin percentage that you enter to calculate a markup for the estimated amount.

7. For each quote record, use the following field to specify whether you want to include the record in the quote total calculation:
 - Selected Calc
8. For each quote record, use the following field to specify whether the system creates a sales quote record from this record:
 - Selected Display
9. When you are satisfied with the quote information, choose the Project Info tab and click the following option to calculate the quote total:
 - Display Calculated Total

The Total Quote Amount field for the project header displays the calculated quote total.
10. To update the quote status, choose the Quote Info tab and update the value in the following field:
 - Quote Status

Note

If you choose to assign an Inactive status to the quote, the Reason Code tab becomes active to enable you to provide a reason for inactivating the quote.

11. Click OK.

► **To generate a sales quote**

From the Quotes & Proposal menu (G31P11), choose Project Quotes.

1. On Work With Project Quote, complete any of the filter fields, and then click Find.
 2. Choose the quote version that you want to work with and click Select.
-

Note

Verify that the quote version that you choose has an Active status; if it is still in Pending status, you cannot generate a sales quote.

3. On Project Quote Revisions, choose Generate Quote from the Form menu.

The system generates a sales quote number.
4. Click OK.
5. Choose Sales Quote from the Form menu.

6. On Customer Service Inquiry, click Find.

The sales quote that you generated from the Project Quotes program (P31P100) appears in the detail area of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) with all of the records from the project quote. The system generates the sales quote records based on the line types that are assigned in the Project Quotes program.

Caution

Even though you can make changes to the quote in the Sales Order Entry program, it is recommended that you limit such changes. In order for the quote information in both programs to be consistent, make changes in the Project Quotes program only. The quote amount from the Project Quotes program always overrides the quote price on the sales quote detail record.

7. Click Close.

See Also

- ❑ *Working with Quote Orders* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for more detailed information about working with sales quotes
- ❑ *Generating a Sales Proposal During Order Entry* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for more detailed information about using the Generated Document Media Object Definition program (P0039).

Processing Options for Project Quotes (P31P100)**Display Tab**

These processing options control whether the system automatically includes quote records in the quote calculation and appearance, and whether you can override quote amounts on parent tasks.

1. Selected for Quote Calculation

Blank = Do not select the detail lines

1 = Default selected value as 1 for all quote detail lines

Use this processing option to specify whether the system enters the selection value 1 in the Selected Calc column on the Project Quote Revisions form for all quote detail lines in the detail area. You can then deselect lines that you do not want to include in the quote. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not automatically select the detail lines to appear on the quote.

2. Selected For Quote Display

Blank = Do not select the detail lines

1 = Default selected value as 1 for all quote detail lines

Use this processing option to specify whether the system enters a selection value of 1 in the Selected Display column on the Project Quote Revisions form for all quote detail lines in the detail area. You can then deselect any line that you do not want to include. The system displays each selected line for which a calculated price exists in the Online Proposals program (P31P101) and creates a sales quote line for each row. If the Display Calculated Totals option is activated, the system calculates the total quote amount.

Note: You cannot override any price for parent task rows.

If you leave this processing option blank, you must enter the selection value for each line that you want to include. When doing so, you can override the price for any task on any level, but bear in mind that the system will not calculate the total quote amount.

3. Allow Override of Quote Amount on Parent

Blank = Do not allow overrides to the Quote Amount

1 = Allow overrides to the Quote Amount.

Use this processing option to specify whether you can override the Quote Amount on the parent task level. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not override the Quote Amount.

1

You can override the Quote Amount.

Default Tab

This processing option specifies the currency that the system uses as the base currency.

1. Base Currency

Use this processing option to specify the base currency to use as a default value for a project that is not associated with a business unit.

Process Tab

These processing options control whom the system notifies regarding the status of a quote.

1. Notify Manager on Quote Status

Change to Active

Use this processing option to specify whether the manager should be notified when the quote status changes. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not notify the manager.

1

Notify the manager.

2. Notify Manager on Quote Status

Change to Inactive

Use this processing option to specify whether the manager should be notified when the quote status changes. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not notify the manager.

1

Notify the manager.

3. Notify Manager on Quote Status

Change to Current

Use this processing option to specify whether the manager should be notified when the quote status changes. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not notify the manager.

1

Notify the manager.

4. Notify Customer on Quote Status

Change to Active

Use this processing option to specify whether the customer should be notified when the quote status changes to active. Valid values are:

0

Do not notify the customer.

1

Notify the customer.

5. E-mail Distribution List

Use this processing option to specify the distribution list for the project alert.

6. Organization Structure Type

Use this processing option to specify the distribution list for the project alert.

Versions Tab

These processing options control which versions the system uses when you call the following programs from the Project Quotes program (P31P100).

1. Sales Quotes Entry (P4210)

Blank = ZJDE0018

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) to run to generate the sales quote. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE00018.

2. Document Generator (P00391)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Generated Documents Revisions program (P00391) to use for generating proposals. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Working with Online Proposals

The ETO quote system also allows you to communicate and send quotes online directly to the customer, thus bypassing the step of generating paper proposals. You can send quotes that have an active status. You need to set up the customer with a level of security that allows the customer to sign on to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne portal to access the Online Proposals program (P31P101).

When the customer calls the program, the system displays all quote records, but not all of the fields in each record. For example, the original estimates from the Project Workbench program (P31P001) are not visible. The customer can respond to the quote by either accepting or rejecting it. The system uses the workflow system to communicate the customer's response to designated individuals, such as the project manager. The system also notifies the customer that you received the customer's response. This process can be iterative, which allows you to enter all required changes until the customer is satisfied and accepts the quote. When the customer communicates quote acceptance, you advance the status of the quote to Current and move the project in the Project Workbench program to a Quote Accept status.

Project Planning

Typically, the project planning phase begins after the customer accepts the project quote and you run the Accept Quote process for the project. To run the Accept Quote process, you choose the Accept Quote option from the Form menu on the Project Workbench form. As a result, the system turns on the Quote Is Accepted option on the Project Status tab on the Add/Revise Project form.

The project planning phase consists of all of the activities that are required to convert the project information, which you collected and defined as the basis for the quote to the customer, into a plan that can be executed during the project execution and control phase. During the initiation phase of a project, you might not need or be able to provide all of the detail information for tasks, work orders, schedules, resources, and budgets. During the planning phase of a project, the project manager can refine the project information. You can enter transactions for the project tasks and make financial and inventory commitments either before or after you run the Accept Quote process. If you turn on the Commit After Quote Accept option, no commitments are made before you run the Accept Quote process.

Note

The system automatically creates financial commitments for purchase items, provided that the line type is set up to do so and the document type is included in UDC table 40/CT (Commitment Document Types).

To create financial commitments for a manufacturing work order, you must turn on the Interface to Job Cost option for the project.

If you turn on the Interface to Job Cost option in the project attributes, the system uploads the project planned costs from the Project Workbench form to the job cost original budget during the Accept Quote process.

You can run the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482), based on the task information on the work breakdown structure, to generate the detail messages that the system uses to generate purchase orders and work orders for replenishment. You can create purchase orders manually for items on a parts list. You can also create purchase orders for items that are not consumed by a manufacturing work order on the project, but that are sold to the customer as part of the project.

If you turn on the Interface to Job Cost option in the project attributes and then run the Accept Quote process, you can continue to refine and plan the project information. You can proceed to the next project stage by choosing the Freeze JC Budget option from the Form menu. As a result, the planned amounts from the work breakout structure are loaded into the original budget one last time, and the budget total is frozen.

Note

Project activities are frequently iterative and do not necessarily proceed in the sequence documented here.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Turn on the Interface to Job Cost option for the project if you want to use the features of the Job Cost system and create financial commitments for manufacturing work orders.

Loading Project Budgets to the Job Cost Budget

From the Periodic Processing menu (G31P20), choose Upload Job Cost Budgets.

You use this program to upload planned costs from the Project Workbench program (P31P001) to the Job Cost system. You can activate the program from the menu any time after the quote is accepted to synchronize the Job Cost budget information with the cost information from the project. During two phases of the life of the project, the Project Workbench program runs this program automatically. At the Quote Accept phase, the planned costs for the project are uploaded as the original budget. At the Freeze Cost Budget phase, the original budget is uploaded one final time, if you set the processing option to upload the original budget. When the job cost budget is locked, you can use the Upload Job Cost Budgets program (R31P800) only to upload revisions.

To load and update job cost budgets, you use AAI 3130 (Subassembly/Finished Goods). This AAI maps the planned costs from the Project Workbench program to the Job Cost system.

Note

The document type that you specify in the processing options must match the document type in the AAI.

To run this batch program, you must turn on the Interface to Job Cost option in the project attributes; otherwise, the system issues an error message. You can run this program in proof mode to compare the job cost budget to the changes that you applied to the project. When you run the program in final mode, the system updates the Job Cost tables with the budget changes.

Processing Options for Upload Job Cost Budgets (R31P800)

Display

1. Display Inactive Accounts

Blank = Do not display inactive accounts

1 = Display inactive accounts

Edits

1. Default Cost Code Range
 - From Cost Code
 - Thru Cost Code
2. Default Cost Type Range
 - From Cost Type
 - Thru Cost Type
3. Specify Lowest Account Level of Detail (3 - 9)

Process

1. Mode
 - 1 = Final
 - Blank = Proof
-

-
2. Budget Amount Ledger Type
Blank = JA
 3. Job Cost Revisions Bypass GL Date Editing
 4. Job Cost Original Budget Update
1 = Update current year only
2 = Update all years
Blank = Update current and future years

5. Document Type

Audit Trail

The options on this tab will only apply when uploading budget revisions.

1. Document Type
 2. Job Cost Budget Audit Trail Creation
 3. Reference Number
 4. Override Explanation
-

Project Requirements Planning (PRP)

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

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

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

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

Setup Considerations for Project Requirements Planning (PRP)

To successfully plan a project by running the Project Requirements Planning (PRP) option of the MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482), you must verify certain system setup information.

In the Item Master program (P4101), the stocking type for project-specific items is defined with a special handling code of P for project. PRP uses the stocking type to denote that the item is specific to a project.

Caution

An item cannot be identified as both a project-specific and a standard item within the same branch/plant.

For multilevel bills of material, when an item is identified as a project-specific item, all parent items in the hierarchy, including the end item, should also be project-specific items. Otherwise, the originating order requirements (pegging records) cannot be linked.

PRP uses the low-level code to identify the lowest level at which an item resides in a bill of material structure. The low-level code is assigned to an item when it is added to a manufacturing bill of material (BOM). An item can reside on a manufacturing BOM, the project work breakdown structure, or both. Because the work breakdown structure is similar to a BOM structure but is not a BOM, the system requires a way to assign an item's low-level code when you use it on a given project. To assign correct low-level codes, run the Bill of Material Structure Analysis program (R30601) with the processing option that is set to consider items in projects.

PRP identifies the supply for project-specific end items on the work breakdown structure when the Shipment field contains the value 1.

Note

Initially, when you add an end item to the work breakdown structure, do not add any subassembly items to the work breakdown structure. PRP uses the parent end item's supply work order to explode demand to the subassembly and component items. After processing a work order message, the system updates project-specific subassembly items on the work breakdown structure.

You can also set up supply and demand inclusion rules for PRP. Consider the statuses of the manufacturing work orders on the work breakdown structure when you use supply and demand inclusion rules for PRP.

Project Requirements Planning Generation

When you run the Project Requirements Planning (PRP) option of MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482), the system generates a replenishment schedule for a project.

Demands for projects are given preference when the system distributes on-hand inventory. The Project Commitment Detail Table (F410211) stores the detail records for project specific inventory items. PRP uses this table to determine what project specific inventory to allocate to a given project.

The project supply or availability for an end item is stored in the Work Order Master Tag File table (F4801T) like a typical work order, but the project number is populated.

Project Requirements Planning Output

Once the Project Requirements Planning (PRP) option of MRP/MPS Requirements Planning (R3482) runs successfully, you can review output information in the system.

The user defined code table 34/QT contains the following quantity types that are specific to project supply and demand:

Quantity Type	Description	Unadjusted/Adjusted
+BAPU	Project Beginning Balance Unadjusted	Unadjusted
+POPU	Project Purchase Orders	Unadjusted
+WOPU	Project Work Order	Unadjusted
-FWOPU	Project Firm Work Order	Unadjusted
+BAP	Project Beginning Balance	Adjusted
+IRP	Project Receipt Routing	Adjusted
+POP	Project Purchase Orders	Adjusted
+WOP	Project Work Order	Adjusted
-PWD	Project Work Order Demand	Adjusted
-FWOP	Project Firm Work Order	Adjusted
-PWOP	Project Plan Work Order	Adjusted
-SOP	Project Sales Order	Adjusted

Planning messages for project specific subassemblies and components include the project number and parent work order information. The project number can be used to filter on project specific planning messages in the Message Summary (P3401) and MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411) programs. Work orders and purchase orders that are created from planning messages contain the project number.

When creating pegging records, PRP stores the project number in the MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements File table (F3412) to indicate the origination of the requirements resulting from the project. Orders that are pegged to the project are only used for the given project.

The MPS/MRP/DRP Summary File table (F3413) does not contain the project number, but project specific quantity types are used by PRP to calculate and display project specific quantities.

The Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021) has additional grid columns to display the project demand and supply. You must set the processing option to enable PRP display.

Project Requirements Planning for Multiple Plants

Project requirements planning, like MRP in general, can encompass more than one plant or facility. The project-specific components that are on the parts list for a work order on the work breakdown structure might be located at a branch/plant other than the plant in which the project is being run. In this case, you must link the project-specific item at the other branch/plant to the project branch/plant by defining an interbranch relationship.

Components that come from a different branch/plant are treated as purchased items. To specify that the supply branch should meet the entire demand, set up the branch relationship so that the supply branch is defined with a source percentage of 100 percent.

When you run the Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant program (R3483), it creates messages for replenishment orders. When you process these messages, the system creates transfer orders. Transfer orders satisfy project demand for components by using inventory from the supply branch. To meet the demand at the supply branch, the system creates work orders.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Ensure that the processing option for project planning in the Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant program (R3483) is set to include supply and demand for project-specific items.
- ❑ Set up a branch relationship between the project demand plant and a supply branch/plant.

See Also

- ❑ *Multifacility Planning* in the *Requirements Planning Guide* for general information about material requirements planning throughout multiple plants
- ❑ *Setting Up Supply and Demand Relationships* in the *Requirements Planning Guide* for information about defining the relationship between demand and supply branch/plant

Generating a Multiplant Requirements Plan for Projects

From the Multi-Facility Planning menu (G3423), choose MRP Regeneration.

On engineer-to-order projects, the parts list lines on a project work order (nondescriptive task) determine the demand for components. In an interbranch environment, the supply branch meets the demand for a particular component.

When you run the Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant program (R3483), the system recognizes the one-to-one relationship between a project's supply and demand, and creates transfer order messages for the component on the parts list. The resulting messages include the project number and indicate by the task number in the Source Demand field which work order on the WBS generated the project replenishment message.

You can use the MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions program (P3411) to review the messages that the system generated. The time series uses quantity type IDP (Project Interplant Demand) to display project demand that a supply branch meets. You review this information in the MPS Time Series program (P3413). The IDP quantity type is defined in the quantity types UDC table (34/QT).

Processing Options for Master Planning Schedule – Multiple Plant (R3483)

Horizon Tab

These processing options specify dates and time periods that the program uses when it creates the plan.

1. Generation Start Date

Use this processing option to specify the date for starting the planning process. This date is also the beginning of the planning horizon.

2. Past Due Periods

3. Planning Horizon Periods

Number of planning days

Use this processing option to specify the number of days from the horizon start date for which you want to see daily planning data.

Number of planning weeks

Use this processing option to specify the number of weeks for which you want to see weekly planning data, following the daily data.

Number of planning months

Use this processing option to specify the number of months for which you want to see monthly planning data, following the weekly data.

Parameters Tab

Use these processing options to define processing criteria. The following information concerns your choice of generation type:

- Generation Type 1, single-level MPS/DRP. You can use this generation type either in a distribution environment for purchased parts with no parent-to-component relationship, or in a manufacturing environment with parent-to-component relationships. When you use this generation type, the system performs the following actions:
 - Produces a time series for each item that you specify in the data selection with a Planning Code of 1 on the Plant Manufacturing Data tab of the Work with Item Branch form. This code indicates whether the item is manufactured or purchased.

- Does not explode demand down to the components for manufactured items. Use generation type 1 if you first want to process only the master-scheduled end-items. Thus, you can stabilize the schedule before placing demand on the components.
 - Does not create pegging records.
 - Generation Type 3, multilevel MPS. This generation type is an alternative to generation type 1 and performs a complete top-to-bottom processing of master-scheduled items. For all parent items that you specify in the data selection, the program explodes demand down to the components. You must specify all of the items to be processed in the data selection, not just the parent items. The program also creates pegging records.
 - Generation Type 4, MRP with or without MPS. This generation type performs the same functions as generation type 3. After you perform a complete generation and stabilize your master schedule, you can limit data selection to MRP items (with planning codes of 2 or 3), thereby reducing processing time. This action is possible because the system still stores demand from the master-scheduled items in the MPS/MRP/DRP Lower Level Requirements File table (F3412).
 - Generation Type 5, MRP with frozen MPS. This generation type freezes the master schedule after it has been stabilized. Before using this generation type, make all necessary adjustments to master-scheduled items and release orders to provide supply for the demand. This generation type freezes the entire planning horizon, which is similar to the way the freeze fence freezes a part of the horizon. Running this generation type produces the following results, which apply to MPS items only:
 - No new orders will be planned.
 - No messages for existing orders will be created.
 - The adjusted ending available quantity can be negative.
 - Demand is only exploded down to components from existing work orders. No -PWO demand from parent items exists; only -FWO demand exists.
-

1. Generation Mode

1 = net change

2 = gross regeneration

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

Valid values are:

1 net change

2 gross regeneration

2. Generation Type

- 1 = single level MPS/DRP**
- 3 = multi-level MPS**
- 4 = MRP with or without MPS**
- 5 = MRP with frozen MPS**

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

Valid values are:

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

3. UDC Type

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

4. Version of Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

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

On-Hand Tab

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

1. Include Lot Expiration Dates

- blank = do not include**
 - 1 = include**
-

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers lot expiration dates when calculating on-hand inventory. For example, if you have 200 on-hand with an expiration date of August 31, 2005, and you need 200 on September 1, 2005, the program does not recognize the expired lot and creates a message to order or manufacture more of the item to satisfy demand.

Valid values are:

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

1 consider lot expiration dates when calculating on-hand inventory

2. Safety Stock Decrease

blank = do not decrease

1 = decrease

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

Valid values are:

blank do not decrease

1 decrease

3. Receipt Routing Quantities

Quantity in Transit

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

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

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

Quantity in Inspection

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

Use this processing option to specify whether to include quantities in inspection when the system calculates the Beginning Available amount. Otherwise, the system includes these quantities in the In Receipt (+IR) line of the time series. The system still considers the quantities available, but the way in which you view the quantities in the time series differs. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not include quantities in on-hand inventory

1

Include quantities in on-hand inventory

User Defined Quantity 1

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

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

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

User Defined Quantity 2

blank = do not include in on-hand inventory

1 = include in on-hand inventory

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

Valid values are:

blank do not include in on-hand inventory

1 include in on-hand inventory

4. Lot Hold Codes (up to 5)

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

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

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

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

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

5. Include Past Due Rates as a supply

blank = do not include

1 = include

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers open quantity from past due rate orders as supply. If you enter 1, open quantities from past due rate orders are included in the rate schedule unadjusted (+RSU) line as well as the rate schedule adjusted (+RS) line of the Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483). Valid values are:

Blank

Do not consider past due orders as supply.

1

Consider past due orders as supply.

Forecasting Tab

These processing options serve the following two purposes:

- They determine which forecast types the program reads as demand
 - They initiate special logic for forecast consumption
-

1. Forecast Types Used (up to 5)

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

2. Forecast Consumption Logic

blank = do not use forecast consumption

1 = use forecast consumption

2 = use forecast consumption by customer

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses forecast consumption. If you use forecast consumption, any sales order due in the same period as the forecast is included as part of the forecast for that period. The sales order is not considered an additional source of demand. For forecast consumption to be used, the planning fence rule for the item must be H and the planning fence must be 999. You enter these values on the Plant Manufacturing Data form.

Note: When you use forecast consumption, the system applies forecast consumption logic to the aggregate sales order and forecast quantities.

Blank

Do not use forecast consumption.

1

Use forecast consumption.

3. Interplant Demand Consumes Forecast

blank = do not use

1 = use

When using forecast consumption, use this processing option to specify whether to use interplant demand to consume forecast. When using any other planning rule, you can use this option to specify whether to consider interplant demand as customer demand. When the option is set, the system considers interplant demand for firm and planned transfer orders.

When the option is blank, the system ignores interplant demand by forecast consumption or planning rules and considers interplant demand as a separate source of demand. Valid values are:

Blank Do not consider interplant demand as customer demand.

1 Consider interplant demand as customer demand.

4. Forecast type for forecast consumption by customer

Use this processing option to specify the forecast type (34/DF) that the system uses to create a forecast for the actual daily demand by customer. This processing option applies when you set the Forecast Consumption Logic processing option to 2 (Forecast Consumption by Customer). This value cannot equal the value in the Forecast Types Used processing option.

5. Default Customer Address Relationship for Forecast Consumption by Customer

1 = Ship to (default)

2 = Sold to

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

1

Use the ship to address book number.

2

Use the sold to address book number.

Document Types Tab

These processing options establish default document types.

1. Purchase Orders

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

2. Work Orders

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

3. Rate Schedules

When you receive messages related to rate schedule creation, this document type will appear as the default. The default value is AC.

Leadtimes Tab

These processing options let you specify safety leadtimes to allow extra time for delays in receipt or production. Use damper days to filter out unwanted messages.

1. Purchased Item Safety Leadtime

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

2. Manufactured Item Safety Leadtime

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

3. Expedite Damper Days

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

4. Defer Damper Days

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

Performance Tab

These processing options define output and specify conditions that might decrease processing time.

1. Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables

blank = do not clear tables

1 = clear tables

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

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

Valid values are:

blank do not clear tables

1 clear tables

2. Input the Branch/Plant Where Planning Tables Will Be Cleared

blank = all planning tables will be cleared

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

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

Example 1:

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

(a) Delete Branch/Plant is set to blank.

All records from the three tables will be prepurged.

(b) Delete Branch/Plant contains a valid branch/plant.

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

(c) Delete Branch/Plant contains an invalid branch/plant.

No records will be prepurged from the three tables.

Example 2:

Clear F3411/F3412/F3413 Tables set to Blank

Delete Branch/Plant is not active.

No records from the three tables will be prepurged.

3. Initialize MPS/MRP Print Code

blank = do not initialize the Item Branch file

1 = initialize the Item Branch file

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

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

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

o 1 if messages were not created

o 2 if messages were created

The Print Master Production Schedule program (R3450) allows you to enter data selection based on the MRPD field.

Valid values are:

blank Do not initialize the Item Branch file.

1 Initialize the Item Branch file.

4. Messages And Time Series For Phantom Items

blank = do not generate

1 = generate

Valid values are:

blank do not generate

1 generate

5. Ending Firm Order Status

blank = all messages exploded

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

6. Extend Rate Based Adjustments

blank = do not extend

1 = extend

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

Valid values are:

blank do not extend

1 extend

7. Closed Rate Status

Use this processing option to specify the status of closed rates. When you plan for a rate-based item, the system does not process rate orders that are at a closed-rate status or a higher status.

8. Set Key Definition For Table F3411

Use this processing option to support concurrent MRP/MPS runs. The value that you enter determines the range for the number of records in the F3411/F3412 tables for a given run. The number must be large enough to include the number of records that will be generated for the table. For example, if you enter a value of 8 for the first run and 10 for the second run, the range of records that the system reserves for two simultaneous MRP/MPS runs will include:

First run:

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

Second run:

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

Notice that the values that you enter serve as the exponent in the equations above. Valid values are:

Default value: 10

Minimum value: 7

Maximum value: 14

Note: This process runs only when a subsequent MRP/MPS job is submitted while an existing job is currently running. The MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483) enforce these values. You determine the optimal value for the key definition. All values for this table should be the same for all versions. If version settings are not the same, the results are unpredictable.

9. Set Key Definition For Table F3412

Use this processing option to support concurrent MRP/MPS runs. The value that you enter determines the range for the number of records in the F3411/F3412 tables for a given run. The number must be large enough to include the number of records that will be generated for the table. For example, if you enter a value of 8 for the first run and 10 for the second run, the range of records that the system reserves for two simultaneous MRP/MPS runs will include:

First run:

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

Second run:

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

Notice that the values that you enter serve as the exponent in the equations above. Valid values are:

Default value: 10

Minimum value: 7

Maximum value: 14

Note: This process runs only when a subsequent MRP/MPS job is submitted while an existing job is currently running. The MRP/MPS Requirements Planning program (R3482) and Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483) enforce these values. You determine the optimal value for the key definition. All values for this table should be the same for all versions. If version settings are not the same, the results are unpredictable.

10. Set Maximum Number Of Branches

Use this processing option to specify the maximum number of branches that the system processes when you run the Master Planning Schedule - Multiple Plant program (R3483). Since this processing option controls the allocation of memory for arrays, you should use the minimum number of branches necessary.

Caution: The system supports up to ninety-nine locations. If you specify more locations than ninety-nine, the program might generate unpredictable results. It is strongly recommended that you make incremental adjustments to this value.

11. Suppress Time Series

blank = generate time series

1 = do not generate time series

Use this processing option to specify whether the system generates the time series. Valid values are:

Blank

Generate the time series.

1

Do not generate the time series.

Note: Performance improves when the time series is not generated.

Mfg Mode Tab

These processing options specify integration with other systems.

1. Process Planning

blank = discrete

1 = process

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

Valid values are:

blank discrete

1 process

2. Configurator Functionality

blank = do not include configured components

1 = include configured components

If you enter a 1 in this processing option, the system processes the items on the Configurator Components table as demand items.

Blank

Do not process items from the Configurator Component Table.

1

Process items from the Configurator Components table.

3. Project Planning

blank = do not include

1 = include

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

Blank

Do not include items associated with projects.

1

Include items associated with projects.

Multi-Facility Tab

These processing options define criteria for a multifacility environment.

1. Date Branch

Enter the default branch/plant from which to retrieve the shop floor calendar.

If you leave this field blank, the calendar for each branch/plant is used and processing time increases.

2. Consolidation Method

1 = simple consolidation

2 = branch relationships (default)

The simple consolidation method (1) adds the supply and demand for each branch, calculates a new time series, and places the result in the consolidated branch specified in the Consolidation Branch processing option.

The branch relationships method (2) uses the Branch Relationships table. This is the default.

Valid values are:

1 simple consolidation

2 branch relationships (default)

3. Consolidation Branch

If your consolidation method is 1 (simple consolidation), enter the branch/plant to contain the consolidated results. If the consolidated branch/plant also contains its own time series data, that data is included in the totals.

4. Category Code

1 = 41/P1

2 = 41/P2

3 = 41/P3

4 = 41/P4

5 = 41/P5

If your consolidation method is 2 (branch relationships), enter the category code of the part that is supplied by one branch/plant to another. There are five user defined category code tables.

Valid values are:

1 41/P1

2 41/P2

3 41/P3

4 41/P4

5 41/P5

5. Manufacture At Origin

blank = create transfer orders for manufactured and purchased items

1 = create transfer orders only for purchased items

Enter 1 if there are manufactured and purchased items in the same category code, but you only want to obtain the purchased items from another branch/plant. Transfer order messages are created for purchased items, and work order messages are created for manufactured items.

Valid values are:

blank create transfer orders for manufactured and purchased items

1 create transfer orders only for purchased items

6. Transfer Order Document Type

blank = OT

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

Parallel Tab

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

1. Number of Subsystem Jobs

0 = Default

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

The default is 0 (zero).

2. Pre Processing

blank = Do not perform pre processing

1 = Perform pre processing

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

Blank The system does not run preprocessing.

1 The system runs preprocessing.

Working With Replenishment Orders for Multiplant PRP

After you generate replenishment order messages for project-specific items, you continue the process by reviewing the messages and processing them into transfer orders if your supply branch/plant for the order item is different from the demand branch/plant.

When you review messages in the MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions program (P3411), you can filter the display by project number, in addition to the other filter options, which allows you to work only with order messages that pertain to a particular project. You can use this program to modify a message or respond to it by creating a transfer order.

You can use the Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021) to determine the current state of the inventory for your project. Project supply and demand, including replenishment transfer orders, appears separately on the Work With Supply and Demand form. Project supply can only be used to meet project demand. In turn, project demand uses up project supply before it uses general supply that is not dedicated to a particular project.

See Also

- ❑ *Requirements Planning Output* in the *Requirements Planning Guide* for information about the time series and working with order messages
- ❑ *Reviewing MRP Supply and Demand* in the *Requirements Planning Guide* for information about using the Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021)

► To process messages for multiplant PRP

From the Multi-Facility Planning Daily Operations menu (G3414), choose Detail Message Review.

1. On Work With Detail Messages, complete the following required field, and then click Find:
 - Item Number
2. Complete the following field to search only for those messages that pertain to your project, and then click Find:
 - Project Number
3. Complete any of the following fields to narrow the search further, and then click Find:
 - Planner
 - Planning Family
 - Buyer
 - Planning Code
4. Review the messages that you generated for your project item.
5. If you need to revise message information, choose the message that you want to revise, and then choose Message Revision from the Row menu.
6. On Detail Message Revisions, enter the desired changes and click OK.
7. To process a message, choose Process Message from the Row menu.
8. To view the orders that the system generates, choose Processed Messages from the View menu.

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

PO Info Tab

Use these processing options to define purchase order information.

1. Line Type

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

S Stock item

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

B G/L account and item number

N Non-stock item

F Freight

T Text information

M Miscellaneous charges and credits

W Work Order

2. Beginning Status

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

3. Consolidate

Blank = Do not Consolidate

'1' = Consolidate

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

Valid values are:

1 Consolidate messages.

Blank Do not consolidate messages.

WO Info Tab

Use these processing options to define work order information.

1. Beginning Status

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

2. Cancelled Orders Status

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

OT Info Tab

Use this processing option to define transfer order information.

1. Consolidate

Blank = Do not Consolidate

'1' = Consolidate

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

Valid values are:

- 1 Consolidate messages.

Blank Do not consolidate messages.

Blanket Info Tab

Use this processing option to define blanket order information.

1. Blanket Order Document Type to Release

Blank = Do not release interactively

Use this processing option to define an interactive release against a matching blanket order when processing messages to create purchase orders.

- o Enter a document type to release against.

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

Versions Tab

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

1. Blanket Order Release (P43216)

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

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

2. Time Series (P3413)

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

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

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

3. Pegging Inquiry (P3412)

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

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

4. Supply/Demand Inquiry (P4021)

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

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

5. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

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

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

6. Work Order Entry (P48013)

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

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

7. Rate Schedule Revisions (P3109)

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

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

8. Transfer Order Entry (P4210)

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

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

9. Scheduling Workbench (P31225)

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

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

10. Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200)

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

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

11. Item Branch (P41026)

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

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

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

Display Tab

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

1. Viewing Messages For

Blank / 'D' = Demand Branch

'S' = Supply Branch

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

Valid values are:

- 1 View messages for supply branch/plant.

Blank View messages for demand branch/plant.

► **To review supply and demand for multiplant PRP**

From the Multi-Facility Planning Daily Operations menu (G3414), choose Supply/Demand Inquiry.

1. On Work With Supply and Demand, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
2. Complete the following optional fields to limit your search further, and then click Find:
 - Thru Date
 - UOM
3. Locate the supply and demand records that contain the number of the project with which you are working in the Project Number field.
4. To determine the supply and demand for your project, review the values in the following field:
 - Project Supply
This field displays any transfer orders that you created to meet project demand from a different branch/plant.
 - Project Demand
 - Project Available
5. Click Cancel to close the program.

Processing Options for Supply and Demand Inquiry (P4021)

Process Tab

These processing options control how the system calculates supply and demand for an item.

1. Deduct Safety Stock From Available Quantity

Blank = Do Not Deduct

1 = Deduct Safety Stock

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the safety stock line and decreases the safety stock from the available quantity. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not deduct safety stock.

1 The system deducts safety stock.

2. Receipt Routing Quantities Considered As On Hand

Blank = Do Not Consider

1 = Consider As On Hand

Quantity In Transit

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the Quantity in Transit part of the on-hand quantity. In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether it is available for immediate use. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the Quantity in Transit for the appropriate date.

1 The system includes the Quantity in Transit in the on-hand inventory.

Quantity In Inspection

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the Quantity in Inspection part of the on-hand quantity. In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether it is available for immediate use. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the Quantity in Inspection for the appropriate date.

- 1 The system includes the Quantity in Inspection in the on-hand inventory.

User Defined Quantity 1

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the User Defined Quantity 1 part of the on-hand quantity. This quantity is defined in the Update Operation 1 field on the Receipt Routing Definition form. In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether it is available for immediate use. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the User Defined Quantity 1 for the appropriate date.

- 1 The system includes the User Defined Quantity 1 in the on-hand inventory.

User Defined Quantity 2

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers the User Defined Quantity 2 part of the on-hand quantity. This quantity is defined in the Update Operation 2 field on the Receipt Routing Definition form. In a manufacturing environment, sometimes it is necessary to establish where stock is, in order to determine whether it is available for immediate use. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the User Defined Quantity 2 for the appropriate date.

- 1 The system includes the User Defined Quantity 2 in the on-hand inventory.

3. Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

Use this processing option to specify the supply and demand inclusion rules version for the system to use. These rules define the order type, line type and line status. Inclusion rule version is a user defined code (40/RV) that identifies the version to use for processing. Enter an inclusion rule to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.

4. Subtract Expired Lot Quantities

Blank = Do Not Subtract

- 1 = Subtract Expired Lots

Use this processing option to specify whether the system deducts the expired lot quantities from the available quantity. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not reduce the available quantity.

1 The system reduces the available quantity.

This processing option does not work with available to promise lines. If you choose value 1 in this processing option, you must set the Available to Promise Line Flag processing option, under the Process 1 Tab, to either blank or 2.

5. Enable Engineer to Order (ETO)

Blank = Do Not Enable ETO

1 = Enable ETO Functionality

Use this processing option to specify whether the system enables Engineer-to-Order (ETO) functionality. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not enable ETO functionality.

1

Enable ETO functionality.

6. Include Past Due Supply In Quantity Available

Blank = Do Not Include

1 = Include Past Due Supply

Use this processing option to specify if past due quantities are considered while calculating available quantity. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not include past due quantities.

1

Include past due quantities.

7. Rate Based Schedule Type

Blank = Do Not Include Rate Based Items

Use this processing option to specify the rate-based schedule type for the system to display. Rate-based schedule type is a user defined code (31/ST)

that identifies the schedule type. Enter the type to use as the default value or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not display any rate-based schedules.

8. Include MPS/MRP/DRP Planned Orders

Blank = Do Not Include

1 = Include Planned Orders

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays planned orders from MPS/MRP/DRP generations. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not display planned orders.

1 The system displays planned orders.

9. Forecast Types (5 Types Maximum)

Use this processing option to specify which forecast types, up to five, that the system includes in the inquiry. If you leave this field blank, the system does not include any forecast records. Enter multiple forecasts as follows: To enter 01, 02, and BF, type 0102BF.

10. Days From Today To Include Forecast

Blank = Include From Today

Use this processing option to specify the number of days (+ or -) from the system date that you want the system to include forecast records. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the system date.

11. Exclude Bulk Items

Blank = Do Not Exclude

1 = Exclude Bulk Items

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays bulk stocking type records. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays bulk stocking type records.

1 The system does not display bulk stocking type records.

12. Include Past Due Rates as a supply

Blank = do not include

1 = include

Use this processing option to specify whether the system considers open quantities from past due rate schedules as supply. When you enter 1, the system includes past due rate orders in the display. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not use open quantities from past due rate orders as supply.

1

Use open quantities from past due rate orders as a supply.

13. Forecast Start Date

Blank = System Date

1 = Start Date Of Current Forecast Period

Use this processing option to determine the Start Date. Valid values are:

Blank

Use the System Date.

1

Use the Start Date of the current forecast period.

Note: If you enter a 1, the Enable Engineer to Order processing option must be blank.

14. Lot Hold Codes (up to 5)

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

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

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

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

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

Display Tab

These processing options control the display of values, such as available-to-promise.

1. Convert Quantities To Standard Potency

Blank = Do Not Convert

1 = Convert To Standard Potency

Use this processing option to specify whether the system converts quantities to the standard potency. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not convert the quantities.

1 The system converts the quantities.

2. Display ATP Line

Blank = Do Not Display

1 = Display ATP Line

2 = Display CATP Line

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays an available to promise line, a cumulative available to promise line, or neither. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not display either line.

1 The system displays the available to promise line.

2 The system displays the cumulative available to promise line.

If you choose to display the available to promise line (value 1) in this processing option, you cannot use the Display 3 Tab, Reduce Expired Lot Quantities processing option (above).

3. Summarize All In Receipt Routing Steps

Blank = Do Not Summarize

1 = Summarize

Use this processing option to specify whether the system summarizes all quantities for the In Receipt routing steps into one line. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not summarize.

1 The system summarizes the In Receipt routing steps.

4. Summarize Item Balance Quantity Records

Blank = Do Not Summarize

1 = Summarize

Use this processing option to specify whether the system summarizes all the quantities in the item location records into one line. Valid values are:

Blank The system does not summarize.

- 1 The system summarizes all the quantities in the item location records.

5. Display Data In Window Mode

Blank = Do Not Display

1 = Display In Window Mode

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Supply & Demand Inquiry program (P4021) in the window format if called from another program. Valid values are:

Blank The system displays the program in the full form format.

- 1 The system displays the program in the window format.

Versions Tab

These processing options control which version of the following programs the system calls:

1. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Purchase Order Entry program (P4311) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Purchase Order Entry program.

Versions control how the Purchase Order Entry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

2. Purchase Order Inquiry (P4310)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Purchase Order Inquiry program (P430301) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Purchase Order Inquiry program.

Versions control how the Purchase Order Inquiry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

3. Sales Order Entry (P4210)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4211) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Sales Order Entry program.

Versions control how the Sales Order Entry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

4. Sales Order Inquiry (P4210)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Sales Order Inquiry program (P42045) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Sales Order Inquiry program.

Versions control how the Sales Order Inquiry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

5. Scheduling Work Bench (P31225)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Scheduling Workbench program (P31225) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Scheduling Workbench program.

Versions control how the Scheduling Workbench program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

6. MPS/MRP/DRP Pegging Inquiry (P3412)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the MPS/MRP/DRP Pegging Inquiry program (P3412) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Pegging Inquiry program.

Versions control how the Pegging Inquiry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

7. MPS/MRP/DRP Time Series (P3413)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the MPS Time Series program (P3413) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the MPS Time Series program.

Versions control how the MPS Time Series program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

8. MPS/MRP/DRP Msg Detail (P3411)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the MPS/MRP Detail Message Revisions program (P3411) that the system uses when call from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the MPS/MRP Detail Message Revisions program.

Versions control how the MPS/MRP Detail Message Revisions program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

9. Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Bill of Material Inquiry program (P30200) program that the system uses when called from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Bill of Material Inquiry program.

Versions control how the Bill of Material Inquiry program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

10. Item Branch (P41026)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Item Branch program (P41026) that the system uses when you access the program from row and form exits on the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Item Branch program. Versions control how the Item Branch program displays information.

11. Mfg WO Processing (P48013)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Manufacturing Work Order Processing program (P48013) program that the system uses when called from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Manufacturing Work Order Processing program.

Versions control how the Manufacturing Work Order Processing program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

12. Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) program that the system uses when called from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program.

Versions control how the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

13. Item Availability (P41202)

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Item Availability program (P41202) that the system uses when called from row and form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Item Availability program.

Versions control how the Item Availability program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet your needs.

Planning and Scheduling

After you set task durations and task dependencies, you can use the Project Workbench program (P31P001) to backward and forward schedule the tasks on the work breakdown structure.

Forward scheduling allows the project manager to schedule tasks from a given start date. With forward scheduling, tasks are scheduled according to their duration and dependencies so that each task begins on its earliest possible start date. Because each task begins on its earliest possible start date, situations known as *project float* can be created. Project float is a situation in which the project manager has the authority to decide, based upon project conditions, when the task should begin.

Requirements Planning, which generates messages that recommend work order start dates based on backward scheduling, usually agrees with dates that are created by the backward-scheduling function of the Project Workbench program. With backward scheduling, a project manager can enter an absolute date by which the project must finish and schedule backward to determine the start date on which it must begin.

For both forward and backward scheduling, the Project Workbench program uses the task dependencies that you establish for each task to suggest correct start and end dates.

Creating Orders for a Project

In response to planning messages, you can generate replenishment orders (purchase orders and work orders) for project-specific items. Subassembly work orders that you create for a project-specific item are automatically placed on the work breakdown structure. You can also attach existing work orders to a project task.

Depending on your business processes, you can create project-specific purchase orders from the parts list line for a particular item. You can also create a purchase order in the Enter Purchase Orders program (P4310) and then use the Work Order Parts List program (P31P201) to search for the item that requires a purchase order.

In addition to purchasing material for project work orders, you can procure items that are not consumed by work orders but are resold directly to the customer as part of the project deliverables.

Purchasing Project Material

As part of the manufacturing process, you have to purchase the raw materials that are used to produce the end item. Engineer to Order offers several methods for creating purchase orders for raw material. In addition to generating work orders from planning messages, you can also enter purchase orders manually, either from the parts list for the work order or directly from the Enter Purchase Orders program (P4310).

When you enter a purchase order for a project-specific stock item, the system creates a financial commitment for the purchase order by updating the Account Balances table (F0902) with the committed amount. At the same time, it removes the manufacturing encumbrance, if such an encumbrance exists at the time that you enter the purchase order. The system creates only manufacturing encumbrances, provided that you have turned on the Interface to Job Cost option for the project. Finally, the system records the purchase order transaction in the P.O. Detail Ledger File - Flexible Version table (F43199).

If the quote has already been accepted, you can call the Work Order Parts List program (P3111) for a particular work order from the Project Workbench form and access the Enter Purchase Orders program from it. Before you run the Accept Quote process, you can enter the purchase directly in the Enter Purchase Orders program and access the Work Order Parts List program (P31P201) to select the item for the purchase order.

► **To enter a purchase order for project material**

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

1. On Work With Order Headers, click Add.
2. On Order Header, complete the following fields, and then click OK:
 - Supplier
 - Branch/Plant
 - Order Date
 - Requested
 - Promised Delivery
3. On Order Detail, complete the following fields in the detail area:
 - Item Number
 - Quantity Ordered
 - Ln Ty
4. Choose Parts List from the Row menu.
5. On Work With Work Order Parts List, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Project Number
 - Order Number
 - Or Ty

Note

Optionally, you can also search by item and branch/plant.

6. Choose the record that contains the work order for your parent item, and then click Select.
On Order Detail, the project number from the work order now appears in the project number field for the purchase order detail line.
7. Click OK.

► **To enter a purchase order for project material from the Project Workbench**

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, choose a work order and choose Manufacturing Task and then Mfg Parts List from the Row menu.
4. On Work Order Parts List, choose the project-specific part for which you want to create a purchase order and choose Create PO from the Row menu.

Note

A supplier record must exist before you can create a purchase order.

The purchase order information (order number, order type and line number) appears in the parts list line for the item.

Purchasing Project Items for Resale

Project deliverables can include items that your company does not manufacture. In this case, you purchase them from another source and resell them to the customer for your project. The items that you buy are not component items that are consumed in a manufacturing work order. You can have them shipped directly from the supplier to the customer. You can also purchase these items from another branch and transfer them to the project branch. Alternatively, you can purchase and stock these items as project-specific inventory until you send them to the customer together with other project deliverables.

In the Project Workbench program (P31P001), you use descriptive (or summary tasks) to create and track project-specific purchased items. You can track all related orders, such as direct ship, transfer, sales, or purchase orders.

To link a descriptive task in the project to its related orders, the system stores order information in the Related Order Cross Reference Table (F4080). This table contains the descriptive task order number and order type and detail information from the related orders, such as document type, extended costs, and order status (for information only).

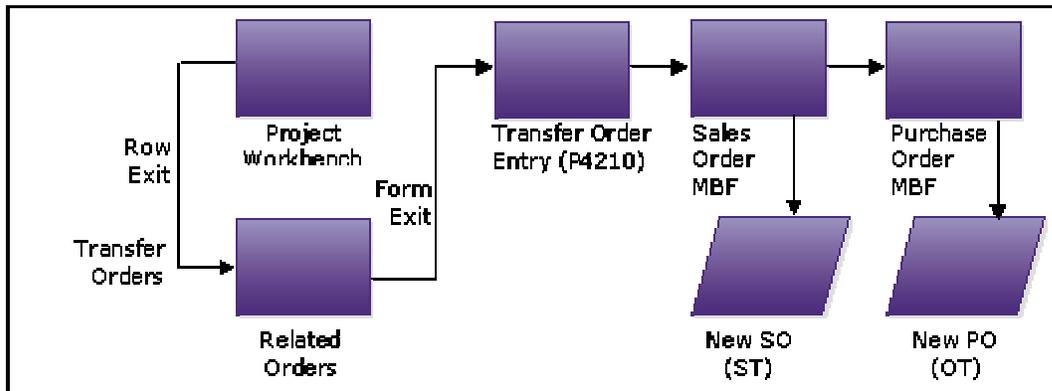
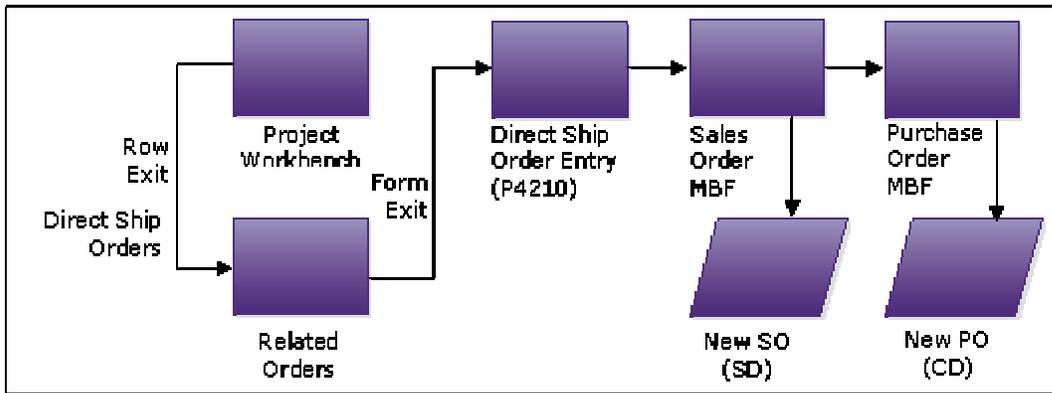
You use the Related Order program (P31P204) to create and track related orders for a project's descriptive task. You can access this program from the Project Workbench program or from the menu.

To create a related order, the header of the Work with Related Orders form must contain a valid project number, a descriptive task order number, and an order type. You use the Form menu to access versions of the order entry programs for direct shipping, transferring orders, creating sales orders, creating credit orders, or creating purchase orders. The system passes the project number to the sales order and purchase order programs.

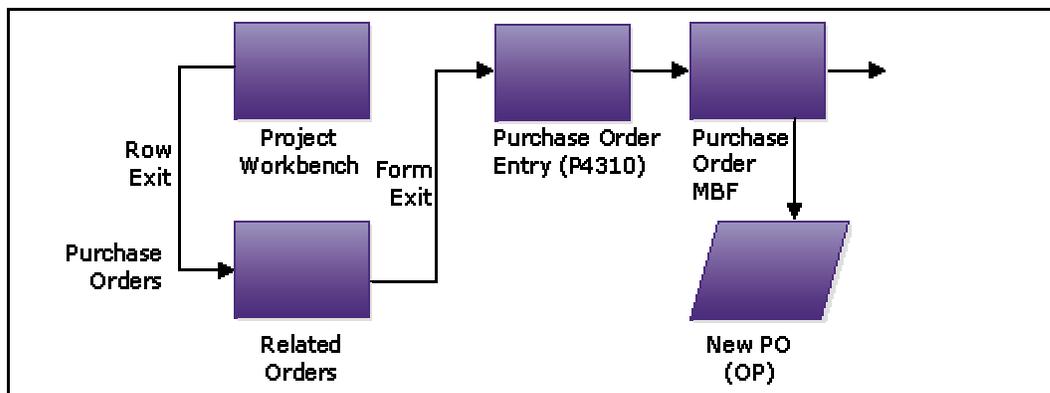
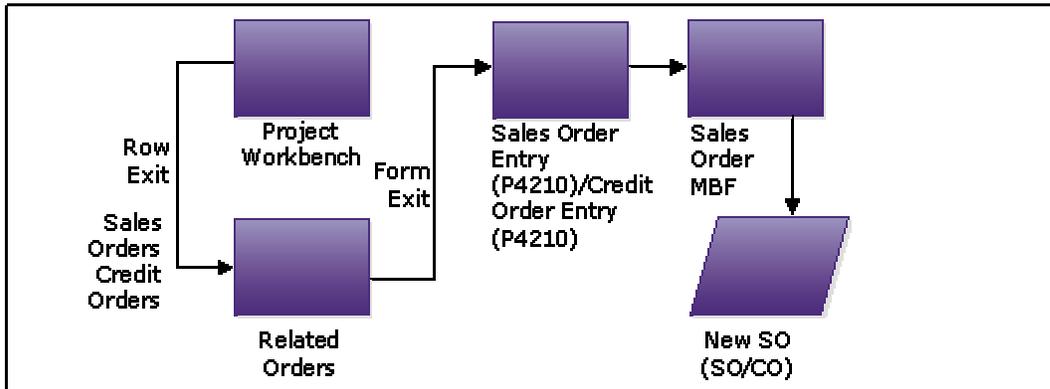
If you want to review or revise a related order, you can access the order information by choosing an order entry program from the Row menu. On the Work With Related Orders form, a tree structure displays the unique items on all the related orders. The individual orders are displayed in the detail area.

The following graphic illustrates the cycle flow for the different types of orders that are created in the Related Orders program:

Related Orders for Engineer to Order



Related Orders for Engineer to Order



Note

You cannot cancel or close a descriptive task that has related orders attached to it unless the order activity status for all related orders is 999 (closed). The Related Order Cross Reference Table (F4080) retrieves the order status from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) and the Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311).

► To create a related order for a project

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, choose the descriptive task for which you want to create a related order, and choose Other and then Related Orders from the Row menu.
4. On Work with Related Orders, choose the type of order that you want to create from the Form menu.
5. Complete the order information fields in the order entry program that you selected.

6. Click OK to save the order information.
7. Click Cancel to return to the Work with Related Orders form.
8. On Work with Related Orders, click Find to review the order that you added.
9. Click Cancel to return to Project Workbench.
10. Click OK.

► **To revise a related order for a project**

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, choose the descriptive task for which you want to revise a related order and choose Other and then Related Orders from the Row menu.
4. On Work with Related Orders, choose the order line that you want to revise, and then choose an order entry program from the Row menu.
5. Revise the order information fields in the order entry program that you selected.
6. Click OK to save the order information.
7. Click Cancel to return to the Work with Related Orders form.
8. On Work with Related Orders, click Find to view your changes.
9. Click Cancel to return to Project Workbench.
10. Click OK.

Processing Options for Related Orders (P31P204)

Versions Tab

These processing options control which version of the following order entry programs the system uses when you call them from the Work with Related Orders form.

1. Direct Ship Order (P4210)

Blank = ZJDE0005

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) the system uses when you choose the Direct Ship row exit on the Work with Related Orders form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0005, which controls how the program displays information.

2. Transfer Order (P4210)

Blank = ZJDE0007

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) the system uses when you choose the Transfer Order row exit on the Work with Related Orders form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0007, which controls how the program displays information.

3. Sales Order (P4210)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) the system uses when you choose the Sales Order row exit on the Work with Related Orders form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001, which controls how the program displays information.

4. Purchase Order (P4310)

Blank = ZJDE0030

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Purchase Orders program (P4310) the system uses when you choose the Purchase Order row exit on the Work with Related Orders form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0030, which controls how the program displays information.

5. Credit Order (P4210)

Blank = ZJDE0002

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) the system uses when you choose the Credit Order row exit on the Work with Related Orders form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0002, which controls how the program displays information.

Updating Accumulated Related Order Costs

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Update Related Costs.

You can use the Update Related Costs program (R31P405) to update the planned and actual costs for a project's related orders and post them to the Work Order Master Tag File table (F4801T).

This report includes project information from the Project Attributes table (F31P01), as well as task information and the planned and actual costs that are being uploaded to the work breakdown structure. You print only the task and cost information, if planned and actual costs were accumulated for the descriptive task.

To accumulate planned and actual costs for a particular descriptive task, you use the Accumulate Costs option from the Form menu on the Work with Related Orders form. Using the Related Order Cross Reference Table (F4080), the system selects the costs for the order using the following tables and calculations:

	Table	Field
Planned Cost	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	Extended Amount (AEXP) from the purchase order detail line
Actual Cost	Purchase Order Receiver File (F43121)	Amount Paid to Date (APTD) from purchase order detail lines with match type 2 (after voucher match)

The calculated planned and actual costs are stored in the Work Order Master Tag File table as the material costs of the purchased item.

Attaching Existing Work Orders to a Project

Engineering to Order allows you to attach existing work orders to a project. You can initiate a search for existing work orders from the Project Workbench form in the Project Workbench program (P31P001). Any work order that you want to attach to a project must meet the following conditions:

- It is not part of another project.
- No issues have been performed for any item on the work order's part list.
- No hours and quantities have been posted for the work order.
- If the work order is a configured work order, it must be a top-level work order. All the children of the work order will also be attached.

► To attach an existing work order to a project

From the Project Workbench menu (G31P12), choose Project Workbench.

1. On Work with Projects, complete any of the filter fields and click Find.
2. Choose a project and click Select.
3. On Project Workbench, use the tree structure to choose the parent task to which you want to attach an existing work order.

4. From the Row menu, choose Attach Work Order.
5. On Work Order Search, complete the following field to search for the work order that you want to attach to the project:
 - Order Number
6. Choose the work order and click Select.

The selected work order appears in the detail area of the Project Workbench form under its parent task.
7. Click OK to save the work order to work breakdown structure.

See Also

- *Working with Orders for Configured Items in Engineer to Order in the Base Configurator Guide* for more information about attaching configured work orders

Project Commitments

During the planning phase, you run the processes that create inventory and financial commitments for work orders and purchase orders if these commitments have not been created previously. Engineer to Order allows you to postpone making these commitments until after the customer accepts the quote. You can turn on the Commit After Quote Accept option in the project attributes to enable you to run the Order Processing program (R31410) to obtain estimated costs without making inventory and financial commitments at that point. If you bypassed commitments before you ran the Accept Quote process, commitments are made when the system runs the Order Processing program automatically as part of the Accept Quote process.

Creating Inventory Commitments

When you run the Order Processing program (R31410), the system attaches the parts list and routing to the work orders being processed and creates inventory commitments for the parts on the parts list, based on the commitment control setting in the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009). To allow you to reserve component items and other material for a particular project, you can set up items as project-specific material by assigning them a project-related stocking type with a special handling code of P. When items are associated with a project, you cannot issue this material to a work order that is outside of the project, unless the hard-commitment for the project is cleared.

When the system initiates order processing for the work orders on the work breakdown structure when you run the Accept Quote process, the system creates hard commitments for all component quantities based on the commitment method specified in the record in the Item Branch File table (F4102). The program processes all work orders in the work breakdown structure in descending order and creates project-specific commitments in the Project Commitment Detail Table (F410211).

For project-specific items on purchase orders, the system creates hard commitments to a specific location and lot when you receive the purchase using the Purchase Order Receipts program (P4312). The inventory commitment is relieved when you issue the material. You can set a processing option to call the Inventory Issues program (P4112) automatically for items for which the Call Materials Issue option is turned on in the line type constants.

Note

When you reverse a receipt, the system updates most of the tables automatically, but you must update the Work Order Parts List table (F3111) manually. When you perform the reversal, the system issues a warning because the reversal does not cancel the hard commitments that the system created for stock components on manufacturing work orders.

You can review project-specific inventory commitments by using the Project Commitment Detail Inquiry program (P410211). This program displays component quantities that are hard-committed for project work orders in the primary unit of measure, as well as the location and lot or serial number. The total quantity of inventory that is committed to projects is summarized in the Item Location File table (F41021) in the Project Hard Committed Quantity field. You can review this information in the Summary Availability program (P41202).

See Also

- *Commitments* in the *Shop Floor Management Guide* for more detailed information about commitment processing

► To review inventory commitments for project work orders

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Project Commitment Detail Inquiry.

1. On Work With Project Commitment Detail, complete the following field and then click Find:
 - Project Number
2. Review the following fields to verify project commitments:
 - Branch Plant
 - Work Order Number
 - Item Number
 - Location
 - Lot Serial Number
 - Project Hard Commit

Creating Financial Commitments

If you use the Job Cost system, you can create financial commitments for project tasks. A financial commitment represents recognition of a future payment obligation. Creating financial commitments allows you to do the following:

- Review the budget and remaining amounts. By comparing the projected final cost to the actual cost-to-date, you can calculate a percentage complete. This percentage complete facilitates profit recognition because it allows you to avoid variances in the costs that you incur and in the revenue that you record for different periods.
- Calculate final project costs.

- Facilitate the execution of change orders.
- Provide information as a basis for recouping losses that are associated with committed inventory when a project is cancelled.

In addition to creating encumbrances for purchasing, you can create financial commitments for stock components on manufacturing work orders. The financial commitment occurs when the material is hard-committed. You do not create commitments for labor costs that are associated with work orders.

Note

You must set up the following information to perform financial commitments for manufacturing work orders:

- AAI 3120 (Work in Process) must be set up for use in projects in the Project Accounting UDC table (31P/AI).
- The manufacturing work order must be included in the Commitment Document Type UDC table (40/CT).

When you attach the parts list and routing to the work order either interactively or by running the Order Processing program (R31410), the system creates a financial commitment for a work order by calculating the total amount that is committed for inventory. It updates the PA/PU ledger amounts in the related record in the Account Balances table (F0902) and enters the transaction in the P.O. Detail Ledger File - Flexible Version table (F43199). It also maintains the original and remaining committed amounts in the Work Order Master Tag File table (F4801T).

Note

To avoid doubling financial commitments for subassembly items, the system removes committed amounts from the parent work order when you attach a parts list to the subassembly work order. When you attach components to a parent work order, the system determines whether subassembly work orders already exist for the components. In this case, their cost is included in the calculation of the total financial commitment.

Financial commitments for stock components on manufacturing work orders will be relieved when you perform work order completions. The system decommits financial commitments when the issue transactions for project-related work orders are posted, and it updates the committed amount in the Work Order Master Tag File table, the Account Balances table, and the P.O. Detail Ledger File - Flexible Version table. Then, the system posts actual amounts with ledger type AA.

Run the Commitment Integrity Report (R40910) to determine whether the open order amounts match the committed amounts and the amounts in the Accounts Balances table. If these amounts do not match, you can purge and then recreate an audit trail using the Commitment Rebuild program (R31P993).

When needed, you can use the Post Committed Costs to Jobs program (R00932) to repost PA ledger commitments in the Account Balances table, including values from manufacturing-related records in the P.O. Detail Ledger File - Flexible Version table.

When you create a purchase order for a component on a manufacturing work order, the system relieves the financial commitment for the work order. From this point forward, the financial commitment is created and maintained within the Procurement system.

When you post material transactions to the general ledger by running the Post General Journal program (R09801), the system relieves the related financial commitments. When the work order number in the subledger field in the Account Ledger table (F0911) identifies the work order as a project work order, the system relieves the financial commitment for the work order. Relieving the financial commitment updates the following tables:

- Work Order Master Tag File table
- Account Balances table
- P.O. Detail Ledger File - Flexible Version table

If you need to roll over financial commitments that still exist at the end of a fiscal period, you can use the Encumbrance Rollover program (R4317) to relieve committed lines on purchase orders and work orders for the previous year and recommit them with the general ledger date for the current year. You must set a processing option for the program to include financial commitments for manufacturing work orders.

Rebuilding the Audit Trail for Financial Commitments

From the Periodic Processing menu (G31P20), choose Commitment Rebuild.

If you have purged financial commitments manually, you can use the Commitment Rebuild program (R31P993) to recreate an audit trail for a project's financial commitments that are related to manufacturing work orders or purchase orders. This program is based on the information from the Work Order Master File table (F4801), the Work Order Parts List table (F3111), and the Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311).

The program processes all open purchase orders and work orders for an active project. It creates a record in the P.O. Detail Ledger File - Flexible Version table (F43199) for the total amount committed to the parts list of each order, and it calls the Create Commitment Audit Trail program (R00993) to create a record in the P.O. Detail Ledger File - Flexible Version table for each line on a purchase order that is related to a specific project or account number.

Processing Options for Commitment Rebuild (R31P993)

Process Tab

These processing options control which records are included in the report.

1. Work Order Close Status

Use this processing option to specify the status of a closed work order. The system processes only those work orders whose status is less than the closed work order status specified. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default status of 99 for closed work orders.

2. Include Purchase Orders / Sub-Contracts

Blank = Do not include Purchase Orders / Sub-Contracts

1 = Include only Purchase Orders / Sub-Contracts related to a Project

2 = Include only Purchase Orders / Sub-Contracts related to an Account

3 = Include all Purchase Orders / Sub-Contracts

Use this processing option to specify whether the system runs the Create F43199 Commitment Audit Trail program (R00993) to create records in the P.O. Detail Ledger File table (F43199) for purchase orders and subcontracts related to a project. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not run the program.

1

Run the program.

Project Execution and Control

After you freeze the budget, you begin the execution and control phase of the project. During the execution stage, you complete your work orders on the shop floor and collect the actual material, labor, and machine costs that you incurred in producing the project end-items. Your project accounting depends on whether the project has an interface with the Job Cost system.

You can also revalue work-in-process inventory for the actual costed items in your project. You can use the Rollup of Actual Cost to Workbench program (R31P301) to roll up the actual cost reported to the corresponding cost buckets on the workbench, based on the cost classification scheme that you set up for the project. The rollup keeps the actual cost information in the Project Workbench program (P31P001) current, which allows you to track any variances between budgeted and actual costs.

You receive and pay for the items that you purchased as components or resale items. If you use the Job Cost system and you use services and contracts for your project, you can take advantage of that system's integration with the Service Billing and Contract Billing systems.

Engineer to Order also provides a number of reports, such as the Project Schedule Report (R31P400) and the Project Cost Report (R31P401), that you can use to manage project information. If you are using the Job Cost system together with Engineer to Order, you can also use Job Cost reports to track budget information and analyze profitability.

Issues and Completions for Project Work Orders

When you issue project-specific components for a work order using the Inventory Issues program (P31113), the system reviews availability to verify that this component is not already reserved for another project. If the inventory belongs to another project, you cannot issue the material, and you must specify another location with available inventory.

When you need more material for a project than you originally allocated, you can issue material from another location that has available quantity, provided that the material is not already allocated to another project. When the total demand for a particular item is satisfied, the system removes the related record from the Project Commitment Detail Table (F410211).

Should you need to transfer project-specific inventory, the system calls the Project Commitment Detail Window program (P410211W), and you must select the project number and quantity for the transfer. You can transfer quantities that are hard-committed to projects only between locations in the same business unit, but not between business units.

When you complete a subassembly for a project work order, the system updates the parts list of the parent work order with the location and lot or serial number that you specified in the Work Order Completions program (P31114). This update associates the inventory directly with the parent work order and the project to which the work order belongs.

If the subassembly work order is only partially completed, the parts list line on the parent work order splits. The original component line contains the remaining quantity, and the system inserts a new line with the completion information.

In the event of an overcompletion, the system updates the related parts list line with the completion location and lot or serial number. The related project commitment record, however, represents only the original component quantity.

When you close a project work order without completing it, the project-specific component quantities remain committed. You can resolve this discrepancy by performing a repost. You can run the Repost Open Work Orders program (R3190) to synchronize the quantities on open manufacturing work orders with the project-specific commitment quantities in the Item Location File table (F41021) and the Project Commitment Detail Table (F410211).

See Also

- The following topics in the *Shop Floor Management Guide*:
 - *Issues, Material Movement, and Kanbans* for more detailed information about issuing inventory
 - *Completions* for more detailed information about completing work orders and rate schedules
 - *Hours and Quantities* for information about capturing actual labor and machine cost information

Net Change

You can set a processing option to determine whether the system performs a *net change* (updates a manufacturing work order's parts list and routing when the order quantity, unit of measure, or dates of the work order were changed). The system calls the Net Change Processing program (R31430) to process the net change. If you set this processing option, the system processes the net change when you click OK on the Project Workbench form.

Note

The system does not process net change for service orders, equipment orders, and configured work orders. If any of the component parts for a manufacturing work order have a material status of In Warehouse, the system cannot perform the net change.

When you change a manufacturing work order's quantity, unit of measure, or dates on the Project Workbench form, the changed work order record is stored in the Net Change Transaction table (F3115). If a parts list and routing is attached to the manufacturing work order, the system calls the Net Change Processing program to update the parts list and routing.

Net change processing includes the following steps:

- Recalculate the component quantities on the parts list using a quantity per value
- Process inventory commitments
- Recalculate the labor and machine hours for each routing operation using an hours per value
- Recalculate the standard and current production cost using a net change factor
- Retrieve, classify, and roll up cost estimates

- Adjust financial commitments for work orders on projects that are interfaced with the Job Cost system
- Issue a warning if activities, such as issues and time entry transactions, have been recorded for the work order

Prerequisite

- Ensure that the processing options for the Enter/Change Order (P48013) and Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109) programs are set to recalculate and update parts list and routing information for the changed work order.

Project Accounting Considerations

To perform financial analysis and determine profitability for a specific project, you must complete the following tasks:

- Distinguish between project accounts and general accounts
- Maintain an ETO project as a stand-alone cost or profit center
- Transfer account information seamlessly from project-specific accounts to general accounts
- Integrate other systems, such as Sales Order Management, with project-specific accounts
- If you do not use the Job Cost system, you can either create a business unit specifically for the project or you can use the project branch/plant as the default business unit. If you create a business unit for the project, reported costs are transparent only for the project as a whole. Actual costs are reported by task, but are not visible on a task detail level, based on the account number.
- If you use the branch/plant as the default business unit, any transaction journal entries that you create are not project-specific. Even though you report costs in the Project Workbench program (P31P001) and they are, in this sense, project-specific, no project-specific account structure identifies project costs for financial analysis.
- For project-specific accounting without Job Cost, you can define a project G/L class code on the Job Cost tab of the Add/Revise Project form. The AAIs use this G/L class code to determine which accounts can be used for a specific project.
- If you turn on the Interface to Job Cost option for the project, you use the job business unit and the associated chart of accounts as the business unit for the project. This account structure is project-specific.
- When you issue material, such as a project-specific subassembly or a purchased item, you debit a project-specific WIP and credit a project-specific inventory account. In the case of a subassembly, the system creates journal entries by cost type instead of summing up all costs into cost type A1 or A2. When completing top-level items for a project, you complete them to project-specific accounts, not general inventory accounts.
- When the Sales Order Management system determines whether inventory for an item is available to be sold, it searches general inventory accounts first. To enable the Sales Order Management system to access inventory that is produced in a project, you can create duplicate journal entries that credit a contra account (AAI 3140) and debit the general inventory account, in addition to project inventory and project WIP accounts.

Note

The contra account AAI (3140) must be activated for project accounting in the Project Accounting UDC table (31P/AI).

See Also

- *Creating Journal Entries* in the *Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Guide* for more detailed information about creating journal entries and variance accounting

Revaluing Work in Process

From the Product Cost menu (G3014), choose WIP Revaluation.

Whether you use standard costing or an actual costing method, your business must be able to revalue work in process inventory whenever material or labor costs change. Whenever the costs for an item change, the Cost Changed Flag field (CCFL) for this item is set to 1 in the Item Cost File table (F4105). This cost change might be caused by a company's decision to update costs to reflect changed circumstances and to maintain realistic pricing.

The WIP Revaluation program (R30837) can be run for standard costed items in discrete, process and configured work orders. For actual costing, you can run the WIP Revaluation program only for material cost changes in discrete work orders.

The purpose of work in process revaluation is to revalue the production costs for all open work orders in the Production Cost table (F3102, based on the latest item cost, as well as unaccounted completed and scrapped amounts for actual costing. The report displays any differences between the original WIP values and the new WIP values. You can set a processing option to create WIP Revaluation journal entries in the Account Ledger table (F0911) for differences between the old and the new WIP values. You can choose to let the system supply the default work order number in the Subledger field in the Account Ledger table. The WIP Revaluation program does not revalue on-hand inventory and cannot be performed for closed work orders. Closed work orders are characterized by a value of 3 for the Variance Flag field (PPFG) in the Work Order Master File table (F4801).

If you use standard costing, performing an automated WIP revaluation ensures that work in process inventory always reflects any updates to component and labor costs and eliminates artificial variances that are generated by cost changes in the middle of a work order life-cycle. It also makes manual journal entries for WIP revaluation unnecessary.

For actual costing, WIP revaluation accounts for a situation in which subassembly work order costs are reported after the actual cost subassembly item was already issued to the parent item. Without WIP revaluation, the true costs of the subassembly work order are not reflected in the parent work order.

You can access the WIP Revaluation program in three different ways to revalue work in process. For standard costing, you can call the WIP Revaluation program from the Frozen Update program (R30835) by setting a processing option and specifying the desired program version. In this case, the system runs WIP Revaluation for all items that are processed through the Frozen Update program. If any item is flagged for cost change, any open work order that contains this item is revalued, along with any work orders to which the parent item was issued. This logic is carried through to the highest-level parent item. All cost types in the Production Cost table (F3102) are included in the data selection.

For actual costing, you can call the WIP Revaluation program either from the Work Order Inventory Completion (P31114) or the Variances program (R31804) by setting the appropriate processing option and specifying the desired program version. Running WIP Revaluation updates the parent item's production cost based on the subassembly item's latest production cost. If you call the WIP Revaluation program from the Work Order Inventory Completion program, the system revalues the work orders with the completed item, as well as their parent work orders. Only the material cost types in the Production Cost table are included in the data selection.

Note

If an actual costed item is defined with a cost level of 3 (item, branch, location, and lot), the costs for this item have to be tracked at the lot or location level in order to accurately calculate and revalue the costs. Completing work orders to and issuing them from a lot or location allows the system to associate the item unit costs that are calculated for the lot or location at the time of completion to any orders to which the item is issued.

When WIP Revaluation is initiated from the Variances program, it revalues all open work orders with items that are flagged for cost change in the Item Cost File table, as well as their parent work orders. When work in process is revalued, the system clears the cost change flag. All cost types in the Production Cost table are included in the data selection for standard costed units. For actual costing, only the material costs are considered.

You can also call the program as a standalone batch program from the menu. This choice allows you to perform WIP revaluation without having to change existing processes. It also enables you to rerun WIP revaluation if the revaluation process was terminated abnormally when another program called it. You can run the program for actual and standard costed items. All cost types in the Production Cost table are included in the data selection.

You can set a processing option to run the WIP Revaluation program in proof or final mode. If you call WIP Revaluation from another program, however, the mode of the calling program overrides this setting.

Processing Options for WIP Revaluation (R30837)

Defaults Tab

These processing options control the default setting for performing WIP revaluations, such as which document type the system uses and what type of G/L transactions the system writes.

1. Document Type

Blank = 'IB'

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

2. G/L Transactions

Blank = No G/L Transactions

1 = Write Detailed G/L Transactions

2 = Write Summarized G/L Transactions

Use this processing option to specify what type of G/L transactions are written to the Account Ledger table (F0911) by running the WIP Revaluation program. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not write any G/L transactions.

1

Write detailed G/L transactions by document number.

2

Write summarized journal entries by account.

3. Default to Sub-Ledger

Blank = Do not default the Production Document Number to the Sub-Ledger field.

1 = Default the Production Document Number to the Sub-Ledger field.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system uses the production document number as the default subledger number. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not use the production document number as the default subledger number.

1

Use the production document number as the default subledger number.

4. Proof Or Final

Blank = Proof Mode

1 = Final Mode

Use this processing option to specify whether to run the WIP Revaluation program (R30837) in proof or in final mode. In proof mode, the system performs all calculations and displays the results on the report. In final mode, the program also updates the Production Cost table (F3102) and creates journal entries for changes in work-in-process costs in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Note: When the WIP Revaluation program is launched from another program, the mode (proof or final) of that program overrides this processing option.

Rolling Up Actual Costs to the Project Workbench

From the Cost Classification menu (G31P31), choose Rollup of Actual Costs to Workbench.

Project managers can roll up costs to the project workbench to review, at any point in time, the actual costs reported for any individual task in the project. For example, when material issues, labor or completions are reported for a production task, the rollup collects the actual costs of these activities. A roll-up of actual costs also enables project managers to compare the estimated costs to the actual costs reported, and then analyze the cost variances, if any occur.

Use the Rollup of Actual Costs to Workbench program (R31P301) to roll up the actual cost information, which you collect for work orders in the course of the production process, to the following cost fields in the Project Workbench program (P31P001):

- Actual material
- Actual labor
- Actual other
- Actual special units
- Actual special amounts

Because a project consists of two different types of tasks, production tasks and nonproduction tasks, the system must retrieve costs from two different sources. Costs that are associated with production tasks are tracked through manufacturing accounting. These costs are stored in the Production Cost table (F3102). Manufacturing accounting, however, is not run for nonproduction tasks. The costs related to those tasks are stored in the Account Ledger table (F0911).

Note

Nonproduction tasks are posted to the Account Ledger with a batch type that is not a manufacturing batch type. However, to track those costs, you need to complete the Subledger field with the task or work order number for which the costs are incurred.

Based on the cost classification for cost types and the accounts that are set up in the Cost Classification program (P31P301), the system evaluates all of the tasks in the project, retrieves their costs from either the Production Cost or the Account Ledger table, depending on the type of task, and updates them in the actual cost fields. The information in the cost fields is stored in the Work Order Master Tag File table (F4801T).

Prerequisite

- Set up the cost classification table that maps cost types and accounts to the cost buckets in the Project Workbench program (P31P001).

Project Reports and Alerts

Engineer to Order provides a number of batch programs that enable you to manage project information during the execution and control phase of the project. They provide status and exception information. For tasks that are identified as alert-sensitive on the project workbench, the system sends alerts to the individuals who are assigned to those tasks. Each task can identify three responsible people, including the manager, the supervisor, and the person who is assigned to the task. You can set up each report to send an alert to any combination of the responsible people for each task.

The Engineer-to-Order system provides the following reports:

- Project Schedule Report (R31P400)
- Project Cost Report (R31P401)
- Project Inventory Report (R31P402)

Project Schedule Report

From the Project Reports menu (G31P14), choose Project Schedule Report.

Use the Project Schedule Report (R31P400) to print planned and actual start and end dates. Based on the Work Order Master File table (F4801), you can print the information for the tasks of one project or multiple projects.

If tasks have attached purchase orders or subcontracts, information for these orders is included in the report, as well. For example, you can include promised and receipt dates, quantity ordered, and quantity received.

For tasks that are identified as alert-sensitive, the system can send a schedule exception message when the actual end date is later than the planned end date by the number of days that you specify in the processing options. If the task has attached purchase orders or subcontracts, the system sends the alert message when the receipt date is later than the promised date by the specified number of days.

The report also compares completed work order quantities and received purchase order quantities with the order quantity. When the completed or received quantity is less than the order quantity by the threshold value that you specified in the processing options, and the order is closed or canceled, the system can send a quantity exception messages.

The exception messages appear on the report even if you decide not to send alert messages.

Processing Options for Project Schedule Report (R31P400)

Process Tab

These processing options control to whom the system sends an alert and the circumstances under which the system sends an alert when you run this report.

1. Send alert to Manager assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the manager who is associated with a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

2. Send alert to Supervisor assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the supervisor who is associated with a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

3. Send alert to 'Assigned To' assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the address book number that is specified in the Assigned To field for a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

4. Email Distribution List

Use this processing option to specify the distribution list for the project alert.

5. Threshold (in days) for late receipt or completion of orders from the planned end or promised date.

Use this processing option to specify the number of days after the planned end date or promised date that orders can still be received or completed. If the threshold for late receipt or completion is exceeded, the system sends a schedule exception message for work orders to the responsible parties for work orders, and a schedule exception message for purchase orders to the appropriate personnel.

6. Threshold (in percentage) of shortage from the order quantity of a Work Order or Purchase Order.

Use this processing option to specify the allowable percentage of shortage for a work order or purchase order. If the threshold is exceeded, the system sends a work order quantity exception message to the responsible parties for a work order task, and a purchase order quantity exception message for a purchase order task.

Defaults Tab

These processing options specify the status at which a work order or a purchase order line is considered closed.

1. Closed Work Order Status

Blank = 99

Use this processing option to specify the status that is used to close a Work Order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses status code 99.

2. Closed Purchase Order Line Status

Blank = 999

Use this processing option to specify the next status of the order after the system closes or fully receives the detail line. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns a status code of 999 to closed or fully received detail lines.

Project Cost Report

From the Project Reports menu (G31P14), choose Project Cost Report.

Use the Project Cost Report (R31P401) to print a list of tasks and display the WIP amount; planned and estimated material, labor, other and special costs; actual costs-to-date; and committed amounts from parts lists and purchase orders. Based on the Work Order Master File table (F4801), you can print the information for the tasks of one project or multiple projects.

The system calculates the WIP amount by subtracting the sum of all unaccounted completed and unaccounted scrapped amounts in the Production Cost table (F3102) for all cost types from the sum of actual amounts for all cost types from the Production Cost table. If the result equals zero, no exception exists, and the system does not print the WIP amount. When the WIP amount is greater than zero, the report indicates that not all of the activities for the completed amount have been reported. When the value is less than zero, the exception report states that an overcompletion exists.

The system retrieves the estimated, planned, and actual amounts for the report from the corresponding cost fields in the Work Order Master File table (F4801). The system calculates the committed amount from the open commitment amounts in the Work Order Parts List table (F3111) and the P.O. Detail Ledger File table - Flexible Version (F43199).

When the total actual cost-to-date exceeds the total budgeted cost by the percentage that you specified in the processing options, the system creates a budget exception message for alert-sensitive tasks.

When a task has a related purchase order or subcontract, and the amount received exceeds the extended cost by the percentage that you specified in the processing options, the system sends an over-payment exception message.

The exception messages appear on the report even if you decide not to send alert messages.

Processing Options for Project Cost Report (R31P401)

Process Tab

These processing options control when and under what circumstances the system sends an alert when you print this report. You can also specify whether the system includes the WIP amount when it calculates budget exceptions.

1. Print Budgeted costs from:

1 - Estimated Costs

2 - Planned Costs

Blank = Estimated Costs

Use this processing option to specify the source for the budgeted cost on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the estimated cost as a source. Valid values:

1

Estimated cost

2

Planned cost

2. Send alert to Manager assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the manager associated with a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

3. Send alert to Supervisor assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the supervisor associated with a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

4. Send alert to 'Assigned To' assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the address book number specified in the Assigned To field for a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

5. Email Distribution List

Use this processing option to specify a distribution list for sending the project alert.

6. Threshold (in percentage) of Budget vs. Actual Cost variance.

Use this processing option to specify the allowed variance percentage between budgeted and actual costs. If the threshold is exceeded, the system sends a budget exception message to the responsible parties.

7. Threshold (in percentage) of Over-Receipts from the cost of the Purchase Order.

Use this processing option to specify the allowed percentage of over-receipts relative to the cost of the purchase order. If the percentage threshold is exceeded, the system sends an overpayment exception message to the responsible parties.

8. Include WIP value as part of the calculation of Actual costs for calculating the Budget Exception.

Blank = Do not include WIP

1 = Include WIP

Use this processing option to specify whether the WIP amount should be included in the actual cost when the system calculates the budget exception. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not include the WIP amount.

1

Include the WIP amount.

Project Inventory Report

From the Project Reports menu (G31P14), choose Project Inventory Report.

Use the Project Inventory report (R31P402) to print the parts lists for tasks, if any are available. Based on the Work Order Master File table (F4801) and the Project Attributes table (F31P01), you can print the information for the tasks of one project or multiple projects. For each component on the parts list, the system calculates and prints the open quantity; that is, the order quantity minus the issue quantity up to the order quantity. For each component, the system searches the Item Location File table (F41021) to determine the available quantity.

When a task is alert-sensitive, the available quantity is negative by the threshold value that you specified in the processing options, and the open quantity is greater than zero, the system can send an item availability exception message.

The exception messages appear on the report even if you decide not to send alert messages.

Processing Options for Project Inventory Report (R31P402)

Process Tab

These processing options control when and under what circumstances the system sends an alert when you print this report.

1. Send alert to Manager assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the manager associated with a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

2. Send alert to Supervisor assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the supervisor associated with a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

3. Send alert to 'Assigned To' assigned to task.

Blank = Do not send alert

1 = Send alert

Use this processing option to specify whether the system sends a project alert to the address book number specified in the Assigned To field for a task. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send an alert.

1

Send an alert.

4. Email Distribution List

Use this processing option to specify a distribution list for sending the project alert.

5. Threshold (absolute value) for negative availability.

Use this processing option to specify the threshold for negative availability. If the threshold is exceeded, the system sends a message to the responsible parties, alerting them to the condition.

Project Close

As the project approaches its scheduled completion date, you need to review the project information to identify activities that still need to be performed for the project. Ensure that all manufacturing and purchasing activities have been either completed or cancelled, and that all products that need to be delivered to the customer have been shipped.

If your project has an interface with the Job Cost system, you can use Job Cost reports and batch programs to create financial reports for analysis and profit recognition.

To close a project formally, you use the Close Project option on the Form menu of the Project Workbench form. Choosing the Close Project option automatically starts the Project Close Analyzer program (R31P403), which determines whether the system has all of the information that it needs to close the project. After you close the project, the project status changes to closed. You can verify this information on the Project Status tab of the Add/Revise Project program (P31P011).

Project Close Analyzer

From the Project Reports menu (G31P14), choose Project Close Analyzer.

Use the Project Close Analyzer program (R31P403) to analyze the WBS to determine whether a project can be closed. The system also calls this program when you attempt to close the project from the Project Workbench form of the Project Workbench program (P31P001). You can run this batch program for only one project at a time. When the program finishes running, it returns a value that indicates whether the project can be closed.

The program reviews every task to determine whether any of the following issues exist:

- Manufacturing work orders that have not been cancelled or closed
- Parts lists that have open inventory commitments
- Purchase orders that are still open

If any of these issues exist for any task in the project, you must resolve the issues before you can close the project.

See Also

- *Job Cost Reports and Profit Recognition* in the *Job Cost Guide* for more details about financial reports and profit analysis

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 fisicas	Cadastro de pessoas fisicas. 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 (EDI) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
configuration management	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
configured item segment	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
consuming location	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
contra/clearing account	A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.
contribution to profit	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
control table	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
control table workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer’s modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
cost assignment	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	An element of an item’s cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
cost object	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
cost rollup	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
costing elements	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements are typically materials, such as raw and packaging; labor and machine costs; and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and subcategories.

credit memo	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
credit notice	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
credit order	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
crude oil assay	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
cumulative update	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
currency relationships	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
current cost	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.
customer pricing rules	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)	In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration that were paid during the fiscal year.
data dictionary	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
data source workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
data structure	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
data types	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.

datagram	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
date pattern	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
DCE	See distributed computing environment.
DEB	See déclaration d'échange de biens.
debit memo	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
debit memo	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
debit statement	A list of debit balances.
de-blend	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
déclaration d'échange de biens (DEB)	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
delayed billing	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.
delta load	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
detail	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
detail information	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.
direct input	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
direct ship orders	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as a drop ship or third-party supply.
direct usage	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.

director	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
dirty cargo	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
dispatch planning	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups Scheduled delivery date Scheduled delivery time Preferred delivery date Preferred delivery time Average delivery time for that geographical location Available resources Special equipment requirements at the product's source or destination.
displacement days	The number of days that are calculated from today's date by which you group vouchers for payment. For example, if today's date is March 10 and you specify three displacement days, the system includes vouchers with a due date through March 13 in the payment group. Contrast with pay-through date.
display sequence	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.
distributed computing environment (DCE)	A set of integrated software services that allows software which is running on multiple computers to perform seamless and transparently to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.
distributed data processing	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
distributed database management system (DDBMS)	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
do not translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
double-byte character set (DBCS)	A method of representing some characters by using one byte and other characters by using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.
downgrade profile	A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Includes substitutions of items, and meeting tighter specifications for those products with wider or overlapping specification ranges.
DTA	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
dual pricing	To provide prices for goods and services in two currencies. During the euro transition period, dual pricing between the euro and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member currencies is encouraged.

dynamic link library (DLL)	A set of program modules that are designed to be invoked from executable files when the executable files are run, without having to be linked to the executable files. They typically contain commonly used functions.
dynamic partitioning	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.
economy of scale	A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant; but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.
edit mode	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
edit rule	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
employee work center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag-and-drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
Emulator	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
encapsulation	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
engineering change order (ECO)	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
enhanced analysis database	A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.
enterprise server	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
EnterpriseOne object	A re-usable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.

EnterpriseOne process	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne web development computer	A standard EnterpriseOne Windows developer computer with the additional components installed: Sun's JDK 1.1. JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll. R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.
environment workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
equivalent fuel	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
facility	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area. Delete records. Exit to another form. Serve as an entry point for most applications.

firm planned order (FPO)	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.
fixed quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
flexible account numbers	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments: Business unit. Object. Subsidiary.
form design aid (FDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
form exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
form interconnection	Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.
form type	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
form-to-form call	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
framework	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
frozen cost	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
frozen update program	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.

globally unique identifier (GUI)	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
handle	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.
hard commitment	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
hard error	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
header	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
header information	Information that pertains to the entire order.
hover help	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined amount of time.
ICMS	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.

indirect usage	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.
in-process rework	Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials). Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.
INPS withholding tax	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
inventory turn	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
invoice	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.

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

Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	<p>The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of “Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible” means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port.</p> <p>For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.</p>
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. Inheritance. Encapsulation.

object-oriented technology (OOT)	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of reusable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
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.
relevé d'identité bancaire (RIB)	In France, the term that indicates the bank transit code, account number, and check digit that are used to validate the bank transit code and account number. The bank transit code consists of the bank code and agency code. The account number is alphanumeric and can be as many as 11 characters. PeopleSoft supplies a validation routine to ensure RIB key correctness.
remessa	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.
render	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
repassé	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, workflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
workgroup server	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
WorldSoftware architecture	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
write payment	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
write-off	A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.
Z file	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, EnterpriseOne stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server; and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function then updates the records in your transaction files.

z-process	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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