

Glossary

This glossary defines terms in the context of the Oracle JD Edwards World systems.

- Miscellaneous -

"as of" report

A report used to view the A/R Ledger and A/P Ledger tables in summary or detail for a specific point in time.

1040

The IRS approved form for filing individual income tax.

1096

The IRS-approved form for printing the summarized amounts reported on the individual 1099-Misc. or 1099-R.

1099 form

An income tax reporting form required by the U.S. government for many types of payments made to persons and non-corporate entities.

1099-MISC

The IRS approved form for printing the earnings and taxes for a contract employee who worked in the United States.

1099-R

The IRS approved form for printing the earnings and taxes for a retired employee who worked in the United States.

499R-2

The IRS- and Puerto Rican-approved form for printing the earnings and taxes for an employee who worked in Puerto Rico.

499R-2c

The IRS- and Puerto Rican-approved form for printing the corrected earnings and taxes for an employee who worked in Puerto Rico.

499R-3

The IRS- and Puerto Rican-approved form for printing the summarized amounts reported on the individual 499R-2s.

499R-3c

The IRS- and Puerto Rican-approved form for printing the corrected summarized amounts reported on the individual 499R-2cs.

52 period accounting

A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.

5250

See [5250 terminal](#).

5250 data stream

An IBM data transfer protocol used for Model 5250 terminals. Terminal emulation software still uses this data transfer protocol.

5250 Gateway

A software program written by Seagull Software and used by JD Edwards World in the implementation of Service Enablement. It connects the LegaSuite Integration AIS to the System i5 using the 5250 data stream.

5250 terminal

A character-based "dumb" terminal used on the AS/400 and its predecessors, and to a much lesser extent the iSeries and System i5. Also called green-screen terminals because they typically displayed green characters on a black background.

- A -

A/D Cycle

Application Development Cycle.

A/P Ledger method

One of the two methods JD Edwards World provides to process 1099 tax reporting forms. Using this method, you produce 1099s from data stored in the A/P Ledger table (F0411). Formerly known as the [expedient method](#) and the [fast path method](#). Contrast with [G/L method](#).

A/R

Accounts Receivable.

AA ledger

The ledger type that the system uses for transactions in domestic amounts (actual amounts).

AAI (Automatic Accounting Instructions)

Automatic accounting instructions. A code that points to an account in the chart of accounts. AAIs define rules for programs that automatically generate journal entries. This includes interfaces between Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Financial Reporting and the General Accounting system. Each system that interfaces with the General Accounting system has AAIs. For example, AAIs direct the General Ledger Post program to post to a certain accounts payable account.

absorption

The physical assimilation of one or more components of a gaseous or vapor phase into a second phase (liquid or solid). The distribution of absorbed material in absorbent tending toward homogeneity, as contrasted to the surface phenomena of adsorption.

access

A way to get to information or functions provided by the system through menus, forms, and reports.

account site

In the invoice process, the address where an invoice is mailed. Invoices may go to a different location or account site, than the statement.

account status

The state or condition of a customer's accounts receivable transaction account.

accounting period

One of the divisions of a fiscal year. A fiscal year usually contains 12 to 14 accounting periods. The 13th period can be used for year-end adjustments, and the 14th period can be used audit adjustments.

active truck

Truck that is available for assignment scheduling.

activity levels

The activity level of a storage pool is the number of jobs that can run at the same time in a storage pool. The machine manages the control of this level. Often during processing in a job, a program waits for a system resource or a response from a workstation user. During such waits, a job gives up its use of the storage pools in order that another job that is ready to be processed can take its place.

actual demand

Actual customer orders and allocations of items/ingredients/raw materials to production or distribution.

actual volume

Actual output expressed as a volume of capacity. Used to calculate variances when compared to demonstrated capacity (practical capacity) or budgeted capacity.

added value

Amount of increased worth of inventory to the corporation through manufacturing, processing, or packaging.

addition agents

See [additives](#).

additives

Chemicals that are added in minor proportion to a parent substance to create, enhance, or suppress a certain property or properties in the parent material. Examples include antiknock compounds, antioxidants, detergents, cetane number improvers, pour point depressants, and viscosity index improvers. Synonymous with addition agents, improvers.

adjusted wages

The amount of wages (taxable plus adjustments) that are reported on the year-end form and for which the employee must pay taxes.

adjustment

A payment application method that modifies an amount, such as a minor write-off or outstanding freight charges and disputed taxes. See also [adjustments](#).

adjustments

The various amounts processed for the employee as pay, deductions, or benefits. Each adjustment either was not included in the taxable wage amount for the pay period or is an amount that must be reported to the IRS even though it was previously included in the taxable wage. In the first case, the employee is deemed responsible for the tax, so it must be added back to the taxable wage.

adsorption

The adhesion of molecules of gases or liquids to the surface of other bodies, usually solids, resulting in a relatively high concentration of the gas or solution at the point of contact. Silica gel and activated carbon, for example, can adsorb relatively large amounts of other gases or liquids and are used for the selective removal of impurities from petroleum products during refining.

advanced operating system

A single integrated operating system which contains: relational database, display manager, storage manager, communication manager, work manager, security manager and other managers.

AEC

Architectural, Engineering and Construction group.

AFRA

See [Average Freight Rate Assessment](#).

aggregate lead time

See [cumulative lead time](#).

aggregate planning

The sum of all forecasted demand (customer, distribution, manufacturing) for all items in a family for purposes of planning gross requirements. Synonymous with *aggregate forecast*.

aggregate reporting

Reporting of process hours in general, allowing the system to assign the actual hours to specific products run during the period based upon standards. Synonymous with *gang reporting*.

AIS

Application Integration Server. A software program written by Seagull Software and used in the JD Edwards World implementation of Service Enablement.

AIX

An IBM version of UNIX.

algorithm

A predetermined set of instructions or method used to automatically apply receipts to invoices, such as balance forward.

allocated material

Material on hand or on order that is assigned to specific future production or customer orders. Synonymous with [reserved material](#).

allocated tips

An amount that the IRS has determined to be taxable to the employee even though the employee never received the amount in the form of a wage. Allocated tips are calculated based upon the actual tips claimed as compared to what the IRS says should have been claimed based upon the 8% rule.

allocated wages

The amount of federal adjusted wages and tax that has been allocated across all states in which the employee worked.

allocating pools

If the system cannot allocate all the requested storage, it allocates as much storage as is available and allocates all the other as storage becomes available.

allocation

(1) The amount or proportion of a product allotted to a customer or customer group over a specific period of time. It sets a maximum ceiling on the amount of a product the customer can order. The opposite of allocation is sales targeting. See also *quotas*.
(2) A G/L program that will create journal entries to distribute expenses or create annual or periodic budgets. Use allocations to redistribute amounts in one or more business units to accounts in other business units.

alphanumeric character

A combination of letters, numbers, and other symbols (such as *, &, and #) that represents data. Contrast with *alphabetic character*, *numeric character*, and *special character*.

alternate feedstock

A backup supply of an item to act either as a substitute or to be used with alternate equipment. See also *feedstock*.

alternate operation

Replacement for a normal step in the manufacturing process or routing for an item.

alternate routing

(1) A routing, usually less preferred than the primary routing, but resulting in an identical item. (2) Another procedure for producing the same end-item, involving alternative pieces of equipment, differing processing times, or an alternative formula or recipe.

ambient

A term usually referring to surrounding conditions. Ambient temperature, for example, as used with storage tanks, is the temperature outside the tank.

ambient temperature

The temperature of the environment a product is in. For example, the temperature of product within a tank, or a compartment in a vehicle such as a barge, truck, or rail van.

ambient volume

The volume of a product measured at the ambient (surrounding) temperature. The volume of a product changes with temperature, so while volumes are measured at ambient temperatures, the volume sold is based on a standard temperature. See also [net volume](#); [standard temperature](#).

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

The test procedures and specifications developed by the ASTM for petroleum products and lubricants are used worldwide.

American Tanker Rate Schedule (ATRS or A.T.R.S)

An index used in lieu of the U.S.M.C. (US Maritime Commission) index. This is due to the U.S.M.C. being unsatisfactory because it covers large areas under the same rate and includes the canal tolls as a part of the basic rate.

ANSI

American National Standards Institute.

answers

The online education system on the System i5. All you need to remember is the command, *GO SUPPORT*.

antioxidants

Detergents, cetane number improvers, pour point depressants, and viscosity index improvers.

AP

Accounts Payable.

APD

Application Program Driver.

API gravity

Specific gravity measured in degrees on the American Petroleum Institute scale. The specific gravity of oil is normally specified not as a fraction in relation to water taken at the figure "1," but in terms of API degrees. On the API scale, oil with the least specific gravity has the highest API gravity. Other things being equal, the higher the API gravity, the greater the value of the oil.

API

(1) An application programming interface describes the means by which a programmer can access the features provided by the interfaced object. (2) The American Petroleum Institute.

APPC

Advanced Program to Program Communications.

application

A collection of computer programs that allows you to perform specific business tasks. Some examples of applications are accounts payable, inventory, and order processing. Synonymous with [*system*](#).

application server

A computer program that provides an execution environment for application programs such as Java.

APPN

Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking.

approval number

In Approvals Management, a number that identifies an original approval request.

approval request

In Approvals Management, a transaction representing the approval for a transaction. An approval request is usually either approved or rejected.

approval rule set

In Approvals Management, A rule or series of rules containing logic to be applied against the contents of a transaction to determine whether an approval is required, and if so, which person, group or route will be assigned the approval request.

approval schedule

In Approvals Management, the method for tying approval rule sets to particular transaction types.

approvals commitment

In Approvals Management, the process of posting an approved transaction (or a transaction that does not require an approval) to the production database.

approver group

In Approvals Management, a group of two or more persons who will be notified at the same time when an approval is required for a transaction.

approver

In Approvals Management, the person assigned to approve or reject an approval request.

approver number

In AP approvals, the user ID of the person who approves vouchers for payment

AR

Accounts Receivable.

approver replacement

In Approvals Management, the permanent replacement of an approver with another person.

approver route

In Approvals Management, a series of two or more persons or groups who will be notified in sequence. The first person or group in the approver route approves a transaction, then the second person or group is notified, and so on.

approver substitution

In Approvals Management, a temporary assignment of a person to review approval requests in the absence of the normal approver.

arreared taxes

The amount of payroll tax that could not be withheld from an employee's paycheck due to a condition such as negative net pay. To track arreared taxes, you must tell the system to do so. It does not automatically generate these amounts.

as of report

A report that lists information from the A/R Ledger and A/P Ledger tables in summary or detail for a specific point in time.

AS/400 Office

An IBM word processing program.

AS/400

Application System/400. This server, from IBM, was succeeded by the eServer iSeries and then the System i5.

ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (pronounced ass-key). This is a data format commonly used on personal computers.

ASPs

Auxiliary Storage Pools.

assays

Report of physical and chemical properties of sample tested by QA. Tied by time period to a portion of production. See also [specifications](#); [composition](#).

assemble-to-order

A make-to-order product for which key components (bulk, semi-finished, intermediate, subassembly, fabricated, purchased, packaging, etc.) used in the assembly or finishing process are planned and stocked in anticipation of a customer order. Receipt of an order initiates assembly of the finished product. This is useful when a large number of finished products can be assembled from common components. Contrast with [make-to-order](#).

assembly inclusion rule

A logic statement that specifies under which conditions to use a part, adjust the price or cost, perform a calculation, or use a routing operation for configured items.

assembly

A group of subassemblies and/or parts that are put together and constitute a major subdivision for the final product. An assembly may be an end item or a component of a higher level assembly.

assignment scheduling

Planning loads and assigning orders to active vehicles. Orders cannot be split and product must fit into available compartments. If an order is on hold for credit reasons, a vehicle cannot be assigned.

associated product

Product is stored at one grade, and then an additive is added to bring the product to another level at sales time.

associated service type

See [linked service type](#).

ASTM

See [American Society for Testing and Materials](#).

ASTM distillation

A distillation test made on such products as gasoline and kerosene to determine their initial and final boiling points and the boiling range.

ATC

Area Training Coordinator.

atmosphere

The mass of air surrounding the earth. The pressure of the air at sea level is used as a unit of pressure.

atmospheric pressure

The pressure of air exerted equally in all directions. The standard pressure is that at sea level under which a mercury barometer stands at 760 mm.

ATRS

See [*American Tanker Rate Schedule*](#).

attachment link

A string of characters used to access a document, Web page, or e-mail address on the network.

attribute byte

First character on a display field. This character controls how the field is displayed, such as color, highlight, underline or reverse image.

audit adjustments

The adjustments you make to G/L accounts following an audit. You generally enter these adjustments annually, following the close of the fiscal year.

audit trail

The detailed, verifiable history of a processed transaction. The history consists of the original documents, transaction entries (all additions, changes, and deletions), posting of records, and usually concludes with a report.

authority

The right to do some thing on the system or to use an object in the system, such as a file or a program.

automatic accounting instruction (AAI)

A code that points to an account in the chart of accounts. AAIs define rules for programs that automatically generate journal entries. This includes interfaces between Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, and Financial Reporting and the General Accounting system. Each system that interfaces with the General Accounting system has AAIs. For example, AAIs can direct the Post to General Ledger program to post a debit to a certain expense account and an automatic credit to a certain accounts payable account.

autostart job entry

A job that is automatically started each time the subsystem is started.

availability

For packaged product, the system checks availability. For bulk product, you can assume it is in stock and available for sale.

average cost

A calculated cost of all receipts at actual cost for the period averaged with last period's average cost. Primarily used for setting the value of raw materials.

Average Freight Rate Assessment (AFRA)

Shows the average cost of a ton of oil delivered. Published monthly, it is not a current index, but a mixture of current and historic costs, intended to show at any time the cost of oil in transit. AFRA is published monthly on the first business day of the month by an independent body, the London Tanker Brokers' Panel. Its AFRA rates reflect on the panel's assessment of the weighted average cost of all commercially chartered ocean-going tonnage employed for international petroleum shipment during a given period—the calculation period. These calculation periods run from the 16th of one month to the 15th of the following month. For example, the AFRA published on October 1, 2015 covers cost of vessels fixed during the period of August 16 to September 15, 2015.

average samples

A sample so taken as to contain parts from all sections of a container or pipe, in proportion to the volume of each part.

avoirdupois weight

A British and American system of weights based on a pound of 16 ounces.

AZ ledger

The ledger type that the system uses for cash basis accounting.

- B -

B/L

See [*bill of lading*](#).

B/S

Balance Sheet.

back calculated consumption

Deductions made upon receipt of parent. The determination of usage of raw materials by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times standard quantity per a recipe, recognizing standard yield factors.

back haul

The practice of loading an ocean-going tanker with cargo at or near the port of reloading of the previous cargo in order to maximize the vessel's profitable use.

back order

A sales order whose shipment date is uncertain due to lack of available product.

back scheduling

A technique for calculating operation start dates and due dates. The schedule is computed starting with the due date for the order and working backward to determine the required start date and/or due dates for each operation.

backflush

The deduction from inventory records of the component parts used in an assembly or subassembly by exploding the bill of material by the production count of assemblies produced. See also [super backflush](#), [calculated usage](#), and [indirect usage](#).

back scheduling

A technique for calculating operation start dates and due dates. The schedule is computed starting with the due date for the order and working backward to determine the required start date and due dates for each operation.

back-to-back ship

See [direct ship order](#).

backup copy

A copy of original data preserved on a magnetic tape or diskette as protection against destruction or loss.

BACS

Bank Automated Clearing System. An electronic funds transfer method used in the United Kingdom.

balance forward

(1) A receipt application method in which the receipt is applied to the oldest invoices in chronological order according to the net due date. (2) The cumulative prior year-end balance. The system uses this amount as the beginning balance for balance sheet and job cost accounts. Care must be taken to not confuse this amount with the prior year-end net posting amount. The prior year-end net posting amount includes only the postings from the prior year. It does not include the ending balance of the previous year. The prior year-end net postings are typically used for profit and loss statement comparisons.

balanced loading

Scheduling the production lines to accommodate the limiting rate of one piece of equipment, where line balancing is not possible or feasible. Must accommodate both previous and subsequent work stations or lines.

Bank Automated Clearing System (BACS)

An electronic funds transfer method used in the United Kingdom.

bank tape (lock box) processing

The receipt of payments directly from a bank via a custom tape for automatic receipt application.

BAPR

Approved Budget Field Description.

bareboat charter

This type of agreement provides for the delivery of a "bare" vessel to the company that charters the vessel. This company assumes responsibility for providing crew, provisions, supplies, fuel, and whatever else is needed. See also [charter: consecutive-voyage charter](#).

barrel

For statistical purposes, the petroleum industry uses a barrel containing 42 US standard gallons as a volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products. The barrel is equivalent to 34.97 UK gallons, to 0.159 cubic meters, and to 5.61 cubic feet.

base discounts

Discounts that apply to the quantity ordered, not the quantity shipped.

base inventory level

A minimum inventory level typically set by top management.

base price

Company's beginning price, used as the foundation or base from which the actual price is derived. The base price is determined by components, like the cost of the goods, freight, tax, and so forth. A base price can change when the components change. Depending on the situation, these components may need to be shown on an invoice as separate line items, or rolled into one price.

base state

The state in which an employee resided during the W-2 reporting year. The system generates a state/local control record for each employee whether an employee

worked in a state that taxes or not. This state record provides the federal information to be printed if you request printing only on one state.

base stock

A raw material supply for multiple end items. See also [feedstock](#).

based on file

The file name specified in the definition of the cross-reference that contains the fields used as the original and substitute select keys. Both of the key fields must be located in the same file.

BASIC

Beginners Application Software Introduction Class.

basket discount

A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.

batch

(1) An accumulation of data to be processed. (2) A group of records brought together to be processed or transmitted at the same time. (3) Pertaining to an activity that involves little or no user interaction. (4) A group of like records or transactions that the computer treats as a single unit during processing. For identification purposes, the system usually assigns each batch a unique identifier, known as a *batch number*.

batch bill of material

(1) A bill of material in which the statement of quantity per is based on the standard batch quantity of the parent. (2) A recipe or formula in which the statement of quantity per is based on the standard batch quantity of the parent.

batch bills

A recipe or a formula whose statement of quantity per for all resources relates to the standard batch quantity (SBQ) of the parent.

batch control

A feature that verifies the number of transactions and the total amount in each batch that you enter into the system.

batch header

Information the computer uses as identification and control for a group of transactions or records in a batch.

batch input

A group of transactions loaded from an external source.

batch input table

An external table that holds data being loaded into the system.

batch job

A task or group of tasks submitted for processing that the system treats as a single unit during processing. Common examples are printing reports and purging files. The computer performs these tasks with little or no user interaction.

batch number

A unique identifier that the system assigns to a batch for identification purposes.

batch processing

A method by which the computer selects jobs from the job queue, processes them, and writes output to the out queue. Contrast with [interactive processing](#).

batch quantity

See [standard batch quantity \(SBQ\)](#).

batch receipts entry

An alternative method (such as an optical reader or magnetic scanner) to load receipts into the Accounts Receivable system.

batch sensitivity factor

A multiplier that is used for the rounding rules in determining the number of batches required to produce a given amount of product.

batch sheet

A list that combines the product and process definition by combining a statement of required materials as well as required manufacturing procedures. See also [pick list](#); [material list](#); [routing](#).

batch size

See [standard batch quantity](#).

batch status

A code that indicates the posting status of a batch. For example, A indicates approved for posting, P indicates posting in-process, and D indicates posted.

batch type

A code that designates which JD Edwards World system the associated transactions pertain to, thus controlling what records are selected for processing. For example, in the Post General Journal process, only unposted transaction batches with a batch type of G (General Accounting) are selected for posting.

batch/lot tracing

Starting with an end item lot number and determining all lot numbers of ingredients/materials consumed to produce the end item lot number. See also [batch/lot tracking](#).

batch/lot tracking

Starting with the lot number of an ingredient and determining all lots into which this lot number went.

batch/mix

A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products. See also [process/flow](#).

Baumé gravity (Be)

Specific gravity expressed on the Baumé scale for liquids lighter or heavier than water. However, the API scale is now used for liquids by the petroleum industry instead of the Baumé scale. Both scales are identical for liquids as dense as water, but for very light oils, there is a difference.

beginning inventory

Used in period costing for calculating material usage. A statement of the inventory count at the end of last period, most properly based upon a physical count. Synonymous with [base inventory level](#).

bench scale

Testing of materials or methods on a small scale where the work can be carried out on a laboratory work table.

BFOE

Barrels of fuel oil equivalent based on a net heating value (LHV) of 6,050,000 Btu per BFOE.

bid subcontracts

A non-committing BC contract that is an agreement of prices for future work.

bill of lading (B/L)

A legal document issued by a shipping company, owner, or agent of either, to a shipper stating that certain goods received for shipment are promised to be

delivered at a specified destination, either to the carrier's agent or to a particular consignee or customer. Usually three or four copies are signed, one each being kept by carrier and shipper, and a third forwarded to the consignee. Customarily abbreviated B/L. The legal importance of this document lies in its being a receipt for goods, a contract for carriage, and a title to property. As such, it is a legally negotiable instrument.

bill of materials (BOM)

A listing of all the subassemblies and raw materials that go into a parent assembly showing the quantity of each required to make the assembly. The BOM is used with the master production schedule to determine the items for which purchase requisitions and production orders must be released. There are a variety of display formats for bills of material, including: single level, multi level, indented, planning, and costed. Synonymous with [formula](#), [recipe](#), and *ingredients list*.

bills of labor

A statement of required labor to complete a process. Stated by labor rate or craft and hours. Used in determining manpower needs. It can also state all or critical resources. Synonymous with product load profile, bill of resources, resource profile.

bind

Creation of a new spool file from one or more, where common data in the burst area is found. When more than one report is included in a version ID, each report is burst and a bind is intended. A bind occurs when identical data appears on the following report(s).

bind criteria

The matching of select keys used to combine burst reports contained in a version ID.

bit

Binary digit. Either a zero or a one at the MI level.

black products

Products derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process. For example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also [white products](#).

blanket order

An order that commits the purchaser to take delivery of specified products in agreed quantities over a finite period of time. Synonymous with [block order](#), [standing order](#). See also [blanket releases](#), [contract reporting](#).

blanket releases

Authorization to ship (purchase order) or produce (schedule) against a blanket agreement or contract. The blanket agreement or contract covers multiple releases over a period of time. See also [blanket order](#), [contract reporting](#).

bleeding

The tendency of a liquid component to separate from a liquid-solid or semisolid product, as oil from lubricating grease in storage.

blend

See [blending](#).

blend note

Document that authorizes a blending activity and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that are to occur.

blend off

Reworking off-spec material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.

blending tank

A tank that is designated to hold more than one product at a time.

blending

The process of mixing two or more oils having different properties to obtain a product of intermediate properties. Lubricating oil stocks are blended to a desired viscosity, while naphthas and gasolines are blended to meet volatility and octane requirements.

block order

See [blanket order](#).

blocked operations

A group of operations identified separately for instructions and documentation but reported only when all are complete.

body

Trade term for describing the consistency or viscosity of a lubricating oil. See also [viscosity](#).

boiling point

The temperature at which the vapor pressure of a liquid is equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. The temperature varies with the atmospheric pressure.

boiling range

The spread of temperatures over which an oil starts to boil or distill vapors and proceeds to complete evaporation. Boiling range is determined by test procedures for specific petroleum products.

BOL

See [bill of lading](#).

BOM

See [bill of materials](#).

bomb

Steel cylinder with screwed-on head used as testing device for conducting oil tests under high pressure. Used for test methods such as Reid Vapor Pressure and gum in gasoline.

book inventory

Inventory as it is shown in the computer. This shows inventory on hand, not necessarily available inventory. See also [reconciliation](#); [physical inventory](#).

Boolean logic operand

In JD Edwards World DREAM Writer, the parameter of the Relationship field. The Boolean logic operand tells the system to perform a comparison between certain records or parameters. Available operands are:

- EQ = Equal To
- LT = Less Than
- LE = Less Than or Equal To
- GT = Greater Than
- GE = Greater Than or Equal To
- NE = Not Equal To
- NL = Not Less Than
- NG = Not Greater Than

BORG

Original/Beginning Budget Field BPC v. Budget Pattern Code.

borrow

See [loan/borrow agreement](#).

bottleneck operation

The point of constraint in a process, either because of rate or capacity limits.

bottom sediment and water (BS&W)

A test made on fuel oils, crude oils, and used crankcase oils to show the approximate amount of sediment and water.

bottoms

In a distilling operation, that portion of the charge remaining in the still or flask at the end of the run. In a pipe stilling or distillation process, the portion that does not vaporize.

bounds

Synonymous with *discount*.

bracketed recall

Recall from customers of a suspected lot number plus a specified number of lots produced before and after the suspected lot.

BREQ

Requested Budget Field Description.

British thermal unit (BTU)

A unit of heat commonly used in heat engineering. It is the amount of heat necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

broadcast message

(1) An email message that you send to a number of recipients. (2) A message that appears on a form instead of in your mailbox.

BS & W

See [*bottom sediment and water*](#).

BTU

See [*British thermal unit*](#).

BTX

Benzene, toluene, and xylenes. These are the main aromatic compounds used as feedstocks when manufacturing petrochemicals.

bubble chart

A diagram that attempts to display the interrelationships of systems, functions, or data in sequential flow. It derives its name from the circular symbols used to enclose the statements on the chart.

bucketed system

An MRP, DRP, or other time-phased system in which all time-phased data are accumulated into time periods or buckets. If the period of accumulation is one week, then the system is said to have weekly buckets.

bucketless system

An MRP, DRP, or other time-phased system in which all time-phased data are processed, stored, and usually displayed using dated records rather than defined time periods or buckets.

budget

A plan, often in financial terms, but also used synonymously with production plan. A statement of planned volumes by product family for a specific period.

budgeted capacity

The volume/mix of throughput upon which financial budgets were set and overhead/burden absorption rates established. See also [*proven capacity*](#); [*demonstrated capacity*](#).

budgeted volume

A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.

buffer

A reserved memory area used for performing input/output operations.

build cycles

Products run between major set up and major clean up. Cyclical scheduling of similar product with minor changes from one product/model to another. See also [*cycle length*](#); [*cyclical scheduling*](#).

bulk issue

(1) Items issued from stores to work-in-process inventory, but not based on a job order. They are issued in quantities estimated to cover requirements of individual work centers and production lines. The issue may be used to cover a period of time or to fill a fixed-size container. (2) An issue of non-packaged product from a controlled stockroom for use on multiple schedules as needed. The product is issued in quantities more closely aligned to packaging or storage quantities than the planned required quantity for any or all schedules.

bulk order

An order that is comprised entirely of bulk (non-packaged) products.

bulk products

A mass quantity of liquid, non-packaged product, usually in excess of 100 gallons or 100 liters.

bunker

A compartment or tank usually situated in the vicinity of a ship's boilers or machinery space, and specially constructed for stowage of fuel, such as coal or petroleum. A bunker is usually designated according to location (such as side, wing, reserve, cross, or thwartship).

bunkering

A rate per ton or sum of money charged for placing fuel on board; also the operation itself.

burning point

The lowest temperature at which a volatile oil in an open vessel will continue to burn when ignited by a flame held close to its surface. It indicates the degree of safety with which kerosene and illuminating oils can be used. See also [fire point](#).

burst

The separation to a new page within a spool file when data in a chosen area is unlike data on the previous page in the same area of the report. A burst creates a new spool file from a portion of the original one each time unlike data appears.

burst area

The physical location (line number, column number and length) on the report that contains the select key data.

business unit

A division of your business organization that requires a balance sheet or profit and loss statement. Also known as a [cost center](#).

butterworth head

A mechanical hose head with revolving nozzles used to wash down tanks.

buy-back crude

In foreign producing countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."

byproduct

(1) A material of value produced as residual of or incidental to the production process. The ratio of by-product to primary product is usually predictable. By-products may be recycled, sold as is, or used for other purposes. (2) Anything produced in the course of making another thing. An end item incidental to, but inevitably produced from, the actual manufacturing process. Not the intended product from a process, a byproduct has minimal potential revenue to the company. It can be garnered from any step of the manufacturing cycle, can be sold as an end

item, recycled, or used as raw material for another process. See also [co-product](#); [waste](#); [restricted byproduct](#).

byte

A unit of data storage on a computer, usually representing one data character. On the System i5, there are 8 bits per byte. This allows for 256 different values per byte. Languages such as Chinese, Korean or Japanese which have more than 256 characters require two bytes to store each data character, so these are called double-byte languages.

- C -**C (degrees centigrade)**

On the centigrade thermometer, the interval between the freezing point and the boiling point of water is divided into 100 parts. 0°C corresponds to 32°F, and 100°C to 212°F.

C & F

See [cost and freight](#).

Caching

Refers to the use of a technique to locally store the results of input and output operations to minimize the use of slower accesses to disk drives and other storage devices.

CAD/CAP

Computer Assisted Design/ Computer Assisted Programming. A set of automated programming tools for designing and developing systems. These tools automate system design, generate source code and documentation, enforce design standards, and help to ensure consistency throughout all JD Edwards World systems.

calculated usage

The determination of usage of components or ingredients by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per of each component/ingredient in the bill/recipe, accommodating standard yields. See also [backflush](#).

calculation method

When you restate currency, you can choose among three calculation methods: (1) period calculations, used for P&L accounts, (2) balance calculations, used for balance accounts, and (3) historical rate, used for fixed assets.

calibration

The act of fixing, correcting or verifying the graduations of the measurement instruments used to record product volumes within a storage container.

capacity

(1) The amount of space, by weight and volume, that can be filled. Relates to bulk vehicle compartments and bulk depot tanks. (2) The ability to add value through machine or man hours.

capacity analysis

Review of the load of schedules against available capacity to determine over and under utilization by work center and by period.

capacity requirements planning (CRP)

The function of establishing, measuring, and adjusting limits or levels of capacity. It is the process of determining in detail how much labor and machine resources are required to accomplish the tasks of production. Open shop orders and planned orders in the MRP system are input to CRP, which "translates" these orders into hours of work by work center and by time period.

capital intensive

A facility or facilities which, in order to process product, must invest so heavily in plant and equipment that the fixed costs are greater than the variable costs.

capital investment

The purchase of assets other than inventory. In most corporations, such investments require a capital expenditure authorization.

captive manufacturer

A small, independent manufacturing company that manufactures products only for one company. In JD Edwards World system, this would be considered a branch, plant or depot.

captive tanker fleets

Fleets of tankers chartered to oil companies for most or all of their useful lives on a cost-of-service basis.

carrying costs

The cost of holding, storing, insuring, controlling and handling raw, intermediate or finished inventory. Often expressed as a percentage of standard unit cost per year.

cash basis accounting

A method of accounting that recognizes revenue and expenses when monies are received and paid.

catalyst

A substance used to accelerate or retard a chemical reaction without itself undergoing significant chemical change or changing in volume during the process.

category code

In user defined codes, a temporary title for an undefined category. For example, if you are adding a code that designates different sales regions, you could change category code 4 to Sales Region, and define E (East), W (West), N (North), and S (South) as the valid codes. Category codes were formerly known as *reporting codes*.

CCSID

Coded Character Set Identifier. A number which represents a specific encoding of a specific code page.

CD

Compact Disc. A permanent, removable optical storage media using 80 or 120 mm discs to store data. Data storage capacity is up to 750 mb.

certificate input

See [direct input](#).

certificate of analysis

(1) A document that includes all of the tests performed and resulting test data for an item lot sold to a customer. (2) Document designed to certify the chemical composition and conformance to standard of a particular lot or batch of product.

change over

The refitting of equipment to neutralize the effects of the just completed production, to further prepare the equipment for production of the next scheduled product, or both. See also [set up time](#); [clean up](#); [wash down](#).

character

Any letter, number, or other symbol that a computer can read, write, and store. See also [alphabetic character](#); [alphanumeric character](#); [numeric character](#).

chargeback

A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.

chart of accounts

The object and subsidiary accounts established for each business unit, set up after the companies and business units are created.

charter

A written agreement covering the assignment of an oceangoing tanker to transport petroleum, to which the ship owner and charterer are parties. It contains clauses that cover all details of the transaction, such as: the nature of charter (single voyage or time charter); loading/unloading ranges, with any exceptions within given ranges

clearly indicated; dates; and total cost of fixture, usually stated as a percentage of worldscale. Other standard clauses in a typical charter are laytime, demurrage, force majeure. Synonymous with fixture. See also [bareboat charter](#); [consecutive-voyage charter](#).

check

See [payment](#).

CIF

See [cost, insurance, freight](#).

city business unit

The base to which you attach all the suppliers within a city that are supplying items or services to your homebuilding company. A city business unit may be tied to a specific subdivision.

CL

Control Language. A programming language used in JD Edwards World software.

client

(1) A computer other than the server in a client-server architecture. In this context, the client is usually a personal computer and the server is a mainframe or midrange machine such as the System i5. (2) A software program which relies upon a server program.

Client Access

A 5250 terminal emulation program from IBM. This product has been succeeded by iSeries Access for Windows or iSeries Access for Web.

client-server

A computer hardware or software architecture which distributes processing between one or more servers and many clients. The servers are oriented towards many users and the client typically serves one user.

classifications

A sub-grouping of inventory to reflect its state of availability (for example, in-transit, in quarantine, awaiting rework).

clean cargo

Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also [dirty cargo](#).

clean up

The neutralizing of the effects of production just completed. May involve cleaning of residues, sanitation, equipment re-fixturing. See also [change over](#); [set up time](#); [wash down](#).

clerk

See [customer service representative](#); [order taker](#).

closed-loop MRP

A system built around material planning that includes the additional planning functions of sales and operations (production planning, master production scheduling, and capacity requirements planning). Once this planning phase is complete and the plans have been accepted as realistic and attainable, the execution functions come into play. These include the manufacturing control functions of input-output (capacity) measurement, detailed scheduling and dispatching, as well as anticipated delay reports from both the plant and supplier. The term *closed loop* implies that not only is each of these elements included in the overall system, but also that feedback is provided by the execution functions so that the planning can be kept valid at all times.

COA

See [certificate of analysis](#).

code page

A specific character encoding table, which relates the integer values of a byte to a data character.

COBOL

Common Business Oriented Language.

COGS

See [cost of goods sold](#).

cold test

The temperature at which an oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5°F lower than the pour point.

color

Color is measured for undyed commercial petroleum products ranging from colorless to opaque. It is determined by matching the transmitted light from the oil sample with specified standards. The color of an oil gives some indication of its degree of refinement.

column

See [field](#). Also synonymous with [data item](#) (1).

combustible

The general term describing any material that will burn. However, in the case of petroleum products, only those that give off flammable vapors above 80°F are classed as combustible.

command

A character, word, phrase, or combination of keys you use to tell the computer to perform a defined activity.

commingled stock

Stock of a product that is held in a single storage area and owned by several parties.

committed material

Material on hand or on order that is assigned to specific future production or customer orders. Synonymous with [reserved material](#).

commodity price

A published price for commodity products. For example, Platt's price plus some additional pricing factor.

commonality

A condition wherein raw materials or ingredients are used in multiple formulas or parent bills of materials.

company business unit

The base to which you attach all the suppliers that are supplying items or services to your company. Also called a *global subdivision*. A company business unit is not tied to a specific subdivision.

compa-ratio

An employee's salary divided by the mid-point amount for the employee's pay grade.

compartment

Container attached to a vehicle designed to transport bulk products. Also the term for individual compartments within a vehicle or for a separate tank. See also [logical compartment](#).

compatibility

Indication of whether two products can be safely shipped together.

competitive thrust

The manufacturing strategy selected by a corporation by which they will gain market share. For example, lowest unit cost and customized engineering are two strategies.

compile

To change source code into computer readable code.

component

Raw material, ingredient, part, or subassembly that goes into a higher level assembly, compound, or other item. This term may also include packaging materials for finished items.

component availability

The availability of component inventory for the manufacture of a specific parent order or group of orders or schedules.

component changeout

See [component swap](#).

component swap

In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. When you perform a component swap, you can update the parent and component relationship for each component, as well as the status of each component.

composite lead time

See [cumulative lead time](#).

composite sample

A sample that is a mixture of samples taken from the upper, middle, and lower thirds of a container.

composition

The make-up of an intermediate ingredient or finished item, typically expressing chemical rather than physical properties. See also [specifications](#); [assays](#).

compound

A distinct chemical substance formed by the combination of two or more elements in definite proportions by weight and possessing physical and chemical properties different from those of the combining elements. In lubricants, the term connotes the product formed by adding fatty oils and materials foreign to petroleum to lubricants to impart special properties.

compulsory stock

Stock level required to be held by agreement or governmental regulations.

Configurable Processing Engine

A flexible data manipulator and cataloging tool. You use this tool to select and sequence the data that is to appear on a report.

configuration management

A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products. Characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited using Boolean logic and then translated into the required components and routing steps. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed based on characteristics defined.

configured item segment

A conceptual characteristic of a configured item defined during sales order entry. For example, when ordering a configured personal computer, the customer may specify what type of hard drive is required by simply stating the number of megabytes of capacity, rather than a part number for the hard drive.

conflict

The condition of being unable to run two products at the same time because of contamination or because they compete for the finite capacity of a single piece or series of equipment.

connected vehicle

One or more vehicles joined together to form a single entity. Rail cars joined temporarily to form a train, or trucks and trailers attached to one another are examples of connected vehicles.

consecutive-voyage charter

A written agreement covering ocean-going tanker transport. It is similar to a single-voyage charter, but covers either an extended number of consecutive trips or an extended time period. See also [charter](#); [bareboat charter](#).

consigned stock

Product stock that is held by a third party but is owned by the parent company (the stock is normally intended for distribution and consumption by the third party).

consignment agreement

A retailer acts as an agent for the company. The product sold from the retail site is owned by the company. The agent does not pay for the product upon delivery, but only upon the sale of the product (at an agreed upon price).

consolidation

A method of grouping or combining information for several companies or business units. Consolidation is used for budgeting, inquiries, and reports.

consolidation reporting

The process of combining financial statements for companies or business units so that the different entities can be represented by a single balance sheet or income statement. If the different entities operate in different currencies, consolidation reporting may be complicated by the need for currency restatement. See also [currency restatement](#).

constants

Parameters or codes that rarely change. The computer uses constants to standardize information processing by an associated system. Some examples of constants are allowing or disallowing out-of-balance postings and having the system perform currency conversions on all amounts. After you set constants such as these, the system follows these rules until you change the constants.

consumed in operations

Using inventory for your own purposes. For example, using fuel in delivery trucks.

consumed resource

A raw material, ingredient, utility, or capacity used during a manufacturing process. Anything required for production that is placed into the process (as opposed to taken out of the process).

consuming location

The point on the production line where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. Used in kanban processing.

contamination

The addition to a petroleum product of some material not normally present, such as dirt, rust, water, or another petroleum product.

contingent option

An option that is no longer available because the construction has advanced beyond the point of installing the item. Contingent options can be tied to a sequence code or to a cost code.

continuous process run

A campaign of extended duration. The production is done on dedicated equipment that can produce one product (or product line of slightly varying specifications) without change over to other products also in demand. See also [process/flow](#).

contra/clearing account

A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.

contract balance

A running balance of transactions that affect a distribution contract.

contract name

A user defined code entered on the Distribution Contract Master to describe a contract with a business partner in the Distribution Contract system.

contract of affreightment

An agreement providing for the ocean-going transportation of a given amount of petroleum products between two ports over an extended period of time but on such vessels and at such times as the owners find advantageous. A provision in the agreement may define "min/max" limits of monthly flows. These contracts, that are not very common, are used to alleviate frictional unemployment and utilize ballasted capacity.

contract price

A product's price is governed by a contractual agreement existing for a period of time between a buyer and seller. Contract prices protect buyers during a period of rising prices by limiting the price increases over the period of the contract.

contract reporting

Reporting of each instance and the accumulation to date of finished production against both the individual schedule and a customer's blanket commitments to purchase a stated quantity. See also [blanket order](#); [blanket releases](#).

contract status

A value to indicate the current status of a contract in the Distribution Contracts system.

contract type

A user defined code used to indicate the general type of contract used in the Distribution Contracts system.

contractor

Third party supplier of transportation resources (for hire). Synonymous with *hauler*, *common carrier*.

contribution to profit

Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.

control number

Typically the manufacturing order or schedule number used to identify a specific instance or period of production.

control technique

A method of managing material movement and assigning usage and costs to product/process or production.

controllable loss

Unfavorable usage or yield variance directly attributed to human or process errors, and that, once identified, can be prevented in the future.

controlled issue

A specific transaction of a resource in a schedule or manufacturing order of an exact quantity. For example, to indicate usage of materials to a specific production run or reporting of labor/machine hours. See also [direct usage](#).

conversion

The ratio of the quantity of feedstock converted to other products in any process.

conversion costs

The costs of transforming raw materials (ingredients) into salable product. See also [added value](#).

conversion factor

The value used to convert one value to another.

co-product

An end item produced as the result of a process. There are usually two or more co-products. Similar to byproducts except that revenues generated are significant. It may be possible in some instances for the planner to elect to alter the production distribution of individual products in order to balance inventories. See also [byproduct](#), [end item](#).

corporate tax ID

The number assigned to the taxing authority for the governmental agency in which an employee is working.

corrective maintenance

Any maintenance work that falls outside the scope of preventive or predictive maintenance. Corrective maintenance can be planned, unplanned, or emergency. Examples of corrective maintenance include emergency repairs and maintenance performed to respond to equipment failure. Contrast with [preventive maintenance](#) and [predictive maintenance](#).

corrective work order

In Equipment/Plant Management, a work order that is used to formally request and schedule corrective maintenance and other unscheduled maintenance, such as emergency repairs. Corrective work orders are not generated by the preventive maintenance system. You use corrective work orders to record and communicate all details pertaining to the corrective maintenance task.

cost accounting

The management discipline responsible for ascertaining product/process costs.

cost allocations

A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on among business units, based on actual numbers.

cost and freight (C & F)

Similar to cost, insurance, freight (CIF), but under this transaction, the buyer gets his own insurance. See also [cost, insurance, freight \(CIF\)](#).

cost center

The lowest level of an accounting unit in an organization. For example, a cost center can be a department, a branch, warehouse, depot, job, project, and so forth. A cost center is nothing more than a small, logical grouping of general ledger and cost accounts. See [business unit](#).

cost component

An element of an item's cost, for example, material, labor, or overhead.

cost of goods sold (COGS)

The cost of products sold during an accounting period including material, labor, and factory overhead expenses.

cost rollup

A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.

cost, insurance, freight (CIF)

Term that refers to a sale in which the buyer agrees to pay a unit price that includes the free on board (FOB) value at the port of origin plus all costs of insurance and transportation. This type of transaction differs from a "delivered" agreement in that it is generally without duty, and the buyer accepts the quantity and quality at the loading port (as certified by the Bill of Lading and Quality Assurance Report), rather than pay on quality/quantity as determined at the unloading port. Risk and title are transferred from the seller to the buyer at the loading port, although the seller is obliged to provide insurance in a transferable policy at the time of loading.

costed bill of materials

A form of bill of materials that extends the quantity per of every component in the bill by the cost of the components.

costing elements

The individual classes of added value or conversion costs - typically material (raw, packaging) labor/machine costs, overhead (fixed, variable). Each corporation will define the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and sub-categories.

count

The quantity of finished product. May have multiple units of measure over many product lines or may be standardized across all products.

cracking

The process by which an organic compound is split into two or more compounds of lower molecular weight. The cracking process has become increasingly important in the petroleum industry as a means for breaking down the heavier components of petroleum into gas, naphthas and distillates, thereby increasing the yield of gasoline and distillate fuels that can be obtained from crude oils. The cracking process may be carried out with heat and pressure (thermal cracking) or in the presence of a catalyst (catalytic cracking).

credit checking

The process of reviewing the credit worthiness of the organization. Typically entails a review of the organization's Accounts Receivable balance, including its size and its relative age, as well as the net equivalent balance of any loan or borrow arrangements. May include a method of checking credit limits of the parent company (the company a product is sold to, that might be different from the company a product is shipped to).

credit memo

See [credit order](#); [return order adjustment](#).

credit message

A code that indicates information about a customer's account status, such as Over Credit Limit.

credit note

The physical document used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.

credit note reimbursement

A form generated by the system that reclassifies a credit memo or unapplied cash record from the Accounts Receivable system to an open voucher in the Accounts Payable system.

credit order

A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that's received or returned, so it may be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation. Synonymous with [credit memo](#), [return order adjustment](#).

crew size

The number of people required to perform an operation. The associated standard time should represent the total time for all crew members to perform the operation, not the net start to finish time for the crew.

critical path lead time

See [cumulative lead time](#).

cross segment edit

A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. These edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations which cannot be produced.

cross-reference

The file (F6008) which links Original select keys to Substitute select keys according to the data in the Based On File.

CRP

(1) Abbreviation for Capacity Requirements Planning. (2) Abbreviation for Conference Room Pilot, a test of the client's business processes on a configured system in a conference room environment.

crude oil, crude petroleum

A naturally occurring mixture, consisting predominately of hydrocarbons and organic compounds containing sulfur, nitrogen, oxygen and traces of metallic constituents, that is capable of being removed from the earth in a liquid state. Crude petroleum is commonly accompanied by varying quantities of extraneous substances such as water, inorganic matter, and gas. Basic types of crudes are asphaltic, naphthenic or paraffinic, depending on the relative proportion of these types of hydrocarbons present.

crude oil assay

A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil. See also [assays](#).

crude oil quality

There are two main aspects of crude oil quality that influence the price: the distillate content and the sulfur content. Additionally the price of crude oil varies with its location, the price differential naturally reflecting transportation costs.

CSV

Comma Separated Values. A delimited data format with variable length records in which fields are separated by a special character, such as a comma.

CUA

Common User Access. IBM's specification of a user interface definition across applications.

CUM

(1) A representation of changes to JD Edwards World software, which your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes. (2) Cubic meter.

cumulative lead time

The longest planned length of time involved to accomplish the activity in question. For any item planned through MRP, it is found by reviewing the lead time for each bill of material path below the item. Whichever path adds up to the greatest number defines cumulative lead time. Synonymous with [aggregate lead time](#), [composite lead time](#), and [critical path lead time](#).

cumulative manufacturing lead time

The cumulative planned lead time when all purchased items are assumed to be in stock.

cumulative MRP

The planning of parts and subassemblies by exploding a master schedule, as in MRP, except that the master scheduled items and therefore the exploded requirements are time phased in cumulative form. Usually these cumulative figures cover a planning year.

cumulative price

Price determined by some combination of these prices: internal list price, base price, contract price and promotional price.

currency code

A code used to assign a currency to a customer, supplier, bank account, company, or ledger type.

currency restatement

The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

current cost

(1) The current or replacement cost of labor, material, or overhead. Its computation is based on current performance or measurements, and it is used to address "today's" costs before production as a revision of annual standard costs. (2) The cost associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate. Cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item. (3) Replacement cost using most recently stated recipe and process. When used in a standard costing system, current cost is synonymous to [operational standard](#). May also be the last cost of production or an average for last period.

current library

Specifies a single library that is searched before any other user libraries in the library list. A current library is optional and can be different for each user or job. On displays, the current library is represented by the value *CURLIB.

current tank

The tank currently being used for product sales. Only one tank per product can be designated as the current tank at one time.

cursor

The blinking underscore or rectangle on your form that indicates where the next keystroke will appear.

cursor sensitive help

An online help function that allows you to view a description of a field, an explanation of its purpose, and, when applicable, a list of the valid codes you can enter. To access this information, move the cursor to the field and press F1. Also referred to as field sensitive help.

customer

An individual or organization that purchases goods and services.

customer business line

Describes the nature of the customer's business and controls the relationship with that customer, including such things as product pricing.

customer ledger

A detailed transaction history for a customer that includes invoices, receipts, chargebacks, writeoffs, and so on. You use the customer ledger for in-depth analysis of A/R information for your customer accounts.

customer payment

The payment your company receives from a customer. See [receipt](#).

customer service representative (CSR)

Clerk, order capture clerk, order taker. May be a sales person who negotiates price and trading activity. May not be authorized to change prices.

customer's usuals list

A list of the products and quantities normally ordered by a customer. Synonymous with product order group, order template, customer's business line.

cut

A cut is a fraction of the charge stock separated by distillation. For example, kerosene is a cut of crude oil.

cycle billing

Describes a practice of invoicing a customer on a specific date for all sales within a specified date range. For example, a customer may request that all sales between the first and the 15th of the month be invoiced on the 25th. Invoicing is not done per delivery, but per sales period. When an invoice is not sent with the delivery, a delivery ticket is sent instead. Delivery tickets don't show prices or due dates. Also called [periodic billing](#), [invoice cycles](#). See also [delivery ticket](#).

cycle count tag

Document numbering system used for packaged lubricants. This number is used through the entire product transportation and invoicing process.

cycle length

The time between major setups. The time between the start of one production run of similar items/models and the start of a run of the next product/manufacturing family. Synonymous with [cycle length](#) and *throughput time*. See also [build cycles](#).

cyclical scheduling

A method of scheduling product/manufacturing families. A technique to determine run times and quantities for each end item within the family to produce enough of each individual product to satisfy demand until the family can be scheduled again. See also [build cycles](#), [product sequencing](#).

- D -

DASD

Data Auxiliary Storage Device.

data

Numbers, letters, or symbols representing facts, definitions, conditions, and situations, that a computer can read, write, and store.

data character

A single digit or letter in character data. A data character is usually stored in one byte.

Data Dictionary

A database table consisting of the definitions, structures, and guidelines for the usage of fields, messages, and help text. The Data Dictionary table does not contain the actual data itself. Also known as a *glossary*.

data field

A collection of data characters representing a single data value.

data integrity

Refers to checking the relationships between data items (fields) and being sure that values correlate correctly.

data item

(1) In a file, this is synonymous with a field or column. (2) A code which represents a field, file, program, menu message, error message or help text stored in the Data Dictionary. Each piece of information within the database is defined by a data item. Data item name definition is limited to four characters in the JD Edwards World systems to allow for program manipulation of the item.

data record

A collection of related data items in a file. Also called a [*row*](#).

data types

Supplemental information attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.

data validation

Determining if data is correct when compared to a set of conditions.

data value

The specific contents of a data field.

database

A continuously updated collection of all information a system uses and stores. Databases make it possible to create, store, index, and cross-reference information online.

date code

The labeling of products with the date of production. This is often the lot number.

date pattern

A period of time set for each fiscal period in standard and 52-period accounting.

DBAs

Deductions, benefits, and accruals.

DDE

Dynamic Data Exchange.

DDM

Distributed Data Management.

DDP

Distributed Data Processing.

DDS

Data Description Specifications. An IBM language used to define screens and reports.

deadweight

Total weight a vessel carries when immersed to her authorized load draft, including cargo, mail, fuel, water, stores, crew, passengers, baggage, and personal effects.

debit statement

A list of debit balances.

de-blend

Where blend off will not result in a product accepted by customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also [blend-off](#).

decant

Activity that serves to empty product from its existing package and return it to a larger container.

deduction

An amount by which a customer reduces payment for reasons that might be related to a specific invoice, such as damaged goods.

default

A code, number, or parameter the system supplies when you do not enter one. For example, if the default for an input field default is N and you do not enter another value in that field, the system supplies an N.

deferred compensation

An amount withheld from an employee's paycheck for the purpose of retirement. Deferred means that the amount will be taxed at a later time, generally after the employee retires.

delayed billing

The invoicing process is delayed until the end of some designated period (for example, accumulated volume discounts, Platt's published rates at month end).

delinquency policy

A common set of rules that the system applies equally to a class of customers when processing late fees and delinquency notices in the A/R system.

delivered

The buyer pays on the basis of delivered quality/quantity. Risk and title are borne by the seller until such time as the product passes to the buyer's installation. The seller is responsible for clearance through customs and payment of all duties. Any in-transit contamination or loss of cargo is the liability of the seller. In delivered transactions, the buyer pays only for the quantity of product actually received in storage, not on the bill of lading figures that reflect the amount loaded.

delivery confirmation

The delivery confirmation process verifies that the goods on an order or trip were delivered to their destination. Part of the confirmation may include defining the disposition of product not delivered, for example, return to tank or left on board. See also [return confirmation](#).

delivery date

The date the customer receives the product.

delivery invoice

Provides the delivery instructions for a specific order or trip, specifying the products and quantities that should be delivered. Shows the product price, value added tax (VAT), and any other additional charges associated with a delivery to the customer.

delivery ticket

An itemized list of goods shipped that is sent with the product to the ship-to customer location. It is like an invoice except it has no prices or due date listed. Invoices may go to a different address than the product. Delivery tickets are used when the customer does not want prices shown, when the customer wants to pay

against a periodic invoice, or when the product quantity is not known until after delivery. Several delivery tickets can roll up into a single invoice, with either separate line items or aggregate amounts shown. See also [priced delivery ticket](#).

demand

(1) A need for a particular product or component. The demand could come from any number of sources, such as a customer order or forecast, or an interplant requirement or a request from a branch warehouse for a service part or for manufacturing another product. (2) A record of the relative level of requirement for a product or intermediate or raw material, without regard for the company's ability to supply it.

demand rate

A statement of requirements in terms of quantity per time (hours, day, week, month).

demonstrated capacity

Actual average capacity utilization level expressed as a rate. Excludes downtime, planned, or unplanned. See also [proven capacity](#); [budgeted capacity](#).

demurrage

A term widely used in the shipping industry to quantify the amount of (and liability for) any additional costs incurred by a loading/unloading vessel arising from delays and lost time. In international tanker trade, the charter parties specify (and thereby strictly limit) the amount of time granted to load/unload cargo. Time spent in excess of this limit is demurrage.

density

The mass of a substance per unit volume. Its numerical expression varies with the units selected, most often in grams per cubic centimeter or in pounds per cubic foot or gallon. Density is usually related to a Celsius situation, whereas gravity is usually related to a Fahrenheit situation. See also [gravity](#).

dependent demand

Demand that is directly related to or derived from the bill of material structure for other items or end products. Such demands are calculated and should not be forecast. A given inventory item may have both dependent and independent demand at any given time. For example, an item may simultaneously be the component of an assembly and also sold as a service item.

depot

Location from which stock is picked up, delivered, handled or stored. Handling may include blending and packing operations. Also called *branch*, [plant](#), *branch/plant*, *terminal*, or *warehouse*.

Derv

See [diesel fuel](#).

descriptive title

See [user defined code](#).

detail

The individual pieces of information and data that make up a record or transaction. Contrast with [summary](#). See [detail area](#).

detail area

An area of a form that displays additional information associated with the records or data items displayed on the form.

detail file

A file which contains manufacturing, routing, or specification details. Contrast with [master file](#).

deterioration

Any undesirable chemical or physical change that takes place in petroleum products while in storage or use.

Deutsche Industrie Norm (DIN)

Deutsche Industrie Norm. The German industry standard. The equivalent of the US ASTM and the UK BSI.

dew point

The temperature at which vaporized materials start to condense into liquid form.

DFU

Data File Utility. An IBM product.

diesel fuel

A general term covering light fuel oil derived from gas oil and used in diesel engines. Diesel fuel used in road diesel engines is called *Derv* (Diesel Engine Road Vehicle).

DIF

Data Interchange Format.

DIN

See [Deutsche Industrie Norm](#).

dip

Any one of a series of methods of product measurement that uses a device to determine the relative level of product contained in a storage container.

dip reading

See [gauge reading](#).

direct input

The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate prepared by an independent inspector. Synonymous with [certificate input](#), [inspector input](#).

direct labor

Labor that is specifically applied to the product being manufactured or utilized in the performance of the service.

direct material

Material that becomes a part of the final product in measurable quantities.

direct ship orders

A purchase order to a third-party supplier that designates the destination as the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Such transactions can result from loan/borrow or exchange agreements. Synonymous with [drop ship](#), [back-to-back ship](#), [third-party supply](#).

direct usage

Consumption of resources attributable to specific production runs because it was directly issued to the schedule/order. See also [controlled issue](#), [planned order](#).

dirty cargo

Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also [clean cargo](#).

discharge

The physical movement that effectively transfers custody and/or ownership of the product.

discrete manufacturing

Production of distinct items such as automobiles, appliances, or computers.

dispatch group

A collection of products grouped by the physical characteristics that are important when storing and transporting these products.

dispatch list

A list of sequenced manufacturing orders or rates. The dispatch list contains detailed information on location, quantity, and capacity requirements. Dispatch lists are usually generated daily and are oriented by work center or line.

dispatch planning

Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include dispatch groups, scheduled delivery date and time, preferred delivery date and time, average delivery time for that geographical location, available resources, and special equipment requirements at the product's source or destination.

display

(1) To cause the computer to show information on the computer screen. (2) A specific set of fields and information that a JD Edwards World system might show on a screen. Some screens can show more than one display when you press a specified function key.

display field

A field of information on a form that contains a code or parameter provided by the system that you cannot change. Contrast with [input field](#).

display sequence

A number that the system uses to reorder a group of records on the form.

disposition

The indication of what should be done with bulk product left on board a vehicle after delivery.

dissimilar exchange transactions

See [exchange transactions](#).

distillate

That portion of oil that is removed as a vapor and condensed during a distillation process. Also known as the overhead fraction as distinguished from the non-vaporizing residual components left in the still.

distillation

The general process of vaporizing liquids, crude oil, or one of its fractions in a closed vessel, collecting and condensing the vapors into liquids, thereby effecting a

separation between those fractions that vaporize and those that remain in the bottoms.

distribution contracts

A system to enter into and track contracts with business partners. These may be formal or informal contractual agreements. Examples include exchange agreements, loan and borrow agreements, tonne per tonne agreements, throughput agreements, consignment agreements, storage contracts, purchase contracts, and sales contracts.

DMA

Direct Memory Access.

DMAAI

A defined fastpath to access the AAIs that pertain to Distribution and Manufacturing transactions.

DNS

Do Not Spread.

document number

A number that identifies the original document, such as voucher, invoice, unapplied receipt, journal entry, and so on.

document-export

Documents required to accompany a shipment of product across national boundaries.

document-safety

Documents required to accompany a product shipment that describe the product's properties and include handling, transport and emergency instructions.

dopes

Energy/Chemical industry parlance for substances other than petroleum added to motor fuels, diesel fuels, heating oils, and lubricating oils to improve their performance characteristics. See also [additives](#).

double-byte

A method of storing data characters for languages such as Chinese, Korean or Japanese which have more characters than can be represented using one byte per data character.

double-click

Two presses of the mouse left-click button in quick succession.

downgrade profile

A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Substitutions of items meeting tighter specifications for those with wider or overlapping specification ranges.

downgrading

Assigning a petroleum product for use where a lower grade of product would normally be employed, provided it meets the requirements of the lower grade. May also occur after analysis of the actual specifications achieved during production reveals that the product does not fall within *prime product* specification ranges.

downstream operation

(1) A task subsequent to the task currently being planned or executed. (2) In the Energy/Chemical industry, a general description of all operations that occur following the exploration and production of petroleum and natural gas. This usually includes the refining, transportation and marketing of the product and byproducts of the refining processes.

downtime

The period of time when a plant or certain equipment is idle. May be due to breakdown (unplanned) or for preventative maintenance and/or changeover (planned). Synonymous with [idle capacity](#), *idle time*.

draft

A promise to pay a debt. Drafts are legal payment instruments in certain European countries.

drawdown

The act of reducing quantities authorized, previously committed or generally available. Typically occurs through the use of a sales order or as a release against a blanket or block order. Also called a *release*.

DREAM Writer

Data Record Extraction And Management Writer. A flexible data manipulator and cataloging tool. You use this tool to select and sequence the data that is to appear on a programmed report.

drop ship

See [direct ship order](#).

DRP

Distribution Requirements Planning.

dry ticket

A tank inspection record form signed by shore and ship inspectors before loading and after discharging cargo.

DSO

Days Sales Outstanding.

dummy vehicle

A vehicle record that is created to use temporarily in place of an actual vehicle record for trip assignment.

Duplicate Version

An EBB version that uses a Model version for its select keys and Routing Functions.

dutiable

Necessitating payment of a duty or tax, as imported goods.

duty

A payment due to the government, especially a tax imposed on imports, exports or manufactured goods. Duty can be based on a product's end use and is subject to other taxes and discounts. Unlike taxes, that tend to be based on percentages, duties tend to be fixed amounts. The same ship-to customer may have two different customer ID numbers (duty-free and requires duty) to designate the duty attached to a sale. Depending upon the country, duty may be displayed as a line item on an invoice, or be built into an item's price.

duty-free

No payment of a duty or tax required. The records for the customer receiving the product (ship-to customer) indicate duty-free sales. The same ship-to customer may have two different customer ID numbers (duty-free and requires duty) to designate the duty attached to a sale. Product item codes or the Duty Status assigned on the End Use preference determine if a product is duty-free.

DVD

Digital Versatile Disk. A permanent, removable optical storage media using 120 mm discs to store data. Data storage capacity is up to 4.9 gb for single-sided discs and 9.8 gb for double-sided discs.

dynamic

Is constantly changing.

- E -

earned volume

A statement of capacity reflecting the standard hours for actual production reported during the period.

EBCDIC

Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (pronounced eb-suh-dick). An 8-bit character encoding used on the System i5.

economy of scale

A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant, but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.

ECS

Electronic Customer Support.

EDA

Estimated Date Available.

EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)

A method of transferring business documents, such as purchase orders, invoices, and shipping notices, between computers of independent organizations electronically. It is the transmission, in a standard syntax, of a given business document from computer to computer.

edit

(1) To make changes by adding, changing, or removing information. (2) The program function of highlighting fields into which you have entered inadequate or incorrect data.

effective date

The date upon which an address, item, transaction, or table becomes effective. For example, the date a change of address becomes effective or the date a tax rate becomes effective. In the Address Book system, effective dates allow you to track past and future addresses for suppliers and customers. See also [effectivity date](#).

effectivity date

The date on which a component or an operation is to be added or removed from a bill of material or an assembly process. The effective dates are used in the explosion process to create demands for the correct items. Normally, bill of material and routing systems provide for an effectivity "start date" (from) and "stop date" (thru),

signifying the beginning and end of a particular relationship. Synonymous with [effective date](#).

efficiency

A measure (as a percentage) of the actual output to the standard output expected. Efficiency measures how well something is performing relative to expectations; it does not measure output relative to any input. For example, if there is a standard of 100 pieces per hour and 780 units are produced in one eight-hour shift, the efficiency is 780 divided by 800, then multiplied by 100% or 97.5%.

EFT (Electronic Funds Transfer)

A method of transferring funds from one company's bank account to that of another company.

electronic commerce

See [electronic data interchange \(EDI\)](#).

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

A method of transferring business documents, such as purchase orders, invoices, and shipping notices, between computers of independent organizations electronically. Synonymous with [electronic commerce](#).

Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

A method of transferring funds from one company's bank account to that of another company.

EIS

Executive Information System.

e-mail

Electronic mail.

end item

A product sold as a completed item or repair part. Any item subject to a customer order or sales forecast. Synonymous with *end product*, [finished good](#), and *finished product*.

ending inventory

A statement of on-hand quantities at the end of a period often terminated by a verification of physical inventory. Synonymous with *inventory* or *finished goods inventory*.

engineering change order (ECO)

A work order used to implement and track a change in a manufactured product. This can be a change in design, quantity or parts required, assembly or production process, and so forth.

engineer-to-order

Products whose customer specifications require unique engineering design or significant customization. Each customer order results in a unique set of part numbers, bills of material, and routings.

enterprise resource planning (ERP)

A closed-loop, integrated system that enables manufactures and distributors to coordinate all of the activities necessary to ultimately fulfill customer demand. This includes activities associated with suppliers, customer, inventory, shop floor, product costing and accounting, forecasting, and planning and scheduling.

entity number

An internally-assigned number used by the system to uniquely identify a select key.

environment

The list of files required by a user to perform certain tasks. For example, a programmer has access to a test environment and an environment which includes live data. Each environment utilizes a different set of files.

EOM

End of Month.

equivalent fuel

A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million Btu of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.

evaporation loss

The loss of petroleum products, particularly gasoline, through the evaporation of the most volatile fractions.

excess issues

Removal from stockroom and assignment to a schedule of a quantity higher than the quantity per times the schedule quantity. Indicative of an unfavorable usage variance.

exchange agreement

An exchange agreement allows products to be traded between companies. The partners often agree to exchange specific quantities of product for a given time

period. Exchanges involve different products or multiple products and often include a differential that one partner pays per unit of product exchange. The agreement may cover multiple locations (depots). Partners generally expect exchanges of physical product to remain roughly in balance; however, imbalances do occur and are usually monitored monthly. An annual rebalance is common and often repaid in product.

exchange transactions

Transactions that involve an exchange of products between two companies having an exchange agreement. An exchange transaction usually involves different products and different exchange differentials. Also called [dissimilar exchanges](#).

execute

See [run](#).

exit

(1) To interrupt or leave a computer program by pressing a specific key or a sequence of keys. (2) An option or function key displayed on a screen that allows you to access another screen.

expedient method

See [A/P Ledger method](#).

expedite

To rush production or purchase orders that are needed in less than the normal lead time. To take extraordinary action because of an increase in relative priority.

expense distribution

Assignment to product cost of those expenses that are neither material nor labor. Method of assignment has traditionally been a burden rate applied based upon labor dollars or machine dollars.

explosion

The process of calculating the demand for the components of a parent item by multiplying the parent item requirements by the quantity per specified in the bill of material. Synonymous with [requirements explosion](#). Contrast with [implosion](#).

explosion level

See [low-level code](#).

exponential smoothing

A type of weighted moving average forecasting technique in which past observations are geometrically discounted according to their age. The heaviest weight is assigned to the most recent data. The smoothing is termed "exponential"

because data points are weighted in accordance with an exponential function of their age.

export

See [PC Export](#).

export invoice

Any one of several specially formatted invoices required for customs or commercial purposes and that contain mandated information in addition to that required by the customer.

- F -**F (degrees Fahrenheit)**

On the Fahrenheit thermometer, the boiling point of water is 212°F and the freezing point is 32°F above the zero of the scale.

facilities

The physical plant and equipment.

facility

(1) A collection of computer language statements or programs that provides a specialized function throughout a system or throughout all integrated systems. Examples include DREAM Writer and FASTR. (2) Identifies a separate 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. Synonymous with [business unit](#).

family

A group of end items whose similarity of design, composition, and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate, whose sales performance is monitored together, and occasionally whose cost is aggregated at this level, especially for process products whose differences are minor variations in specifications or specification ranges. Synonymous with manufacturing family, manufacturing group. See also [product line](#), [master planning family](#).

fast path method

See [A/P Ledger method](#).

Fast Path Mnemonics

A method of using a UDC to define execution to a JD Edwards World program.

Fast Path Mnemonics

A method of using a UDC to define execution to a JD Edwards World program.

FASTR (Financial Analysis Spreadsheet Tool and Report Writer)

A report writer that allows you to design your own report specifications using the financials tables.

FDA

File Design Aid. A JD Edwards World design tool.

feature

(1) An accessory or attachment to an item. (2) A characteristic of a product or service, such as an option, accessory, or attachment.

feeder work stations

A manufacturing area whose products are planned to be available for use in a primary work area, often for final assembly of filling and packaging. Primary work area planning drives the plan for the feeder work station. This plan may be stated as a rate.

feedstock

An intermediate product produced during the refining process. Feedstock requires additional processing to make an end product. Material supply for multiple end items. For example, Base Grey Paint is the primary ingredient (feed stock) of all colors. See also [feedstream](#).

feedstream

A supply source for a process.

field

(1) An area on a form that represents a particular type of information, such as name, document type, or amount. Fields that you can enter data into are designated with underscores. See [input field](#) and [display field](#). (2) In a file, a defined area within a data record that contains a specific piece of information. Synonymous with data item or column. For example, a supplier record consists of the fields Supplier Name, Address, and Telephone Number. The Supplier Name field contains just the name of the supplier.

field help

JD Edwards World online Help function, which lets you view a description of a field, its purpose and, when applicable, a list of the valid codes that you can enter. You access this information by pressing F1 with the cursor positioned in the field.

FIFO (First In, First Out)

An accounting method used for inventory valuation. Physically, it is a material control technique for rotating stocks, primarily used where shelf life is a concern. See also [LIFO](#).

file

A collection of related data records organized for a specific use and electronically stored by the computer. Also known as [table](#).

fill note

Document that authorizes a filling activity and describes the ingredients, materials required, and the filling steps that are to occur.

fill

The act of putting a blended product into a container. Alternatively, the percent of a stock that is distilled at a given temperature is referred to as the fill at that temperature.

filling line

Equipment used to receive the bulk product that is needed to fill product containers.

finance charge

An amount charged to a customer based on a percentage of an unpaid invoice exceeding the grace period associated with the due date.

Financial Report Writing

A report writer that allows you to design your own report specifications using the financial tables. See [FASTR](#).

financial reporting date

The user defined date used by the system when you run financial reports.

financial systems

The central and foundational systems of JD Edwards World software, including General Accounting, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Address Book, Financial Reporting, Financial Modeling and Allocations, and Back Office. Previously known as *core*.

finished good(s)

Product(s) ready for sale. Also used as an accounting classification of inventory for valuation and reporting. Synonymous with [end item](#).

finished goods reporting

A statement of products produced in terms of end item and grade. See also [production reporting](#).

finished materials

See [finished goods](#).

finite loading

To schedule up to the stated finite availability of a resource. Traditionally used to plan capacity where machine hours are loaded in day one to the stated limit and additional requirements are pushed into subsequent periods.

fire point

The lowest temperature at which, under specified test conditions, a petroleum product vaporizes rapidly enough to form above its surface an air-vapor mixture that burns continuously when ignited by a small flame. See also [flash point](#).

firm planned order (FPO)

A planned order that can be frozen in quantity and time. The system is not allowed to automatically change it; this is the responsibility of the planner in charge of the item that is being planned. This technique can help planners respond to material and capacity problems by firming up selected planned orders. Additionally, firm planned orders are the normal method of stating the master production schedule.

first in, first out (FIFO)

A method of inventory valuation for accounting purposes, based on the assumption that oldest inventory (first in) is the first to be used (first out). There is no relationship with the actual physical movement of specific items.

fiscal year

A company's tax reporting year. Retained earnings are generally calculated at the end of a fiscal year. It is often different than a calendar year. For example, a fiscal year may be the period October 1 through September 30.

fixed cost

An expenditure that does not vary with the production volume, for example, setup cost, rent, property tax, and salaries of certain personnel.

fixed order quantity

A lot-sizing technique in MRP or inventory management that will always cause planned or actual orders to be generated for a predetermined fixed quantity, or multiples thereof, if net requirements for the period exceed the fixed order quantity.

fixed quantity

Indicates that the amount of a component or ingredient used in the manufacturing process of an end item remains the same, regardless of the quantity of the end item produced. Contrast with [variable quantity](#).

fixture

Another term for a charter. See also [charter](#).

flag of convenience/necessity vessel

A vessel registered in a nation with laws and regulations that are less restrictive than most maritime nations. The two most important flag of convenience/necessity nations are Liberia and Panama. Typically, vessel owners registered in these nations have limited liability, pay no taxes, and have the freedom to change the nationality of crews at will.

flammable liquids

Those liquids that give off combustible vapors.

flammable

Term describing any combustible material that can be easily ignited and that will burn rapidly. Petroleum products that have a flash point of 80F or lower are classed as flammable.

flash message

A code that you define to describe the credit status of a customer. Examples include over credit limit, COD only, bad credit risk, and requires a purchase order.

flash point

The lowest temperature at which, under specified test conditions, a petroleum product vaporizes rapidly enough to form above its surface an air-vapor mixture that gives a flash or slight explosion when ignited by a small flame. The flash point of an oil is an indication of the risk of fire or explosion associated with its use or storage. Flash point limits are included in the specifications of most products above the gasoline boiling range, but the test does not have any economic significance as long as the value recorded is inside the specification limit. See also [fire point](#).

floating roof

A type of tank roof that actually floats on the surface of the oil or other liquid stored in the tank. It rides up and down inside the tank as the fluid level changes. A sealing system is used to close off the space between the roof and the inside wall. There are various designs of floating roofs in use.

floating terminal

Describes an operation wherein a water craft - often a barge - receives a load of product and delivers that product to a series of customers.

floating terminals

Boats that have an instrument or apparatus for measuring and recording the quantity of a product being unloaded. These boats are used in the Bahamas in much the same way as metered trucks are used elsewhere. See also [metered trucks](#).

flush

The process of removing the last vestiges of product from a storage compartment, tank or vehicle. Clean a vehicle or tank.

FOB

See *free on board*.

fold area

An area of a screen, accessed by pressing F4, that displays additional information associated with the records or data items displayed on the form.

forecast consumption

In Manufacturing and Distribution Planning, forecast consumption occurs when forecast demand is reduced by actual sales orders received or shipped, up to the forecast quantity.

forecast

An estimate of future demand. A forecast can be determined by mathematical means using historical data, created subjectively by using estimates from informal sources, or a combination of both techniques.

form

A specific set of fields and information displayed on your monitor. Also known as a [screen](#) or [window](#).

formula

A statement of ingredient requirements, although a formula may also include processing instructions and ingredient sequencing directions. Synonymous with [bill of materials \(BOM\)](#), [recipe](#).

four-point analysis

The process that captures measured quantities at four separate points in the product movement cycle and reconciles any resulting gains or losses.

FPO

See [firm planned order](#).

fraction

A separate, identifiable part of crude oil that is a product of a refining or distillation process. A portion of distillate (having a particular boiling range) separated from other portions in the fractional distillation of petroleum products.

free on board (FOB or F.O.B)

A transaction in which the seller provides a product or crude oil at an agreed unit price, at a specified loading location within a specified period. It's the buyer's responsibility to arrange for the transportation and insurance, and lift the material within the specified loading/unloading time (laytime).

freestock

The quantity of product that can be promised for sale or transfer at a particular time, taking into consideration current on-hand quantities, replenishments in process and anticipated demand.

freight (charge)

Costs incurred for the transportation of product between two points, as well any charges for related services.

frozen cost

After a frozen update, the cost of an item, operation, or process, as used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.

frozen update

A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.

FTP

File Transfer Protocol. This is a data transfer protocol often used to transfer data, especially in bulk situations, between one computer and another. Many FTP programs can also translate the data between ACSII and EBCDIC data formats.

fuel oil

The heavy oils from the refining process that are used as fuel for power stations, industry, ships, and so forth. See also [petroleum](#).

full payout charter

Charter with a charter period that extends as long as the underlying debt that financed the acquisition of the vessel. At the end of the charter period, the vessel is free of all debt.

function

The routing instruction, including number of copies, routing id text on the banner page, and other changes and additions to the default setup, applied to an individual spool file after it is burst and/or bound. It is a command line string which must follow certain criteria. The command line string cannot use reserved words and must end with %. See Routing Function.

function key

A keyboard key you press to perform a system operation or action. JD Edwards World uses 24 function keys, numbered F01 through F24.

functional server

A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Functional servers ensure uniform processing according to guidelines you establish.

- G -

GB

Gigabyte.

G/L

General ledger.

G/L method

One of the two methods JD Edwards World software provides to process 1099 tax reporting forms. Using this method, you produce 1099s from data stored in the Account Ledger table (F0911). Contrast with [A/P Ledger method](#).

G/L offset

A G/L account used by the post program to create automatic offsetting entries.

G/L posted code

A system code that indicates the status of individual documents. For example, in the G/L detail file (F0911), a P indicates that a voucher or invoice has been posted.

GA

General Accounting.

gain

(1) An increase in value of product attributed to an increase in its measured quantity. (2) An increase in profit attributable to the reduction of a transaction's quantity. (3) An increase in inventory when an actual measurement of the physical inventory is greater than the book inventory shown on the computer. As this is an unidentified gain, research might be done to determine if the gain is associated with temperature, over shipment, or for other reasons.

gallon (Imperial)

Unit of volume used in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries and defined as the volume of 10 pounds of water at 62°F. It is equivalent to 277.418 cubic inches or 1.2009 US gallons or 4.54596 liters.

gallon (US)

Unit of liquid measure equal to 231 cubic inches or 3.785 liters.

gantry

An automated device operated by a process control system that releases a set quantity of product to a transport vehicle and records the volume loaded electronically as well as in printed form. See also [loading rack](#).

Gantt chart

A control chart designed to show graphically the relationship between planned performance and actual performance.

gas oil

The medium oil from the refining process used as fuel in diesel engines, burned in central heating systems and used as feedstock for the chemical industry. Gas oil is the European designation for No. 2 heating oils and diesel fuels.

gasoline

A volatile, flammable liquid hydrocarbon refined from crude oils and used universally as a fuel for internal-combustion, spark-ignition engines. Synonymous with *petrol*.

gate-pass confirmation

See [shipping confirmation](#).

gauge reading

A method used to measure products within a tank or compartment on a vehicle. An extended ruler is inserted into a tank to measure the depth of product within the container. Synonymous with [dip reading](#).

general ledger receipt

A cash receipt (G type) that the system applies directly to a G/L account without applying it to a specific invoice. These receipts are typically non-A/R receipts. For example, an insurance reimbursement.

generic exit

A method in JD Edwards World software allowing users to define exits from a program to other programs. After generic exits are defined they are accessed through function key F24.

gigabyte (gb)

A unit of measure for computer data storage equal to 1,073,741,824 bytes. This is equal to 1,024 megabytes.

GL

General Ledger.

glossary

The collection of text related to specific data items. The glossary contains help text and message text. See Data Dictionary.

Goods Services and Taxes (GST)

A tax assessed in Canada.

grade

Identifies a rating for an item which is based on how well the item meets required specifications.

graded products

An item whose specifications of critical chemical or physical properties will differentiate it from another with the same item number. The specification variation may determine its eventual use, cause alterations in other ingredients in formulas for which it is required, and/or alter its worth in the marketplace, although not necessarily its processing cost. Graded products may be raw ingredients, intermediates, or finished goods.

grades

The sub-labeling of items to identify particular specification make-ups and separate each lot from other production lots without changing the item number.

gravity

The displacement of the product that serves as an index of the weight of a measured volume of the product. Gravity determinations are necessary for the conversion of measured volumes to weight. Gravity is read with a hydrometer. There are two types of gravity: observed and API. Product at observed gravity will be different after it is converted to a standard temperature. Gravity is usually used in Fahrenheit situations.

green-screen

A reference to the character-based "dumb" terminal used on the AS/400 and its predecessors, and to a much lesser extent the iSeries and System i5. So-called because they typically displayed green characters on a black background. Also called 5250 terminals. The term is also used as a general reference to character-based user interfaces, as opposed to a graphical user interface.

grid

See [detail area](#).

gross registered tonnage (GRT)

A vessel's internal volume, figured on the basis of 100 cubic feet (cf) per ton.

gross volume/gross quantity

The quantity or volume of a product at the ambient temperature. See also [ambient temperature](#) and [standard temperature](#).

gross weight

See [weight](#).

GST (Goods and Services Tax)

A tax assessed in Canada.

GUI

Graphical User Interface.

- H -**hard code**

Program instructions which can only be altered by a programmer. The altered instructions must then be recompiled so the computer can understand them.

hard copy

A presentation of computer information printed on paper. Synonymous with [printout](#).

hash total

A total produced by numbers with different units. For example, the total of amounts expressed in different currencies.

head box

A storage container for feedstock. See also *hold tanks*; *surge tank*.

header

Information at the beginning of a table (file). This information identifies or provides control information for the group of records that follows.

heating oil

Generic term for oils used exclusively for home heating, and widely used as a synonym for No. 2 fuel.

help instructions

Online documentation or explanations of fields or programs.

helps

See [help instructions](#).

hidden selections

Menu selections you cannot see until you enter HS in a menu's Selection field. Although you cannot see these selections, they are available from any menu. They include such items as Display Submitted Jobs (33), Display User Job Queue (42), and Display User Print Queue (43). The Hidden Selections window displays three categories of selections: user tools, operator tools, and programmer tools. In Web Enablement, there is an icon for accessing Hidden Selections.

HMC

Horizontal Microcode.

hold order

Suspend order, back order, or conditional order. If an order is on hold for credit reasons, a vehicle cannot be assigned.

hold tank

See [holding tank](#).

holding costs

A calculation of the cost of money, storage, warehousing, personnel, insurance, and so forth, over the number of days material sits idle. See also [carrying costs](#).

holding tank

A storage container designed to receive a blended product after the blend process is complete and before the fill process begins. Any storage container used temporarily for intermediates, finished goods, raw ingredients, feedstocks, base stocks, and so forth.

hover help

A brief explanation of an icon or link which appears when the mouse pointer is placed over the icon or link and kept there (hovering) for a few seconds.

HS

See [hidden selections](#).

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language. A tagged language used most often to format data for display, such as in a Web browser.

HTTP

Hypertext Transfer Protocol. A request-response data transfer protocol (syntax) used on the World Wide Web.

HTTP server

A software program that reads and translates HTTP data streams coming from or going to the World Wide Web on the Internet.

hyperlink

A location address added to a text string which enables the user to jump to that location when clicking on the text string. The mouse pointer usually changes to a hand when hovering over a hyperlink, and the hyperlink is usually identified visually with a different font color and/or underline.

- | -

i5

See *System i5*.

i5/OS

The operating system on the System i5, formerly OS/400.

I/O

Input/Output.

ICCC

An Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) which defines an InterCompany Cost Center. Now known as [*business unit*](#).

ICF

Intersystem Communication Function.

ICH

An Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) which defines the InterCompany Hub.

icon

A small picture which performs an action when clicked by the mouse.

IDDU

Interactive Data Definition Utility - IBM Product.

idle capacity

Available processing hours not used in producing products. May be budgeted in that demands do not consume the entire capacity or preventative maintenance is scheduled. May be unplanned downtime for emergency repair. This unplanned downtime may be budgeted by management knowing that they must expect some emergency downtime. Synonymous with *idle time*, [downtime](#).

IFS

Integrated File System. An ASCII compatible file system on the System i5. An IFS Folder can be mapped to a Windows drive and used like a Windows folder.

ILE

Integrated Language Environment. Replaces the Original Programming Model for the programming development methodology on the System i5. ILE programs are more object-oriented than OPM programs, which are procedural.

imbalance partner

A business partner who does not meet the terms of a distribution contract.

IMP

Internal Microprogram Load.

IMPI

Internal Microprogramming Interface.

implementation methodology

Steps that serve as a guide for implementing the software in a thorough and consistent manner.

implode

(1) Compression of detailed data in a summary-level record or report. (2) Tracing a usage and/or cost impact from the bottom to the top (end product) of a bill of material using where-used logic.

implosion

The process of determining the where-used relationship for a given component. Implosion can be single-level (showing only the parents on the next higher level) or multilevel (showing the ultimate top-level parent). Synonymous with [where used list](#). Contrast with [explosion](#).

import

See [PC Import](#).

improvers

See [additives](#).

incubation period

The length of time required to hold a product in order to verify its quality or to allow a chemical/physical change to happen before further processing (for example, fermentation). See also [quarantine](#).

indented bill of material

(1) A multi-level statement of material requirements showing all fabrications and sub-assemblies required for end-item manufacture. It includes all bills of material for the product and its components. (2) A screen of multi-level bill of material that lists the highest level parent items at the left margin and all the components going into these parents indented to the right of the margin. All subsequent levels of components are indented farther to the right. If a component is used in more than one parent within a given product structure, it will appear under every subassembly in which it is used.

indented tracing

The following of all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.

indented where-used

A listing of every parent item, and the respective quantities required, as well as each of their respective parent items, continuing until the ultimate end item, or level-0 item, is listed. Each of these parent items is one that calls for a given component item in a bill of material file. The component item is shown closest to the left margin of the listing, with each parent indented to the right, and each of their respective parents indented even further to the right.

indexed allocations

A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.

indirect costs

Costs that are not directly incurred by a particular job or operation. Certain utility costs, such as plant heating, are often indirect. An indirect cost is typically distributed to the product through the overhead rates.

indirect labor

Work required to support production in general without being related to a specific product, for example, sweeping the floor.

indirect materials

Items that become part of the final product or substances that are consumed in the manufacture of a product that have a negligible value relative to the value of the final product or the usage of which cannot be effectively determined. These components may or may not be included in the bill of material. Synonymous with *supplies*.

indirect measurement

Determining the quantity on hand by (a) measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity; or (b) theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.

indirect usage

Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances. See also [backflush](#); [key point backflushing](#).

infinite resource

Anything whose availability can be planned for in any quantity for any one-time period.

ingredient

(1) A required material for the manufacture of its parent; specifically material that is purchased as opposed to a processed intermediate. Synonymous with [component](#). (2) In process manufacturing industries, the raw material or component of a recipe or formula.

in-line blending

In the industry, this generally refers to a blending process done with two converging pipelines, usually under pressure. This may occur at the loading rack when a vehicle (barge or truck) is being loaded. It can also occur on a ship transporting the product. When combining products to create another product, each product may have its own unit of measure. Blending may also result in a Bill of Materials containing more than one product. See also [splash blending](#).

innage

Depth of liquid in tank, measured from the surface of the liquid to the tank bottom.

in-process inventory

See [work-in-process \(WIP\)](#).

in-process rework

Recycling for further processing a semi-processed product that doesn't meet acceptable standards out of a given operation back into the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials). Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run. See also [return to production](#).

input

Information you enter in the input fields on a screen or that the computer enters from other programs, then edits and stores in files.

input field

An area on a screen where you type data, values, or characters. See [field](#). Contrast with [display field](#).

inspector input

See [direct input](#).

install system code

The code that identifies a JD Edwards World system. Examples are 01 for the Address Book system, 04 for the Accounts Payable system, and 09 for the General Accounting system. See *system code*.

integrity

Soundness, completeness.

integrity test

A process that supplements a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

interactive job

An interactive job starts when a user signs on display station and ends when the user signs off. During the job, the user interacts with the system.

interactive processing

A job that the computer performs in response to commands you enter from a terminal. During interactive processing, you are in direct communication with the computer, and it might prompt you for additional information during the processing of your request. See *online*. Contrast with *batch processing*.

inter-depot transfers

Stock transfers between depots.

interest invoice

An invoice calculated on paid invoices for which payment was received after the specified due dates.

interest rate computation code

A code that designates the rates and effective dates used for calculating interest charges.

interface

A link between two or more computer systems that allows these systems to send information to and receive information from one another.

intermediate

The output of one stage of a manufacturing process that is consumed in the following operation. Intermediates allow you to track the quantity of output of any operation in a work center at a specific time. You can define one intermediate for each operation except for the last operation in a manufacturing process.

intermediates

A semi-processed state that is not usually available for sale to the marketplace. Comparable to a sub-assembly in the discrete manufacturer but typically held as work in process in the process world often for material handling and storage reasons. Synonymous with [component](#), *sub assemblies*.

internal list price

Price as given in an internal list or catalog used by a company's employees for reference purposes. See also [non-list price](#), [list price](#).

inter-plant transfer

The movement of goods (raw ingredients, intermediates, or finished goods) from one production facility to another. The facilities are typically within a vertically integrated corporation with the receiving facility further processing the goods.

invalid account

A G/L account that has not been set up in the Account Master table (F0901).

invoice

An itemized list of goods shipped and/or services rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so forth. In the energy/chemical industry, the invoice format can vary based upon product group. Also, companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the "bill-to" address differs from the "ship-to" address. Invoices sometimes show dual units of measure (for example, gallons and barrels equivalent in liters). See also [delivery ticket](#).

invoice cycles

See [cycle billing](#).

invoice match

A cash receipt application method where the receipt is applied to a specific invoice or group of invoices. A discount can be allowed or disallowed using invoice match.

Internet

A world-wide system of interconnected computer networks.

Internet Explorer

A Web browser from Microsoft.

Internet Protocol

The packet-switching method of data transport used on the Internet.

IP

Internet Protocol.

IP address

Internet Protocol address. A unique address that identifies computers accessing the Internet.

IPL

Initial Program Load.

iSeries

Short for eServer iSeries. A computer (server) from IBM. Formerly known as the AS/400, the eServer iSeries name has now been replaced with System i5.

iSeries Access for Web

A 5250 terminal emulation program from IBM. Performs terminal emulation through the client's Web browser.

iSeries Access for Windows

A 5250 terminal emulation program from IBM. Uses a software client on the PC.

ISO 9000

A series of standards established by the International Standards Organization, designed as a measure of product and service quality.

issue cycle

The time required to generate a requisition for material, pull the material from an inventory location, and move it to its destination.

issue

The physical movement of items from a stocking location and, often, the transaction reporting of this activity.

Items

In relation to JD Edwards World, a product with a corresponding number.

item master record

The master record for an item. Typically, it contains identifying and descriptive data and control values (lead times, lot sizes, etc.) and may contain data on inventory status, requirements, planned orders, and costs. Item records are linked together by product structure records which define the bill of material for an item.

item master

A record for an item. This record contains descriptive data and control values (lead times, lot sizes, and so on), and might contain data on inventory status, requirements, planned orders, and costs. Item records are linked together by product structure records that define the bill of material for an item.

item number

A number that serves to uniquely identify an item. Synonymous with *part number*.

ITF

Interactive Terminal Facility.

- J -

J Walk

A software product from Seagull software, now called LegaSuite GUI.

J2EE

Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (pronounced jay-two-ee). A specification or standard for developing Java applications running on an application server.

J2EE container

An application server which meets the J2EE standard.

jargon

A JD Edwards World term for system specific help text. You base your help text on a specific reporting code you designate in the Data Dictionary Glossary. You can display this text as part of online help.

Java

An object-oriented computer programming language.

Java API

In World Service Enablement, a Java class which implements a service.

JDBC

Java Database Connectivity. A Java-based program for accessing a relational database from a client.

JDBj

A JD Edwards-specific form of Java Database Connectivity. The JD Edwards World JDBj connector uses and extends the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne JDBj connector.

job

A single identifiable set of processing actions you instruct the computer to perform. You start jobs by choosing menu selections, entering commands, or pressing designated function keys. An example of a computer job is payment printing in the Accounts Payable system.

job costing

Determination of actual product cost by tracking material, labor, and overhead costs to each instance of production for that item. The typical control and collection mechanism is the manufacturing order or job order, consequently, the term job costing. Synonymous with *job order costing*.

job description

An object consisting of a set of specifications about a computer job and its executing environment.

job log

A job log is a record of requests (such as commands) submitted by the system by a job, the messages related to the requirements and the actions performed by the system on the job.

job queue

A screen that lists the batch jobs you and others have submitted for processing. When the computer completes a job, the system removes the job's identifier from the list.

join logical file

Presents composite records consisting of fields extracted from two or more physical records from two or more physical files.

joint-operated plant

A facility shared and managed in rotation by different companies. This is common at airports, because airports typically minimize the number of tanks and facilities.

justify

To shift information you enter in an input field to the right or left side of the field. Many of the facilities within JD Edwards World systems justify information. The system does this only after you press Enter.

Just-in-Time (JIT)

A philosophy of manufacturing based on planned elimination of all waste and continuous improvement of productivity. The primary elements of zero inventories are to have only the required inventory when needed; to improve quality to zero defects; to reduce lead times by reducing setup times, queue lengths, and lot sizes; to incrementally revise the operations themselves; and to accomplish these things at minimum cost.

- K -**kanban**

Information cards attached to a group or bin of items that travel in and out of a work center. Kanbans indicate to producing work centers what has been consumed and what needs to be produced next. Some companies use various shapes, sizes, and colors of cards for each recognition and to indicate an item's priority.

KB

Kilobyte.

KBG

Knowledge-Based Generator. See [program generator](#).

kerosene

A medium light oil from the refining process intermediate between gas oil and gasoline; used for lighting, heating, and as a fuel for jet and turbo-prop aircraft engines.

key field

(1) A field common to each record in a table. The system uses the key field designated by the program to organize and retrieve information from the table. (2) A series of identifying or controlling characters a computer uses to retrieve related

information tied to the key. An employee number, for example, is a key field consisting of references to other files in the system that contain information about the given employee.

Key General Ledger Account (Key G/L)

See [automatic accounting instruction \(AAI\)](#).

key point backflushing

The theoretical consumption of resources triggered not upon the receipt of the end item but through reporting an intermediate quantity produced and passed forward to the next task. The theoretical consumption will consume only the resources required for this processing task and all previous processing tasks that are defined as non-reporting (not serving as trigger points for key point backflushing). See also [indirect usage](#).

kilobyte (kb)

A unit of measure for computer data storage equal to 1,024 bytes.

kit

The components of a parent item that have been pulled from stock and readied for movement to a production area.

- L -

labor cost

The dollar amount of added value due to labor performed during manufacturing.

LAN

Local Area Network.

language preference

An address book code that specifies a language for the computer to use when displaying information.

last in, first out (LIFO)

Method of inventory valuation for accounting purposes, based on the assumption that the most recently received (last in) is the first to be used or sold (first out). There is no relationship with the actual physical movement of specific items.

latency

A time delay in a process. In Approvals Management, latency is introduced when transactions require an approval and so cannot update the production database until approved. Because of this latency, transactions must be validated on the front-end (when entered) and on the back-end (when updating the database).

laytime (or layhours)

Term that refers to the amount of time allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter that states exactly the total number of hours granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of "Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible" means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port. For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of the 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.

lead time

(1) A span of time required to perform a process (or series of operations). (2) In a logistics context, the time between recognition of the need for an order and the receipt of goods. Individual components of lead time can include order preparation time, queue time, move or transportation time, and receiving and inspection time.

lead time offset

A technique used in MRP where a planned order receipt in one time period will require the release of that order in an earlier time period based on the lead time for the item.

leading zeros

A series of zeros that certain facilities in JD Edwards World systems place in front of a value you enter. This normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers you enter. The result would look like this: 00004567.

ledger type

A ledger used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions might also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type. Also known as a *ledger*.

LegaSuite

A family of products from Seagull Software.

LegaSuite GUI

A software product from Seagull Software used in JD Edwards World to implement Web Enablement.

LegaSuite Integration

A software product from Seagull Software used in JD Edwards World to implement Service Enablement.

level check

A mechanism of the OS/400 that assures that a file version and program using that file are in sync with one another.

level of detail

(1) The degree of difficulty of a menu in JD Edwards World software. The levels of detail for menus are as follows:

A=Major Product Directories

B=Product Groups

1=Basic Operations

2=Intermediate Operations

3=Advanced Operations

4=Computer Operations

5=Programmers

6=Advanced Programmers

Also known as [menu levels](#). (2) The degree to which account information in the General Accounting system is summarized. The highest level of detail is 1 (least detailed) and the lowest level of detail is 9 (most detailed).

level

Every part or assembly in a product structure is assigned a level code signifying the relative level in which that part or assembly is used within the product structure. Normally the end items are assigned to level 0 with the components and subassemblies going into it assigned to level 1 and so forth. The MRP explosion process starts from level 0 and proceeds downward one level at a time.

levels

The number of times products are received to inventory during the processing of initially purchased material into an end item for sale.

library list

An ordered list of libraries used for locating objects. Similar to path on a PC.

library

A library groups objects. A library is an object itself. Similar to directory on a PC.

LIFO

Last In, First Out. A stock accounting rule that assumes that each outbound movement of a product draws against the most recent inbound receipts of that same product. See also [FIFO](#).

limited resource

Anything for which requirements above and beyond stated availability must be tagged, so planners may have sufficient time to acquire the resource often through expediting and rescheduling.

line

A specific physical space for the manufacture of a product. In a flow plant, layout is often represented by a straight line. This may be in actuality a series of pieces of equipment connected by piping or conveyor systems.

line of business

Describes a segment of the customer base and the products or product lines they typically purchase. Line of business may be a factor in pricing products.

Linux

An open source operating system similar to UNIX. Linux can run in a logical partition on the System i5.

linked service type

A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types are cancelled and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Synonymous with [associated service type](#). See also [primary service type](#), [service type](#).

LIOM

Line Input/Output Manager.

liquid fuel

Any liquid used as fuel that can be poured or pumped.

list price

Retail price as given in a list or catalog, variously discounted in sales to dealers or industrial customers. The list price is calculated from the base price. See also [non-list price](#); [internal list price](#).

liter

Unit volume in the metric system equal to 61.025 cubic inches or 0.264178 gallons US liquid.

load

The amount of planned work scheduled and actual work released for a facility, work center, or operation for a specific span of time. It is usually expressed in terms

of standard hours of work or, when items consume similar resources at the same rate, units of production.

load balancing

Physically arranging components of a load by weight and height to ensure the safety of the trip.

load center

See [work center](#).

load confirmation

See [shipping confirmation](#).

load date

Date the product leaves the plant.

load slip

(1) A statement of required materials to fulfill a customer's order. (2) A statement of required materials to move to processing when manufacturing an end item. (3) A sub-lot control ticket designating precise production time required to bring a specific sample back to specifications.

loading

The process of recording the select key text appearing in the burst area which is located when the selected spool file is scanned. The select keys are unique, never duplicated, during the load process. Also referred to as *preloading*.

loading note

Document that tells the delivery driver how much of the product to load and describes how the driver should load the product (unless the order is automated). The note includes trip number, sequence number and loading sequence information. There are both packaged and bulk loading notes. Also called [pick list](#), *pick slip*, *packing slip*.

loading rack

The equipment used to load bulk products into a vehicle. An automated loading rack is computerized and can record and update orders and inventory based on computer entries. A non-automated loading rack simply records the information for later data entry.

loan/borrow agreement

An agreement with a business partner usually made in response to a potential stock shortage. It normally is for the same product and does not involve product or price differentials. In a shared facility, a simple borrow and loan agreement may occur when a partner exhausts its stock of a product. If another partner at the facility has

stock available, it may agree to loan the stock against a planned replenishment. In another scenario, a company may pick up product from a partner at another depot and replace the product at a later date. Normally, loans and borrows are informal agreements settled in product. See also [loans](#); [borrow](#); [exchange agreement](#).

loans

Loaning product to another company. Repayment will be made by the borrower in the same product. See also [borrow](#); [loan/borrow agreement](#).

LOD

Level of Detail.

logged receipt

A receipt that is not applied to a specific customer or invoice. Instead, it is applied to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account or accounts.

logged voucher

A voucher that is not applied to a specific expense account. Instead, it is applied to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account or accounts. See also [voucher logging](#).

logical compartment

One of two ways identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially. For example, if there are two vehicles on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. See also [physical compartments](#).

logical file

(1) A set of keys or indices used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. There can be several logical files with different accesses to a physical file. (2) Contains no data, but provides a view of one or more physical files upon which it is based.

logical partition

A method of segregating computer resources such that part of the computer appears to the user as a completely separate computer. Also called LPAR.

logical shelf

A logical, not physical location for inventory, used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow or exchange agreements with other companies. See also [logical warehouse](#).

logical warehouse

Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow or exchange agreements with other companies.

long ton

An avoirdupois weight measure equaling 2,240 pounds or 1.0160 metric tons.

long-term rework

Rework materials that cannot be re-processed and brought up to specification immediately or within a very short period of time.

loss

The decrease in inventory when physical inventory is less than the book inventory shown on the computer. This is an unidentified loss and further research might be done to determine if the loss is associated with temperature, under shipment, or other reasons.

lot

A control quantity produced together that shares the same production components. Lots are uniquely identified to allow for traceability.

lot business unit

A parcel of land within a subdivision that has a unique identification number. Also called Project Cost Center. (OMCU is the field name.)

lot number

A number that identifies a designated group of related items manufactured in a single run or received from a vendor in a single shipment.

lot number control

Assignment of unique numbers to each instance of receipt and carrying forth that number into subsequent manufacturing processes so that, in review of an end item, each lot consumed from raw materials through end item can be identified as having been used for the manufacture of this specific end item lot.

lot number traceability

Tracking parts by lot numbers to a group of items. This tracking can assist in the tracing of quality problems to their source.

lot traceability

The ability to identify the lot or batch numbers of consumption and/or composition for manufactured, purchased, and shipped items. This is a federal requirement in certain regulated industries.

lot tracking

See *batch/lot tracking*.

low-level code

A number that identifies the lowest level in any bill of material at which a particular component may appear. Net requirements for a given component are not calculated until all the gross requirements have been calculated down to that level. Low-level codes are normally calculated and maintained automatically by the computer software. Synonymous with [explosion level](#).

LPAR

See [Logical Partition](#).

LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas)

A product that consists of propane, butane, or a mixture of the two and which may be wholly or partially liquefied under pressure for transport and storage.

LRS

Loading Rack System. See also [loading rack](#).

lube oil

See [lubricants](#).

lube

See [lubricants](#).

lubricants

A class of petroleum-based products that are typically stored as intermediate products, then blended and packed for delivery. Also known as [lube oil](#).

- M -

machine hours

The amount of time, in hours, that a machine is actually running. Machine hours, rather than labor hours, may be used for planning capacity and scheduling and for allocating costs.

mail distribution list

A list of people to whom you send electronic mail messages. This list enables you to quickly send notices, instructions, or requests to a predefined group of people.

main fuels

Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.

maintenance loop

See [maintenance route](#).

maintenance route

A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks that can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Maintenance routes eliminate the need to create separate maintenance work orders for each piece of equipment, yet still accommodate all of the features of the preventive maintenance cycle. Synonymous with [maintenance loop](#).

maintenance work order

A term used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders within JD Edwards World systems, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, engineering change orders, and so on.

make-to-order

A product that is produced after receipt of a customer's order. The final product is usually a combination of standard purchased items and items custom-designed to meet the special needs of the customer. Frequently, long lead time components are planned prior to the order arriving to reduce the delivery time to the customer. Contrast with [assemble-to-order](#), which is used frequently when options or other subassemblies are stocked prior to customer orders arriving.

make-to-stock product

A product that is shipped from finished goods, *off-the-shelf*, and therefore is finished prior to a customer order arriving. The master scheduling and final assembly scheduling are conducted at the finished goods level.

manual invoices

Invoices that are generated after recording manual or [milk run](#) product deliveries. Recorded after-the-fact into the system.

manufacturing and distribution planning

Consists of Resource and Capacity Planning and Material Planning Operations. Resource and Capacity Planning allow you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.

manufacturing calendar

See [work day calendar](#).

manufacturing family

See [family](#).

manufacturing lead time

The total time required to manufacture an item, exclusive of lower level purchasing lead time. It includes the time for order preparation, queue, setup, run, move, inspection, and put-away.

manufacturing request

Work order issued to initiate the manufacturing of product for a specific customer or to replenish stock. Synonymous with *map order*.

manufacturing resource planning (MRP II)

A method for the effective planning of all resources of a manufacturing company. Ideally, it addresses operational planning in units, financial planning in dollars, and has a simulation capability to answer "what if" questions. It is made up of a variety of functions, each linked together: business planning, sales and operations (production planning), master production scheduling, material requirements planning, capacity requirements planning, and the execution support systems for capacity and material. Output from these systems is integrated with financial reports such as the business plan, purchase commitment report, shipping budget, inventory projections in dollars, etc. Manufacturing resource planning is a direct outgrowth and extension of closed-loop MRP.

margin

The difference between the cost and the selling price of goods produced and sold. Synonymous with *profit margin*.

marginal cost

The cost of making one more than the planned or stated volume; in essence, variable cost only, with the pricing strategy relying on originally planned production to absorb all fixed costs.

marketing unit

The unit of measure (UOM) for sales. UOM in which sales price is stated and customer orders are booked. May require conversion from stocking UOM and/or planning UOM.

master business function

A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines you establish.

master file

A computer file that a system uses to store data and information which is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master files might contain data or information such as paid tax amounts and vendor names and addresses.

master planning family

A group of products used in material planning that have similar characteristics.

master planning

A classification scheme that includes the following activities: forecasting and order servicing (which together constitute demand management); production and resource planning; and master scheduling (which includes the final assembly schedule, the master schedule, and the rough cut capacity plan).

master production schedule (MPS)

A detailed statement of how many items are planned to be produced and when. The MPS focuses on products to be made and, through the detailed planning system, identifies the resources (materials, work force, plant equipment, and capital) needed and the timing of the need. See also [material requirements planning](#).

master schedule

A statement of production, input into the material plan and the driver of requirements. Synonymous with [master production schedule](#).

master table

A computer file that a system uses to store data and information which is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master files might contain data or information such as paid tax amounts and vendor names and addresses.

matching document

A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.

material

General description applied to any blending or filling process component that is not petroleum based.

material handling

A system designed for homebuilders who prefer to purchase their materials from suppliers.

material list

A statement of ingredients (materials) required out of storage to support production. See also [batch sheet](#).

material requirements planning (MRP)

A set of techniques that uses bill of material, inventory data, and the master production schedule to calculate the time-phased net material requirements for every component item and subassembly. MRP suggests a replenishment plan to support the production of the quantities that are specified in the Master Production Schedule. See also [master production schedule](#).

material usage variance

The difference between planned or standard requirements for materials to produce the parent and the actual quantity used for a particular manufacturing run. Typically valued at standard dollars (purchase price variance stripped at receipt time) or at a calculated average cost whereupon a rate variance is also possible. Synonymous with *efficiency variance*.

MB

Megabyte.

MDA

Menu Design Aid. A JD Edwards World design tool.

megabyte (mb)

A unit of measure for computer data storage equal to 1,048,576 bytes. This is equal to 1,024 kilobytes

menu

A form that displays numbered selections. Each of these selections represents a program or another menu. To access a selection from a menu, type the selection number and then press Enter.

menu levels

The degree of difficulty of a menu in JD Edwards World software. The levels of detail for menus are as follows:

- A=Major Product Directories
- B=Product Groups
- 1=Basic Operations
- 2=Intermediate Operations
- 3=Advanced Operations
- 4=Computer Operations
- 5=Programmers
- 6=Advanced Programmers

menu masking

A security feature of JD Edwards World systems that lets you prevent individual users from accessing specified menus or menu selections. The system does not display the menus or menu selections to unauthorized users.

menu message

Text that appears on a form after you make a menu selection. It displays a warning, caution, or information about the requested selection.

menu traveling

A method of moving between menus by typing the menu identifier in the selection field of the screen.

metal content

A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.

metals management

Term applied to the process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.

meter

There are two types of meters: regular meters that measure the amount of flowing product, and temperature compensating meters that measure the temperature of the flowing product and convert it to standard temperature.

meter readings

The reported number from the meter used to calculate the actual inventory quantity of materials.

metered issue

A quantity of consumption wherein the determination of actual quantity used was not counted by hand, but rather by meters.

metered trucks

Trucks having an instrument or apparatus for measuring and recording the quantity of a product being unloaded. Metered trucks are often used for milk runs or topping off, where the truck follows some routes and delivers a product on-site to customers. See also [milk run](#); [unmetered trucks](#); [floating terminals](#).

method of payment

Describes the financial instrument that can be used to retire the debt incurred. This may be cash, check, post-dated check, letter of credit, and so forth.

metric ton

A weight measure equal to 1,000 kilograms, 2,204.62 pounds. (avoir.) and 0.9842 long tons. For approximate conversion purposes, there are about 7.55 barrels of No. 2 distillate fuel in one metric ton, 8.51 barrels of gasoline, and 6.7 barrels of residual fuel.

MI

Machine Interface.

milk runs

Industry terminology for delivering products to customers along an established route. The product is loaded into the vehicle at a depot, and the driver follows a regular route, topping off tanks for customers. The driver measures the amount of each delivery and creates manual invoices. The amount sold to a customer is not known until the driver returns to the depot with manual invoices. Although metered trucks or barges are most frequently used on milk runs, packaged products may be delivered as well. See also [manual invoices](#); [metered trucks](#).

mixing

Blending or stirring.

MMbpd

Million Barrels Per Day. A measure of crude oil consumption.

mobile inventory

Inventory transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.

MOD

Method Of Delivery.

mode

(1) A code that specifies whether amounts are in the domestic currency of the company with which the journal entries, invoices, vouchers are associated, or in the foreign currency of the transaction. (2) A code that specifies whether amounts are in the domestic currency of the company with which the journal entries, invoices, vouchers are associated, or in the foreign currency of the transaction.

model work order

In Equipment and Plant Maintenance, a work order that functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types. When the service type comes due, the system automatically generates a work order based on information from the model work order.

mogas

Industry abbreviation for motor gasoline.

monetary account

(1) In common usage, any funds account. (2) In JD Edwards World more specific usage, a bank account limited to transactions in a single currency.

monitor

The program running in batch that checks for spool files in the EBBSTART output queue. When all spool files for a version are found and certain criteria is met (all spool files defined in the version are in EBBSTART, in RDY status, and the preload information is correct for those reports in the version), bursting/binding occurs.

mouse

A PC pointing device used with a graphical user interface. A mouse displays a mouse pointer, often represented as an arrow, on the computer screen. The mouse pointer is not the same thing as a cursor – it is used to manipulate objects on the screen and position the cursor. A mouse also has, at a minimum, a left-click button and a right-click button.

mouse click

One press of the mouse left-click button.

MPS

See [master production schedule](#).

MRP

See [Material Requirements Planning](#).

MRP_x

JD Edwards World Manufacturing Software.

MS-DOS

Microsoft Disk Operating System. A desktop class operating system from Microsoft which runs on the PC. MS-DOS was replaced with Windows, however, Windows versions were based on MS-DOS until 2001.

multiple AAI revisions

The process of revising several automatic accounting instructions at one time. See also [automatic accounting instruction \(AAI\)](#).

multiple stocking locations

Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations in addition to the primary stocking location.

MVS

Multiple Virtual Storage.

- N -

national flag vessel

A vessel registered in a nation other than a flag of convenience/necessity nation. National flag vessels are under the jurisdiction of the maritime authority of the nation and are bound by its laws and regulations.

nav bar

See [navigation bar](#).

navigation bar

A reserved area, often the left portion of a GUI screen, containing links to other locations. In JD Edwards World Web Enablement, the navigation bar contains links corresponding to the function keys available at the time.

need date

The date when an item is required for its intended use. In an MRP system, this date is calculated by a bill of material explosion of a schedule and the netting of available inventory against that requirement.

net added cost

The net added cost represents the cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.

Net Change Analyzer

A JD Edwards World product which helps analyze the differences between a user's instance of JD Edwards World and another instance, such as a new release.

net registered tonnage

The internal volume of a vessel's cargo-carrying spaces, measured at 100 cubic feet per ton.

net volume

The volume of a product adjusted to reflect its volume at a standard (defined) temperature. For example, 100 gallons of a product measured at a temperature of 25°C might actually be 80 gallons at 15°C. There are different standard temperatures based on country. For multinational companies, local standards apply. There may be a difference between booked inventory and what is billed. Billing can be based on the customer's standard. See also [ambient](#); [ambient volume](#).

net volume calculator

A program that converts product quantities to standard as the information to reduce inventory is entered. The net volume calculator can also be used to calculate entries for review without affecting inventory. *See also [standard temperature](#).*

net volume/net quantity

The quantity or volume of a product converted to standard. *See also [standard temperature](#).*

net weight

See [weight](#).

netting

A system generated form that reclassifies open receivables/payables. A/R Netting reclassifies open receivables to the Accounts Payable system; A/P Netting reclassifies open payables to the Accounts Receivable system.

network

A communication system between two or more computers.

new buildings

Count of new vessels under construction.

next number facility

A JD Edwards World software facility you use to control the automatic numbering of such items as new G/L accounts, vouchers, and addresses. It lets you specify your desired numbering system and provides a method to increment numbers to reduce transposition and typing errors.

next numbers

An automatic numbering feature built into JD Edwards World software products. When users enter data, JD Edwards World software frequently assigns unique numbers to documents or records. These might be invoice numbers, document numbers, employee numbers, and so forth.

next status

The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).

NLS

National Language Support.

nonconforming product

Items that do not meet the requirements of a relevant specification, contract, regulation, or quality test.

non-join logical file

Presents records that are composed of fields extracted from just one physical record, but can effectively merge two or more physical files.

non-list price

A price for bulk products that's determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average, commodity price plus. See also [internal list price](#); [list price](#).

nonprimary record

A record representing the various companies that make up the primary record. When tax ID summarization occurs, all companies with the same federal corporate tax ID are summarized together under one parent.

non-prime product

A manufactured product with a revenue potential less than the product planned for, scheduled, and thought to be produced. See also [off-specification](#); [off spec product](#).

nonsignificant item numbers

Item numbers that are assigned to each item but do not convey any information about the item. They are identifiers, not descriptors. Contrast with [significant item numbers](#).

nonsignificant part numbers

Part numbers that are assigned to each part but do not convey any information about the part. They are identifiers, not descriptors. Contrast with [significant part numbers](#).

NOR

See [notice of readiness](#).

notice of readiness (NOR)

In international maritime practice, the ship captain is obligated to cable the receiver at port that his vessel is "ready, willing and able" to proceed to berth. In most Charter Parties, the official tendering of the notice of readiness to the receiver determines the commencement of laytime. Usually, laytime commences upon the arrival at berth of the vessel and its connection to receiver's hose connection or at the expiration of six full hours after tendering the notice of readiness, berth or no berth, whichever first occurs.

NSF receipt

Non-sufficient funds receipt. A procedure that designates that a customer's bank account does not have sufficient funds available to pay the receipt. Designating a receipt as NSF reverses (deletes) the receipt and reopens the associated invoice.

NT

See [Windows NT](#).

numeric character

Represents data using the numbers 0 through 9. Contrast with [alphanumeric character](#), [alphanumeric character](#), and [special character](#).

- 0 -

OAS

Oracle Application Server.

OASDI

Old Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance. The legal terms for the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA), commonly known as Social Security.

object

A discrete entity on a computer. Everything on the System i5 that can be stored or retrieved is contained in an object. Common examples of objects are files, programs and user profiles.

object existence

The right to delete an object from the system.

object management

The right to change the name or library of an object, for physical files, the right to create a logical file over it.

object operational

The right to display the description of an object and the right to the general use of that object.

object orientation

Refers to the fact that everything on the System i5 that can be stored or retrieved is contained in an object.

object oriented

A programming technique which emphasizes small, discrete, independent and reusable modules as opposed to large procedural sequences of code.

ODBC

Open Database Connectivity. A standard software API method for accessing database systems.

off specification (off spec)

Term describing a product that fails to meet requirements of applicable specifications.

offline

Computer functions that are not under the continuous control of the system. For example, if you run a certain job on a personal computer and then transfer the results to a host computer, that job is considered an offline function. Contrast with [online](#).

off-spec product

A product whose physical or chemical properties fall outside the acceptable range(s). Synonymous with *offgrade*.

oil

General term for a water-insoluble viscous liquid.

online

Computer functions over which the system has continuous control. Each time you work with a JD Edwards World system-provided form, you are online with the system. Contrast with [offline](#). See [interactive processing](#).

online information

Information the system retrieves, usually at your request, and immediately displays on the form. This information includes items such as database information, documentation, and messages.

Open Application Architecture

An architectures that uses a functional server to allow the various blocks of user interface logic to access the same block of data integrity logic.

open source

A legal characteristic of computer software which usually allows the user to copy and use the software free of charge. This right may also include modifying and/or re-distributing the software.

operand

The Boolean logic operand instructs the system to perform a comparison between certain records or parameters. Available operands are:

EQ = Equal To
LT = Less Than
LE = Less Than or Equal To
GT = Greater Than
GE = Greater Than or Equal To
NE = Not Equal To
NL = Not Less Than
NG = Not Greater Than

operating efficiency

A ratio of the actual operating level of a piece of equipment, department, or plant as compared to the planned or standard level.

operating expense

The cost to run the facilities, maintain equipment, and carry a staff prepared to manufacture product.

operating point

The rate of output of a piece of equipment, department or plant.

operation number

A sequential number, usually two, three, or four digits long, such as 010, 020, 030, and so forth, that indicates the sequence in which operations are to be performed within an item's routing.

operation sequence

The sequential steps for an item to follow in its flow through the plant. For instance, operation 10: cut bar stock; operation 20: grind bar stock; operation 30: shape; operation 40: polish; operation 50: inspect and send to stock. This information is maintained in the routing table.

operational reconciliation

The measured physical stock levels are compared with the book inventory values, and any differences can be reconciled, and any operational gains or losses recorded. This is the second reconciliation stage. See also [throughput reconciliation](#).

operational standard

The statement of planned consumed resources and their quantity per relationship (with or without cost) to manufacture a product using the most recently authorized Production Model (BOM/ Batch Sheet), versus the Production Model (PM) used to generate financial standards at the beginning of the fiscal year.

operations sequence

The sequential steps for an item to follow in its flow through the plant. For instance, operation 1: cut bar stock; operation 2: grind bar stock; operation 3: shape; operation 4: polish; operation 5: inspect and send to stock. This information is normally maintained in the routing file.

OPM

Original Programming Model. This is the programming methodology used on the AS/400 before the advent of the Integrated Language Environment (ILE). Most JD Edwards World programs are still OPM programs.

optimal quantity

The quantity that meets demand, satisfies inventory and distribution requirements between this production run and the next cycle for this product, and also balances per unit production costs versus carrying costs.

option

A numbered selection from a JD Edwards World screen or window that performs a particular function or task. To select an option, you enter its number in the Option field next to the item you want the function performed on. When available, for example, option 4 allows you to return to a prior form with a value from the current form.

options

In the Homebuilder Management system, an option is a specific upgrade that is not included in the base house cost. This information is placed in the subledger.

order capture clerk

See [order taker](#).

order consolidation

See [trip building](#).

order splitting

Process by which a single order is split into two or more orders. There may be various reasons for splitting an order, including: terms of trade (payment terms), dispatch group, method of delivery, order size and vehicle capacity. See also [trip building](#).

order taker

Referred to as clerk, order capture clerk, order taker or customer service representative. May be a sales person who negotiates price and trading activity. May not be authorized to change prices.

order-based pricing

Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.

original document

The document that initiates a transaction in the system.

original select key

The select key set up on a report which is linked to a substitute select key. This key represents data that is printed on the report.

originator

The person who first entered a transaction.

OS/2

Operating system for the IBM personal computer.

OS/400

Operating system for the AS/400. This program has been succeeded by i5/OS.

OSI

Open Systems Interconnection.

outage

The difference between the full or rated capacity of a barrel, tank, or other container and the actual contents. With many petroleum products, it is important that some appreciable difference exist between a tank's capacity and its contents to allow the contents to expand with a rise in temperature.

output

Information that the computer transfers from internal storage to an external device, such as a printer or a computer screen.

output queue

(1) A group of spool files waiting to be attached to a writer. See print queue. (2) A screen that lists the spooled files (reports) you have told the computer to write to an output device, such as a printer. After the computer writes a file, the system removes that file's identifier from the online list.

outturn

Term that refers to the quantity of oil actually received into a buyer's storage tanks when a vessel is unloaded. For various reasons (vaporization, clingage to vessel tank walls, and so forth) the amount of a product pumped into shore tankage at unloading is often less than the quantity originally loaded onto the vessel, as

certified by the Bill of Lading. Under a delivered or CIF outturn transaction, the buyer pays only for the barrels actually "turned out" by the vessel into storage. When a buyer is paying CIF Bill of Lading figures, a loss of 0.5% of total cargo volume is considered normal. Losses in excess of 0.5%, however, are either chargeable to the seller, or are covered by specialized insurance that covers partial as well as total loss of the cargo.

overhead

(1) Costs incurred in the operation of a business that cannot be directly related to the individual products or services produced. These costs, such as light, heat, supervision, and maintenance, are grouped in several pools (department overhead, factory overhead, general overhead) and distributed to units of product or service by some standard allocation method. (2) In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor.

overhead distribution, allocation, assignment

The apportionment of overhead expenses as a rate or percent of dollar cost of a resource that is directly costed to actual production

overlap

The percentage that an operation overlaps the previous operation in the sequence. For example, a 20% overlap means that the step can begin when the previous step is 80% complete.

overlap quantity

The amount of product that needs to be run and sent ahead to the following operation before the following "overlap" operation can begin.

override

The process of entering a code or parameter other than the one provided by the system. Many forms have default field values that the system displays when it displays the form. By typing a new value over the default code, you can override the default. See [default](#).

- P -

P & L

Profit and loss statement.

pack

Process that fills containers with bulk product, attaches outer labels, and places containers in one or more outer cartons or shipping containers.

package total

The total number of cartons or shipping containers on an order or shipment.

packaged products

Products which by their nature must be delivered to the customer in containers suitable for discrete consumption or resale. Synonymous with [packed products](#).

packed products

See [packaged products](#).

PACO

Posted After Cutoff.

pallet

A low, portable platform, usually double-faced, on which materials are stacked for storage or transportation.

pallet ticket

A sub-lot label to track pallet size quantities of end-items produced at a precise time. Used to match the sub-lot with specifications determined by periodic sampling and analysis during production.

panel

An abstraction of a screen used by the LegaSuite GUI product in Web Enablement.

parameter

A number, code, or character string you specify in association with a command or program. The computer uses parameters as additional input or to control the actions of the command or program.

parent

The company that takes full responsibility for all companies that have the same federal corporate tax ID.

parent item

See [end item](#).

parent/child relationship

A hierarchical relationship among your addresses (suppliers, customers, or prospects). One address is the parent and one or more subordinate addresses are children for that parent. This relationship is helpful, for example, when you want to send billing for field offices (subsidiary companies) to the corporate headquarters.

parent/component relationship

(1) In Equipment/Plant Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components of a piece of equipment to the parent equipment. For example, a manufacturing line could be a parent and the machinery on the line could be components of the line. In addition, each piece of machinery could be a parent of still more components. (2) In Product Data Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components and subassemblies of a parent item to that parent item. For example, an automobile is a parent item and its components and subassemblies include: engine, frame, seats, and windows. Synonymous with [parent/child relationship](#).

part

Generally, a material item that is used as a component and is not an assembly, subassembly blend, intermediate, and so forth.

partner

The name or Address Book number of a business partner in a distribution contract.

password

A unique group of characters that you enter when you sign on to the system. The system uses the password to identify you as a valid user.

pay item

A line item in a voucher or an invoice.

pay on consumption

The concept of not incurring a liability for items received from a supplier until the material is used in the production process.

pay points

A way of breaking an account into discrete activities or components and allocating a percentage of the payment to the activity or component level. Pay points have a parent/child relationship.

pay status

The current condition of the payment or receipt, such as paid or payment-in-process.

payment

The payment that you make to a supplier. The system creates payments when you use the Create Payment Groups program. It is important to understand that payments can exist before you write them.

payment control group

A system-generated group of payments with similar information (such as bank account). The system processes all payments in a payment control group at the same time. Also known as a [payment group](#).

payment group

A system-generated group of payments with similar information (such as bank account). The system processes all payments in a payment group at the same time.

payment instrument

The method of payment, such as check, draft, EFT, and so on.

payment stub

The printed record of a payment.

payment terms

(1) The amount of time allowed to pay a voucher or an invoice, with or without a discount. (2) Terms of trade. These can vary by product, customer and customer type. Many types of terms can be set up (for example, 30 days, first Friday of the following month, and so forth). Payment terms are specified during order capture.

PBCO

Posted Before Cutoff.

PC

Personal computer.

PCCPY

PC Copy. In JD Edwards World software, a collection of programs and control file fixes identified by a particular SAR number.

PC export

The process of copying data from JD Edwards World on the System i5 to a PC.

PC import

The process of copying data from a PC to JD Edwards World on the System i5.

PC import/export

A facility embedded in JD Edwards World to enable PC Import and Export directly from the World user interface.

PDBAs

Pay types, deductions, benefits, and accruals.

PDM

(1) Product Data Management, a module of JD Edwards World software. (2) Program Development Manager, an IBM design tool.

pegging

(1) In MRP, the capability to identify for a given item the sources of its gross requirements and/or allocations. Pegging can be thought of as "live where-used" information. (2) A technique used to identify the parent that generated a specific requirement.

period costing

The costing of product in aggregate determined for a period of time by assigning costs to all production for a specific period.

periodic billing

Billing cycle in which the due date of an invoice is based on the delivery date of the product. See also [cycle billing](#).

petrochemical

A chemical compound or intermediate chemical recovered from petroleum or natural gas or derived, in whole or in part, from petroleum or natural gas hydrocarbons and intended for chemical markets. Examples include ethylene, propylene, xylene, toluene, benzene.

petroleum

A generic name for hydrocarbons, including crude oils, natural gas liquids, natural gas, and their products. See also [crude oil](#), [crude petroleum](#).

PG

Program Generator.

phantom

In manufacturing, a subassembly within a parent item that is not stocked in inventory or planned in MRP, but which is consumed into the parent. You cannot define a routing for a phantom in JD Edwards World. The term phantom has many other names in manufacturing, including *transient*, *module*, *blow-through*, *non-stocked subassembly*, *self-consumed*, and *partial list*.

phantom bill of material

(1) A bill of material used primarily for nonstocked items. A phantom bill of material represents an item that is physically built, but rarely stocked. It is instead used in the next step or level of manufacturing. MRP uses the bill to drive the requirements through the phantom item to its components. (2) A bill of material coding and structuring technique used primarily for transient (nonstocked) subassemblies. For the transient item, lead time is set to zero and the order quantity

to lot-for-lot. This permits MRP logic to drive requirements straight through the phantom item to its components, but the MRP system usually retains its ability to net against any occasional inventories of the item. This technique also facilitates the use of common bills of material for engineering and manufacturing. Synonymous with *blow-through*, [pseudo bill of material](#), and *transient bill of material*.

physical compartment

One of two ways identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Physical display numbers the compartments by vehicle. For example, if there are two vehicles on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the physical display is 1/1, 1/2, 1/3, 2/1, 2/2, 2/3. See also [logical compartments](#).

physical file

A file that contains actual data records. Has a maximum record length of 32K, maximum fields per record is 8000.

physical inventory

Actual inventory in a storage location. See also [book inventory](#); [reconciliation](#).

pick list

A document that lists the material to be picked for manufacturing or shipping orders. The document tells warehouse personnel what inventory to pick up and where it is located. Used for packed (packaged) products to let depot/warehouse personnel know what products to pull from inventory for an order. See also [batch sheet](#); [loading note](#); [material list](#).

picking

The process of withdrawing from stock the components to make the products or the finished goods to be shipped to a customer.

pickup order

Customer collects (or picks up) the order at the source, using a customer-owned or third-party vehicle. For pickup orders, shipping confirmation and delivery confirmation are combined into one step.

pipeline delivery

The product is delivered in a pipeline.

PL/1

Programming Language One. A programming language used in JD Edwards World software.

plan business unit

A template for the budgets, accounts, and schedules for each house plan in a subdivision.

planned order

A suggested order quantity, release date, and due date created by MRP processing when it encounters net requirements. Planned orders are created by the computer, exist only within the computer, and may be changed or deleted by the computer during subsequent MRP processing if conditions change. Planned orders at one level will be exploded into gross requirements for components at the next lower level. Planned orders, along with released orders, serve as input to capacity requirements planning to show the total capacity requirements by work center in future time periods. See also [super backflush](#).

planning bill of material

An artificial grouping of items and/or events in bill of material format, used to facilitate master scheduling and/or material planning. Sometimes called a [pseudo bill of material](#).

planning calendar

See [work day calendar](#).

planning family

A group of end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.

planning horizon

The amount of time the master schedule extends into the future. This is normally set to cover a minimum of cumulative lead time plus time for lot sizing low-level components and for capacity changes of primary work centers.

planning time fence

The number of days that the system uses in conjunction with the time fence rule to determine how the forecast is used. Enter the number of days after the state date when the time fence rule changes from the first rule to the second rule.

plants

A separate factory or production facility that may be physically separate or may be used only for planning or accounting purposes. See also [cost center](#).

plant-to-plant transfer

Remove product from one location in a plant to another tank in a different plant (for example, to transfer from a sea port to an airport). Two basic types of transfers have been identified: planned and after-the-fact. Planned transfers work almost like sales/purchase orders, requiring formal documentation to initiate the transfer. Transfer pricing may be needed. After-the-fact transfers are informal transfers entered into the system after a transfer has occurred.

plastics

A large and varied group of materials that consists of, or contains as an essential ingredient, an organic substance of large molecular weight and which, while solid in the finished state, at some stage in its manufacture has been or can be formed into various shapes by flow, usually through applications of heat and pressure or both

PM

Refers to one or more service types that are due to be performed for a piece of equipment, based on the service intervals for each service type. When you complete a PM, a new PM cycle begins for the service types included in the PM.

POJO

Plain 'Ol Java Object.

post order assignment

A system function that produces suggested vehicle assignments that can be modified or confirmed by the dispatcher.

post-dated check slot

The system logs and tracks post-dated check payments that must be tracked for deposit and credited against a customer's account. Allows customers to provide post-dated checks for product.

post-deduct

Deduction of inventory required, at standard, made upon the start of production of an end item.

posted code

A code that indicates whether a transaction or batch has been posted.

potency

Identifies the percent of a process item in solution. For example, 80% solution could be used in a process which called for 100%, but would require 25% more in terms of quantity to meet the requirement ($100 / 80 = 1.25$).

pour point

The lowest temperature at which an oil will pour when chilled without disturbance under specified conditions. It is the temperature at which an oil solidifies plus 5°F. Although widely used to indicate the temperature below which it may not be possible to use an oil without some heating to maintain flow from storage, the test is relatively imprecise. For residual fuel oils, the viscosity and pumpability are the important parameters, and for gas, oils, and kerosene, it is the cloud point that is important.

PPAT

"People, Places and Things," JD Edwards World' electronic mail system. This E-mail system provides an effective internal communications tool for sending and receiving messages online.

PPM

Parts Per Million, usually by weight.

practical capacity

A statement of production rate or available capacity that can reasonably be expected for actual production, excluding all (anticipated) idle and non-productive time. See also [proven capacity](#).

pratique

Permission from health authorities to proceed.

predictive maintenance

A maintenance strategy that uses computerized data collection and analysis of equipment operating parameters to predict the point at which equipment is expected to fail and then schedules the appropriate procedures just before the expected equipment failure. Predictive maintenance can significantly reduce costs and equipment downtime by eliminating unnecessary preventive maintenance procedures. In addition, by predicting and averting catastrophic equipment failure, predictive maintenance reduces overall maintenance costs and allows for equipment to be operated for its full service life. Contrast with [corrective maintenance](#) and [preventive maintenance](#).

preference profile

The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.

preflush

An automatic deduction by the system of materials from inventory when the parts list and routing are attached.

preload

See [loading](#).

pre-note code

A code that indicates whether a supplier is set up or in the process of being set up for electronic funds transfer (EFT).

prepaid terms

Terms of trade (payment terms) that bypass the standard credit limit, because a credit check was done by product line.

pre-planned order

An order, generated automatically by the system, that specifies either the purchase of material or the manufacture of product to meet anticipated future demand.

preventive maintenance

Maintenance tasks and procedures that are routine and repetitive, such as periodic lubrications and filter replacements. Preventive maintenance procedures are designed to eliminate breakdowns and the need for corrective maintenance. Contrast with [corrective maintenance](#) and [predictive maintenance](#).

preventive maintenance cycle

Refers to the sequence of events that make up a preventive maintenance task, from its definition to its completion. Because most preventive maintenance tasks are commonly performed at scheduled intervals, parts of the preventive maintenance cycle repeat, based on those intervals.

preventive maintenance schedule

Defines the service types that apply to a specific piece of equipment, as well as the intervals at which each service type is scheduled to be performed.

price

See [base price](#); [commodity price](#); [contract price](#); [cumulative price](#); [internal list price](#); [list price](#); [non-list price](#); [promotional price](#); [standard price](#).

price adjustment

A discount or surcharge added to the base price. May be based on factors such as contracts, customer line of business, duty status, payment terms, and so forth.

price calculation

The series of calculations required to derive the amount to be charged to a customer for the product that has been delivered.

priced delivery ticket

Provides the delivery instructions for an order or trip, specifying the products and quantities that should be delivered. Shows product price, value added tax (VAT), and any other additional charges associated with the delivery. A priced delivery ticket is also used to record information about what was actually delivered. The prices are for display purposes only, and no generations are made to accounts receivable. See also [delivery ticket](#).

primary location

The designation of a certain storage location as the standard, preferred location for an item.

primary record

The record that is used for printing reports and forms. There are two circumstances in which the primary record is created: (1) If you have requested tax ID summarization *not to occur*, all company-level records automatically become *primary* in nature and there will be no nonprimary records. This will happen even if the federal corporate tax ID is the same across multiple companies. (2) If you have requested tax ID summarization *to occur*, all companies with the same federal corporate tax ID are summarized together under one parent company number, and the individual companies that made up the primary automatically become nonprimary. All other companies with unique federal corporate tax IDs automatically become primary in nature.

primary service type

A service type to which you can link related service types. For example, for a particular piece of equipment, you might set up a primary service type for a 1000-hour inspection and a linked service type for a 500-hour inspection. The 1000-hour inspection includes all tasks performed at 500 hours. When a primary service type is scheduled to be performed, the system schedules the linked service type. See also [linked service type](#).

print queue

A list of tables, such as reports, that you have submitted to be written to an output device, such as a printer. The computer spools the tables until it writes them. After the computer writes the table, the system removes the table's identifier from the list. Also known as an [output queue](#). (2) A group of items waiting to be printed.

printout

A presentation of computer information printed on paper. Also known as a [hard copy](#).

priority

(1) The relative importance of jobs in a queue. (2) The sequence in which jobs should be completed.

process

The manufacturing procedure. See also [process steps](#).

process controllers

Sophisticated, custom-programmed computers designed to monitor the manufacturing cycle during production. Often with the capability to modify conditions (temperature, flow, pressure, and so forth) to return the production to prescribed ranges.

process hours

The time required for any specific operation or task to process product. A resource usually considered finite and corresponding to traditional statements of capacity requirements. See also [run time](#).

process list

A listing of procedures in the manufacture of product that may or may not also include a statement of material requirements. See also [product/process definition](#); [routing](#); [spec sheet](#).

process manufacturing

Production that adds value by mixing, separating, forming, and/or performing chemical reactions. It may be done in either batch or continuous mode.

process sheet

See [process list](#), [spec sheet](#).

process steps

The operations or stages within the manufacturing cycle required to transform raw ingredients into intermediate or finished goods. See also [process list](#); [spec sheet](#).

process stocks

Raw intermediate ingredients available for further processing into marketable products. See also [feedstock](#).

process time

The hours, minutes, and seconds required to perform a specific task or operation.

process/flow

Manufacturing technique with minimal interruptions in any one production run or between production runs of products that exhibit process characteristics such as liquids, fibers, powders, gases. Characterized by the difficulty of planning and controlling quantity and quality yield variances. Process manufacturing differs from discrete manufacturing. See also [continuous process run](#); [batch/mix](#).

processing options

A feature of the JD Edwards DREAM Writer that allows you to supply parameters to direct the functions of a program. For example, processing options allow you to specify defaults for certain screen displays, control the format in which information gets printed on reports, change the way a screen displays information, and enter "as of" dates.

product data management (PDM)

The Product Data Management (PDM) system enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships between components and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Control, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.

product family

See [master planning family](#).

product grade

The categorization of different lots of the same end item based upon each lot's specifications and where these lie within the range of acceptable specifications.

product group

See [product line](#).

product library

A library containing programs and related data needed for IBM licensed programs that are installed on your system.

product line

A group of products whose similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specification allow them to be aggregated for planning, marketing, and occasionally, costing. See also [family](#).

product mix

The proportion of one end item versus another inside the aggregate production output.

product mix variance

The difference in actual contribution or potential contribution of an actual production mix versus the planned mix of the original aggregated statement of production.

product quality giveaway

Product quality that exceeds specifications and results in higher manufacturing costs. The quality of petroleum products is strictly controlled. They are blended to manufacturing specifications that may cover one or more product or brand specifications. Most specification clauses are readily met without any economic incentive to make a blend nearer the specification limit. However, there may be a clause on which failure to blend near the limit does incur a cost penalty, examples being the sulfur content of fuel oil and the octane number of gasoline. For example, to market motor gasoline of 99 research octane, a target level of 99.4 may be used to

ensure that 99% of blends have octane numbers greater than 99. This product giveaway of 0.4 octane numbers would result in higher manufacturing costs.

product sequencing

A natural progression from one product to another within a family to minimize set-up and clean-up (switch over) costs. See also [cyclical scheduling](#); [wash down](#).

product specification

A statement of acceptable physical and chemical properties or an acceptable range of properties that distinguish one product from another or one product grade from another. See also [specifications](#).

product tank file

The program file that describes what product is in inventory, in which tanks it is stored, the gravity for the tank, the temperature of the tank, and when the temperature expires.

product transfer

See [plant-to-plant transfer](#).

product variation

A phenomenon wherein actual finished product may differ in grade.

product/process definition

A combination of bill of material (recipe/formula) and the routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources. See also [process list](#).

production environment

A list of libraries that contains "live" programs and data.

production library

A production library is a library you create to contain your live JD Edwards World data files.

production line

A series of work centers or machines allocated to the production of a limited number of items with similar routings.

production model

A product/process definition that is organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.

production rate

A statement of output from a facility, department, or piece of equipment by product as a statement of product output per process hour.
Synonymous with *production levels*.

production reporting

A statement of production received from the manufacturing floor that may or may not have all quality assurance performed and may or may not be a final statement of production in terms of grade or end- item number. See also [finished goods reporting](#).

program

A collection of computer statements that instructs the computer to perform a specific task or group of tasks.

program generator

The World CASE system of programs which create a new program based upon user specifications.

program help

JD Edwards World online facility which displays information about a program's use and functionality.

program language

The syntax used to write a computer program. JD Edwards World uses many program languages, including Control Language (CL), Report Program Generator III (RPG III), RPG IV, Structured Query Language (SQL) and Java.

program specific help text

Glossary text that describes the function of a field within the context of the program.

program-specific help text

Glossary text written to describe the function of a field within the context of the program.

projected cost

The target expenditure in adding value for material, labor and so forth during manufacture. See also [standard cost](#).

promotional price

Special discount pricing during a specific time period done for advertising or promotional purposes. Promotional pricing can affect contract pricing. Although typically its effect is additive, promotional pricing can also replace contract prices. Products sold during the promotional period must be invoiced at the promotional

rate, even though they may be delivered and invoiced after the promotional period has ended. Promotional pricing is normally handled through price adjustments.

prompt

(1) A reminder or request for information displayed by the system. When a prompt appears, you must respond in order to proceed. (2) A list of codes or parameters or a request for information provided by the system as a reminder of the type of information you should enter or action you should take.

proven capacity

The historically average availability of capacity for production excluding all idle maintenance time. See also [demonstrated capacity](#); [budgeted capacity](#); [practical capacity](#); [rated capacity](#).

pseudo bill of material

See [planning bill of material](#).

pseudo company

A fictitious company used in consolidations.

pseudo fund

A fictitious fund used in consolidations.

PSI

Pounds Per Square Inch.

PSIA

Pounds Per Square Inch Absolute. Total pressure including that of the atmosphere.

PSIG

Pounds Per Square Inch Gauge. Pressure above that of the atmosphere.

PST

Provincial sales tax. A tax assessed by individual provinces in Canada.

PTF

Program Temporary Fix. A representation of changes to JD Edwards World software, which your organization receives on magnetic tapes, CDs, or by downloading. See also [CUM](#).

pumpability

The property of a fluid, especially any petroleum based product, that allows it to flow under pressure through the line, nozzle, and fittings of a product-dispensing system.

purchase contract

An agreement with a vendor to purchase specific products. It can govern volume rebates, based upon the amount ordered.

purchase price variance (PPV)

The difference between actual invoice price per unit and the standard cost per unit.

purchased part

An item sourced from a supplier.

purge

The process of removing records or data from a system table (file).

PYEB

Post Year End Balance.

- Q -

QA

Quality Assurance.

QJDF data area

A space within the system to hold the system values information for the JD Edwards World software. This area is referenced at sign-on and during installs and reinstalls for critical system information, such as security codes and initial libraries.

QSECOFR

The IBM-supplied name for the security officer of the System i5.

quad

A quad is one quadrillion BTUs or roughly about 25 million tons of oil.

qualified petroleum products

Products that have successfully passed certain tests required to determine whether or not they conform to all qualification test requirements of applicable specifications.

qualitative test

Laboratory procedure to determine the nature of a compound or mixture or the identity of the constituents, without regard to the amounts present.

quality assurance (QA)

The discipline or function of verifying conformance to specification. May also include the responsibility for standard specification.

quality control

The process of measuring quality conformance by comparing the actual with a standard for the characteristic and acting on the difference.

quality management

A system that allows testing of products based on user defined tests and acceptable result values. Test results can be entered in a consistent fashion at any time in the sales, purchasing, production, or shipping process.

quantitative test

Laboratory procedure to determine the amount of the constituents present in a compound or mixture.

quantity per

The quantity of a component to be used in the production of its parent. This value is stored in the bill of material and is used to calculate the gross requirements for components during the explosion process of MRP, and to calculate the quantity on the parts list for a work order. Quantity per is also used to calculate product cost.

quarantine (QC- hold)

The setting aside from availability for use or sale of finished product or raw ingredients until all required quality tests have been performed and conformance to specification or regulations certified. See also [incubation period](#).

query

A fast means to select and display (or print) information from a database. An IBM utility for databases.

queue

1) In computers: See [job queue](#), [output queue](#), and [print queue](#). 2) In manufacturing: A waiting line. The jobs at a given work center waiting to be processed. As queues increase, so do average queue time and work-in-process inventory.

quotas

The practice of limiting the volume of product that may be delivered to a particular customer site during a specified period of time. See also [allocation](#).

- R -

RAID

Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks.

RAM

Random Access Memory.

rate type

For currency exchange transactions, the rate type distinguishes different types of exchange rates. For example, you can use both period average and period-end rates, distinguishing them by rate type.

rate variance

The difference between actual output rate of product and planned or standard.

rate-based scheduling

A method for scheduling and producing based on a periodic rate, for example, daily, weekly or monthly. Traditionally, this method has been applied to high-volume and process industries. The concept can be applied within job shops using cellular layouts and mixed-model level schedules where the production rate is matched to the selling rate.

rated capacity

(1) A statement of capacity reasonably expected to be available from a given piece of equipment. More narrowly, the statement of output performance as a rate, either from the manufacturer or from the internal engineering studies. See also [proven capacity](#); [demonstrated capacity](#). (2) The demonstrated capability of a system. Traditionally, capacity is calculated from such data as planned hours, efficiency, and utilization. The rated capacity is equal to hours available x efficiency x utilization.

raw material

Purchased items or extracted materials that are converted via the manufacturing process into components and/or products.

raw materials

Purchased materials (ingredients) to which no processing has been done in house. In accounting, reporting of inventory valuations as a sub-class of inventory that may include intermediates.

RDA

Report Design Aid, a JD Edwards World design tool.

read only

A type of access to data that allows it to be read but not copied, printed or modified.

realized gain or loss

Currency gains and losses are incurred due to fluctuating currency exchange rates. A gain or loss is realized when you pay the invoice or voucher. Contrast with [unrealized gain or loss](#).

rebate

Refund, calculated after the original pricing, on the stated price of a product or service.

reblend

The process of adding components to the results of a failed blend order in an attempt to produce a conforming blend product.

rebrand

The act of changing the identifier associated with a given lot, batch or container of product for the purpose of selling it as though it were a lesser product.

rebuild

The process of sequencing files, integrating recently added data.

receipt

(1) The payment your company receives from a customer. (2) The physical acceptance of an item into a stocking location. (3) The transaction reporting of this activity.

receipt logging

See [logged receipt](#).

recipe

A statement of material requirements for the parent item. May include sequencing of ingredients and/or processing instructions. See also [formula](#); [bill of materials](#).

recon crude

Reconstituted crude. A crude oil that has been blended, usually in a producing country, to meet the needs of a refinery in a consuming country. A reconstituted crude often has a lower sulfur or higher distillate content than the natural crude oil.

reconciliation

The balancing of physical, actual, on- hand inventory to book inventory. Any difference between the two is written to a variance account for physical inventory

adjustments. See also [book inventory](#); [physical inventory](#); [operational reconciliation](#); [throughput reconciliation](#).

record

A collection of related, consecutive fields of data the system treats as a single unit of information. For example, a vendor record consists of information such as the vendor's name, address, and telephone number. Also called a [row](#).

record format

The definition of how data is structured in the records contained in a file.

record level locking

Prevents two people from simultaneously updating the same data base information.

recurring frequency

The cycle in which a recurring voucher becomes due for payment, for example, monthly or quarterly.

recurring invoice

An invoice that becomes due for payment on a regular cycle, such as a lease payment.

recurring journal entry

A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on among business units, based on actual numbers.

recurring voucher

A voucher that comes due for payment on a regular cycle, such as a lease payment.

recursive

In DREAM Writer, the ability to create a unique version from the original, process the new version and delete it, leaving the original intact.

recycle

A process that creates the next cycle (for example, next month's) of recurring invoices or vouchers.

re-engineering modules

Programs written for the purpose of changing many existing programs in mass.

reference height

The distance from the reference point to the datum plate or the bottom of the tank. It should be stamped on the fixed benchmark plate or stenciled on the tank roof near the gauging hatch. Synonymous with *gauge height*.

reference point

(1) The point at which a tape is lowered and read on a tank, usually at the rim of the hatch, manway, or expansion dome. (s) a point to which all subsequent measurements are related. (3) The point from which the reference height is determined and from which the ullages/innages are taken. Synonymous with *gauge point*, *zero point*.

reformulate

The practice of altering the percentage of one or more components of a formula as a first step in reblending a blend product.

refresh

A process that updates a customer's credit and collection information, such as Credit Analysis Refresh.

regrade

The practice of mixing a product with one or more additional products to produce a third product. This is normally done when the first product no longer meets specifications.

release

(1) The authorization to produce or ship material that has already been ordered. (2) Being able to associate a particular order with a block order. Also called a *drawdown*. (3) A specific version of software.

reletting

The practice of oil companies chartering out owned or chartered-in tonnage to competitors.

remote site

A site that cannot support a server such as a System i5.. Electronic interfacing with remote sites is needed. For example, efficient aviation transactions would allow airports to communicate directly with the head office rather than with an intermediary clearinghouse. Now usually accomplished via the Internet and a Web user interface.

repack

Activity whose purpose is to remove product from one size or type of container and place it in a different size or type.

repetitive manufacturing

(1) A form of manufacturing where various items with similar routings are made across the same process whenever production occurs. Products may be made in separate batches or continuously. Production in a repetitive environment is not a function of speed or volume. (2) Producing items in high-volume concentration, often with entire production lines dedicated to a family of products.

replacement cost

A method for setting the value of inventories based upon the cost of the next purchase.

replacement parts

Parts that can be used as substitutes that differ from completely interchangeable service parts in that they require some physical modification, such as cutting, drilling, and so forth, before they can replace the original part.

replenishment point

The location on or near a production line where requests for additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.

reply list

A system wide automatic message handler for the system.

Report Manager

A JD Edwards World product for managing DREAM Writer, WorldWriter, FASTR and STAR report versions.

reporting code

See [category code](#).

reporting system code

The four-character identifier of a JD Edwards World system that uses an object for reporting.

reprice, repricing

The process of examining unshipped, uninvoiced orders and applying the most current pricing rules. Also includes finding orders that should have different pricing and applying a final price to them. Repricing occurs when the price of a product changes. See also [time-based repricing](#).

REQIO

Request Input/Output.

requirements explosion

See [explosion](#).

reserved material

See [allocated material](#).

reset

(1) Indicates that the DREAM Writer version being processed is going to be changed so that a user can rerun a step within the cycle. (2) The process of changing a payment from a completed status to a next status of WRT (write). This allows you to correct or reprint payments.

resource availability

The act of predicting the availability of all the resources needed for an operation and scheduling the operation based on that prediction.

resource commitment

The act of reserving the resources required to accomplish a blending, filling, or delivery procedure.

resource requirements planning (RRP)

The process of converting the production plan and/or the master production schedule into capacity needs for key resources: work force, machinery, warehouse space, suppliers' capabilities, and in some cases, money. Comparison of capacity required of items in the MPS to available capacity is usually done for each key resource. Synonymous with [rough cut capacity planning](#).

restricted byproduct

A restricted secondary or incidental product produced while making another product. Such byproducts cannot be sold because they are restricted from sale by government policies. The company may have to forego making a product if a restricted byproduct is produced.

return confirmation

Recording the fact that product loaded on a vehicle and destined for a customer ship-to site was not delivered. See also [delivery confirmation](#).

return order adjustment

Also called credit order, credit memo. See also [credit order](#).

return to production (RTP)

The removal of goods from a finished goods status for purposes of rework or recoup to bring the product into specification compliance. See also [in-process rework](#).

revenue cost center

See [cost center](#).

reverse

A method used to automatically create an opposite entry at the time the original transaction is posted to the general ledger.

reverse image

Text on a screen that displays in the opposite color combination of characters and background from what the form typically displays (for example, black on green instead of green on black).

revision level

A number or letter representing the number of times a document or item has been changed.

rework order

A manufacturing order to rework and salvage defective parts or products.

RIBA

Ricevuta Bancaria Elettronica, a common way for vendors to receive payments from their customers in Italy.

right click

One press of the mouse right-click button.

role

In Approvals Management, the type of responsibility a person listed on an approval request has. The person may be an approver, or just a person who receives notification of the approval request. In approval routes and rule sets, role may also be approver group or approver route.

rollup

See [cost rollup](#).

ROM

Read Only Memory.

rough cut capacity planning (RCCP)

The process of converting the master production schedule into capacity needs for key resources: workforce, machinery, warehouse space, suppliers' capabilities, and in some cases, money. Comparison of capacity required of items in the MPS to available capacity is usually done for each key resource.

routing

Information detailing the method of manufacture or maintenance of a particular item. It includes the operations to be performed, their sequence, the various work centers involved, and the standards for setup and run. In some companies, the routing also includes information on tooling, operator skill levels, inspection operations, testing requirements, and so on.

routing function

A print or output destination instruction or command line string used to process the output of burst and bound reports. See [function](#).

routing/transit number

A number that uniquely identifies U.S. banks. This number is assigned by the Federal Reserve Board. It consists of two parts: a routing number and a transit number.

row

See [data record](#).

RPG

Report Program Generator. A programming language developed by IBM. JD Edwards World software uses two iterations of this language, RPG III and RPG IV.

Rumba

A PC Emulator for the System i5..

run

To cause the computer to perform a routine, process a batch of transactions, or carry out computer program instructions.

run out list

A statement of ingredients required to use up an available resource. For example, how much of ingredient "A" is required to consume 300 pounds of ingredient "X."

run size

Production quantity as stated on a schedule. May be calculated as number of batches times standard batch quantity (SBQ), or number of days times daily rate. Determined in planning to best match demand. See also [standard batch quantity \(SBQ\)](#).

run time

The length of time equipment is in use producing product. Distinct from set up and clean up. A portion of the total in use time of capacity. See also [process hours](#).

- S -

SAA

Systems Application Architecture.

safety stock

(1) In general, a quantity of stock planned to be in inventory to protect against fluctuations in demand and/or supply. (2) In the context of master production scheduling, the additional inventory and/or capacity planned as protection against forecast errors and/or short-term changes in the backlog. Overplanning can be used to create safety stock.

sales contract

A commitment to supply a given product to a customer. The customer normally agrees to take a certain volume of product from a specific location over a specified time period. The contract can guarantee quantities of product, product price, or both. If a product reservation is made, the customer normally pays the agreed upon price at the commencement of the agreement in return for guaranteed product availability during the term of the contract. It is critical to track the delivered quantities against the reserved quantities to ensure they don't exceed the reservation.

sales targeting

Attempting to sell as much product as possible to a customer. This is the opposite of allocation.

sampling

Removing a portion of material from receiving in process or finished goods for quality assurance analysis. Synonymous with *periodic sampling*.

SAR

See [*Software Action Request*](#).

scheduled downtime

Planned shutdown of equipment plant for maintenance or to adjust to softening demand.

scheduling workbench

A multiple-function program that allows the sequencing of work orders and/or rates on a production line. Sequencing can be automatic based on user defined category code definition or manual. Sequencing includes forward, finite scheduling, including the option to cross shifts or days.

school district tax

Generally a payroll tax based upon the school district in which the employee lives.

scrap

Produced material outside acceptable range of material and of such characteristics that rework is impossible or impractical. Not waste, which is an anticipated byproduct. Must be used in addition to yield loss in determining good output to input. See also [waste](#).

scrap factor

A percentage factor in the product structure used to increase gross requirements to account for anticipated loss within the manufacture of a particular product. Synonymous with [scrap rate](#).

scrap rate

See [scrap factor](#).

screen

A formatted presentation of data on a computer monitor. Used synonymously with [video](#) or [form](#).

scroll

To use the roll keys to move form information up or down a form at a time. When you press the Rollup key, for instance, the system replaces the currently displayed text with the next form of text if more text is available.

SDA

Screen Design Aid Utility. An IBM product.

seasonal specifications

Product specifications that are dependent on the season. The most important of these changes in product specifications with the season are those for motor gasoline. Low vapor pressure specifications in the summer permit the use of little or no butanes in the gasoline, whereas winter specifications may permit butanes to be blended. Butanes that cannot be blended into gasoline might otherwise have to be used for fuel at much reduced values.

sediment

Deposits of material that settle to the bottom of a tank or storage container. Several sediment tests are used to indicate the tendency of an oil to deposit sediment during storage. See also [bottom sediment and water \(BS & W\)](#).

sediment and water

Solids and aqueous solutions that may be present in an oil and that either settle out on standing or may be separated more rapidly by a centrifuge.

Select key

The unique text found in the total of all burst areas on a report. The key is a 1-90 byte area (or total of multiple areas) of report text used by the monitor for comparison during the burst process. A spool file page is burst when the text in the selected criteria does not match the same select key on the following page. It is also used to bind multiple reports in a version.

selection

Found on JD Edwards World menus, selections represent functions that you can access from a given menu. To make a selection, you type its associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

self-billing invoice

A document produced by the consignor as the official record of freight charges attributable to a trip conducted by a contractor, hauler or common carrier.

self-reconciling item

An item that does not require reconciliation.

sequence

The order in which W-2 or other forms are processed and printed.

sequence ID

A code defines the order in which payments print in a payment group. Each sequence review ID has its own data sequence and a code that indicates whether the system sorts each data item in ascending or descending order.

sequence review ID

A code that defines the order in which payments print in a payment group. Each sequence review ID has its own data sequence and a code that indicates whether the system sorts each data item in ascending or descending order.

sequencing

(1) Determining the order in which a facility processes different jobs. (2) The prioritizing of products within a family that is scheduled cyclically. Prioritization is intended to minimize lost time due to clean-up/set-up time between products.

serial number

A unique number assigned to identify a specific item with a lot size of one.

server

(1) A physical computer used by multiple users, as opposed to a personal computer. (2) A software program which provides an execution environment for other programs. (3) A program that speeds the flow of data between screens, reports and the data files. These programs can also be used to edit data fields.

service

A software artifact which allows an outside user or application access to internal data or functionality. Often implemented as a Web service.

service enablement

The process of providing services, usually in the form of Web Services or Java APIs, to outside users or applications

service interval

Refers to the frequency at which a service type is to be performed. Service intervals can be based on dates, periods, or statistical units that are user defined. Examples of statistical units are hours, miles, and fuel consumption.

service type

An individual preventive maintenance task or procedure, such as an inspection, lubrication, or overhaul. Service types can apply to a specific piece of equipment or to a class of equipment. You can specify that service types come due based on a predetermined service interval, or whenever the task represented by the service type becomes necessary.

setup

(1) The work required to change a specific machine, resource, work center, or line from making the last good piece of unit A to the first good piece of unit B. (2) Teardown of the just completed production and preparation of the equipment for production of the next scheduled item.

setup cost

The costs such as labor costs, scrap costs, calibration costs, downtime costs, and lost sales associated with preparing the resource for the next product.

setup lead time

The time needed to prepare a manufacturing process to start. Setup lead time may include run and inspection time for the first piece.

set-up time

Preparing equipment and tools for the processing of product. For most process companies, this is tracked separately from clean-up time. See also [change over](#); [clean up](#); [wash down](#).

SEU

Source Entry Utility.

shared facilities

See [shared tankage](#); [joint-operated plant](#).

shared tankage

An operating environment that requires that two or more companies share storage facilities simultaneously, so tracking product in/out movement is important. See also [joint-operated plant](#).

shelf life

(1) The amount of time an item may be held in inventory before it becomes unusable. (2) The expected number of days a product can be kept in storage and still retain acceptable properties within the standard range of specifications.

shelf life control

A technique of physical FIFO aimed at reducing stock obsolescence through deterioration over time. Also the tracking of the number of days in storage.

shift

The regular work period of a work group. Minimum time unit of planning for allocating human resources.

ship

Generally, any decked vessel that is used in deep water navigation.

shipment building

See [trip building](#).

shipping confirmation

Confirm and capture actual shipping arrangements. The following information is recorded at shipping confirmation: vehicle ID, trip or voyage, standard/observed load volumes, seal numbers, weight. Synonymous with [gate pass confirmation](#), [load confirmation](#).

shop calendar

See [work day calendar](#).

shop floor control (SFC)

A system for utilizing data from the shop floor to maintain and communicate status information on shop orders (manufacturing orders) and on work centers. The major subfunctions of shop floor control are: 1) assigning priority of each shop order, 2) maintaining work-in-process quantity information, 3) conveying shop order status

information to the office, 4) providing actual output data for capacity control purposes, 5) providing quantity by location by shop order for work-in-process inventory and accounting purposes, and 6) providing measurement of efficiency, utilization, and productivity of the work force and machines.

short ton

An avoirdupois measure of weight equal to 2,000 pounds.

shrinkage

(1) Reductions of actual quantities of items in stock, in process, or in transit. The loss may be caused by scrap, theft, deterioration, evaporation, and so forth. (2) Component yield loss planning factor applied to the parent's required quantity. Cannot be used where yield loss is parent component specific.

shrinkage factor

A percentage factor in the item master record that compensates for expected loss during the manufacturing cycle either by increasing the gross requirements or by reducing the expected completion quantity of planned and open orders. The shrinkage factor differs from the scrap factor in that the former affects all uses of the part and its components and the scrap factor relates to only one usage. Synonymous with [shrinkage rate](#).

shrinkage rate

See [shrinkage factor](#).

SIC

Standard Industry Classification. A U.S. government code that classifies U.S. companies according to their economic activity. Examples include agricultural services (0100), wholesale trade (5000), and services (7000).

significant item numbers

Item numbers that are intended to convey certain information, such as the source of the part, the material in the part, the shape of the part, and so forth. Contrast with [nonsignificant item numbers](#).

significant part numbers

Part numbers that are intended to convey certain information, such as the source of the part, the material in the part, the shape of the part, and so forth. These usually make part numbers longer. Contrast with [nonsignificant part numbers](#).

simulated cost

After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized, by performing a frozen update. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods, for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also [cost rollup](#).

simulation

(1) The technique of using representative or artificial data to reproduce a model of various conditions that are likely to occur in the actual performance of a system. It is frequently used to test the behavior of a system under different operating policies.
(2) Within MRP, using the operational data to perform "what if" evaluations of alternative plans to determine the feasibility of the model.

single AAI revision

The process of revising one automatic accounting instruction at a time. See also [*automatic accounting instruction \(AAI\)*](#).

single level bill of material

A display of those components that are directly used in a parent item. It shows only the relationships one level down.

single level where-used

A type of bill of material listing each parent in which a specific component is directly used and in what quantity.

single-level backflushing

Deduction from on hand balance of only those components or ingredients in the immediate recipe or formula. For example, it will not explode sub-assemblies or intermediates to consume their components. May or may not explode phantom intermediates. See also [*super backflush*](#).

single-level tracking

Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed). Parallel logic to single-level pegging in planning.

single-level where-used

A list of each parent in which a specific component is directly used and in what quantity. Done by imploding the bill of material.

single-voyage (spot) charter

An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.

SIOM

Station Input/Output Manager.

Sleeper

A JD Edwards World subsystem which activates jobs set to run at particular times, especially during off-peak hours.

SME

Subject Matter Expert.

SNA

Systems Network Architecture.

SNADS

Systems Network Architecture Distribution Services.

SOA

Service Oriented Architecture. A system design methodology which emphasizes exposure of business data and system functionality to outside applications as a loosely-coupled service.

SOAP

Simple Object Access Protocol. This is a data transfer protocol for exchanging XML-based messages. Used in Web services to contain the application data.

soft coding

A JD Edwards World term that describes an entire family of features that allows you to customize and adapt JD Edwards World software to your business environment. These features lessen the need for you to use computer programmers when your data processing needs change.

software

The operating system and application programs that instruct the computer what tasks to perform and how to perform them.

Software Action Request (SAR)

A record which identifies an activity, such as the development of a new program or maintenance of an existing program.

software security code

A code that restricts user access to software.

Software Versions Repository (SVR)

An inventory system for software in JD Edwards World.

SOX

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

spec sheet

A routing expanded to include ingredients with specific detailed instructions as to their point and method of introduction into the process. Synonymous with [process sheet](#).

special character

Symbols that are neither letters nor numbers. Some examples are *, &, and #. Contrast with [alphabetic character](#), [alphanumeric character](#), and [numeric character](#).

special handling codes

Special processing requirements set in the system for specific user-defined code values. The specific value entered into the special handling code field is unique for each code record type. For instance, special handling codes defined for Language Preference specify if the language is double-byte or if the language excludes uppercase characters. Programming is required to activate special handling code fields.

special period/year

The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.

specific gravity

The ratio of the weight of a given volume of material to the weight of an equal volume of some standard substance. In the case of oil, the standard reference material is distilled water and the temperature of both the oil and water is 60F.

specification

A statement of the technical requirements of an application or item and the process involved to ensure the requirements are met.

specifications

Statement of acceptable ranges for physical and chemical properties of a raw material, intermediate, or finished product. Specifications refer to the properties of a given crude oil or petroleum product that are "specified," because properties often vary widely even within the same grade of product. Guaranteed specifications are part of the normal process of negotiation. The seller guarantees the buyer that a product or crude to be sold will meet certain specified limits, and the seller agrees to have such limits certified in writing (certificate of analysis). A seller may also declare typical specifications to the buyer that indicate the typical properties. Since most guarantees are conservative, a product, for example, that is sold as 1.0% sulfur max., may be actually 0.6% sulfur. This latter figure is the product's "typical" sulfur that is well within the contractual limits. For buyers who blend products, typical specifications are essential in order to compute blend percentages. See also [product specification](#).

speed code

A user defined code that represents a G/L account number. You can use speed codes to simplify data entry by making G/L accounts easier to remember.

splash blending

This generally refers to a blending process done by pouring products together, for example, manually pouring an additive into a shipping compartment. This may occur at the loading rack when a vehicle (barge or truck) is being loaded, or enroute. Typically, analysis is only done for the splash blending of lubricants.

split order

An order that results from the analysis and segregation of portions of an order as originally submitted by a customer. See also [order splitting](#).

spool

The function by which the system puts generated output into a storage area to await printing and processing.

spooled file

A holding file for output data waiting to be printed or input data waiting to be processed.

spooled table

A holding table for output data waiting to be printed or input data waiting to be processed.

spot charter

See [single-voyage charter](#).

spot hire

The use of other than a contracted resource for the transportation of product.

spread

(1) A receipts application method that distributes and applies an unapplied receipt, debit memo, or credit memo to open invoices. (2) A budgeting process that distributes amounts over a number of periods.

SQL

Structure Query Language.

stability

Property of petroleum product that enables it to retain its physical and chemical properties intact even during extended storage. Gum stability in gasoline means

resistance to gum formation while in storage. Oxidation stability in lubricating oils and other products means resistance to oxidation to form sludge or gum in use.

staging

Preparing materials ahead of actual processing. Physically moving to point of use prior to schedule commencing.

standard batch quantity (SBQ)

(1) The normal quantity of production. All ingredient quantities required for the production are stated in terms of the SBQ. (2) The quantity of a parent that is used as the basis for specifying the material requirements for production. The "quantity per" is expressed as the quantity to make the standard batch quantity, not to make only one of the parent. It is often used by manufacturers that use some components in very small quantities or by process-related manufacturers. Synonymous with [run size](#).

standard cost system

A cost system that uses cost units determined before production. For management control purposes, the standards are compared to actual costs and variances are computed.

standard cost

The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs.

standard costing

A cost system that uses cost units determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standards to actual costs and computes variances.

standard costs

The target costs of an operation, process, or product including direct material, direct labor, and overhead charges.

standard hours

The length of time that should be required to 1) set up a given machine or operation and 2) run one part/assembly/batch/end product through that operation. This time is used in determining machine and labor requirements. It is also frequently used as a basis for incentive pay systems and as a basis of allocating overhead in cost accounting systems.

Standard Industry Classification (SIC)

A code the U.S. government developed to classify U.S. companies as to their economic activity. Examples include agricultural services (0100), wholesale trade (5000), and services (7000).

standard price

The current, international price of a product. Used in negotiations.

standard temperature

Ambient volumes are converted to a standard temperature in order to record product volumes at a common base for all inventory calculations. The ambient measurement is converted to the standard temperature. For example, 1000 gallons of gasoline measured at an 80 F ambient temperature and converted to a 60 F would equal only 990 gallons of accountable inventory. In the US and many other countries, custody transfer of bulk petroleum products is at a base temperature (for example, 60°F and 15°C).

standardization

The function of bringing a raw ingredient into the standard (acceptable) specification prior introduction to the main process.

standardized ingredient

A raw ingredient that has been preprocessed to bring all specifications within standard ranges prior to introduction to the main process. Used to minimize variability in recipes. See also [standardization](#).

standing order

See [blanket order](#).

STAR

Spreadsheet Tool for Asset Reporting.

stock checking

The act of physical verification of on-hand product quantities.

stock transfers

See [plant-to-plant transfers](#).

stop date

The date an allocation becomes inactive.

storage contract

An agreement in which one business partner in a distribution contract provides storage facilities for another, and charges a fee based on the quantity stored (cost per unit volume) and for the time the product is stored or the storage space is reserved.

strapping

Measuring a tank in order to obtain certain of its dimensions, such as the depth of the tank inside and outside, the circumference of each ring on the tank, and the height of the liquid in the tank. Tanks are seldom perfectly round, are generally cone shaped at the bottom to hold water and sediment below the product line, and might have numerous dents. Therefore, circumference strapping points are measured and marked the length of the tank (1/16th inch US). Measurements are taken at every strapping point to account for the variances throughout the tank.

strapping tables

See [strapping](#).

striking point

A spot on the bottom of a storage tank or on the datum plate that is directly below the reference point on the hatch. This location is where the innage bob comes to rest when the tank is gauged and serves as the zero point for all innage measurements.

stripping lines

Small suction lines from the pump room to each tank for removing the last of the cargo from the tank bottom.

structure type

A code that identifies a type of organization structure with its own hierarchy in the Address Book system.

subassembly

An assembly that is used at a higher level to make up another assembly.

subdivision

A JD Edwards World business unit (F0006) used to define a single geographic location where houses are to be developed.

subfile

An area on the screen where the system displays detailed information related to the header information at the top of the screen. Subfiles might contain more information than the screen can display in the subfile area. If so, use the roll keys to display the next screen of information. See [scroll](#).

submit

See [run](#).

substitute select key

The field to be used in lieu of the (Original) select key defined on a report for Burst and Bind Criteria when a cross reference is linked to a report in a version. This key is a field that is not printed on the report.

substitution

(1) Using alternate components in production when the primary item is not available. (2) Act of selling a different product than was ordered or using a different component product in a formula. In such instances, the substituted product is always of comparable or higher quality or chemical composition than the product originally specified.

substitutions

An ingredient which may be used in a recipe/formula when standard ingredient is unavailable. See also [substitution](#).

subsystem

An operating environment where jobs are run.

subtable

An area on the form where the system displays detailed information related to the header information at the top of the form. Subtables might contain more information than the form can display in the subtable area. If so, use the roll keys to display the next form of information. See [scroll](#).

sumax tanker

A cargo ship with 50,000 - 60,000 deadweight tonnage. Synonymous with *super tanker*.

summary

The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many of the JD Edwards World systems offer screens and reports that are summaries of the information stored in certain files.

super backflush

A technique to relieve all components and report routing hours and quantities based on the count of finished units produced and/or transferred to finished good inventory. The transactions are charged against a work order at pay points defined in the routing. This allows you to relieve inventory at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process. See also [backflush](#).

supersession

Specification that an active product is being replaced by a new product at a specified effective date.

supplemental data

Additional information about a business unit not contained in the master tables.

supplier

An individual or organization that provides goods and services. Also known as a [*vendor*](#).

supplier ledger

The record of transactions between your company and a particular supplier.

supplier payment

The payment your company makes to a supplier.

supplier scheduling

Provides suppliers with consistent shipping information and advanced demand profiles to support just-in-time production and delivery. The supplier scheduling system includes a business agreement and delivery schedule for each supplier. Supplier scheduling includes a formal priority planning system and EDI functionality to provide the supplier with valid due dates.

supply chain

The link from the initial raw materials to the consumption of the finished product.

supply point

Generic term used to describe all of the various kinds of physical facilities—terminals, depots and warehouses—that may be used to store and distribute product.

supplying location

The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. Used in kanban processing.

supply-point differential

A factor in pricing a product is the location from which the product is supplied. The price differential that is based on a product's source is called the supply-point differential.

suspense account

A G/L account that holds funds until they can be allocated to the correct account. Also known as a [*transit account*](#).

SVR

Software Versions Repository.

swash plates

Vertical dividing plates in cargo tanks. They reduce the amount of movement of the oil when in a seaway and reduce the possibility of bulkhead damage.

switch loading

The mixing of products. As this can be dangerous, controls are put in the system to check for mixing. For example, if you try to receive a product other than what is specified in the Tank Master file, an error message is displayed.

switching cost

The cost of tearing down and setting up from one production cycle to another, or from one product to another.

system

A collection of computer programs that allows you to perform specific business tasks. Some examples of systems are Accounts Payable, Inventory, and Order Processing. Also known as an [application](#).

system code

The code that identifies a JD Edwards World system, for example, 01 for the Address Book system, 04 for the Accounts Payable system, and 09 for the General Accounting system.

System i5

The current name of a computer (server) from the System i server line from IBM. This server line was first dubbed AS/400, then eServer iSeries.

system library

Lists libraries containing objects, such as user profiles, that are used by the system. This part of a library list is defined by the system value QSYSLIBL and is usually the same for all jobs.

- T -

T/B

Trial Balance.

T-2 equivalent

A rough measure of a vessel's capacity. In the absence of size homogeneity, the industry often uses the T-2 as a measure of capacity. To convert into T-2 equivalents,

one has to multiply the deadweight by the speed of a vessel and divide by 16,500 x 14.5.

table number

The name assigned to the cross reference used to link Original and Substitute select keys. The table number is defined using DREAM Writer form P6008 and referenced in the version ID setup.

table

A collection of related data records organized for a specific use and electronically stored by the computer. Also known as a [file](#).

tailings

Remains or residues of final byproducts from refining crude petroleum or its fractions.

takeoff contract

An OP contract created by the Lot Proceed Proof/Post to establish actual items selected in the homebuilding construction.

takeoff list

The set of items and their estimated quantities, including options, needed to construct a base house for a specific plan within a subdivision.

tank inventory

Goods stored in tanks or silos. These goods may be raw intermediates or finished. The description of the inventory as tank inventory indicates the necessity of calculating the quantity on hand from the levels within the tanks.

tank master file

The program file that describes the physical make-up of the tank, its dimensions, holding volume, and its shared pipeline volume. Information on the assigned plant and the current product is also included.

tank strapping

See [strapping](#).

tankage capacity

The capacity of a designated group of tanks. It's important to track customer tankage capacity and usage.

tank-to-tank-transfer

To take product from one specific tank and transfer it to another tank. Typically done at the same location.

tare weight

See [weight](#).

tariff

A scale or list of prices. Also, a system of taxes placed by a government on exports or, more often, imports. Additionally, the tables that describe the charges that will accrue for the transport of specific products over a given distance.

tax

A compulsory payment, usually a percentage, levied on income, property value, sales price, and so forth for the support of a government. Taxes can be displayed on invoices as separate items or can be rolled into the product's price. Each tax has its own unit of measurement. Taxes for rents and loans associated with bulk product sales change daily and are converted by indexes. See also [duty](#).

tax history type

A code representing the various types of taxation history that can be traced in the Payroll system. The current types of history are:

- (1) Standard tax history — code of blank
- (2) Third party sick pay — code 1
- (3) Retired (pension) employee — code 2, necessary to generate a 1099-R form for retired employees being paid a pension
- (4) Medicare qualified employee — code 3, for those employees who are taxed only on the Medicare portion
- (5) Noncovered employee — code 4, for employees who are exempt for both FICA and Medicare, such as summer youth employees
- (6) Contract employee — code C, necessary to generate a 1099-Misc. form for a contract employee

taxable wages

The amount of wages derived directly from the Taxation Summary History table (F06136). The actual amount is determined by subtracting the excludable and excess amounts from the gross wages. This amount may or may not be the amount reported on the form.

temperature variance

The difference between gross volume or quantity and net volume or quantity due to temperature. For example, if 1000 gallons of product at 80 F is 990 gallons at 60 F and no spillage occurred, this is a temperature variance of ten gallons.

template

A standard, user-defined form used during the order entry process. Templates are defined by type of transaction, for example, bulk, packaged, direct shipment, or customer transfers.

terabyte (tb)

A unit of measure for computer data storage equal to 1,099,511,627,776 bytes. This is equal to 1,024 gigabytes.

terminal

- (1) A computer other than a server, such as a personal computer or remote terminal.
- (2) Term used for a large depot. Terminals can normally feed depots, but not vice-versa.

terminal emulation

A software program which duplicates the look and functionality of a computer terminal on a personal computer. On the System i5, this refers to emulation of Model 5250 terminals.

terms of trade

Payment terms. These can vary by product, customer and customer type. Many terms can be set up: for example 30 days, first Friday of the following month. Payment terms are specified during order capture.

theoretical consumption

See [indirect usage](#), [key point backflushing](#).

third party software

Programs provided to JD Edwards World clients by companies other than JD Edwards World.

third-party supply

See [direct ship order](#).

three-tier processing

The task of entering, approving, and posting batches of transactions.

threshold percentage

In Equipment/Plant Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.

throughput

- (1) The total volume of production through a facility (machine, work center, department, plant, or network of plants).
- (2) In theory of constraints, the rate at which the system (firm) generates money through sales.
- (3) A volume of product movement based upon computing the difference between the meter reading at the

beginning of a period and the reading taken at the end of that period. This is then modified by additions or withdrawals that were known not to have passed through the meter.

throughput agreement

A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock stored in the first partner's depot, but the first partner monitors the stock level, suggests replenishments, unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.

throughput reconciliation

Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies due to transactions not being entered, theft, and/or faulty meters. This is the first reconciliation stage. See also [operational reconciliation](#).

TI (type input) code

A code that identifies the type of receipt application, which directly affects the way the receipt is processed.

Tier I Tax

A payroll tax calculated for employees who work for a railroad company. It is equivalent to the FICA tax withheld for nonrailroad employees. The Medicare portion is still calculated for railroad employees at the current rate of 1.45%.

Tier II Tax

Another payroll tax calculated for employees who work for a railroad company. This tax is completely separate from standard FICA and Medicare taxes.

time charter

A contract of longer duration than a single voyage. The rent (hire) is paid usually on the basis of deadweight tons per month, and it does not include fuel for propulsion, port charter, or canal tolls.

time fence

A policy or guideline established to note where various restrictions or changes in operating procedures take place. For example, changes to the master production schedule can be accomplished easily beyond the cumulative lead time, whereas changes inside the cumulative lead time become increasingly more difficult to a point where changes should be resisted. Time fences can be used to define these points.

time log

An email method for tracking employees' time in the office. The time log lists when employees sign in, sign out, and employee remarks about their whereabouts and activities.

time series

A set of data that is distributed over time, such as demand data, in monthly time periods.

time-based repricing

Procedure wherein the unit price charged for certain products for certain customers is restated periodically and all invoices previously generated using a null or original price are credited and rebilled. In some markets, the price is not known until the end of the month.

TOI

Transfer of Information.

tolerance

An allowable variation from a specified limit for a product property.

tolerance range

The amount by which the taxes you enter manually may vary from the tax calculated by the system.

tonne per tonne agreement

An agreement which involves moving product for a partner. Partner A transports its product, along with Partner B's product, and then unloads, stores, and delivers product to Partner B. Partner B does the same for Partner A at a different location. Imbalances usually are settled with a financial transaction, rather than transfers of physical product.

tonnes

Metric tons.

tons

Unless further qualified could be short tons, long tons, or metric tons. When used with tankers, the ton is most likely to be a long ton. A short ton contains 2,000 pounds and a long ton contains 2,240 pounds.

topping-off

Trading activities. Used to access the standard prices for use in negotiations.

traceability

The ability to trace the production history of a product for quality or warranty purposes. This is usually done through the use of lot or serial numbers to link raw materials from the supplier to the end product. Lot/SN traceability can be a government requirement in certain regulated industries, such as the pharmaceutical or automotive industries. See also [lot](#).

transaction code

A code that distinguishes the type of transaction on a bank statement.

transactions

Individual events reported to the computer system (for example, issue, receipts, transfers, adjustments).

Transidiom

A software product from Seagull software, now called LegaSuite Integration.

transit account

A G/L account used to hold funds until they can be allocated to the correct account.

translation adjustment account

An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.

trip

A scheduled delivery of one or more orders.

trip building

Process by which two or more orders are consolidated into shipments to optimize deliveries and keep transportation costs down. One order may also be split into two or more shipments, especially if the order contains both bulk and packaged products. Also known as order consolidation, shipment building. See also [order splitting](#).

truck capacity

A product of the cubic capacities of all of the compartments, if any, on the truck.

truck history

Record of what product was last carried in the truck and whether or not the truck has been cleaned. The purpose of maintaining a truck history is to minimize the necessity of cleaning and avoid product contamination.

- U -**UDC**

User defined code. JD Edwards World has created a simple, flexible method to allow companies to define specific codes, relate them to code descriptions and assign valid values. Sometimes this is referred to as a generic code table. Examples of such codes are: unit of measure code, state or country abbreviations, employee type codes, accounts receivable credit messages and so forth. User defined codes provide another means of tailoring the software to a company's specific needs.

ullage

The space in a tank not occupied by its contents, measured by the distance of the oil level from the top of the tank. It is used to measure the amount of oil in the tank. Opposite of [innage](#).

unapplied receipt

A receipt that is applied to a customer's account balance instead of being matched to an invoice or group of invoices.

undo

To remove the payments from the payment run so that they no longer appear on any A/P payment review form. The system clears them from the worktable and moves vouchers from a pay status of # (payment in-process) to pay status A (approved).

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

A string of characters used as an identifier and locator for a resource on a network. The main use of Uniform Resource Identifiers is on the World Wide Web.

Uniform Resource Locator (URL)

A popular synonym for Uniform Resource Identifier (URI).

unit cost

Total labor, material, and overhead cost for one unit of production, for example, one part, one gallon, or one pound.

unit of measure

The unit in which the quantity of an item is managed, such as by weight, each, box, package, case, and so forth.

UNIX

A multi-user, multi-tasking operating system. An IBM version of UNIX called AIX can run in a logical partition on the System i5.

unmetered trucks

Trucks that do not have an apparatus for measuring or "metering" the amount of product that is unloaded. Unmetered trucks can only deliver full compartment loads. See also [metered trucks](#).

unpaid cash sales

Situation that can occur when the terms of trade (payment terms) for a sale are for cash on delivery. An unpaid cash sale occurs when the product is delivered and no payment is made. For example, the manager went home before the delivery was made, so no cash was collected.

unrealized gain or loss

Currency gains and losses are incurred due to fluctuating currency exchange rates. A gain or loss is unrealized until you pay the invoice or voucher. Contrast with [realized gain or loss](#).

unrealized gain/loss

See [unrealized gain or loss](#). See also [realized gain/loss](#).

Unscheduled PTF

A form of PTF that includes fixed for a particular system.

UOM

Unit of measure. Also abbreviated U/M, UM, or Um.

update payments

Part of the automatic payment process which adds new payments to the Accounts Payable Matching Document (F0413), the Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414) tables and updates the Accounts Payable Detail file (F0411). The system updates these tables during payment processing and prints the payment register.

update

A status code in Work With Payment Groups. When a payment group has been written the next status is UPD (update).

UPS

Uninterruptible power source.

URI

Uniform Resource Identifier

URL

Uniform Resource Locator.

use as is

A classification for material that has been dispositioned as unacceptable per the specification, yet can be used.

user class/group

Place to enter group profiles associated with JD Edwards World users.

user data attribute

An attribute of a spool file which identifies an EBB version ID to the monitor when it is in EBBSTART output queue and in Ready status. It must match the EBB version name; it must be upper case and left-justified. The attribute can be changed by the user (with WRKSPLF) or by Printer Overrides on JDE reports.

user defined code

The individual codes you create and define within a user defined code type. Code types are used by programs to edit data and allow only defined codes. These codes might consist of a single character or a set of characters that represents a word, phrase, or definition. These characters can be alphabetic, alphanumeric, or numeric. For example, in the user defined code type list ST (Search Type), a few codes are C for Customers, E for Employees, and V for Suppliers.

user defined code type

The identifier for a table of codes with a meaning you define for the system (for example, ST for the Search Type codes table in Address Book). JD Edwards World systems provide a number of these tables and allow you to create and define tables of your own. User defined codes were formerly known as descriptive titles.

user identification (user ID)

The unique name you enter when you sign on to a JD Edwards World system to identify yourself to the system. This ID can be up to 10 characters long and can consist of alphabetic, alphanumeric, and numeric characters.

user index

An object that stores data, allows search functions, and automatically sorts data based upon a key value.

user library

A libraries that contains objects, such as files and programs used by the user.

user profile

A file of information which identifies the user to the JD Edwards World system. This file is used to validate the users authority within the system.

user space

An object made up of a collection of bytes used for storing user-defined information.

user type

A code which identifies a list of files which remain open while the user is signed on to the system.

usuals, usuals list record

Indicates what products and quantities a customer normally or usually purchases. This is based on the customer's past order history. See also [template](#).

- V -**valid codes**

The allowed codes, amounts, or types of data that you can enter in a specific input field. The system verifies the information you enter against the list of valid codes.

valuation

The technique of determining worth, typically of inventory. Valuation of inventories may be expressed in standard dollars, replacement dollars, current average dollars, or last purchased price dollars.

value-added tax

A form of indirect sales tax paid on products and services at each stage of production or distribution, based on the value added at that stage and included in the cost to the ultimate consumer. A VAT charge is not rolled up into the price, but shown on an invoice as a separate line item with both the amount and the rate shown. Customers need the VAT shown separately, so that a portion can be reclaimed.

variable

Changing, not constant or fixed. For example, variable costs are costs that change according to varying conditions.

variable numerator allocations

A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.

variable overhead

All manufacturing costs that vary directly with production volume, other than direct labor and direct materials. Variable overhead is necessary to produce the product, but cannot be directly assigned to a specific product.

variable quantity

In manufacturing, a variable quantity of a component or ingredient indicates that the amount required varies based on the quantity of the end product produced. Contrast with [fixed quantity](#).

variance

(1) The difference between the expected (budgeted or planned) value and the actual value. (2) In Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting, 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. (3) In Equipment/Plant Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.

VAT

Value-added tax. A recoverable tax assessed in some countries.

VCS

Version Control System.

vehicle identification number (VIN)

A unique VIN is attached to each vehicle when it is manufactured. Companies can use the VIN to track all vehicles, including third-party vehicles, used to transport products. This becomes critical under certain responsible care situations. For example, in certain countries, the company may be responsible for the safety of the product's transportation, even if the customer provides the vehicle.

vendor

See [supplier](#).

version

(1) The number of the DREAM Writer form being run. (2) A specific release of software. Usually numbered in ascending order.

version ID

A unique name used in the EBB system to identify a specific set of instructions for bursting, binding and/or routing a spool file or a number of spool files. It also identifies the selected burst criteria and routing functions assigned to the select keys.

Vertex

Callable routines and tables that calculate US PIR taxes.

very large crude carrier (VLCC)

Tanker over 200,000 deadweight tonnage.

video

The formatted display of information on your monitor form. Also referred to as the [screen](#) or [form](#).

VIN

See [vehicle identification number \(VIN\)](#).

viscosity

A critical property that describes a product's relative thickness as well as its ability to adhere to a surface.

viscosity index (VI)

An empirical index relating the change in viscosity of an oil with a change in temperature. The higher the viscosity index, the less the change in viscosity with temperature. Used for evaluating lubricating oils.

VM

Virtual Machine.

VMC

Vertical Microcode.

vocabulary overrides

A JD Edwards World facility that lets you to override field, row, or column title text on a form-by-form or report-by-report basis.

void

A method used to create a reversing entry of the original transaction. Voiding a transaction leaves an audit trail.

volatility

A measure of the tendency for a material to vaporize, that is, the ease with which it changes from a liquid to a gaseous state. The more volatile a component, the easier it is vaporized and the higher its vapor pressure. For petroleum oils, it is determined by the volume percentage recovered at a specified temperature in a standard distillation test.

volume discount

A discount based on the monetary amount, weight, or quantity of an item or group of items on an order.

voucher logging

The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account or accounts. See also [logged voucher](#).

voucher match

A payment application method where the payment is applied to specific vouchers.

- W -

W-2

The IRS-approved form for printing the earnings and taxes for an employee who worked in the United States.

W-2c

The IRS-approved form for printing the corrected earnings and taxes for an employee who worked in the United States.

W-3c

The IRS-approved form for printing the corrected earnings and taxes on reports previously filed for an employee who worked in the United States. This form summarizes the information on the individual forms W-2c.

WACO

Way After Cutoff.

walk-in price

Standard list price of a product. Also known as posted price, scheduled price and published price.

WAN

Wide Area Network.

warehouse

A physical location for storage of materials. A logical grouping of locations of specific materials. May or may not be within a production facility. One or more warehouses may supply one production facility.

WAS

WebSphere Application Server.

WAS Express

WebSphere Application Server Express Edition.

wash down

Sometimes more specifically a minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant. See also [clean up](#); [change over](#); [set-up time](#).

waste

A byproduct with negative value. Waste whose disposal is controlled, or a byproduct of a process or task with unique characteristics requiring special management control. Has a negative value. Waste production can usually be planned and somewhat controlled. Scrap (off-spec) is typically not planned and may result from the same production run as waste. See also [byproduct](#); [restricted byproduct](#); [scrap](#); [off-spec product](#).

water level

The level of water found in a tank or other container. Water should be excluded when reading volume. To determine water level, measure product from the top of the water level to the top of the product. Measure from the top of the water level to the top of the container.

Web

Short for World Wide Web, the predominant system operated on the Internet.

Web browser

A software program used to access and display Web pages.

Web enablement

The JD Edwards World product which provides a Web-based (browser-based) user interface.

Web service

A service provided to outside applications via the Internet. A Web service is defined with a special form of XML called WSDL. The WSDL provides all information necessary for using the Web service.

weighbridge

A device designed to capture the gross weight of the truck that is parked on it. From this weight is subtracted the weight of the truck itself to derive the weight of the product it is carrying.

weight (gross, net, and tare)

Gross weight is the total weight of the product and the vehicle. Tare weight is the weight of the product. Net weight is the difference between gross weight and tare weight and is the weight used for net reduction of inventory.

weighted due date

Invoice due date is based on the amount owed.

where-used

See [where used list](#).

where used list

A listing of every parent item that calls for a given component, and the respective quantity required, from a bill of material file. Synonymous with [implosion](#).

where-used tracking

A procedure to determine every instance of use or sale of a specific lot number, including the use and or sale of all parent lot number's. Parallels the logic of where used tracing for ingredients/components on bills of materials.

white products

Products from the high or light end of the distillation process. This includes, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, and gas oil. See also [black products](#).

who's who

The contacts at a particular company. Examples include billing, collections, and sales personnel.

window

A software feature that allows a part of your screen to function as if it were a screen in itself. Windows serve a dedicated purpose within a facility, such as searching for a specific valid code for a field.

Windows

A desktop class operating system from Microsoft which runs on the PC. Windows versions were based on MS-DOS until 2001.

Windows NT

An server class operating system from Microsoft which runs on the PC.

Windows Server 2003

An server class operating system from Microsoft which runs on the PC. Windows Server 2003 is based on Windows NT.

WIP

See [work in process \(WIP\)](#).

withdrawals

Removal of material from stores. A transaction issuing material to a specific location, run, or schedule.

word search stop word

A common word that the query search in the Address Book system ignores. Examples include street or avenue.

work center

A specific production facility, consisting of one or more people and/or machines with identical capabilities, that can be considered as one unit for purposes of capacity requirements planning and detailed scheduling. Synonymous with [load center](#).

work day calendar

A calendar used in inventory and production planning functions that consecutively numbers only the working days so that the component and work order scheduling may be done based on the actual number of work days available. Synonymous with [planning calendar](#), [manufacturing calendar](#), and [shop calendar](#).

work in process (WIP)

A product or products in various stages of completion throughout the plant, including all material from raw material that has been released for initial processing up to completely processed material awaiting final inspection and acceptance as finished product. Many accounting systems also include the value of semi-finished stock and components in this category. Synonymous with [in-process inventory](#).

work order life cycle

In Equipment/Plant Management, refers to the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks it represents.

worked

A code that indicates whether a customer's account has been reviewed and updated. For example, you work an account by changing a customer's credit limit or customers who are eligible for a credit review.

working petroleum fleet

The working petroleum fleet is equal to the total fleet less government owned (commercial) vessels, special-purpose ships, and vessels idle because of tie-ups or repairs over 30 days.

work-in-process (WIP)

See [work in process \(WIP\)](#).

World

Short for JD Edwards World.

World Vision

A complementary product that converts graphical user interfaces to JD Edwards World business applications for the AS/400. This product has been succeeded by JD Edwards World Web Enablement.

World VISTA

A windows-based direct access to JD Edwards World data on the AS/400. This product has been succeeded by JD Edwards World Web Enablement.

worldscale

A schedule of tanker shipping rates published by an independent body, covering costs of transportation between any two ports. The basic rate established for any given voyage expressed in dollars per ton, and referred to as WS 100, is subject to negotiation.

WorldWriter (WW)

A JD Edwards World software product for user-defined reporting.

write payment

A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks or drafts.

write-off

A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.

writer

A JD Edwards World printer attached to an outqueue.

WSDL

Web Services Description Language. A subset of XML for describing a Web service.

WW

WorldWriter. A JD Edwards World software product.

WWW

World Wide Web. The predominant system operated on the Internet.

- X-Y-Z -**XML**

Extensible Markup Language. A general purpose language used mainly to self-describe data in documents, thus facilitating the sharing of data between applications. XML is becoming the *de facto* data format standard for transferring data between heterogeneous applications.

XMLP

XML Publisher. An Oracle product used, among other things, for producing and distributing reports. XML Publisher accepts XML as input and produces XML output or user-defined reports.

XREF

Cross reference tool for JD Edwards World software.

YTD

Year to Date.

zone

A defined geographic area.

Z-table

A JD Edwards World table used for batch input of data. Usually used when the data is coming from another application.