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Using Advanced Manufacturing

The Advanced Manufacturing SuiteApp extends your NetSuite manufacturing routing into the Advanced Manufacturing Work Bench. This connection enables manufacturers to define work instructions, associate material usage, compare resource supply with demand, and establish planned start and end times. You can further refine your manufacturing process by accounting for downtime and loss or by adding labor codes. You can also configure work order processing to suit your locations.

Mobile devices can be used to capture and compile valuable shop floor data. This data can then be used to produce comprehensive operational performance reports to help improve future processes.

To learn more, see the Introducing Advanced Manufacturing video

For more information about working with Advanced Manufacturing, see the following:
Production Planning

Production planning enables companies to optimize their manufacturing processes through the efficient use of available resources. The Advanced Manufacturing SuiteApp enables planners to create capacity plans that capture and analyze an organization's production capacity. Effective production plans set the route for each item, estimates item start and end dates, and evaluates the available capacity for completing the work.

Advanced Manufacturing defines capacity as the maximum amount of work your work centers and equipment can complete over a given period.

Rough Cut Capacity Planning

Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCP) is a long term process that helps planners verify that the required capacity is available to meet production priorities.

Advanced Manufacturing RCP evaluates production demand against resource availability to report work center percentage use over a planning period. It can also compile data over that period to report on a work center’s remaining capacity and labor and equipment resource demand estimates.

RCP plans reflect supply and demand based on the NetSuite data at a specified time. Plans can then be modified to create scenarios that show how revisions affect the outcome around changes in supply, demand, or both.

For more information, see the help topic Creating Manufacturing Work Centers or Groups.

To create a new RCP plan:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Capacity Planning > Capacity Planning.
2. Click Create Plan.
3. Select the Location you want to create this plan for.
4. Enter a descriptive Plan Name. This field does not support special characters. For example, Planned Production Wk23.
5. Select a Plan Type from the list to establish demand by evaluating:
   - Work Orders – Open work orders in planned or released status
   - Sales Orders – Open purchase orders
   - Demand Plan – The active defined demand plan
   If you select sales orders or demand plan, capacity planning does not expand the plan to include child work orders.
6. Click the calendar icon to select Horizon Start date. Horizon start date must be a Monday.
   Note: To reduce processing time, keep horizon periods as short as possible. For example, less than one week.
7. Click the calendar icon to select a Horizon End date.
8. Select Week from the Time Fence list.
   A time fence is a boundary between planning horizon periods that helps minimize shop floor and supplier schedule disruptions.
9. Click the Planned Demand subtab.
   For more information, see Planned Demand.
10. Click the Resource Supply subtab.  
   For more information, see Resource Supply

11. Click Save The Plan.  
   The data may take a few minutes to compile.

**Planned Demand**

The Planned Demand subtab displays the items to be produced within the selected horizon. You can use planned demand before creating a work order, add demand to an existing plan, or complete the add items to the Product Demand subtab.

**Note:** Each item added to the planned demand must be associated with a valid manufacturing routing. For more information, see the help topic Manufacturing Routing.

**To add planned demand details:**

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Capacity Planning > Capacity Planning.
2. Select a Location from the list.
3. Click List.
4. Click Edit beside the plan you want to update.
5. Enter the Item No number.
6. Enter a product Description.
7. Enter a product Quantity.
8. Click the calendar icon to enter a Production Date.  
   Production Date is based on the work order production start date.  
   Demand is tied to this date, even when an operation sequence crosses over to the next planning period.
9. Click the calendar icon to enter a Planning Period.  
   Planning Period is based on the time fence.
10. Click Add.
   - Click Insert to add another order.
   - Click Remove to delete the selected order.
11. Click Save the Plan.
12. To generate demand for the RCP, click the Planned Demand button.

**Resource Supply**

The Resource Supply subtab displays the work center resources that are available within the selected horizon.

To run resource supply scenarios, planners can change these standard supply values.

**To add or edit resource supply details:**

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Capacity Planning > Capacity Planning.
2. Select a Location from the list.
3. Click List.
4. Click Edit beside the plan you want to update.
5. In the Resource Supply subtab, enter the number of Std. Days. Standard days represent the time it takes an average skilled operator, working at a normal pace, to perform a specified task using a defined method.

6. Enter a Head Count. The number of people assigned to the operation.

7. Enter Labor Shift Hours. The number of hours the people assigned to the operation work in a day.

8. Enter the number of Machines required.

9. Enter the Machine Shift Hours. The number of hours the machines assigned to the operation are active in a day.

10. Click Add.
   - Click Insert to add another order.
   - Click Remove to delete the selected order.

11. Click Save the Plan. The following fields are recalculated:
   - Total Daily Labor
   - Period Labor Hours
   - Total Daily Machine
   - Period Machine Hours

12. To assign the corresponding supply resources to the plan, click the Resource Supply button.

Create Capacity Planning Reports

Planning reports show how effectively targets and performance goals were met. Reports display targets achieved, variances from the production budget, and areas for improvement.

To create a capacity planning report:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Capacity Planning > Capacity Planning Reports.
2. Select a Capacity Plan from the list.
3. Click Display Plan to update the work center summary table for review.
4. Select a Report type:
   - Work Center Planned Production Summary – Display planned production load for a work center. Load is the sum of the number of times all planned and actual orders are run on the work center in a specified period.
■ Work Center Utilization by Period—Review available work center hours against recorded work center use. The system reports utilization measurements for both labor and machines by work center.

5. Click Print Report.

Editing Work Orders for Scheduling

Work order management helps control process workflow and increase operational visibility by organizing and tracking changes. It helps advance organizational efficiency and processes through improved productivity and customer service while producing actionable performance records.

To edit work orders:

1. Go to Transactions > Manufacturing > Enter Work Orders > List.
   For more information, see the help topic Entering an Individual Work Order.
2. Click Edit next to the work order you want to update.
3. Click the Advanced Manufacturing subtab.
   AM Planned Start Date is automatically populated based on finite scheduling details.
4. Click the calendar icon to select a scheduled Delivery Date.
5. Select a Planning Priority Code from the list.
6. Select an Assembly Shop Category.
   If the work order traveler has already been generated, the Traveler Printed box is selected.
7. Optionally, enter an AM Work Order Code.
   This entry does not affect scheduling or release order.
8. Click Save.

Manufacturing CoProduct

A co-product can occur when a manufacturing process (work order) produces two different assemblies at the same time, or one product right after another. Dissimilar products are called co-products when the manufacturing process is the same or similar for both products.

For example, during beef processing the initial operation to cut up a Primal (major section of a carcass) can result in a wide variety of cuts of meat (round, loin, rib, rump, and many more).
CoProduct Pre-Requisites

Before you create work orders, you must setup the assembly co-product record at the assembly level.

To setup the assembly co-product record at the assembly level:

1. Open the assembly record:
   a. Go to Transactions > Lists > items.
   b. In the Items window, select the assembly.
   c. In the Custom subtab, click New AM Material Output.
      To learn more, see Setting up an Assembly CoProduct.

2. To setup the adjustment account in the location settings record, go to Advanced Manufacturing->Administration Setup->Location Setup.
   a. Click the Planning Parameters tab.
   b. Check that the Adjustment Account For CoProduct is selected.
   c. Click Save.

Setting up an Assembly CoProduct

After you have setup up the co-product pre-requisites, you can then setup the assembly co-product.

To setup an assembly co-product:

1. Go to Lists > Accounting > Items.
2. In the Items list, select the assembly item you want to setup.
3. Click the Custom subtab.
5. Select the Operation Step where the co-product will be built.
   For example, Cutting or Chopping.

   **Important:** It is important that the operation name matches with assembly routing/workbench operation exactly. For example, Cutting or Chopping, not CUTTING or chopping.

6. Select the CoProduct Item.
   For example, Top Sirloin or Short Ribs.
7. To establish how the co-product on-hand inventory increases when the original work order is processed, select a Required Action:
   - **Non-WIP Work Order:**
     Automatically generates an associated non-wip work order for the co-product item. The co-product item quantity is in the work order base unit. You still need to manually configure the non-wip work order to process. You can ignore the Operation Name, Calculation Method, and BIN fields.
     To learn more, see the help topic Entering an Individual Work Order.
   - **Inventory Adjustment:**
     Generates an inventory adjustment to increase on-hand co-product quantities. These transactions are generated when you report production using Advanced Manufacturing with the primary work order.
To learn more, see the help topic Adjusting Inventory.

- **No Action Required:**
  Enables you to manually manage co-product on-hand inventory and related accounting adjustments. Co-product work order setup allows the system to highlight the necessary manual changes instead of automatic system adjustments.

8. Enter the co-product **Quantity** you expect to produce after the work order has been created. Quantity is in the co-product base unit.

9. Select a **Calculation Method**:
   - **Fixed Value:**
     The co-product inventory adjustment is a fixed quantity. The reported assembly production quantity does not affect this value.
   - **Yield Percent:**
     The co-product inventory adjustment quantity is defined by the ratio of co-product relative to the primary assembly's base unit. Yield percentage should be defined as a decimal fraction. For example, for a 10% yield per unit assembly item, enter 0.1.
     Use Yield Percent to increase per unit quantity.

10. If you selected Inventory Adjustment processing as the Action Required, enter the **Unit Cost**.

11. When the co-product supports automated processing, enter a **Lot or Serial** number in the AM Work Center CoProduct window.

12. In the **Issue to Bin** field, when either automated processing type is used, select the bin location you want to send new co-product inventory to.

13. Click **Save**.

### Create an AM Work Order CoProduct

After you have setup an assembly co-product, you can then create an AM work order co-product.

**To create an AM work order co-product:**

1. Go to Transactions > Manufacturing > Enter Work Orders.
2. Create a new work order for an assembly that has a co-product record.
   To learn more, see Setting up an Assembly CoProduct
   To learn how to create a work order, see the help topic Assembly Work Orders.
3. To view the CoProduct Item after the work order is created:
   a. Go to Transactions > Manufacturing > Enter Work Orders > List.
   b. Beside the work order you just created, click **Edit**.
   c. In the **Items** subtab, click **AM Work Order CoProduct**.
      Do not click New AM Work Order CoProduct.
      Alternatively, you can use the AM Work Order CoProduct saved search (customsearch_iqty_coproduct_list) to display the relationship between the work order and the co-product.
      The Unit Of Measure field defaults to the base UOM.
4. The tablet work order completion transaction inserts the AM Production Result record.
   The system automatically creates the co-product adjustments.
Note: Co-product adjustment uses the default inventory status.
Scheduling Production

Production scheduling enables you to arrange, control, and optimize production or manufacturing workloads over a fixed period of time. Scheduling allocates machine resources to efficiently complete work orders based on a FIFO sequence setup by the planner.

For more information, about scheduling production, see:
- Infinite Capacity Scheduling
- Finite Scheduling
- Releasing Work Orders

Infinite Capacity Scheduling

Infinite capacity scheduling attempts to establish a detailed strategy for scheduling orders and operations. It does not account for current work center capacity or resource use. This strategy can result in resource overloads.

Core NetSuite uses infinite capacity scheduling to schedule work.

For more information, see the help topic Mass Creating Work Orders.

Finite Scheduling

Finite capacity scheduling planning considers the facility's current and future capacity. It then compiles this data to organize and release work that uses available resources effectively. Advanced Manufacturing finite scheduling optimizes work center throughput (assigned work completed as quickly as possible).

To learn more, see the Finite Scheduling video.

Planners can influence both the work order sequence and the number of assets that a work order can use at one time.

While creating an Advanced Manufacturing finite capacity schedule, be aware that:
- Work orders not associated with a NetSuite routing should not be scheduled.
- By default, operations are scheduled to be completed on a single asset determined by earliest availability.
- You can define concurrency (occurring at the same time) to allow work order operations to run simultaneously over multiple assets.
  The number of concurrent assets should not exceed the number of assets assigned to the manufacturing work bench operation sequence.

Releasing Work Orders

To create a finite capacity schedule, work orders must be released in sequence after they are created. You can release just one work order or many work orders at the same time.

After release the work order status changes and the operation start and end dates are reset to reflect the finite capacity schedule.
To release work orders:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Finite Scheduling > Release Work Orders.
2. Select the work order Location.
   A work order is created for a specific manufacturing location. The planner sets this filter to establish the scheduled location.
3. Optionally, select a Production Class to filter displayed work orders.
4. Click the calendar icon to select a Horizon Start date.
   Horizon start date must be a Monday.

   **Note:** To reduce processing time, keep horizon periods as short as possible. Generally less than one week.

5. Click the calendar icon to select a Horizon End date.
6. Select how to display Planned Orders:
   The planner can capture work orders that have not been scheduled, or to prioritize work orders associated with a future period.
   - **Display All** – Include all work orders in a planned or planned firm state regardless of horizon date.
   - **Use Date Filter** – Include all work orders in a planned status with an initial start date that falls between the horizon start and end dates.
   - **Display OK to Schedule Only** – Include only work orders marked OK to Release.
     Do not select this option if your administrator has not enabled the AM Work Order Schedule Check script.

7. Select a Released Orders option:
   The planner can review existing commitments to capacity and re-schedule them when necessary.
   - **Use Date Filter** – Include all work orders in released state with a start date between the horizon start and end dates.
     Use to reschedule released work orders.
   - **Do Not Display** – Do not list work orders that have been released.

8. Select a Sort By filter.
9. To perform a secondary sort, select a Then By filter.
10. If a single work order needs to be reviewed or released, enter it in the Specific Work Order field.

   **Note:** If this step is used, it is generally completed first.

11. Click the calendar icon to select a Schedule Date.
12. Select Forward or Backward Schedule from the Schedule Method list.
13. Select a Child Work Orders option:
   A child work order is created for a sub-assembly.
   - **Release Child Orders:**
     - **Planned** – The status changes to release and the child work order is scheduled.
     - **Released** – The work order status is rescheduled but the status stays the same.
   - **Do Not Release Child Work Orders** – The child work order is ignored. The status and planned dates stay the same.

   For more information, see the help topic Special Order Items.
14. Click **List Work Orders**.
   
   The **Select Work Orders to Release** subtab displays the work orders and their status:
   
   - **Planned or Planned Firm**
   - **Released** (status and work load released)
   - **In Process**
   - **Completed, Closed, or On Hold**
   
   a. To determine work order release sequence:
      
      - Check the **WO Release** boxes in the order you want them released.
      
      The **Sequence** field is automatically populated to match the order of your selection.
      
      - Optionally, edit the sequence number in the **Sequence** field.
   
   b. Click **Sort Demand**.

15. To preview the schedule before the work orders are released, click **Preview Schedule**. After you have previewed the schedule, click **Go Back**.

16. Click **Release Work Orders**.
   
   A notice alerts the planner that the work orders have been submitted for scheduling. After acknowledging the message, the planner can continue releasing work orders.

**To review and edit work orders:**

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Finite Scheduling > Work Order Management.

2. Select a **Work Center** from the list.

   **Note:** Work Order Management does not support more than 150 - 200 tasks for an individual work center. If an error occurs, shorten the date range.

3. Select a **Job Status**.

4. Click the calendar icon to select a **Horizon Start** date.
   
   Horizon start date must be a Monday.

   **Note:** To reduce processing time, keep horizon days as short as possible. Generally less than one week.

5. Click the calendar icon to select a **Horizon End** date.

6. Select a Detail or Summary **View Format**.

7. Click **List Work Orders**.

8. To display the plan by Machine and Labor, click the **Work Calendar** subtab.
   
   Each day in the horizon displays the work order number, item number and description, hours, quantity, and the time it took to complete the work order.

9. To display the work order operations details, check the box beside the work order, and then click **View Contents**.

10. To create a planning report, click **Displays**.
    
    For more information, see Production Planning Reports.

11. To open the data entry form to record work order production, loss, downtime, and labor, click **Production Data Entry**.
    
    For more information, see Tracking Production Results.
The Master Plans subtab displays the following information:

- **Mfg. Operations** – Routing steps, run time (rate x planned quantity), and cycle time (run time + set up time)
  
The acronym NaN alerts manufacturers that no material is on hand.
- **Material Requirements** – Materials associated with the work order
- **Related Work Order** – All child work orders with valid routings
- **Production Results** – Recorded production results
- **Production Loss** – Recorded production loss
- **Equipment Down Time** – Recorded downtime
- **Labor Charges** – Recorded labor charges
Managing the Shop Floor

Shop floor management prioritizes, tracks, and reports against production orders and schedules. This management activity includes evaluating current resource status, labor and machine use, as well as other supporting information where it happens.

Shop floor management controls the activities and the flow of materials inside the plant, including employees, materials, machines, and production time. This activity generally begins after planning.

To learn more, see the Managing the Advanced Manufacturing Shop Floor video.

Shop Floor Travelers

A work order traveler is a system-generated document that provides shop floor personnel with the manufacturing specifications needed to perform the job. For example, process steps, materials, quantities, work instructions, or supporting barcodes for mobile devices.

A traveler is typically printed when the job is released and travels with the job as it progresses through the shop. Advanced Manufacturing offers an editable template traveler that works for both discrete and batch manufacturing.

To generate a work order traveler:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Generate Traveler(s) > Generate Work Order Traveler(s).
2. Select the Location you want to generate a traveler for.
3. Select a Status Filter from the list:
   - Unprinted Work Orders – Display only the work orders within the data range that have not already been generated.
   - All Work Orders – Display all work orders within the data range, whether travelers were generated or not. This is useful for regenerating travelers.
4. Click the calendar icon to select a Start Date based on the work order production start date.
5. Enter the work order End Date. Work orders are listed only if their end date is equal to or after the end date entered.
6. Select a traveler from the Select Document list.
7. Click List Work Orders.
8. On the Work Order subtab, check the box beside the travelers you want to print. Click Mark All if you want to select all work orders.
9. Click Submit Print Job. The document may take a few minutes to generate.

To print a work order traveler:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Documentation > File Folders.
2. In the File Cabinet, click your traveler folder. Work order travelers are stored in an Advanced Manufacturing SuiteApp folder created by your Administrator. For example, the folder name could be AM Travelers.
3. Beside the traveler you want to view, click Edit or View.
4. Click Print.
Click Download to save the traveler.

**To search for a work order traveler:**

1. Enter a keyword in the search field.
2. Click Search.
   
   The results are listed in the right panel.
3. You can search based on keywords found in file names and folder names.

**To view a work order traveler:**

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Documentation > File Folders.
2. Click the Travelers folder.
3. Beside the traveler you want to open, click Download.

**Viewing Documents**

The Advanced Manufacturing Documentation menu directs you to the NetSuite File Cabinet where you can safely store and organize documents and associate them with a company, customer, contact, vendor, task, event, or case record.

For more information, see the help topic Working with the File Cabinet.

**To view documents:**

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Documentation > File Folders.
2. To view or download a document, refer to the following:
   - Working with Email Templates
   - Using Letter Templates
   - Advanced PDF/HTML Templates
3. Click New Folder to add a folder or file to the File Cabinet.
Collecting Data

Use the Advanced Manufacturing SuiteApp to record and collect tactical data. This information can help an organization review and adjust their manufacturing and production processes.

To learn more, see the Collecting Data using Advanced Manufacturing video.

Tracking Production Results

Track production results to capture information about the volume of manufacturing achieved. This information drives NetSuite transactions to adjust inventory levels and their associated cost without operator input other than recording the number of items produced.

To track production results:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Data Collection > Enter Results/Loss/Downtime/Labor.
2. Enter a Work Order number.
3. Enter the Operation No you want to report results for.
4. To display updated data, check the Refresh Lists After Save/Edit box.
   The Work Center, Assembly Item, and Operation Name fields are automatically populated.
5. On the Results subtab, enter the production Run Time (min).
6. Enter the production End Time.
   Use the 7/11/2017 7:25:04 am format.
7. Enter the Quantity produced.
   Do not include scrap.
8. If applicable, enter the Lot/Serial # number.
9. For Lot/Serial items, enter an optional Expiration Date.
10. Optionally, select an Asset Name from the list.
    This information can provide operational detail for other types of reporting.
    If no asset is selected, the asset the work order was scheduled for will be used.
11. Optionally, select the name of the Employee who entered the data.
12. Click Save.

Recording Material Loss

Material loss can be recorded as waste, scrap, defects, or spoilage. These issues occur in most manufacturing environments, which accounts for differences between the quantity input and output.

NetSuite and Advanced Manufacturing restrict material loss to report scrap of a completed assembly item. This is a produced item that has no use or cannot be sold.

To record material loss:

1. Click the Material Loss subtab.
2. Enter the Time the material loss occurred.
   Use the 7/11/2017 7:25:04 am format.
3. Enter the **Loss Quantity**.
4. Select a **Loss Reason**.
   For example, untrained operator, incorrect specification, or machine breakdown.
5. Optionally, select the **Asset Name**.
   If no asset is selected, the asset the work order was scheduled for is used.
6. Optionally, select the name of the **Employee** who entered the data.
7. Click **Save**.

### Recording Downtime

Downtime refers to a period of time when a system fails to perform its primary function. Downtime is usually a result of system failure due to an unplanned event. For example, human error, equipment failure, or resource shortage.

Planned events can also be recorded as downtime. For example, routine maintenance.

**To record downtime:**

1. Click the **Downtime** subtab.
2. Enter the downtime **Start Time**.
   Use the 7/11/2017 7:25:04 am format.
3. Enter the total time in minutes the asset was not available in the **Duration (Min)** field.
4. Select a **Downtime Reason**.
   For example, machine breakdown, power outage, or material shortage.
5. Optionally, select the asset affected from the **Asset Name** list.
   If no asset is selected, the asset the work order was scheduled for is used.
6. Optionally, select the name of the **Employee** who entered the data.
7. Click **Save**.

### Recording Labor

Labor represents the amount of human resources (man hours) used to produce goods and services during a manufacturing operation.

**To record labor:**

1. Click the **Labor** subtab.
2. Enter the time the labor resource was assigned to the operation in the **Start Time** field.
   Use the 7/11/2017 7:25:04 am format.
3. Enter the total labor hours to charge against the operation in the **Duration (Hrs)** field.
4. Select the **Labor Code**.
   For example, general assembler, quality engineer, or supervisor.
5. Enter the total number of resources the operation used in the **Resource Count** field.
6. Optionally, select the **Asset Name**.
   If no asset is selected, the asset the work order was scheduled for is used.
7. Optionally, select the name of the **Employee** who entered the data.
8. Click **Save**.
   This information is tracked and associated with the work order.

### Entering Scanner Data

The Advanced Manufacturing SuiteApp enables you to launch the scanner feature after you login to NetSuite using a Data Scanner role.

Use barcode scanning devices that read web forms to collect the production data described in the Collecting Data section.

#### To launch the scanner interface:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Scanner Data Entry > Scanner (Login).
   Alternatively, work with your administrator to bookmark the scanner interface URL in your device to avoid having to first access NetSuite.
2. Enter your **Email** address and **Password**.
3. Tap or click **Login**.
4. Select one of the following actions:
   - **Manufacturing Actions**
   - **Inventory Actions**
   - **Shipping Action**

   **Note:** Express Production and LPN Actions are not default features. Contact your NetSuite Administrator for more information.

### Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)

NetSuite Advanced Manufacturing only supports the Data Scanner role and does not support two-factor authentication accounts. Customers working in other user roles may experience two-factor authentication errors.

To learn more, see the help topic **Using 2FA**

To resolve this, change your role to Data Scanner and then launch the scanner from NetSuite.
Alternatively, to launch the scanner from outside NetSuite, set the Data Scanner role as the default status.

To learn more, see the help topic **Setting Role-Based Preferences**.

### Manufacturing Actions

Use the Manufacturing Action feature to extract data from the shop floor or issue material (BOM components) to the work order. For example, production data.

#### To initiate a manufacturing action:

1. Tap the **Manufacturing Action** button.
2. In the **Start Job** page, enter or scan the shop floor traveler.
   This data populates the **WO** and **Operation** fields.
3. Tap **Start/Resume Job**.
   The time the job starts or resumes is displayed in the top left corner of the Manufacturing Actions window.

4. After a job starts or resumes, select a Manufacturing Actions option:
   - Record Production
   - Record Downtime
   - Record Loss (Scrap)
   - Record Labor
   - Issue Material
   - End Job

**Record Production**

The Record Production page displays the employee badge number. The field is empty if the employee does not have a badge.

**To record production:**
1. Enter the item **Quantity**.
2. Tap **Save**.
   Production record end time is recorded after you click **Save**.
   Start time is the job start time or the last recorded production end time.
3. In the **Record Production (Lot)** window, enter a **Lot Number**.
4. Enter a **Quantity**.
5. Optionally, enter an **Expiration Date** in YYMMDD format.
6. Tap **Save**.

**Record Downtime**

Downtime start time defaults to the scanner location time, Scanner start time defaults to the current day's date. If user preference time and scanner time are the same, the scanner calculates downtime duration after you tap save. If times are not synched, enter a labor downtime start time/duration and start time/end time in HH:MM (24 hour clock) format.

**To record downtime using a scanner:**
1. Enter a **Downtime Reason**.
2. Enter a **Start** date in HH:MM format (24 hour clock).
   The scanner calculates downtime duration.
3. Tap **Save**.

**Record Loss (Scrap)**

**To record loss using a scanner:**
1. Enter a **Scrap Reason**.
   For example, spoilage, container breakage, or left over material.
2. Enter a scrap **Quantity**.
3. Tap **Save**.
   Scrap time is recorded at the time you click save.

**Record Labor**

Labor start time defaults to the scanner location time. Scanner start time and end time default to the current day's date. If user preference time and scanner time are the same, the scanner calculates labor duration after you tap save. If user preference time and machine time are not synched, enter a start time/end time for labor in the HH:MM (24 hours clock) format.

**To record labor using a scanner:**

1. Enter a **Labor Type**.
2. Enter **Crew Size** (number of workers).
3. Enter a **Start** date.
4. Enter an **End** date.
5. Tap **Save**.

**Issue Material**

**To issue non-controlled material using a scanner:**

1. Scan the item to issue.
2. Enter the **Bin ID** identifying where the item is located on the shop floor.
3. Optionally, enter the item **Lot** or **Serial** number.
4. Enter the **Quantity** items to be used in the manufacturing operation.
   If your administrator has configured material conversions, a Unit of Measure is displayed.
   Report quantity in the displayed units.
5. Tap **Save**.

**End Job**

The End Job window summarizes total production, scrap, downtime duration, and labor.

To end the job, tap **Confirm Job End**.

**Inventory Actions**

Inventory Action provides scanner access to Bin Transfer, Lot Controlled Bin Transfer, PO Receipt, and Lot Controlled PO Receipt. You can receive multiple purchase orders by adding and saving items individually.

Tap **Inventory Action** to access these features.

For more information, see the following Inventory Actions:

- Receiving a Purchase Order
- Receiving Lot Controlled Purchase Orders
- Bin Transfer
- Bin Transfer – Lot Controlled
Receiving a Purchase Order

Complete the Receive Purchase Order window to receive a purchase order using a scanner.

To receive a non-controlled purchase order using a scanner:
1. Enter the receiving Purchase Order number.
2. Enter the Item number.
3. In the To Bin field, enter the bin number the item is going to.
4. Enter the received Quantity.
5. Tap Save.

Receiving Lot Controlled Purchase Orders

Complete the Receive PO - Lot Controlled window to receive purchase orders with lot controlled items or a mix of non-controlled and lot-controlled items. Lot numbers are not required for non-controlled items, but are required for controlled items.

To receive a lot controlled purchase order:
1. Enter a Purchase Order number.
2. Enter an Item.
3. In the To Bin field, enter the bin the item is going to.
4. Enter the Quantity.
5. Enter a Lot Number.
6. Enter an optional Expiration Date in YYMMDD format.
7. Click Save.

Bin Transfer

Complete the Bin Transfer window to move or transfer non-controlled items from one bin to another.

To transfer a bin:
1. In the From Bin field, enter the bin number the item is taken from.
2. Enter the Item name.
3. In the To Bin field, enter the bin the item is going to.
4. Enter the Quantity you are transferring.
5. Tap Save.

Bin Transfer – Lot Controlled

Complete the Bin Transfer (Lot) window to transfer a lot controlled item from one bin to another.

To transfer lot controlled bins:
1. In the From Bin field, enter the bin number the item is taken from.
2. Enter an Item name.
3. Enter the item Lot Number.
4. In the To Bin field, enter the bin the item is going to.
5. Enter the Quantity you are transferring.
6. Click Save.

To display an item’s bin location, enter the item information in the Scanner Find field, and then tap Find.

Shipping Action

The Shipping Action feature enables you to initiate shipping transactions. To pack or ship an item, change the default in the AM Admin record. Non-controlled and lot-controlled items appear in the same window.

Shipping Action provides access to the bin transfer features described in Inventory Actions.

For more information, see the following Shipping Actions option:

- Sales Orders
- Bin Transfer
- Bin Transfer – Lot Controlled

Sales Orders

The Sales Order screen enables you to account for controlled and non-controlled items.

To enter sales orders:

1. Enter a Sales Order number.
2. Enter an Item.
3. In the From Bin field, enter the bin number the item is taken from.
4. Enter the Quantity.
5. Enter a Lot Number.
   For non-controlled items, leave the Lot Number box empty.
6. Tap Save.

Entering Tablet Data

The presence of tablets on the shop floor enables workers to record events as they occur. Using tablets for data entry offers the following benefits over NetSuite forms and handheld scanners:

- The Advanced Manufacturing tablet interface presents a view of work to be completed, information about each operation, and data capture details.
- Shop floor travelers are no longer required.
- Tablet settings control display and filtering to better focus your work.
- Data entry is available in Real Time and Normal Mode.

Click the following links for more information about the Advanced Manufacturing tablet interface:
Entering Tablet Data

- Tablet Settings
- Tablet Filter Settings
- Normal Mode
- Real Time Mode
- Conventional Work Order Tablet

Note: The DD-MM-YYYY and DD MM YYYY date formats may not be supported in 2018.2. To learn more, see the help topic Date Formats.

Logging in to a tablet:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Tablet Data Entry > Tablet.
2. Enter your NetSuite Email address and Password.
3. Tap Login.

Tap the tablet header icons to:
- **Menu** — Refresh or return to the work queue.
- **Filter** — Define which columns to include in real time quick searches.
  - Filters are available only in the work queue.
  - For more information, see Tablet Filter Settings.
- **Settings** — Define how the tablet is used.
  - For more information, see Tablet Settings.
- **Exit** — Log out of the tablet.

Tablet Settings

Use the Tablet Settings window to define how you want to use Advanced Manufacturing on your tablet.

To define tablet settings:

1. Click the Settings icon (●).
2. Select a Normal or Real Time Data Entry Mode.
   - For more information, see Real Time Mode or Normal Mode.
3. Turn on Hide Auto Issue Items to hide materials configured to be issued automatically.
4. Enter the number of results the filter displays in the Filter List Length field.
5. Enter the number of downtime rows to display in the Downtime Row Count field.
6. Enter the number of scrap rows to display in the Scrap Row Count field.
7. Enter the number of downtime columns to display in the Downtime Column Count field.
8. Enter the number of scrap columns to display in the Scrap Column Count field.
9. Enter the number of material issue rows to display in the Material Issue Row Count field.
10. Enter the number of material issue columns to display in the Material Issue Column Count field.
11. Enter how to display time on the tablet in the Time Format field.
12. Tap OK.

To save your settings, in the work queue tap Save Defaults.
Tablet Filter Settings

The Tablet Filter icon is displayed in the Work Queue header and beside each column heading that has a filter applied to it. The Filter Settings window enables you to define which columns you want to include in your tablet quick search.

To define tablet filter settings:
1. Tap the Filter icon (ﬁ) to open the Filter Settings window.
2. Select the Quick Search Columns you want to filter.
   Tap Select All to choose all columns.
3. Tap a Work Order Status.
4. Select whether to Enable/Disable Auto End Date.
5. Enter the number of days to add to the current date to auto-populate end dates in forms in Auto End.
   You can also tap Select to open the keypad.
6. Tap OK.

Tablet and Work Queue Login

To login to the tablet:
1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Tablet Data Entry > Tablet.
2. Enter your NetSuite email address and Password, and then click Login.
3. In the Work Queue, click List to select the Work Center you want to work in.
4. To choose a Start Date, tap Select to open the date picker.
5. To choose an End Date, tap Select to open the date picker.
6. To display specific information in the work queue, enter a search phrase in the Quick Search field.
   Clear the search field to display all available work queue operations that match the Work Center and Date filters.
7. Tap OK.

Normal Mode

Normal mode segregates data collection by type and enters historical data into date fields. Each Normal Mode tab displays information about the operation and data being entered.

NetSuite 2019.2 enables you to assign an alternate Units of Measure to assemblies and work orders. The system automatically converts units back to base units for transaction processing.

To enter material issue:
1. Click the Material Issue tab.
2. Tap List to select an Item:
   - Description – Automatically populates with an item description
   - Lot/Serial – Displays when the selected item has a lot/serial number
After data is entered, the tablet reviews the available quantity and then filters the bin list to display items with the lot number.

- **Bin** – Displays when the selected item has Use Bins enabled.
  If bin is entered before Lot, the lot selection is filtered to display only items in the bin.

3. Enter the **Quantity** to be issued.
   An error is displayed when the issued quantity is more than the available bin quantity.
4. Tap **Save**.

**To enter labor:**

1. On the **Labor** tab, select the **Start** and **End Date**.
2. Enter start and end **Times** in the HH:MM (24 hour) format. For example, enter 14:00 instead of 2:00 p.m.
   The read-only **Duration** field is automatically populated.
3. Tap **List** to select a **Labor Type**.
   Labor types for the location you are entering information for are displayed.
4. Tap **List** to select a **Labor Code** (planning skill code).
5. In the **Count** field, enter the number of labor resources.
6. Optionally, select the **Asset**.
   Only displays assets assigned to the manufacturing work bench for the item being produced and the operation being reported on are displayed.
7. Optionally, select the **Employee** name from the list.
8. Tap **OK**.
9. Tap **Save**.
   Tap **Continue** to enter more information.
   The labor record is posted after production results are entered. Administrative settings must be enabled to use actual labor on transactions. Reported labor is available for operational reporting.

**To enter downtime:**

1. On the **Downtime** tab, select the **Start** and **End Date**.
   Current date is the default.
2. Enter start and end **Time** in the HH:MM (24 hour) format. For example, enter 14:00 instead of 2:00 p.m.
   The read-only **Duration (Minutes)** field is automatically populated.
3. Select a **Downtime Category**.
   For example, mechanical, planned, setup, or test.

   - **Note:** The values for these fields are determined by customer configuration and can differ from the displayed examples.

4. Select a **Downtime Reason**.
   For example, color change or setup.
5. Optionally, select the **Asset**.
   Displays only assets assigned to the manufacturing work bench for the item being produced.

6. Optionally, select the **Employee** name from the list.

7. Tap **OK**.

8. Tap **Save**.
   Tap **Continue** to enter more information.
   The downtime record is posted after production results are entered. Administrative settings must be enabled to use downtime to influence transaction run times. Reported downtime is available for operational reporting.

**To enter scrap:**

1. On the **Scrap** tab, select the **Start Date**.
   Current date is the default.

2. Enter the start **Time** in the HH:MM format.

3. Enter the scrap **Quantity**.

4. Enter a scrap **Category**.
   For example, color, appearance, or length.

5. Enter a scrap **Reason**.
   For example, too long or too short.

   **Note:** The values for these fields are determined by customer configuration and can differ from the displayed examples.

6. Optionally, select the **Asset**. For example, Saw 1.
   Displays only assets assigned to the Manufacturing Work Bench for the item being produced.

7. Optionally, select the **Employee** name from the list.

8. Tap **OK**.

9. Tap **Save**.
   Tap **Continue** to enter more information.
   The scrap record is posted after production results are entered. Administrative settings must be enabled to use scrap to influence completion or material issuance transactions. Reported scrap is available for operational reporting.

**To enter production:**

1. On the **Production** tab, select the **Start** and **End Date**.
   Current date is the default.

2. Enter the start and end **Time** in the HH:MM (24 hour) format. For example, enter 14:00 instead of 2:00 p.m.

3. Enter the item **Lot/Serial** number.
   This field is displayed when the assembly item is defined as lot or serial. The Lot/Serial field cannot contain spaces.

   **Note:** This field is displayed for non Lot Controlled/Serialized Assembly items.

4. Enter the **Quantity**.
If the item is serialized, the quantity must be 1.

5. Optionally, select the Asset. For example, Saw 1.
   Only assets assigned to the manufacturing work bench for the item being produced are displayed.

6. Optionally, select the Employee name from the list.

7. Tap OK.

8. Tap Save.

Real Time Mode

Real Time Mode reduces the amount of data the operator has to enter into the system. Real Time describes how date and time fields are interpreted to streamline data entry.

Relevant fields are populated with the date and time corresponding to the operators actions.

- **Red tablet background** – The operation is stopped and production is halted.
- **Green tablet background** – The operation and production are running.
- **Header page** – Displays current work order, operation, and item information

To show operation status and production data:

1. In the work queue, select the work order you want to update and enter data for.
   Real Time Mode loads after you select an operation in work queue mode.

2. Tap Start.
   The tablet displays the current start date and time.
   The remaining form fields are enabled to capture data types.

3. To end the job, click Stop.
   Use for temporary stops, such as a major break, or a permanent stop when the operation is complete.
   To restart the job, click Start.

To enter production

1. Tap the Production button.

2. In the popup window, enter the number of items that have been processed:
   - For the last operation, enter the number of assemblies produced and ready to go into inventory.
   - For all other operations, enter the number of assemblies that have been processed through that step.

3. Tap OK.
   The new production record current production status indicates the number of completed assemblies (without completion errors) and assemblies to be processed to satisfy the work order.

To enter material issue:

1. Tap the Material Issue button beside the material to be issued to the work order:
   a. If the material to be issued does not appear on a visible button, tap Other.
   b. Select the item from the list.
2. In the popup window, enter the number of items to be produced.
3. When applicable, enter a Lot or Serial number.
4. Enter a Bin number.
5. Tap OK.

To enter scrap:

1. Tap the Scrap button beside the scrap reason that best describes why the assembly item is deemed unacceptable:
   a. If the scrap reason does not appear on a visible button, tap Other.
   b. In the popup window, enter a scrap Category.
   c. Enter a scrap Reason.
   d. Tap OK.
2. In the popup window, enter the number of assemblies being scrapped.
3. Tap OK.

To enter downtime:

1. Tap the Downtime button beside the downtime reason that best describes the disruption to production.
   The tablet background turns orange to indicate that downtime is being recorded.
   a. If the downtime reason does not appear on a visible button, tap Other.
   b. In the popup window, enter a downtime Category.
   c. Enter a downtime Reason.
   d. Tap OK.
2. Tap Downtime again to stop recording downtime.
3. Tap OK.

Conventional Work Order Tablet

The NetSuite Advanced Manufacturing 2018.2 tablet interface has been updated to support conventional work orders.

The tablet work queue and data entry forms now offer the following enhancements:

- Available work orders are listed
- Assembly and Work Order details are displayed in collapsible headers
- Color coded progress bar
- Smart component list

To log in to the tablet:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Tablet Data Entry > Tablet.
2. Enter your NetSuite Email address and Password.
3. Tap Login.
   The conventional work order and routing work order tablet interface Settings sections contain the same features.
To learn more, see Entering Tablet Data

4. In the Work Queue, to display conventional work orders, enter the Work Center name and then press Enter.
   Alternatively, you can click List and then select a work center.

5. To choose a Start Date, tap Select to open the date picker.

6. To choose an End Date, tap Select to open the date picker.

7. To display specific information in the work queue, enter a search phrase in the Quick Search field.
   Clear the search field to display all available work queue operations that might match the work center and date filters.

8. Tap Save.
   The search results display Work Order Details and Item Details in collapsible headers:

   ![Image of Work Order Details]

**The Progress Bar**

The conventional work order progress bar is color coded to help you identify your assembly work order status.

- A Green bar displays the number of work order items recorded as built.
  Since conventional work orders do not use intermediate records, after you submit production counts, the build transaction is immediately displayed in the tablet showing the number of units built across all transactions.
- The Blue bar displays the number of assemblies available to be built, based on bin and lot/serial number plugins.
- The Red bar appears when there are not enough materials in the bins to produce the remaining assemblies.

For example, your assembly is scheduled to build 10 bicycles. Currently, 2.5 bikes have been built, so the progress bar highlights 2.5 in green. The 7.5 bicycles expected to be built are highlighted blue. If the required materials (BOM components) are not staged to the appropriate bin for manufacturing, the amount is highlighted red.

**Work Order Details**

The work order details pane is displayed in a collapsible header. They contain work order information such as Start and End Dates, order quantities, work center, and production bin details.

**Item Details**

The item details pane is also displayed in a collapsible header. Item details can be item name or number, a description of the item, SKU, or other item details.
The Component List

The Component List enables you to track and report material consumption against the work order.

1. To record production, beside Quantity Produced, click Select to open the keypad.
2. Enter the quantity to be produced in the Quantity Produced field.

The Bill of Material (BOM) for the assembly item displays the expected number of units for BOM components based on per unit usage numbers, and then establish the actual number needed. These figures adjust in response to the amount entered in the QuantityProduced field.

- The Available column displays the quantity of material based on bin and lot/serial plugins.
- The Expected column displays the quantity required to produce a number of assemblies based on the Bill of Materials.
- The Actual column defaults to the quantity that plugins are capable of locating to apply to the build.

The operator can override this quantity to reflect the amount used in production.

- If the Actual quantity is less than the Expected quantity, a red line appears in the Actual column and the Record button is disabled.
- If the Actual quantity is over or under allocated, but are still within the available quantity, the line remains red, but the Record button is enabled.

Inventory Details

The Inventory Details columns displays NetSuite icons to indicate whether the all inventory details are provided or partial inventory details were provided.

For example, if the expected and actual column figures agree, the inventory detail displays the all details icon. But if the quantity produced figure doesn't match the Lot/Serial figure, the no/partial detail icon appears.

In-line Editing

If your assembly consumption figures are not correct, and are highlighted red, click the partial detail icon to open the in-line editing window. The inline editing window displays the number of inventory detail lines found by the plugins.

This window enables you to adjust the record to make it ready to submit.

To learn more, see the help topic Mobile Devices.
Managing Reports

The Advanced Manufacturing SuiteApp offers a variety of reports that you can use to present and analyze real-time manufacturing results. Each report appears in a separate window where you can preview results and refine your criteria before saving or printing them.

To save any report, in the report viewer tool bar, click Export and then click Save or Print. The available formats are XML, CSV, PDF, HTML, Excel, TIFF, or Word.

Reports are generally grouped based by use:

- Administrative Reports
- Production Planning Reports
- Shop Floor Reports
- Operating Reports

Administrative Reports

Administrative reports enable you to monitor the production process and quickly respond when errors occur to resolve them and ensure similar errors do not occur in future operations.

WOs That Didn’t Schedule

This WOs That Didn’t Schedule report displays the reasons Finite Scheduling processes fail. For example, incorrect workbench configuration.

To review work orders that didn’t schedule:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Planning Reports > WOs That Didn't Schedule.
2. Click View beside the item you want to view.
   All work order items that did not schedule correctly (no asset assigned) are displayed.
3. To display the operations that are not scheduled, in the report click the work order number.

   **Note:** Review this report daily and correct any work order errors to prevent further scheduling issues.

Production Data Entry Errors

The Production Data Entry Errors report displays reasons for automated work order transactions (completion and material issuance) failures. For example, incorrect workbench configuration or unavailable material components.

Go to AM > Manufacturing Reports > Production Data Entry Errors.

A report is generated to display the errors due to production data entry.

Production Planning Reports

Production Planning reports show how effectively targets and performance goals were met. Reports display targets achieved, variances from the production budget, and identify areas for improvement.
To create a planning report:

1. Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Finite Scheduling > Work Order Management.
2. Complete the Work Order Management page and then click Displays.
   For more information, see Finite Scheduling.
3. On the Production Planning Reports window, select a Chart from the list.
4. Select an Horizon Scale: Hour and Day, Day and Week, Week and Month.
5. Select a Department.
6. Select a Work Center.
7. Click the calendar icon to select a Horizon Start date. Horizon start date must be a Monday.
   
   **Note:** To reduce processing time, keep horizon periods as short as possible. Generally less than one week.
8. Click the calendar icon to select a Horizon End date.
9. Enter a Work Order number.
10. Select a Status.
12. After reviewing the chart, click Go Back.

Material Shortage Report – Detail

Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Planning Reports > Material Shortage Report – Detail.

This report lists brief descriptions of work orders that have at least one component where the total required item quantity cannot be committed. The work order must be in Released status.

For more information, see the help topic Commit Orders.

To display the number of items missing from the order, in the report click the work order number.

Material Shortage Report – Summary

Go to Advanced Manufacturing > Planning Reports > Material Shortage Report — Summary.

This report lists brief descriptions of work orders that have at least one component item quantity that cannot be committed.

Shop Floor Reports

Shop Floor Reporting is an efficient way to quickly report production information. It provides such details as operation status, the quantity of both manufactured and discarded items, and accumulated operator hours.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work Order Reports</td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Planning Reports &gt; Work Order Report.</td>
<td>Displays all work orders in different stages of completion. Use this report to review open work orders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Managing Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dispatch List – Planned Operations Scorecard</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Planning Reports Dispatch List &gt; Planned Operations Scorecard.</td>
<td>Lists work orders and the completed quantity for each operation sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dispatch List – Manufacturing Operation Tasks</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Planning Reports Dispatch List &gt; Manufacturing Operation Tasks.</td>
<td>Lists work orders that did not schedule correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material Issue Report</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Planning Reports &gt; Material Issue Report.</td>
<td>Lists work orders where the required item quantity has not been issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Material Issue report lists work orders in planned, released, or in process status. Work orders start on or before the current date and the quantity needed is less than the quantity used. Generate and review this report daily. Click Edit or View to display a work order. Click the item to open the Item form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Work Order Production Results</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Planning Reports &gt; Work Order Production Results.</td>
<td>Lists work orders and the quantity completed. The Production Result report lists all production results where the completion failed due to an error. Generate and review this report daily. Resolve all errors before closing the work order.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Operating Reports

Operational reports reflect current manufacturing activity. These reports are intended to support an organization’s daily activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Name</th>
<th>Path</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Downtime Report – Detail</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Downtime Report – Details.</td>
<td>Lists all downtime event details during the defined time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Downtime Graph – Category</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Downtime Graph – Category.</td>
<td>Displays the categories associated with downtime events during a defined time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Downtime Graph – Reason</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Downtime Graph – Reason.</td>
<td>Displays the reasons downtime events occurred during the defined time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Loss Report – Detail</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Production Loss Report – Detail.</td>
<td>Displays all production loss (scrap) details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Loss Graph – Category</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Production Loss Graph – Category.</td>
<td>Displays the material loss categories associated with production loss over a defined time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Production Loss Graph – Reason</strong></td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Production Loss Graph – Reason.</td>
<td>Displays material loss reasons associated with production loss over a defined period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Name</td>
<td>Path</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Report</td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Labor Report.</td>
<td>Displays the material loss reasons and descriptions of why production loss events occurred over a defined time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Report – Work Order View</td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Operating Report – Detail View.</td>
<td>Displays work order operation performance over a defined time period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Report – Employee View</td>
<td>Go to Advanced Manufacturing &gt; Manufacturing Reports &gt; Operating Report – Employee View.</td>
<td>Lists the names of the employees reporting on an operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assembly Item</td>
<td>An inventory item made up of several components but identified as a single item. Assemblies are manufactured by combining raw materials you stock.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backflush</td>
<td>Used in Just-In-Time environments to delay costing until goods are finished. Costs are not recorded until after the event has taken place. Standard costs are then used to work backwards to flush out the manufacturing costs eliminating detailed cost tracking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill of Materials (BOM)</td>
<td>Lists the raw materials, sub-assemblies, intermediate assemblies, sub-components, parts, and the quantities needed to manufacture a product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bins</td>
<td>Bins identify where inventory items are stored and to track on-hand quantities.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Capacity Planning</td>
<td>Enables planners to determine the production capacity an organization needs to meet product demands. This is the maximum amount of work the organization is capable of in a time-period.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CSV Imports</td>
<td>A single process for transferring one to many, small to medium-sized data sets from other applications into NetSuite. Avoids the need for manual data entry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtime</td>
<td>A period of time that a system is unavailable and fails to perform its primary function.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Finite Scheduling</td>
<td>Produces a specific amount of work within a defined time period.Finite Capacity Scheduling considers resource limitations to ensure that work proceeds evenly and efficiently.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Forward Scheduling</td>
<td>The scheduler knows the start date and calculates forward to determine the order completion date. Schedule the first operation to the last.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Horizon</td>
<td>A future time period where departments that support production plan production work and determine material requirements.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infinite Capacity Scheduling</td>
<td>Presents a detailed strategy for scheduling orders and operations, but does not consider current work center capacity or resource load. Resource overloads can occur.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td>The amount of physical, mental, and social effort used to produce goods and services in an economy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Shift Hours</td>
<td>The number of hours the operation people work in a day.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>License Plate Number (LPN)</td>
<td>LPN is generally associated with containers, but it does not always represent a physical entity (for example, a box). You can also define an LPN as a collection of items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Advanced Manufacturing Locations refer to company plants or warehouses anywhere in the world and are linked to NetSuite Location Names.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot Control</td>
<td>Ensures that each inventory item that flows through a warehouse can be tracked to its group of origin (lot).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Shift Hours</td>
<td>The number of hours the operation machines are active in a day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material Loss</td>
<td>Can come in the form of waste, scrape, spoilage and defects that occur during handling, storage, or manufacturing loss.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rough Cut Capacity Planning (RCP)</td>
<td>The long term planning process that balances available and required resource to the master schedule. Advanced Manufacturing evaluates demand (assembly item) against supply (work center availability) to report percentage work center use over time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Routing Records</strong></td>
<td>A template that lists the steps required to build an assembly item.</td>
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<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Scrap</strong></td>
<td>The unusable loss which is measurable, has some value, and can be sold or repurposed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serialization</strong></td>
<td>An item identified by an assigned serial number (an inventory item).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shop Floor</strong></td>
<td>The area of a manufacturing facility where assembly or production processes are completed. The shop floor can include equipment, inventory, or storage areas, and can be automated, have workers, or a combination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Shop Floor Management** | Supports the consistent development of processes and procedures where they happen. By being in production areas, managers can focus on deviations from standards to ensure that decisions are accelerated and solutions are implemented.  
 A traveler is typically printed when the job is released and travels with the job as it progresses through the shop. |
| **Standard Days**  | Standard days represent the time an average skilled operator, working at a normal pace, needs to perform a specified task using a prescribed method. |
| **Subsidiaries**   | A company (child) owned by another company (parent). Advanced Manufacturing uses subsidiaries in OneWorld accounts. |
| **Throughput**     | The amount of a product or service a company can produce and deliver to a client in a specific period of time. The total volume of production through the facility (machine, work center, department, plant, or network of plants). |
| **Time Fence**     | A boundary between planning horizon periods that helps minimize shop floor and supplier schedule disruptions. |
| **Traveler**       | A system generated document that provides shop floor personnel with the manufacturing specifications needed to perform the job. For example, process steps, materials, quantities, date ranges, locations, inventory, barcodes, and operations. |
| **Warehouse Management System (WMS)** | A software application that supports daily warehouse operations. WMS programs enable centralized task management such as tracking inventory levels and stock locations. |
| **Work Bench**     | An Advanced Manufacturing Work Bench is linked to a NetSuite Routing Record. |
| **Work Center**    | Can consist of one or more people and machines and can represent a logical grouping of machines, a department, or a cost center. |
| **Work In Process (WIP)** | WIP represent a company's partially finished goods waiting for completion and eventual sale or the value of these items. These items are either just being fabricated or waiting for further processing in a queue or a buffer storage. |
| **Work Order**     | In manufacturing, a work order is converted from a sales order to show that work is about to begin manufacturing, building, or engineering products. |
| **Work Order Management** | Enables you to control process workflow through a series of steps that increases operational visibility and helps to organize and track changes. It helps improve productivity and customer service while producing actionable performance records to aid in improving organizational efficiency and processes. |