



PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management 8.11 PeopleBook

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About This PeopleBook Preface

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

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft application prerequisites.
- PeopleSoft application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common elements in PeopleBooks.

Note. PeopleBooks document only page elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If a page element 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. Elements that are common to all PeopleSoft applications are defined in this preface.

PeopleSoft Application Prerequisites

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

You might also want to complete at least one PeopleSoft introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using PeopleSoft menus, and pages, forms, or windows. 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 PeopleSoft applications most effectively.

PeopleSoft Application Fundamentals

Each application PeopleBook provides implementation and processing information for your PeopleSoft applications. For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals PeopleBook. Most PeopleSoft product lines have a version of the application fundamentals PeopleBook. The preface of each PeopleBook identifies the application fundamentals PeopleBooks that are associated with that PeopleBook.

The application fundamentals PeopleBook consists of important topics that apply to many or all PeopleSoft applications across one or more product lines. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals PeopleBooks. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Order printed documentation.

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'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

Important! 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, <https://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp>

Ordering Printed Documentation

You can order printed, bound volumes of the complete PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM. PeopleSoft makes printed documentation available for each major release shortly after the software is shipped. Customers and partners can order printed PeopleSoft documentation by using any of these methods:

- Web
- Telephone
- Email

Web

From the Documentation section of the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website, access the PeopleBooks Press website under the Ordering PeopleBooks topic. The PeopleBooks Press website is a joint venture between PeopleSoft and MMA Partners, the book print vendor. Use a credit card, money order, cashier's check, or purchase order to place your order.

Telephone

Contact MMA Partners at 877 588 2525.

Email

Send email to MMA Partners at peoplesoftpress@mmapartner.com.

See Also

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

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps
Interactive Services Repository	Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation & Software, Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Implementation Documentation and Software, Pre-built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs) (EnterpriseOne only)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade, Implementation Guide, Supported Platforms
PeopleBook documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
PeopleSoft support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Prerelease Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction

Resource	Navigation
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in PeopleBooks:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates field values, emphasis, and PeopleSoft or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter <i>O</i> .
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
Monospace font	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
... (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe ().
[] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues.

Notes

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

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!*, the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

PeopleBooks provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See*. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: “(FRA) Hiring an Employee”

Example of a region-specific heading: “(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation”

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in PeopleBooks:

- USF (U.S. Federal)
- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

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 send email comments to doc@peoplesoft.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Elements Used in PeopleBooks

Address Book Number

Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant id, participant number, and so on.

As If Currency Code	Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code allows you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.
Batch Number	Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).
Batch Date	Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.
Batch Status	Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are: <i>Blank:</i> Batch is unposted and pending approval. <i>A:</i> The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but it has not yet been posted. <i>D:</i> The batch posted successfully. <i>E:</i> The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post. <i>P:</i> The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to E. <i>U:</i> The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.
Branch/Plant	Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.
Business Unit	Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.
Category Code	Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.
Company	Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.
Currency Code	Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.
Document Company	Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document. If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and Fiscal Year

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management Preface

This preface discusses:

- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne products
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne application fundamentals
- Common elements in this PeopleBook

Note. This PeopleBook documents only form elements that require additional explanation. If a form element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then it either requires no additional explanation or is documented with the common elements for the section, chapter, or PeopleBook.

PeopleSoft Products

This PeopleBook refers to these PeopleSoft products:

- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Kanban Management
- PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

The *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management 8.11 PeopleBook* provides you with implementation and processing information for PeopleSoft Shop Floor Management. However, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of the system resides in companion documentation. The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to many or all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne product lines. You should be familiar with the contents of these PeopleBooks.

These companion PeopleBooks contain information that applies to setting up PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management:

- *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.11 PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Kanban Management 8.11 PeopleBook*
- *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook*

Common Elements Used in This PeopleBook

Bill Type

Specify a user defined code (40/TB) that designates the type of bill of material. You can define different types of bills of material for different uses. For example:

- *M* for a standard manufacturing bill.
- *RWK* for a rework bill.
- *SPR* for a spare parts bill.

The system enters bill type *M* in the work order header when you create a work order, unless you specify another bill type. The system reads the bill type code on the work order header to know which bill of material to use to create the work order parts list. MRP uses the bill type code to identify the bill of material to use when it attaches MRP messages. Batch bills of material must be type *M* for shop floor management, product costing, and MRP processing.

Branch/Plant

Enter an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.

Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

Document Type

Enter a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form. For example, you can specify the default document type associated with the purchase order for a subcontract routing.

Due Date

Specify the date that an item is scheduled to arrive or that an action is scheduled for completion.

Employee Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Freeze Code

Enter a code that indicates if the line on the order is frozen. MPS/MRP does not suggest changes to frozen orders. Values are:

Y: Yes, freeze the order.

N: No, do not freeze the order. This is the default value.

Item Number

Enter a number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or third item number format.

Line/Cell

Enter a number that defines a production line or cell. Detailed work center operations can be defined inside the line or cell.

Line Type

Enter the default line type associated with the sales order for kit components. This processing option applies only to kit items. Enter the line type to use as the default value or select it from the Line Type Search form.

Order Number

Enter a number that identifies the original document. This can be an invoice number, work order number, sales order number, journal entry number, and so on.

If you use the employee number format for time entry, the system displays the Employee Number field instead of the Order Number field.

Quantity Completed	Enter the number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item. In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.
Quantity Scrapped	Enter the number of units canceled in Sales Order or Work Order Processing, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item. In manufacturing, this can also be the number of units scrapped to date.
Request Date	Enter the date that an item is scheduled to arrive or that an action is scheduled for completion.
Routing Type	Enter a user defined code (40/TR) that indicates the type of routing. You can define different types of routing instructions for different uses. For example: <i>M</i>: Standard Manufacturing Routing <i>RWK</i>: Rework Routing <i>RSH</i>: Rush Routing You define the routing type on the work order header. The system then uses the specific type of routing that you define in the work order routing. Product Costing and Capacity Planning systems use only <i>M</i> type routings.
Shift Code	Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard. For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.
Status	Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order.
Unit of Measure	Enter a user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measurement for an amount or quantity. For example, it can represent a barrel, box, cubic meter, liter, hour, and so on.
Variance	Enter the variance amount, hours or quantity associated with an operation.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started With PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management

This chapter provides an overview of Shop Floor Management and discusses:

- Shop Floor Management business processes
- Shop Floor Management integrations
- Shop Floor Management implementation

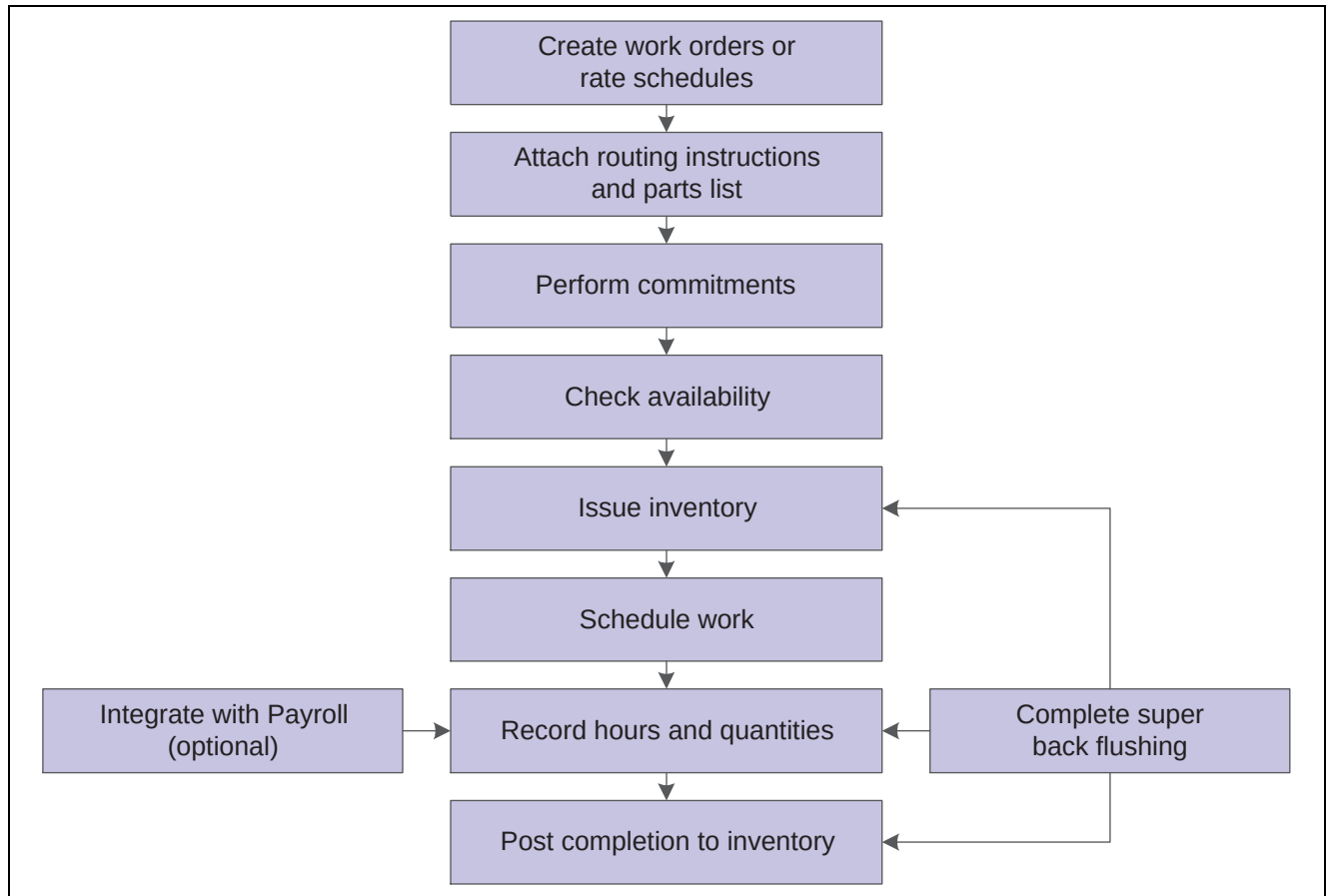
Shop Floor Management Overview

An effectively-implemented shop floor management system functions as a mediator between production control and the physical shop floor. With PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management, you can:

- Create and process work orders, including attaching things like parts lists, routing instructions, co-products and by-products, and intermediate items.
- Process lots, including lots of products in the process industry, such as food, chemical, and pharmaceutical products.
- Work with commitments, including defining commitment rules, defining commitments at a work center location, manage commitments for grade and potency, and reposting commitments.
- Print daily work lists, variance, shortage, and other reports to track and manage shop floor processes.
- Issue and track material, use kanban for material movement, and track scrap.
- Create and maintain work order schedules and rate schedules.
- Track the hours spent on production and the number of end items that are completed on time.
- Transact completed items to update the item quantity records in the inventory management system.
- Set up and use a lean manufacturing solution, which produces end item products at a continuous rate, based on daily customer demand.
- Review, close, or purge work orders and rate schedules.

Shop Floor Management Business Processes

This process flow illustrates the Shop Floor Management business processes:



Shop Floor Management business process flow

We discuss these business processes in the in the business process chapters in this PeopleBook.

Shop Floor Management Integrations

The Shop Floor Management system integrates with these EnterpriseOne systems:

- Product Data Management
- Distribution Requirements Planning
- Master Production Schedule
- Material Requirements Planning
- Procurement
- Quality Management
- Capacity Requirements Planning
- Engineer to Order
- Warehouse Management
- Sales Order Management
- Payroll

- Inventory Management
- Kanban Management
- Demand Flow® Manufacturing

Shop Floor Management is one of many systems that is used for Supply Chain Management. Supply Chain Management enables you to coordinate the inventory, raw material, and labor resources to deliver products according to a managed schedule. It is a manufacturing system that formalizes the activities of company and operations planning, as well as the execution of those plans. We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this PeopleBook. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection website.

Shop Floor Management integrates with other PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems to take advantage of single entries, information sharing, and data consistency between systems.

Product Data Management

Product Data Management provides information about bills of material, work centers, routing instructions, and product costs.

Distribution Requirements Planning, Master Production Scheduling, and Material Requirements Planning

Distribution Requirements Planning, Master Production Schedule, and Material Requirements Planning provide suggested purchasing and manufacturing orders that are required to maintain a valid production schedule.

Procurement

Procurement allows you to automatically generate purchase orders for subcontracted operations on the routing instructions.

Quality Management

Quality Management allows you to work with test results as you:

- Create, process, manage, and complete work orders and rate schedules.
- Record actual hours and quantities.
- Backflush labor and parts.

Engineer To Order

Engineer to Order allows you to work with large engineer-to-order projects. You use a number of Shop Floor Management programs, such as Order Processing (R31410), Inventory Issues (P31113), and Work Order Completion (P31114), to process the work orders that you create for the project.

Warehouse Management

Warehouse Management allows you to originate picking requests through manufacturing systems, which further enhances the automated method of tracking inventory movement within a warehouse.

Sales Order Management

Sales Order Management allows you to generate work orders when you enter a sales order, and it updates sales information from within Shop Floor Management.

Payroll

Payroll allows single entry of employees' hours. You can record hours and quantities per work request or per employee to accommodate both piece-rate and hourly-rate employees.

Inventory Management

Inventory Management allows you to track materials between inventory or storage locations and the shop floor. You can manage inventory issues and commitments, complete orders, and track order quantities throughout the production process.

Kanban Management

Kanban Management enables you to streamline the day-to-day functions of the shop floor, by using either a physical or electronic card system to track and replenish material at work stations or other locations on the shop floor.

Demand Flow® Management

Demand Flow® Management provides you with a means of designing the production line and inventory on the shop floor using the tools of the Demand Flow® solution. The Demand Flow® tools include setting up scenarios, defining product synchronizations, setting up mixed model families, creating volume designs, defining process maps, calculating line designs, and calculating operational definitions.

Shop Floor Management Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement the Shop Floor Management system.

In the planning phase of the implementation, take advantage of all PeopleSoft sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About These PeopleBooks*, with information about where to find the most current version of each.

Global Implementation Steps

Before you can implement Shop Floor Management, you must complete several global implementation steps. Global implementation steps are completed by users of many different systems, and are not specific to Shop Floor Management. Depending on the features and functionality that the organization uses, you might find that it is not necessary to complete all of these steps. This table lists the suggested global implementation steps for all EnterpriseOne manufacturing products:

Step	Reference
1. Set up global UDC tables.	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 Foundation PeopleBook
2. Set up fiscal date patterns.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , "Setting Up an Organization," Setting Up Fiscal Date Patterns

Step	Reference
3. Set up companies.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up an Organization,” Setting Up Companies
4. Set up business units.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up an Organization,” Setting Up Business Units
5. Set up next numbers.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up System Next Numbers”
6. Set up accounts, and the chart of accounts. (Optional)	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up Accounts,” Creating the Chart of Accounts
7. Set up the General Accounting Constants.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up the General Accounting System,” Setting Up Constants for General Accounting
8. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes and exchange rates.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 8.11 PeopleBook</i>
9. Set up ledger type rules. (Optional)	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting”
10. Set up address book records.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Address Book 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Entering Address Book Records”
11. Set up default location and printers	PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94 Foundation PeopleBook
12. Set up branch/plant constants.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up the Inventory Management System,” Defining Branch/Plant Constants
13. Set up Manufacturing/Distribution AAIs.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up the Inventory Management System,” Setting Up AAIs in Distribution Systems
14. Set up document types.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up the Inventory Management System,” Setting Up Document Type Information
15. Set up shop floor calendars.	Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Setting Up a Shop Floor Calendar, page 22
16. Set up manufacturing constants.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up Product Data Management,” Setting Up Manufacturing Constants

Shop Floor Implementation Steps

This table lists the implementation steps for the Shop Floor Management system.

Step	Reference
1. Set up item records in the Item Master table (F4101) and Item Branch File table (F4102).	• <i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook</i>, “Setting Up the Inventory Management System” • Chapter 5, “Understanding Lot Processing,” page 93
2. Verify that all of the items that you want to control by kanbans have been set up and that the kanbans have been generated and printed.	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Kanban Management 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up Kanban Management”
3. Set up the work centers and dispatch groups as valid business units using the Revise Single Business Unit program (P0006).	<i>PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook</i> , “Setting Up an Organization,” Setting Up Business Units
4. Set up User Defined Codes for work orders.	Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Understanding User Defined Codes (UDCs) for Work Orders, page 18
5. Set up work centers.	Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Understanding Work Center Setup, page 21
6. Set up resource units.	Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Understanding Resource Unit Setup, page 21
7. Set up employee labor rates.	Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Setting Up Employee Labor Rates, page 25
8. Set up manufacturing constants.	Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Setting Up Manufacturing Constants, page 26
9. Set up item-to-line relationships.	Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Setting Up Item-to-Line Relationships, page 31

CHAPTER 2

Understanding Shop Floor Management

This chapter provides an overview of shop floor management and discusses:

- Shop Floor Management features.
- Tables for Shop Floor Management.
- Types of manufacturing.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management Overview

A shop floor management system plays a key role in managing the flow of materials inside the plant. An effectively implemented shop floor management system serves as a mediator between production control and the shop floor. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management system provides an effective way to maintain and communicate information that the system requires to complete production requests.

Shop Floor Management allows you to manage and track manufacturing work orders. It uses data from the shop floor to maintain and communicate status information regarding materials, work centers, routing instructions, and end operations that are required to complete the production requests. A traditional shop floor uses dispatch lists, capacity requirements, finite scheduling, capacity planning, capacity simulation, and optimization. Some companies might also use bar coding, kanban, and just-in-time manufacturing processes on the shop floor.

Shop Floor Process

The process of scheduling production begins with managing the release of orders to the shop floor. Scheduling production involves setting realistic priorities and adjusting schedules based on required dates and actual dates.

The next step is to manage production by controlling work that is in progress on the shop floor. This means that you must track production on the shop floor to update the system. Updating the system entails tracking the status of jobs and obtaining the most up-to-date information about production activity. After a company is set up to monitor the shop floor, the system reports information that is required by various departments.

Industry Challenges

Customers today want specialized products and shorter lead times from order to delivery of product. Manufacturers must respond faster to the changing needs of their customers. Currently, manufacturers struggle with manual paperwork, slow response times, and lack of system integration. Additionally, the need for higher product volume versus the complexity of the manufacturing steps requires a systematic management. To solve these problems, manufacturers require flexibility and agility to provide specialized products at a faster rate and a competitive price.

Manufacturers must control the shop floor. That is, they must initiate, maintain, and report on all activity that occurs on the shop floor. Manufacturers then need to communicate this information to the rest of the company. A company that has a well-run shop floor depends on a fast, accurate, and flexible system to produce a quality product.

Industry Improvements

Shop floor tracking includes monitoring machine status, absent employees, operations not finished on time, and parts rejected, all of which significantly impact the shop floor schedule. When the system monitors and reports this information, it provides redirection and recovery to meet the customer's due date.

The shop floor reports provide both estimated and actual costs. A company can compare the amount of time, material, and labor placed into the production of the end item to what they planned. A company can use the information from the system to drive improvements on the shop floor.

The system eliminates waste from unproductive activities, decreases work-in-progress, and shortens product life cycles. These improvements all result in increased product quality, flexibility, and speed. EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management meets the customer's expectations of total lowest cost and highest quality, and it provides manufacturing lead-time that ensures on-time deliveries.

Shop Floor Management Features

This section discusses:

- Hours and quantities tracking.
- Reporting.
- Material tracking.
- Manufacturing accounting.
- Production scheduling and tracking.
- Work order and rate schedule creation.
- Process or routing instructions.
- Parts list.

Hours and Quantities Tracking

You use the hours and quantities tracking features to:

- Enter and track time and quantity completed and quantity scrapped by work order and by employee.
- Allocate and track resource usage by work center per calendar month.
- Review and analyze work order reports with detail information when you use standard versus actual values for:
- Setup, labor, and machine time.
- Charging actual hours and quantities to a work order as each manufacturing step is completed.

Reporting

You use the reporting features to:

- Generate reports that compare actual values with planned values and indicate the variance between the two.
- Generate shortage reports by item or work order to identify potential manufacturing constraints due to a lack of required components.

- Print shop floor paperwork, such as work orders, parts lists, and routing instructions for items.
- Review daily work lists to monitor job status, identify queue problems at work centers, and flag other areas, such as engineering changes or lost material.

Material Tracking

You use the material tracking features to:

- Create a parts list automatically when you run the Order Processing program (R31410).
- Attach the parts list and routing instructions to the work order and print shop floor paperwork.
- Check the availability of the components required to manufacture a parent item and generate a shortage list.
- Issue the parts to a work order using a manual, preflush, or backflush method.
- Backflush quantities of components issued to a work order and the labor expended with pay point operations.
- Signal material movement with kanban processing from inventory, work orders, or purchase orders.
- Enter and track completions to inventory when parent items are completed.
- Track where lots are used, and split and trace where lots originate with advanced lot control.
- Maintain and monitor work orders created from Configurator for configured items.
- Process work orders that produce co-products or by-products.
- Enter issue transactions for inventory items associated with a work order.
- Generate a picking request in the Warehouse Management system to select a location and move the inventory. This task occurs after the system creates a parts list without a work center attached, and checks availability. You must have Warehouse Management installed to take this step.

Manufacturing Accounting

You use the manufacturing accounting features to:

- Plan and track costs for setup, labor, material, and overhead.
- Compare planned costs to actual costs and calculate a variance amount.
- Create journal entries in the general ledger to charge actual costs and variance costs to a work order or rate schedule.
- Use feature cost percent for co-product and by-product costing.

Production Scheduling and Tracking

You use the production scheduling and tracking features to:

- Schedule work center production for work orders, rate schedules, or both.
- Track and compare planned production schedules with actual schedules.
- Use the online scheduling workbench to review, dispatch, and update production scheduling information in real time.
- Calculate start and completion dates for each work order by operation.
- Maintain the rate schedule after using rate-based MRP or MPS.

Work Order and Rate Schedule Creation

You use the work order and rate schedule creation features to:

- Enter work orders or rate schedules manually.
- Create work orders and rate schedules automatically from Master Production Schedule or Material Requirements Planning by answering action messages.
- Create work orders from Sales Order Entry, in which you can select kits for assemble-to-order products.
- Generate shop floor paperwork for rate schedules, including standard parts lists and routing instructions.
- Differentiate work orders and rate schedules by type, priority, and status.
- Group work orders by a parent number. For example, you can create job numbers that contain many work order numbers.
- Generate purchase orders for subcontracted operations on the routing instructions for work orders and rate schedules by running the Order Processing program (R31410).

Process or Routing Instructions

You use the process or routing instructions features to:

- Generate routing instructions automatically when you run the Order Processing program (R31410).
- Use master routings or nonstandard routing instructions for items and indicate when to use each item.
- Change the work centers and procedures for each operation on the routing instructions.
- Modify the sequence and status of each operation on the routing instructions.
- Make realtime modifications to routings instructions.
- Review quantity ordered, completed, and scrapped for each operation in the Production Status program (P31226) or the Production History program (P31227).

Parts List

You use the parts list features to:

- Generate a parts list automatically when you run the Order Processing program (R31410)
- Copy an existing bill of material for the items required by a new work order and attach the parts list to the new work order.
- Copy a parts list from an existing work order and attach it to a new work order.
- Specify or change a substitute item or quantities from different locations.
- Select defined substitute items and their quantities on-hand when a component shortage exists.

Tables for Shop Floor Management

This is a list of the tables that are used throughout the Shop Floor Management system:

Table	Description
Business Unit Master table (F0006)	Stores branch, plant, warehouse, and business unit information, such as company, description, and category codes that are assigned to that entity.
Generic Message/Rates table (F00191)	Stores codes that correspond to a text message and the employee labor rate. In the Shop Floor Management system, these codes are used for the routing instructions text on a work order.
Account Master table (F0901)	Stores account definitions including numbers and descriptions.
Account Ledger table (F0911)	Stores detailed transactions in the general ledger.
Work Center Master File table (F30006)	Stores detailed information, such as efficiency, about all defined work centers.
Bill of Material Master File table (F3002)	Stores information at the business unit level about bills of materials, such as quantities of components, features, options, and levels of detail for each bill.
Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Header table (F300210)	Stores the end item and any related sub-assembly item information for lean manufacturing.
Lean Multi Level Bill of Material table (F300211)	Stores the component information for the end item and related sub-assembly items from the F300210 table. Used only by lean manufacturing.
Item Cost Component Add-Ons table (F30026)	Stores frozen standard costs for the creation of journal entries that are related to work orders.
Routing Master File table (F3003)	Stores information about routing instructions, including operation sequences; work centers; and run, setup, and machine time. The system uses this information to calculate labor, machine, and overhead costs.
Lean Multi Level Routing Detail File table (F300311)	Stores the routing information for the end item and sub-assemblies from the F300210 table. Used by lean manufacturing.
Work Center Resource Units table (F3007)	Stores the capacity information for work centers, such as business unit, month, shift, and efficiency.
Manufacturing Constants table (F3009)	Stores general branch/plant information, such as bill of material and routing instructions validation, commitment control, work hours per day, and costs.
Kanban Master table (F3016)	Stores the set of kanban cards that are associated with an item. Each kanban defines the supplying location, consuming location, quantity, and unit of measure. The system uses next numbers to control the kanban identification number. If the system obtains the item from an external source, the supplier's number is included.

Table	Description
Kanban Card Detail table (F30161)	Stores information related to the kanban, such as status, transaction quantity, and date updated.
Line Master table (F30L912)	Stores production line information used in Demand Flow® manufacturing.
Production Master table (FF31010)	Stores the daily plans for lean manufacturing. Contains the Production IDs that are used for tracking.
Transaction ID Master table (FF31011)	Stores the completion and scrap information when Demand Flow® completions are entered.
Production Cost table (F3102)	Stores the work order variance. Variance is the difference between actual costs and the standard costs that were defined at the beginning of the accounting period.
Work Order LSN table (F3105)	Stores the data that identifies work order assemblies with lot serial numbers.
Summarized WO Cross-Reference table (F3108)	Stores the cross-reference information for work orders, such as batch number and date, user, program ID, and workstation.
Line/Item Relationship Master table (F3109)	Stores the relationships between items and production lines. The system uses one of the records as the default rate generation rule.
Schedule Quantity Detail table (F31091)	Stores the daily quantities that make up a work order or a rate schedule. The system uses this table for scheduling and sequencing production lines and work centers.
Work Order Parts List table (F3111)	Stores the components required by a work order.
Work Order Routing table (F3112)	Stores the routing steps that are attached to a work order or rate schedule. It contains one record for each operation sequence number and work center.
Work Order Time Transactions table (F31122)	Stores the labor transactions reported on work orders and rate schedules.
Shortage Maintenance Master File table (F3118)	Stores component shortages for work orders.
Distribution/Manufacturing - AAI Values table (F4095)	Stores the AAIs for the Manufacturing systems.
Assembly Inclusion Rules table (F3293)	Stores the inclusion parameters for item numbers and business units.
MPS/MRP/DRP Message File table (F3411)	Stores the supply and demand relationship among the branches.
Forecast File table (F3460)	Stores the forecast data that Resource Requirements Planning (RRP) validates. The data is then used as input to MPS/MRP/DRP.

Table	Description
Inventory Constants table (F41001)	Stores the constants for the day-to-day transactions that occur within the Inventory Management system. Inventory constants direct the nature of certain integrated operations between Inventory Management and other systems, such as Sales Order Management, Procurement, and General Accounting.
Item Master table (F4101)	Stores basic information about each defined inventory item, such as item number, description, category codes and units of measure.
Item Branch File table (F4102)	Stores the warehouse or plant-level information for an item, such as costs, quantities, category codes, and physical locations.
Item Location File table (F41021)	Stores all inventory locations for an item.
Item Cross Reference File table (F4104)	Stores information that enables you to relate item numbers for a specific purpose.
Lot Master table (F4108)	Stores the potency of a lot.
Item Ledger File table (F4111)	Stores transaction history for all items.
Item History table (F4115)	Stores usage data for items that are optional in some transaction programs in the Shop Floor Management system.
Warehouse Requests table (F4600)	Stores putaway, picking, and replenishment requests.
Location Detail Information table (F4602)	Stores the information for locations, such as item, business unit, and lot.
Warehouse Suggestions table (F4611)	Stores putaway, pick, and replenishment suggestions for inventory movement
Work Order Master File table (F4801)	Stores the work order and rate schedule information, such as item numbers, quantities, dates, lots, locations, and shift codes.
Work Order Instructions File table (F4802)	Stores text and instructions for specific work orders that are identified by different record types.

Types of Manufacturing

Discrete, process, and repetitive manufacturing all use bills of material and routing instructions. The bills of material contain individual parts or components, such as nuts, bolts, wire, plastic, or metal parts of a fixed or variable quantity. Products can be broken down into subassemblies that go into various larger assemblies. The routing instructions include the operations to be performed, their sequence, the various work centers involved, and the standards for setting up and running the operations.

All types of manufacturing use the term *item* for both the raw materials and finished goods. Not all items are planned, scheduled, or produced in their primary unit of measure. To accommodate this fact, full unit of measure capabilities are allowed throughout Shop Floor Management. Most entry programs have a Unit of Measure field next to the quantity fields. The unit of measure is stored in the database tables with the quantities. Throughout Shop Floor Management, the system uses the values in these three fields in the Item Master table (F4101) as default values in entry forms:

- Component Unit of Measure
- Production Unit of Measure
- Primary Unit of Measure

The value in the Primary Unit of Measure field must be the smallest of the three units of measure.

See Defining Default Units of Measure for Bulk Items in the Bulk Stock Management Guide, if the company uses or manufactures bulk product

Discrete Manufacturing

Discrete manufacturing is typically characterized by these conditions:

- Work orders produce a specific quantity of a single item for a specific completion date.
- Routing instructions are a series of independent operations.
- Components can be manually issued with the release of the work order, backflushed at the completion of the work order, or both.

Discrete manufacturing is most often used in these manufacturing environments:

- Make-to-stock, using either a highly repetitive or process order-based system.
- Any of the to-order strategies, such as make-to-order, assemble-to-order, or engineer-to-order.
- The one-off or job shop environment

Discrete manufacturing is used to produce items such as:

- Cars
- Furniture
- Electronics
- Airplanes

Process Manufacturing

Process manufacturing is typically characterized by these conditions:

- Work orders produce multiple items, both co-products and by-products, for a specific completion date.
- Routing instructions are a series of dependent operations that work together continuously.
- Products are often produced in batches or with a continuous process.
- Components or ingredients are often stated in terms of a recipe or formula.
- Quantities of components or ingredients can vary according to their grade or potency.
- Components or ingredients can be issued by preflushing with the release of the work order or backflushed at the completion of the work order.

Process manufacturing is most often used to produce:

- Pharmaceuticals.
- Foods and beverages.
- Raw materials such as lumber, metals, and fluids.

The different types of processing in process manufacturing consist of:

Type of processing	Description
Batch processing	In batch processing, a product is usually made in a standard run or lot-size that is determined by vessel size, line rates, or a length of standard run. Items are typically scheduled in short production runs due to the life cycle of the product after its completion. Typical items might be pharmaceuticals, foods, inks, glues, oil or chemical products, and paints. A co-products and by-products list might be generated during batch processing.
Continuous processing	In continuous (or flow) processing, the production period is typically extended, using dedicated equipment that produces one product or product line with slight variations. This method of manufacturing is characterized by the difficulty of planning and controlling variances in quantity and quality yield. Typical items might be petroleum-based products or distilled seawater. Co-products and by-products are generally more prevalent in continuous processing than in batch processing.

Strategies that are similar to discrete manufacturing, including repetitive or any of the to-orders strategies (such as, make-to-order, assemble-to-order, or engineer-to-order) might be used to control the process. Usually, both batch and continuous processing methods require extensive record-keeping. You must track quality and tolerance values during the process, as well as strictly adhere to *lot tracing* and *lot tracking*. You use lot tracing to display the items that are assigned to a lot. You use lot tracking to display the items that are removed from a lot.

Repetitive Manufacturing

Repetitive manufacturing is typically characterized by these conditions:

- Production lines are dedicated to a family of products.
- Product families share similar components and routing instructions.
- Products are often manufactured in a continuous process that requires less inventory movement to and from the production line.
- Work center setup and changeover times between related products are minimized.
- Production is defined in units per hour. The time spent at the operational level might or might not be important. Therefore, you must be able to set up line capacity and define routing instructions in units per hour at the line level. The fundamental basis for back scheduling and capacity planning is hours. To view information in units, the system uses a conversion factor defined at the work center level.
- Visual cues, called kanbans, control material movement. Kanbans represent predetermined quantities of components at specified locations on the production line. They are designed to minimize work-in-process inventories.

CHAPTER 3

Setting Up Shop Floor Management

This chapter provides overviews of Shop Floor Management setup, user defined codes for work orders, work center setup, and resource unit setup and discusses how to:

- Set up a shop floor calendar.
- Set up employee labor rates.
- Set up manufacturing constants.
- Set up item-to-line relationships.

Understanding Shop Floor Management Setup

This section provides an overview of shop floor management setup and discusses:

- Prerequisites.
- User Defined Codes for work orders.
- Work center setup.
- Resource unit setup.

Understanding Shop Floor Management Setup

Shop Floor Management requires some setup before you can use the system. Setup for Shop Floor Management includes identifying the codes needed for work orders, such as priority, status, and category codes, and defining the information needed for discrete, process, and repetitive manufacturing, such as shop floor calendars, work centers, and so on.

You must also set up information that is necessary for manufacturing, such as generic messages, shop floor calendars, manufacturing constants, work centers, resource units, and item-to-line relationships.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up records in these tables in the Inventory Management system:
- Item Master (F4101)
- Item Branch File (F4102)

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up the Inventory Management System”.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Using Lot Processing”.

- Verify that all of the items that you want to control by kanbans have been set up and that the kanbans have been generated and printed.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Kanban Management 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up Kanban Management”.

- Set up the work centers and dispatch groups as valid business units in the Revise Single Business Unit program (P0006).

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Setting Up an Organization,” Setting Up Business Units.

- Set up processing options for Work Center Revisions (P3006).
- Define work days for the branch or plant in the shop floor calendar.

Understanding User Defined Codes (UDCs) for Work Orders

Many fields throughout Shop Floor Management accept only UDCs for work orders. You need to define these UDCs for manufacturing work orders.

UDCs are stored in tables by system and code type. For example, system 31, type OS represents Shop Floor Management and a user defined code called operation status. To set up operation status codes for work orders, use the User Defined Codes program (P0004A). If you enter an operation status code on another form that you did not identify as an operation status code in the User Defined Codes program, the system displays an error message. For example, in the Operation Status Code field, you can enter only those codes that exist in the user defined code table 31/OS.

You can access all codes through a single user defined code form. You can access the UDC form by entering UDC in the fast path. After you select a user defined code from a menu, you can change the values in the System Code and User Defined Code fields to access another user defined code table. The system stores UDCs in the User Defined Codes table (F0005).

This table lists UDCs for work orders:

User defined code	Description
Work Order/ECO Type (00/TY)	Work order/ECO type codes indicate the classification of a work order. For example, rework orders might be type R, and design orders might be type D.
Work Order Priority Code (00/PR)	Work order priority codes indicate the priority of a work order in relation to other work orders. These codes are for reference only and do not affect the scheduling or planning of work. Do not use these codes as the formal priority system.

User defined code	Description
Work Order Status Code (00/SS)	Work order status codes describe the status of an order or the current step in the process of implementing a work order. You can prevent certain transactions from occurring, based on the status of a work order. For instance, the system can hold work orders for which the status indicates that they are pending approval or quality inspection, and release work orders that have status codes indicating that they have been approved or have passed quality inspection. You can also set up the system to automatically update the work order status code when you enter issue and completion transactions.
Phase and Matter Codes (00/W1)	Phase and matter codes indicate the implementation phase of the work order. You can use phase and matter codes to group families of orders for project management, cost accounting, and inquiry purposes. For example, if inspection on the internal parts of a product is not possible beyond a certain point in its production, you can divide the routing into phases. You can then use the phase code to indicate the availability of the product for the next level of inspection.
Work Order Category Codes (00/W2 and 00/W3)	Work order category codes can represent any category or description by which you want to group work orders for project management, cost accounting, or reviews. For example, you can set up one category code to represent types of problems that you might encounter during the work order implementation, such as improper startup or inadequate maintenance, and another code to represent locations in which the work is taking place.
Operation Status (31/OS)	Work order operation status codes indicate the progress or status of an order during the steps that you follow in a particular operation. For example, you can set up codes to indicate whether materials have been received or work has begun at a particular operation. This code allows management to monitor the progress of operations that have longer run times, or shop floor personnel to indicate when items are ready to move to the next operation.

User defined code	Description
Document Type (00/DT)	Document type codes categorize information throughout the EnterpriseOne systems. You can specify up to 12 document types to use for work orders and rates in supply and demand calculations by entering them in the processing options for the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004) in Material Planning. Manufacturing Accounting uses the document type to match the orders to the document types that are defined in the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) when you post journal entries to the general ledger. You can use the document type codes to categorize work orders by document type. For example, you can define document type codes to indicate rework orders, prototype orders, or repair orders. If you do not specify a document type on a new work order, the system enters a document type of WO (Firm Work Order). In the <code>Codes</code> field, enter the two-character document type code for which you want the system to track lot quantities. For example, enter OP to allow the system to track lot quantities for all purchase orders.
Order Type (48/OT)	Order type codes allow 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. The relationship between the document type and its related order type is defined in the Document Type Maintenance program (P40040).
Unit of Measure (00/UM)	Unit of measure codes must be assigned to each item that you purchase, issue, manufacture, or sell. Each item can have as many as eight units of measure, but one must be identified as the primary unit of measure. You must also set up the conversion tables after you have set up all unit of measure and potent unit of measure codes. Potent units are units of measure for items with potency. The potent units always have a comparable code in UDC 00/UM. For example, if the company uses potency and measures product in gallons, you set up a code such as GA for gallon and a potent unit code such as GP for the potent gallon. When you set up potent units, you must enter P in the Special Handling Code field. When the system creates commitments for an item that is set up with a potent unit of measure, it converts the quantity to the primary unit of measure. For example, if you issue product in GP (potent gallons), the system converts it to the primary unit of measure of GA (gallons).

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Tools 8.94: Foundation PeopleBook

Understanding Work Center Setup

You can maintain general information about a work center, such as pay points, prime load codes, number of machines and workers, crew size, and backflush locations. You set up work centers by branch/plant, which means that you can associate the same work center with multiple branch/plants. You can also define a unique shop floor calendar for a particular combination of work center and branch/plant.

From the Enter/Change Work Centers program (P3006), you can access business unit information to maintain business units and track costs.

Note. If you use Warehouse Management and do not set up valid work center locations, the system interfaces with Warehouse Management when you attach a parts list to a work order. If you set up valid work center locations before you attach a parts list, but the work order quantity exceeds the quantity that you have in the work center, the system uses Warehouse Management to create a pick request for the remaining quantity to fill the work order request. This process follows the rules that you define in Warehouse Management.

Use the Enter/Change Work Centers program to set up production lines for repetitive manufacturing. This setup consists of linking work centers together to establish a specific repetitive line on which a product family will be manufactured.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Entering Work Centers and Routing Instructions,” Creating Work Centers

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up the Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Systems,” Setting Up Simulated Rates for Work Centers

Understanding Resource Unit Setup

Resource unit information indicates the capacity of a work center on a given day. The system uses this information to back-schedule work orders in Shop Floor Management and to calculate available hours for capacity planning.

You can manually change the values to account for scheduled or unscheduled downtime, additional shifts, or vacation time. However, each time that you run the Work Center Resource Units Generation program (R3007G), the system recalculates the form values based on information in the Work Center Revisions program (P3006), the Shop Floor Calendar program (P00071), and the Manufacturing Constants table (F3009), and then overwrites the changes that you entered manually, based on the effectivity dates that you specified in the processing options.

The Work Center Resource Units Generation program recalculates the work center hours and updates them on the Work Center Resource Units program (P3007). The system recalculates the resource units for a work center based on information in the Work Center Revisions program, the Shop Floor Calendar program, and F3009. You can create versions to recalculate the labor, setup, or machine hours, and set the processing options to update different dates and branches.

The system multiplies the number of machines or employees by the work hours per day from the Work Center Revisions program. If the work hours per day are not available from the Work Center Revisions program, then the system uses the work hours per day from the F3009 table that the system defines for each work day on the Shop Floor Calendar.

Resource unit calculations for machine- and labor-related hours are:

- Machine-related hours (prime load code = C or M).

Number of machines multiplied by work hours per day

- Labor-related hours (prime load code = L or B).
Number of employees multiplied by work hours per day

See Also

Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Setting Up a Shop Floor Calendar, page 22

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Product Data Management,” Setting Up Resource Units

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Requirements Planning 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Capacity Planning,” Generating Resource Units Automatically

Setting Up a Shop Floor Calendar

This section provides an overview of shop floor calendar setup and discusses how to set up a shop floor calendar.

Understanding Shop Floor Calendar Setup

You can use the Shop Floor Calendar program (P00071) to define the work days by month and year for each branch or all branches in the system. The system uses this calendar to determine manufacturing schedules.

You can also define calendars by shift. The system uses these calendars for line scheduling and sequencing by shift in repetitive manufacturing. Shift calendars are not used for DRP/MPS/MRP.

To increase plant capacity, manufacturers run production lines for more than one shift, as well as run different lines of production on different days of the week. You specify these shifts and lines in the Shop Floor Calendar program.

When you have not yet defined the shop floor calendar for the branch, month, and year, the system preloads default work days (Monday through Friday) and weekends (Saturday and Sunday). Holidays are always user defined.

Forms Used to Set Up a Shop Floor Calendar

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Workday Calendar	W00071B	Shop Floor Management Setup (G3141), Shop Floor Calendar. Product Data Management Setup (G3041), Shop Floor Calendar.	Set up calendar year, month, type, name, and shift code.
Workday Calendar Revisions	W00071A	One Work With Workday Calendar, click Add.	Set up working and nonworking days.

Setting Up a Shop Floor Calendar

Access the Work With Workday Calendar form.

Shop Floor Calendar - Work With Workday Calendar

Select Find Add Delete Close Tools

Branch/Plant 1

Calendar Type RESOURCE

Calendar Name Standard

Calendar Month 1 Calendar Year 06 Shift Code 1

Records 1 - 5 Customize Grid

	Branch/Plant	Description	Month	Year	Century	Shift Code	Calendar Type	Calendar Name
☐	M30	Eastern Manufacturing Center	1	5	20			
☐	M30	Eastern Manufacturing Center	1	5	20			4x10
☐	M30	Eastern Manufacturing Center	1	5	20	1		4x10
☐	M30	Eastern Manufacturing Center	1	5	20	1		
☐	M30	Eastern Manufacturing Center	1	5	20	2		

Work With Workday Calendar form

Branch/Plant

Enter a code that represents a high-level business unit. Use this code to refer to a branch or plant that might have departments or jobs, which represent lower-level business units, subordinate to it. For example:

Branch/Plant (MMCU)

Dept A (MCU)

Dept B (MCU)

Job 123 (MCU)

Business unit security is based on the higher-level business unit.

With the exception of ALL, which is a hard-coded value for the program, the branch/plant that you assign must exist in the Business Unit Master table (F0006).

Calendar Year

Enter a two-digit number that corresponds to a calendar year.

Calendar Month

Enter a number that corresponds to the month in a calendar year.

Calendar Type (optional to specify unique calendars for the same branch/plant)

Enter a user defined code (42/WD) that specifies how the calendar is used. For example, the calendar might be specific to an industry such as banking or it might be used to schedule delivery persons for a route.

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

Calendar Name (optional to specify unique calendars for the same branch/plant)

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

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

If you enter a value in the Calendar Name field, you must enter a shift code.

Shift Code (optional to specify unique calendars for the same branch/plant)

Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts.

Access the Workday Calendar Revisions form.

Shop Floor Calendar - Workday Calendar Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Branch/Plant

Calendar Type

Calendar Name

Calendar Month Calendar Year Century Shift Code

2006		January					2006
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
29	30	31					

2006		January					2006
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
E	W	W	W	W	W	E	
E	W	W	W	W	W	E	
E	W	W	W	W	W	E	
E	W	W	W	W	W	E	
E	W	W					

Workday Calendar Revisions form

Day - Type of Day

Enter a code that specifies whether the day of the week is a working day, holiday, vacation day, and so on. With the exception of W, which is hard-coded as a work day, all other values specified are nonworking days. The value that you enter must exist in UDC table 00/TD. Examples of values include:

- A: Absent
- B: Billable
- E: Weekend
- H: Holiday
- W: Work Day

Setting Processing Options for Shop Floor Calendar (P00071)

Processing Options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Interop

Type - Transaction	Enter the transaction type (UDC table 00/TT) for the interoperability transaction. If left blank, outbound interoperability processing will not be performed.
Before Image Processing	Specify image processing in interoperability transactions. Value are: I: Write before images for outbound change transactions. Blank: Write only after images.

Setting Up Employee Labor Rates

This section provides an overview of employee labor rate setup and discusses how to set up employee labor rates.

Understanding Employee Labor Rate Setup

You can set up codes that represent the hourly labor rates for employees. Table F00191 contains employee labor rates that the system uses to calculate actual labor costs. For each code, you can define the name or type of employee that the code represents and the hourly labor rate for the employee or job category.

When you use actual costing, the rate that you define for each employee appears in the Employee Rate field on the Time Entry Revisions form (W311221C) when the employee enters time transactions.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up the Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Systems,” Specifying Manufacturing Constants for Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting

Form Used to Set Up Employee Labor Rates

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Enter Generic Message/Rates	W00191D	Shop Floor Management Setup (G3141), Employee Labor Rates On the Work With Generic Message/Rate Types form, select Message/Rates from the Row menu.	Set up employee labor rates.

Setting Up Employee Labor Rates

Access the Enter Generic Message/Rates form.

Employee Labor Rates - Enter Generic Message/Rates

OK Find Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Product Code Shop Floor Control

User Defined Codes

Records 1 - 15 Customize Grid ☐

		Code	Description	Rate
☒		00001001	Address Book Common	15.0000
☐		00002006	Walters, Annette	16.5000
☐		00005127	Chester, Ebby	19.0000
☐		00006001	Allen, Ray	18.0000
☐		00006002	Abbott, Dominique	18.5000
☐		00007500	McDougle, Cathy	17.5000
☐		00007505	Mastro, Robert	18.7500
☐		00007506	Mayeda, Donald	16.0000
☐		00007701	Holiday, Anthony	15.0000
☐		00007703	Bellas, Debbie	15.5000
☐		00008443	Zolinski, Paul L.	16.5000
☐		00008444	OMalley, James	17.5000
☐		00008446	Bennett, Jody	17.0000
☐		00008447	Brown, Harvey J.	17.7500

Enter Generic Message/Rates form

Code Enter a code that should represent an address book record of an employee who completes work on a work order.

Rate Enter a code used to define rate information in the Generic Rate/Message Records table (F00191).

Setting Up Manufacturing Constants

This section provides an overview of Manufacturing Constants setup and discusses how to set up Manufacturing constants.

Understanding Manufacturing Constants Setup

You set up manufacturing constants to define branch-specific information that affects processing throughout the EnterpriseOne Manufacturing systems. You can use the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009) to specify the values for constants. This table discusses the information that appears on each tab of the Manufacturing Constants program:

Tab	Content
Manufacturing constants	These constants specify: - Whether the system validates bills of material online as you enter them. - Whether an audit trail is created that tracks all changes made to bills of material. - Whether the system uses the master routing for an item or the routing instructions that are defined for the parent item.
Shifts	These constants specify the number of work hours that the plant typically operates in a day.
Commitment Control	These constants specify when inventory is committed and backflushed.
Costing options	These constants specify which overhead cost calculations are used and whether the system considers work center efficiency when it calculates direct labor and overhead costs. You can specify whether costs are maintained by cost components and work center or by cost component only. Costing options also include the source for machine and labor rates.

See Also

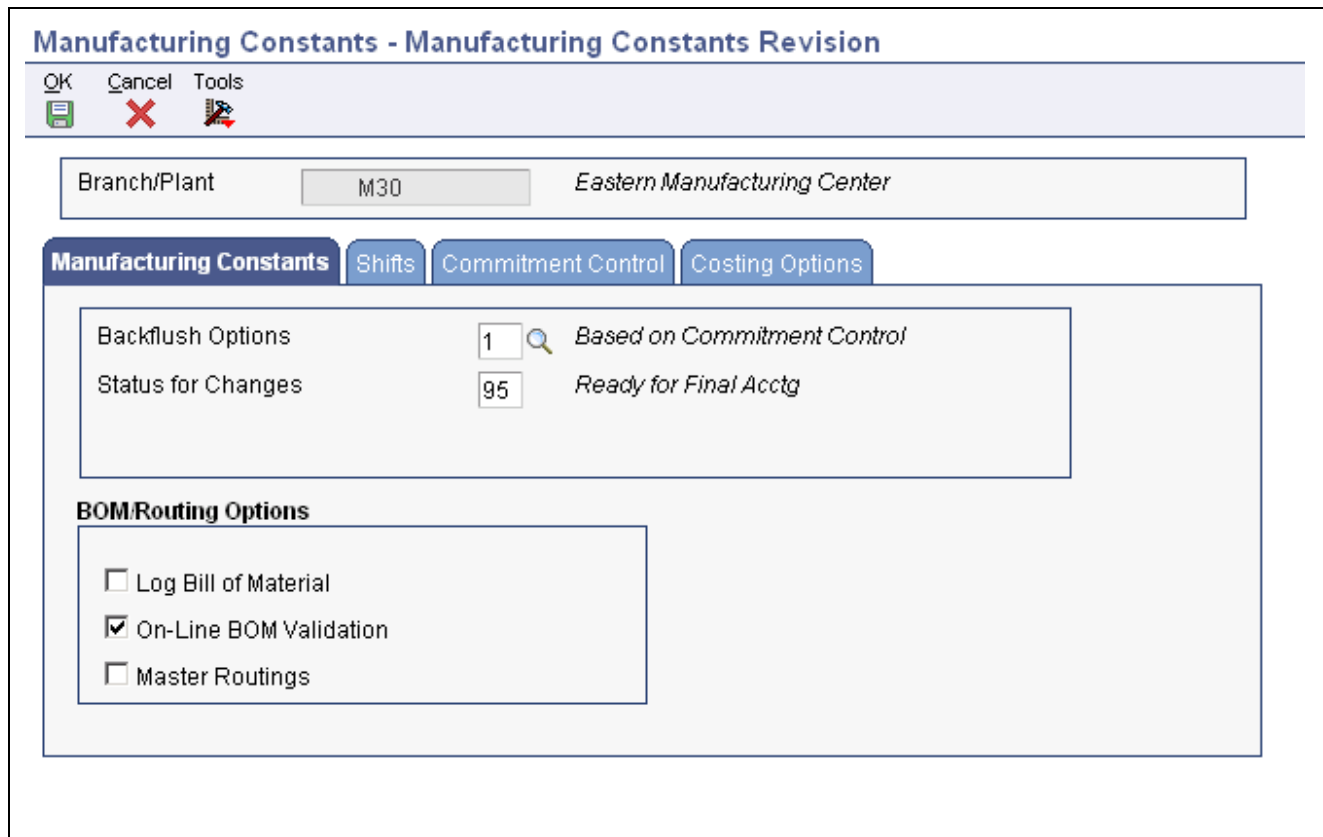
PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up the Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Systems,” Specifying Manufacturing Constants for Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting

Form Used to Set Up Manufacturing Constants

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Manufacturing Constants Revision	W3009B	Shop Floor Management Setup (G3141), Manufacturing Constants On the Work with Manufacturing Constants form, locate and select a branch/plant.	Set up manufacturing constants.

Setting Up Manufacturing Constants

Access the Manufacturing Constants Revision form.



Manufacturing Constants - Manufacturing Constants Revision

OK Cancel Tools

Branch/Plant M30 Eastern Manufacturing Center

Manufacturing Constants Shifts Commitment Control Costing Options

Backflush Options 1 Based on Commitment Control

Status for Changes 95 Ready for Final Acctg

BOM/Routing Options

☐ Log Bill of Material

☒ On-Line BOM Validation

☐ Master Routings

Manufacturing Constants Revision form

Manufacturing Constants

Backflush Options

Enter a code to determine how the system performs commitment and release of inventory. Values are:

1: Create a standard parts list based on the value in the Commitment Control field in the F3009 table.

2: Create a parts list, committing to the location indicated in the table F30006. The Operation Sequence field in the F3002 table determines the work center that is used.

Note. You must create the work order routing before the parts list. If you are running the work order generation (R31410), you must set the Process tab, Parts List, and Routing Instructions processing option to 3 to generate the parts list and routing instructions at the same time.

If you define a consuming location on the routing instructions, this location overrides the consuming location defined in the F30006 table.

Status for Changes

Specify the status beyond which work orders and rates can not be changed in the Line Scheduling and Line Sequencing Workbench programs.

On-Line BOM Validation

Specify whether the system performs an online component or parent validation and low-level code assignment when you revise a bill of material.

PeopleSoft recommends that you validate items online unless the bills of material are extremely large. If you choose not to validate items online,

you must validate the items in batch. Run the Integrity Analysis program (R30601) after updates to the bill of material and before you run the Item Cost Component - Frozen Update program (R30835) or perform a DRP/MPS/MRP generation (R3482).

To specify that the system validates items online, click the On-Line BOM Validation option under the BOM/Routing Options heading. If you do not click the On-Line BOM Validation option, the system does not validate items online.

Log Bill of Material

Specify whether changes to the bill of material are recorded in the Bill of Material Change File table (F3011). When you log bill of material changes, the system saves the old bill of material and the new, changed bill of material. To record changes to the bill of material, click the Log Bill of Material option under the BOM/Routing Options heading.

Master Routings

Specify whether the system uses the master routing for an item or a routing defined for the parent item. Both routings are retrieved from the Routing Master table (F3003).

If you choose to check for master routings, the Shop Floor Management system checks the Item Cross Reference table (F4104), cross-reference type MR, for the parent item. If it finds a cross-reference, the program uses the master routing from table F3003. If it does not find a cross-reference, the system uses the routing defined for the parent item. If you do not choose to check for master routings, the program uses the parent item's routing from table F3003.

To specify that the system checks for cross-references and uses a master routing for the item, click the Master Routings option under the BOM/Routing Options heading.

Shifts

Work Hours

Enter the number of work hours that the manufacturing plant operates per day.

You can enter hours for up to six different shifts. However, the Work Hours Per Day field displays the total of only the first three shift hours.

Shift

Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts.

In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard.

For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.

Commitment Control

Select the Commitment Control tab to select an option from the Commitment Control group box and an option from the Hard/Soft Commit group box.

Commitment Control

Click an option under the Commitment Control heading to specify the inventory location to which commitments are made.

Note. The system activates this field only when you create hard commitments.

Further clarification of the three available options are:

- **Primary Location.** Make commitments to the primary location in the branch/plant where the work order originates.
- **Split-Cross Branch Boundaries.** Split the parts list and commitments to fill any component shortages. The system can cross branch boundaries to fill requirements. In this case, the system uses the next alphabetical branch/plant listed in the table that occurs after the branch/plant on the work order header.

For example, for the branch/plants CAL, CHI, CLE, and HOU:

If the system starts committing inventory at branch/plant CHI, it accesses CLE as the next branch/plant. If inventory is low in all locations, the system makes the remaining commitments to the primary location of the branch/plant on the work order header.

- **Split-Don't Cross Branch Boundaries.** This option is similar to Split-Cross Branch Boundaries, but the system cannot cross branch boundaries.

Note. When you set the Commitment Method field in the F4102 table to 2 or 3 (lot number or expiration date control), you must use the Split-Don't Cross Branch Boundaries option.

Hard/Soft Commit

Select an option under the Hard/Soft Commit heading to specify how Shop Floor Management commits inventory.

The options are:

- **Hard commitment at creation of parts list.** The system performs a hard commitment at the creation of the parts list. The hard commitment remains in effect until inventory is relieved.
- **Soft commitment, then changed to hard commitment when printing.** The system performs a soft commitment at the creation of the parts list. The system then changes the commitment to a hard commitment during the pick list print process (P31410) for the work order. The hard commitment remains in effect until inventory is relieved.
- **Soft commitment at creation of parts list.** The system performs a soft commitment at creation of the parts list. The soft commitment remains in effect until inventory is relieved.

When you set the Commitment Method field in the Branch/Plant Constants form to 2 or 3, you must use either Hard commitment at creation of parts list or Soft commitment, then hard commitment when printing because a hard commitment must be performed.

If you want to identify substitute items when a shortage occurs, you must select the hard commitment at creation of parts list option.

When you choose either Soft, Hard when printing or Soft at creation of Parts List, any line item in the parts list may be hard-committed prior to printing or relieving the inventory.

Setting Up Item-to-Line Relationships

This section provides an overview of item-to-line relationship setup and discusses how to set up item-to-line relationships.

Understanding Item-to-Line Relationship Setup

For repetitive manufacturing, the item-to-line relationships define the lines on which an item is produced and the amount of resources consumed by an item on each line. The Line/Item Relationships program (P31093) allows you to add, change, and delete data that is stored in the Line/Item Relationship Master table (F3109). You can define work center operations within a production line.

Note. The Requirements Planning system uses the record that you identify as the default line when the system creates rates. The specifications for shift and period are valid only for the default line.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Product Data Management,” Defining Document Type Constants for Work Orders

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Product Data Management,” Setting Up Standard Procedures

[Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Setting Up a Shop Floor Calendar, page 22](#)

Forms Used to Set Up Item-to-Line Relationships

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Line Item Relationships Revisions	W31093B	Shop Floor Management Setup (G3141), Line/Item Relationships On the Work With Line/Item Relationships form, enter a branch/plant and item number and click Add.	Set up item-to-line relationships.

Setting Up Item-to-Line Relationships

Access the Line Item Relationships Revisions form.

Line/Item Relationships - Line/Item Relationships Revisions

Work With Line/Item Relationships | **Line/Item Relationships Revisions**

OK Cancel Previous Next Tools

Branch/Plant M30

Item Number 2031 Aluminum Frame, Touring

Line/Cell Identifier R-A1 Frame Line 1

Capacity consumed 2.00

Use As Default (0/1) 1

Default Shift 1 Days

Default Period 2 Weekly

Line/Item Relationships Revisions form

Line/Cell Identifier

Enter a number that defines a production line or cell. Detailed work center operations can be defined inside the line or cell.

Capacity consumed

Enter a number that indicates how many of the line's resource units are needed to produce one item.

Use As Default (0/1)

Enter a code that determines which relationship the system chooses as a default value.

Default Shift

Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts.

In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard.

For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.

The system uses this field as the default value when you enter rates.

Default Period

Enter a code that determines the frequency of the schedule. Values are:

1: Monthly

2: Weekly

3: Daily

4: Per Shift (for future use)

The system uses this field as the default value when you enter rates.

CHAPTER 4

Working with Work Orders and Rate Schedules

This chapter provides overviews of work orders and rate schedules, work order or rate schedule creation, attachment of supplementary information, attachment of a parts list, attachment of routing instructions, attachment of co-products and by-products, attachment of intermediates, start date calculation, work order backscheduling, shop paperwork generation, and discusses how to:

- Enter work order headers.
- Enter rate schedules.
- Process work orders and rate schedules.
- Attach a parts list interactively.
- Attach routing instructions interactively.
- Attach co-products and by-products.
- Attach intermediate items.
- Assign serial numbers.

Understanding Work Orders and Rate Schedules

Work orders and rate schedules are requests to complete a given quantity of a specific item. A rate schedule is a request to complete a given quantity of an item over a period of time on a specific production line. Rate schedules are used in repetitive manufacturing, in which you produce items in a continuous process on a dedicated production line. Work orders and rate schedules consist of a header, parts list, and routing instructions.

The work order header specifies the quantity of the item requested and the date on which the quantity is required. The parts list and routing instructions specify the components, operations, and resources that are required to complete the work order. However, the rate schedule header specifies not only the quantity of the item requested and the required date, but also the production line. For process manufacturing, the work order also includes a co-products and by-products list. This list identifies the products produced during the manufacturing process.

Understanding Work Order or Rate Schedule Creation

You can create work orders or rate schedules in several different ways. You can enter a work order header manually. You can also create a work order as a result of master production scheduling or material requirements planning. Finally, when you create a sales order line with line type W, the system automatically creates a work order.

After creating a work order header, you attach the parts list and routing instructions, as well as the co-products and by-products list, if applicable. You can perform these steps manually, interactively, or by using the Order Processing program (R31410). This batch program allows you to process multiple work orders or rate schedules. It performs these actions:

- Updates the status of each work order or rate schedule.
- Supplies the date to use for effectivity checking.
- Issues inventory.
- Prints shop paperwork.
- Calculates standard costs for configured items.
- Allows substitute items to be used.
- Generates a purchase order for an outside operation.

Usually, you enter all of the work order or rate schedule headers and then attach the parts lists, routing instructions, and list of co-products and by-products to create the work order or rate schedule, using the Order Processing program. However, you can either attach this information to the work order or rate schedule interactively or revise it manually after you run the batch program. For example, to change a part on the parts list or specify substitutes, you can do so manually after you run the batch program. When you attach routing instructions to the work order or rate schedule interactively or revise them manually, you can identify the percent of run time that a sequence can overlap the previous operation.

Regardless of the method that you use to attach the parts list, routing instructions, and list of co-products and by-products, you use the processing options for the Work Order Entry (P48013) and Order Processing programs to define information, such as the unit of measure to use for backcheduling the work order or rate schedule.

After you determine the resources that are required to produce the items requested, you can schedule the work order or rate schedule and begin the work. As you complete items on the work order or rate schedule, you report:

- Items completed.
- Materials used.
- Quantities scrapped.
- Hours of machine and personnel time expended.

You can report completions by operation to track work order or rate schedule activity as it is in process. Using the feature cost percent for configured items and the resource percent for process items, you can also calculate costs by operation and track inventory throughout the production process.

Note. If you use the Quality Management system, you can test and record test results for manufactured items in these ways.

Use the Quality Preference Revisions program (P40318) to maintain tests for the parent item.

Maintain generic text to indicate when to test materials, and the test with which to do so.

Enter test results for the tests that you defined for the parent item.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using the Manufacturing Accounting System,” Creation of Work Orders

Understanding Attachment of Supplementary Information

Instead of using the Order Processing program (R31410) to attach parts lists and routing instructions to work orders and rate schedules, you can also accomplish this task interactively. You can also attach co-products and by-products, as well as intermediate items, to process work orders.

Note. Product Data Management provides information to Shop Floor Management about bills of material, work centers, and routings.

Understanding Attachment of a Parts List

You attach the parts list after you enter a work order or rate schedule header. A parts list is a table of the components and their quantities required to complete the work order. You can attach the parts list using any of these methods:

- Manually, by entering the required parts on the Work Order Parts List form (W3111A).
- Interactively, by copying a bill of material or an existing parts list on a work order.
- Batch, using the Order Processing program (R31410).
- Automatically, by setting a processing option for the Work Order Routing Instructions program (P3112) after you attach routing instructions using the work order entry program.

For batch bills and batch routings, the system determines which parts list to use by matching the quantity for the bill type that is specified on the work order header. (Use a batch bill to accommodate physical constraints, such as ovens or vats, in industries in which products are produced in fixed quantities. Use batch routings in industries such as pharmaceuticals, foods, or petroleum, in which products are manufactured in fixed quantities or batches.) If the system does not find a batch size that matches the parts list, it uses this search sequence to locate a matching batch:

- Searches for the specified bill type with a zero batch quantity.
- Searches for a type M bill with the specified quantity.
- Searches for a type M bill with a zero batch quantity.

If the system does not find a match, it does not attach a parts list, and you must attach the parts list manually.

Based on their effective dates, components are included in or excluded from the parts list for a work order. The system increases the quantity of each component by its scrap factor and operation scrap, if applicable.

These terms are used throughout the examples of the work orders that follow:

Shrink	The planned loss of a parent item caused by factors such as breakage, theft, deterioration, and evaporation.
Scrap	Unusable material that results from the production process. Scrap is material outside of specifications and of such characteristics that rework is impractical.
Yield	The ratio of usable output from a process to its input.

These examples illustrate several scenarios pertaining to shrink, scrap, and operational yield for components of parent item A. Each example is based on a quantity of 10 for Parent Item A.

Component	B	C	D	E	F	G
Quantity Per	(2)	(4)	(1)	(12)	(2)	(1)
Operation	10	10	10	10	25	30

This example illustrates a work order with no shrink, scrap, or yield:

Component	B	C	D	E	F	G
Quantity Per	20	40	10	120	20	10
Operation	10	10	10	10	25	30

This example illustrates a work order with 10 percent shrink on parent item A:

Component	B	C	D	E	F	G
Quantity Per	22	44	11	132	22	11
Operation	10	10	10	10	25	30

This example illustrates a work order with 10 percent scrap on component G:

Component	B	C	D	E	F	G
Quantity Per	20	40	10	120	20	11
Operation	10	10	10	10	25	30

This example illustrates a work order with 95 percent yield at both operations 10 and 25:

Component	B	C	D	E	F	G
Quantity Per	22	44	11	133	21	10
Operation	10	10	10	10	25	30

This example illustrates a work order with 10 percent shrink on parent item A, 10 percent scrap on component G, and 95 percent yield on both operations 10 and 25:

Component	B	C	D	E	F	G
Quantity Per	24	49	12	146	23	12
Operation	10	10	10	10	25	30

Phantom Items

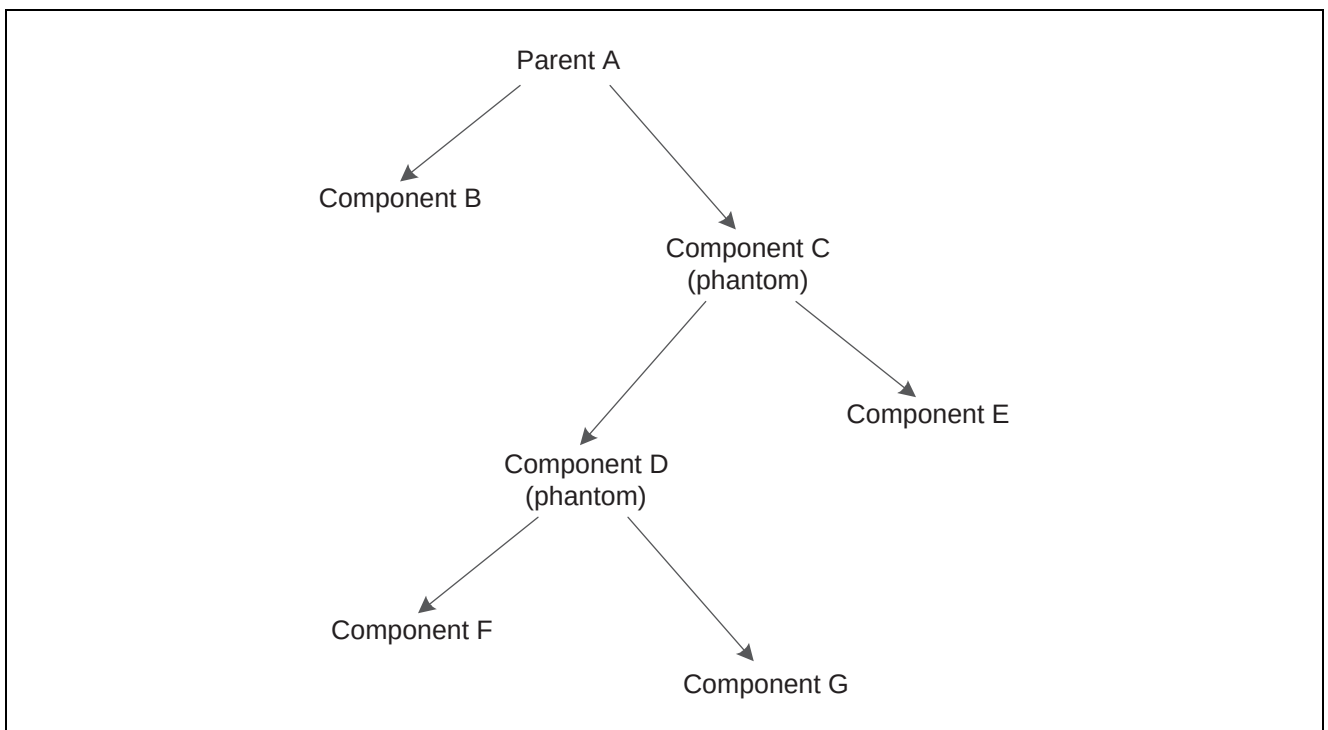
Shop Floor Management includes lower-level components of phantom items when you attach a parts list. Phantom items are characterized by:

- They are not planned by MRP.
- They can be any lower-level component in the bill of material for a parent item.
- They can be used to define a subassembly within a parent item when the subassembly is not stocked in inventory or planned by MRP, but is consumed by the parent.

For process manufacturing, these items are intermediates, and can be any lower-level part or intermediate within the process for a co-product (parent item).

Parts List Requirements

This illustration shows a parts list that includes items B, E, F, and G.



Parts list requirements

For variable quantity items, the system calculates component quantities according to the order quantity on the work order.

Note. When you activate the rounding feature in the Item Master table (F4101), the system rounds up the extended quantity value to a whole number if it has a decimal value greater than or equal to .01.

When the inventory available is insufficient to cover the parts list requirements for the work order, the system highlights the Order Quantity field on the parts list for the item that is in short supply. If you set the Substitutions processing option on the Parts List tab for R31410, the system will automatically include the substitute item if there is insufficient inventory for the original item.

The lead time offset indicates the number of days that a part is needed before or after the start date of a manufacturing work order. The system adds the lead time offset days for the part to the start date of the work order to determine the actual date on which the part is required. To indicate how many days after the work order start date that the part is required, enter a positive number on the Enter Bill of Material Information form (W3002A). To indicate that a part is needed prior to the work order start date, enter the days as a negative number. Examples of items that require negative lead time offset days are items that need processing or inspection before they can be used in an assembly. If the requested date for a component is later than the order completion date, the system enters the order completion date for the item.

When you define a shrink factor for the item on the Additional System Info form of the Item Branch program (P41026), the system compensates for the loss by increasing the component requirements for parent items by the percentage or quantity. The system displays the increased order quantity in the Order + Shrink field on the work order header. You use scrap or yield to inflate the component quantity. The system includes shrink adjustments, if applicable, when it calculates parts list quantities and routing instructions for the order.

Understanding Attachment of Routing Instructions

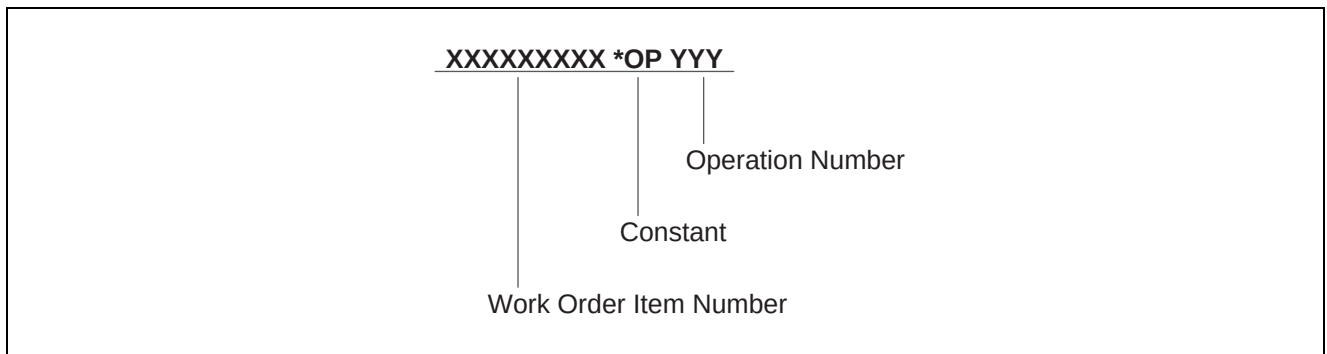
You attach the routing instructions after you enter a work order header. Routing instructions provide details about the operations and resources that are required to complete the quantity of items requested from the shop floor. You can attach the routing instructions using any of these methods:

- Manually, by entering each work center on the Work Order Routing form (W3112E)
- Interactively, by using the Work Order Entry program (P48013)
- Automatically, by setting a processing option for the Work Order Parts List program (P3111) after you attach a parts list using the work order entry program
- Automatically, using Order Processing (R31410)

Regardless of the method that you use to attach routing instructions to work orders, you should attach the instructions at the same time that you attach the parts list. The system uses the routing instructions to verify information about each item on the parts list.

Outside Operations

You might have steps on the routing instructions that are completed by outside operations. In this case, you need to identify those steps and run order processing in batch mode to create purchase orders for the steps. You can also create purchase orders interactively as you add the routing step that includes the outside operation. When you record the receipt through the Purchase Order Receipts program (P4312), the Routing Quantities and Status form automatically appears and allows you to update the routing quantities and status as necessary. You can also track costs for the outside operations. To do so, set up the outside operation as an item in the F4101 table, by using this item number structure as the item number before you process the order:



Item number structure

You can then assign a unit cost to the item on the Cost Revisions form (W4105A). The unit cost will be added to the item cost of the total parent when you run a cost rollup.

If you do not set up the outside operation as an item in the F4101 table, the system uses the structure mentioned previously to generate an item number for the operation, and enters the item number on the purchase order. System-generated item numbers for outside operations do not have unit costs defined. Therefore, if you do not define outside operations as items, they will carry a zero unit cost when you perform a cost rollup for the parent item and cause errors in the Purchase Order Receipts program.

The quantity of the new item on the purchase order and the supplier instructions are updated with the current information.

If the system cannot create a purchase order, it enters *NO PO in the Related Order field on the routing instructions. The system might be unable to create a purchase order for these reasons:

- The routing instructions for the parent item do not include an item master or item branch record that has an outside operation.
- The purchasing order activity rules were not set up for combination of line type, document type, and status.
- The R31410 program could not create the outside operation, because the operation step was not setup properly in the Routing table (F3003).

Understanding Attachment of Co-products and By-Products

For process manufacturing, you attach co-products and by-products after you enter a work order header. Co-products are usually manufactured together or sequentially because of product or process similarities. By-products are materials for which production is incidental to the process, but that may have value.

You can use these methods to attach co-products and by-products:

- Manually, by making changes after running the Order Processing program (R31410).
- Interactively, by using the Work Order Entry program (P48013).
- Automatically, by attaching them after the header is entered by setting a processing option in the Work Order Entry program (P48013).
- Automatically, by setting a processing option to attach them from the MRP system.

Understanding Attachment of Intermediates

Intermediates allow you to track the quantity of output of any operation in a work center at a specific time. You can define intermediates in different units of measure, by item, or by quantity. You can set up one intermediate per operation, but you cannot define an intermediate for the last operation. You can manually attach intermediates.

Fermented liquid is an example of an intermediate. The liquid ferments for an extended period of time before being distilled. The resulting liquid is not a finished product, but it proceeds to the next operation. You can use intermediates to verify quality as the process is running to ensure that the end product is produced according to specifications.

Understanding Start Date Calculation

After you enter all required work order information on the Work Order Details form (W48013A), the system calculates the start date for the work order. To calculate the start date of a work order based on the order's due date, the system uses level lead time or lead time per unit for an item that is defined on the Plant Manufacturing tab on the Additional System Info form (W41026D). The system calculates the start date using either the item's fixed lead time or its variable lead time. For process work orders, you use the effective dates to schedule the rate.

See Product Data Management Guide, Lead Times.

Fixed Lead Time

When an item on a work order has a fixed lead time, the system determines the start date by using the level lead time to backschedule.

For example, assume:

- Work order due date = October 15
- Level lead time = three days

Note. The shop floor calendar determines which days are considered work days.

The system has a start date of October 12. The system then calculates the start date for the work order by subtracting the level lead time or lead time per unit, depending on the fixed or variable lead time option, from the required date. The system displays an error message if either of these conditions occur:

- The start date differs from the date of the first operation sequence on the routing instructions for the item.
- The operation sequence dates could not be calculated using back scheduling.

Note. The system schedules work orders to be completed by the end of the day on the day before the work order is due.

Variable Lead Time

If an item on the work order has a variable lead time, the system determines the start date by using the lead time per unit to backschedule. The system uses this calculation:

$$\frac{\frac{\text{Leadtime per unit} \times \text{order quantity}}{\text{Time basis code unit value}} + \text{Setup} + \text{Total queue}}{\text{Work hours per day}}$$

For example, assume:

- Work order due date = October 15
 - Lead time per unit = 32 hours
 - Work order quantity = 1000
 - Setup = 1 hour
 - Queue (including move time) = 9 hours
 - Time basis code = 10,000 (code 4, which indicates 10,000 units)
- This information is from the Item Branch File table (F4102)
- Work hours per day = 8

$$\frac{\frac{32 \text{ hours} \times 1000}{10000} + 1 \text{ hour} + 9 \text{ hours}}{8 \text{ hours}} = 1.65 \text{ days}$$

The system calculates the start date by counting back two working days on the shop floor calendar from the due date. The work order start date is October 13.

Understanding Work Order Backscheduling

To meet the MRP-required date for an order, Shop Floor Management assigns a completion date for the routing instructions that is one day prior to the MPS/MRP-required date. Then, the system assigns the start and requested dates to each operation in the routing instructions for the work order or rate schedule. Assigning the start and requested dates for each operation is called backscheduling.

Backscheduling ensures that the material is out of production and available on the required date. For example, a work order completion date of February 15 for routing instructions ensures that the items produced will be out of production and available for shipping or sale on the MRP required date of February 16.

After you have defined the work order routing instructions, the system performs these actions:

- Retrieves the resource units for the work center of each operation.
- Consumes the hours (queue, run, then move hours) using the calculations for either fixed or variable lead time.
- Scales the work center's remaining units proportionate to the previous operation's remaining units. For example, if 25 percent of the previous work center's units remain available, the current work center's units available to schedule for the same day will equal 25 percent of its daily total. This calculation assumes that all work centers have consumed 50 percent of available units by the middle of the calendar workday.

Understanding Shop Paperwork Generation

Shop paperwork consists of these printouts:

- Work orders or rate schedules with or without the parts list or routing instruction information
- Shop packet summary
- Parts list shortages

To generate shop paperwork, you must run the Order Processing program (R31410) with the Shop Packet Summary processing option activated.

Entering Work Order Headers

This section provides an overview of work order header entry and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Enter/Change Order.
- Enter work order headers.

Understanding Work Order Header Entry

To enter a work order header, you identify the item, its branch/plant and quantity, and the requested date for the work order. You can also enter other optional information, such as the revision level for the bill of material, or associated sales information. If you have set up the order item with a secondary unit of measure in the Item Master (P4101) and Item Branch/Plant (P41026) programs, you can enter the order information in both the primary and the secondary unit of measure, but this entry is not required.

The system calculates the start date based on the requested date that you enter. If the requested date is before the current date or is not defined as a work day, an error message appears. The system cannot calculate the start date for the work order when the requested date is in error.

If the order is created for a lot-controlled item, you can define a planned effective date, on which the item will be available for sales or commitments. You can enter this date manually or you can let the system calculate the date based on the Manufacturing Effective Days field in the F4102 table. If the Manufacturing Effective Days field is blank, the work order's requested date provides the default value for the Planned Effective Date field.

If a scheduling problem exists for the work order, the system displays an error message. This message indicates that a difference exists between the work order start date and one or both of these dates:

- The start date of the first routing operation.
- The calculated start date for the work order, which indicates difficulty in back scheduling.

You need to differentiate each type of work order, such as manufacturing work orders, rework orders, repair orders, engineering change orders, orders for prototypes, and so on, by assigning each of them a unique document type and work order type. You use the Document Type Maintenance program (P40040) to set up these document constants.

You might want to determine the availability of the parts that are needed to complete a work order before you create the work order.

While entering a work order header, you can access these additional forms:

Form	Description
Order Address Information (W4006B)	Use this form to locate the address of the customer on the sales order related to the work order. Blank fields appear when no sales order is associated with the work order.
Work Order Details (W48013A)	Use this form to add detailed information to the work order description.
Media Objects	Use this form to create a separate generic text entry for each work order. Notes provide more information and specific instructions for an order. Any modifications that you make to the text do not affect the text that was originally attached to the bill of material. You can also review update dates and information about the user by choosing Properties from the File menu on the Media Objects form. By choosing Templates from the File menu, you can access the Work with Media Object Templates form to retrieve templates that you can use to create notes.

If you use other EnterpriseOne systems, these integration features apply:

System	Feature
Requirements Planning integration	Distribution Requirements Planning, Master Production Schedule, and Material Requirements Planning suggest purchase and manufacturing orders that are required to maintain a valid production schedule.
Sales Order Management integration	You can generate work orders when you enter a sales order. The integration allows you to update sales information from within Shop Floor Management.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- In the processing options, enter the unit of measure that you want the system to use for back scheduling the routing operations for the process.
- Set up the shop floor calendar for the work days and months that the order activity requires, including lead times.
- Set up the document types that you use to identify different work order types in the Order Type user defined code table 48/OT.
- If the new document types are to be used in other EnterpriseOne Manufacturing systems, specify which work order types to use in the processing options for the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004).
- Set up valid work center locations.

Forms Used to Enter Work Order Headers

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work Order Details	W48013A	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Enter/Change Order On the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders, click Add.	Enter work order headers.

Setting Processing Options for Enter/Change Order (P48013)

Use these processing options to set default values, define validating criteria, specify versions, and define how the system processes data.

Defaults

These processing options define the default document type and specify back scheduling data for a work order.

- 1. Document Type** Enter the default document type associated with a work order. The document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of a document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Defined Codes form.
- 2. Back Scheduling Unit of Measure** Enter the default unit of measure to use for back scheduling the work order. Unit of measure is a user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measure to use in the document. Enter the unit of measure to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.
- 3. Back Scheduling Queue and Move Hours** Specify the method that the system uses to back schedule queue hours in the work order routing. Values are:

Blank: Back schedule queue hours as a percentage of the resource units per day.

/: Back schedule queue hours as a percentage of the work hours per day.

Optional Defaults

These processing options specify the default values for the type of work order, priority, beginning status, and the cross-reference codes for the work order, and where the system retrieves the default value for the Charge to Business Unit field.

- 1. Work Order Type** Enter the default work order type associated with the work order. Work order type is a user defined code (00/TY) that identifies the type of work order. Enter the work order type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.
- 2. Work Order Priority** Enter the default priority associated with the work order. Work order priority is a user defined code (00/PR) that identifies the priority of the document. Enter the work order priority to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.
- 3. Beginning status** Enter the default beginning status code on the work order header. The beginning status code is a user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the status of

the work order to use when a work order is created. Enter the status code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

- 4. Charge to Business Unit** Specify whether the system uses the Project Number in the Business Unit Master table (F0006) or the branch/plant on the work order as the Charge to Business Unit. Values are:

1: Use the project number.

Blank: Use the branch/plant.

- 5. Cross Reference Code** Enter the default cross reference code. The cross reference code is a user defined code (41/DT) that determines how the system retrieves item replacements for obsolete items. Enter the code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

When you enter an order containing an item that will be obsolete for the work order time frame, the system allows you to specify a replacement item if you set this processing option to R.

Sales / Configured

These processing options specify the default values for the work orders that are generated through sales orders.

- 1. Held Status Code** Enter a status code that the system assigns to a sales order generated work order when the related sales order is placed on hold.
- The system assigns this status to the work order if the current status of the work order is less than the Cutoff Status. Status code is a user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the status of the work order. Enter the status code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.
- 2. Changed Status Code (Before Cutoff)** Enter the status code that the system assigns to:
- A sales order generated work order when the related sales order is changed.
 - A configured work order when it is modified as a result of a change in its Configuration.
- The system assigns this status to the work order if the current status of the work order is less than the Cutoff status. If you leave this processing option blank, the system will not update the status of the work order. Status codes are user-defined codes (00/SS). Enter a default status code or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.
- 3. Changed Status Code (After Cutoff)** Enter the status code that the system assigns to:
- A sales order generated work order when the related sales order is changed.
 - A configured work order when it is modified as a result of a change in its Configuration.
- The system assigns this status to the work order if the current status of the work order is greater than or equal to the cutoff status. If you leave this processing option blank, the system will not update the status of the work order. Status codes are user-defined codes (00/SS). Enter a default status code or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.
- 4. Canceled Status Code** Enter a status code that the system assigns to:

- A sales order generated work order when the related sales order is canceled.
- A configured work order that has been removed from its Configuration.

The system assigns this status to the work order if the current status of the work order is less than the cutoff status. Status code is a user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the status of the work order. Enter the status code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

5. Cutoff Status Code

Enter the Cutoff Status for these types of work orders:

- A sales order generated work order.
- A configured work order.

The system uses this status to determine if the work order can be automatically changed. Status code is a user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the status of the work order. Enter the status code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Category Codes

These processing options specify the default category codes for the work order and the item/branch classification codes.

Work order category codes are UDCs (00/W1, W2, W3) that identify the category for the work order. Enter the category code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Item/branch category codes are UDCs (32/CC) that identify the item/branch classification code on the work order header. Enter the category code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Category Code 1, Category Code 2, and Category Code 3

Enter the default category codes for the work order. Work order category codes are UDCs (00/W1, W2, W3) that identify the category for the work order. Enter the category codes to use as the default value or select them from the Select User Define Codes form.

Category Code 1, 2, and 3 on the work order header

Enter the default item/branch category codes for the work order header. Item/branch category codes are UDCs (32/CC) that identify the item/branch classification codes on the work order header. Enter the category codes to use as the default value or select them from the Select User Define Codes form.

Validating

These processing options specify whether the system recalculates the parts list and routing instructions when quantities change, and whether to validate that the parts list text matches the item/branch record.

1. Quantities and Dates

Specify whether the system automatically recalculates the parts list and routing instructions when the quantities or the dates on the work order change. Values are:

1: Recalculate the parts list, routing instructions, and production costs.

Blank: Do not recalculate the information.

2. Item Branch/Plant Validation

Specify whether the system validates an existing item/branch record when you add or update a work order. Values are:

1: Validate an existing item/branch record.

Blank: Do not validate an existing item/branch record.

Hold Codes

These processing options specify the related sales order and purchase order hold codes that the system uses when the work order quantity or date changes.

- 1. Sales Order** Enter the default sales order hold code to use. Hold code is a user defined code (42/HC) that identifies why the sales order is being held. Enter the hold code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.
- 2. Purchase Order** Enter the default purchase order hold code to use. Hold code is a user defined code (42/HC) that identifies whether the purchase order is being held. Enter the hold code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Display Options

These processing options specify whether the system displays the Bill of Material Type and Routing Type fields for work orders that are not manufacturing work orders. Work orders are manufacturing work orders when *M* is the value in the Bill of Material Type and Routing Type fields.

- 1. Bill of Material Field** Specify whether the system displays the Bill of Material Type field on the Work Order Details form. Values are:
1: Display the Bill of Material Type field.
 Blank: Do not display the Bill of Material Type field.
- 2. Routing Type Field** Specify whether the system displays the Routing Type field on the Work Order Details form. Values are:
1: Display the Routing Type field.
 Blank: Do not display the Routing Type field.

Versions

These processing options specify the versions of these programs that the system uses in the work order creation process:

- 1. Bill Availability (P30200)** Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Bill Availability program (P30205) from the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form or the Work Order Details form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Bill Availability program.
 Versions control how the Bill Availability program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.
- 2. ECO Work Order Entry (P48020)** Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the ECO Work Order Entry program (P48020) from the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form or the Work Order Details form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the ECO Work Order Entry program.

Versions control how the ECO Work Order Entry program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.

3. Assign Serial Numbers (P3105)

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Assign Serial Numbers program (P3105) from the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form or the Work Order Details form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Assign Serial Numbers program.

Versions control how the Assign Serial Numbers program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.

4. Routings (P3112)

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Routings program (P3112) from the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form or the Work Order Details form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Routing program.

Versions control how the Routings program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.

5. Parts List (P3111)

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Parts List program (P3111) from the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form or the Work Order Details form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Parts List program.

Versions control how the Parts List program displays information. Therefore, you might need to Enter the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.

6. Material Issues (P31113)

Enter the version that the system uses when you take a row exit to the Work Order Inventory Issues (P31113) from the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Work Order Inventory Issues program.

7. Configured Item Specification (P32942)

Enter the version of the Configured Item Specifications program (P32942) that the system uses when you create a work order for a configured item. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

8. Related Configured Orders

Enter the version of the Related Configured Orders program (P3201) that the system uses when you call this program from the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Process Manufacturing

This processing option specifies whether the system automatically creates co-products and by-products.

1. Co- and By-Products

Specify whether the system automatically copies and attaches co-products and by-products from the Bill of Materials. Values are:

1: Copy and attach co-products and by-products from the Bill of Material.

Blank: Do not copy and attach co-products and by-products from the Bill of Material.

Interoperability

This processing option specifies the transaction type that the system uses for export processing.

1. Transaction Type

Enter the transaction type that the system uses for export processing. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT) that identifies the type of transaction for the work order. Enter the transaction type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not use export processing.

Entering Work Order Headers

Access the Work Order Details form.

Enter/Change Order - Work Order Details

OK Cancel Form Tools

Order No/Type: 521 WO: Branch/Plant: M30

WO Desc: Touring Bike, Red

Item Number: 220

Select Tab: Dates & Qtys

Dates	Quantities
Requested: 06/28/05	Order/UOM: 2000.0000 EA
Planned Effective: 06/28/05	Secondary/UOM:
Start: 06/24/05	Shipped:
Work Order: 10/29/04	Canceled:
Completed:	

Work Order Details form

Header Area

Complete these fields in the header area of the form:

Branch/Plant

Enter a code that represents the branch responsible for the work order. Use this code to refer to a branch or plant that might have departments or jobs, which represent lower-level business units, subordinate to it. For example:

- Manufacturing plant 1
- Distribution plant 1

For Shop Floor Control and Manufacturing Accounting, this field identifies the branch/plant in which the item resides.

Item No.

Enter the item number for the item being produced. It can be in short, long, or third item number format.

For discrete work orders, the item number is the item being produced.

For process work orders, the item number is the process.

Dates and Qtys

Select the Dates and Qtys tab to complete these fields:

Requested

Enter the date that an item is scheduled to arrive or that an action is scheduled for completion.

For the Shop Floor Management system, when you change the requested date these processes occur:

- The system calculates a new start date based on the new requested date if you delete the date in the Start Date field before you enter the new requested date. If you do not delete the start date, the system does not recalculate or change it.
- The system recalculates the operation start and complete dates according to the scheduling rules defined.

Order/UOM

Enter the quantity of units affected by this transaction.

For Shop Floor Control Discrete Manufacturing, when you change the order quantity, the system recalculates:

- The component-required quantities and commitments.
- The operation start and complete dates, if the leadtimes are variable.
- In the process industry: the quantity of co-/by-products produced by the process.

Planned Effective

Enter the date that the work order or engineering change order is planned to be completed.

Start

Display the start date of the work order.

Status & Type

Select the Status & Type tab to complete these fields:

Sts Comm.

Enter a brief description to explain the status of the work order.

Bill Type

Enter a user defined code (40/TB) that designates the type of bill of material. You can define different types of bills of material for different uses. For example:

- *M* for a standard manufacturing bill.
- *RWK* for a rework bill.
- *SPR* for a spare parts bill.

The system enters bill type *M* in the work order header when you create a work order, unless you specify another bill type. The system reads the bill type code on the work order header to know which bill of material to use to create the work order parts list. MRP uses the bill type code to identify the bill of material to use when it attaches MRP messages. Batch bills of material must be type *M* for shop floor management, product costing, and MRP processing.

Rtg. Type

Enter a user defined code (40/TR) that indicates the type of routing. You can define different types of routing instructions for different uses.

For example:

- *M* for a standard manufacturing routing.
- *RWK* for a rework routing.
- *RSH* for a rush routing.

You define the routing type on the work order header. The system then uses the specific type of routing that you define in the work order routing.

Product Costing and Capacity Planning systems use only *M* type routings.

Status

Enter a user defined code (00/W6) that indicates the status of the work order.

Type

Enter a user defined code (00/TY) that indicates the classification of a work order or engineering change order.

You can use work order type as a selection criterion for work order approvals.

Freeze Code

Enter a code that indicates if the line on the order is frozen. MPS/MRP does not suggest changes to frozen orders. Values are:

Y: Yes, freeze the work order.

N: No, do not freeze the work order. This value is the default.

Addl Details 1

Select the Addl Details 1 tab to complete these fields:

Note. If the system created a work order from a sales order line with line type W, the fields on the Addl Details 2 tab are updated with information from the work order.

Charge to CC

Enter the code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.

Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

Parent WO

Enter a number that identifies the parent work order. You can use this number to:

- Enter default values for new work orders, such as Type, Priority, Status, and Manager.

- Group work orders for project setup and reporting

For Shop Floor Management, you can manually enter this number to:

- Identify multi-level configured items.
- Provide the default for work orders for the lower configured item (if you enter it for the top-level configured item).
- Group work orders for project setup and reporting.

Lot/Serial

Enter a number that identifies a lot or a serial number. A lot is a group of items with similar characteristics.

See Also

Chapter 7, “Working with Availability and Shortages,” Reviewing Part Availability, page 123

Entering Rate Schedules

This section provides an overview of rate schedule entry and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Enter/Change Rate Schedule.
- Enter rate schedules.

Understanding Rate Schedule Entry

Repetitive manufacturing is designed for items that you produce in a continuous process on a dedicated production line. A rate schedule is a request to complete a given quantity of an item over a period of time on a specific production line.

Rate schedules consist of a header, a parts list, and routing instructions. The rate schedule header specifies the quantity of the item requested, the required date, and the production line. The parts list and routing instructions specify the parts, operations, and resources required to complete the rate.

Use the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) to add a rate schedule. When you add a rate, the system verifies that:

- The line exists in the Line/Item Relationship Master table (F3109).
- The dates appear in the appropriate shop floor calendar.
- The effective date ranges are within the defined period.

To increase plant capacity, manufacturers run production lines for more than one shift, as well as run different lines or production on different days of the week. You specify these shifts and lines on the shop floor calendar.

You can identify up to six shifts for the production line using the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009). You can then identify all shifts for the production line by work center, if necessary. After you set up the shifts, use the Line Scheduling Workbench program (P3153) and the Line Sequencing Workbench program (P3156) to schedule production.

See Also

[Chapter 4, “Working with Work Orders and Rate Schedules,” Understanding Attachment of Supplementary Information, page 37](#)

[Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Setting Up a Shop Floor Calendar, page 22](#)

[Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Understanding Work Center Setup, page 21](#)

[Chapter 3, “Setting Up Shop Floor Management,” Setting Up Item-to-Line Relationships, page 31](#)

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Use the Line/Item Relationships program (P31093) to create a relationship between a line and an item.
- Set the processing options to automatically attach the parts list and routing instructions when you enter a rate schedule.

Forms Used to Enter Rate Schedules

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Rate Schedule Revisions	W3109C	Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Enter/Change Rate Schedule On the Work With Rate Schedules form, enter a branch/plant, item number, effective from and thru dates, click Add.	Enter rate schedules.

Setting Processing Options for Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109)

Use these processing options to set default values, define validating criteria, specify versions, and define how the system processes data.

Defaults

These processing options specify default values to be used in the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program.

- 1. Rate Type**
Enter the default rate type (UDC 00/DT) for a work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses rate type *SC*.
- 2. Scheduling Unit of Measure**
Enter the default unit of measure (00/UM) to use for scheduling.
- 3. Number of Days to Add to Today's Date for the Thru Date (Optional)**
Enter the effective thru date for a rate. Specify the number of days that the system adds to the current date to calculate the effective thru date. The effective thru date specifies when a rate is no longer active. This date acts as a filter for reviewing rates.
- 4. From Status**
Enter the From Status (UDC 00/SS) for a work order rate. From Status acts as a filter when you review rates.

5. Thru Status	Enter the default Thru Status (UDC 00/SS) for a rate. Thru Status is used as a filter for reviewing rates.
6. Beginning Status	Enter the default Beginning Status code (UDC 00/SS) on the rate header. The Beginning Status code specifies the status that you use to create new rates.
Note. This processing option is not used if the parts list and routing are created in batch mode. The system uses the beginning status from the Order Processing program (R31410) for batch mode.	
7. Closed Rate Status Code	Enter the Closed Rate Status code (UDC 00/SS) that the system uses to indicate a closed rate. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses 99.
8. Charge to Business Unit	Specify whether the system uses the job number from the Business Unit Master table (F0006) or the branch/plant number from the work order as the Charge to Business Unit number. Values are: Blank: Use the branch/plant number. 1: Charge the business unit that is associated with the job number in the Business Unit Master table.

Display

This processing option controls whether the system displays all rate schedules or only open rate schedules.

1. Open Schedules	Specify whether the system displays all schedules or open schedules only. Open schedules include schedules that have a status code that is less than the Closed Rate Status code. Values are: Blank: Display all schedules. 1: Display open schedules only.

Categories

These processing options specify default values for the category code fields either by entering them manually or by retrieving them from the corresponding Item Branch class codes.

Rate schedule category codes are UDCs (00/W1, W2, W3) that identify the category for the rate schedule. Enter the category code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Item/branch category codes are UDCs (32/CC) that identify the item/branch classification code on the work order header. Enter the category code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Category Code 1, Category Code 2, and Category Code 3 (optional)	Enter the default category codes for the rate schedule. These category codes are UDCs (00/W1, W2, W3) that identify the category for the rate schedule. Enter the category codes to use as the default value or select them from the Select User Define Codes form.
Item Branch Class Codes: Category Code 1, 2, and 3 (optional)	Enter the default item/branch category codes for the rate schedule header. Item/branch category codes are UDCs (32/CC) that identify the item/branch classification codes on the rate schedule header. Enter the category codes to use as the default value or select them from the Select User Define Codes form.

Process

This processing option specifies whether the system automatically attaches the parts list and routing to the rate schedule.

1. Attach Parts List and Routing

Specify the method the system uses to attach parts lists and routings to the rate schedules. Values are:

Blank: Do not attach parts lists and routings.

1: Attach parts lists and routings interactively.

2: Attach parts lists and routings through batch processing.

Edits

These processing options specify whether the system automatically updates the parts list and routing when rate quantities and dates change, and validates existing item branch records when you add rate schedules.

1. Update Parts List and Routing

Specify whether the system automatically recalculates parts list quantities, routing quantities, and dates when you change rate schedule quantities or rate schedule dates from the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109). Values are:

Blank: Do not recalculate parts list quantities, routing quantities, or dates.

1: Update parts list, routing quantities, and dates.

2. Validate Existing Branch/Item Records

Specify whether the system validates an existing item/branch record when you add or update a rate schedule. Values are:

Blank: Do not validate an existing item/branch record.

1: Validate an existing item/branch record.

Versions

These processing options specify which versions the system uses when it calls these programs from the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program.

1. Completions Workbench (P3119).

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Completions Workbench program (P3119) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Completions Workbench program. The version controls how the Completions Workbench program displays information.

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

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the MPS Time Series program (P3413) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the MPS Time Series program. The version controls how the MPS Time Series program displays information.

3. Bill Availability (P30200).

Enter the version of the Bill of Material Inquiry program (P30200) that you want to use when you select Availability from the row menu of the Work With Rate Schedules form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

4. Assign Serial Numbers (P3105).

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Assign Serial Numbers program (P3105) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule

form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Assign Serial Numbers program. The version controls how the Assign Serial Numbers program displays information.

5. Lot Master Revisions (P4108).	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Lot Master program (P4108) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Lot Master program. The version controls how the Lot Master program displays information.
6. Bill of Materials Revisions (P3002).	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Bill of Material Revisions program (P3002) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Bill of Material Revisions program. The version controls how the Bill of Material Revisions program displays information.
7. Bill of Materials Inquiry (P30200).	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Bill of Material Inquiry program (P30200) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Bill of Material Inquiry program. The version controls how the Bill of Material Inquiry program displays information.
8. Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153).	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Line Scheduling Workbench program (P3153) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Line Scheduling Workbench program. The version controls how the Line Scheduling Workbench program displays information.
9. Supply/Demand Inquiry (P4021).	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Supply and Demand Inquiry program. The version controls how the Supply and Demand Inquiry program displays information.
10. Order Processing (R31410). If left blank, XJDE0008 will be used.	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Order Processing program (R31410) from row exit of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0008 of the Order Processing program. The version controls how the Order Processing program updates information.
11. Parts List (P3111).	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Work Order Parts List program (P3111) from the row menu of the Work with Rate Schedule form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Work Order Parts List program. The version controls how the Work Order Parts List program displays information.
12. Routing (P3112).	Enter the version of the Work Order Routing program (P3112) that the system uses when you select it from the row menu of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001. The version controls how the Work Order Routing program displays information.

Interop

This processing option specifies the export transaction type when using interoperability.

- 1. Export Transaction Type** Enter the transaction type that the system uses for export processing or for supply chain scheduling and planning. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT).

Note. Blank is a valid value if you do not choose to use export processing.

Hold Codes

This processing option specifies the default hold code for related purchase orders.

- 1. Related Purchase Order** Enter the default hold code for a purchase order. Hold code is a user defined code (42/HC) that identifies whether the purchase order is being held.

Entering Rate Schedules

Access the Rate Schedule Revisions form.

Note. Depending on how you set the Attach Parts List and Routing processing option, the system can attach the parts list and routing instructions to rate schedules automatically by calling the Order Processing program (R31410) when you click OK on this form.

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Enter/Change Rate Schedule - Rate Schedule Revisions

OK Delete Cancel Row Tools

Rate Schedule **Effective**

Line/Cell: R-A1 Branch/Plant: M30 Type: SC

Item Number: 2031 Aluminum Frame, Touring

Quantity Ordered	UM	Secondary Qty Ordered	Sec UM	P	S	Line/Cell	Line/Cell Description	Item Number
160	EA			2		R-A1	Frame Line 1	2031
117	EA			2		R-A1	Frame Line 1	2031

Rate Schedule Revisions form

Quantity Ordered

Enter the quantity of units affected by this transaction.

UM

Enter a user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box).

Line/Cell

Enter a number that defines a production line or cell. Detailed work center operations can be defined inside the line or cell.

Item Number

Enter a number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or third item number format.

P

Enter a code that determines the frequency of the schedule. Values are:

	1: Monthly 2: Weekly 3: Daily 4: Per Shift (for future use)
S	Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard. For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value. The shift for which the rate is originally scheduled.
Rate Status	Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order. Any status change from 90 through 99 triggers the system to automatically update the completion date.
Category 1	Enter a user defined code (00/W1) that indicates the current stage or phase of development for a work order. You can assign a work order to only one phase code at a time. Note. Certain forms contain a processing option that allows you to enter a default value for this field. If you enter a default value on a form for which you have set this processing option, the system displays the value in the appropriate fields on any work orders that you create. The system also displays the value on the Project Setup form. You can either accept or override the default value.
Category 2	Enter a user defined code (00/W2) that indicates the type or category of a work order. Note. A processing option for some forms lets you enter a default value for this field. The system enters the default value automatically in the appropriate fields on any work orders that you create on those forms and on the Project Setup form. You can either accept or override the default value.
Category 3	Enter a user defined code (00/W3) that indicates the type or category of the work order. Note. A processing option for some forms allows you to enter a default value for this field. The system enters the default value automatically in the appropriate fields on any work orders that you create on those forms and on the Project Setup form. You can either accept or override the default value.
Bill Type	Enter a user defined code (40/TB) that designates the type of bill of material. You can define different types of bills of material for different uses. For example: <i>M</i>: Standard manufacturing bill

	<i>RWK</i>: Rework bill <i>SPR</i>: Spare parts bill The system enters bill type <i>M</i> in the work order header when you create a work order, unless you specify another bill type. The system reads the bill type code on the work order header to know which bill of material to use to create the work order parts list. MRP uses the bill type code to identify the bill of material to use when it attaches MRP messages. Batch bills of material must be type <i>M</i> for shop floor management, product costing, and MRP processing.
Routing Type	Enter a user defined code (40/TR) that indicates the type of routing. You can define different types of routing instructions for different uses. For example: <i>M</i>: Standard Manufacturing Routing <i>RWK</i>: Rework Routing <i>RSH</i>: Rush Routing You define the routing type on the work order header. The system then uses the specific type of routing that you define in the work order routing. Product Costing and Capacity Planning systems use only <i>M</i> type routings.
Freeze Code	Enter a code that indicates if the line on the order is frozen. MPS/MRP does not suggest changes to frozen orders. Values are: <i>Y</i>: Yes, freeze the order. <i>N</i>: No, do not freeze the order. This value is the default.

Processing Work Orders and Rate Schedules

This section provides an overview of work order and rate schedule processing and discusses how to:

- Run the Order Processing program.
- Set processing options for Order Processing.

Understanding Work Order and Rate Schedule Processing

After you enter a work order header, you can use the Order Processing batch program (R31410) to attach the parts list and routing instructions for each work order or rate schedule header. If you attach the parts list and routing instructions interactively, you can use the Order Processing batch program to generate and print the shop paperwork.

The processing options for the Order Processing program allow you to perform a wide range of functions, such as:

- Generate a parts list and routing instructions.
- Indicate the date to use for effectivity verification.
- Change the status code of the work orders or rate schedules that are being processed.
- Print information about the work order or rate schedule, such as the routing, parts list, sales order text, and so on.

- Print a shop packet summary that lists processed work orders and rate schedules.
- Enter the unit of measure for backscheduling.
- Issue inventory automatically.
- Generate a shortage report for the work orders and rate schedules.
- Indicate the versions of the associated programs that you want to access.
- Create parts lists based on prior revision levels.

You can organize and separate these functions to accomplish different tasks by setting up several reporting versions, each with different data selections and processing option values. For example, you can set up one version to generate the parts lists and routings for work orders, another version to print shop paperwork, and another version to perform batch inventory issues.

If you use other EnterpriseOne systems, these integration features apply:

System	Features
Configured items integration	You use the Order Processing program to process assembly inclusion rules in order to generate a parts list and routing instructions, if the parts list and routing instructions do not already exist. The assembly inclusion rules are defined in the Base Configurator system. The P assembly inclusion rule is used to put component parts on the sales order and work order, while the Q assembly inclusion rule is used to put component parts on the work order only. The R assembly inclusion rule is used to create the routing instructions for the work order. When a sales order is entered for a configured item, then the P assembly inclusion rules perform these functions: • Prints components as separate line items on the sales order. • Displays different levels for configured components in the Sales Order Entry program (P4210). Running the Order Processing program generates a parts list for a configured item by: • Using data from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) that is generated from the P assembly inclusion rule in the Sales Order Entry program to create records in the Work Order Parts List table (F3111). • Processing Q assembly inclusion rules to write additional components to the Work Order Parts List table. In the process, the system generates a routing by processing the R assembly inclusion rule. The system uses the Issue Type Code and Operations Sequence Number fields from the Assembly Inclusions Rules table (F3293).
Quality Management integration	When you process work orders, you can use processing options to set values for the status of the work order and operation lot if the components fail tests.

System	Features
Sales Order Management integration	When you create a work order for a kit during sales order entry, the system can build the parent item and stock it in inventory after you process and complete the work order. When you create the work order, the system subtracts the components from the on-hand quantity in inventory. After you complete the work order, the system adds the parent item to the on-hand quantity in inventory. You must specify line type <i>T</i> (Text) for sales orders in the Order Processing program to avoid writing journal entries for cost of goods sold and inventory for the components when you update the sales order. This line type also ensures that the system does not again subtract components from on-hand quantity in inventory during shipment confirmation or sales update.
Warehouse Management integration	If you use Warehouse Management, when you process a work order, the system does not search for inventory. Instead, the system generates a pick request. The pick request notifies you of the need for materials from the warehouse. After the system creates the pick request, Warehouse Management processes instructions and creates suggestions for you to confirm. Then, the system updates the parts list and increases the on-hand quantity for the To location and decreases the quantity on-hand for the From location. You can specify in the processing options whether you want to print a consolidated pick list for multiple work orders, or individual pick lists for each work order.

Order Processing

When you run the Order Processing program (R31410), the system creates the planned variance in the Work Order Variance Tag - Needed for upgrade table (F3102T). The variance shows the difference in costs from when the standards were set at the beginning of the accounting period.

When you run the Order Processing program, the system deletes any previously-generated or manually-entered parts list that is attached to the work order or rate schedule. You can manually revise the system-generated parts list. If you add parts to the list, the system commits them from the primary location that is defined in the Item Branch program (P41026).

You should not regenerate the parts list if any part on the list has been issued to the work order or rate schedule. If you regenerate the parts list after parts have been issued, you must manually adjust the list to prevent duplication of component quantities.

When you generate a parts list that includes lot-controlled components, the system hard-commits the components from the work center location where lots with quantities exist. If the lot quantity is not sufficient, the parts list line is split.

When you run the Order Processing program, the system deletes any previously-generated or manually-entered routing instructions. You should not regenerate the routing instructions for the work order or rate schedule if hours and quantities are recorded for any of its operations.

Use a processing option to update the routing instructions if you change the work order or rate schedule. The system recalculates the run labor and run machine hours based on the quantity ordered on the work order or rate schedule.

If the system finds an error in calculating the date for an operation sequence, it enters the work order or rate schedule start and requested dates for that operation.

To automatically issue material to a work order when you run the Order Processing program, you set the Preflush Items processing option to issue only items identified as preflushed items or to preflush all items.

Use a processing option to print a consolidated parts list that provides you with a means to pick inventory needed for a number of work orders or rate schedules. The items are consolidated based on item name, location, lot, unit of measure, and branch/plant. The system prints information for each branch/plant on a separate page and prints on a separate line each occurrence of an item that is in a different location, lot, or unit of measure.

When you run the Order Processing program, the system generates an exception report for these conditions:

- The system previously created pick requests but did not regenerate a parts list.
- The system did not create a pick request because the Warehouse Control option for the branch/plant was not set to *Y*.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Create a version of the Order Processing program (R31410) with the appropriate processing option settings.
- Set up valid work center locations.

See Shop Floor Management, Setting up Work Centers

- Set up a valid routing with appropriate line and item relationship information.
- Use the processing options to initiate Warehouse Management system integration, if applicable.

Running the Order Processing Program

From the Daily Order Preparation - Discrete menu (G3111), select Order Processing.

Setting Processing Options for Order Processing (R31410)

Use these processing options to edit lot status groups, set default values, define how the system processes data, and specify versions.

Edits

This processing option controls whether the system edits the allowed lot status group.

1. Enter Allowed Lot Status Group to Validate

Enter the allowed lot status group to validate. During order processing, the system validates the non-blank lot status codes against the user defined status code values. If the non-blank lot status codes exist in the Allowed Lot Status table (F41081), then the system treats the user defined lot status codes as blank and the on-hold item shall continue through the order process.

Process

These processing options specify whether the system:

- Generates a parts list and routing instructions.
- Updates the parts list and routing instructions when quantities and dates change.

1. Generate Parts List and Routing Instructions

Specify whether the system generates a parts list, routing instructions, or both when you process a work order. Values are:

1: The system generates a parts list only.

2: The system generates routing instructions only.

3: The system generates both a parts list and routing instructions.

Blank: The system does not generate a parts list or routing instructions.

Please refer to the Parts List and Routing tabs for detailed information about the parts list and routing instructions generation.

2. Update Parts List and Routing Instructions

Specify whether the system updates an existing parts list and routing instructions if the work order quantity or dates have changed. Values are:

1: Update the existing parts list and routing instructions.

Blank: Do not update the existing parts list or routing.

Defaults

These processing options specify how the system verifies effectivity and to specify the default header status code to use.

1. Work Order Effectivity Date

Enter the default work order date for effectivity checking. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the work order start date.

2. Header Status Code

Enter the default status code for the work order header. Document type is a user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the status of the work order. Enter the document type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not change the status on the work order header.

Parts List

These processing options specify whether the system:

- Uses substitute items when a shortage exists.
- Uses prior revision levels to build the parts list.
- Preflushes issues only or issues all items.
- Uses commitment processing as specified in the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009).

1. Substitutions

Specify whether the system uses bill of material substitute items when there is a shortage. Values are:

1: Use substitutions.

Blank: Do not use substitutions.

2. Prior Revision Level

Specify whether the system builds the parts list against a prior revision level. Values are:

1: Use prior revision levels.

Blank: Do not use prior revision levels.

3. Preflush Items

Specify whether the system issues all items on the work order. Values are:

1: Issue all items.

Blank: Issue only preflushed items.

If you choose to issue all items, the system only issues material if you specify the version of the Inventory Issues program (P31113) in the Inventory Issues processing option under the Versions tab.

4. Commitment Processing Bypass

Specify whether the system bypasses commitment processing when it creates the parts list. Values are:

I: Do not use commitment processing.

Blank: Use commitment control.

You specify commitment processing in the Commitment Control field in the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009).

5. Batch Bill of Material Processing

Specify whether the system uses batch bill processing. In batch bill processing, the system searches for a bill of material that matches the work order quantity. If a matching bill of material is not found, the system uses the zero bill of material to extend the required components. Values are:

Blank: Use batch bill processing.

I: Do not use batch bill processing.

6. Parts List Text

Specify whether the system copies a component's generic text to a parts list.

I: Copy a component's generic text to a the parts list.

Blank: Do not copy a component's generic text to a parts list.

7. Phantom Operation Sequence Number

Specify how the system displays operation sequence numbers for components of a phantom item. Values are:

Blank: Display the operation sequence number of the component.

I: Display the operation sequence number of the phantom (parent) item.

Routing

These processing options specify the default values that the system uses for the unit of measure, document type, line type beginning status, and so on.

1. Unit of Measure

Enter the default unit of measure to use for back scheduling on the routing instructions. Unit of measure is a user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measure to use in the document. Enter the unit of measure to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

2. Document Type

Enter the default document type associated with the purchase order for a subcontract routing. Document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

3. Line Type

Enter the default line type associated with the purchase order for a subcontract routing. Enter the line type to use as the default value or select it from the Line Type Search form.

4. Beginning Status

Enter the default beginning status associated with the purchase order for a subcontract routing. Beginning status is a user defined code (40/AT) that identifies the beginning status of the document. Enter the beginning status to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

- 5. Subledger Field** Specify whether the system enters the work order number into the Subledger field of the purchase order. Values are:
1: Enter the work order number.
 Blank: Do not enter the work order number.
- 6. Batch Routing Processing** Specify whether to use batch routing processing. In batch routing processing, the logic searches for a routing that matches the work order quantity. If no match is found, the system uses the zero routing to extend the required hours. Values are:
1: Do not look for a batch routing.
 Blank: Look for a batch routing.
- 7. Routing Text** Specify whether the system copies an operation's generic text to a routing.
 Blank: Do not copy the operation's generic text to a routing.
1: Copy the operation's generic text to a routing.
- 8. Back Scheduling Queue and Move Hours** Specify the method that the system uses to backschedule queue hours in the work order routing. Values are:
 Blank: Backschedule queue hours as a percentage of the resource units per day.
1: Backschedule queue hours as a percentage of the work hours per day.
- 9. Queue and Move Hours** Specify whether the system enters queue hours and move hours in the Work Order Routing program (P3112) from the work center when the queue hours and move hours are blank or zero in the standard routing from the Work With Routing Master program (P3003). Values are:
 Blank: If queue hours and move hours are blank or zero in the standard routing, do not enter queue hours and move hours from the work center into the work order routing.
1: If queue hours and move hours are blank or zero in the standard routing enter the queue hours and move hours from the work center into the work order routing.
2: Enter queue hours and move hours from the work center into the work order routing only if a routing step or instruction has been manually added to the detail area of the work order routing.
- 10. Override Number of Employees/Machines to '1'** Specify whether the system overrides the work center's default number of employees or machines. The system override quantity is 1. Values are:
1: Override the number of employees or machines to 1.
 Blank: Use the existing employees or machines from the work center.

Sales/Configurator

These processing options specify the default values that the system uses for the line type and next status for kit components on sales orders, and whether to calculate the cost in the variance table of the sales order.

- 1. Line Type** Enter the default line type associated with the sales order for kit components. This processing option applies only to kit items. Enter the line type to use as the default value or select it from the Line Type Search form.

- 2. Next Status** Enter the default next status associated with the sales order. Next status is a user defined code (40/AT) that identifies the next status for the kit component lines on the sales order. Enter the next status to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.
- 3. Standard Cost Calculation** Specify how the system calculates the cost from the configured routings in the variance table. Values are:
- 1: Calculate the standard cost.
 - 2: Calculate the standard cost if it has not already been calculated.
 - Blank: Do not calculate the cost.

Printing 1

These processing options specify whether the system prints the work orders, and, if so, whether it prints associated information.

When you turn on the Warehouse Management picking interface, the report displays the value In Warehouse in the Location field for all parts with the proper material status code.

- 1. Work Orders** Specify whether the system prints the work orders. You cannot print associated information described in the remaining processing options on the Printing 1 tab if you do not choose to print the work orders using this processing option. Values are:
- 1: Print the work orders.
 - Blank: Do not print the work orders or any associated information.
- You must select to print work orders if you want to print information for the parts lists and routing instructions, the shop packet summary, or sales order text lines.
- 2. Parts Lists** If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints the associated parts lists. Values are:
- 1: Print the parts lists.
 - Blank: Do not print the parts lists.
- 3. Parts List Detail** If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1) and the Parts List processing option to print the parts list (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints the second line of information on the parts lists. Values are:
- 1: Print the parts list detail.
 - Blank: Do not print the parts list detail.
- 4. Parts List on Separate Pages** If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1) and the Parts List processing option to print the parts list (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints each parts list on a new page. Values are:
- 1: Print each parts list on a new page.
 - Blank: Do not print each parts list on a new page.
- 5. Consolidated Parts List** If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1) and the Parts List processing option to print the parts list (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints a consolidated parts list. The items

are consolidated based on item name, location, lot, unit of measure, and branch/plant. The system prints each branch/plant encountered on a separate page and prints each occurrence of an item that is in a different location, lot, or unit of measure on a separate line. Values are:

I: Consolidate the parts list.

Blank: Do not consolidate the parts list.

6. Parts List Component Text

If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1) and the Parts List processing option to print the parts list (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints the component text on the parts lists. Values are:

I: Print component text.

Blank: Do not print component text.

Printing 2

These processing options specify whether routing information, sales order text lines, and configurator generic text is printed on the work order.

When you turn on the Warehouse Management picking interface, the report displays the value In Warehouse in the Location field for all parts with the proper material status code.

1. Routing Instructions

If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints the associated routing instructions. Values are:

I: Print the routing instructions.

Blank: Do not print the routing instructions.

2. Routing Instructions on Separate Pages

If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1) and the Routing Instructions processing option to print routing instructions (Printing 2), specify whether the system prints each routing instruction on a new page. Values are:

I: Print each routing instruction on a new page.

Blank: Do not print each routing instruction on a new page.

3. Routing Instructions Text

If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1) and the Routing Instructions processing option to print routing instructions (Printing 2), specify whether the system prints the text on the routing instructions. Values are:

I: Print the text.

Blank: Do not print the text.

4. Shop Packet Summary

If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints the shop packet summary. Values are:

I: Print the summary.

Blank: Do not print the summary.

5. Sales Order Text Lines

If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints the sales order text lines. Values are:

I: Print the text.

6. Configurator Generic Text

Blank: Do not print the text.

If you select the Work Orders processing option to print work orders (Printing 1), specify whether the system prints the configurator generic text lines. Values are:

1: Print the text.

Blank: Do not print the text.

Warehouse Management

These processing options specify how the system processes putaway requests for Warehouse Management integration, assigns a default staging location, and determines whether the system verifies availability.

1. Pick Requests

Specify the directed putaway mode for the system to use. Values are:

1: Process putaway requests only.

2: Process putaway requests by using the subsystem.

Blank: Do not process putaway requests.

If you specify mode 2, enter the version of the subsystem for the system to use in the Location Driver Processing Version processing option.

2. Location Driver Processing Version (R46171)

If you select directed putaway mode 2 for the Pick Requests processing option, specify the version of the Location Driver Processing program (R46171) for the system to use when processing putaway requests. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the XJDE0007 version of the Location Driver Processing program.

Versions control how the Location Driver Processing program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.

3. Staging Location

Specify the default staging location for moving goods out of the warehouse. The parts picked from the warehouse are staged at this location prior to use within manufacturing. Enter the staging location to use as the default value or select it from the Item/Branch Locations form.

4. Staging Location Availability

Specify whether the system checks the staging location for availability. If a part is not available at the staging location, the system does not generate a request. This option only applies to parts without work center locations. Values are:

1: Check the staging location for available parts.

Blank: Do not check for availability.

Versions

These processing options specify the versions of these reports and programs that the system uses when processing work orders:

1. Work Order Print (R31415)

Enter the version of the Work Order Print report (R31415) that the system uses. The default sequencing for the parts list is by component item number. The default sequencing for the routing instructions is by operation sequence number. If you leave this field blank, the program uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Work Order Print report.

- Versions control how the Work Order Print report displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.
- 2. Shortage Report (R31418)**

Enter the version of the Shortage report (R31418) that the system uses. If you leave this field blank, the system does not generate this report.

Versions control how the Shortage report displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.
 - 3. Bar Coding Report (R31413)**

Enter the version of the Bar Coding report (R31413) that the system uses. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Bar Coding report.

Versions control how the Bar Coding report displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.
 - 4. Inventory Issues (P31113)**

Enter the version of the Inventory Issues program (P31113) that the system uses. If you leave this field blank, the system does not issue any material.

Versions control how the Inventory Issues program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.
 - 5. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)**

Enter the version of the Purchase Order Entry program (P4310) that the system uses when generating purchase orders. The default tax area and automatic blanket order release options are controlled by the Purchase Order Entry version that you specify.

Versions control how the Purchase Order Entry program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.
 - 6. Test Results Worksheet (R37470)**

Enter which version of the Test Results Worksheet program (R37470) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001. The version specifies how the program displays information.

Interoperability

These processing options specify the default transaction type that the system uses for processing export transactions, whether the system writes the before images to the Work Order Master File table (F4801) and F3111.

- 1. Work Order Transaction Type**

Enter the default transaction type for the work order header that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.
- 2. Parts List Transaction Type**

Enter the default transaction type for the parts list that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.
- 3. Routing Instructions Transaction Type**

Enter the default transaction type for the routing instructions that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

4. Work Order Header Before Image	Specify whether the system writes the before image for the work order header. Values are: <i>I</i> : Include the image. Blank: Do not include the image.
5. Parts List Before Image	Specify whether the system writes the before image for the parts list. Values are: <i>I</i> : Include the image. Blank: Do not include the image.
6. Routing Instructions Before Image	Specify whether the system writes the before image for the routing instructions. Values are: <i>I</i> : Include the image. Blank: Do not include the image.

Attaching a Parts List Interactively

This section provides an overview of interactive attachment of a parts list and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Work Order Parts List.
- Enter a custom parts list.
- Copy a parts list from a bill of material.
- Copy a parts list from an existing work order.
- Select substitute items.
- Enter multiple locations.

Understanding Interactive Attachment of a Parts List

After you enter a work order header, you attach a parts list to it. You can either manually enter a custom parts list or copy a parts list from a bill of material or existing work order. You use the manual method to create the parts list, components, and quantities. You use the copy method when existing information exists that you want to copy.

After you attach the parts list to a work order header, you can:

- Specify or change a substitute item or quantities from different locations.
- Add or delete components.
- Change quantities or other information on the parts list or choose substitute items and their quantities on-hand when a component shortage is encountered.

To use substitute items or integrate with other EnterpriseOne systems, you should be familiar with the information in this table:

Topic	Description
Substitute items	To use substitute items, you must use a processing option for the Work Order Parts List program (P3111) to specify the substitute processing that you want to use. You can select one of these commitments: • Commit using the commitment control set in the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009). • Commit using the commitment control set in the Manufacturing Constants program, but use substitutes for shortages. • Commit using the commitment control set in the Manufacturing Constants program, but use substitutes when the quantity available can compensate for the shortage. The Hard/Soft Commit option on the Manufacturing Constant Revisions form must indicate a Hard at Creation of Parts List setting for you to use substitutions. When the system encounters a component shortage, you can select the available substitutes and quantity. After you enter the information, the system adds the selected items and quantities to the parts list and deducts the equivalent quantity from the component.
Warehouse Management integration	If you use Warehouse Management and generate a parts list, the system searches for inventory in the staging or work center location. If you did not define a staging or work center location, or if you did not locate inventory, the system generates a pick request. The pick request notifies you of the need for materials from the warehouse. After the system creates the pick request, the Warehouse Management system processes instructions and creates suggestions for you to confirm. Then the system updates the parts list and increases the on-hand quantity for the To location and decreases the quantity on-hand for the From location. When you recreate the parts list, and the items are in the warehouse, these two actions can occur: • The Work Order Print program (R31415) prints In Warehouse for all items with the correct material status code. • The Order Processing program (R31410) prints a message indicating that a warehouse pick request already exists. The system does not generate a parts list.

Forms Used to Attach a Parts List Interactively

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work Order Parts List	W3111A	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Enter/Change Order On the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form, locate and select an order, and then select Parts List from the Row menu.	Enter or review a work order parts list.
Copy Screen	W3111E	On the Work Order Parts List form, from the Form menu, select either Copy BOM or Copy from WO.	Copy a parts list from a bill of material or from an existing work order.
Substitute Availability Revisions	W3111SB	On the Work Order Parts List form, select an item, then select Substitute Avail from the Row menu.	Select substitute items.
Select Multiple Locations	W42053B	On the Work Order Parts List form, select an item, then select Multi-Location from the Row menu.	Commit items from multiple locations.

Setting Processing Options for Work Order Parts List (P3111)

To access these processing options, use the Interactive Versions program (P983051). Select Interactive Versions from the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011). Enter P3111 in the Interactive Application field, click Find, select the program version, and then select Processing Options from the Row menu.

Edits

These processing options control whether you are able to attach a parts list to a prior revision level of the bill of material and whether you can select components for the parts list.

1. Parts List at Prior Revision Levels

Specify whether the program allows you to attach a parts list to prior revision levels of the bill of material for the parent item. Values are:

Blank: Do not allow the attachment of a parts list at prior revision levels.

I: Allow the attachment of a parts list at prior revision levels.

2. Select Components for Parts List

Specify whether the system allows you to select components to be included on the parts list when you copy a work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system disables the Row menu and includes all components on the parts list. Values are:

Blank: Include all components on the parts list.

I: Allow the ability to select specific components to be included on the parts list.

Process

These processing options control whether the system generates a routing when you create a parts list and whether the system copies component text. They also control substitute and commitment processing.

1. Routings	Specify whether the system generates routings when a parts list is created for a work order. The system adds routing information to the F3111 table. Values are: Blank: Do not generate routings when a parts list is created for a work order. <i>I</i> : Generate routings when a parts list is created for a work order.
2. Substitute Processing Method	Specify the substitute processing method that the system uses when attaching a parts list to a work order. Values are: Blank: Do not use substitutes for shortages. <i>I</i> : Use substitutes for shortages. 2: Display the Substitute Availability form when substitute quantity can cover the shortage.
3. Commitment Processing	Specify whether the system generates component commitments, based on commitment control settings stored in the Manufacturing Constants table (F3009), when the parts list is attached to the work order, or whether the system bypasses commitment processing. Values are: Blank: Use commitment control settings in the F3009 table. <i>I</i> : Bypass commitment processing.
4. Component Generic Text	Specify whether the system copies the text attachment for a component line item to a work order parts list. Values are: Blank: Do not copy the component's text attachment to a work order parts list. <i>I</i> : Copy the component's text attachment to a work order parts list.
5. Phantom Operation Sequence Number	Specify how the system displays operation sequence numbers for components of a phantom item. Values are: Blank: Displays the operation sequence number of the component. <i>I</i> : displays the operation sequence number of the phantom (parent) item.

Warehousing

These processing options control the integration with Warehouse Management, if you use this system.

1. Request Process Mode	Specify whether the system generates a warehouse pick request for the items on the parts list.
	Note. To use this processing option, all warehouse setup must be complete and warehouse control must be turned on in the Branch/Plant Constants program (P41001). Values are: Blank: Do not generate a pick request. <i>I</i>: Generate a pick request only.

- 2: Generate a pick request and process using subsystem.
- 2. Location Selection Version** Enter the version of the Location Selection Driver program (R46171) that the system uses. If the Request Process Mode processing option is set to 2, you should enter a version here. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0007 of the Location Selection Driver program. The version controls how the Location Selection Driver program displays information.
- 3. Default Staging Location** Specify the default staging location for releasing warehouse goods. When the Request Process Mode processing option is set to generate pick requests, the pick requests are staged at the location you enter here.
- 4. Check Default Staging Location for Availability** Specify whether the system verifies part availability in the default staging location. If the part is available at the staging location, the system does not generate a request for the part.

Note. This processing option applies to parts with no work center location assigned.

Values are:

Blank: Do not verify part availability in the default staging location.

1: Verify part availability in the default staging location.

Versions

These processing options control the version that the system uses when you call these programs from the Work Order Parts List program (P3111):

- 1. Work Order Routings - P3112 (ZJDE0001)** Enter the version of the Work Order Routing program (P3112) to use when a routing list is automatically attached to a parts list. The version controls how the Work Order Routing program displays information. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Work Order Routing program.
- 2. Work Order Inventory Issues - P31113 (ZJDE0001)** Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Work Order Inventory Issues program (P31113) from the row menu of the Work Order Parts List form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Work Order Inventory Issues program. The version controls how the Work Order Inventory Issues program displays information.
- 3. Purchase Order Entry - P4310 (ZJDE0001)** Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Purchase Orders program (P4310) from the row menu of the Work Order Parts List form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 of the Purchase Orders program (P4310). The version controls how the Purchase Orders program displays information.
- 4. Configured Item Specifications - P32942 (ZJDE0001)** Enter the version of the Configured Item Specifications program (P32942) that the system uses when generating a purchase order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
- 5. Supply and Demand Inquiry - P4021 (ZJDE0003)** Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021) from the row menu of the Work Order Parts List form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version

ZJDE0003 of the Supply and Demand Inquiry program. The version controls how the Supply and Demand Inquiry program displays information.

Export

These processing option control the transaction type that the system uses for export processing and for the Supply Chain Planning and Scheduling integration.

- 1. Export Transaction Type** Enter the transaction type that the system uses for export processing or for supply chain scheduling and planning. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT). Enter the transaction type to use as the default value. Blank is a valid value if you do not want to use export processing.

Entering a Custom Parts List

Access the Work Order Parts List form.

Enter/Change Order - Work Order Parts List

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Order Number 451004 WO Branch/Plant M30
Touring Bike, Red
 Requested 06/28/05
 Item Number 220 *Touring Bike, Red*

Records 1 - 19

☐	☐	Component Item Number	Description	Order Quantity	Issued Quantity	UM
☐		2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	12	1	EA
☐		2021	Handle Bar	12	2	EA
☐		2006	Touring Fork	12	3	EA
☐		2007	Bottom Bracket	12	4	EA
☐		2013	Shift Kit	12	5	EA
☐		2008	Head Set	12		EA
☐		2014	Brake Kit	12		EA
☐		2009	Crank	24		EA
☐		2010	Chain Rings	12		EA
☐		2011	Chain, Std	2		EA
☐		2012	Chain, DX	10		EA
☐		2015	Wheel Set, Front	12		EA
☐		2016	Wheel Set, Rear	12		EA

Work Order Parts List form

Ln Ty

Enter a code that controls how the system processes lines on a transaction. It controls the systems with which the transaction interfaces, such as General

Ledger, Job Cost, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Inventory Management. It also specifies the conditions under which a line prints on reports, and it is included in calculations. Codes include:

S: Stock item

J: Job cost

N: Nonstock item

F: Freight

T: Text information

M: Miscellaneous charges and credits

W: Work order

Component Branch

Enter a secondary or lower-level business unit. The system uses the value that you enter to indicate that a branch or plant contains several subordinate departments or jobs. For example, assume that the component branch is named MMCU. The structure of MMCU might be:

Branch/Plant - (MMCU)

Dept A - (MCU)

Dept B - (MCU)

Job 123 - (MCU)

Lot Grd

Enter a code that indicates the grade of a lot. The grade is used to indicate the quality of the lot. Examples include:

A1: Premium grade

A2: Secondary grade

The grade for a lot is stored in the Lot Master table (F4108).

Lot Potency

Enter a code that indicates the potency of the lot expressed as a percentage of active or useful material (for example, the percentage of alcohol in a solution). The actual potency of a lot is defined in the F4108 table.

Oper Seq#

Enter a number used to indicate an order of succession.

In routing instructions, a number that sequences the fabrication or assembly steps in the manufacture of an item. You can track costs and charge time by operation.

In bills of material, a number that designates the routing step in the fabrication or assembly process that requires a specified component part. You define the operation sequence after you create the routing instructions for the item. The Shop Floor Management system uses this number in the backflush/preflush by operation process.

In engineering change orders, a number that sequences the assembly steps for the engineering change.

For repetitive manufacturing, a number that identifies the sequence in which an item is scheduled to be produced.

Skip To fields allow you to enter an operation sequence that you want to begin the display of information.

You can use decimals to add steps between existing steps. For example, use 12.5 to add a step between steps 12 and 13.

From Potency

Enter a number that indicates the minimum potency or percentage of active ingredients acceptable for an item.

The system displays a warning message if you try to purchase or issue items that do not meet the minimum acceptable potency. The system does not allow you to sell items that do not meet the minimum acceptable potency.

Thru Potency

Enter a number that indicates the maximum potency or percentage of active ingredients that is acceptable for an item.

The system displays a warning message if you try to purchase or issue items that have a potency that exceeds the maximum potency acceptable. The system does not allow you to sell items that have a potency that exceeds the maximum potency acceptable.

Frm Grd

Enter a user defined code (40/LG) that indicates the minimum grade that is acceptable for an item.

The system displays a warning message if you try to purchase or issue items with grades that do not meet the minimum grade acceptable. The system does not allow you to sell items with grades that do not meet the minimum acceptable level.

The From Grade and the Through Grade fields define the allowable grades for an item. The From Grade should be less than the Through Grade. These values are also used to determine the grade requirements of a component in a bill of material or an item in a purchase or sales order.

For example, the value of the From Grade equals A01, and the value of the Through Grade equals A05. In this case, inventory allocations for this item will be made for lots for which the grade is greater than or equal to A01, and less than or equal to A05.

Thr Grd

Enter a user defined code (40/LG) that indicates the maximum grade that is acceptable for an item.

The system displays a warning message if you try to purchase or issue items with grades that exceed the maximum grade acceptable. The system does not allow you to sell items with grades that exceed the maximum grade acceptable.

The From Grade and the Through Grade define the allowable grades for an item.

The From Grade should be less than the Through Grade. These values are also used to determine the grade requirements of a component in a bill of material or an item in a purchase or sales order.

For example, the value of the From Grade equals A01, and the value of the Through Grade equals A05. In this case, inventory allocations for this item will be made for lots for which the grade is greater than or equal to A01, and less than or equal to A05.

Oper Scrap

Enter a value that the system uses to increase or decrease the amount of materials to account for loss within the operation. The system updates this value on Enter/Change Bill of Material when you run the Planned Yield Update program.

The system calculates this value by compounding the yield percentages from the last operation to the first operation. Use a processing option in Enter/Change Routing to enable the system to calculate the component scrap percent.

Is Cd

Enter a code that indicates how the system issues each component in the bill of material from stock. In Shop Floor Management, it indicates how the system issues a part to a work order. Values are:

I: Manual issue.

F: Floor stock (there is no issue).

B: Backflush (when the part is reported as complete).

P: Preflush (when the parts list is generated).

U: Super backflush (at the pay-point operation).

S: Sub-contract item (send to supplier).

Blank: Shippable end item.

You can issue a component in more than one way within a specific branch/plant by using different codes on the bill of material and the work order parts list. The bill of material code overrides the branch/plant value.

Cmp Rev

Enter a code that indicates the current revision level of a component on the bill of material. It is usually used with an engineering change notice (ECN) or engineering change order (ECO).

F V

Enter a code that indicates if the quantity per assembly for an item on the bill of material varies according to the quantity of the parent item produced or is fixed regardless of the parent quantity. This value also determines if the component quantity is a percent of the parent quantity. Values are:

F: Fixed Quantity.

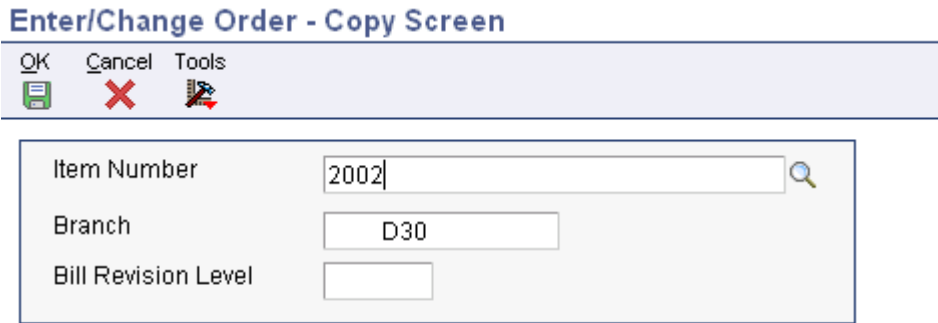
V: Variable Quantity (default).

%: Quantities are expressed as a percentage and must total 100 percent.

For fixed-quantity components, Work Order entry and Material Requirements Planning do not extend the component's quantity per assembly value by the order quantity.

Copying a Parts List from a Bill of Material

Access the Copy Screen form.



The screenshot shows a software window titled "Enter/Change Order - Copy Screen". At the top, there is a light blue header bar containing the title and three buttons: "OK" (with a green checkmark icon), "Cancel" (with a red X icon), and "Tools" (with a wrench icon). Below the header, the main area is white and contains three input fields arranged vertically. The first field is labeled "Item Number" and contains the text "2002", followed by a small magnifying glass icon. The second field is labeled "Branch" and contains the text "D30". The third field is labeled "Bill Revision Level" and is currently empty.

Copy Screen form

Copying a Parts List from an Existing Work Order

Access the Copy Screen form.

Selecting Substitute Items

Access the Substitute Availability Revisions form.

When the system encounters a component shortage, you can select the available substitutes and quantity. After you enter the information, the system adds the selected items and quantities to the parts list and deducts the equivalent quantity from the component. You cannot access this form unless at least one quantity is available.

The quantity is calculated using the values that you set up for substitute items (fixed or variable, partial, and so on).

Entering Multiple Locations

Access the Select Multiple Locations form.

You can specify more than one commitment location for the item. However, if you select a location that is not the primary location specified on the parts list, the system hard-commits the item.

Enter/Change Order - Select Multiple Locations

OK Find Cancel Row Tools

Line Number Branch/Plant

Item Number *Cro-Moly Frame, Red*

Total Selected Total Secondary Selected

Quantity Under Secondary Quantity Over

Units Ordered EA Secondary Ordered

Location

Memo Lot 1

Memo Lot 2

From Lot

To Lot

Records 1 - 2 [Customize](#)

	Quantity	Secondary Quantity	Location	Lot / Serial	Branch Plant	Available	UM
☒	11		1.A.1		M30	178	EA
☐							

Select Multiple Locations form

Quantity

Enter the number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.

Location

Enter the area in the warehouse where you receive inventory. The format of the location is user defined and you enter the location format for each branch/plant.

You can specify more than one commitment location for the item. However, if you select a location other than the primary location that is specified on the parts list, the system hard-commits the item.

Lot / Serial

Enter a number that identifies a lot or a serial number. A lot is a group of items with similar characteristics.

Branch/Plant

Enter an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.

Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using Product Costing,” Reviewing Routing Information

Chapter 6, “Working with Commitments,” Defining Commitment Rules, page 102

Attaching Routing Instructions Interactively

This section provides an overview of interactive attachment of routing instructions and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Work Order Routing (P3112).
- Enter a custom routing.
- Copy routing instructions from a routing.
- Copy routing instructions from an existing work order.
- Add a purchase order for an outside operation.

Understanding Interactive Attachment of Routing Instructions

In addition to attaching routing instructions to work order headers in batch, you can also enter routing instructions interactively or manually, that is, you can create a custom set of routing instructions or revise them manually after they have already been attached to the work order header. For example, you might have a special routing for a certain engineering release phase in which you want to test a new process step. As with the parts list, you have the option of copying information from an existing routing for an item or from another work order.

When you locate the routing instructions, the system displays the operations that are effective at the start date of the work order and those that are standard instructions or text lines. When no routing instructions are attached to the work order, no values appear in the associated fields.

You must create a purchase order for any step in the routing instructions that involves a subcontractor. You use the Enter/Change Routing program (P3003) to add an outside operations step. To define a routing step as an outside operation, you must enter a supplier and cost type and enter Y in the PO (Y/N) field. When you run the Order Processing batch program (R31410), the system generates a purchase order. You can also enter the purchase order interactively by calling the Outside Operation Revisions program (P3161) from the Work Order Routing form (W3112E).

Important! When you create purchase orders for outside operations, consider these processes:

When you change the status of a routing instruction, the system can create duplicate purchase orders for that operation when you run the Order Processing program for that work order again.

When you enter a purchase order interactively and then run the Order Processing program, the system creates duplicate purchase orders as well.

When you delete an outside operation with an associated purchase order, the system deletes the purchase order when the original status of the operation remains unchanged. When the system deletes the purchase order, it updates the supplier instructions with the quantity of the value of the purchase order for the primary location and the open amount.

If you set up a work center as a valid location, the system verifies that the work center is available before you use Warehouse Management.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Verify that a record for the parent item exists in the F4101 and Item Branch (P41026) tables.
- Enter the document type, line type, and status code for the purchase order in the processing options for the Order Processing program (R31410).

Forms Used to Attach Routing Instructions Interactively

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Copy by Item	W3112A	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Enter/Change Order On the Work Order Routing form, select a record, and then select Routing from the Row menu. On Work Order Routing, select Copy by Item from the Form menu. On Copy by Item, click OK to copy the routing instructions for the displayed item and branch/plant to the work order.	Copy a routing instruction from a routing.
Copy by Order Number	W3112B	On the Work With manufacturing Work Orders, select a record, and then select Routing from the Row menu. On Work Order Routing, select Copy By WO from the Form menu. On Copy by Order Number, complete the Work Order Number field and click OK. On Work Order Routing, make any final corrections and click OK.	Copy routing instructions from an existing work order.
Outside Operation Details	W3161A	On Work With Manufacturing Work Orders, select a work order, and then select Routing from the Row menu. On Work Order Routing, select the outside operation routing step for which you want to create a purchase order, and then select Outside Operations from the Row menu. On Outside Operation Detail, complete the Vendor and Cost Type fields, select Generate PO from the Form menu, and click OK.	Generate a purchase order for an outside operation.

Setting Processing Options for Work Order Routing (P3112)

To access these processing options, use the Interactive Versions program (P983051). Select Interactive Versions from the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011). Enter P3112 in the Interactive Application field, click Find, select the program version, and then select Processing Options from the Row menu.

Process

These processing options control whether the system creates a parts list and copies generic text during the processing.

- 1. Create Parts List** Specify whether the system creates a parts list when it creates routings for a work order. The system adds the parts list information to the F3111 table. Values are:

Blank: Do not create a parts list when it creates routings for a work order.

1: Create a parts list when it creates routings for a work order.
- 2. Operation's Generic Text** Specify whether the system copies the operation's generic text to a work order routing. Values are:

Blank: Do not copy the operation's generic text to a work order routing.

1: Copy the operation's generic text to a work order routing.
- 3. Queue and Move Hours** Specify whether the queue and move hours in the Work Order Routing program (P3112) enter the work center when the system leaves the values blank in the Standard Routing program (P3003). Values are:

Blank: Do not enter the queue and move hours from the work center in the Work Order Routings program when the system leaves the values blank in the Standard Routing program.

1: Enter the queue and move hours from the work center in the Work Order Routings program only when the system leaves the values blank in the Standard Routings program.

2: Enter the queue and move hours from the work center in the Work Order Routings program only when you manually add a routing step or instruction in the detail area for work order routings.
- 4. Override Number of Employees/Machines to '1'** Specify whether the system overrides the work center's default number of employees or machines. The system override quantity is 1. Values are:

1: Override the number of employees or machines to 1.

Blank: Use the existing employees or machines from the work center.

Export

These processing option control the transaction type the system uses for export processing and for the Supply Chain Planning and Scheduling integration.

- 1. Transaction Type** Specify a transaction type that the system uses for export processing or for the Supply Chain Scheduling and Planning. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT) that identifies the type of transaction for the work order. Enter the transaction type to use as the default value. Blank is a valid value if you do not want to use export processing.

Versions

These processing options control the version the system uses when you call these programs from the Work Order Routing List program:

- 1. Capacity Load program (P3313)** Enter the version of the Capacity Load program (P3313). The system uses this program to identify the capacity load in a work center for a specific operation in the work order routing. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the default version ZJDE0003.
- 2. Work With Activity Based Costing Workbench (P1640)** Enter the version of the Activity Based Costing Workbench program (P1640) the system uses.
- 3. Resource Assignment (P48331)** Enter which version of the Resource Assignment program (P48331) the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
- 4. Outside Operation Revisions (P3161)** Enter which version of the Outside Operation Revisions program (P3161) the Work Order Routing program (P3112) calls. The system uses this program to generate and maintain purchase orders for outside operations. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Entering a Custom Routing

Access the Work Order Routing form.

Enter/Change Order - Work Order Routing

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Order Number: 451101 WO Branch/Plant: M30

Bike Trailer Requested: 06/10/05

Item Number: 2600 Bike Trailer

Records 1 - 2 [Customize](#)

	Work Center	Operation Sequence	R A	Operation Status	Operation Description	Machine Run Hours
☐	200-901	10.00	0		Assemble, Inspect, Package	
☐						

Work Order Routing form

Skip to Order Number Enter a number identifying the original document. This can be an invoice number, work order number, sales order number, journal entry number, and so on.

Machine Run Hours Enter the standard machine hours that you expect to incur in the normal production of this item.

Labor Run Hours Enter the standard hours of labor that you expect to incur in the normal production of this item.

The run labor hours in the Routing Master table (F3003) are the total hours that it takes the specified crew size to complete the operation. The hours are multiplied by the crew size during shop floor release and product costing.

Start Date	Enter the start date of either the work order or the routing instructions.
Operation Type	Enter a user defined code (30/OT) that indicates the type of operation. Values include: <i>A</i>: Alternate routing <i>TT</i>: Travel time <i>IT</i>: Idle time <i>T</i>: Text
Pay Point	Enter a code that indicates whether a work center has labor, material, or both, backflushed through it when quantities are reported against operations occurring in the work center. If you do not override the routing record, the system uses the work center value as the default. Codes are: <i>0</i>: Not a backflush work center. <i>B</i>: Backflush material and labor. <i>M</i>: Backflush material only. <i>L</i>: Backflush labor only. <i>P</i>: Preflush material only. If you leave this field blank, the system retrieves the value from the Work Order Routing table (F3112).
Crew Size	Enter the number of people who work in the specified work center or routing operation. The system multiplies the Run Labor value in the F3003 table by crew size during costing to generate total labor amounts. If the Prime Load Code is L or B, the system uses the total labor hours for backscheduling. If the Prime Load Code is C or M, the system uses the total machine hours for backscheduling without modification by crew size.
Setup Hours	Enter the standard setup hours that you expect to incur in the normal completion of this item. This value is not affected by crew size.

Attaching Co-Products and By-Products

For process manufacturing, after you enter a work order header, you attach a co-products and by-products list to the work order. Co-products and by-products identify the items that result from the process, whether they are planned or unplanned.

This section discusses how to attach co-products and by-products.

Forms Used to Attach Co-Products and By-Products

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work Order Process Resource Revisions	W3111PE	Daily Order Preparation - Process (G3113), Enter/Change Order On the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form, locate and select an order, and then select Co/By Products from the Row menu.	Attach co-products and by-products.

Attaching Co-Products and By-Products

Access the Work Order Process Resource Revisions form.

Enter/Change Order - Work Order Process Resource Revisions

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Co/By Product Revisions

Order Number 451469 WO Lubricant Process

Item Number 5000 Lubricant Process

☒ Display All Operations

Records 1 - 4 Customize G

	Ingredient Co/By Product	Co By	Description	Oper Seq#	Ln Ty	Qty Ordered/ Output Qty	UM
☐	5010	B	Sludge	10.00	S	2	GA
☐	5110	C	Household Lubricant Bulk	30.00	S	20	GA
☐	5210	C	Graphite Lubricant Bulk	40.00	S	30	GA
☐							

Work Order Process Resource Revisions form

Co By

Enter a code that identifies standard components or ingredients as co-products, by-products, and intermediates. Co-products are (concurrent) end items as the result of a process. By-products are items that can be produced at any step of a process, but were not planned. Intermediate products are items defined as a result of a step but are automatically consumed in this step.

Generally, intermediates are nonstock items and are only defined steps with a pay-point for reporting purposes. Standard components (Discrete Manufacturing) or ingredients (Process Manufacturing) are consumed during the production process. Values are:

C: Co-products.

B: By-products.

I: Intermediate products.

Blank: Standard components or ingredients.

Qty Ordered/ Output Qty Enter the quantity of units affected by this transaction.

Attaching Intermediate Items

For process manufacturing, use intermediates to track the quantity of output of any operation in a work center at a specific time. You can define intermediates in different units of measure and quantities. You set up one intermediate per operation. However, you cannot define an intermediate for the last operation.

This section discusses how to attach intermediate items.

Forms Used to Attach Intermediate Items

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Intermediate Product Revisions	W3111IA	Daily Order Preparation - Process (G3113), Enter/Change Order On the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form, locate and select an order, and then select Routing from the Row menu. On the Work Order Routing form, select an item and then select Intermediates from the Row menu.	Attach intermediate items.

Attaching Intermediate Items

Access the Intermediate Product Revisions form.

Enter/Change Order - Intermediate Product Revisions

OK Delete Cancel Form Error Tools

Order Number/Type 451469 WO

Item Number 5000 Lubricant Process

Records 1 - 2

☐	☐	Item Number	Description	Quantity Ordered	UM	Oper Seq#
☐	☐	5001I	Refined Oil	48	OZ	10.00
☐	☐					

Intermediate Product Revisions form

Quantity Ordered Enter the quantity of units affected by this transaction.

UM

Enter a user defined code (00/UM) that identifies the unit of measurement for an amount or quantity. For example, it can represent a barrel, box, cubic meter, liter, hour, and so on.

Assigning Serial Numbers

This section provides an overview of serial number assignment and discusses how to assign serial numbers.

Understanding Serial Number Assignment

You assign serial numbers to work orders to track serialized items within lots. You can assign serial numbers to work orders at any time. When you enter serial numbers, the system creates serial number master records, as well as work order lot or serial numbers (LSNs). The system does not validate any serial number that you enter until you complete the work order. If you do not assign a serial number to a serialized assembly, the system requires a number before you can complete the work order. After you complete a work order, you cannot modify any serial numbers that are assigned to the assemblies.

You can assign serial numbers to specific assemblies at any time prior to completing the work order. You can also assign serial numbers to specific assemblies at the time of work order completions by choosing Lot SN Generation from the Form menu on the Serial Number Revisions form (W3105B). You can associate serialized components to a specific assembly either at inventory issues or at work order completions. You must issue serialized components in their respective primary unit of measure to associate them to a specific assembly.

The Assign Serial Numbers program (P3105) assumes a quantity of one in the unit of measure on the work order. For serialized assemblies, this is the primary unit of measure. You cannot enter more serial numbers than the quantity on the work order.

Note. You can delete a serial number only when the system detects no activity for the number.

Prerequisite

Set the Lot Process Type and Serial Number Required fields on the Item Master Information form for serial number processing.

See Entering Item Master Information in the Inventory Management Guide for details about the Item Master Information form.

Forms Used to Assign Serial Numbers

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Serial Number Revisions	W3105B	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Enter/Change Order On the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form, locate and select a work order and then select Serial Numbers from the Row menu. On the Work With Work Order Serial Numbers form, select Revisions from the Form menu. On the Serial Number Revisions form, select Lot/SN Generation from the Form menu.	Assign serial numbers.

Assigning Serial Numbers

Access the Serial Number Revisions form.

Note. You can also access the Assembly Serial Numbers program (P3105) from the menu (G3111). In this case, however, you can use it only to locate existing serial numbers, but not to update or add serial numbers.

CHAPTER 5

Understanding Lot Processing

This chapter provides an overview of lot processing and discusses:

- Lot creation
- Lot status
- Grade and potency

Lot Processing

Lot processing allows you to manage information about groups of items. For example, for groups of perishable items, you can have the system assign lot numbers based on receipt dates that identify the items that you must sell first. You can view current information about each lot, such as the quantity of available items and the transactions that have affected the lot.

Lot control is beneficial for identifying groups of items that are components of a final product. For example, if you assign lot numbers to both bicycle tires and bicycles assembled from the tires, you can:

- Identify the lot number for the tires that were used in the manufacture of a specific bicycle
- Identify all bicycles that used tires from a specific lot

If you later find that a particular lot of tires is defective, you can immediately identify and recall all bicycles that drew from the lot of defective tires.

A lot usually contains one type of item, but you can set up system constants in the Branch/Plants Constants program (P41001) to allow different types of items in the same lot. When a lot contains different items, the system maintains lot information for each lot number and item. You can also set up system constants to restrict a lot to one type of item and still allow that lot to exist in multiple warehouses.

In manufacturing, you can complete items in multiple lots in inventory from a single work order. When you report multiple lot completions, the system links materials issued to the work order to the completed items by lot number. If you do not have a lot number for the end item by the time that you issue component materials, the system uses only the work order number to link the components to the end item.

The system allows you to define multiple dates that are relevant for lot processing. These dates can be used to determine when lot-controlled items become available. For each lot containing a lot-controlled item, you can define these availability dates based on the information that is set up for the item in the Item Master (P4101) and the Item Branch/Plant (P41026) programs:

- Lot expiration date
- On-hand date
- Best-before date

- Sell-by date
- Lot effectivity date
- Based-on date
- User lot dates 1 through 5

You can use the lot expiration date, the sell-by date, and the best-before date, as well as the user-defined lot dates, to define the commitment date method.

Expiration planning considers the expiration dates of lots while calculating the on-hand quantity and consumes the lot quantities in the order of expiration dates. That is, lots with the most current expiration dates are consumed first. This is the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Expiration planning is important because whoever in the chain has possession of the product when it expires incurs the loss. Accurate planning, forecasting, and adherence to schedules are important to expiration planning because products must make it through the entire chain from the supplier and, finally, to the customer before the expiration date. If any party in the chain does not adhere to the schedule, at least one party incurs a loss.

By using the lot effectivity date, you can define a lot to become available for use at a future date. You can calculate the effective date for the lot manually or automatically when the lot is created and becomes on-hand. You can use the Manufacturing Effective Days field on the Item Master Revisions or the Item Branch/Plant Info form to define the number of days before which a lot will be effective.

When you set the appropriate processing options, EnterpriseOne manufacturing planning systems perform these actions:

- Deduct expired quantities of items from the on-hand values
- Send a warning message that is recorded in the MPS/MRP/DRP Message File table (F3411)
- Adjust the time series to reflect the expired product's effect

You can use several methods to assign lot numbers to items. For example, you can use one of these methods:

- Have the system assign lot numbers
- Assign user defined lot numbers
- Assign supplier lot numbers

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up the Inventory Management System,” Defining System Constants

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using Lot Processing,” Setting Up Dates for Lots

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using Lot Processing,” Entering Lot Date Information

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using Lot Processing,” Defining Effective Dates for Future Availability

Lot Creation

You can create lots automatically or manually. Lots are generated automatically when you perform any of these tasks:

- Create purchase order receipts
- Complete work orders
- Adjust inventory

You can create lots manually, by accessing the Lot Master Revisions program (P4108) either directly from the menu or during work order entry from the Work Order Details form (W48013A). Each time that you create a lot, the system adds a record to the Lot Master table (F4108).

The actual grade and potency of a lot is defined in the Lot Master table. You also use the Lot Master Revisions program to specify a reason code for a grade or potency change. In addition, you can use processing options to protect a grade or potency from being updated.

Lot master information includes the status and availability dates for the lot. You can also define grade and potency for a lot and specify a reason code for a grade or potency change. In addition, you can use processing options to protect a grade or potency from being updated.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using Lot Processing,” Entering Lot Information

Lot Status

The status of a lot determines whether it is available for the system to process. When a lot is on hold for any reason, the system does not process it unless you activate a processing option that allows processing of held lots.

You set up lot status codes to identify reasons that a lot can be put on hold. After you set up the codes, you can assign them to items and lots.

You set up lot status codes in the user defined code table 41/L by using the Lot Status Code Revisions program (P0004A). You assign status codes to different lot locations in the Lot Master Revisions program (P4108). You can assign different status codes to a single lot based on the different locations in which the lot resides. When assigning a lot status, you can use the status code from the lot’s record in the Lot Master table (F4108) or the default status from the Item Branch File table (F4102) if no lot status exists.

You can run the Lot Status Update program (R41082) to place expired lots on hold. You can run the program in proof or final mode. If you run the program in proof mode, you can produce a report showing all lots that will be put on hold. If you run the program in final mode, you can produce a report showing all lots that have been put on hold. You assign lot statuses when you:

- Enter a new lot using the Lot Master Revisions form. If you do not enter a status at this time, the system uses the lot status from the item’s branch information in the Item Branch File table.
- Set up a new location for an item using the Item Branch/Plant program (P41026).

You can assign lot statuses to different lot locations using the Location Lot Status Update form from the Lot Master Revisions program. When you create a lot through transfer from another location, the system assigns statuses, using the status code of the From location. You can assign status codes to locations without using lots. Whether the system processes items that reside in locations that are on hold depends on how you set the processing options.

Use these tables to determine the lot status for newly created records in the Lot Master table and the Item Location File table (F4108).

Table	Description
Lot Master (F4108)	If you enter a lot status on the Lot Master Revisions form, the system uses that lot status. If you do not enter a lot status, the system uses the default lot status from the Item Branch File table.
Item Location File (F41021)	If you enter a lot status on the Lot Master Revisions form, the system uses that lot status. If you are moving a lot from another location, the system uses this sequence to assign a lot status: • The default lot status from the From location • If a lot number exists, the lot status from the Lot Master record • If no lot number exists, the default lot status from the Item Branch File table

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using Lot Processing,” Assigning Lot Status Codes

Grade and Potency

This section provides an overview of grade and potency and discusses:

- Grade and potency control.
- Lot and serial control items.

Understanding Grade and Potency

Manufacturers in the process industry need full control over the quality of products that they make or buy. Examples of process industries include the food, chemical, and pharmaceutical industries. Grade and potency qualifications allow you to categorize products more specifically and trace their movement through the manufacturing and distribution processes.

Grade identifies the particular specification makeup of an item and allows the system to separate one lot from other production lots without changing the item number. Examples of items that have grades are diamonds, lumber, and raw turquoise. Potency refers to the percentage of active ingredient within a solution, such as a 40 percent solution of hydrochloric acid, 3.2 beer versus beer with standard percentages of alcohol, and coffee with varying amounts of caffeine.

In the EnterpriseOne systems, grade and potency are mutually exclusive. You can use only one or the other to categorize an item. All items that are grade- or potency-controlled must also be tracked by lot number. Grades and potencies divide items by their specific makeup or characteristics without changing item numbers. Programs that calculate on-hand and available quantities use the grade or potency for each lot.

For grade- and potency-controlled items, you can enter a standard (preferred) value for each item. You can also enter a range of acceptable values that allow you to continue operations with grades or potencies that are outside of the standard value, but are still acceptable for use. A range helps to establish and maintain quality levels in products, but is flexible enough to keep operations running when the standard level of product is unavailable. The system records grade or potency and lot transfer transactions in the item ledger and the general ledger, so that accounting is incorporated into the tracking.

Only items that meet the grade or potency range requirements stated in the bill of material are issued to the shop floor for production. Components that are outside of the range do not appear as available or on-hand in material inquiries for Shop Floor Management. You can order only a certain grade or potency of an item. Sales order and purchase order systems accommodate grade and potency standards and ranges.

Grade and Potency Control

You set up grade- or potency-control fields on the Grade and Potency tab on the Additional System Information form in the Item Master program (P4101). The system uses these control field values when you create a branch/plant record for the item:

Control field	Description
Grade/Potency Pricing	Determines how to price grade- or potency-controlled items in Sales Order Management.
Potency Control	Identifies whether the item is potency-controlled.
Grade Control	Identifies whether the item is grade-controlled.
Standard Potency	Identifies the standard percentage of active ingredients that are normally found in an item. The value that you enter provides the default value for several forms in the EnterpriseOne manufacturing systems. In certain cases, the potency standard is used for the potent unit of measure conversion.
Standard Grade	Identifies the standard grade of the item, such as premium or average. The value that you enter provides the default for several forms in EnterpriseOne manufacturing systems.
From and Through Potency	Defines the allowable potency ranges for an item.
From and Through Grade	Defines the allowable grade ranges for an item.

Defining the values for grade, potent units of measure, and conversions for potent units of measure includes:

- Defining the UDCs in the user defined code table 40/LG for the grades that you will use.
- Defining the UDCs for the potent units of measure in the user defined code table 00/UM. For each potent unit of measure that you define, you must type P in the second space of the Special Handling Code field on the User Defined Codes form.
- Defining a conversion for each potent unit of measure to a physical unit of measure in the Standard Units of Measure program (P41003). For example, 100 gallons of a solution at 80 percent potency equals 80 potent gallons, and 80 potent gallons of a solution at 80 percent equals 100 gallons.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Entering Item Inventory Information,” Entering Requirements Planning, Leadtime, Engineering, Item Grade and Potency, and Demand Flow Information

Lot and Serial Control Items

Grade- and potency-controlled items must be lot-controlled. Use the Item Branch/Plant program (P41026) to identify an item as a lot- or serial-controlled item by entering one of these values in the Lot Process Type field:

Value	Description
Blank	Lot assignment is optional. Numbers must be manually assigned. Quantity can be greater than one.
1	Lot assignment is used. Numbers are assigned by the system using the system date in YYMMDD format. Quantity can be greater than one.
2	Lot assignment is used. Numbers are assigned in ascending sequence using next numbers. Quantity can be greater than one.
3	Lot assignment is required. Numbers must be manually assigned. Quantity can be greater than one.
4	Serial number assignment is optional except during shipment confirmation. Quantity must not exceed 1.
5	Serial number assignment is required. The system assigns numbers using the system date in YYMMDD format. Quantity must not exceed 1.
6	Serial number assignment is required. The system assigns numbers in ascending order using next numbers. Quantity must not exceed 1.
7	Serial number assignment is required. You must manually assign numbers. Quantity must not exceed 1.

When you attach a parts list to a work order header, the system creates commitments for the components. How these commitments are created depends on the parameters of commitment method, commitment control, and hard- or soft-commit. After you set up these parameters, commitments can be created in the same manner using both the Enter/Change Order (P48013) and Order Processing (R31410) programs.

When an item is defined as lot-controlled, the system moves the grade or potency range to the parts list and allows only those lots within the range to be eligible for commitments. Any remaining quantities are committed to the primary location.

CHAPTER 6

Working with Commitments

This chapter provides an overview of commitments and discusses how to:

- Define commitment rules.
- Define commitments at a work center location.
- Manage commitments for grade and potency.
- Repost commitments.

Understanding Commitments

A commitment is a reservation for the parts that are needed on a work order. You can define commitments by branch or work center. You can change commitments manually or through a batch program.

When you attach a parts list to a work order header, the system creates commitments for the required quantity of each component. The commitment reserves the material for a particular work order. The type of commitment that the program creates (hard or soft) depends on which commitment option that you specified in the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009).

A hard commitment reserves designated inventory in a specific location for a particular work order. A soft commitment allows you to commit the inventory at the primary location to a work order without designated inventory from a specific location. This inventory can be used for another work order. Soft commitments also enable you to compare the material that is needed for current work orders to available inventory.

The system allows you to use hard commitments or soft commitments in a work order, or you can let the system change the commitment from soft to hard when you process the work order. You can also set up the system to place a soft commitment at the creation of the work order and change it to a hard commitment when you run the Order Processing program (R31410).

If, at any time, the location that appears on the parts list is not the primary location, the system hard-commits that line item. Inventory remains committed until the system records the issues. Then, the system reduces the on-hand quantity and the committed quantities.

The Inventory Issues program (P31113) relieves commitments. When you issue or reverse material that you committed to a secondary location when you entered the parts list line, the system performs a hard commitment for this material. When you partially issue or reverse inventory to a different location, the system relieves the commitment from the old location and commits the remaining material to the new location.

If you use lot processing, the system creates commitments based on the commitment date method, the lot expiration date method, and the lot effectivity date, if applicable, as well as grade or potency ranges for the lot numbers. The parts list for the work order might specify a range of grade or potency values that can be used on the order. The system commits the lot of the grade or potency within the range that you defined for the item. The system can also search for inventory that you need for the order in a certain sequence. For example, you might want to search for inventory with a specific lot number, grade, or potency.

When you commit lot-controlled component quantities at the work center location, the system searches for available quantities in the lots that are available at the work center location and commits quantities from those lots based on the commitment method. When you use more than one lot, the parts list line is split. If more components are needed than are available, the system commits the remaining quantity from the primary location. This process applies only when you do not use the Warehouse Management system.

Use the this table to identify the processing options available for both the Enter/Change Order (P48013) and Order Processing programs:

Program	Function
Enter/Change Order	Using the Enter/Change Order program, you can automatically generate: • Routing instructions, when you create the parts list online • Parts list, when you create the routing instructions online
Order Processing	Using the Order Processing program, you can specify either the work order effective date or the start date for effectivity checking. You can set up the system to perform these tasks automatically: • Use substitutes for items that are out of stock and for blanket order release processing • Generate the parts list, routing instructions, or both

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Inventory Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Reviewing Item and Quantity Information,” Setting Processing Options for Segmented Item Availability (P41206)

Defining Commitment Rules

This section provides an overview of commitment rules and discusses how to:

- Define the commitment method for an item.
- Define the commitment control and type of commitment.

Understanding Commitment Rules

When a parts list is attached to a work order header, either manually or by using the batch program, the system automatically creates commitments for the components unless you set the processing option to bypass inventory commitments.

When you define commitments, you set up the parameters that determine how the commitment is created. If you are using lot control, you can also manage commitments by commitment date method, as well as grade or potency. You repost commitments when you need to clear commitments and reassign quantities to other work orders.

When creating commitments, you can activate a processing option to verify whether substitutes exist for an item. To use substitutes, you must use a hard commitment at the creation of a work order or at pick time.

You define the method that the system uses when creating a commitment. Using the Item Branch/Plant program (P41026), you can define the commitment method by location, lot number, or date. If you define commitments by date, you specify the commitment date method, as well as the lot expiration date method, if applicable, on the Lot Processing tab. The system calculates these dates based on the default days information that you define in the Item Master (P4101) and Item Branch/Plant programs and stores them in the Lot Master table (F4108).

You use the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009) to define the commitment control method and type of commitment for the work order. Commitment control determines how the system commits inventory to a work order. For example, commitment control determines whether the system can cross branch boundaries to fill requirements. In addition, you can specify whether the commitment is soft or hard. Soft commitments can become hard commitments in certain circumstances, such as when inventory is relieved.

Forms Used to Define Commitment Rules

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Item/Branch Plant Info.	W41026A	Inventory Master/Transactions (G4111), Item Branch/Plant On the Work With Item Branch form, locate and select an item.	Define the commitment method for an item.
Manufacturing Constants Revision	W3009B	Shop Floor Management Setup (G3141), Manufacturing Constants On the Work With Manufacturing Constants form, locate and select a branch/plant.	Define the commitment control and type of commitment.

Defining the Commitment Method for an Item

Access the Item/Branch Plant Info form.

Item Branch/Plant - Item/Branch Plant Info. i ?

OK Cancel Form Tools

Branch/Plant M30

Item Number 220 Touring Bike, Red

Basic Branch/Plant Data Additional Info. Lot Processing

Stocking Type M Mfg. Assembly or Sub-Assemb G/L Class IN30 Manufactured Finished Go Line Type S Stock Inventory Item Planner Number 7500 McDougle, Cathy Buyer Number Supplier Number Print Message Commitment Method 1 Location With Most Quantity Country of Origin USA	Sales Taxable Y Ln is subj to applicable Purchasing Taxable Y Ln is subj to applicable ☒ Check Availability ☒ Backorders Allowed

Item/Branch Plant Info form

To define the commitment method for the item:

1. On Item/Branch Plant Info., complete the Commitment Method field on the Basic Branch/Plant Data tab.
2. If you define the commitment method by date, select the Lot Processing tab and complete the Commitment Date Method field.
3. If you specify the lot expiration date as the commitment date method, complete the Lot Expiration Date Method field on the Lot Processing tab.
4. Click OK.

Commitment Method

Enter a code that indicates the method that the system uses to commit lot items from inventory. Codes are:

1: The normal commitment method for inventory. The system commits inventory from the primary location and then from secondary locations.

The system commits inventory from the locations with the most inventory before committing inventory from locations with the least. The system commits backorders to the primary location.

2: The inventory commitment method by lot number. The system commits inventory by lot number, starting with the lowest lot number and committing orders to available lots.

3: The inventory commitment method by lot expiration date. The system commits inventory from the locations with the earliest expiration date first.

The system considers only locations with expiration dates greater than or equal to the sales order or parts list requested date.

Defining the Commitment Control and Type of Commitment

Access the Manufacturing Constants Revision form.

Manufacturing Constants - Manufacturing Constants Revision

OK Cancel Tools

Branch/Plant M30 Eastern Manufacturing Center

Manufacturing Constants Shifts **Commitment Control** Costing Options

Commitment Control

☐ Primary Location

☐ Split-Cross Branch boundaries

☒ Split-Don't cross Branch boundaries

Hard/Soft Commit

☒ Hard at creation of Parts List

☐ Soft, Hard when printing

☐ Soft at creation of Parts List

Manufacturing Constants Revision form

To define the commitment control and type of commitment:

1. On Manufacturing Constants Revision, select the Commitment Control tab and then select an option from the Commitment Control group box

If you select the Primary Location option, the program does not select lots.

If you want to split locations, you have two options. You can either specify commitments throughout different locations within one branch/plant, or specify commitments throughout different locations from different branch/plants.

2. Select an option from the Hard/Soft Commit group box, and then click OK:

If you use substitutes, you must specify a hard commitment.

The first option will make hard commitments when parts list is attached. The second option will make soft commitments when the parts list is attached. These commitments will become hard when the parts list is printed using Work Order Generation (R31410). The last option will create soft commitments when the parts list is attached and will remain soft, until a lot is specified.

Defining Commitments at a Work Center Location

This section provides an overview of commitments at a work center location and discusses how to:

- Define the work center in the routing instructions for an item.
- Define the location at the work center.
- Assign a component to a routing operation.

Understanding Commitments at a Work Center Location

In order to commit inventory to be issued to a particular work order, you need to define the values that allow you to make the material available where and when it is needed. For this purpose, you need to specify the work center for the routing instructions, as well as the issue location for the work center. You also specify the operation sequence at which each component is needed. If you work in a process manufacturing environment, you do not have a bill of material. Finally, you need to specify in the Manufacturing Constants program (P3009) which backflush option to use for the branch/plant.

Forms Used to Define Commitments at a Work Center Location

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Enter Routing Information	W3003B	Daily PDM Discrete (G3011), Enter/Change Routing On the Work With Routing Operations form, locate and select an item.	Define the work center in the routing instructions for an item.
Work Center Master Revisions	W3006A	Daily PDM Discrete (G3011), Enter/Change Work Center On the Work With Work Centers form, locate and select a work center.	Define the location at the work center.
Enter Bill of Material Information	W3002A	Daily PDM Discrete (G3011), Enter/Change Bill On the Work with Bill of Material form, locate and select an item.	Assign a component to a routing operation.

Defining the Work Center in the Routing Instruction for an Item

Access the Enter Routing Information form.

Enter/Change Routing - Enter Routing Information i ?

OK

Item Number Branch/Plant
Touring Bike, Red

Batch Quantity EA

As of Date Line/Cell Routing Type
 Item Rev. Drawing No Skip to Oper.

Records 1 - 7 [Customize Grid](#)

☐	☐	Work Center	Oper Seq#	Description	Run Labor	Run Machine	Setup Labor	Cons Prod	Queue Hours
☐		200-901	10.00	Assembly	0.50	0.00	0.00	Cons	0.00
☐		200-901	20.00	Assembly	0.25	0.00	0.00	Cons	0.00
☐		200-901	30.00	Assembly	1.00	0.00	0.00	Cons	0.00
☐		200-901	40.00	Assembly	1.00	0.00	0.00	Cons	0.00
☐		200-911	50.00	Test / Inspect	0.25	0.00	0.00	Cons	0.00
☐		200-920	60.00	Package	0.25	0.00	0.00	Cons	0.00
☐									

Enter Routing Information form

Defining the Location at the Work Center

Access the Work Center Master Revisions form.

Enter/Change Work Center - Work Center Master Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Work Center R-C1 Branch/Plant M30

Work Center Master Capacity & Shifts Hours & Efficiency

Dispatch Group	R-C1	
Location - Issue		
Location Branch	M30	Calendar Name
Work Center Type	1	Crew Size
Pay Point	0	Number of Machines
Prime Load	L	Number of Employees
Critical W/C	N	Resource Offset

Work Center Master Revisions form

Assigning a Component to a Routing Operation

Access the Enter Bill of Material Information form.

Enter/Change Bill - Enter Bill of Material Information

OK Find Delete Cancel Form Row Report Tools

Branch/Plant: M30

Parent Item: 220 Touring Bike, Red

Batch Quantity: EA

As of Date: * Type of Bill: M Oper Seq#: *

Drawing #: 200T Item Rev. Level: Skip to Line No. *

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid

	Item Number	Description	Quantity	UM	Active Ingr. Flag	F V	Is Cd	Stkg Typ
☐	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	1.000000	EA		V	U	M
☐	2006	Touring Fork	1.000000	EA		V	U	P
☐	2007	Bottom Bracket	1.000000	EA		V	U	P
☐	2008	Head Set	1.000000	EA		V	U	P
☐	2009	Crank	2.000000	EA		V	U	P
☐	2010	Chain Rings	1.000000	EA		V	U	P
☐	2011	Chain, Std	1.000000	EA		V	U	P
☐	2013	Shift Kit	1.000000	EA		V	U	P
☐	2014	Brake Kit	1.000000	EA		V	U	P
☐	2015	Wheel Set, Front	1.000000	EA		V	U	P

Enter Bill of Material Information form

Managing Commitments for Grade and Potency

This section provides an overview of commitments for grade and potency and discusses how to:

- Convert units of measure for potent units.
- Manage commitments for grade- and potency-controlled items.

Understanding Commitments for Grade and Potency

When the system creates commitments for grade- and potency-controlled items, it moves the grade and potency range to the parts list. The range is defined on the Bill of Materials. Only lots that are within the range are eligible for commitments. The system creates the commitments in date sequence.

In this example, the work order quantity required is 800, and the grade range is A01 through A03:

Level	Location	Expiration Date	Grade	On Hand	Commit
Primary	..	N/A	N/A	0	50
Secondary	9406220000	08/31	A01	50	50
Secondary	9406230000	08/15	A02	300	300
Secondary	9406240000	12/12	A03	400	400
Secondary	9406250000	09/01	A04	5	0
Secondary	9406260000	09/01	A05	5000	0

The system commits the quantities using the primary unit of measure. When the specified lots in the range have insufficient quantity to meet all of the commitments, the system commits the remainder to the primary location at standard grade or potency.

Conversion of Units of Measure for Potent Units

When you define a unit of measure as a potent unit of measure, and the system creates commitments, the system converts the quantity to the primary unit of measure. For example, assume that the component unit of measure is GP (potent gallons), and the standard potency is 70 percent. Also assume that the parts list requires 500 GP. However, only the equivalent of 470 potent gallons is available. The demand for the remaining 30 potent gallons is committed from the primary location in the primary unit of measure ($30 \text{ GP} / .7 = 43 \text{ GA}$).

This table illustrates the example:

Level	Location	Potency	On Hand	Potent Units	Commit at 70 percent potency
Primary	..	N/A	0	0	43
Secondary	9406220000	80 percent	50	40	50
Secondary	9406230000	90 percent	300	270	300
Secondary	9406240000	40 percent	400	160	400

The potency associated with the item in the Lot Master table (F4108) is for conversion purposes only.

A lot that consists of 100 potent units with a potency of 75 percent is the equivalent of 133.3333... physical gallons ($100 / .75$). Companies that store inventory in potent units must know the physical size of the inventory.

Important! The system displays a warning message when it changes the standard value for grade or potency on the branch/plant record. Commitments can be brought out of balance if the primary unit of measure for an item is not potent and commitments in a potent unit of measure exist from a sales order or work order. Conversion errors work in both directions. That is, commitments can be out-of-balance by either the potent or the primary unit of measure. You can correct this imbalance by running a repost for the sales order and work order. You should run sales order reports and repost the sales order after you repost the work order.

To create commitments for potent units, you must set up the correct unit of measure conversions. You set up a unit of measure conversion for potent units so that the system can:

- Convert potent units of measure to physical units of measure
- Convert physical units of measure to potent units of measure

The conversion for potent units is always 1 potent unit = 1 physical unit. For example, 1 LP = 1 LT and 1 GP = 1 GA.

Management of Commitments for Grade- and Potency-Controlled Items

Use the Work Order Parts List form (W3111A) to specify the location and grade or potency for each applicable component on a work order.

Prerequisite

Set up potent units in UDC table 00/UM (Units of Measure).

Forms Used to Manage Commitments for Grade and Potency

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Standard Units of Measure Revisions	W41003B	Inventory Setup (G4141), Standard Units of Measure On the Work With Standard Units of Measure form, click Add.	Convert units of measure for potent units.
Work Order Parts List	W3111A	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Enter/Change Order On the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form, locate an order and select Parts List from the Row menu.	Manage commitments for grade- and potency-controlled items.

Converting Units of Measure for Potent Units

Access the Standard Units of Measure Revisions form.

Standard Units of Measure - Standard Units of Measure Revisions

OK Cancel Tools

From Unit of Measure	Conversion Factor	To Unit of Measure
1	1.0000000	EA = OZ

Standard Units of Measure Revisions form

Managing Commitments for Grade- and Potency-Controlled Items

Access the Work Order Parts List form.

Enter/Change Order - Work Order Parts List

OK Delete Cancel Form Row Tools

Order Number 451012 WWO Branch/Plant M30
Cro-Moly Frame, Red Requested 06/23/05
Item Number 2001 Cro-Moly Frame, Red

Records 1 - 6

☐	☐	Component Item Number	Description	Order Quantity	Issued Quantity	UM
☐		2004	Cro-Moly Frame	10		EA
☐		2005	Chain Stay	20		EA
☐		9026	Acid	3		LP
☐		9011	Paint, Red	2250		ML
☐		9031	Primer	2250		ML
☐						

Work Order Parts List form

Reposting Commitments

This section provides an overview of the Repost Open Quantities program and discusses how to:

- Run the Repost Open Quantities program.
- Set processing options for Repost Open Quantities.

Understanding the Repost Open Quantities Program

After you set up commitments, run the Repost Open Quantities program (R3190) to perform these tasks:

- Clear all values for the quantity and quantity committed in the Item Location File table (F41021).
- Repost the quantity value in the Item Branch File table (F4102) for the parent item. The system uses the information from the Work Order Master File table (F4801) and this calculation:

$$\text{quantity ordered} - (\text{quantity completed} + \text{quantity scrapped})$$
- Repost the quantity-committed value for components in the Item Branch File table for the location specified on the work order parts list for the item. The system uses the information from the Work Order Parts List table (F3111) and this calculation:

quantity required - quantity issued

Processing options allow you to repost only those work orders that are below a certain status.

The system does not repost bulk items and lines that do not have an inventory interface.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Verify that the Item Location File table (F41021) is not in use.
- Indicate whether you want inventory hard- or soft-committed at each branch.

Running the Repost Open Quantities Program

From the Shop Floor Management Advanced menu (G3131), select Repost Open Quantities.

Setting Processing Options for Repost Open Quantities (R3190)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

For reports, processing options enable you to specify the information that appears on reports. For example, you set a processing option to include the fiscal year or the number of aging days on a report.

Process

Work Order Status Code

Enter a code that specifies the work order status code.

Values are:

I: Enter the work order status for the update. Any order with a status less than the status input will be reposted.

Blank: The status defaults to 99.

CHAPTER 7

Working with Availability and Shortages

This chapter provides an overview of availability and shortages and discusses how to:

- Define availability calculations for a branch.
- Review part availability information.
- Manage shortage information.

Understanding Availability and Shortages

To ensure that jobs are completed in the most cost-effective manner, Shop Floor Management coordinates material handling, material availability, setup and tooling availability, and operator skills. You can use availability and shortage tracking programs to determine what inventory you have and what inventory you need.

You verify the availability of the parts that you need to complete a work order, either before you create the work order or when the work order has been processed and is ready for release to the shop floor. You can use the bill of material, as well as the parts list, to review the materials that are available for completing the work order or rate schedule. You can choose to print shortages for specified components or print all shortages.

When material shortages exist, you can enter and review them using the Shortage Workbench program (P3118). You can also create shortage reports.

Defining Availability Calculations for a Branch

The system uses the quantities that are defined for each branch to calculate availability. Therefore, you indicate the quantities that you want the system to add or subtract from the on-hand balance when the system calculates availability at the branch. If you leave any field blank, the system excludes the quantity in that field from the calculation.

This section discusses how to define availability calculations for a branch.

Forms Used to Define Availability Calculations for a Branch

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Item Availability Definition	W41001G	Inventory Setup (G4141), Branch/Plant Constants On the Work With Branch/Plant Constants form, locate a branch/plant and select Availability from the Row menu.	Define availability calculations for a branch.

Defining Availability Calculations for a Branch

Access the Item Availability Definition form.

Branch/Plant Constants - Item Availability Definition

OK Cancel Tools

Branch/Plant: M30 Eastern Manufacturing Center

Subtract :

- ☒ Quantity Soft Committed to SO WO
- ☒ Quantity Hard Committed to SO
- ☐ Quantity Future Committed to SO
- ☒ Quantity Hard Committed to WO
- ☐ Other Quantity 1 SO
- ☐ Other Quantity 2 SO
- ☒ Quantity on Hold
- ☐ Safety Stock
- Quantity Hard Committed to Project

Add :

- Quantity on Hand
- ☐ Quantity on Purchase Order Receipts
- ☐ Quantity on PO - Other 1
- ☐ Quantity on Work Order Receipts
- ☐ Quantity in Transit
- ☐ Quantity in Inspection
- ☐ Quantity in Operation 1
- ☐ Quantity in Operation 2

Item Availability Definition form

To define availability calculations for a branch:

- On Item Availability Definition, select any of these options to subtract the appropriate quantities:
 - Quantity Soft Committed to SO & WO
 - Quantity Hard Committed to SO
 - Quantity Future Committed to SO
 - Quantity Hard Committed to WO
 - Other Quantity 1 SO

- Other Quantity 2 SO
 - Quantity on Hold
 - Safety Stock
2. To add a quantity, click any of the these options, and then click OK:
- Quantity on Purchase Order Receipts
 - Quantity on PO - Other 1
 - Quantity on Work Order Receipts
 - Quantity in Transit
 - Quantity in Inspection
 - Quantity in Operation 1
 - Quantity in Operation 2

Reviewing Part Availability Information

This section provides an overview of part availability information and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Part Availability.
- Review part availability.
- Set processing options for Parts List Inquiry.
- Review parts list availability.

Understanding Part Availability Information

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

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

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

Forms Used to Review Part Availability Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Parts Availability - Multi Level Indented	W30200C	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Part Availability On the Parts Availability - Multi Level Indented form, select the Parts Availability tab and locate an item for a branch.	Review part availability.
Parts List Detail Inquiry	W3121B	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Parts List Inquiry On the Work With Work Order Parts List form, locate a work order. Select an item and click Select.	Review parts list availability.

Setting Processing Options for Part Availability (P30200)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

These processing options control default settings for running this program. For example, you can use a processing option to specify the processing mode that the system uses and the bill of material type that appears.

1. Processing Mode

Specify how the system displays the information on which you inquiry. Choose from these processing modes: simple inquiry, parts availability, or leadtime inquiry.

The simple inquiry mode displays the components of a bill of material.

The parts availability mode displays the components of a bill of material and the available quantities for those components. If you use this mode, specify whether you want the system to subtract safety stock from the quantity on hand and whether to display negative quantities using the Safety Stock and Negative Items processing options under the Select tab.

The leadtime inquiry mode displays actual and calculated leadtimes for an item. Actual leadtimes are derived from the leadtimes as updated in the Item Branch table by the Leadtime Rollup program. Calculated leadtimes are the number of days that you must start to manufacture a part prior to the date that the parent needs it. You can use this mode of processing to define leadtimes for an item at each routing instruction step or to compare the actual and calculated leadtimes. If you use this mode, specify whether you want the system to display the actual or calculated leadtimes in the Leadtime Values processing option under the Select tab.

Values are:

- 1: The system displays the simple inquiry mode.
- 2: The system displays the parts availability mode.
- 3: The system displays the leadtime inquiry mode.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays the simple inquiry mode.

2. Inquiry Mode

Specify the level of detail that you want the system to display. The single level mode displays the parent item and its components. The multilevel mode displays the parent item, its components, and the subassemblies of the components. The multilevel indented mode displays the parent item, its components, and the subassemblies of the components. In addition, it indents the subassemblies. Values are:

- 1: The system displays the single level mode.
- 2: The system displays the multilevel mode.
- 3: The system displays the multilevel indented mode.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays the multilevel indented mode.

3. Bill of Material Type

Specify the type of bill of material that the system uses as the default value in the Type of Bill field on the Work With Bill of Material form. Bill of material type is a user defined code (40/TB)

that designates the type of bill of material. Enter the bill of material type to use or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses M for manufacturing bill of material.

4. Display Sequence

Specify how you want the system to sort information on the Work With Bill of Material form. You can choose to sequence the data by component line number or by operation sequence number. The component line number indicates the sequence of the components on a bill of material. The operation sequence number indicates the sequence of the fabrication or assembly steps in the manufacture of an item. Values are:

- 1: The system sorts by component line number.
- 2: The system sorts by operation sequence number.
- Blank: The system sorts the data by component line number.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when these programs are called from the Part Availability program.

1. Bill Of Material Print (R30460)

Enter the version of the Bill of Material Print report that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Bill of Material Print report displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

2. ECO Workbench (P30225)

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Row exit to the ECO Workbench program from the Work With Bill of Material form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the ECO Workbench program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

3. ECO Header (P48020)

Enter the version of the ECO Header program that the system uses when you select the Form exit to the Bill of Material Revisions program from the Work With Bill of Material. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the ECO Header program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

4. Bill of Material Revisions (P3002)

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Form exit to the Bill of Material Revisions program from the Work With Bill of Material form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Bill of Material Revisions program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

5. Item Master (P4101B)

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Form exit to the Item Master program from the Work With Bill of material form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Item Master program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

6. Process Inquiry (P30240)

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Form exit to the Process Inquiry program from the Work With Bill of Material form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Process Inquiry program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

7. Work With Routing Master (P3003)

Enter the version of the Work With Routing Master program that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Work With Routing Master program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

8. Item Availability (P41202)

Enter the version of the Item Availability program that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Item Availability program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

9. Item Cross Reference (P4104)

Enter the version of the Item Cross Reference program that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Item Cross Reference program displays information.

Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

10. Item Search (P41200)

Enter the version of the Item Search program that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Item Search program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

Select

These processing options control how certain values appear, based on the default selection for the Processing Mode processing option.

1. Safety Stock

Specify whether the system subtracts the safety stock from the quantity on hand. Use this processing option in conjunction with the Parts Availability mode in the Processing Mode processing option under the Defaults tab. Values are:

Blank: The system does not subtract safety stock from the quantity on hand.

I: The system subtracts safety stock from the quantity on hand.

2. Negative Quantities

Specify whether the system displays negative amounts for the component quantities. Use this processing option in conjunction with the Parts Availability mode in the Processing Mode processing option under the Defaults tab. Values are:

Blank: The system displays all amounts.

I: The system displays only negative amounts.

3. Leadtime Values

Specify whether the system displays the actual or calculated leadtime values. Use this processing option in conjunction with the Leadtime Inquiry mode in the Processing Mode processing option under the Defaults tab. Values are:

Blank: The system displays the actual leadtime values from the Item Branch table (F4102).

I: The system displays the calculated leadtime values.

Process

These processing options control how the system uses certain data in the program. For example, you can use a processing option to specify whether phantom or process item are included in the inquiry.

1. Phantom Items

Specify whether the system explodes the phantoms to the next level and omits the display of the phantom. A phantom is normally defined for engineering or manufacturing purposes. Phantoms allow common parts, that may or may not be assembled, to be grouped in a bill of material structure. When viewing the bill of material, you may want to display only the subassemblies and raw material. Values are:

Blank: The system omits the phantom items from the inquiry and displays only the subassemblies and raw material.

I: The system includes phantom items in the inquiry.

2. Process Items

Specify whether the system displays the process items. Process items include the process, co-products, by-products, and ingredients. A discrete bill may contain a component that is produced from a process. You use this processing option when you combine discrete and process manufacturing to display a complete structure of the requirements. Values are:

Blank: The system excludes process items from the inquiry.

I: The system includes process items in the inquiry.

3. Text Lines

Specify whether the system displays the text lines. Values are:

Blank: The system excludes text lines from the inquiry.

I: The system includes text lines in the inquiry.

4. Consolidate Component Items

Specify whether the system consolidates duplicate components. The same component may be listed in the bill of material several times, either on different subassemblies or on the same subassembly at different operations. When you use this processing option with the Subassemblies processing option, the system consolidates components at the subassembly level or for all levels of the bill of material. When viewing the consolidated components, the quantity required is accumulated for duplicate components. Values are:

Blank: The system displays individual occurrences of duplicate components in the inquiry.

I: The system consolidates duplicate components in the inquiry.

5. Subassemblies

Specify whether the system displays the subassemblies. A subassembly is an assembly that is used at a higher level to make up another assembly. Values are:

Blank: The system excludes subassemblies from the inquiry.

I: The system includes subassemblies in the inquiry.

6. Shrink

Specify whether the system adjusts the requested quantity for shrinkage. Shrinkage is the planned loss of a parent item caused by factors such as breakage, theft, deterioration, and evaporation. Values are:

Blank: The system does not adjust the requested quantity.

I: The system adjusts the requested quantity for shrinkage.

7. Scrap

Specify whether the system adjusts the extended quantity for scrap. Scrap is unusable material that results from the production process. It is material outside of specifications and of such characteristics that rework is impractical. Values are:

Blank: The system does not adjust the extended quantity.

I: The system adjusts the extended quantity for scrap.

8. Yield

Specify whether the system adjusts the extended quantity for yield. Yield is the ratio of usable output from a process to its input. Values are:

Blank: The system does not adjust the extended quantity.

I: The system adjusts the extended quantity for yield.

9. Purchased Items

Specify whether the system explodes to the next level of purchased items in the bill of material report. Values are:

Blank: The system excludes lower-level purchased items from the report.

I: The system includes lower-level purchased items in the report.

10. Phantom Operation Sequence Number

Specify how the system displays operation sequence numbers for components of a phantom item. Values are:

Blank: The system displays the operation sequence number of the component.

I: The system displays the operation sequence number of the phantom item.

Reviewing Part Availability

Access the Parts Availability - Multi Level Indented form.

Part Availability - Parts Availability - Multi Level Indented

Select Find Close Form Report View Row Tools

BOM Inquiry **Parts Availability** Leadtime Inquiry

Parent Item: 220 Branch: M30 Touring Bike, Red

Requested Quantity: EA

Quantity w/Shrink: Type of Bill: M

Revision Level: As of Date: 10/30/04 Skip to Line: *

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid

Level	2nd Item Number	Description	Quantity	Quantity On Hand	Quantity Available
1	2001	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	1	200	177
.2	2004	Cro-Moly Frame	1		-178
..3	9001	25 mm Cro-Moly Tubing	152	3500	1804
..3	9002	50 mm Cro-Moly Tubing	112	3000	1750
..3	9004	50 mm Cro-Moly Bar	10	200	88
.2	9011	Paint, Red	225	745000	-35050
.2	9031	Primer	225	745000	-785050
.2	9026	Acid	3	12	3
.2	2005	Chain Stay	2	90000	89644

Parts Availability - Multi Level Indented form

Quantity Available

Enter the available quantity. The available quantity may be on-hand balance minus commitments, reservations, and backorders. Availability is user defined and can be set up through the branch/plant constants.

Setting Processing Options for Parts List Inquiry (P3121)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when these programs are called from the Parts List Inquiry program.

1. Purchase Order Inquiry Version (P4310)	Enter the version of the Purchase Orders program (P4310). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.
2. Supply/Demand Version (P4021)	Enter the version for the Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0003 version.
3. Manufacturing WO Parts List (P3111)	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Parts List program (P3111) from the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form or the Work Order Details form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Parts List program. Versions control how the Parts List program displays information. Therefore, you might need to specify the processing options to specific versions to meet the business need.
4. Equipment/Service Order Parts List (P17730)	Enter the version of the Work Order Parts Detail program (P17730) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Reviewing Parts List Availability

Access the Parts List Detail Inquiry form.

Parts List Inquiry - Parts List Detail Inquiry

Cancel Tools

Item Number *Cro-Moly Frame, Red*

Branch/Plant Location

Date Requested Lot/Serial

Lot Grade Grade From Grade Thru

Lot Potency Potency From Potency Thru

Transaction Qty **Secondary Qty**

Qty Required WO Hard Commit

Qty on Hand SO Hard Commit

Qty Available WO/SO Soft Commit

Ordered Qty on Order

Issued

Parts List Detail Inquiry form

Qty Required

Enter a number that indicates the quantity that is available.

For example, the available quantity might consist of the on-hand quantity minus commitments, reservations, and backorders.

Availability is user defined. You can set up availability in the Branch/Plant Constants program (P41001).

WO Hard Commit

Enter the number of units hard committed to work orders in the primary unit of measure.

SO Hard Commit

Enter the number of units committed to a specific location and lot.

WO/SO Soft Commit

Enter the number of units soft committed to sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.

Qty on Order

Enter the number of units specified on the purchase order in primary units of measure.

Managing Shortage Information

This section provides an overview of shortage information and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Shortage Revisions.

- Revise shortage information.

Understanding Shortage Information

Shortages occur when you do not have enough of the required materials to complete the quantity of the parent item requested on a work order. When you review the availability of items and compare it to a bill of material or a work order, the system indicates items that are short by displaying a negative available quantity.

You track shortage information for parts with these characteristics:

- Purchased parts that you obtain from a single source
- Purchased parts that are difficult to obtain
- Parts that have a long lead time
- Parts that, if absent, stop the production line
- Parts that are expensive to purchase or manufacture
- Parts that must be closely monitored
- Parts that are produced at critical work centers

You can change component shortage information by item, work order, branch/plant, work order type, or any combination of these by using the Shortage Workbench program (P3118). You can also review and revise information that indicates how the system fills shortages.

You can locate and review shortage information for an item that is associated with one or more work orders. Use this program to determine the amount of a shortage and how the shortage will be filled. You can locate item shortages by using these criteria:

- Branch/plant and item number
- Branch/plant, item number, order number, and order type
- Order number and order type
- Order type

You can print a report that lists all shortages or only the component shortages for a specific work order. The system retrieves the shortage information for these reports from the Shortage Maintenance Master File table (F3118).

Forms Used to Manage Shortage Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Shortage Maintenance Revisions	W3118D	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Shortage Workbench On the Work With Shortage Workbench, locate an order and click Select.	Revise shortage information.

Setting Processing Options for Shortage Revisions (P3118)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Versions

Enter the reporting feature version. If left blank, default version ZJDE0001 will be used.

1. For Order Inventory Issues:	Enter the reporting feature version for Order Inventory Issues.
2. For Open Work Orders:	Enter the reporting feature version for Open Work Orders.
3. For Open Purchase Orders:	Enter the reporting feature version for Open Purchase Orders.

Defaults

1. Enter the default work order type. If left blank, 'WO' will be used.	Enter a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the type of document. This code also indicates the origin of the transaction.

Revising Shortage Information

Access the Shortage Maintenance Revisions form.

Due Date	Enter the date that an item is scheduled to arrive or that an action is scheduled for completion.
Short Quantity	Enter the quantity of units affected by this transaction.
Deliver To W/C	Enter an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant. You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department. Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.
Rel Ord Type	Enter a user defined code (system 00, type DT) that indicates the document type of the secondary or related order. For example, a purchase order might be document type OP and might have been created to fill a related work order with document type WO.
Requested Date	Enter the requested date for a Purchase Order created through Direct Ship or Transfer Order entry. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the system date. You can override this date at any time. The date that the component is needed. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the date from the work order parts list.

CHAPTER 8

Working with Issues, Material Movement, and Kanbans

This chapter provides overviews of issues, material movement, and kanbans and inventory issue and discusses how to:

- Issue material by preflushing
- Issue material manually
- Record component scrap

Understanding Issues, Material Movement, and Kanbans

Regardless of whether you use work orders or rate schedules for an item that you produce, you must send the required materials to the shop floor for production. You must also deduct the quantities that are issued to the shop floor from inventory through an issue transaction. Along with issue transactions, you can use a visual system called kanban processing to alleviate paperwork.

The Shop Floor Management and Manufacturing Accounting systems use issue transactions to determine the actual quantities of materials that are used in the production process according to the parts list for the work order or rate schedule.

This table identifies integration features with other EnterpriseOne systems:

System	Integration features
Inventory Management	The Inventory Management system allows you to track materials between inventory or storage locations and the shop floor. You can manage inventory issues and commitments, complete orders, and track order quantities throughout the production process. The system allows you to issue material in two different units of measure, if dual units of measure are defined for the item in the Item Master program (P4101). When the item that you are issuing is a lot-controlled item, and the effective date of the lot is greater than the current date, the system issues a warning.
Warehouse Management	The Warehouse Management system allows you to originate picking requests through manufacturing systems, which further enhances the automated method of tracking inventory movement within a warehouse.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Kanban Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Processing Kanban Transactions by Item”

Understanding Inventory Issue

You do not have to generate an issue transaction at the same time that inventory is physically moved. The Shop Floor Management system allows you to choose the point in the production process during which you generate issue transactions. In other words, you can choose when you want the inventory records to reflect the issue of materials to the work order or rate schedule.

For example, for a short production cycle, you might want to simultaneously deduct the issued inventory and receive the completed product into inventory when you report full completions for the work order or rate schedule. For longer production cycles, you might need to generate issue transactions at various operations within the routing instructions to minimize the discrepancies between materials that are actually on the shop floor and materials that the inventory system lists as being on the shop floor.

You can choose any of these methods to issue inventory:

Method	Description
Manual issues	The system deducts materials from inventory when you enter the issue transactions on the Inventory Issue Revisions form.
Preflush	The system automatically deducts materials from inventory when you run the Order Processing program (R31410).
Backflush	The system deducts materials from inventory when you report items on the work order or rate schedule as complete. Backflush can occur when you report partial completions throughout the production process or when you report full completions at the last operation of the routing instructions. When the parts list includes lot-controlled items, the system first issues the parts list lines with lot numbers because those quantities are already hard-committed. When these quantities are not sufficient, the system searches for additional lots at the work center location and issues material from those lots based on the commitment method.
Super Backflush	The system automatically deducts materials from inventory during operations that are defined as pay points throughout the routing instructions. Super backflush allows you to simultaneously backflush materials and labor hours and to report items as complete.

Some issue methods allow you to issue materials without displaying the Inventory Issue Revisions form. Other methods display the issue transaction for review before the system records it.

You can perform partial issues by setting up the work order or rate schedule and issuing a backflush daily. For example, if the rate for the week is 10,000, and the daily backflush is 2,000, you can perform a partial issue of 2,000 for five days. On the fifth day, the rate schedule is completed.

The default transaction date for issue transactions is the current system date. You can enter a different date. If you issue too much of one item, the system displays a warning message. You can either adjust the issue quantity or accept the issue.

Inventory is issued from the location at which it is committed. You can change the commitment location for an item. The Inventory Issues program (P31113) correctly relieves these commitments. If you are issuing a grade- or potency-controlled item from a lot, and the lot grade or potency rating is not within the desired range, the system displays a warning message.

When you issue inventory, the system performs these updates:

- Relieves inventory
- Updates the Item Location File table (F41021)
- Writes records to the Item Ledger File table (F4111)
- Updates the Production Cost table (F3102)
- Updates unaccounted units in the Work Order Parts List table (F3111)
- Writes general ledger transaction in the Account Ledger table (F0911)

You can issue materials without recording a completion to a work order. You can also record component quantities that are scrapped and the reason for the scrap.

Note. If you have repeated items in the bill of material, verify that the operation sequence numbers for those lines are unique for the bill of material.

If you are using the Warehouse Management system and issuing materials to a work order, the system does not issue any part that has a status of In Warehouse. Before the system can issue the part, you need to update its status to Out of Warehouse by pick confirmation through a pick list. A pick list is a document that specifies to warehouse personnel what inventory to pick up per work order and where the inventory is located. The system generates the pick list when you run the Order Processing program.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using the Manufacturing Accounting System,” Inventory Issue Transactions

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Warehouse Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Working with Picking,” Confirming Pick Suggestions Interactively

Issuing Material by Preflushing

This section provides an overview of preflushing and discusses how to run the Order Processing program.

Understanding Preflushing

Preflushing is the act of using the Order Processing program (R31410) to enter issue transactions for all material that is required for a work order when you process the work order. Materials include those that are not required until the last operation in the routing instructions, which could occur weeks or months in the future. These items are issued at the start date of the work order when you use the Order Processing program.

Important! You should not use the preflushing method unless the manufacturing cycle time is short enough to ensure that materials are physically moved to the shop floor within the same day that the issue transaction is recorded. If the cycle time is longer than a day, a discrepancy appears in the inventory records because the materials have been deducted from inventory records, but not physically removed from inventory stock.

You can set a processing option to issue only preflush items. If you leave this processing option blank, the system preflushes any item that is associated with the work order, regardless of the issue code of the item.

Prerequisite

Set the issue type code on the parts list.

Running the Order Processing Program

From the Daily Order Preparation - Discrete menu (G3111), select Order Processing.

Issuing Material Manually

This section provides an overview of the manual issue of material and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Work Order Inventory Issues.
- Issue material from a single location.
- Issue material from multiple locations.

Understanding the Manual Issue of Material

You can use the Inventory Issues program (P31113) to manually issue material that is associated with a work order. When you issue material, you can choose to have the system automatically adjust the issue quantity by the parent item's shrink or yield factor. You can also use this program to change the commitments that the system recorded. When you change commitments, the system displays an error message if the quantities do not add up to the total quantity that is required. It also adjusts the available balance for any location in which you changed the quantity committed.

If you are working with a large parts list and do not need to issue all component quantities at the same time, the system provides you with filter fields to display only those component records for which you want to perform issues. You can filter the parts list by operation sequence, requested dates, component item numbers, and component line numbers. If you issue items that have a secondary unit of measure, the issue line must state the issue quantity in both the primary and secondary unit of measure.

If you did not assign serial numbers to any of the assemblies on the work order at order entry, you can assign them during the inventory issue process.

You can access the Select Multiple Locations program (P42053) from the Inventory Issue Revision form if you need to issue material from locations that are different from the locations that appear on the Inventory Issue Revisions form.

Forms Used to Issue Material Manually

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Inventory Issue Revisions	W31113A	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Inventory Issues. On the Work With Work Order Inventory Issue form, locate a branch/plant and work order. Select the work order and click Select.	Issue material from a single location.
Select Multiple Locations	W42053B	On Inventory Issue Revisions, locate and select an item, and then select Multi-Location from the Row menu.	Issue material from multiple locations.

Setting Processing Options for Work Order Inventory Issues (P31113)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Edits

These processing options control default values for the Inventory Issues program-- for example, the default document type for inventory issues-- as well as the status beyond which the system cannot issue inventory and the lot hold codes that still allow you to issue inventory to a lot. You can also determine whether an error message is displayed when an issue causes the on-hand quantity to become negative.

- 1. Document Type** Enter the default document type that the system enters when issuing inventory. Document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Defined Codes form.
- 2. Work Order Status Code** Enter the default status code for the issued material on the work order header. Work order status code is a user defined code (00/SS) that identifies the status of the work order that the system uses when a material issue has been performed. Enter the status code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Defined Codes form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not update the work order header status code.
- 3. Material Status Code** Enter the default material status code that the system uses on the work order header. Material status code is a user defined code (31/MS) that identifies the status of the material to use when the system issues material. Enter the status code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Defined Codes form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not enter a material status code.
- 4. Work Order Status Code Limit** Enter the default status code that the system assigns to the work order header, at or beyond which the system cannot issue material.

- 5. Negative Quantity on Hand** Specify whether the system displays an error message when the material issued sets the on-hand quantity to a negative amount. Values are:
I: The system displays an error message for negative on-hand quantities.
 Blank: The system does not display an error message for negative on-hand quantities.
- 6. Item Sales History** Specify whether the system updates the Item Sales History table (F4115) when you issue material. Values are:
I: The system updates the Sales Item History table.
 Blank: The system does not update the Sales Item History table.
- 7. Unplanned Issues** Specify whether the system processes unplanned issues. Values are:
I: The system processes unplanned issues.
 Blank: The system does not process unplanned issues.
- 8. Purchase Order Document Type** Enter the default document type of the purchase order associated with the simultaneous issue and receipt of material.
 Purchase order document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the document type that the system uses when searching for an open purchase order. Enter the document type to use as default value or select it from the Select User Define Codes form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses OP as the document type.
- 9. Enter Allowed Lot Status Group to Validate** Enter the lot group. The lot group is the name of a user defined list of allowed non-blank lot status codes. Entering a lot group name allows this application to process lots whose lot status code is defined within the specified lot group name.

Display

These processing options control the display of values in the Inventory Issue program. For example, you can specify that the system only display components with valid issue type codes, and that the issue quantity is displayed with shrink or yield already applied.

- 1. Issue Type Code** Specify whether the system displays all components or only components with a valid issue type code. Values are:
I: The system displays only components with valid issue type codes.
 Blank: The system displays components of all issue type codes.
- 2. Lot Number** Specify whether the system protects the Lot Number field from entry. Values are:
I: The system does not allow you to enter a value in the Lot Number field.
 Blank: The system allows you to enter a value in the Lot Number field.
- 3. Issue Material For** Specify whether the system enters the recommended issued quantity for all components with a valid issue type code.
 The system uses the value from the Issue Material For field on the Work With Work Order Inventory Issue form. The system issues only items with an issue quantity. Values are:

- I*: The system automatically enters the quantity.
Blank: The system does not enter the quantity.
- 4. Apply Shrink to Issue Quantity** Enter a code that controls whether the system applies a parent item's shrink factor to the recommended issue quantity of a component item. Values are:
I: The system applies the shrink factor to the issue quantity.
Blank: The system does not apply the shrink factor to the issue quantity.
- 5. Apply Yield to Issue Quantity** Enter a code that specifies whether the system applies operation scrap percentage to the recommended issue quantity of a component item. Values are:
I: The system applies the operation scrap percent to the issue quantity.
Blank: The system does not apply the operation scrap percent to the issue quantity.
- 6. Select All Lines for Issue on Entry** Specify whether the system processes unviewed records after you click OK. The detail area displays components one page at a time. Click OK before scrolling down to view and process all records. Values are:
Blank: Process unviewed records after clicking OK.
I: Do not process unviewed records after clicking OK.
- 7. Display Only Open Lines** Specify whether the system displays only open lines or all lines in the detail area. A line is considered open if it has not been closed by choosing Close Line from the row menu. A line is also considered open if the order quantity is greater than the issued quantity. Values are:
Blank: Display all lines in the detail area.
I: Display only open lines in the detail area.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when you call these programs from the Inventory Issues program:

- 1. Shortage Maintenance (P3118)** Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Shortage Maintenance program (P3118) from the Inventory Issue Revisions form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Shortage Maintenance program. Versions control how the Shortage Maintenance program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.
- 2. Open Purchase Orders (P3160W)** Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Purchase Order Inquiry program (P4310) from the Inventory Issue Revisions 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 option to a specific version to meet the business need.
- 3. PO Receipts (P4312)** Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Purchase Order Receipts program (P4312) from the Inventory Issue Revisions form. If you leave this field blank, the program uses the ZJDE0008 version of

the Purchase Order Receipts program. Versions control how the Purchase Order Receipts program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

4. Movement and Disposition (P43250)

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the row exit to the Receipt Routing Movement and Disposition program (P43250) from the Inventory Issue Revisions form. If you leave this field blank, the program uses the ZJDE0002 version of the Receipt Routing Movement and Disposition program. Versions control how the Receipt Routing Movement and Disposition program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet the business need.

Equipment Management

This processing option controls whether the system automatically enters the work order number into the subledger field of the journal entry when processing maintenance orders.

1. Work Order Number

Specify whether the system enters the work order number in the subledger field of the journal entry when the system processes a maintenance work order. Values are:

1: The system automatically enters the work order number in the subledger field.

Blank: The system does not enter the work order number in the subledger field.

Interop

These processing options control the default transaction type for inventory issue and work order transactions, as well as whether the system writes a before image for the work order header.

1. Inventory Issue Transaction Type

Enter the transaction type that the system uses for export processing. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT) that identifies the type of transaction for the work order. Enter the transaction type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not use export processing.

2. Work Order Transaction Type

Enter the default transaction type for the work order header that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

3. Work Order Header Before Image

Specify whether the system writes the before image for the work order header. Values are:

1: The system includes the image.

Blank: The system does not include the image.

Issuing Material from a Single Location

Access the Inventory Issue Revisions form.

Inventory Issues - Inventory Issue Revisions

OK Find Cancel Form Row Tools

Basic Information Additional Details Filters

Order Number/ Type 451004 WO Branch/Plant M30
 Touring Bike, Red Transaction Date 10/30/04

Qty Ordered/UOM 2000 EA

Issue Material For/UOM 2000 EA

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid

	Issue 1/0	Item Number	Description	Oper Seq#	Issues	Secondary Issues
☐	1	2021	Handle Bar	10.00		
☐	1	2006	Touring Fork	20.00		
☐	1	2007	Bottom Bracket	30.00		
☐	1	2013	Shift Kit	30.00		
☐	1	2008	Head Set	40.00		
☐	1	2014	Brake Kit	40.00		
☐	1	2009	Crank	50.00		
☐	1	2010	Chain Rings	60.00		
☐	1	2011	Chain, Std	60.00		

Inventory Issues Revisions form

To issue material from a single location:

- If you do not want to issue material for all component quantities at once, select the Filters tab, complete any of the these fields and options, and click Find:
 - Requested Date - From
 - Requested Date - Through
 - From Op Seq
 - Through Op Seq
 - Component Item No
 - Skip To Component Line Number
 - Display All Lines
 - Display Only Open Lines
- Review the these fields:
 - Mt St
 - Quantity Ordered
 - Component Branch
 - Secondary Qty Ordered

- Location
 - Lot Serial Number
 - Expired Date
 - Lot Effective Date
3. Select the Basic Information tab and complete the Issue Material For/UOM field:
Use this field to enter the quantity of the parent item that indicates how many sets of parts are needed. If you are issuing a partial parent item quantity, enter this quantity and click Find. The detail area displays the partial quantity to be issued. The Qty (Quantity) Ordered field in the detail area indicates the quantity of each component that the system deducts from inventory.
 4. To override the processing option settings for applying the shrink or yield factor of the parent quantity, select the Additional Details tab and turn on one or both of these options:
 - Inflate Shrink
 - Inflate Yield
 5. To complete the issue process, click OK.

Note. To reverse an issue transaction, change the item quantity that you want to reverse to a negative number. The system decreases the amount in the Quantity Ordered field for the item by the amount of the reversal.

To close items that you no longer need, select the items and then select Close Line from the Row menu. The system closes the item and changes the information in the Description field to ****Line Item is Closed****.

You can associate components with a specific serialized assembly during inventory issues. If you do not know the assembly number, use the Assembly Serial Numbers program (P3105) to review numbers that the system previously assigned to work order assemblies.

Issuing Material from Multiple Locations

Access the Select Multiple Locations form.

Inventory Issues - Select Multiple Locations

OK Find Cancel Row Tools

Line Number Branch/Plant

Item Number *Handle Bar*

Total Selected Total Secondary Selected

Quantity Under

Units Ordered Secondary Quantity Over

Secondary Ordered

Location

Memo Lot 1

Memo Lot 2

From Lot

To Lot

Records 1 - 2 Customize

	Quantity	Secondary Quantity	Location	Lot / Serial	Branch Plant	Available	UM
☒	5		..		M30	79	EA
☐							

Select Multiple Locations form

Quantity

Enter the number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.

Location

Enter the storage location from which goods will be moved.

Lot / Serial

Enter a number that identifies a lot or a serial number. A lot is a group of items with similar characteristics.

Branch/Plant

Enter an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.

Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

Lot Effective Date

Enter the date on which a lot becomes available. The system uses this date for availability and commitment processing to indicate that the lot is available on or after the date that you specify. You must complete this field when inventory first becomes an on-hand quantity for the lot. If you leave this field blank, the system calculates the effective date of the lot by using the value for

Effective Days in the Item Branch File table (F4102) or the current date if the value for Effective Days is zero.

Recording Component Scrap

This section provides an overview of the recording of component scrap and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Component Scrap.
- Record component scrap.

Understanding the Recording of Component Scrap

You can use the Component Scrap program (P31116) to add scrapped quantities of component items to the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and the Work Order Parts List table (F3111). The Item Ledger File table provides an audit trail of the quantity scrapped and the reason for the scrap transaction.

When you use the Component Scrap program, consider this important information:

- You cannot scrap components unless they have been issued to a work order.
- The total quantity that is scrapped for a component cannot exceed the total quantity that is issued to the work order.
- Negative transactions are allowed unless the transaction quantity causes a negative issue.
- You can enter scrap transactions in any unit of measure. The scrapped quantity is converted to the unit of measure of the parts list and rounded to one whole unit of measure when the system updates the F3111 table.

The system uses the order number information from the Work Order Master File table (F4801) and the component information from the F3111 table.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using the Manufacturing Accounting System,” Component Scrap

Forms Used to Record Component Scrap

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Component Scrap Revisions	W31116I	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Component Scrap On the Work With Component Scrap form, locate and select a work order for an item and click Select.	Record component scrap.

Setting Processing Options for Component Scrap (P31116)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Process

- 1. Processing Mode** Specify whether the system processes by item number or work order number. Values are:
I: Item Number entry.
 Blank: Work Order Number entry.
- 2. Component Scrap Status** Enter the Status Code beyond which Component Scrap cannot be made. Blank means no restriction for Component Scrap.

Defaults

- 2. Transaction Date** Enter the date that an order was entered into the system. This date determines which effective level the system uses for inventory pricing. Leave the field blank for the default value of today's date.
- 3. Reason Code** Enter a user defined code (31/RC) that indicates the reason for the quantity that was scrapped at this operation.
- 4. Document Type** Enter a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction. Enter the document type associated with the Component Scrap Transaction.

SN Processing

- 1. Document Type** Enter the Document Type (UDC table 00/DT) used for Serial Number Issues. Leave blank for the default value of IM (Material Charged to Work Orders).

Recording Component Scrap

Access the Component Scrap Revisions form.

Component Scrap - Component Scrap Revisions i ?

OK Cancel Form Row Tools

Revision by Order Branch/Plant M30

Requested 06/28/05

Order Number/Type 451004 WVO

Transaction Date 10/30/04 Quantity Ordered 2000 EA

Quantity Completed EA

Records 1 - 10 Customize Grid

	Component 2nd Number	Issued	Scrapped	Quantity To Scrap	UM	Reason Code	Explanation
☒	2001	1.0000			EA		.
☐	2006	3.0000			EA		.
☐	2007	4.0000			EA		.
☐	2008				EA		.
☐	2009				EA		.
☐	2010				EA		.
☐	2011				EA		.
☐	2012				EA		.
☐	2013	5.0000			EA		.

Component Scrap Revisions form

Reason Code

Enter a user defined code (31/RC) that indicates the reason for the quantity that was scrapped at this operation.

Explanation

Enter text that identifies the reason that a transaction occurred.

CHAPTER 9

Using Work Order Scheduling and Rate Schedules

This section provides an overview of work order scheduling and rate schedules and discusses how to:

- Revise work order status information.
- Schedule items on a production line.
- Sequence rates by classification scheme.

Understanding Work Order Scheduling and Rate Schedules

As part of scheduling activities, you can monitor work order progress, manage work order releases, and update the status of any order to ensure the validity of the material requirements planning (MRP) and master production scheduling (MPS) schedules. When you work with schedules, you can display manufacturing work orders by item, planner, customer, parent work order, status, type, priority, or a combination of these. You can display work orders by start date or requested date. You can also access related information, such as associated work orders, sales orders, purchase orders, parts lists, and routing instructions.

Note. If you use the Capacity Requirements Planning system, it reads the routing instructions for work orders and rate schedules and monitors the load on the involved work centers. This process enables you to manage the loads on the work centers to maximize production and meet scheduled demand.

After you have established the production schedule, you print scheduling information and run the production in a work center.

Repetitive manufacturing involves consistent demand for a family of products that can be built on dedicated production lines. To use the capacity of the production lines efficiently, you schedule and sequence items using the Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153) and the Line Sequencing Workbench (P3156) programs.

Revising Work Order Status Information

After a work order is on the shop floor, you can review the order and the capacity of each work center through which the order is scheduled. When you review a work order, you can change the status, type, priority rating, freeze code designation, and type of flash message.

This section discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Shop Floor Workbench.
- Revise work order status information.

Form Used to Revise Work Order Status Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work Order Status Update	W31225C	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Shop Floor Workbench On Work With Order Scheduling, locate a work order and click Select.	Revise work order status information.

Setting Processing Options for Shop Floor Workbench

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Default 1

1. Select Status Range or Item

From W.O. Status

Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order. Any status change from 90 through 99 triggers the system to automatically update the completion date.

Thru W.O. Status

Enter the next status for a work order, according to the work order activity rules, as the work order moves through the approval route. You must define a status code as a work order status in the Work Order Activity Rules table before you can use it as a next status.

Item Number

Enter a number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or third item number format.

Item Cross Reference

Enter an alphanumeric value used as a cross-reference or secondary reference number. Typically, this is the customer number, supplier number, or job number.

2. Select Planner and/or Customer

Address Number-Planner

Enter the address book number of the crew that is responsible for completing the work. A crew is a group of employees, covering a number of primary crafts, that is responsible for carrying out the work in an area or for a particular craft across multiple areas.

Address Number-Customer

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Defaults 2

3. Selected WO Categories

W.O. Type

Enter the default work order type that is associated with the work order. Work order type is a user defined code (00/TY) that identifies the type of work order. Enter the work order type to use as the default value, or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

W.O. Priority

Enter the default priority that is associated with the work order. Work order priority is a user defined code (00/PR) that identifies the priority of the document. Enter the work order priority to use as the default value, or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Phase (Category 1)

Enter the default category code for the work order. Work order category code is a user defined code (00/W1) that identifies the category for the work order. Enter the category code to use as the default value, or select it from the Select User Define Codes form.

Category 2

Enter the default category code for the work order. Work order category code is a user defined code (00/W2) that identifies the category for the work order.

Category 3

Enter the default category code for the work order. Work order category code is a user defined code (00/W3) that identifies the category for the work order.

W.O. Document Type

Enter the default document type that is associated with a work order. The document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of a document. Enter the document type to use as the default value, or select it from the Select User Define Codes form

Versions 1

If you leave these fields blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 by default.

1. Work Order Completions Version

Enter which version of the Work Order Completions program (P31114) that the system uses to complete manufacturing items from a work order to inventory.

2. Super Backflush Version

Enter the version of the selected Super Backflush program.

3. Inventory Issues Version

Enter the version of the Work Order Inventory Issues program (P31113) that the system uses.

4. Work Order Entry Version

Enter the version of the selected work order program.

5. Work Order Parts List Version

Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Work Order Parts List program (P3111) from the Row menu of the Work With Operation Dispatch form.

6. Work Order Routing Version

Enter the version of Routings (P3112) that the system uses.

- 7. Rate Schedule Version** Enter the version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) that the system uses when called from Row and Form exits from the Work With Supply and Demand form.
- 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 the business need.
- 8. Production Status Version** Enter the version of the selected production status program.

Versions 2

If you leave these fields blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001 by default.

- 9. Sales Order Inquiry Version** Enter the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) that the system uses to create sales orders.
- 10. Sales Order Entry Version** Enter the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) that the system uses to create sales orders.
- 11. Purchase Order Inquiry Version** Enter the version that the system uses when you access the Purchase Order Entry program. When you enter a version, review its processing options ensure that it meets the business need.
- 12. Purchase Order Entry Version** Enter the version that the system uses when you access the Purchase Order Entry program. When you enter a version, review its processing options ensure that it meets the business need.

Interop

- 1. Work Order Transaction Type** Enter the default transaction type for the work order header that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.
- 2. Work Order Header Before Image** Specify whether the system writes the before image for the work order header. Values are:
- I*: The system includes the image.
- Blank: The system does not include the image.

Revising Work Order Status Information

Access the Work Order Status Update form.

Shop Floor Workbench - Work Order Status Update i ?

OK Cancel Form Tools

WO Status Additional WO Detail

Or No/Ty/Co		451004	WO	00200	Branch/Plant		M30
Item Number		220			Transaction		Secondary
Lot/Serial					UOM		EA
Search Cross-Ref.					Ordered		2000
Requested Date		06/28/05			Quantity Open		2000.0000
Start Date		06/24/05			Completed		
					Scrapped		

Status Updates

Status	45	Material Issued	Flash Msg	1	W.O. Scheduling
Type	S	Shop Order	Freeze Y/N	N	Do not freeze the order.
Priority	1	Emergency	Sequence		

Work Order Status Update form

Status Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order. Any status change from 90 through 99 triggers the system to automatically update the completion date.

Type Enter a user defined code (00/TY) that indicates the classification of a work order or engineering change order.

You can use work order type as a selection criterion for work order approvals.

Priority Enter a user defined code (00/PR) that indicates the relative priority of a work order or engineering change order in relation to other orders.

A processing option for some forms enables you to enter a default value for this field. The value then displays automatically in the appropriate fields on any work order that you create on those forms and on the Project Setup form. You can either accept or override the default value.

Flash Msg Enter a user defined code (00/WM) that indicates a change in the status of a work order. The system indicates a changed work order with an asterisk in the appropriate report or inquiry form field. The system highlights the flash message in the Description field of the work order.

Freeze Y/N Enter a code that indicates if the line on the order is frozen. MPS/MRP does not suggest changes to frozen orders. Values are:

Y: Yes, freeze the order.

N: No, do not freeze the order. This value is the default.

Sequence Use the resequence code to rearrange work items within a cost code.

If you are using a GANTT chart for planning, the chart is sequenced by:

1. Cost code
2. Resequencing code
3. Work order number

Scheduling Items on a Production Line

This section provides an overview of the scheduling of items on a production line and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Line Scheduling Workbench.
- Schedule items on a production line.

Understanding the Scheduling of Items on a Production Line

Use the Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153) to schedule rates and work orders for the family of items that is produced on a production line. This program shows information in daily areas about both firmed and planned rates and work orders. After you manually revise the scheduled quantities, you can firm the schedule. Use start and through dates to show the workdays for the production line within the date range. When you create a rate or work order, or the system creates a rate through planning, the system spreads the quantities evenly throughout the workdays, within the date range specified in the line and item relationship for the item. From the workbench, you can access these forms:

- Alternate Line Selection (W3155WC).
- Split Lines Window (W3154WA).
- Parts Availability Multi Level Indented (W30200C).
- Work with Detail Messages (W3411D).

You use the Split Lines form to move scheduled quantities from one line or shift to another. You can use any of these methods:

- Splitting production between two lines, which might create a schedule on the new line.
- Consolidating production from two lines to one line.
- Transferring production from one line to another.
- Splitting production among shifts on the same or different lines.

Use Alternate Line Selection to review all lines for which line and item relationships exist with the item.

Note. The system highlights over-capacity values.

Form Used to Schedule Items on a Production Line

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Line Scheduling Workbench	W3153A	Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Line Scheduling Workbench Locate a line or cell for a branch/plant.	Schedule items on a production line.

Setting Processing Options for Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

- 1. Enter the Status Code to use when Firming rates and/or work orders.** Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order. Any status change from 90 through 99 triggers the system to automatically update the completion date.
- 2. Enter the Order Type to use for data selection. (Optional)** Enter a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the type of document. This code also indicates the origin of the transaction.
- 3. Enter the Shift Code to use for data selection. (Optional)** Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts.

In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard.

For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.
- 4. Enter the number of days to add to today's date when defaulting the Thru Date. (Optional)** Enter the number of days that the system adds to or subtracts from (if you specify negative days) the date in the Based on Date field (DABS) to calculate the discount due date or net due date on the invoice or voucher.

Display

- 1. Status Code used to exclude closed rates from the workbench. (Default '99')** Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order. Any status change from 90 through 99 triggers the system to automatically update the completion date.

2. Enter a '1' to display PLANNED rates and work orders.

Specify whether the system displays planned rates and work orders. Values are:
1: Display planned rates and work orders.
 Blank: Do not display planned rates and work orders.

Versions

Enter the version to be used for each program. If you leave the processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

1. Production Status (P31226)

Enter the version of the Production Status program (P31226).

2. Line Sequencing Workbench (P3156)

Enter the version of the Line Sequencing Workbench program (P3156).

3. Split Lines Window (P3156W)

Enter the version of the Split Lines Window program (P3156W).

4. Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109)

Enter the version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109).

5. Supply/Demand Inquiry (P4021)

Enter the version of the Supply/Demand Inquiry program (P4021).

6. Message File Revisions (P3411)

Enter the version of the Message File Revisions program (P3411).

7. Sales Order Entry (P4210)

Enter the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210).

8. Rates/Manufacturing Work Orders (P48013)

Enter the version of the Rates/Manufacturing Work Orders program (P48013).

9. Part Availability (P30200)

Enter the version of the Part Availability program (P30200).

Scheduling Items on a Production Line

Access the Line Scheduling Workbench form, and locate a line or cell for a branch/plant.

To schedule items on a production line:

1. On Line Scheduling Workbench, after locating a line or cell for a branch/plant, change any scheduled quantity as needed.
 If you change the total quantity and update the schedule, the system displays a warning before it spreads the new quantity evenly across the date range. You must update the schedule before the system changes the record.
2. To specify an alternate line, select a record, and then select Alternate Line from the Row menu.
3. On Alternate Line Selection, select the alternate line, select Select/Split from the Row menu, and click OK.
4. On Split Lines Window, complete the Quantity field to move scheduled quantities from one line to another.
 If you access the Split Lines Window directly from the Line Scheduling Workbench form, you also need to complete the Line field.
5. To specify shift and date information, enter a start date, request date, and shift code.

6. To complete the split, click OK.

Line	Enter a number that defines a production line or cell. Detailed work center operations can be defined inside the line or cell.
Start Date	Enter a date that identifies the start date of either the work order or the routing instructions.
Request Date	Enter a date that an item is scheduled to arrive or that an action is scheduled for completion.
S h	Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard. For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.

Sequencing Rates by Classification Scheme

This section provides an overview of the sequencing of rates by classification scheme and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Line Sequencing Workbench.
- Sequence rates by classification scheme.

Understanding the Sequencing of Rates by Classification Scheme

Use the Line Sequencing Workbench program (P3156) to sequence the rates after you schedule production. This workbench shows information about actual rates only, and it displays the information in daily amounts. You must update the schedule before the system changes the record. You can use these criteria to sequence the rates:

- Category code
- Sequence number

The category code values are determined by the processing options for the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109). Beginning with the first shift and day, the program forward-schedules the quantities, thus consuming the available capacity. You use the processing options to control whether these quantities are pulled forward or pushed back in time across shifts only, or both shifts and days. This process places the scheduled quantities that exceed the capacity available, within the date range selected, in the last shift of the last day.

If you sequence by sequence number, beginning with the first shift and day, the program forward-schedules the quantities, thus consuming the available capacity. When created, a new rate has an initial sequence number of 999999, which causes the rate to be sequenced last for the shift, placing it after any previously-sequenced rates. To manually override the default sequence, change the sequence number value of either the new rate, an existing rate, or both. Keep in mind that the status of the new rate cannot be greater than the rate status value on the Manufacturing Constants Revision form (W3009B). After revising the sequence, you can update the schedule as it is, or forward-schedule it again.

Form Used to Sequence Rates by Classification Scheme

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Sequencing Workbench	W3156A	Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Line Sequencing Workbench Locate a line or cell for a branch/plant.	Sequence rates by classification scheme.

Setting Processing Options for Line Sequencing Workbench

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Process

1. **Allow Scheduling Across Shifts** Specify whether to allow scheduling across shifts. Values are:
Blank: Do not allow scheduling across shifts.
/ : Allow scheduling across shifts.
2. **Allow Scheduling Across Days** Specify whether to allow scheduling across days. Values are:
Blank: If you have enabled scheduled across shifts, the remaining hours for a day will be applied to the last shift of the day.
/ : Allow scheduling across days.

Note. To schedule across days, scheduling across shifts must be allowed.

Defaults

1. **Add Days to Effective Thru Date (Optional)** Enter the number of days to add to today's date for the Effective Thru Date.
2. **Status Code to Exclude Closed Rates (Default is 99)** Enter the Status Code (00/SS) used to exclude closed rates from the Workbench.

Sequencing Rates by Classification Scheme

Access the Sequencing Workbench form and locate a line or cell for a branch/plant.

CHAPTER 10

Working with Hours and Quantities

This chapter provides an overview of hours and quantities and discusses how to:

- Enter hours and quantities.
- Update hours and quantities.
- Review statuses and transactions.

Understanding Hours and Quantities

As you produce the items on a work request, you need to record the hours spent on production and the number of items (or co-products and by-products, for process manufacturing) that are completed in that time. This allows you to monitor progress and actual costs and compare them to the standard hours and quantities that you estimated for the job.

If the estimates are reasonably accurate, you can use the Super Backflush program (P31123) to have the system automatically enter the standard values at the pay point operations in the routing instructions. Otherwise, you can have all employees individually enter their time and the quantities that they completed.

The Shop Floor Management system interfaces with the time entry feature of the EnterpriseOne Time Accounting system so that employee hours and quantities produced have to be entered only once. The single entry saves time, reduces the risk of data entry error, and ensures that data throughout the enterprise is consistent.

The system can record hours and quantities in the work order record and in the Time and Labor system. Hours and quantities can be applied to a specific work order so that you can maintain accurate manufacturing accounting and costing data. To accommodate both piecework and hourly-rate employees, you can record hours and quantities either per work order or per employee.

The Shop Floor Management system manages hour and quantity information in the same manner whether you enter it in the Hours and Quantities program (P311221) or in the Speed Time Entry program (P051121) in the Time and Labor system. If you use the Time and Labor system in conjunction with the Shop Floor Management system, you should use the Speed Time Entry program to enter hours and quantities information.

After you enter hours and quantities on either time entry form, you can review and revise them before you post them to the Manufacturing system for further tracking and cost accounting. You can review the hours and quantities either online or by printing a report.

Note. When you change the status of a routing operation, the change does not take effect until you run the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422) to update the Work Order Routing table (F3112).

The system stores header information from the Work With Work Order Time Entry form (W311221B) in the Work Order Master File table (F4801). Detail information is stored in the Work Order Time Transactions table (F31122).

If you use the Quality Management System, as you record actual hours and quantities for a work order, you can access the Enter Test Results program (P3711) for completed items that require testing.

Entering Hours and Quantities

This section provides an overview hours and quantities entry and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Hours and Quantities.
- Enter hours and quantities.

Understanding Hours and Quantities Entry

Use the Hours and Quantities program (P311221) to charge actual hours and quantities to a work order. You can use the processing options to specify either of these formats for work order time entry:

Format	Description
Order number format	This format records time and quantities for employees by work order
Employee number format	This format records time and quantities for the routing instruction steps on a work order by employee.

Consider this important information about entering hours and quantities:

- Enter the quantity completed only once per operation sequence number. Entering it for each type of hours causes a variance amount.
- Enter hours using beginning and ending times for each entry or the actual hours, up to two decimal places.
- To reverse completed or scrapped quantities that you have entered, enter the quantity as a negative quantity.
- If you activate the Apply Yield to Completed Quantity processing option, the system applies the operation yield percentage to the completed quantity. When you enter the completed quantity, the system automatically adds a scrap quantity line that is calculated based on the yield percentage.
- The system verifies that the completed and scrapped quantities that you enter do not exceed the quantity at operation.

Note. If you use the Speed Time Entry program (P051121), you can set the Manufacturing Time Entry processing option to update the information in the Hours and Quantities program.

After you enter hours and quantities, you can review the entries on the Work With Work Order Time Entry form.

If you entered a quantity that you want to be posted as complete, the system adds a separate detail line for the completed quantity (Type of Hours 4). If scrap exists, the system adds a scrap quantity line (Type of Hours 5).

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using the Manufacturing Accounting System,” Hours and Quantities

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Quality Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Processing Test Results”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Time and Labor 8.11 PeopleBook, “Entering Timecards for Employees,” Entering Timecards for Employees

Forms Used to Enter Hours and Quantities

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Time Entry Revisions	W311221C	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Hours and Quantities On the Work With Work Order Time Entry form, locate an order and click Add.	Enter hours and quantities.

Setting Processing Options for Hours and Quantities (P311221)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Display

This processing option controls whether the system displays the Time Entry Revisions form (W051131A) in order number or employee number format.

- 1. Display** Specify whether the system displays forms by employee number or order number. Values are:
Blank: Employee number
1: Order number

Defaults

These processing options control the default values for the document type and work order status code that are used in the Hours and Quantities program.

- 1. Enter the Document Type associated with Shop Floor Activity.** Enter the document type (UDC 00/DT) associated with shop floor activity. You define document type codes in the Document Type Maintenance program (P40040).
- 2. Work Order Status Code** Enter the default work order status code (UDC 00/SS) that the system assigns to the work order when hours and quantities are posted to the work order routing. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not update the work order status code.

Edits

These processing options control processing in the Hours and Quantities program, such as whether the system performs quantity verification or applies a yield percentage to the completed quantity.

1. Enter the Status Code beyond which Shop Floor Activity cannot be entered.	Enter the status (UDC 00/SS) of a work order beyond which shop floor activity cannot be entered.
2. Quantity Verification	Specify whether the system verifies if the quantity complete and the quantity scrapped exceeds the quantity at operation. Blank: Disable quantity verification. <i>I</i> : Enable quantity verification.
3. Employee Rate	Specify whether the system displays the employee rate. Values are: Blank: Display the employee rate. <i>I</i> : Do not display the employee rate.
4. Apply Yield to Completed Quantity	Specify whether the system applies the operation yield percentage to the quantity that the user completes at an operation. The yield percentage determines the scrap quantity. Values are: Blank: The system does not apply the operation yield percentage to the quantity completed. <i>I</i> : The system applies the operation yield percentage to the quantity completed.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when these programs are called from the Hours and Quantities program.

1. Test Results Revisions (P3711)	Enter the version of the Test Results Revisions program (P3711) you want the system to use.
2. Manufacturing Scheduling Workbench (P31225)	Enter the version of the Manufacturing Scheduling Workbench program (P31225) you want the system to use.
3. Production Status (P31226)	Enter the version of the Production Status program (P31226) you want the system to use.
4. Hours and Quantities Update (R31422)	Enter the version of the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422) you want the system to use.

Interop

These processing options control which transaction type the system uses for outbound hours and quantities transactions and whether the system writes a before image for the work order header.

1. Work Order Transaction Type	Enter the default transaction type for the work order header that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not perform export processing.
2. Work Order Header Before Image	Specify whether the system writes the before image for the work order header. Values are:

I: The system writes the before image.

Blank: The system does not write the before image.

Entering Hours and Quantities

Access the Time Entry Revisions form.

Records 1 - 2											Customize
	Order Number	Employee Number	Oper #	Ty Hrs	Shift Code	Begin Time	End Time	Hours	Quantity	UM	St
☐	451004	6002	10.00	1		8	5	8.00	1	EA	
☐	451004										

Time Entry Revisions form

Order Number

Enter a number identifying the original document. This can be an invoice number, work order number, sales order number, journal entry number, and so on.

If you use the employee number format for time entry, the system displays the Employee Number field instead of the Order Number field.

Employee Number

Enter a user-defined name or number that identifies an address book record. You can use this number to locate and enter information about the address book record. If you enter a value other than the address book number (AN8), such as the long address or tax ID, you must precede it with the special character that is defined in the Address Book constants. When the system locates the record, it returns the address book number to the field.

For example, if address book number 4100 (Total Solutions) has a long address TOTAL and an * distinguishes it from other entries (as defined in the Address Book constants), you could type *TOTAL into the field, and the system would return 4100.

Oper

Enter a number used to indicate an order of succession.

In routing instructions, a number that sequences the fabrication or assembly steps in the manufacture of an item. You can track costs and charge time by operation.

In bills of material, a number that designates the routing step in the fabrication or assembly process that requires a specified component part. You define the operation sequence after you create the routing instructions for the item. The

Shop Floor Management system uses this number in the backflush/preflush by operation process.

In engineering change orders, a number that sequences the assembly steps for the engineering change.

For repetitive manufacturing, a number that identifies the sequence in which an item is scheduled to be produced.

Skip To fields allow you to enter an operation sequence that you want to begin the display of information.

You can use decimals to add steps between existing steps. For example, use 12.5 to add a step between steps 12 and 13.

This is the sequence number of the routing step on the work order. You must enter this number.

Ty Hrs

Enter a code that indicates the type of time entered. Values are:

- 1: Run Labor Hours
- 2: Setup Labor Hours
- 3: Machine Hours
- 4: Quantities Completed
- 5: Quantities Scrapped
- 9: Miscellaneous (such as piece rate bonus)

Shift Code

Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts.

In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard.

For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.

Hours

Enter the number of hours associated with each transaction.

Quantity

Enter the number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.

Equipment Number

Enter an identification code that represents an asset. You enter the identification code in one of these formats:

- 1: Asset number (a computer-assigned, 8-digit, numeric control number)
- 2: Unit number (a 12-character alphanumeric field)
- 3: Serial number (a 25-character alphanumeric field)

Every asset has an asset number. You can use unit number and serial number to further identify assets. If this is a data entry field, the first character you

enter indicates whether you are entering the primary (default) format that is defined for the system, or one of the other two formats. A special character (such as / or *) in the first position of this field indicates which asset number format you are using. You assign special characters to asset number formats on the fixed assets system constants form.

UM

Enter a user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box).

St

Enter a user defined code (31/OS) that identifies the current status of a work order or engineering change order as the operation steps in the routing are completed.

Employee Rate

Enter the employee's hourly rate as retrieved, entered or calculated during time entry. (See also GRT, PWRT, BRT.)

In the Employee Master file, this is the employee's base hourly rate. In the Union Rates file, this is the straight time rate.

Note. If you change the value of the DATA DISPLAY DECIMALS for this field, you must also change the field GRT to have exactly the same data display decimals

Equipment Rate

Enter a code that represents the amount that you want to charge the job. Each piece of equipment can have numerous billing rates based on the rate code. The equipment billing rate can be composed of up to ten different rates. For example:

Billing Rate = 200

100 Rate 1 (Ownership Component)

25 Rate 2 (Operating Component)

50 Rate 3 (Maintenance Component)

25 Rate 4 (Other Costs Component)

When you post time entries to the general ledger, the system recognizes credits in revenue accounts for each of the rate components. This allows you to separate portions of the equipment billing by type of cost.

Note. You are not required to use rate components.

Reason Code

Enter a user defined code (42/RC) that explains the purpose for a transaction. For example, you can indicate the reason that you are returning items.

Updating Hours and Quantities

This section provides an overview of hours and quantities update and discusses how to:

- Update hours and quantities.
- Set processing options for Hours and Quantities Update.

Understanding Hours and Quantities Update

To post hours and quantities to the Manufacturing system, you must run the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422). This program updates the Work Order Routing table (F3112) with unaccounted labor units and amounts for each work order operation. This table then supplies the manufacturing accounting programs with the current data. Before the data is updated, you can locate and change it as necessary. After you run this program, you cannot locate the data on the Time Entry Revisions form (W051131A).

If you use the Super Backflush program (P31123) to enter hours and quantities, the quantity transactions are posted in real time. The program enters the transactions at the points in the routing instructions that you specify. To post hours, you still have to run the Hours and Quantities Update program. The system posts only the records that are in the current entry session. Therefore, if you exit the Super Backflush form after you enter the transaction data, you must locate the data on the Time Entry Revisions form and change the records to make them current with the system.

When you run this batch program from the menu, you use data selection to update those records that have not yet been posted. The system retrieves the hours and quantities information from the Work Order Time Transactions table (F31122). The system enters a *P* in the Processed Code field for each entry that it updates so that the record cannot be updated again. If you access the update program from Time Entry Revisions form, the system updates the time entry lines that appear on the form for the selected work order or employee. After the update, the system clears the form, and the records that were processed no longer appear.

Updating Hours and Quantities

From the Daily Order Reporting - Discrete menu (G3112), select Hours and Quantities Update.

Setting Processing Options for Hours and Quantities Update (R31422)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Interop

These processing options control the transaction type for outbound hours and quantities transactions and the call to the batch program for the outbound subsystem.

1. Transaction Type	Enter the transaction type for the hours and quantities the system uses when processing outbound transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform outbound processing.
2. Outbound Subsystem UBE	Specify whether the system calls the subsystem after the Hours and Quantities Update program (P31422) successfully processes the outbound transactions. Values are: <i>I</i> : The system calls the subsystem. Blank: The system does not call the subsystem.

S/WM

These processing options control processing for Service Management. For example, the processing options control whether the system creates journal entries, whether flex accounting is used, and whether the order number should be used as a default value for the subledger field.

1. S/WM Journal Entries	Specify whether the system creates journal entries for SWM Work Orders. Values are: <i>I</i> : The system creates SWM journal entries. Blank: The system does not create SWM journal entries.
2. Flex Accounting	Use this processing option to indicate whether this program searches for flex accounting rules to populate cost objects in the Account Ledger table (F0911). The system requires flex accounting to attach cost objects to the journal entries. Values are: <i>I</i> : The system uses flex accounting. Blank: The system does not use flex accounting.
3. General Ledger Date	Enter the date that appears on journal entries. If you leave this field blank, the program uses the system date.
4. Subledger	Specify whether the system uses the work order number as the default in the Subledger field. Values are: <i>I</i> : The system uses the work order number as the default. Blank: The system does not supply a default value.
5. Document Type	Enter the default document type that the system enters for journal entries on extra cost components if you do not use routings. Document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you use routings, the system automatically assigns a document type of IH. If you leave this field blank, the system uses document type IH.

Defaults

This processing option controls the status that the system assigns to the work order when hours and quantities are posted to the work order routing.

1. Work Order Status Code	Enter the work order status code (UDC 00/SS) that the system uses to update the work order when hours and quantities are posted to the work order routing. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not update the work order status code.

Reviewing Statuses and Transactions

This section provides overviews of the review of statuses and transactions and discusses how to:

- Run the Hours and Quantities Proof report.

- Review the status of hours.
- Review the status of quantities.
- Set processing options for Operation Quantity Inquiry.
- Review the status of operation quantities.

Understanding the Review of Statuses and Transactions

After you enter hours and quantities, you can review the information either online or by printing a report. To review hours and quantity entries before you post them, you can use the Hours and Quantities Proof program (R31322). Then, you run the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422) to post the entries.

You can use the Order Hours Status program (P31121) to display the actual hours for machine, labor, and setup hours entered for each operation that is associated with a work order. You can also access the Work Order Status - Hours Revisions form, on which you can review the actual, standard, and variance values for the hours.

You can use the Order Quantities Status program (P31122) to display the quantities entered for the operations that are scheduled for a work order, including the actual quantity ordered, completed, and scrapped for each operation. You can also access the Quantities Revision form, on which you can review the actual, standard, and variance values for the quantities.

You can use the Operation Quantity Inquiry program (P31124) to display the routing instructions, operation quantity, quantity completed, and quantity scrapped for a work order, including the projected quantity complete and projected yield, for each operation and for the entire order. Processing options allow you to define the default from and through statuses.

To review hours and quantities entries before you post them, you can use the Hours and Quantities Proof program (R31322)

Reviewing Hours and Quantities Transactions

The Hours and Quantities Proof program (R31322) allows you to print a report that lists all labor hours and completed quantities that are recorded for a work order. You can print the hours and quantities transactions that have been entered and review them before you post them to the general ledger system. Before you post the transactions, you can change or update them. After you post them, you cannot change them. The system retrieves the hours and quantities information from the Work Order Time Transactions table (F31122).

Forms Used to Review Hours and Quantities Transactions

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work Order Status - Hours Revisions	W31121B	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Order Hours Status On the Work with Work Order Status - Hours form, locate and select an operation and click Select.	Review the status of hours.
Work Order Status - Quantities Revisions	W31122A	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Order Quantities Status On the Work with Work Order Status - Quantities form, locate and select an operation and click Select.	Review the status of quantities.
Operation Quantities Inquiry	W31124B	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Operation Quantity Inquiry On the Work With Operation Quantities form, locate and select an order, and click Select.	Review the status of operation quantities.

Running the Hours and Quantities Proof Report

From the Daily Order Reporting - Discrete menu (G3112), select Hours and Quantities Proof.

Reviewing the Status of Hours

Access the Work Order Status - Hours Revisions form.

Order Number/Type	Enter a number identifying the original document. This can be an invoice number, work order number, sales order number, journal entry number, and so on.
Op Seq #	Enter a number used to indicate an order of succession. In routing instructions, a number that sequences the fabrication or assembly steps in the manufacture of an item. You can track costs and charge time by operation. In bills of material, a number that designates the routing step in the fabrication or assembly process that requires a specified component part. You define the operation sequence after you create the routing instructions for the item. The Shop Floor Management system uses this number in the backflush/preflush by operation process. In engineering change orders, a number that sequences the assembly steps for the engineering change.

For repetitive manufacturing, a number that identifies the sequence in which an item is scheduled to be produced.

Skip To fields allow you to enter an operation sequence that you want to begin the display of information.

You can use decimals to add steps between existing steps. For example, use 12.5 to add a step between steps 12 and 13.

Op Status

Enter user defined code (31/OS) that identifies the current status of a work order or engineering change order as the operation steps in the routing are completed.

Actual Machine Hours

Enter the actual machine time in hours recorded against the work order.

Variance

Enter the variance amount, hours or quantity associated with an operation.

Reviewing the Status of Quantities

Access the Work Order Status - Quantities Revisions form.

Percent Yield

Enter the percentage to be allocated to the various payroll elements. Based upon the program being called, this may represent various types of percentages such as Percentage of Tip Wages versus Total Wages.

Completed

Enter the number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.

Standard

Enter the quantity of units affected by this transaction.

Variance

Enter the variance amount, hours or quantity associated with an operation.

At Operation

Enter the quantity that is physically at the step at the work center.

Scrapped

Enter the number of units canceled in Sales Order or Work Order Processing, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

In manufacturing, this can also be the number of units scrapped to date.

Variance Scrap

Enter the variance amount, hours or quantity associated with an operation.

Percent Yield

Enter the percentage to be allocated to the various payroll elements. Based upon the program being called, this may represent various types of percentages such as Percentage of Tip Wages versus Total Wages.

Setting Processing Options for Operation Quantity Inquiry (P31124)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

Status Info

1. From Status

Enter a user defined code (31/OS) that indicates the status of an operation. The from operation status is used as a beginning point to select work order information to display.

2. Thru Status

Enter a user defined code (31/OS) that indicates the status of an operation. The thru operation status is used as an ending point to select work order information to display.

CHAPTER 11

Working with Completions

This chapter provides an overview of completions and discusses how to:

- Complete discrete work orders
- Complete process work orders
- Complete rate schedules

Understanding Completions

When you finish producing items on the shop floor, you need to record the completions to inventory. The completion transactions that you enter in the Shop Floor Management system update the item quantity records in the Inventory Management system. The system provides you with programs and processes that allow you to record completions for discrete and process work orders, as well as rate schedules.

You use the Super Backflush (P31123) and Work Order Completions (P31114) programs to enter completions for work orders, and the Completions Workbench program (P3119) to enter completions to rate schedules.

If you use lot control, you can complete the item to an existing lot or you can create a new lot for the completed item and set its expiration date. The system can calculate different lot dates, such as expiration date and effectivity date, based on the lot date calculation information that you defined in the Item Master (P4101) or the Item Branch/Plant (P41026) program.

When you use Shop Floor Management with other EnterpriseOne systems, these integration features apply:

System	Feature
Inventory Management	The Inventory Management system allows you to track materials between inventory or storage locations and the shop floor. You can manage inventory issues and commitments, complete orders, and track order quantities throughout the production process. If you set dual unit of measure information in the item master record for an item, you need to enter completed quantities both in the primary and in the secondary unit of measure.

System	Feature
Warehouse Management	If you process transactions for a branch/plant that uses warehouse control, the Location Detail Maintenance program (P4602) appears when you enter backflush transactions, and the system creates a second record with the location detail information. In this case, you select location detail information records for processing. To ensure that the quantities in the Location Detail Information table (F4602) are consistent, you should make a selection from the form. The original quantity being processed through this transaction program, using the Location Detail Maintenance program, appears in the header section of the Super Backflush form. If the item being processed has a unit of measure structure or storage containers, the system enters them in the detail area of the Location Detail Maintenance form. Although you can override these values, the system verifies that this information is true: • The primary unit of measure in the structure and the last level specified are valid, based upon unit of measure conversions in the Item Master program (P4101). • The units of measure appear in order from the largest to the smallest. • The structure must result in whole number conversions between units of measure. The system allows unit of measure values in these conditions: • Each unit of measure can contain only one partial quantity for that unit of measure. • You can overfill pallet-type units of measure only as defined on the Unit of Measure Group Revisions form (W46096B). The system always displays the Location Detail Maintenance form when you add inventory to the branch/plant, except when inventory is removed and only one location detail record is in the location. In this case, the quantity is automatically removed from the single location detail. For completed items for which cross-docking is activated in the record in the Item Branch File table (F4102), you can determine whether the system performs cross-docking to fill back orders. You can also specify whether the system creates pick requests for cross-docked items.

System	Feature
Work Order	As you enter work order completions, including quantity completed and quantity scrapped, you can: • Access the Enter Test Results program (P3711) for any items that require testing upon completion • Review generic text for the work order • Set processing options for default lot, work order, and operation statuses As you backflush labor and material for a work order, you can: • Access the Enter Test Results program for any items that require testing • Review generic text for the parent item and its operation
Sales Order Management	If you partially complete a work order that was generated from a sales order, the system can split the sales order into multiple sales order lines to reflect the partial commitment. If the sales order contains no hard commitment, you can set the Sales Order Lot and Location processing options to update the sales order with location information following a partial completion. You can also set a processing option to update the sales order status, regardless of whether the completed quantity is hard-committed. You can also reverse a partial completion. In this case, the system splits the sales order again and creates a negative line.

When you complete work orders or rate schedules, the system performs these actions:

- Updates the Item Location File table (F41021).
- Writes a record in the Item Ledger File table (F4111).
- Updates the Production Cost table (F3102).
- Updates unaccounted units in the Work Order Master File table (F4801).

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook, “Using the Manufacturing Accounting System,” Completions

Completing Discrete Work Orders

This section provides an overview of discrete work order completion and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Work Order Completions.
- Complete work orders without backflushing.
- Complete work orders through backflush.
- Complete a work order for multiple locations.

- Release sales backorders during completions.
- Manage completions using receipts routing.
- Set processing options for Super Backflush.
- Process work orders through super backflush.
- Complete work orders with serialized components.

Understanding Discrete Work Order Completion

When you finish producing discrete items on the shop floor, you need to record the completions to inventory. The completion transactions that you enter in the Shop Floor Management system update the item quantity records in the Inventory Management system. For items that are defined in a primary and a secondary unit of measure, you must enter the completed quantity in both units of measure.

You use the Work Order Completion (P31114) program to record completions. If you have already manually issued material for a work order, you perform a completion without backflush. You can either report all items as complete when the entire work order is finished, or report partial completions as they occur throughout the production process. The point at which you choose to report completions depends on factors related to the production cycle time. Depending on the nature of the manufactured item, you can report partial completions or report total completions in one transaction.

When you report partial completions, you can also indicate the stage or progress that is being made on an order in production and identify any delays in the production process. The Work With Work Order Completions form displays completed and scrapped quantities and percent complete information for a work order.

When you use the Work Order Completion program to complete more than the quantity ordered, the system highlights the Completed Quantity field and warns you that completing the quantity that you designated will generate an over-completion. You can complete a work order to multiple locations. In this case, you enter the total quantity to be completed and then divide it among multiple locations.

When a previous completion exists for a work order, the system displays information in the lot, grade or potency, and status fields. Also, when you enter a quantity, the system adds inventory to the lot at the grade or potency and the current status.

You can perform full or partial order completions either with or without backflushing the parts. If you use backflushing, you report the issue transactions at completion or at operations that are defined as pay point operations for super backflush. For backflush to occur, the ingredient must be set up with an issue code that allows the item to be backflushed.

When you set a completions threshold in the processing option, the system updates the Update Status field on the Work Order Completion Detail form according to the threshold rules. If you use lot control, you can also specify a default value for the completion lot number, such as the work order number or the associated sales order number. You can override the default value on the form.

Releasing Sales Backorders During Completions

You can create a sales order in the Sales Order Management system that automatically generates a work order to supply the ordered item (a sales order with line type W). If the requested date of this sales order does not allow sufficient time for the item to be manufactured, given the item's level lead time, the order quantity can be identified as backordered. In this case, you can launch the Release Backorders - Online program (P42117) during work order completion to release the backorder for the item.

Managing Completions That Use Receipts Routing

You set up a receipt routing in the Procurement system by specifying a unique code name for routing receipts in the UDC table 43/RC (Route Codes) and an operation name in UDC 43/OC (Operation Codes). You enter a Y in any of the update fields in the Receipt Routing Definition program (P43091) to cause the system to update the appropriate field in the Item Location File table (F41021) when an item arrives at the specified operation.

The system considers items to be on-hand only at the end of a receipt routing. You must enter a Y (Yes) in the Update O/H field for the system to assign the last operation to a routing. The system assigns a Y in the Pay field on the operation to which a Y is assigned in the On-Hand field.

To specify whether the system directs items through a receipt routing, you must assign a routing to each item. You assign receipt routings to items based on item or supplier relationships or both.

For manufactured items, the supplier must be -99999999. However, the system generates the supplier when you set the processing options for Work Order Completion in the Supplier/Item Relationships program (P43090). The processing options automatically sets the manufactured items to supplier -99999999 and prevents the system from displaying a supplier field in the program.

To locate the status of the receipt's routing, use the Status Inquiry program (P43250). To view the details of a step, access the Receipt Routing Movement form. When you use receipt routing in completions, you will not see the completed quantity updated to the F4801 table until the receipt routing has completed.

Processing Work Orders through Super Backflush

You can use the Super Backflush program (P31123) to enter completed and scrapped quantities by operation and employee. If the quantities you enter exceed the quantity at operation, the system issues an error message. The pay point code that you define for each operation in the routing instructions determines what information is backflushed at each pay point. Pay point code B, for example, means that you issue materials and report labor at the operation. You can also choose to backflush material or labor only at a given pay point. The last operation in the routing instructions must be set up with pay point code B to ensure that all remaining materials and labor are reported before the work order is completed. The backflush procedure can perform these transactions by operation:

- Issue parts to the work order
- Enter hours and quantities for the work order
- Enter inventory completions

In the processing options, you can set up the super backflush process to be performed either automatically or interactively. If the process is set up to run interactively, the system displays these programs after you enter the completion information on the Super Backflush form:

- Inventory Issues (P31113)
- Hours and Quantities (P311221)
- Work Order Inventory Completions (P31114)

You can accept the information that appears in these programs, or you can revise it. For example, when the Time Entry Revisions form appears after you enter information on the Super Backflush form, you can view the labor recorded for the operation, as well as the quantity completed. The records created through Super Backflush are stored in the Work Order Time Transactions table (F31122) with a Processed Code of S. The system automatically updates the Work Order Routing table (F3112). If you add information on the Time Entry Revisions form, you must run the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422) to update the Work Order Routing table. These records will have a Processed Code of P in the Work Order Time Transactions table.

Completing Work Orders with Serialized Components

When you enter a completion for serialized components, you can generate a serial number for each completed item by accessing the Assembly Serial Numbers program (P3105). Another program, Serial Number Associations (P3107), is accessible only when you are associating serial number-controlled components to serial number assemblies. The system displays the preassigned serial numbers and any memo lot information on the Serial Number Associations form.

After you generate serial numbers for a work order, you associate the serialized components with a serialized assembly. To associate a serialized component with a serialized assembly, you enter the associating quantity.

In addition, the completion program allows you to enter a memo lot number to use when both lot and serial numbers are required for tracking assemblies. You can set the Serial No. Required field on the Item Branch/Plant Info. form (W41026A) to specify that the system verify the memo lot number and serial number.

When you complete work orders with components that are not serialized, you cannot assign serial numbers to the assemblies at completion.

When you set the appropriate processing options in the completion program, the system allows you to complete multiple items using the same serial number.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- If you want to perform a completion with backflush, set the appropriate processing options to access the Inventory Issues program (P31113) and to identify the version of the program to use.
- Before you release sales backorders during completion, set processing options to call the Backorder Release program (P42117) and identify the version of the program to use.
- Before managing completions using receipts routing, set the processing option to initiate the receipt routing process.

Forms Used to Complete Discrete Work Orders

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work Order Completion Detail	W31114B	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Partial Completion or Full Completion On the Work With Work Order Completions form, locate and select an order, and then click Select.	Complete work orders without backflushing.
Work Order Completion Detail	W31114B	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Completion with Backflush On the Work With Work Order Completions form, locate and select an order, and then click Select.	Complete work orders through backflush.

Page Name	Object Name	Navigation	Usage
Work Order Completion Detail	W31114B	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Partial Completion On the Work With Work Order Completions form, locate and select an order, and then click Select.	Complete a work order for multiple locations.
Work Order Completion Detail	W31114B	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Full Completion On the Work With Work Order Completions form, locate and select an order, and then click Select.	Release sales backorders during completions.
Supplier/Item Relationships	W43090B	Receipt Routing (G43A14), Routing/Analysis Revisions On the Work With Supplier/Item Relationships form, locate and select a branch/plant, and click Select.	Manage completions using receipts routing.
Super Backflush	W31123A	Daily Order Reporting - Discrete (G3112), Super Backflush On the Work With Order Numbers form, locate an order, select the order in which you want to process, and then click Select.	Process work orders through super backflush.
Work Order Completion Detail	W31114B	On the Work With Work Order Completions form, locate and select an order.	Completing work orders with serialized components.

Setting Processing Options for Work Order Completions (P31114)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

These processing options control the default document types that the system uses when you complete inventory.

1. Inventory Completion Document Type

Enter the default document type for inventory completions. Select the document type from UDC 00/DT (Document Type - All Documents).

2. Inventory Scrap Document Type

Enter the default document type for inventory scrap transactions. Select the document type from UDC 00/DT (Document Type - All Documents).

Edits

These processing options control how the system invokes processes, such as issues and receipt routing, during the completions process.

1. Backflush

Specify whether the system issues material to the Parts List based on the quantity that is completed. You can also specify whether the system issues material in interactive mode or blind mode. If the processing option is set to 1 or 2, you need to specify the version of the Work Order Inventory Issues program (P31113) on the Versions tab. Values are:

Blank: The system does not issue material to the Parts List.

1: The system displays the Work Order Issues form.

2: The system performs a blind execution of Work Order Issues.

2. Receipt Routing

Specify whether the system initiates the receipt routing process. This action allows the inventory completion to enter an inspection mode before the quantity is moved to stock.

To activate receipt routing for an item, the item must have a route assigned to it through the Supplier/Item Relationships program (P43090). The supplier for the manufactured end-item must be listed as -99999999. Values are:

Blank: The system does not initiate receipt routing.

1: The system initiates receipt routing.

3. Override Lot Numbers

Specify whether the system allows you to override the lot number. If you leave this processing option blank and you have performed no other completions for the work order, the lot number field is unprotected. If you have performed any completions for the work order, the system protects the lot number field. It uses the lot number for the first completion of that work order and for all other partial completions. However, if you set this processing option to 1, you can override the lot number even if you have already performed a partial completion for the work order. Values are:

Blank: The system does not allow you to override the lot number.

1: The system allows you to override the lot number.

4. Negative Quantity on Hand

Specify whether the system displays an error message when the completed material sets the on-hand quantity to a negative amount. Values are:

Blank: The system does not display an error message for negative on-hand quantities.

1: The system displays an error message for negative on-hand quantities.

5. Enter a '1' to initiate WIP Revaluation (R30837)

Specify whether the system calls the WIP Revaluation program (R30837) to adjust work-in-progress amounts to reflect cost changes. Values are:

Blank: Do not initiate WIP Revaluation.

1: Initiate WIP Revaluation.

6. Enter Hold Code Requirement

Specify whether a lot status code is required for the finished good lot based on the lot status of the component items. The system will notify the user if any of the component items used to produce the finished good have a non-blank lot status. Values are:

Blank: You are not required to enter a lot status code for the finished good lot.

1: You have the option of entering a lot status code for the finished good lot.

2: You must enter a lot status code for the finished good lot.

WO Status

These processing options controls the status that you can assign to partially and fully completed work orders. You can also define a status as a threshold beyond which the system does not perform completion processing.

1. Partial Work Order Status Code	Specify the status code that you want the system to assign to a partially completed order. The system considers an order partially complete as long as the completed quantity is less than the percentage that is specified in the completion threshold processing option. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not automatically update the status.
2. Completed Status Code	Specify the status code that the system assigns to a completed order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not automatically change the status. The system considers an order complete if the completed quantity is greater than or equal to the percentage that is specified in the Completion Threshold processing option.
3. Completion Threshold	Specify the threshold percentage at which the system considers the order to be complete. For example, if you enter 95, the system sets the work order status to complete when 95 percent of the order quantity is complete. If you specify a threshold value of zero, the system sets the work order status to complete when 100 percent of the order quantity is complete. If the completed quantity does not reach the threshold, the system sets the work order status to partially complete. If a related sales order is attached or the work order is cross-docked, any threshold less than 100 percent is ignored.
4. Work Order Status Limit	Specify the work order status code (00/SS) at or beyond which the system cannot run the Work Order Completions program (P3114). For example, if this processing option is set to status 95 and a work order has reached this status, the system generates an error message if you attempt to run Completions for that work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system processes work orders at any status.

Lot Hold Codes

These processing options control the lot hold codes to which the system processes a completion. You can enter up to five lot hold codes.

If you enter an asterisk in any of these fields, the system processes completions to all held lots. Additionally, if you leave these fields blank, the system does not process completions to any held lots.

1. Lot Hold Code #1	Specify one of five lot hold codes to which the system processes completions. Enter a hold code, an asterisk, or leave this field blank. If you enter a hold code, the system processes completions to that hold code. If you enter an asterisk, the system processes completions to all held lots. If you leave this field blank, the system does not process completions to any held lots.
2. Lot Hold Code #2	Specify one of five lot hold codes to which the system processes completions. Enter a hold code, an asterisk, or leave this field blank. If you enter a hold code, the system processes completions to that hold code. If you enter an

asterisk, the system processes completions to all held lots. If you leave this field blank, the system does not process completions to any held lots.

3. Lot Hold Code #3

Specify one of five lot hold codes to which the system processes completions. Enter a hold code, an asterisk, or leave this field blank. If you enter a hold code, the system processes completions to that hold code. If you enter an asterisk, the system processes completions to all held lots. If you leave this field blank, the system does not process completions to any held lots.

4. Lot Hold Code #4

Specify one of five lot hold codes to which the system processes completions. Enter a hold code, an asterisk, or leave this field blank. If you enter a hold code, the system processes completions to that hold code. If you enter an asterisk, the system processes completions to all held lots. If you leave this field blank, the system does not process completions to any held lots.

5. Lot Hold Code #5

Specify one of five lot hold codes to which the system processes completions. Enter a hold code, an asterisk, or leave this field blank. If you enter a hold code, the system processes completions to that hold code. If you enter an asterisk, the system processes completions to all held lots. If you leave this field blank, the system does not process completions to any held lots.

Sales Orders

These processing options control the information that the system needs to process completions that are associated with sales orders.

1. Work Order Lot and Location Defaults

Specify which number the system uses for the completion lot number and the completion location. Values are:

1: The system uses the sales order number as the completion lot number.

2: The system uses the sales order number as the completion location and the sales order line number as the completion lot number.

3: The system uses the work order number as the completion lot number.

2. Sales Order Lot and Location

Specify whether the system updates the related sales order by committing the inventory to the related sales order, splitting the sales order detail line when a partial completion occurs, and updating the lot number and location number fields from the work order. Values are:

Blank: Do not update the sales order.

1: Update the sales order.

3. Update Sales Order Next Status

Specify the default next status code for the sales order. The system uses this processing option only if the Update Sales Order Next Status processing option is set to update.

Enter a status code from UDC 40/AT (Activity/Status Codes). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the sales order next status from the order activity rules.

4. Override Next Status

Specify whether the system updates the Next Status for the sales order. Values are:

Blank: The system does not update the Next Status.

1: The system updates the Next Status.

5. Display Back Order Release Form

Specify whether the system calls the Backorder Release program (P42117) for completed backordered items. By using this program, you can view the items that are on backorder and choose to ship them immediately. You can also prioritize existing backorders. If you enter 1 for this processing option, use the Back Order Release Version processing option on the Versions tab to specify which version of the Backorder Release program to use. Values are:

Blank: Do not call the Backorder Release program.

1: Call the Backorder Release program.

Process Manufacturing

These processing options control whether the system allows unplanned co-products and by-products and whether the system issues them separately or together.

1. Allow Unplanned Co/By Products

Specify whether the system processes completions of unplanned co-products and by-products. Values are:

Blank: The system does not process completions of unplanned co-products and by-products.

1: The system processes completions of unplanned co-products and by-products.

2. Issues Ingredients to Co/By Products

Use this processing option to determine if ingredients are issued to the process item or to each co- or by-product that the system completes. This processing option is used only if the Backflush option is set to call the Work Order Inventory Issues program (P31113). Values are:

Blank: The system issues ingredients to the process item.

1: The system issues ingredients to co- and by-products.

Note. If you select *1*, you can track lots to the final end product.

Serial Number Processing

These processing options control how the system processes inventory completions when you have serial numbers attached to the work orders.

1. Allow Duplicate Lot Serial Number

Specify whether the system duplicates lot numbers, serial numbers, or both, that exist in the system. Values are:

Blank: The system does not duplicate lot numbers or serial numbers.

1: The system duplicates lot numbers and serial numbers.

2. Document Type

Specify the default document type that the system uses for serial number issues. Document types are listed in UDC 00/DT (Document Type - All Documents). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses IM (Material Charged to WOs) as the default value.

Warehouse Management

These processing options control information that is relevant to integration with the Warehouse Management system.

1. Putaway Requests

Specify whether putaway requests will be processed. For mode 2, you need to specify the version of the subsystem program that the system uses in the Location Selection Driver processing option (R46171) on the Versions tab. Values are:

Blank: The system does not process putaway requests.

1: The system processes putaway requests only.

2: The system processes putaway requests when it accesses the subsystem.

2. License Plate Number Generation Method

Specify what license plate number generation method should be used. Values are:

01: Manual entry

02: Create user defined formula

03: Create EPC (Electronic Product Code) number

3. Build Default UOM Structure

Specify the UOM Structure to be used to create license plate number automatically. License plates are only created for item UOM that have the license plate flag turned on in the Item Unit of Measure Definition (P46011) application. Values are:

1: The default item UOM Structure, excluding levels higher than the transaction UOM is used.

Blank: The default item UOM structure is used.

4. Assign Items to License Plate Window (P46L30)

Specify whether the system automatically displays the Assign/Remove Items to License Plate (W46L30B) form. This processing option applies only if you are using license plate functionality in the warehouse management system and license plate numbers are not created automatically by the system. Values are:

Blank: The system does not automatically display the form.

1: The system automatically displays the form.

Cross-Docking

These processing options control processing for cross-docking.

1. Cross Docking

Specify whether the system performs opportunistic cross-docking, planned cross-docking, or both. The system performs planned cross-docking only for items for which the cross-docking code is activated in the item branch/plant record. Values are:

Blank: Do not use cross-docking.

1: Use opportunistic cross-docking (only for warehouse items).

2: Use planned cross-docking.

3: Use both opportunistic and planned cross-docking.

2. Pick Request for Planned Cross Docking

Specify whether the system creates a pick request when it performs planned cross-docking. Values are:

Blank: Do not create a pick request.

1: Create a pick request.

- 2: Create a pick request and process it through the subsystem.
- 3. Override Next Status for Sales Orders** Specify the default next status code for the sales order. The system uses this processing option only if planned cross-docking is performed.
Enter a status code from UDC 40/AT (Activity/Status Codes). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the sales order next status from the order activity rules.
- 4. From Sales Order Status** Specify the from status code of the sales order for cross-docking during work order completions. The system uses this processing option only if planned cross-docking is performed.
- 5. Thru Sales Order Status** Specify the thru status code of the sales order for cross-docking during work order completions. The system uses this processing option only if planned cross-docking is performed.

Versions

These processing options control which versions of these programs the system uses in the completion process:

- 1. Work Order Entry (P48013)** Enter the version you want to use when calling the Work Order Entry program (P48012) from the Work Order Completion Detail form. The version controls how the program displays information. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
- 2. Work Order Issues Version (P31113)** Enter the version of the Work Order Issues program that the system uses. The system only requires this processing option when Work Order Issues is set to execute.
If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the program. This version controls how the Work Order Issues program displays information.
- 3. Test Results Revisions (P3711)** Enter the version that you want to use when calling the Test Results Revisions program (P3711) from the Work Order Completion Detail form. The version controls how the program displays information. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
- 4. WIP Revaluation (R30837)** Enter which version of the WIP Revaluation program (R30837) the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
- 5. Pick Request Version (R46171)** Enter the version of the Location Selection Driver program (R46171) that the system uses to create pick requests during planned cross-docking. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
- 6. Location Selection Driver Version (R46171)** Enter the version of the Location Selection Driver program (P46171) to use. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001. The version controls how the program displays information.
- 7. Back Order Release Version (P42117)** Enter the version of the Backorder Release program (P42117) that the system uses to complete inventory with backordered items. The version controls how the Back Order Release program displays information. Enter a version if the Display Back Order Release Form processing option on the Sales Orders tab is set to 1. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

8. Shortage Workbench (P3118)

Enter the version that you want to use when calling the Shortage Revisions program (P3118) from the Work Order Completion Detail form. The version controls how the program displays information. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Interoperability

These processing options control the default transaction type that the system uses to process export transactions and to identify the outbound subsystem.

1. Transaction Type

Enter the transaction type that the system uses for outbound interoperability processing. Transaction types are listed in UDC 00/TT (Transaction Type). The system assigns a transaction type to a transaction when it completes a work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not perform outbound interoperability processing.

2. Call Outbound Subsystem

Specify whether the system activates the subsystem after the Work Order Completions program (P31114) has successfully processed an outbound transaction. Values are:

Blank: The system does not activate the subsystem.

I: The system activates the subsystem.

3. Work Order Header Before Image

Specify whether the system writes the before image for the work order header. Values are:

I: The system includes the image.

Blank: The system does not include the image.

Completing Work Orders Without Backflushing

Access the Work Order Completion Detail form.

Partial Completion - Work Order Completion Detail

OK Cancel Form Tools

Order Number/Type/Desc: 451004 WO Touring Bike, Red Branch/Plant: M30

Item Number: 220 Touring Bike, Red

Current Status: 45 Material Issued Reason Code:

Update Status: 45 Material Issued ☐ Enter Test Results after Completion

Quantity Lot/Location

Date Completed: 10/30/04 % Of Order Completed: 0.00

Date Last Completed:

	Transaction Qtys	UOM	Secondary Qtys	UOM
Qty Completed		EA		
Qty Scrapped				
Qty Ordered	2000			
Qty Completed To Date				
Qty Scrapped To Date				

Work Order Completion Detail form

Quantity

Select Quantity to complete these fields:

Quantity Completed

The number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.

Secondary Qty Completed

The number of units that have been completed, expressed in the secondary unit of measure.

You must complete the Secondary Quantity Completed field if the item you are completing is set up with dual units of measure in the item master record.

Quantity Scrapped

The number of units canceled in Sales Order or Work Order Processing, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

In manufacturing, this can also be the number of units scrapped to date.

You can enter scrap manually for a parent item. You can also set up the system to calculate scrap automatically by using the scrap or yield percentage values defined in the bill of material and routing.

Lot/Location

Select the Lot/Location tab to complete these fields:

Location	The area in the warehouse where you receive inventory. The format of the location is user defined and you enter the location format for each branch/plant. Caution: If you have activated the Location Control option in the Branch/Plant Constants program (P41001), you can only complete work orders to locations you have defined in the Location Master program (P4100).
Lot/Serial	A number that identifies a lot or a serial number. A lot is a group of items with similar characteristics. You can also set the appropriate processing option to use the sales order or work order number as the default value for the lot number on this form. If you complete an item to an existing lot, the lot expiration and effectivity dates are populated from the lot master record. You can also use the Lot Date Override form exit on Work Order Completion Detail to enter the appropriate lot dates.

Completing Work Orders Through Backflush

Access the Work Order Completion Detail form.

To complete work orders through backflush:

- On Work Order Completion Detail, select the Quantity tab and complete these fields:
 - Quantity Completed
 - Secondary Qty Completed

You must complete the Secondary Quantity Completed field if the item you are completing is set up with dual units of measure in the item master record.
- Complete these optional fields:
 - Quantity Scrapped
 - Date Completed

You can enter scrap manually for a parent item. You can also set up the system to calculate scrap automatically by using the scrap or yield percentage values defined in the bill of material and routing.
- To complete a work order at a location other than the primary location, select the Lot/Location tab, complete the Location field and click OK:
- If you are creating a new lot for a lot-controlled item, complete the Lot/Serial field:
- Click OK.
- On Inventory Issue Revisions, review the issue quantities and click OK to issue the material.

Completing a Work Order for Multiple Locations

Access the Work Order Completion Detail form.

To complete a work order for multiple locations:

- On Work Order Completion Detail, select the Quantity tab and complete these fields:
 - Quantity Completed

- Secondary Qty Completed
You must complete the Secondary Quantity Completed field if the item you are completing is set up with dual units of measure in the item master record.
- 2. Complete these optional fields:
 - Quantity Scrapped
 - Date Completed
You can enter scrap manually for a process item. You can also set up the system to calculate scrap automatically by using the scrap or yield percentage values defined in the bill of material and routing.
- 3. To complete the quantity for multiple locations, select Multi-location from the Form menu.
- 4. On Select Multiple Locations, complete these fields for all locations for which you want to complete parent items:
 - Quantity
 - Location
- 5. Complete the optional Lot/Serial field:
- 6. Click OK.
- 7. On Work Order Completion Detail, click OK.

Releasing Sales Backorders During Completions

Access the Work Order Completion Detail form.

To release sales backorders during completions:

1. On Work Order Completion Detail, select the Quantity tab and complete these fields:
You must complete the Secondary Quantity Completed field if the item you are completing is set up with dual units of measure in the item master record.
2. Complete this optional Quantity Scrapped field:
You can enter scrap manually for a parent item. You can also set up the system to calculate scrap automatically by using the scrap or yield percentage values defined in the bill of material and routing.
3. To complete a work order at a location other than the primary location, select the Lot/Location tab, complete the Location field and click OK:
4. On Work With Backorders, review the information.
If the available quantity plus the amount being received is enough to fill any or all of the backorders, the system enters the amount for that order in the Quantity to Ship field on Release Backorders.

Quantity on Backorder

The number of units backordered in Sales Order Management or in Work Order Processing, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

Managing Completions Using Receipts Routing

Access the Supplier/Item Relationships form.

Routing/Analysis Revisions - Supplier/Item Relationships			
OK Cancel Form Tools			
Branch/Plant	M30		
Supplier	99999999-	Work Order	
Item Number	4200	Multivitamin Tablets	
Certification Status		Effective Date	08/02/00
		Expiration Date	12/31/10
Routing Information			
Normal Route Code	MINS	Manufacturing Inspection	Route Type Code
Alt Route Code			
Analysis Information			
Average Unit Cost			
Leadtime Quantity %	90.00	Average Leadtime	0.00
Frequency Days		Days Allowed Early	
Frequency Number		Days Allowed Late	

Supplier/Item Relationships form

Normal Route Code

A user defined code (43/RC) that identifies a receipt route. Each receipt route consists of a series of operations through which the system directs items upon receipt.

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement 8.11 PeopleBook, "Using Receipt Processing," Entering Receipts

Setting Processing Options for Super Backflush (P31123)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

These processing options allow you to identify the operation status for partial and full completions, as well as default values for the work order status, employee number, and shift code.

1. Operation Status for Partial Completions.

Enter the default operation status for a line when the quantity is partially completed at this operation step in the routing.

2. Operation Status Code for Full Completions.	Enter the default operation status at the point when the quantity is fully complete.
3. Work Order Status Code	Enter the default status code for the work order header that the system updates after a super backflush transaction. This value always supersedes any status set by Work Order Inventory Issues (P31113), Work Order Time Entry (P311221), or Work Order Completions (P31114) programs.
4. Employee Number	Enter an employee number (AN8) that the system uses as the default value for the detail area on the Super Backflush form. If you leave this processing option blank, The Employee Number field in the detail area remains blank.
5. Shift Code	Enter a shift code that the system uses as the default value in the header area on the Super Backflush form. If you leave this processing option blank, the Shift Code field in the header area remains blank.

Process

These processing options control whether the system displays forms for interactive processing when you run the Super Backflush program. You can also specify whether the system applies the operation yield percentage to the completed quantity.

1. Work Order Completions	Specify how the Super Backflush program (P31123) processes work order completions. If completions are processed blindly, the Super Backflush program completes the quantity that is specified on the Super Backflush grid. If you plan to complete quantities to different locations, lot or serial numbers, then process the Work Order Completions program (P31114) in interactive mode. Values are: Blank: The program calls the Work Order Completions program for interactive processing. <i>1</i>: The program blindly processes work order completions.
2. Work Order Issues	Specify how Super Backflush (P31123) processes inventory issues for work orders. If the Work Order Inventory Issues program (P31113) is executed blindly, the Super Backflush program issues the quantity that is specified on the Super Backflush grid, according to the issue type code. If you plan to issue quantities other than the standard calculated quantity, then process the Work Order Inventory Issues program (P31113) in interactive mode. Values are: Blank: The program calls the Work Order Inventory Issues program for interactive processing. <i>1</i>: The program blindly processes inventory issues to work orders.
3. Hours and Quantities Form	Specify how the Super Backflush program (P31123) processes hours and quantities transactions. If the hours and quantities transactions are processed blindly, the Super Backflush program creates standard transactions in the Work Order Time Transactions table (F31122). If you plan to enter additional hours and quantities other than the standard amount, then process the Work Order Time Entry program (P311221) in interactive mode. Values are: Blank: The program calls the Hours and Quantities program for interactive processing. <i>1</i>: The program blindly processes hours and quantities transactions.

4. Apply Yield to Completed Quantity

Use this option to specify whether the system applies the operation yield percentage to the quantity that the user completes at an operation. The yield percentage determines the scrap quantity. Values are:

Blank: The system does not apply the operation yield percent to the quantity completed.

I: The system applies the operation yield percent to the quantity completed.

Edits

These processing options control whether the system compares the quantity at operation with the completed and scrapped quantity, and they define the work order status beyond which the Super Backflush program cannot be run for a work order.

1. Validate Quantity at Operation

Use this processing option to validate that the quantity completed plus the quantity scrapped does not exceed the quantity at operation.

Values are:

Blank: The system does not validate quantities at operation.

I: The system validates quantities at operation.

2. Work Order Status Limit

Enter the work order status code (00/SS) at or beyond which the system cannot run the Super Backflush program. For example, if this processing option is set to 95 and a work order has reached a status of 95, then the system generates an error message if you attempt to run Super Backflush on that work order.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when these programs are called from the Super Backflush program:

1. Hours and Quantities (P311221)

Enter the version of the Work Order Time Entry program (P311221) that the system uses to report labor hours, machine hours, and quantities for a routing step of a particular work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Work Order Issues (P31113)

Enter which version of the Work Order Inventory Issues program (P31113) that the system uses to report material which is issued from inventory to a work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. Work Order Completions (P31114)

Enter which version of the Work Order Completions program (P31114) that the system uses to complete manufacturing items from a work order to inventory. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

4. Test Results Revisions (P3711)

Enter which version of the Test Results Revisions program (P3711) that the system uses when you call this program from the Super Backflush form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

5. Scheduling Workbench (P31225)

Enter which version of the Manufacturing Scheduling Workbench program (P31225) that the system uses when you call the program from the Super Backflush form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

6. Work Order Entry (P48013)

Enter which version of the Work Order Entry program (P48012) that the system uses when you call this program from the Super Backflush form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Interop

These processing options control the work order transaction type that the system uses for outbound processing and whether it includes a before image of the work order header.

1. Work Order Transaction Type

Enter the default transaction type for the work order header that the system uses when processing export transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not perform export processing.

2. Work Order Header Before Image

Specify whether the system writes the before image for the work order header. Values are:

I: The system writes the before image.

Blank: The system does not write the before image.

Processing Work Orders Through Super Backflush

Access the Super Backflush form.

Super Backflush - Super Backflush									
OK Cancel Row Tools									
Order Number / Type		451004		WO		Branch/Plant		M30	
Item Number		220		Touring Bike, Red		Date Requested		06/28/05	
Transaction Date		10/30/04		Shift Code		1			
Quantities									
Ordered		2000		Completed				Scrapped	
								U/M	
								EA	
Records 1 - 6									
	Work Center	Workcenter Branch	Oper Seq#	Employee Number	Equipment Number	Quantity Completed	Quantity Scrapped	U/M	Op St
☐	200-901	M30	10.00	6001				EA	
☒	200-901	M30	20.00	6001				EA	
☐	200-901	M30	30.00	6001				EA	
☐	200-901	M30	40.00	6001				EA	
☐	200-911	M30	50.00	6001				EA	
☐	200-920	M30	60.00	6001				EA	

Super Backflush form

On the Super Backflush form, operations defined as pay points appear in reverse image.

To process work orders through super backflush:

1. On Super Backflush, complete these fields:

- Transaction Date
 - Shift Code
2. Complete these fields in the grid area for a pay point operation:
 - Employee Number
 - Quantity Completed
 - Op St

If you have defined default values for the shift code, employee number and operation status in the processing options, you do not have to enter values into these fields.
 3. Complete the optional Pay Point Status field and click OK:

If the pay point code for the operation indicates that material should be backflushed, the Inventory Issue Revisions form appears.
 4. On Inventory Issue Revisions, accept or revise the issue quantities and click OK.

If the pay point code for the operation indicates that labor should be backflushed, the Time Entry Revisions form appears.
 5. On Time Entry Revisions, review any of these fields and click OK:
 - Employee Number
 - Oper #
 - Ty Hrs
 - Hours
 - Quantity
 - UM
 - St

The Time Entry Revision form displays the records created in the Super Backflush program. The system updates the Work Order Routing table (F3112) with this information. On Time Entry Revision, you can add hours and quantity information.
 6. On the last pay point, complete steps 1 through 5.

The Work Order Completion Detail form appears.
 7. Review the completion information and click OK.

Transaction Date

Enter the date that an order was entered into the system. This date determines which effective level the system uses for inventory pricing.

Shift Code

Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts.

In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard.

For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.

Employee Number	Enter a number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.
Quantity Completed	Enter a value that represents the quantity completed. This number is the value in the Quantity field in the Batch Receiver Destination Quantity table (F4012Z) that is used to process multiple ship to locations. This function is only valid for EDI transactions.
Quantity Scrapped	Enter a value that represents the available quantity, which might consist of the on-hand balance minus commitments, reservations, and backorders. You enter this value in the Branch/Plant Constants program (P41001).
U/M	Enter a user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box).
Op St	User defined code system 31, type OS. The operation status code that identifies the current status of a work order or engineering change order as the operation steps in the routing are completed.
Pay Point Status	A code that indicates whether the operation should be taken to a status of complete or partially complete. Values are: Blank: Not reported P: Partially complete C: Completed

Completing Work Orders with Serialized Components

Access the Work Order Completion Detail form.

To complete work orders with serialized components:

- On Work Order Completion Detail, select the Quantity tab and complete these fields:
 - Quantity Completed
 - Secondary Qty Completed

You must complete the Secondary Quantity Completed field if the item you are completing is set up with dual units of measure in the item master record.
- Complete these optional fields:
 - Quantity Scrapped
 - Date Completed

For serialized items you can complete only one item at a time.
- If you know the serial number, select the Lot/Location tab and complete the Lot/Serial field:
- If you do not know the serial number, select Serial Numbers from the Form menu.
- On Work With Order Serial Number, select a number, click Select, and then go to step 9.

If a list of serial numbers does not appear, you must generate them by choosing Revisions from the Form menu.
- On Serial Number Revisions, select Lot/SN Generation from the Form menu.

The system generates enough serial numbers for all the items on the work order.

7. Click OK to return the list to Work With Order Serial Numbers.
8. On Work With Order Serial Numbers, select the serial number that you want and click Select.
9. To complete a work order at a known location other than the primary location, complete the Location field and click OK:
10. Select Lot/SN Association from the Form menu.
11. On Serial Number Associations, select Issued Items from the Form menu.
12. On Work With Serialized Issued Items, select the components that you want to associate with the serialized assembly and click Select.
13. On Serial Number Associations, click OK.
14. On Work With Work Order Completion Detail, click OK.

Completing Process Work Orders

This section provides an overview of process work order completion and discusses how to:

- Complete process orders without backflushing.
- Complete process orders through backflush.
- Set the resource percent for the co-products and by-products.
- Release sales backorders during completions.
- Process process orders through super backflush.

Understanding Process Work Order Completion

When you finish producing a process item on the shop floor, you need to record the completions to inventory. The completion transactions that you enter in the Shop Floor Management system update the ingredient quantity records in the Inventory Management system.

You use the Super Backflush (P31123) or Work Order Completions (P31114) programs to report completions. Use these programs to perform one of these two functions:

- Report all co-products and by-products as complete after the entire work order is complete
- Report partial completions as they occur throughout the production process

The point at which you choose to report completions depends on the process, the co-products and by-products that it produces, and the production cycle time. Depending on the nature of the manufactured item, you can report partial completions or report total completions in one transaction. When you report partial completions, you can also indicate the stage or progress that is being made on an order in production and identify any delays in the production process.

When you use the Work Order Completions program to complete more than the quantity ordered, the system highlights the Completed Quantity field and warns you that completing the quantity that you designated will generate an overcompletion.

When a previous completion exists for a work order, the system displays information in the lot, grade or potency, and status fields. Also, when you enter a quantity, the system adds inventory to the lot at the grade or potency and the current status. The Work With Work Order Completions form displays completed and scrapped quantities and percent complete information for a work order.

You can perform full or partial process order completions without or without backflushing the ingredients. When you use backflushing, you report the issue transactions for ingredients that you use in a process after the co-products and by-products of the process are produced. For backflush to occur, the ingredient must be set up with an issue code that allows backflushing.

When you set a completions threshold in the processing option, the system updates the Update Status field on the Work Order Completion Detail form according to the threshold rules. When you use lot control, you can also specify a default value for the completion lot number, such as the work order number or the associated sales order number. You can override the default value on the form.

Setting the Resource Percent for the Co-Products and By-Products

Use the Co/By Product Revision form to indicate what percent of the ingredients should be issued separately to co-products and by-products.

Releasing Sales Backorders During Completions

You can create a sales order in the Sales Order Management system that automatically generates a work order to supply the ordered item (sales order with line type W). If the requested date of this sales order does not allow sufficient time for the item to be manufactured, given the item's lead time, the order quantity can be identified as backordered. In this case, you can choose to run the Release Backorders - Online program (P42117) during work order completion to release the backorder for the item.

Processing Process Orders through Super Backflush

You can use the Super Backflush program (P31123) to enter completed and scrapped quantities by operation and employee. If the quantities that you enter exceed the quantity at operation, the system issues an error message. The pay point code that you define for each operation in the routing instructions determines what information is backflushed at each pay point. Pay point code B, for example, means that you issue material and report labor at the operation. You can also choose to backflush material or labor only at a given pay point. The last operation in the routing instructions must be set up with pay point code B to ensure that all remaining materials and labor are reported before the process order is completed. The backflush procedure can perform these transactions by operation:

- Issue parts to the process order
- Record hours and quantities against the process order
- Record inventory completions

In the processing options, you can set up the super backflush process to be performed either automatically or interactively. When you set up the process to run interactively, the system displays these programs after you enter the completion information on the Super Backflush form:

- Inventory Issues (P31113)
- Hours and Quantities (P311221)
- Work Order Completions (P31114)

You can accept the information that appears on the forms, or you can revise it. For example, when the Time Entry Revisions form appears after you enter information on the Super Backflush form, you can review the labor recorded for the operation, as well as the quantity completed. The records created through Super Backflush are stored in the Work Order Time Transactions table (F31122) with a Processed Code of S. The system automatically updates the Work Order Routing table (F3112). If you add information on the Time Entry Revisions form, you must run the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422) to update the Work Order Routing table. These records will have a Processed Code of P in the Work Order Time Transactions table.

When the system has an intermediate for the operation, all form quantities appear in the unit of measure for the intermediate. When the system completes the quantity, it deducts the quantity from the operation and adds it to the next operation.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Before completing process work orders:
- Set the appropriate processing options to access the Inventory Issues program (P4112) and to identify the version of the program to use.
- Set the appropriate processing options to issue ingredients for each co-product and by-product separately, and to allow completion of unplanned co-products and by-products.
- Before releasing sales backorders during completions, set processing options to call the Backorder Release program (P42117) and identify the version to use.

Forms Used to Complete Process Work Orders

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work Order Completion Detail	W31114B	Daily Order Reporting - Process (G3114), Partial Completion, Full Completion, or Completion with Backflush. On the Work With Work Order Completions, locate and select an order, and then click Select.	Specify a process item.
Co/By Completion Revision	W31115F	On the Work Order Completion Detail form, specify a process item and click OK.	Complete a process work order.
Inventory Issue Revisions	W31113A	On the Co/By Completion Revisions form, after completing a process order through backflush, click OK.	Review issue quantities after completing a process order through backflush.
Co/By Product Revision	W3002PA	Daily PDM Process (G3012), Enter/Change Process On the Work with Routing Operations form, locate an item for a branch/plant, select an operation, and then click Select. On the Enter Process Information form, select Co/By Revision from the Form menu.	Set the resource percent for the co-products and by-products.
Work With Backorders	W42117M	On the Co/By Completion Revisions form, after completing the fields for completing a process work order, click OK.	Review default information for releasing sales backorders during completions.
Super Backflush	W31123A	Daily Order Reporting - Process (G3114), Super Backflush. On the Work With Order Numbers, locate and select an order, and then click Select.	Process process orders through super backflush.

Completing Process Orders Without Backflushing

Access the Co/By Completion Revisions form. (Use the Partial Completion or Full Completion selection from the Daily Order Reporting - Process menu.)

Quantity Completed	Enter the number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item. In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.
Secondary Qty Completed	Enter the number of units, expressed in the secondary unit of measure, that the system has recorded as completed or issued. This value can represent either the quantity completed for co-/by-products or the quantity that was issued for a component. Note. You must complete the Secondary Quantity Completed field if the item you are completing is set up with dual units of measure in the item master record.
Quantity Canceled	Enter the number of units canceled in Sales Order or Work Order Processing, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item. In manufacturing, this can also be the number of units scrapped to date.
Date Completed	Enter the date that the work order or engineering change order is completed or canceled. Note. You can enter scrap manually for a process item. You can also set up the system to calculate scrap automatically by using the scrap or yield percentage values defined in the bill of material and routing.
Location	Enter the storage location from which goods will be moved.
Lot Serial Number	Enter a number that identifies a lot or a serial number. A lot is a group of items with similar characteristics.

Completing Process Orders Through Backflush

Access the Co/By Completion Revisions form. (Use the Completion with Backflush selection from the Daily Order Reporting - Process menu.)

After you complete the information on the Co/By Completion Revisions form and click OK, the system updates the on-hand inventory for the co-products and by-products. The Inventory Issues form appears for each co-product and by-product, allowing you to issue the ingredients separately for each co-product and by-product. To issue the material, click OK.

Setting the Resource Percent for the Co-Products and By-Products

Access the Co/By Product Revision form.

Enter/Change Process - Co/By Product Revision i

OK Delete Cancel Tools

Operations Sequence Number Filter bulk

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid								
☐	☐	Co By	Co/By Product	Description	Output Quantity	UM	Stocking Type	Co/By Branch
☐	☐	B	5010	Sludge	2	GA	M	M30
☐	☐							

Co/By Product Revision form

Co By

Enter a code that distinguishes standard components or ingredients from co-products, by-products, and intermediates. Co-products are (concurrent) end items as the result of a process. By-products are items that can be produced at any step of a process, but were not planned. Intermediate products are items defined as a result of a step but are automatically consumed in this step.

Generally, intermediates are nonstock items and are only defined steps with a pay-point for reporting purposes. Standard components (Discrete Manufacturing)

or ingredients (Process Manufacturing) are consumed during the production process. Values are:

C: Co-products

B: By-products

I: Intermediate products

Blank: Standard components or ingredients

Output Quantity

Enter the quantity of finished units that you expect this bill of material or routing to produce. This field allows you to specify varying quantities of components based on the amount of finished goods produced. For example, 1 ounce of solvent is required per unit up to 100 units of finished product.

However, if 200 units of finished product is produced, 2 ounces of solvent are required per finished unit. In this example, you would set up batch quantities for 100 and 200 units of finished product specifying the proper amount of solvent per unit.

Feat Cost%

Enter a percentage that the Simulate Cost Rollup program uses to calculate the cost of a feature or option item as a percentage of the total cost of the parent.

Enter the percentage as a whole number, for example, enter 5 percent as 5.0.

This value is used in Cost Rollup to calculate what percentage of the cost, up to and including the operation, that the co-product and by-product comes out of, is apportioned to the co-products and by-products at that step.

The total of all percentages at an operation cannot exceed 100 percent. All percentages at the last operation must total 100 percent.

Resource %

Enter a number that indicates what percent of the ingredients should be issued separately to co-products and by-products.

This is used to issue ingredients separately to co-products and by-products at work order completion, rather than a total issue for each ingredient.

For co-products and by-products at the final operation, their resource percent must total 100 percent to issue all ingredients.

Releasing Sales Backorders During Completions

Access the Work With Backorders form.

If the available quantity plus the amount being received is enough to fill any or all of the backorders, the system enters the amount for that order in the Quantity to Ship field on Work with Backorders.

Processing Process Orders Through Super Backflush

Access the Super Backflush form.

On the Super Backflush form, operations defined as pay points appear in reverse image.

1. On Super Backflush, complete these fields:

- Transaction Date
- Shift Code

2. Complete these grid fields for a pay point operation:

- Employee Number
- Quantity Completed
- Op St

If you have defined default values for the shift code, employee number and operation status in the processing options, you do not have to enter values into these fields.

3. Complete the optional Pay Point Status field and click OK:

If the pay point code for the operation indicates that material should be backflushed, the Inventory Issue Revisions form appears

4. On Inventory Issue Revisions, accept or revise the issue quantities and click OK.

If the pay point code for the operation indicates that labor should be backflushed, the Time Entry Revisions form appears.

5. On Time Entry Revisions, review any of these fields and click OK:

- Employee Number
- Oper #
- Ty Hrs
- Hours
- Quantity
- UM

- St

The Time Entry Revision form displays the records created in the Super Backflush program. The system has already updated the Work Order Routing table with this information. You can add hours and quantity information here.
- 6. On the last pay point, complete steps 3 through 7.

The Work Order Completion Detail form appears.
- 7. Review the completion information and click OK.
- 8. On the Co/By Completion Revisions form, review these fields:
 - Quantity Completed
 - Quantity Canceled
 - Date Completed
 - Secondary Qty Completed
 - Location
 - Lot Serial Number
- 9. Click OK.

Completing Rate Schedules

This section provides an overview of rate schedule completion and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Completions Workbench.
- Complete rate schedules:

Understanding Rate Schedule Completion

Use the Completions Workbench program (P3119) to enter rate schedule completions, issue parts, and enter hours and quantities for the rate. Depending on how you set the processing options, the Inventory Issue Revisions and Time Entry Revisions forms appear as you complete rate schedules.

When you perform a completion, the system enters the inventory records as they are received and updates all of the required tables for the Inventory Management system. The system adds the quantity that is completed to the quantity on hand for the location that you indicate.

Note. If you use the Quality Management system when you manage rate-based information and complete quantities to inventory, you can access the Test Results Revisions form for items that require testing.

Prerequisite

Set the processing options to access the Inventory Issues (P31113) and Hours and Quantities programs (P311221).

Forms Used to Complete Rate Schedules

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Completions Workbench	W3119C	Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Completions Workbench	Complete rate schedules.
Time Entry Revisions	W311221C	On Completions Workbench, find and select a record, then select Hours Quantities from the Row menu	Review information after completing rate schedules

Setting Processing Options for Completions Workbench (P3119)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

- 1. Schedule Type** Enter the Schedule Type. The default value is *SC*.
- 2. Employee Number (Optional)** Enter the Employee's address book number.
- 3. Production Line (Optional)** Enter the production line identification number.
- 4. Days to Add for the Thru Date (Optional)** Enter the number of days to add to the From Date for the Thru Date.
- 5. Status From (Optional)** Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order. Any status change from 90 thru 99 automatically updates the date completed.
- 6. Status Thru (Optional)** Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order. Any status change from 90 thru 99 automatically updates the date completed.
- 7. Closing Rates Status Code** Enter the status code to use when closing rates. Default value is *99*.

Versions

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

- 1. Super Backflush (P31123)** Enter the version of the Super Backflush program (P31123) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
- 2. Hours and Quantities (P311221)** Enter the version of the Hours and Quantities program (P311221) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. Material Issues (P31113)	Enter the version of the Material Issues program (P31113) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
4. Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109)	Enter the version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
5. Item Ledger Inquiry (P4111)	Enter the version of the Item Ledger Inquiry program (P4111) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
6. Line Schedule Review (P3152)	Enter the version of the Line Schedule Review program (P3152) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
7. Schedule History Inquiry (P31226)	Enter the version of the Schedule History Inquiry program (P31226) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
8. Work Order Completions (P31114)	Enter the version of the Work Order Completions program (P31114) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
9. Lot Master Revisions (P4108)	Enter the version of the Lot Master Revisions program (P4108) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
10. Hours and Quantities Update (R31422)	Enter the version of the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
11. Name Search (P01012)	Enter the version of the Name Search program (P01012) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
12. Test Results Revisions (P3711)	Enter the version of the Test Results Revisions program (P3711) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Process

1. Process Hours and quantities	Specify whether you want the system to process the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422) automatically, or whether you want to submit it manually. Values are: <i>I</i> : Automatically process hours and quantities using the version you specified on the Versions tab for R31422. Blank: Submit R31422 manually.

Completing Rate Schedules

Access the Completions Workbench form.

Completions Workbench - Completions Workbench i ?

Item Number
 Branch/Plant

Line/Cell *Frame Line 1*
 Order Type

Effective Date From Effective Date Thru

From Status Thru Status

Records 1 - 5 Customize Grid ☐

	Item Number	Item Number Description	Quantity Completed	Quantity Scrapped	Unit Of Measure	Secondary Qty Completed	Sec UOM	D/C
☒	2031	Aluminum Frame, Touring			EA			
☐	2032	Aluminum Frame, Mountain			EA			
☐	2033	Aluminum Frame, Sport			EA			
☐	2031	Aluminum Frame, Touring			EA			
☐								

Completions Workbench form

CHAPTER 12

Processing Transactions for Lean Manufacturing

This chapter provides overviews of processing transactions for lean manufacturing, performing item completions and performing preprocessing, and discusses how to:

- Set up shop floor daily plans.
- (Optional) Preprocess shop floor daily plans.
- (Optional) Preprocess daily plans by item branch.
- (Optional) Preprocess Demand Flow® daily plans.
- Complete shop floor daily plans.
- Complete Demand Flow® daily plans.
- (Optional) Perform ad hoc item completions.
- (Optional) Perform transaction management.

Understanding Transactions for Lean Manufacturing

Lean manufacturing is characterized as a product flow line driven by customer demand. Each flow line is typically set up for a product family with the end item product being delivered at a continuous rate. As a consequence of this production method, the transactions that support lean manufacturing differ from traditional work order driven manufacturing.

To perform lean manufacturing in EnterpriseOne, you:

- Set up daily plans.
- Preprocess daily plans.
- Complete daily plans.
- Perform ad hoc item completions.
- Perform transaction management.

You can set up a daily plan in EnterpriseOne or import one from the Demand Flow® Manufacturing (DFM) software. A daily plan defines the end items and quantities that are to be produced on a flow line in a given time period.

Preprocessing involves exploding the bill of material, routing, and labor records for a daily plan or item into a multi-level structure. Preprocessing an item or daily plan improves the performance of item completions. Although preprocessing is an optional activity, it is strongly recommended for customers who have large bills of material and routings or who complete at a high rate of speed.

You use the Item Completions program (PF31011) to complete items defined in a daily plan. The Item Completions program supports item completions without the dependency of a corresponding work order. This enables you to significantly reduce the number of transactions required to complete items coming off of a flow line.

Note. EnterpriseOne lean solutions, such as Repetitive Manufacturing, are not supported by the Item Completions program (PF31011).

You may also perform ad hoc item completions. Ad hoc items are not defined on a daily plan. When entering ad hoc item completions, you may specify or search for a corresponding sales orders.

You can enter a lot number on item completions or on the daily plan. Lot numbers entered on a daily plan appear by default in item completions. Lot numbers must be entered manually and are validated by the system.

Once item completions are performed, you can review, track, and reverse lean transactions. The completion on a daily plan can be tracked based on the Production ID used in the daily plan or the Transaction ID created with each completion. The Transaction ID records have associated parts, routing, hours, and quantity information. Records include both open and closed daily plans.

The system enables you to reverse an item completion. When you reverse an item completion, the system reverses all associated transactions.

Since the Item Completions program does not support interactive completions, some functionality is not available:

- Percent Bills of Material.
- Advanced lot processing.
- Component lot processing.
- Substitute item processing.
- Outside operations.
- Configured item completions.
- Process completions.
- Multi-location completions.

Since lean manufacturing supports multiple independent completion transactions, it is assumed that this is done as two separate transactions.

- Duplication of bill of material (BOM) media objects.
- Component scrap.
- Driving inventory negative on component issue.
- Integration with Quality Management.
- Integration with Warehouse.

Understanding Item Completions

You can use the Item Completions program (PF31011) to complete an item on a shop floor daily plan, Demand Flow® daily plan or complete an ad hoc (unplanned) item. You complete based on an item number instead of a work order. There is only one Item Completions program and there are three ways to complete an item based on the set up.

If you have set up the line through Demand Flow® Line Design, you can use the Demand Flow Daily Plan to plan the demand based on sales orders or finished goods orders. This plan is then used in the Demand Flow Plans program (PF31013) to complete items.

If you do not have the Demand Flow® Manufacturing software or have not yet finished designing the line, you may use the Shop Floor Daily Planning program (PF31010B) to plan demand and then use the Shop Floor Plans program (PF31012) to complete those items.

The Ad Hoc Completion program completes the transactions for a given item that was not planned through either daily plan program. Ad hoc item completions are performed directly through the Item Completions program.

During item completions, the system displays the list of items and quantities to be completed based on the daily plan.

Note. Daily plan demand that has a related work order does not appear on the Item Completions form. You must complete work orders through the Work Order Completions program (P31114).

Once items on a daily plan are displayed, you specify information for each item you want to complete:

- Actual completed quantity
- Actual scrapped quantity
- Location
- Lot or serial number

Note. A lot or serial number can be manually entered for end items only.

Once you enter item completion information, you process the completion transaction for each line displayed by selecting one line at a time. You can set a processing option to use the preprocessed item data or have the system ignore it and perform preprocessing through Item Completions. When an item completion is performed, you have the flexibility to define how the superflush transaction occurs:

- Superflush the material and labor for the single-level item (including all phantoms).
- Superflush the material and labor through any user-specified level in the BOM.
- Superflush the material and labor for all levels in the BOM structure.

Note. The multi-level superflush code in the bill of material defaults from the Item Branch File table (F4102).

The Item Completions program backflushes all material and labor based on standard values from the bill of material and routing within the effectivity dates and user-specified level in the bill of material. Demand Flow® principles require a flattened bill of material and routing for backflushing, but the EnterpriseOne system creates the flattened (multi-level) bill of material and routing automatically. This enables you to maintain the existing bills and routings in an easy to read format. You can create the multi-level bill and routing before using Item Completions (preprocessing) or let Item Completions create the multi-level bill and routing. Creating the multi-level bill and routing before Item Completions improves processing time for Item Completions. Preprocessing is recommended for companies that have large stable bills and routings or quick manufacturing times. Companies that change their BOM and routing frequently may want to determine the multi-level BOM and routing at the time of completion. The system performs a backflush from a single raw-in-process (RIP) location that is defined in the Line Master program (PF30L912). in the Work Center Master File table (F30006).

After each completion transaction is accepted, the system:

- Adjusts inventory for purchased components.
- Adjusts inventory for manufactured items.
- Records the end items completed.
- Records routing detail.

The routing does not contain rework or outside operations for Item Completions.

- Records labor detail.
- Records part detail.
- Updates the daily plan with actual completed quantities.
- Updates the daily plan with actual scrapped quantities.
- Updates end item inventory.
- Updates the Item Ledger File table (F4111).
- Updates manufacturing accounting.
- Creates a Transaction ID for each item completion.

Note. Sub-assemblies scheduled by material requirements planning (MRP) and those produced on separate lines are issued to the end item and must be completed separately.

For DFM items, the line on a daily plan is closed if the completed quantity is greater than or equal to the planned quantity. The system updates item completions in the Demand Flow® Manufacturing system after item completions are performed in base manufacturing.

The completion on a daily plan can be tracked based on the Production ID used in the daily plan or the Transaction ID created with each completion. The Transaction ID records have associated parts, routing, hours, and quantity information that can be reviewed. The records can include both open and closed daily plans.

Once accounting is completed through variances and the processing option in variances has been set to close the transaction to further processing, the transaction status is set to Closed so that no further processing is enabled.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up product data in base manufacturing.

Product data includes, but is not limited to, item records, bills of material, and routings.

Note. Items must be set up in the Item Branch program (P41026).

- Import DFM data from the Demand Flow® Manufacturing system to base manufacturing.
- Perform kanban transactions necessary to provide inventory within the RIP area.

Understanding Preprocessing

Preprocessing involves exploding a multi-level bill of material, routing, and labor records for an item into a flattened structure. Preprocessing improves the performance of Item Completions.

Note. It is recommended that customers who have large bills of material, routings, or both or are completing at a high rate of speed perform preprocessing before item completion.

Common Elements Used in This Chapter

Accumulated Completion Qty (accumulated completion quantity) and Accumulated Completed Qty (accumulated completed quantity)	Enter the quantity of units completed on a daily plan. The system validates if the completed quantity is less than or equal to the total item production quantity in the daily plan.
Accumulated Scrap Qty (accumulated scrap quantity)	Enter the quantity of units scrapped on a daily plan.
Branch/Plant	Enter the code that represents a high-level business unit. Use this code to refer to a branch or plant that might have departments or jobs, which represent lower-level business units, subordinate to it. Business unit security is based on the higher-level business unit.
Customer Number	Enter the number that identifies an entry in the Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.
Item Number	Enter the identifier assigned to the item.
Last Completion	Enter the date that the item was last completed.
Line/Cell	Enter a code that identifies the demand flow line. This is set up as a work center and is the same as Line Identifier.
Location	Enter the storage location from or to which goods will be moved. The system defaults to the primary location for components if no issue from location is specified in the bill of material, daily plan or by the user. The system uses the default primary location as the completed location if the user does not specify it.
Lot Serial Number	Enter a number that identifies a lot or a serial number. A lot is a group of items with similar characteristics.

Planned Completion Date From and Through	Enter the planned start or end date for the transaction.
Planned Quantity	Enter the quantity of planned units from the Demand Flow® daily plan.
Production ID (production identifier) and Production Plan ID (production plan identifier)	Displays the unique number generated by the system for each daily plan record in lean manufacturing.
Sales Order Number	Enter a number that identifies an original document. This document can be a voucher, a sales order, an invoice, unapplied cash, a journal entry, and so on.
Sales Order Type and Order Type	Enter a code from user defined code 00/DT that identifies the type of document. This code also indicates the origin of the transaction. The PeopleSoft system has reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program. (These entries are not self-balancing when you originally enter them.) These document types are defined by the PeopleSoft system and should not be changed: <i>P</i>: Accounts Payable. <i>R</i>: Accounts Receivable. <i>T</i>: Payroll. <i>I</i>: Inventory. <i>O</i>: Purchase Order Processing. <i>J</i>: General Accounting/Joint Interest Billing. <i>S</i>: Sales Order Processing.
Shift and Shift Code	Enter a value from the user defined code 00/SH that identifies the daily work shift. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard. For payroll and time entry: if an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.
S.O. Line Number (sales order line number)	Enter a number that identifies multiple occurrences, such as line numbers on a purchase order or other document. Generally, the system assigns this number, but in some cases you can override it.
UM (unit of measure) and UOM (unit of measure)	Enter a value from the user defined code 00/UM that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item. For example, CS (case) or BX (box).

Setting Up Shop Floor Daily Plans

This section provides an overview of shop floor daily plans and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Daily Planning (PF31010B).
- Set up a shop floor daily plan.

Understanding Daily Plans

You can set up a daily plan in EnterpriseOne or use a daily plan that is set up in the Demand Flow® Manufacturing software. DFM daily plans are not imported from the Demand Flow® Manufacturing software to EnterpriseOne. Instead, a DFM daily plan is viewed in EnterpriseOne directly from the DFM software. A DFM daily plan can be completed only through EnterpriseOne. The Item Completions program is used to complete directly to the DFM daily plan.

When performing daily planning for a flow line, either DFM Daily Planning or Shop Floor Daily Planning is used for the line. The daily planning programs can be used for two separate flow lines.

Important! You cannot use both daily plans on a single production line.

You use the Daily Planning program (PF31010B) to create daily plans in EnterpriseOne. The Daily Planning program is a scaled down simplified version of DFM daily planning that mimics doing daily planning manually on a spreadsheet. Each item on a daily plan has a unique Production ID.

The Shop Floor Daily Planning program does not recognize the consumption of sales order demand. You can find a sales order line to bring back into the daily plan. Although the sales order field is not required in a daily plan, it is a verified field.

Prerequisite

Before you can complete a sales order on a daily plan, the sales order must exist in EnterpriseOne.

Forms Used to Set Up Shop Floor Daily Plans

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Daily Plan - Search for Plan	WF31010BA	Daily Orderless Preparation - Discrete (GF3111), Shop Floor Daily Plan Definition	Search for existing daily plans to edit, copy, or delete.
Daily Shop Floor Plan - Item Add	SF31010BA	On Daily Plan - Search for Plan, select Add.	Add new daily plans.

Setting Processing Options for Daily Planning (PF31010B)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

These processing options control default values for the Daily Planning program. Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

Branch Enter the default branch/plant that the system uses in the daily plan.

Line/Cell Enter the default line/cell that the system uses in the daily plan.

The line/cell must be a Work Center type of 2.

Shift Code Enter the default shift code that the system uses in the daily plan. Shift code is a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies all working shifts.

Setting Up Shop Floor Daily Plans

Access the Daily Plan - Search for Plan form. Click the Add button.

Planned Completion Date Enter the completion date for the item in a daily plan.

Company No (company number) Enter a number that, along with order number and order type, uniquely identifies an order document (such as a purchase order, a contract, a sales order, and so on). If you use the Next Numbers by Company/Fiscal Year facility, the Automatic Next Numbers program (X0010) uses the order company to retrieve the correct next number for that company. If two or more order documents have the same order number and order type, the order company lets you locate the desired document. If you use the regular Next Numbers facility, the order company is not used to assign a next number. In this case, you probably would not use the order company to locate the document.

(Optional) Preprocessing Shop Floor Daily Plans

This section provides an overview of preprocessing shop floor daily plans and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for BOM and Routing Detail Generation (RF31010A).
- Run the BOM and Routing Detail Generation (RF31010A).

Understanding Shop Floor Daily Plan Preprocessing

You run the BOM and Routing Detail Generation program to prepare the parts list, routing, and labor records for item completion. The data selection is set over the Production Master File table (FF31010).

Prerequisite

Set up shop floor daily plans in EnterpriseOne.

Setting Processing Options for BOM and Routing Detail Generation (RF31010A)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Default

These processing options control default values for the BOM and Routing Detail Generation program. Although processing options are set up during EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

Lean BOM Regeneration Flag (lean bill of material regeneration flag) Specify the type of Lean BOM leveling that the system performs. The system gives you the ability to refresh the lean BOM and routing records, create new records, or delete all records related to the end item. Values are:

Blank: Preserve all existing records for the end item. This is the default value.

I: Refresh all records. The system refreshes records in the Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Header table (F300210), Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Detail table (F300211), and Lean Multi Level Routing Detail File table (F300311).

**Production Schedule -
Effective From**

Enter the start date that the system uses when processing the daily plan.

**Production Schedule -
Effective Thru**

Enter the end date that the system uses when processing the daily plan.

Running the BOM and Routing Detail Generation Program (RF31010A)

From the Daily Orderless Preparation - Discrete menu (GF3111), select BOM & Routing Detail.

(Optional) Preprocessing Daily Plans by Item Branch

This section provides an overview of preprocessing daily plans by item branch and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for BOM and Routing Detail Generation - Item/Branch (RF31012).
- Run the BOM and Routing Detail Generation - Item/Branch program (RF31012).

Understanding Daily Plan Preprocessing by Item Branch

You run the BOM and Routing Detail Generation - Item/Branch program to prepare the parts list, routing, and labor records for item completion. The data selection is set over the Item Branch File table (F4102).

Prerequisite

Set up shop floor daily plans in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

Setting Processing Options for BOM and Routing Detail Generation - Item/Branch (RF31012)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Default

These processing options control default values for the BOM and Routing Detail Generation program. Although processing options are set up during PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

**Lean BOM Regeneration
Flag** (lean bill of material
regeneration flag)

Specify the type of Lean BOM leveling that the system performs. The system gives you the ability to refresh the lean BOM and routing records, create new records, or delete all records related to the end item. Values are:

Blank: Preserve all existing records for the end item. This is the default value.

I: Refresh all records. The system refreshes records in the Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Header table (F300210), Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Detail table (F300211), and Lean Multi Level Routing Detail File table (F300311).

Running the BOM and Routing Detail Generation - Item/Branch Program (RF31012)

From the Daily Orderless Preparation - Discrete menu (GF3111), select Item/Branch BOM & Routing Detail.

(Optional) Preprocessing Demand Flow® Daily Plans

This section provides an overview of preprocessing DFM daily plans and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for BOM and Routing Detail Generation - DFM Plan (RF31013).
- Run the BOM and Routing Detail Generation - DFM Plan program (RF31013).

Understanding Demand Flow® Daily Plan Preprocessing

You run the BOM and Routing Detail Generation - DFM Plan program to prepare the parts list, routing, and labor records for item completion. The data selection is set over the Daily Plan table (FF34S002).

Prerequisite

Set up Demand Flow® Daily Plan in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

Setting Processing Options for BOM and Routing Detail Generation - DFM Plan (RF31013)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Default

These processing options control default values for the BOM and Routing Detail Generation program. Although processing options are set up during PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

Lean BOM Regeneration Flag (lean bill of material regeneration flag)

Specify the type of Lean BOM leveling that the system performs. The system gives you the ability to refresh the lean BOM and routing records, create new records, or delete all records related to the end item. Values are:

Blank: Preserve all existing records for the end item. This is the default value.

I: Refresh all records. The system refreshes records in the Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Header table (F300210), Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Detail table (F300211), and Lean Multi Level Routing Detail File table (F300311).

Planned Completion - Effective From

Enter the start date that the system uses when processing the daily plan.

Planned Completion - Effective Through Enter the end date that the system uses when processing the daily plan.

Running the BOM and Routing Detail Generation - DFM Plan Program (RF31013)

From the Daily Orderless Preparation - Discrete menu (GF3111), select Demand Flow® Daily Plan BOM & Routing Detail.

Completing Shop Floor Daily Plans

This section provides an overview of item completions to shop floor daily plans and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Shop Floor Plans (PF31012).
- Complete a shop floor daily plan.

Understanding Shop Floor Daily Plan Completions

You use the Shop Floor Plans program (PF31012) to complete items on a shop floor daily plan. You set a processing option to specify the version of the Item Completions program (PF31011) that is used to complete the item on the shop floor daily plan.

Prerequisite

Set up a shop floor daily plan in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.

Forms Used to Complete Shop Floor Daily Plans

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Complete Shop Floor Daily Plans - Search for Shop Floor Plan	WF31012C	Daily Orderless Reporting - Discrete (GF3112), Complete Shop Floor Daily Plans	Search for items to complete on a shop floor daily plan.
Item Completions - Complete Item	WF31011A	From Search for Shop Floor Plan, select Complete Item.	Select items on a daily plan for item completions.
Review or Reverse Transaction	WF31014A	From Search for Shop Floor Plan, select Review Transactions.	Locate a parent item and review transaction details, review production cost inquiry, or reverse a transaction.

Setting Processing Options for Shop Floor Plans (PF31012)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

These processing options control default values for the Shop Floor Plans program. Although processing options are set up during PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne implementation, you can change processing options each time you run a program.

Line/Cell	Enter the line or cell where the item is completed. The line or cell must be a Work Center type of 2.
Shift Code	Enter the default shift code that the system uses when completing items. Shift code is a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies all working shifts.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when you call these programs from the Shop Floor Plans program:

Item Completions (PF31011)	Enter the version that the system uses when you complete an item on a daily plan by clicking the Complete Item button. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Item Completions program.

Completing Shop Floor Daily Plans

Access the Complete Shop Floor Daily Plans - Search for Shop Floor Plan form.

Complete Item	Click this button to run the Item Completions program (PF31011) to complete the selected item on a shop floor daily plan.
Review Transactions	Click this button to open the Review or Reverse Transaction form in the Transaction Management program (PF31014).

Completing Demand Flow® Daily Plans

This section provides an overview of item completions to Demand Flow® daily plans and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Demand Flow Plans (PF31013).
- Complete a Demand Flow® daily plan.

Understanding Demand Flow® Daily Plan Completions

You use the Demand Flow Plans program (PF31013) to complete items on a Demand Flow® daily plan. You set a processing option to specify the version of the Item Completions program (PF31011) that is used to complete the item on the Demand Flow® daily plan. Item Completions uses the Daily Plan table (FF34S002) when performing completions.

Forms Used to Complete Demand Flow® Daily Plans

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Search for Demand Flow® Plan	WF31013A	Daily Orderless Reporting - Discrete (GF3112), Complete Demand Flow® Daily Plans	Search for items on a Demand Flow® daily plan.
Item Completions - Complete Item	WF31011A	On Search for Demand Flow® Plan, select Complete Item.	Select items on a daily plan for item completions.
Review or Reverse Transaction	WF31014A	On Search for Demand Flow® Plan, select Review Transactions..	Locate a parent item and review transaction details, review production cost inquiry, or reverse a transaction.

Setting Processing Options for Demand Flow Plans (PF31013)

These processing options enable you to specify the defaults for the Demand Flow Plans program.

Defaults

These processing options control default values for the Shop Floor Plans program.

Line Name	Enter the demand flow line where the item is completed.
Shift	Enter the default shift code that the system uses when completing items. Shift code is a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies all working shifts.

Versions

These processing options control which version the system uses when you call these programs from the Demand Flow Plans program.

Item Completions (PF31011)	Enter the version that the system uses when you complete an item on a daily plan by clicking the Complete Item button. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Item Completions program.

Completing Demand Flow® Daily Plans

Access the Search for Demand Flow® Plan form.

Product Number	Enter the number for the item you are completing. in Demand Flow® Manufacturing. It is called product number in DFM and item number in base manufacturing.
Line Name	Enter the name that identifies a demand flow line.
Planned Completion	Enter the day the planner is expected to finish executing the daily plan.
Completed Qty (completed quantity)	Enter the quantity of units that has already been completed against a daily plan. The system validates if the Completed Quantity is less than or equal to the total item production quantity in the daily plan.

Scrapped Qty (scrapped quantity)	Enter the quantity of units scrapped against a daily plan.
Actual Completion	Enter the date on which the last completion was reported against a daily plan.
Related WO Number (related work order number)	Enter the number that identifies a work order that is associated with a sales order. This number is for informational purposes only.
Related Order Type	Enter a value from user defined code 00/ DT that indicates the document type of the related order.
Promised Ship	Enter the promised ship date for a sales order.
Complete Item	Click this button to run the Item Completions program (PF31011) to complete the selected item on a daily plan.
Review Transactions	Click this button to open the Review or Cancel Transaction form in the Transaction Management program (PF31014).

(Optional) Performing Ad Hoc Item Completions

This section provides an overview of ad hoc item completions and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Item Completions (PF31011).
- Complete items by ad hoc item completions.

Understanding Ad Hoc Item Completions

You can preprocess and complete an item that is not on the daily plan by performing ad hoc completions. Ad hoc item completions use the Item Completions program (PF31011) to complete the item. Since an ad hoc item is not on a daily plan, you enter the completion data directly into Item Completions.

When entering items for completion that are not on a daily plan, you may specify or search for sales orders to bring back the sales order number, sales order line, and order type.

Prerequisite

Sales orders must exist in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to associate the ad hoc item completion to a sales order.

Forms Used to Perform Ad Hoc Item Completions

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Adhoc Item Completions - Item Completions - Complete Item	WF31011A	Daily Orderless Reporting - Discrete (GF3112), Adhoc Item Completions	Perform item completions for ad hoc items.

Setting Processing Options for Item Completions (PF31011)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Default

These processing options control default values for the Item Completions program.

Line/Cell	Enter the line or cell where the item is completed. The line or cell must be a Work Center type of 2.
Shift	Enter the default shift code that the system uses when completing items. Shift code is a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies all working shifts.
Refresh Production Records	Specify how the system refreshes the production records. Values are: Blank: Use existing records if BOM and routing leveling records are available. I: Create new BOM and routing leveling records. The BOM and routing leveling records reside in the Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Header table (F300210), Lean Multi Level Bill of Material Detail table (F300211), and Lean Multi Level Routing Detail File table (F300311).
Completion Report (RF31011B)	Enter the version of the Multi-Level Item Completions program (RF31011B) that the system uses when you complete items from the Item Completions - Complete Item form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the XJDE0001 version of the Multi-Level Item Completions program.

Completing Items by Ad Hoc Item Completions

Access the Adhoc Item Completions - Item Completions - Complete Item form.

Adhoc Item Completions - Item Completions - Complete Item

Item Number Branch/Plant

Completion Information

Line/Cell	R-A1
Shift	1
Completion Date	10/08/04 12:56:28 UTC
Quantity Completed	120.0000 UM EA
Quantity Scrapped	
Location	
Lot/Serial Number	

Adhoc Item Completions - Item Completions - Complete Item form

Completion Date	Enter the date that the item was completed.
Quantity Completed	Enter the number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item.

In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.

Quantity Scrapped

Enter the number of units canceled in Sales Order or Work Order Processing, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item. In manufacturing, this can also be the number of units scrapped to date.

(Optional) Performing Transaction Management

This section provides an overview of item completion reversals and discusses how to reverse item completions.

Understanding Item Completion Reversals

You use the Transaction Management program (PF31014) to review transactions and reverse a completion transaction for an end item. You perform an item completion reversal by selecting the Transaction ID of the end item. The item completion reversal uses the completed quantity associated with the Transaction ID of the end item selected for reversal.

Sub-assemblies are reversed as part of an end item reversal. The subassembly transactions cannot be reversed separately as they are related to the Parent Transaction ID of the end item.

The system enables reversals based on the accounting transactions performed on the Transaction ID. The accounting transactions are partially or completely reversed based on user options. When an item completion is reversed, the system:

- Deletes the associated component part inventory transactions.
- Deletes the associated production record for routings.
- Deletes the associated production record for hours and quantities.
- Restores end item inventory to its original state.
- Reverses the Item Ledger File table (F4111) (Cardex) transactions for inventory issues and hours.

The Cardex entries credit the IM and IH accounts and debit the IC accounts.

The journal entries are reversed at the standard cost. After the accounting transactions associated with the item completion are reversed, the accounting tables are restored to their original state.

Once accounting is completed through variances and the processing option in variances has been set to close the transaction to further processing, the transaction status is set to Closed so that no further processing is enabled. You can also manually set the transaction status to prevent the reversal process.

See *PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting 8.11 PeopleBook*, “Using Lean Accounting”.

Prerequisite

End item completion transactions have been performed.

Forms Used to Manage Transactions

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Review or Reverse Transaction	WF31014A	Daily Orderless Reporting - Discrete (GF3112), Transaction Management On the Review or Reverse Transaction form, locate a parent item.	Locate a parent item and review transaction details, review production cost inquiry, or reverse a transaction.
Transaction Details	WF31014B	On Review or Reverse Transaction, locate and select an item, and then select Transaction Details.	Review transaction details such as parts records, routing records, and labor details by Transaction ID for an item.

Reversing Item Completions

Access the Review or Reverse Transaction form.

Parent Item Number	Enter the item number that corresponds to the parent item.
Transaction Date From and Transaction Date Thru	Enter the start or end date for the transaction.
Transaction Mode	Enter a value from the user defined code F31/TM that identifies the mode in which the Completion transaction is recorded. Values are: 1: Adhoc Completions 2: Shop Floor Plans 3: DFM Daily Plans
Transaction Status	Enter a value from the user defined code F31/TS that identifies the status of the Transaction ID based on active or canceled transactions. Values are: AT: Active Transactions CT: Canceled Transactions
Quantity Shipped	Enter the number of units committed for shipment in Sales Order Entry, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item. In the Manufacturing system and Work Order Time Entry, this field can indicate completed or scrapped quantities. The quantity type is determined by the type code entered.
Quantity Canceled	Enter the number of units canceled in Sales Order or Work Order Processing, using either the entered or the primary unit of measure defined for this item. In manufacturing, this can also be the number of units scrapped to date.
Transaction Date	Enter the date when the transaction is processed.
Line Identifier	Enter a code that identifies the demand flow line. This is set up as a work center and is the same as Line/Cell.
Transaction ID	Enter the unique number generated by the system that defines a transaction record in lean manufacturing.
Master Transaction ID	Stores the Parent Transaction Number in the subassembly transaction records.

Transaction Details	Click this button to review parts records, routing records, and labor details for a Transaction ID.
Reverse Transaction	Click this button to cancel the selected item completion transaction. This performs a transaction reversal.
Production Cost Inquiry	Click this button to open the Lean Accounting - Production Cost Inquiry program (PF31200) to view transaction information.

CHAPTER 13

Work Order and Rate Schedule Information

This chapter provides an overview of work order and rate schedule information and discusses how to:

- Deactivate work orders and rate schedules.
- Review work order and rate schedule information.
- Work with supply and demand information.
- Work with bills of material.

Understanding Work Order and Rate Schedule Information

After you have processed work orders or rate schedules, you can close, delete, or purge work orders and rate schedules from the system, review component information, such as usability, availability, supply, and demand, and print reports that you need to effectively manage work order or rate schedule information. You can also compare bills of material or parts lists by using the Bill of Material Comparison program (P30204).

Deactivating Work Orders and Rate Schedules

This section provides an overview of work order and rate schedule deactivation, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Review work order and rate schedule status.
- Set processing options for Production Status (P31226).
- Change the status of work orders to closed.
- Change the status of rate schedules to closed.
- Set processing options for Batch Rate Close (R3191).
- Purge work orders.
- Set processing options for Purge Orders (R4801P).

Understanding Work Order and Rate Schedules Deactivation

This section discusses:

- Work order and rate schedule deactivation.
- Rate schedule and work order status review.

- Work order closure.
- Rate schedule closure.
- Work order purge.

Work Order and Rate Schedule Deactivation

You might want to deactivate any work orders or rate schedules that are no longer active or that have been completed. To maintain a record of the work order or rate schedule and its progress, you should close the work order or schedule before you deactivate it. This ensures that quantity information in the Inventory Management system and manufacturing accounting information is traceable after you deactivate the work order or rate schedule.

You can use one of these methods to deactivate work orders or rate schedules that you no longer use:

Method	Description
Change its status to closed	When you change the status of a work order or rate schedule to closed, the system identifies the work order or schedule as inactive, but does not delete it. This is the recommended way to deactivate a work order or rate schedule. This method enables you to keep complete historical records of the work order or rate schedule and its associated costing and accounting transactions.

Method	Description
Delete it	When you delete a work order or rate schedule, it is removed from the system entirely. You should complete the work order or rate schedule before deleting it to ensure that manufacturing accounting and inventory information is updated. If you delete a work order or rate schedule before completing it, these records might not be in place. If the quantity completed on the work order or rate schedule is less than the quantity ordered, the system removes the remaining quantity from the Quantity on Work Order field in the Item Location File table (F41021) when you delete the order or schedule. Before you delete or purge a work order or rate schedule from the system, you must first complete the work order and then delete the parts list and routing instructions that are attached to the order. Additionally, you cannot delete a work order or rate schedule if any of these conditions is true: • The order number is used as a subledger number in the Account Ledger table (F0911) • The work order is a parent order to other work orders • Parts have been issued to the work order or rate schedule • Labor has been entered for the work order or rate schedule When a work order is in process, you should report completed and scrapped quantities for it before you delete it.
Purge it	When you purge work orders and rate schedules, the system deletes them based on their status code. You can save the purged records in a separate purge table.

Rate Schedule and Work Order Status Review

Use the Production Status program (P31226) to review the status of all rate schedules and work orders by work center or line, work order number, rate schedule number, or item number, as qualified by the status and date ranges. You might want to review all of the work orders or rate schedules that are at a particular status or for a particular date range to determine which ones you want to deactivate. The program shows historical information, as well as open rates and work orders.

From the Production Status program, you can access the Production History program (P31227) where you can review the transactions for each entry of completions and scrap at an operation. The history program shows all transactions that make up the scrapped quantities and the details of these transactions.

Work Order Closure

When you change the status of a work order to closed, the system identifies the order as inactive, but does not delete it. This is the recommended way to deactivate a work order. This method enables you to keep complete historical records of the work order and its associated costing and accounting transactions.

Rate Schedule Closure

For repetitive manufacturing, use the Batch Rate Close program (R3191) to close rate schedules when either of these conditions apply:

- The status is less than or equal to the value specified in the processing options
- The effective through date is less than or equal to the date specified in the processing options

When you close rates, the system performs these steps:

- Purges the rate schedule data from the Line/Item Relationship Master table (F3109)
- Release the commitment of any quantities for the applicable rates

Work Order Purge

The Purge Orders program (R4801P) deletes selected work orders or rate schedules from the system. The system purges the work orders and rate schedules and their associated information from these tables:

- Work Order Master File (F4801)
- Work Order Instructions File (F4802)
- Work Order Parts List (F3111)
- Work Order Routing (F3112)
- Work Order Time Transactions (F31122)

When you purge work orders or rate schedules, the system deletes them based on their status codes. When you need to purge work orders or rates schedules that contain information that you might want to retain, you can save the purged records in a separate table.

You use the processing option for the Purge Orders program to specify whether you want to save the records that you purge in a special purge library. The system names this library JDE, followed by the current system date (without separators). For example, if you purge the records on January 1, 2005, the purge library is named JDE010105. The system creates a physical table with the same name within that library. If you purge the same table multiple times on the same day, the system adds the purged records to the records that are already in the purge table for that day.

Prerequisite

Before you purge work orders, you must complete the accounting for the work orders or rate schedules before you purge them from the system. See Work Orders in Accounting in the Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Guide for information about how to complete the accounting.

Forms Used to Deactivate Work Orders and Rate Schedules

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Production Status	W31226F	Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Production Status	Review work order and rate schedule status.
Work Order Details	W48013A	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Enter/Change Order Select an order number on the Work With Manufacturing Work Orders form, and click Select.	Change that status of an order (which closes the work order without deleting it from the system).

Reviewing Work Order and Rate Schedule Status

Access the Production Status form.

Production Status - Production Status

OK Find Cancel Row Tools

Branch/Plant: M30

Work Center/Line: 200-101 Weld

Item Number:

Order Number/Type: * *

Effective Date From: Effective Date Thru:

Operation Status From: Operation Status Thru:

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid

	Item Number	Description	Order Number	Type	Op St	Start Date	Request Date	Oper Seq	Quantity Remaining
☒	2005	Chain Stay	451039	WO		06/07/05	06/07/05	40.00	2
☐	2004	Cro-Moly Frame	451021	WO		06/08/05	06/12/05	40.00	1
☐									

Production Status form

Setting Processing Options for Production Status (P31226)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

1. Enter the From Status. (Optional)	Enter a user defined code (31/OS) that identifies the current status of a work order or engineering change order as the operation steps in the routing are completed.
2. Enter the Thru Status. (Optional)	Enter a user defined code (31/OS) that identifies the current status of a work order or engineering change order as the operation steps in the routing are completed.
3. Calculate the default Thru Date. (Optional)	Enter the number of days to add to today's date to calculate the default Thru Date. (Optional)

Process

1. Remaining Quantity	Specify how the remaining quantity on a work order is calculated. The remaining quantity at a particular operation consists of the number of units to be completed at that operation in order to complete the order quantity. Values are: Blank: Include Canceled/Scrapped quantity <i>I</i>: Exclude Canceled/Scrapped quantity

Changing the Status of Work Orders to Closed

Access the Work Order Details form.

Enter/Change Order - Work Order Details

OK Cancel Form Tools

Order No/Type: 521 WO Branch/Plant: M30

WO Desc: Touring Bike, Red

Item Number: 220

Select Tab: Dates & Qtys

Dates	Quantities
Requested: 06/28/05	Order/UOM: 2000.0000 EA
Planned Effective: 06/28/05	Secondary/UOM:
Start: 06/24/05	Shipped:
Work Order: 10/29/04	Canceled:
Completed:	

Work Order Details form

Select the Status & Type tab, enter 99 in the Status field, and click OK.

Changing the Status of Rate Schedules to Closed

Access the Batch Rate Close form.

Setting Processing Options for Batch Rate Close (R3191)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Process

1. Enter the date to compare to the Rate Effective Thru Date. All rates for which the Thru Date is less than this date will be closed. If left blank, no rates will be closed.

Enter a date with or without slashes (/) or dashes (-) as separators. If you leave a date entry field blank, the system supplies the current date.

2. Enter the status for closed rates. If left blank, '99' will be used.

Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order. Any status change from 90 through 99 triggers the system to automatically update the completion date.

Purging Work Orders

Access the Purge Orders form.

Setting Processing Options for Purge Orders (R4801P)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Process

Select the Process tab.

This processing option controls whether the records that you select to purge are saved to the appropriate purge tables.

Save Purged Records

Specify whether the records you want to purge will be saved in these purge-related tables: F1307P, F3102S, F3105S, F3111S, F3112S, F31122S, F31171S, F31172S, F4801S, F4801ST, F4802S, and F48311S. Values are:

I: Save the records.

Blank: Do not save the records.

Reviewing Work Order and Rate Schedule Information

This section provides an overview of work order and rate schedule review and discusses how to:

- Review part usability.
- Set processing options for Part Usability (P30212).
- Review summary availability.
- Set processing options for Summary Availability (P41202).
- Review item ledger information
- Review dispatch list Information.
- Set processing options for Dispatch List (P31220).
- Review production history.
- Set processing options for Production History (P31227).
- Review production line quantities.
- Set processing options for Line Dispatch List (P3159).
- Review production across lines.

- Set processing options for Line Schedule Review (P3152).
- Review work center loads.
- Set processing options for Work Center Schedule Review (P31224).
- Review process orders.

Understanding Work Order and Rate Schedule Review

This section discusses:

- What you can review.
- Part usability.
- Summary availability.
- Item ledger information dispatch list information.
- Production history.
- Production line quantities.
- Production across lines.
- Work center loads.
- Process orders.

What You Can Review

Throughout the manufacturing process, many different positions and business areas need access to product and manufacturing information. You might need information to solve problems, make decisions, or answer questions. You can review information for components, such as usability, availability, supply, and demand. You can review all item transactions in the system. Additionally, you can review all work orders that make up the load at a particular work center.

Part Usability

Use the Part Usability program (P30212) to display the quantity of a parent item that can be produced based on the component quantity. The system adjusts the production quantity in relation to the component quantity. You can use this program to determine how much of a parent item can be produced, based on component material on-hand. You can limit the information that appears to a specific lot, grade, or potency of the item.

Summary Availability

Use the Summary Availability program (P41202) to verify the availability of an item in the branches or plants. You can display the data in detail or summary mode, and for one branch or for all of the branches.

Item Ledger Information

Use the Item Ledger (The CARDEX) program (P4111) to display a detailed history of the transactions that have occurred for an item. The transactions include this information:

- Inventory issues, adjustments, and transfers
- Sales posted after sales update
- Purchase receipts
- Manufacturing issues and completions

- Physical inventory updates

Dispatch List Information

A dispatch list is a sequential listing of manufacturing work orders or rate schedules that contains detailed information about location, quantity, and capacity requirements. You should generate dispatch lists daily by work center or line.

Use the Dispatch List program (P31220) to list the work orders that have remaining operations for a given work center. The work order might not be physically present at the work center. You can display sequenced orders by start date or requested date. You can also schedule and release work orders to the work center. Additionally, you can access associated information, such as routing instructions, parts lists, status hours, and quantities for work orders.

Processing options allow you to define default from and through status and date values for the review. You can also specify the versions that the system uses when you access other programs, such as the Parts List Inquiry program (P3121).

The system calculates the remaining machine, labor, and setup run hours and the remaining quantities of the item to be produced, as this table indicates:

What to Calculate	Calculation Method
Remaining run machine hours	Standard run machine hours x (quantity remaining / standard quantity)
Remaining run labor hours	Standard run labor hours x (quantity remaining / standard quantity)
Remaining setup time	Standard setup time - hours recorded
Remaining quantity	Total quantity ordered - completed quantity

Production History

To solve problems, make decisions, and answer questions, you might need to review the historical information about the work orders or rate schedules. When you review the production history in the Production History program (P31227), you can review information such as date updated and the quantities ordered, shipped, and canceled for a particular work center.

Important! For repetitive manufacturing, to have correct data appear on the Production History form, you must not simultaneously process records with the same hour type and operation sequence number.

Production Line Quantities

For repetitive manufacturing, use the Line Dispatch List program (P3159) to view the planned and remaining quantities for all items that are scheduled for a particular production line.

Production Across Lines

Use the Line Schedule Review program (P3152) to review the schedule of the production lines for the family of items produced. If items are produced on multiple production lines, use this program to review production across lines while staying within the capacity of each line. You can also review the information graphically.

Work Center Loads

Use the Work Center Schedule Review program (P31224) to review the rate schedule load and the work order load for a work center. You can review a work center load for a day, a week, or a month. You can also enter a specific date range to review the load for the work center. If you need to adjust the scheduled load at the work center, you can access several different forms to make adjustments. Use a processing option to specify whether to include loads that are generated by a work order before or after loads that are generated by a rate schedule.

Process Orders

For process manufacturing, use the Process Order Inquiry program (P31240) to display this information for a process work order:

- Each operation of the process
- The ingredients lists
- A list of the co-products and by-products
- The existing intermediates of a work order, by operation

From this program, you can perform these tasks:

- Access the Enter/Change Order program (P48013) and make changes, as necessary
- Display the intermediate for a specific operation, using the unit of measure defined for the intermediate instead of the primary unit of measure
- Display intermediates for all operations

Prerequisite

Before you review dispatch list information, you must display the actual quantities by entering actual quantities on the Time Entry Revisions form (W311221C) and running the Hours and Quantities Update program (R31422).

Forms Used to Review Work Orders and Rate Schedules

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Usability	W30212A	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Part Usability	Review part usability.
Detail Availability	W41202C	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Summary Availability Select a record on the Work With Item Availability form, and select Detail Avail from the Row menu.	Review detailed information about item availability at a particular branch.
Item Ledger Detail	W4111B	Periodic Functions - Discrete (G3121), Item Ledger (The CARDEX) Select a document number on the Work With Item Ledger form, and click Select.	Review item ledger information.
Operation Dispatch Detail Revisions	W31220A	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Dispatch List Select an order number on the Work With Operation Dispatch form, and click Select.	Review dispatch list information.
Work With Production History	W31227B	Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Production History	Review production history.
Work With Line Dispatch List	W3159A	Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Line Dispatch List	Review production line quantities.
Line Schedule Review	W3152A	Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Line Schedule Review	Review production across lines.
Work Center Schedule Review	W31224B	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Work Center Schedule Review	Review work center loads.
Work with Ingredients and Co/By-Products	W31240M	Daily Order Preparation - Process (G3113), Process Order Inquiry Select a record on the Work with Process Orders form, and select Ingreds/Co/By-Prod from the Row menu.	Review process orders.

Setting Processing Options for Part Useability (P30212)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Default

Enter default Type of Bill of Material

Enter a user defined code (40/TB) that designates the type of bill of material. You can define different types of bills of material for different uses. For example:

M: Standard manufacturing bill

RWK: Rework bill

SPR: Spare parts bill

The system enters bill type M in the work order header when you create a work order, unless you specify another bill type. The system reads the bill type code on the work order header to know which bill of material to use to create the work order parts list. MRP uses the bill type code to identify the bill of material to use when it attaches MRP messages. Batch bills of material must be type M for shop floor management, product costing, and MRP processing.

Versions

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

Item Search (P41200)

Enter the version of the Item Search program (P41200) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Work Order Entry (P48013)

Enter the version of the Work Order Entry program (P48013) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Item Master (P4101)

Enter the version of the Item Master program (P4101) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Item Availability (P41202)

Enter the version of the Item Availability program (P41202) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

BOM Inquiry (P30200)

Enter the version of the BOM Inquiry program (P30200) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0002.

Parts Availability (P30200)

Enter the version of the Parts Availability program (P30200) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0004.

Reviewing Summary Availability

Access the Detail Availability form.

Summary Availability - Detail Availability

Work With Item Availability **Detail Availability**

Cancel Form Previous Next Tools

Item Number 220 Touring Bike, Red

Branch/Plant M30

Location Lot/Serial

Primary

U/M EA

Quantity to Subtract		Quantity to Add	
☒ Soft Committed - SO, WO		On Hand	392-
☒ Hard Committed - SO		☐ On Purchase Order	
☐ Future Committed		☐ On PO - Other 1	
☒ Hard Committed - WO		☐ On WO Receipts	2021
☐ On Sales Order - Other 1		☐ In Transit	
☐ On Sales Order - Other 2		☐ In Inspection	
☒ On Hold		☐ In Operation 1	
☐ Safety Stock		☐ In Operation 2	
Hard Committed - Project			

Total Quantity

On Receipt	2021	Available	392-

Detail Availability form

P S Enter a code that indicates whether this is the primary or secondary location for this item within this stocking location. Values are:

P: Primary storage location

S: Secondary storage location

Note. You can only have one storage area marked as primary within each branch or warehouse. In some cases, the system uses the primary storage area as the default location.

Location

Enter the area in the warehouse where you receive inventory. The format of the location is user defined and you enter the location format for each branch/plant.

Committed

Enter the total quantity that is committed to a specific location. The total quantity is the sum of all quantities that have been sold or committed from:

Soft Committed to Sales Orders

Hard Committed to Sales Orders

Soft Committed to Work Orders

	Hard Committed to Work Orders
On Hand	Enter the number of units that are physically in stock. The system displays the quantity on-hand in the primary unit of measure.
Available	Enter a number that indicates the quantity that is available. For example, the available quantity might consist of the on-hand quantity minus commitments, reservations, and backorders. Availability is user defined. You can set up availability in the Branch/Plant Constants program (P41001).
On Receipt	Enter the total number of items that are on receipt for a specific location. The total is the sum of all quantities of an item that are on order and in route for a location.

Setting Processing Options for Summary Availability (P41202)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Versions

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

1. Item Master	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Item Master program (P4101). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
2. Item Notes	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Item Notes program (P40163). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
3. Item Search	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Item Search program (P41200). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
4. Purchase Order Inquiry	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Purchase Order Inquiry program (P430301). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
5. Customer Service Inquiry	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Customer Service Inquiry (Misc. Windows) program (P42045). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
6. Open Work Orders	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Open Work Orders program (R31400). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
7. Supply and Demand	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Supply and Demand Inquiry program (P4021). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

8. Bill of Material	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Bill of Material Inquiry program (P30200). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
9. Lot Availability	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Lot Master Availability program (P41280). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
10. Item Ledger	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX) program (P4111). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
11. Branch/Plant Item Information	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Branch/Plant Constants program (P41001). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
12. Location Master	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Location Master program (P4100). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
13. Item Location Information	Enter the version the system uses when you access the Item Location Type program (P41023). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Display

1. Grade Information	Use this processing option to determine whether the system displays grade information. Values are: Blank: Do not display grade information. 1: Display grade information.
2. Potency Information	Specify whether the system displays potency information. Values are: Blank: Do not display potency information. 1: Display potency information.
3. Quality Management	Specify whether the system displays information from the Quality Management system. Values are: Blank: Do not display quantities in primary units of measure. 1: Display quantities in primary units of measure.
4. Quantity - Primary Units of Measure	Specify whether the system displays quantity information in primary units of measure. Values are: Blank: Do not display quantities in primary units of measure. 1: Display quantities in primary units of measure.
5. Truncate/Round	Specify the manner in which the system truncates or rounds the information in the detail area. Values are:

Blank: Round the information in the detail area. The system uses normal mathematical rounding. For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 remains 2 and 2.6 is rounded up to 3.

1: Truncate the information in the grid. The system always removes additional positions. For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 and 2.6 are both truncated to 2.

2: Round up the information in the grid. The system always rounds to the next higher number. For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 and 2.6 are both rounded up to 3.

6. Customer Self-Service

Specify whether the system uses the standard mode or customer self-service functionality. Values are:

Blank: Bypass customer self-service functionality and use the standard mode.

1: Activate customer self-service functionality.

Lot Options

1. Display Percent of Life Remaining

Specify whether the system displays the Percent of Life Remaining field. If you do not select this option, the system does not display the Percent of Life Remaining field.

2. Display Number of Days Remaining

Enter a code that determines whether the system displays the Number of Days Remaining field. If you do not select this option, the system does not display the Number of Days Remaining field.

3. Calculation Date

Enter a date that the system uses to calculate the remaining number of days until a lot expires. If you leave this field blank, the system uses today's date.

Reviewing Item Ledger Information

Access the Item Ledger Detail form.

Item Ledger (The CARDEX) - Item Ledger Detail

Work With Item Ledger **Item Ledger Detail**

Cancel Form Previous Next Tools

Branch/Plant	M30		
Item Number	220	Touring Bike, Red	
Location	1 .A .2	Lot/Serial	

Quantity	134.0000	Document	3600	IA	00200
Secondary Quantity		J/E Line No.	3.0		
Unit Cost	520.0324	G/L Date	06/01/05		
Extended Cost	69684.34	Batch Number	3069		

Lot Status Code		Document	0		
Add Lot Status Codes here					
Lot Potency	0.000	Line Number	2.000		
Lot Grade					

Item Ledger Detail form

Reviewing Dispatch List Information

Access the Operation Dispatch Detail Revisions form.

Dispatch List - Operation Dispatch Detail Revisions					
OK Cancel Tools					
Order Number/Type 451039 WO Chain Stay					
Op Status		Op Seq	Start Date		
WO Status		WO Type	Rqsted Date		
Rmng Run Mch		Rmng Qty	Std Mch Hrs		
Rmng Run Lab			Std Labor Hrs		
Rmng Setup Hrs			Std Setup Hrs		
Item Number 2005 Chain Stay					
Supplier					
PO Number		SO Num.	Tool ID		
PO Type		SO Type	Crew Size		

Operation Dispatch Detail Revisions form

Setting Processing Options for Dispatch List (P31220)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

These processing options control the default settings for status and days for the inquiry.

From Status

Enter the from status (UDC 31/OS) on the Work with Operation Dispatch form. The from status specifies the beginning date for the selection of work order information.

Thru Status

Enter the thru status (UDC 31/OS) on the Work with Operation Dispatch form. The thru status specifies the end date for the selection of work order information.

Prior to today's date for the From Date

Enter the from date on the Work with Operation Dispatch form. You can specify a from date prior to the current date by entering the number of days that the system must subtract from the current date. For example, if the current date is 6/15 and you want the system to use 6/10 as the from date, you enter 5. The system subtracts five days and sets the from date to 6/10. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current date as the from date.

Note. The From Date/Period specifies that the system displays transactions beginning with this date or period. Totals are calculated for the transactions that are displayed.

After today's date for the Thru Date

Enter the thru date on the Work with Operation Dispatch form. You can specify a thru date later than the current date by entering the number of days that the system adds to the current date. For example, if the current date is 6/15 and you want the system to use 6/20 as the thru date, you enter 5. The system adds five days and sets the thru date to 6/20. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current date as the thru date.

Note. The Thru Date/Period specifies that the system displays transactions ending with this date or period. Totals are calculated for the transactions that are displayed.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that the system uses when these programs are called from the Dispatch List program.

1. Work Order Processing (P48013)	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Work Order Entry program (P48013) from the Row menu on the Work With Operation Dispatch form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
2. Work Order Routing (P3112)	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Work Order Routing program (P3112) from the Row menu on the Work With Operation Dispatch form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZDJE0001.
3. Work Order Parts List (P3111)	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Work Order Parts List program (P3111) from the Row menu of the Work With Operation Dispatch form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZDJE0001.
4. Work Order Parts Inquiry (P3121)	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Work Order Parts List Inquiry program (P3121) from the Row menu on the Work With Operation Dispatch form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
5. Operation Dispatch Inquiry (P31220)	Enter the version that the system uses when you select the Operation Dispatch Inquiry program (P31220) from the Row menu on the Work With Operation Dispatch form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
6. Work Order Quantity (P31121)	Enter the version of the Work Order Quantity program (P31121) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
7. Work Order Hours (P31122)	Enter the version of the Work Order Hours program (P31122) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Process

This processing option controls whether the remaining quantity includes the scrapped or canceled quantity.

- 1. Quantity Calculation** Specify whether the system subtracts the quantity scrapped or canceled from the remaining quantity. Values are:
- Blank: Include the quantity scrapped or canceled in the remaining quantity.
 - I*: Subtract the quantity scrapped or canceled from the remaining quantity.

Reviewing Production History

Access the Work With Production History form.

Setting Processing Options for Production History (P31227)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

Sequence Numbers – Operations

Enter a number used to indicate an order of succession.

In routing instructions, a number that sequences the fabrication or assembly steps in the manufacture of an item.

You can track costs and charge time by operation. In bills of material, a number that designates the routing step in the fabrication or assembly process that requires a specified component part. You define the operation sequence after you create the routing instructions for the item. The Shop Floor Management system uses this number in the backflush/preflush by operation process.

In engineering change orders, a number that sequences the assembly steps for the engineering change.

For repetitive manufacturing, a number that identifies the sequence in which an item is scheduled to be produced.

Skip To fields allow you to enter an operation sequence that you want to begin the display of information.

You can use decimals to add steps between existing steps. For example, use 12.5 to add a step between steps 12 and 13.

Add Days for Thru Date

Enter the number of days to add to today's date for the Thru date.

Shift Code

Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts.

In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard.

For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an

employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.

Reviewing Production Line Quantities

For repetitive manufacturing, use the Line Dispatch List program (P3159) to view the planned and remaining quantities for all items that are scheduled for a particular production line. Access Work With Line Dispatch List form.

Setting Processing Options for Line Dispatch List (P31227)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

Add Days for Thru Date	Enter the number of days to add to today's date for the Thru date.
Enter the Shift Code. (Optional)	Enter a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. In payroll systems, you can use a shift code to add a percentage or amount to the hourly rate on a timecard. For payroll and time entry: If an employee always works a shift for which a shift rate differential is applicable, enter that shift code on the employee's master record. When you enter the shift on the employee's master record, you do not need to enter the code on the timecard when you enter time. If an employee occasionally works a different shift, you enter the shift code on each applicable timecard to override the default value.
Enter the From Status. (Optional)	Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order. Any status change from 90 through 99 triggers the system to automatically update the completion date.
Enter the Thru Status. (Optional)	Enter a user defined code (00/SS) that indicates the status of a work order, rate schedule, or engineering change order. Any status change from 90 through 99 triggers the system to automatically update the completion date.

Process

Quantity Canceled/Scrapped	Specify whether the system includes canceled or scrapped amounts from the Remaining Quantity. Values are: <i>1</i>: Subtract Quantity Canceled/Scrapped from the Remaining Quantity. Blank: Remaining Quantity value includes Quantity Canceled/Scrapped.

Reviewing Production Across Lines

Access the Line Schedule Review form.

Setting Processing Options for Line Schedule Review (P3152)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

These processing options specify default values for the Document Type and Shift fields.

- 1. Document Type (Default is 'SC')** Enter the default document type associated with the schedule quantity detail. Document type is a user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses SC.
- 2. Shift (Optional)** Enter the default shift code associated with the schedule quantity detail. Shift code is a user defined code (00/SH) that identifies daily work shifts. Enter the shift code to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Code form.

Versions

This processing option specifies the version of the Rate Revisions program (P3109) that the Line Schedule Review program uses.

- 1. Rate Revisions (P3109)** Enter which version the system uses when you select the row exit to the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) from the Line Schedule Review form. If you leave this processing option 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 the business need.

Reviewing Work Center Loads

Access the Work Center Schedule Review form.

Setting Processing Options for Work Center Schedule Review (P31224)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Defaults

This processing option controls the default document type for the records that appear on the form.

1. Document Type

Enter the default document type associated with the work order or rate schedule. Document type is a user defined code (00\DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the document. Enter the document type to use as a default value or select it from the Select User Define Code form.

Disp Options

This processing option controls the time frames for which work center load information appears on the form.

1. Subfile Dates

Specify how the system calculates and displays the loads. Values are:

1: The system calculates and displays monthly loads.

2: The system calculates and displays weekly loads.

3: The system calculates and displays daily loads.

Blank: The system calculates and displays daily loads.

WO Processing

These processing options control the work center information that appears on the form.

1. Include Work Order Generated Loads

Specify whether the system includes work order loads before rate schedules, after rate schedules, or not at all. Values are:

1: The system generates work order loads before rate schedules.

2: The system generates work order loads after rate schedules.

Blank: The system does not recognize work order loads.

2. From Operation Status

Enter the status the system uses for the work orders or rate schedules as the routing steps are completed. Operation status is a user defined code (31/OS) that indicates the status of a work order or rate schedule. Enter the operation status to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Code form.

3. To Operation Status

Enter the operation status the system uses for the work orders or rate schedules as the routing steps are completed. Operation status is a user defined code (31/OS) that indicates the status of a work order or rate schedule. Enter the operation status to use as the default value or select it from the Select User Define Code form.

Versions

This processing option controls the version that the system uses when you call this program:

1. Rate Revisions (P3109)

Enter the version the system uses when you select the row exit to the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program (P3109) from the Work Center Schedule Review program (P31224). If you leave this field blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version of the Enter/Change Rate Schedule program.

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

Reviewing Process Orders

Access the Work with Ingredients and Co/By-Products form.

Review these fields:

- Qty Ordered/ Output
- Qty Issued/ Completed
- Co By

Working with Supply and Demand Information

This section provides an overview of supply and demand information and discusses how to:

- Review supply and demand information.
- Set processing options for Supply/Demand Inquiry (P4021).

Understanding Supply and Demand Information

Information about the supply and demand for an item helps you accurately plan for future needs. You can monitor information about how many items are on demand, available in supply, and available to promise (ATP). These are some examples of what members of the organization can do:

- Personnel in sales order entry can provide customers with an expected order ship date.
- Purchase agents can evaluate future orders and stocking needs.
- Warehouse personnel can plan warehouse resource around receipts and order picking.

You can access supply and demand information from the Shop Floor Management, Inventory Management, and Sales Order Management systems. If you are using Supply Chain Management in conjunction with the Inventory Management system, you should set up the supply and demand inclusion rules.

Use the Supply/Demand Inquiry program (P4021) to review demand, supply, and available quantities for a specific item. You can also access these programs to confirm detail information:

- Manufacturing Scheduling Workbench (P31225)
- Parts Availability (P30200)
- MRP/MPS Detail Message Revisions (P3411)
- Time Series (P3413)
- Pegging Inquiry (P3412)
- Item Availability (P41202)
- Customer Service Inquiry (P4210)
- Item Branch/Plant (P41026)

The demand quantities are shown by date and can include safety stock, quantities on sales orders, work order parts lists, planned order demand for lower levels, and interplant and forecasted demand.

The supply quantities are shown by date and can include on-hand inventory and quantities on purchase orders, manufacturing work orders, planned orders, and rate schedules. Supply quantities shown without dates or order information represent current availability by branch/plant location or lot.

Form Used to Review Supply and Demand Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Supply and Demand	W4021B	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Supply/Demand Inquiry	Review supply and demand information.

Reviewing Supply and Demand Information

Access the Work With Supply and Demand form.

Supply/Demand Inquiry - Work With Supply and Demand

Branch/Plant: M30

Item Number: 2001 Cro-Moly Frame, Red

Thru Date: * UOM: EA

Leadtime Level: 8 Fixed

Records 1 - 35 Customize Grid

	Promise Date	Demand	Supply	Quantity Available	Order No	Type	Branch/Plant	Customer/Supplier Name
☐	06/24/05	11		2252	451004	WO	M30	
☐	06/27/05	74		2178		WP	M30	
☐	06/28/05	288		1890		WP	M30	
☐	07/27/05	197		1693		WP	M30	
☐	08/29/05	158		1535		WP	M30	
☐	09/28/05	218		1317		WP	M30	
☐	10/27/05	96		1221		WP	M30	
☐	11/28/05	197		1024		WP	M30	
☐	12/28/05	242		782		WP	M30	
☐	01/27/06	54		728		WP	M30	

Work With Supply and Demand form

Setting Processing Options for Supply/Demand Inquiry (P4021)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Do not modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne demo versions, which are identified by ZJDE or XJDE prefixes. Copy these versions or create new versions to change any values, including the version number, version title, prompting options, security, and processing options.

Process

These processing options control processing for the Supply/Demand Inquiry program, such as which quantities and document types, as well as forecast and planning data, are included in the inquiry.

1. Deduct Safety Stock From Available Quantity

Specify whether the system displays the safety stock line and decreases the safety stock from the available quantity. Values are:

Blank: The system does not deduct safety stock.

I: The system deducts safety stock.

2: Receipt Routing Quantities Considered As On Hand

2. Receipt Routing Quantities Considered As On Hand

Quantity In Transit

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. Values are:

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

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

Quantity In Transit

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. Values are:

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

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

User Defined Quantity 1

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. Values are:

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

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

User Defined Quantity 2

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. Values are:

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

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

3. Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

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 select it from the Select User Define Code form.
- 4. Subtract Expired Lot Quantities** Specify whether the system deducts the expired lot quantities from the available quantity. Values are:
- Blank: The system does not reduce the available quantity.
- I*: The system reduces the available quantity.
- This processing option does not work with available to promise lines. If you select value *I* 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)** Specify whether the system enables Engineer-to-Order (ETO) functionality. Values are:
- Blank: Do not enable ETO functionality.
- I*: Enable ETO functionality.
- 6. Include Past Due Supply In Quantity Available** Specify if past due quantities are considered while calculating available quantity. Values are:
- Blank: Do not include past due quantities.
- I*: Include past due quantities.
- 7. Rate Based Schedule Type** Enter 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 select 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** Specify whether the system displays planned orders from MPS/MRP/DRP generations. Values are:
- Blank: The system does not display planned orders.
- I*: The system displays planned orders.
- 9. Forecast Types (5 Types Maximum)** 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: to enter 01, 02, and BF, type 0102BF.
- 10. Days From Today To Include Forecast** Enter 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** Specify whether the system displays bulk stocking type records. Values are:
- Blank: The system displays bulk stocking type records.
- I*: The system does not display bulk stocking type records.
- 12. Include Past Due Rates as a supply** Specify whether the system considers open quantities from past due rate schedules as supply. When you enter *I*, the system includes past due rate orders in the display. Values are:
- Blank: Do not use open quantities from past due rate orders as supply.
- I*: Use open quantities from past due rate orders as a supply.

13. Forecast Start Date

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

Blank: Use the System Date.

I: Use the Start Date of the current forecast period.

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

14. Lot Hold Codes (up to 5)

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

These processing options control how certain information appears on the Work With Supply and Demand form. For example, a processing option controls whether quantities appear after they are converted to standard potency.

1. Convert Quantities To Standard Potency

Specify whether the system converts quantities to the standard potency. Values are:

Blank: The system does not convert the quantities.

I: The system converts the quantities.

2. Display ATP Line

Specify whether the system displays an available to promise line, a cumulative available to promise line, or neither. Values are:

Blank: The system does not display either line.

I: 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 *I*) in this processing option, you cannot use the Display 3 tab, Reduce Expired Lot Quantities processing option.

3. Summarize All In Receipt Routing Steps

Specify whether the system summarizes all quantities for the In Receipt routing steps into one line. Values are:

Blank: The system does not summarize.

I: The system summarizes the In Receipt routing steps.

4. Summarize Item Balance Quantity Records

Specify whether the system summarizes all the quantities in the item location records into one line. Values are:

Blank: The system does not summarize.

I: The system summarizes all the quantities in the item location records.

5. Display Data In Window Mode

Specify whether the system displays the Supply & Demand Inquiry program (P4021) in the window format if called from another program. Values are:

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

I: The system displays the program in the window format.

Versions

These processing options control the versions that the system uses when you call these programs:

- 1. Purchase Order Entry (P4310)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 2. Purchase Order Inquiry (P4310)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 3. Sales Order Entry (P4210)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 4. Sales Order Inquiry (P4210)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 5. Scheduling Work Bench (P31225)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 6. MPS/MRP/DRP Pegging Inquiry (P3412)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 7. MPS/MRP/DRP Time Series (P3413)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 8. MPS/MRP/DRP Msg Detail (P3411)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 9. Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 10. Item Branch (P41026)** Enter 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)** Enter 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 the business need.
- 12. Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109)** Enter 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 the business need.

**13. Item Availability
(P41202)**

Enter 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 the business need.

Working with Bills of Material

This section provides an overview of bills of material and discusses how to:

- Compare two parts lists.
- Compare a bill of material to a parts list.

Understanding Bills of Materials

After you process work orders or rate schedules, you can compare bills of material or parts lists either online by using different versions of the Bill of Material Comparison program (P30204), or by reviewing reports that provide different views of the components that are listed on the bill of material. Use the comparisons to show the differences that exist between the parts lists or bill of material for two different orders or items.

Use the Bill of Material Comparison program (P30204) to compare bills of material or parts lists. The system displays all the components of both items or only those components that are different between the two, depending on the processing option selections. You can change the display from the View menu on the Work With Comparisons form. You use the processing options to define whether the program allows you to compare bills of material or parts lists. You can access different versions of this program that are defined by these processing option settings.

Forms Used to Work with Bills of Material

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Display Comparisons	W30204D	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Parts List Comparison Select the PL to PL tab on the Work With Comparisons form, and then complete the Order Number field for the first parts list. Complete the Work Center and Dispatch Group fields, if necessary, and then complete the Order Number field, and click Find.	Compare two parts lists.
Display Comparisons	W30204D	Daily Order Preparation - Discrete (G3111), Parts List BOM Comparison Select the PL to BOM tab on the Work With Comparisons form, and complete the Order Number field for the parts list.	Compare a bill of material to a parts list.

Comparing Two Parts Lists

Access the Display Comparisons form.

Parts List Comparison - Display Comparisons i ?

Find Close Tools

Parts List Comparison

Records 1 - 17 Customize Grid ☐

	Work Center	2nd Item Number	Quantity Item 1	UOM Item1	Quantity Item 2	UOM Item2	Description
☒	200-901	2001	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Cro-Moly Frame, Reu
☐	200-901	2006	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Touring Fork
☐	200-901	2007	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Bottom Bracket
☐	200-901	2008	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Head Set
☐	200-901	2013	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Shift Kit
☐	200-901	2014	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Brake Kit
☐	200-901	2021	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Handle Bar
☐	200-911	2009	0.0000	EA	2	EA	Crank
☐	200-920	2010	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Chain Rings
☐	200-920	2012	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Chain, DX
☐	200-920	2015	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Wheel Set, Front
☐	200-920	2016	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Wheel Set, Rear
☐	200-920	2017	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Seat
☐	200-920	2018	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Seat Post, AA
☐	200-920	2020	0.0000	EA	1	EA	Seat

Display Comparisons form

Comparing a Bill of Material to a Parts List

Access the Display Comparisons form.

Parts List Comparison - Display Comparisons i ?

Find Close Tools

Parts to BOM Comparison

Records 1 - 2 Customize Grid ☐

	Work Center	2nd Item Number	Quantity Item 1	UOM Item1	Quantity Item 2	UOM Item2	Short Item No
☒	200-920	2011	0.0000		10	EA	6018
☐	200-920	2012	10.0000	EA	0		6017

Display Comparisons form

See Also

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Product Data Management 8.11 PeopleBook, “Setting Up Bills of Material”

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability 8.11 PeopleBook

APPENDIX A

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management Reports

This appendix provides an overview of shop floor reports and enable you to:

- View summary tables of all reports.
- View report details for selected reports.

Shop Floor Management Reports

You can print reports to verify accuracy and track changes to the shop floor information.

The All Shortages report (R3118P) lists shortage details for items in the F3118 table.

The Work Order Summary report (R31400) retrieves data from the work orders that you specify from the F4801 table.

The Dispatch List batch program (R31435) retrieves the scheduling information for the work centers from the F4801 and F3112 tables.

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management Reports: A to Z

This table lists the Shop Floor Management reports, sorted alphanumerically by report ID.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R3118P All Shortages	Lists shortage details for each short item.	Periodic Functions - Discrete (G3121), All Shortages
R31400 Work Order Summary	Reviews work orders in the system. The report shows the planner ID, item number, order quantity, completed quantity, and start and due dates.	Periodic Functions - Discrete (G3121), Work Order Summary
R31418 Component Shortages	Lists the component parts required to complete a work order and indicates their current availability.	Periodic Functions - Discrete (G3121), Component Shortages

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R31435 Dispatch List	Displays scheduling information for a work center. Use this program to plan and run the production in a work center. You can review and change this information in Dispatch List program (P31220).	Periodic Functions - Discrete menu (G3121), Dispatch List
R4051 Supply and Demand	Shows the supply, demand, and available quantities for an item.	Periodic Functions - Discrete menu (G3121), Supply/Demand

PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Selected Shop Floor Management Reports

This section provides detailed information, including processing options, for individual reports. The reports are listed alphanumerically by report ID.

Processing Options for All Shortages (R3118P)

This processing option specifies whether you want one or two detail lines for each short item.

Print

Detail Lines Specify the number of detail lines you want to appear. Values are:

1: Print one line of detail.

2: Print two lines of detail.

R31418 - Component Shortages

The Component Shortages report (R31418) includes this information:

- Quantities available
- Quantities on order
- Quantities required
- Quantities short

Note. If you use Warehouse Management, the Component Shortages report does not include parts that have a status of In Warehouse.

Processing Options for Component Shortages (R31418)

Use the processing option to specify whether the system prints only parts with shortages. A part with a shortage is included on more than one order only when the sum of the on-hand quantity and the on-order quantity, minus the required quantity, is negative. You can also generate this report as part of the shop paperwork when you run the Order Processing program (R31410).

Edits

Enter Allowed Lot Status Group to validate

Enter a Lot Group name. A Lot Group is the name of a user defined list of allowed non-blank lot status codes. Entry of a Lot Group name in the Processing Option will allow this Application to process lots whose lot status code is defined within the specified Lot Group Name.

Print

Print All Parts or Just Shortages

Specify whether the report contains all parts, or just parts with a shortage. Values are:

Blank: Print all parts (whether or not there are shortages)

I: Print only parts with a shortage (print shortages only)

R4051 - Supply and Demand

The Supply and Demand report (R4051) can include quantities of materials in these categories:

- On-hand inventory
- Safety stock
- Sales orders
- Purchase orders
- Work orders
- MPS/MRP planned orders
- Forecasts
- Rate schedules

Processing Options for Supply and Demand (R4051)

You can set the processing options to customize the report in various ways; for example, you can decide which quantities to include and what date range to consider for the report.

Process

1. Deduct Safety Stock From Available Quantity

Specify whether the system displays the safety stock line and decreases the safety stock from the available quantity. Values are:

Blank: Do Not Deduct

I: Deduct Safety Stock

2. Receipt Routing Quantities Considered On Hand

Use the four fields in this processing option to specify whether you want quantities in routing steps to be considered as on hand. Values are:

Blank: Do Not Consider

I: Consider As On Hand

Routing quantities fields that appear on the processing option form:

Quantity in Transit

	Quantity in Inspection
	User Defined Quantity 1
	User Defined Quantity 2
3. Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules	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 select it from the Select User Define Code form.
4. Subtract Expired Lot Quantities	Specify whether the system deducts the expired lot quantities from the available quantity. Values are: Blank: Do Not Subtract / : Subtract Expired Lots This processing option does not work with available to promise lines. If you select value 1 in this processing option, you must set the Available to Promise Line Flag processing option, under the Display tab, to either blank or 2.
5. Enable Engineering Project Management (EPM)	Specify whether the system enables Engineer-to-Order (ETO) functionality. Values are: Blank: Do not enable ETO functionality. / : Enable ETO functionality.
6. Include Past Due Supply In Quantity Available	Specify if past due quantities are considered while calculating available quantity. Values are: Blank: Do not include past due quantities. / : Include past due quantities.
7. Rate Based Schedule Type (Future)	Enter a user defined code (system 31, type ST) that identifies the type of schedule, for example, AC for actual schedule and PL for planned schedule. If you leave this field blank, the system does not display any rate based items.
8. Include MPS/MRP/DRP Planned Orders	Specify whether the system displays planned orders from MPS/MRP/DRP generations. Values are: Blank: Do Not Include / : Include Planned Orders
9. Forecast Types (5 Types Maximum)	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: to enter 01, 02, and BF, type 0102BF.
10. Days From Today To Include Forecast	Enter 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	Specify whether the system displays bulk stocking type records. Values are: Blank: Do Not Exclude / : Exclude Bulk Items

12. Lot Hold Codes (up to 5)

Enter the lots to be included in the calculation of on-hand inventory. You can enter a maximum of 5 lot hold codes (41/L). Values are:

Blank: Include no held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory.

*: Include all held lots in calculation of on-hand inventory.

Display**1. Display Unit Of Measure**

Enter a user defined code (00/UM) that indicates the quantity in which to express an inventory item, for example, CS (case) or BX (box). If you leave the field blank, the system uses the primary unit of measure.

2. Convert Quantities To Standard Potency

Specify whether the system converts quantities to the standard potency. Values are:

Blank: Do Not Convert

/: Convert To Standard Potency

3. Effective Thru Date

Enter a date that indicates one of these conditions:

- When a component part is no longer in effect on a bill of material.
- When a routing step is no longer in effect as a sequence on the routing for an item.
- When a rate schedule is no longer active.

The default date is December 31 of the default year defined in the Data Dictionary for Century Change Year. You can enter future effective dates so that the system plans for upcoming changes. Items that are no longer effective in the future can still be recorded and recognized in Product Costing, Shop Floor Management, and Capacity Requirements Planning. The Material Requirements Planning system determines valid components by effectivity dates, not by the bill of material revision level. Some forms display data based on the effectivity dates you enter.

4. Display ATP Line

Specify whether the system displays an available to promise line, a cumulative available to promise line, or neither. Values are:

Blank: Do Not Display

/: Display ATP Line

2: Display CATP Line

If you choose to display the available to promise line (value 1) in this processing option, you cannot use the Reduce Expired Lot Quantities processing option on the Process tab.

5. Summarize All In Receipt Routing Steps

Specify whether the system summarizes all in receipt routing steps. Values are:

Blank: Do Not Summarize

/: Summarize

6. Summarize Item Balance Quantity Records

Specify whether the system summarizes item balance quantity records. Values are:

Blank: Do Not Summarize

/: Summarize

Glossary of PeopleSoft Terms

activity	A scheduling entity in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Form Design Aid that represents a designated amount of time on a calendar.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
add mode	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of relational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
application server	A server in a local area network that contains applications shared by network clients.
as if processing	A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.
alternate currency	A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.
as of processing	A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.
back-to-back process	A process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Workflow Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
batch processing	A process of transferring records from a third-party system to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than EnterpriseOne to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
batch server	A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.
batch-of-one immediate	A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, 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 and store-and-forward.
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable 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	See named event rule (NER).
business view	A means for selecting specific columns from one or more PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.
charts	Tables of information in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.
connector	Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.
contra/clearing account	A general ledger account in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is 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 in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne General Accounting.
Control Table Workbench	An application that, during the installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.
control tables merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
cost assignment	The process in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).
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.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
database server	A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.
Data Source Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all 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.

date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.
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 information	Information that relates to individual lines in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft 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.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable 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.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.
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.

event rule	A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
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. A facility is sometimes referred to as a <i>business unit</i> .
fast path	A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file server	A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network user request files and make changes to these files.
final mode	The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.
FTP server	A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.
header information	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.
interface table	See Z tables.
integration server	A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.
integrity test	A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interoperability model	A method for third-party systems to connect to or access PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
in-your-face-error	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.
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.
jargon	An alternative data dictionary item description that PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or People 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. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	A PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.
JDECallObject	An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log	The main diagnostic log file of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package. This package 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 PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
Location Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.
logic server	A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and World software runs.
MailMerge Workbench	An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.
master business function (MBF)	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.
master table	See published table.
matching document	A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.
media storage object	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
messaging adapter	An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.
messaging server	A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.
named event rule (NER)	Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather than C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.
<i>nota fiscal</i>	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.
<i>nota fiscal factura</i>	In Brazil, a <i>nota fiscal</i> with invoice information. See also <i>nota fiscal</i> .

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
Object Librarian	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.
Object Librarian merge	A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.
Open Data Access (ODA)	An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.
Output Stream Access (OSA)	An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.
package	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 on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snap shot of the central objects on the deployment server.
package build	A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build. Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.
Package Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.
PeopleSoft Database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
planning family	A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.
print server	The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.
pristine environment	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option	A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.
production environment	A PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
production-grade file server	A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.
project	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path): 11>21>26>28>38>01 In this path, 11 equals new project pending review, 21 equals programming, 26 equals QA test/review, 28 equals QA test/review complete, 38 equals in production, 01 equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.
proxy server	A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.
published table	Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
publisher	The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
pull replication	One of the PeopleSoft methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne 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 F98DRPCN table.
QBE	An abbreviation for query by example. In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.
real-time event	A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and to provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when certain transactions occur.
refresh	A function used to modify PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
quote order	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.
selection	Found on PeopleSoft menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
Server Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.
spot rate	An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.
Specification merge	A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.
specification	A complete description of a PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
Specification Table Merge Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
store-and-forward	The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.
subscriber table	Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
supplemental data	Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs. For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems.
table access management (TAM)	The PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-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	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables.
table conversion	An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne tables.
table event rules	Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
terminal server	A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne.
three-way voucher match	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.
transaction processing (TP) 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 may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.
trigger	One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.
triggering event	A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.
two-way voucher match	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
User Overrides merge	Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
variance	In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment. In EnterpriseOne Project Costing and EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (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 using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.
Version 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.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
vocabulary override	An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne or World form or report.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web application server	A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.
Windows terminal server	A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

work day calendar	In EnterpriseOne Manufacturing Management, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.
workflow	The automation of a business process, in whole or in 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 server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.
XAPI events	A service that uses system calls to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.
XML CallObject	An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.
XML Dispatch	An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne for responses.
XML List	An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.
XML Service	An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne system.
XML Transaction	An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.
XML Transaction Service (XTS)	Transforms an XML document that is not in the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.
Z event	A service that uses interface table functionality to capture PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other PeopleSoft systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.
Z table	A working table where non-PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne. Interface tables also can be used to retrieve PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne data. Interface tables are also known as interface tables.
Z transaction	Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne database.

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