Management Reports
Fourth Shift Release 8.00

Fourth Shift Help
Release 8.00

Important Notices

Contents

Management Reports Module

The Management Reports Module provides several reports which extend Fourth Shift capabilities to support materials management, inventory control, and production control.

Module Prerequisites

The prerequisites to the Management Reports Module depend on which reports you want to produce.

Report	Prerequisite
ABC Analysis	SYSM (System Control)
	INVM (Inventory Control)
	BILM (Bill of Material)
	MOMM (Manufacturing Order Management)
	MRPM (Material Requirements Planning)
Inventory Cycle Count	SYSM (System Control)
	INVM (Inventory Control)
Inventory Valuation	SYSM (System Control)
	INVM (Inventory Control)
Inventory Accuracy	SYSM (System Control)
	INVM (Inventory Control)
Schedule Performance	SYSM (System Control)
	INVM (Inventory Control)
	MOMM (Manufacturing Order Management)
Close Order Analysis/Order Variance	SYSM (System Control)
	INVM (Inventory Control)
	MOMM (Manufacturing Order Management)

Setting Up the Management Reports Module

Setting Up the Management Reports Module provides an overview of how to implement the module. It covers:

- guidelines to consider before you implement the module
- how to prepare your data for loading
- suggested procedures for loading your data
- suggestions for using the module

Although this section provides key information about the Management Reports Module, it does not explain cycle counting techniques or costing principles.

Before You Implement the Module

The Management Reports Module uses configuration information and ABC classifications, and performs order analysis. Before you implement the module, review these guidelines:

- Verify the accuracy of inventory costs and the inventory account number for each item. As a review document, print the Item/Work Center Cost Data report by choosing **Print** from the **File** menu on the ITMC screen.
- Determine the usage value percentage for A, B and C inventory classifications.
- Review existing inventory controls to ensure accurate maintenance of inventory balances and stocking locations. Establish policies and procedures for cycle counting.
- Check your system configuration using the CNFG (System Installation Setup) screen. Verify the **Work in Process Code** and **Resource Component** fields.
- If the General Ledger Module is installed, use the GLCA (G/L Chart of Accounts) and GLOS (G/L Organization Structure) screens to verify master account combinations exist for the accounts used on the following screens:

Screen	Master Account Field
CNFA	Cust Prod Variance
	External WIP Inv
	Internal WIP Inv
	Labor Variance
	Material Usage Var
	Misc Order Var
	Overhead Variance
	PO Issue Variance
	Standard Cost Var

- Use the CNFA (Configuration of Interface Account Numbers) screen to verify master account numbers.

- Review completed line items (**Ln# Sta** = 5) to determine if any order-related quantities are in inspection or on hold. Use the IHIR (In-Inspection and On-Hold Inventory by Order) report in the Manufacturing Order Management Module to assist your review. Orders connected with quantities in inspection or on hold cannot be closed and deleted from the system.

Use the IMTR (Inventory Move) screen in the Inventory Control Module to move order-related quantities out of inspection or hold locations.

Suggestions for Using the Module

The ways in which the Management Reports Module is used vary from company to company. The following guidelines may be helpful for using the Management Reports Module in your company.

ABC Classification Analysis and Update

Use the ABCR (ABC Analysis Report) task to determine appropriate inventory controls and formulate inventory replenishment strategies by classifying items based on usage value. The effort saved through relaxed controls on low usage-value items can be applied to minimize inventories of high usage-value items.

Use the ABCR task to update the ABC code in the **Item Class** field on the Item Master Detail screen. The ABC code can be stored in one of the first six positions of the **Item Class** field. The same position is used for each item in the Item Master. This ABC code can then be used in the ICCR (Inventory Cycle Count Report) and the IACR (Inventory Accuracy Report) tasks.

Cycle Counting

- Use the ICCR (Inventory Cycle Count Report) task to request a physical count of inventory items, where items are selected by specifying a range of locations or a range of items within ABC code. Use the ICCR report as the turnaround document for indicating inventory adjustments after the physical count is performed.
- Use the INVA (Inventory Adjustment) screen to record cycle count results. Enter adjustments using **AC** (action code) = R for replacement and **RC** (reason code) = C for cycle counts. Enter the actual quantity in the **Adjust Qty** field.
- The SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item) and SSIL (Stock Status Inquiry by Location) screens display the cycle count date, recorded on the INVA screen, in the **Lst Cnt** field.
- Use the IACR (Inventory Accuracy Report) task to analyze the difference between cycle counts and inventory balances, by ABC class.
- Use the AUDT (Item History Audit) screen, in the System Control Module, to perform continuous cycle counting and reconciliation throughout the production day rather than during weekends. Print the Inventory Transaction History Report from the AUDT screen to identify each inventory transaction, for a range of items, sorted in date/time sequence.

Lost Receipt Transactions

You may need to identify wrong transactions that do not appear on the audit trail. You can identify lost receipt transactions, lost issue documents, material issued and lost, and incorrect material issued through the following methods:

- Use the IHIR (In-Inspection and On-Hold Inventory by Order) report to track material from receiving to the stockroom and verify a lost document or misplaced material.
- Use the MOAN (Planner Action) and POAN/POAS (Buyer Action) screens to identify a past-due receipt which may indicate material was received, but the transaction was not entered.

Inventory Reporting

Use the INVR (Inventory Valuation Report) task to analyze the value of material items in inventory (based on Cost Type Ø). You can analyze inventory account totals and review the value of inventory based on inventory code or account number. You can also summarize inventory totals by account number, location, item type or item status.

Note: Use the COMP (Cost Comparison Report) task, in the Product Costing Module, for inventory valuation based on cost types other than Cost Type Ø.

Closed Order Maintenance

- Use the IHIR (In-Inspection and On-Hold Inventory by Order) report before running the OVAR task to determine the inventory within inspection or hold locations.
- Use the IMTR (Inventory Move) screen to move order-related inventory out of inspection or hold locations.
- Use the OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance) task to analyze completed line items for variances. The Order Variance Report includes variances related to material issues, material substitutions, yield, scrap, labor, overhead, methods, inventory costs, rolled costs, and by-products and tools.

Use the OVAR task to close completed orders and delete the closed orders from the system.

Module Communication

The OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance) task analyzes completed line items and creates appropriate entries to variance accounts. Variances are calculated for line items which have had the **Ln# Sta** changed from 5 to 6 for the following line number types:

M = manufacturing

R = rework

S = purchased with supplied items

X = custom product

These financial transactions are placed in a communication file for transfer to the general ledger using the GLMQ (G/L Module Communication) task in the General Ledger Module.

A **Trans Code** identifies each transaction as follows:

Trans Code	Description
OVARC	Custom Order
OVARM	Manufacturing Order
OVARP	Purchase Order

See the System Administration manual for the financial transactions related to the Management Reports Module.

System Administration

The System Administration manual outlines the tasks involved in maintaining Fourth Shift.

Batch Processing Considerations

Use the OVAR task for order maintenance. See **Batch Processing** in the System Administration manual for the OVAR task prerequisites and processing frequency.

ABCR – ABC Analysis Report

The ABCR (ABC Analysis Report) task helps management determine appropriate inventory controls by classifying items based on usage value. In this way, the effort saved through relaxed controls on low usage-value items can be applied to minimize inventories of high usage-value items.

In the report, items are listed in descending order according to their Extended Value, calculated as:

```
Extended Value = (standard item cost) * future need quantity
```

where

```
Future Need Quantity = Sum(unfulfilled gross requirements within a specified
demand period)
```

The gross requirement for an item is calculated as the demand prior to taking on-hand inventory and scheduled receipts into consideration, and after adjustments have been made for forecast consumption and yield. You can view this value for an item on the SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) screen.

During the processing of this report, all normal items selected for analysis are assigned a single-letter code that ranks the item's inventory usage-value.

- Codes **A**, **B** and **C** are used to categorize items into high, medium, and low usage-value groups respectively. Use task parameters to define the percentile breaks between the three categories.
- Code **N** is used for non-material items such as tools, resources and reference items, based on the **Item Type** defined for the item on the Item Master.
- Optionally, a user-defined code can be used to indicate a normal item with no future need quantity. If you use this option, these items are excluded from the report.

The report displays information about each item's order policy and lot size modifiers, along with the extended value of future demands. Non-material items are listed at the end of the report.

When requesting the ABC Analysis Report, you can specify the time period for calculating planned usage and the usage-value percentage associated with each class.

You can also choose to update the ABC code in a user-specified **Item Class** field on the Item Master Detail screen automatically. This ABC code can then be used in the ICCR (Inventory Cycle Count Report) and IACR (Inventory Accuracy Report) tasks. Each time you run the ABCR task, you can either update the field with the current ABC classification calculated by the task, or you can leave the existing codes unchanged.

Parameters

To request an ABC Analysis Report, enter the ABCR task as one of the sequenced tasks in a batch process. See "Batch Processing" in the System Administration manual for the task prerequisites and processing frequency.

The ABCR task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter		Format	Entry is...
1:	ABC Class Percentage	A99.9 B99.9 C99.9	Required
2:	Item Class Field	I9 (1-6)	Required
3:	Make/Buy Code	MM or MP	Optional (default = all items)

Task Parameter	Format	Entry is...
4: Item Classification Update; Non-Demand Format	Y or N ZX	Optional (default = no update)
5: Period End Date	EMMDDYY	Optional (default = Dec 31, 2079)

Parameter 1: ABC Class Percentage

Use the **A**, **B** and **C** classification parameters to specify the usage value percentage for each ABC classification. The sum of the percentages specified must equal 100.

At least one classification parameter must be entered. For example, each of the following combinations is a valid entry for Parameter 1:

A100

A80 B20

A80 B15 C05

Use the system number format as specified on the CNFG (System Installation Setup) screen when including a decimal symbol in the percentages.

Parameter 2: Item Class Field

Use the **I** parameter to specify the character position within the **Item Class** field that identifies the ABC classification for all the items on the Item Master. The **Item Class** field is on the Item Master Detail screen. The ABC classification can be entered in any one of the first six positions.

Parameter 3: Make/Buy Code

Use the **M** parameter and the make/buy code to choose to analyze manufactured items only (MM) or purchased items only (MP). If you do not use the **M** parameter, all items are analyzed.

Parameter 4: Item Classification Update; Non-Demand Format

Item Classification Update. Use the **Y** or **N** parameters to indicate whether the **Item Class** field on the Item Master Detail screen should be updated to reflect the classification calculated by this report. If neither the **Y** or **N** parameter is specified, no update is performed. However, the **Y** parameter is required if you also use the **Z** parameter.

Non-Demand Format. Use the **Z** parameter to assign an ABC code other than **A**, **B**, **C** or **N** to items with no demands up to the period end date.

- If you use the **Z** parameter, the **Y** parameter is required. Items with no demands are excluded from the generated report.
- If you do not use the **Z** parameter, items with no demands are classified with other low usage-value items.

Parameter 5: Period End Date

Use the **E** parameter to define the demand period for the report. The end date must be later than today's date. If no end date is specified, December 31, 2079 is used as the end of the demand period.

Example

For example, to request an ABC Analysis Report as the first task in the process for:

- inventory usage value of 80 percent for A class
- inventory usage value of 15 percent for B class

- inventory usage value of 5 percent for C class
- updating ABC categories in the first position in the **Item Class** field
- analyzing manufactured items
- updating the **Item Class** field
- assigning the D class to items with no demands
- analyzing future demands through August 30, 2002

The **Seq Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
01  ABCR  A80  B15  C5  I1  MM  Y  ZD  E083002
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	ABCR	ABC Analysis Report
Parameter 1	A80 B15 C5	80% A class; 15% B class; 5% C class
Parameter 2	I1	Item class character position one
Parameter 3	MM	Manufactured Items
Parameter 4	Y	Update item classification
Parameter 4	ZD	Assign D class to items with no demands
Parameter 5	E083002	Period end date

To print the ABC Analysis Report, use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the ABCR task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the ABCR task does not execute successfully.

Reports

ABC Analysis Report

Used to review and update item classifications based on usage value. You can also choose to update the ABC code in a user-specified Item Class field automatically.

Access Method

To generate the report, execute the task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see “Reporting for SQL Server Systems” in the System Help.

Fields

Buyr

Buyer code is used to identify the person responsible for handling the purchase of the item. The suggested entry is the buyer's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; ABCR; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Contract Header Detail; Contract Purchase Orders; Contract Summary; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; VDSC; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Cal Cls

Calculated Class identifies the ABC classification assigned to the item based on the usage value percentages specified for the report.

A,B,C = Item classification

– **= No value**

N = Not applicable (non-material item)

A user-defined character can be used to indicate an item with no demands.

Where Used: ABCR

Class %

Class Percentage identifies the percentage of total usage value specified for the ABC classification.

Where Used: ABCR

Cum %

Cumulative Percentage is the **Cumulative Value** divided by the total **Extended Value** of the items on the report.

Where Used: ABCR

Cumulative Value

Cumulative Value is the running total of the **Extended Value** of the items on the report.

Where Used: ABCR

Description

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Extended Value

Extended Value equals the item's **Total Rolled Cost** times the item's **Future Need Quantity**.

Where Used: ABCR

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

Future Need Quantity

Future Need Quantity is the number of items required minus the number of items issued, adjusted for forecast consumption and yield, for the specified demand period.

Where Used: ABCR

Item

Item is the unique identifier for a part, whether it be a piece part, tool, raw material, an assembly or finished product. All items are set up using the ITMB screen. Within a product structure, an item can be a component as well as a parent. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV; POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Itm Cls

Item Class identifies the ABC classification associated with the item prior to the calculations performed for the report.

A,B,C = Item classification

– **= No value**

N = Not applicable (non-material item)

A user-defined character can be used to indicate an item with no demands at the time the previous ABC analysis was completed.

Where Used: ABCR

Lot Size Day

Lot Size Day is the number of shop days used to specify the period for which all demands for an item are totaled. When **Lot Size Day** is specified as "1" (one), the lot sizing technique is lot-

for-lot. That is, planned order quantities equal the net requirements for each day. The **Lot Size Day** field only applies to Order Policy 3 and is displayed but is not applicable for other order policies. Entry is up to 3 numbers. Decimal places not allowed.

Where Used: ABCR; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production

Lot Size Quantity

Lot Size Quantity is the predetermined amount used by the system for recommending the quantity of an item to order. The **Lot Size Quantity** field only applies to Order Policy 1 and 4. The field is not displayed for Order Policy 2 and is used for reference purposes by the other order policies. Entry is up to 9 numbers.

Where Used: ABCR; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production

MB

Make-Buy Code indicates if a part is normally purchased or manufactured. **Make-Buy Code** also directs appropriate action messages to the **Buyr** (B or S) or **Plnr** (M). **Make-Buy Codes** are:

M = Make.

Manufactured in-house.

B = Buy.

Purchased; no parts supplied to vendor.

S = Supplied.

Purchased; parts supplied to vendor.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; IHIR; IORD; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; Lot Size Multiple Detail; Lot Trace; LSDA; LVAL; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail

Ord Pol

Order Policy is established for each item based on how planned orders for the item are handled. **Order Policy** provides replenishment order information used by the planner or buyer. **Order Policy** codes are:

0 = No Planning.

No planning requirements are generated for this item.

1 = Order Point.

When an item's supply falls below the **Order Point** quantity, the system recommends placing an order. The recommended order quantity is the **Lot Size Qty**.

2 = Order-Up-to.

When an item's supply falls below the **Order Point** quantity, the system recommends placing an order. The recommended order quantity is

```
(Order Up to) - (On Hand Inv) - (Insp Qty) - (On Order Quantity) +
(Allocations),
```

as modified by **Lot Size Min** and **Lot Size Mult**.

3 = Period Order.

When the demands generated by MRP exceed supply, the system recommends placing an order. Recommended order quantity covers all demands within the period indicated by **Lot Size Day**, as modified by **Lot Size Min** and **Lot Size Mult**.

4 = Fixed Order.

When the demands generated by MRP exceed supply, the system recommends placing an order. The recommended order quantity is the **Lot Size**.

5 = Manual Planning.

When the demands generated by MRP exceed the supply, the system notifies the planner/buyer. The lot size quantity is used to recommend an order quantity.

Order Policy affects how the system uses lot size specifications, order points, on hand inventory, on order inventory and safety stock.

Where Used: ABCR; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Production; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail

Plnr

Planner code is used to identify the person responsible for planning the production or usage of an item. The suggested entry is the planner's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

St

Item Status indicates whether an item is not released for production, or is released for production and is active, being phased out or is obsolete. **Item Status** codes are:

E = Engineering.

Indicates the item is not released for production. A warning message is displayed when an order for the item is added or updated.

A = Active.

Indicates the item is released for production. The item is actively used and can be made or purchased.

P = Being phased out.

Indicates the item is released for production but it will no longer be used in the manufacture of products after the current supply runs out. A warning message is displayed when a new order for the item is placed.

O = Obsolete.

Indicates the item is released for production but is no longer used in the manufacture of products. Remaining inventory cannot be considered in any production plans but can be moved to another storage location and be adjusted for accounting purposes.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; CINV; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

Total Roll Cost

Total Rolled Cost represents the total cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the item's rolled costs for material, labor, fixed overhead, variable overhead and **Costs Added at This Level**. Total rolled costs are calculated by cost type.

Where Used: ABCR; CMLB; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; INVR; ITCI; ITMC; Order Cost Variance Status; SSII

IACR – Inventory Accuracy Report

The Inventory Accuracy Report is the measurement tool that shows the differences between a cycle inventory count and the inventory quantities currently recorded in the system. Differences are reported for categories based on ABC classification codes.

Reports

Inventory Accuracy Report

Shows the differences between a cycle inventory count and the inventory quantities currently recorded in the system. Differences are reported for categories based on ABC classification codes.

Access Method

To generate the report, execute the task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

The default template for this report is:

- MGRIACR.RDL for SQL Server systems

For more information, including details on using customized report templates, see "Template-based Reports" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Task Reference

Calculations

For example, the following items require adjustments after a physical count is performed:

Item	ABC Classification Code (Item Class Position = 1)
10GR	A
TR710	B
CA685	C
PA025	C
PT661	C

The adjustments are made using the INVA (Inventory Adjustment) screen on 072898. The Inventory Transaction History report, printed from the AUDT (Item History Audit) screen, shows the adjustments including the comparison between the old and new inventory quantities.

The IACR task is set up for 072898 and uses **Item Class** position one to locate the ABC classification code for each item. The accuracy tolerances are set up for each ABC classification code as one percent for Class A, two percent for Class B and five percent for Class C:

```
01  IACR  F072898  T072898  P1  A01  B02  C05
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	IACR	Inventory Accuracy Report
Parameter 1	F072898	From cycle count date
Parameter 2	T072898	Thru cycle count date
Parameter 3	P1	ABC-class character position
Parameter 4	A01 B02 C05	Item count tolerances

In this example, the Inventory Accuracy report would produce the following results:

Inventory Category	Total # of Counts	Counts W/I Tolerance	Inventory Accuracy %
A	1	0	0
B	1	1	100
C	3	1	33

Inventory Accuracy % calculations are as follows:

```
(Counts W/I Tolerance) ³ (Total # Of Counts) = xxx * 100 = xxx%

Inventory

Class A: 0 ³ 1 = 0 * 100 = 0%

Class B: 1 ³ 1 = 1 * 100 = 100%

Class C: 1 ³ 3 = .33 * 100 = 33%
```

Counts W/I Tolerance calculations for Class C are as follows:

```
Transaction Qty ³ New Qty = xxx * 100 = xxx%
(old versus new difference)

CA685: 735.50 ³ 1892.00 = .39 * 100 = 39%

PA025: 154.75 ³ 9985.00 = .02 * 100 = 2%

PT661: 370.75 ³ 5575.00 = .07 * 100 = 7%
```

Item PA025 is the one item that falls within the five percent tolerance set up as a parameter for Class C.

Parameters

Specify the ABC classification and the character position within the **Item Class** field where the ABC classification is located for each item. The **Item Class** field is on the Item Master Detail screen.

The ABC classification for all items must be located in the same position for the report to be produced correctly. You can run the ABCR (ABC Analysis Report) task to assign ABC

classifications automatically or use the Item Master Detail screen to enter ABC classifications manually.

Use the INVA (Inventory Adjustment) screen to record the physical count adjustment for each item. Use **RC** (reason code) = C for cycle count and **AC** (action code) = R for replacement. Enter the new quantity in the **Adjust Qty** field.

To request an Inventory Accuracy Report, enter the IACR task as one of the sequenced tasks in a batch process. See "Batch Processing" in the System Administration manual for the task prerequisites and processing frequency.

The IACR task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: From Cycle Count Date	FMMDDYY	Optional (default = Jan 1, 1980)
2: Thru Cycle Count Date	TMMDDYY	Optional (default = Dec 31, 2079)
3: ABC Classification Character Position	P9 (1-6)	Optional (default = 1st position)
4: Item Count Tolerances	A99 B99 C99 N99	Optional (default = 1%)

Parameters 1 and 2: Cycle Count Dates

Define the time period for the report. If no cycle count dates are specified, January 1, 1980 is used as the From Cycle Count Date and December 31, 2079 as the Thru Cycle Count Date.

Parameter 3: ABC Classification Character Position

Specify the character position within the **Item Class** field that identifies the ABC classification for items. The ABC classification is entered in one of the first six positions. If no character position is specified, the first character position is assumed.

Parameter 4: Item Count Tolerances

Specify the acceptable tolerance for inventory accuracy. Item count tolerance is expressed in terms of a percentage—1 being one percent, 5 being five percent and so on for each ABC category. If an item count tolerance is not specified, one percent is assumed. “N” represents an inventory category other than A, B or C.

Example

For example, to request an Inventory Accuracy Report as the third task in the process for:

- cycle count transactions occurring from November 1, 1998 through November 30, 1998
- ABC categories entered in the first position in the **Item Class** field
- an item count tolerance of 1 percent for A class
- an item count tolerance of 2 percent for B class
- an item count tolerance of 5 percent for C class

the **Seq Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
03  IACR  F110198  T113098  P1  A1  B2  C5
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	03	Third task in process
Task	IACR	Inventory Accuracy Report
Parameter 1	F110198	From date
Parameter 2	T113098	Thru date
Parameter 3	P1	Item class code position
Parameter 4	A1 B2 C5	Item count tolerances

To print the Inventory Accuracy Report, use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the IACR task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the IACR task does not execute successfully.

Fields

Counts W/I Tolerance

Counts Within Tolerance is the total number of cycle transactions that falls within the tolerance specified for that category.

Where Used: IACR; OPMA

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

Inventory Accuracy %

Inventory Accuracy Percentage is the percentage of cycle transactions that falls within the tolerance specified for that category.

Where Used: IACR; Inventory Accuracy Results; OPMA

Inventory Category

Inventory Category is used to sort and classify items based on the ABC classification codes. A blank is displayed when items without **Item Classes** are cycle counted. Inventory classes include:

A = Class A items (most value per unit)

B = Class B items

C = Class C items (least value per unit)

Where Used: IACR; OPMA

Total # of Counts

Total Number of Counts is the number of cycle transactions entered for the **Inventory Category**. Cycle counts are incremented for each adjustment with **RC** = C.

Where Used: IACR; Inventory Accuracy Results; OPMA

ICCR – Inventory Cycle Count Report

The Inventory Cycle Count Report serves two functions. First, the report is a request for a physical count of items. Second, the report is the data entry document for recording physical count results.

The Inventory Cycle Count Report can be printed for a range of items within an item class or a range of locations. Only those items/locations with current inventory balances are included in the report. Inventory balances can be printed for the items/locations selected.

Inventory adjustments recorded on the ICCR report (the new quantity) are entered into the system using the INVA (Inventory Adjustment) screen. Inventory adjustments are identified with an **RC** (reason code) = C for cycle count and an **AC** = R for replacement. The new quantity is entered in the **Adjust Qty** field. After adjustments are entered, print the IACR (Inventory Accuracy Report) to analyze cycle count results.

The SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item) and SSIL (Stock Status Inquiry by Location) screens display the INVA transaction date in the **Lst Cnt** field. All items that are counted should be reported to the system. Otherwise, the next time the Inventory Cycle Count Report is printed, the system will request that the items be counted again based on the **Lst Cnt** date.

Parameters

To request an Inventory Cycle Count Report, enter the ICCR task as one of the sequenced tasks in a batch process. See "Batch Processing" in the System Administration manual for the task prerequisites and processing frequency.

If you want to request the ICCR report for a range of items within an item class, specify the ABC classification and the character position within the **Item Class** field where the ABC classification is located for each item. The **Item Class** field is on the Item Master Detail screen.

The ABC classification for all items must be located in the same position for the report to be produced correctly. You can run the ABCR (ABC Analysis Report) task to assign ABC classifications automatically or use the Item Master Detail screen to enter ABC classifications manually.

The ICCR task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: ABC Class or Stock Location or Product Line	I or S or R	Required
2: ABC Classification Character Position and Cutoff Date	CX9 DMMDDYY	Required if Parameter 1 = I
3: Item or Location Range or Product line	FX..X TX..X or FXX-X..X TXX-X..X	Required
4: Display Current Balances	Y or N	Optional (default = N)

Parameter 1: ABC Class or Stock Location or Product Line

If you selected item number format, specify the way in which items should be grouped for counting. A range of items can be sequenced within one ABC classification (I), or items can be grouped by a range of stock locations (S) or items can be grouped by product line (R).

Parameter 2: ABC Classification Character Position and Cutoff Date

Enter Parameter 2 only if you selected item number format and you are performing an ABC-classification count (Parameter 1 = I).

ABC Classification. Specify the classification to be counted and the character position within the **Item Class** field that identifies the ABC classification for items. For example, if you are counting "C" items and the third character in the **Item Class** field identifies the ABC classification, enter Parameter 2 as **CC3.**

Cutoff Date. Specify the last cycle count date as the cutoff date. The last cycle count date is displayed for items on the SSII and SSIL screens in the **Lst Cnt** field. Cycle-count transactions entered after the cutoff date are not included in the report. The format for the cutoff date is MMDDYY preceded by a D.

Parameter 3: Item, Location, or Product Line Range

ABC-Classification Count: Specify the beginning and end of an item range for the ICCR report. An item range must be specified for an ABC-classification count.

Inventory Location Count: Specify the beginning and end of a location range for the ICCR report. A location range must be specified for an inventory location count.

Product Line: Specify the beginning and end of a product line range.

Parameter 5: Display Current Balances

Inventory balances currently in the system can be printed on the ICCR report by entering a **Y.** If no choice is indicated, current inventory balances are not printed on the ICCR Report.

Example

For example, to request an Inventory Cycle Count Report as the second task in the process for:

- stock location
- from RM-A100 through RM-A109
- current balances printed on the report

the **Seq Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
02  ICCR  S  FRM-A100  TRM-A109  Y
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	02	Second task in process
Task	ICCR	Inventory Cycle Count Report
Parameter 1	S	Report by stock location
Parameter 3	FRM-A100	From location
Parameter 3	TRM-A109	Thru location
Parameter 4	Y	Print current balances

To request an Inventory Cycle Count Report as the second task in the process for:

- ABC classification C
- ABC categories entered in the third **Item Class** field
- the last cycle count as January 6, 1988
- items 20LM through 24LM
- no current balances printed on the report

the **Seq Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
02  ICCR  I  CC3  D010688  F20LM  T24LM  N
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	02	Second task in process
Task	ICCR	Inventory Cycle Count Report
Parameter 1	I	Report by item classification
Parameter 2	CC3	Item class character position three
Parameter 2	D010688	Date of last cycle count
Parameter 3	F20LM	From item
Parameter 3	T24LM	Thru item
Parameter 4	N	Do not print current balances

To print the Inventory Cycle Count Report, use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the ICCR task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the ICCR task does not execute successfully.

Reports

Inventory Cycle Count Report by Location

Serves two functions: request for a physical count of items and data entry document for recording physical count results.

Access Method

To generate the report, execute the task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Fields

AC

Action Code indicates how an inventory adjustment is handled. **Action Codes** are:

+ = Add.

Add the adjustment quantity to the current inventory balance in the specified location.

- = Subtract.

Subtract the adjustment quantity from the current inventory balance in the specified location.

R = Replace.

Replace the current inventory balance with the adjustment quantity in the specified location. This is typically used after taking a physical inventory to update inventory balances.

Where Used: ICCR; INVA

Adjust Qty

Adjustment Quantity is used to change the current inventory balance of an item in a specified location. The change depends on the **AC** (action code) that you enter.

AC = +

Adjustment Quantity is added to the current inventory balance.

AC = -

Adjustment Quantity is subtracted from the current inventory balance.

AC = R

Adjustment Quantity becomes the current inventory balance.

Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: ICCR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; Item History; ITHR; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report

Description

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL;

Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

IC

Inventory Code classifies the type of inventory stored in a **Stk-Bin** location. **Inventory Codes** are:

O = On Hand.

Items considered available for issue.

H = On Hold.

Items which have failed to meet acceptance criteria. The items are not considered available.

S = Shipping.

Items issued to customer/purchase orders. Items are not considered available.

I = In-Inspection.

Items received against a purchase or manufacturing order awaiting acceptance or rejection. Items are considered available.

A = All.

Use when setting up a **Stk-Bin** location using the LMMT screen if all inventory types can be stored in the location.

Where Used: Custom Product Line Item Location Selection; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; ICCR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Transaction History Report; LEXP; LMMT; Location Selection; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; PICI; PICK; PORI; PORV; SHIP; SSII; SSIL; TRUD

Item

Item is the unique identifier for a part, whether it be a piece part, tool, raw material, an assembly or finished product. All items are set up using the ITMB screen. Within a product structure, an item can be a component as well as a parent. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability +

Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV; POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Item Class (C1 thru C8)

Item Classifications are used for reporting purposes to sort and classify items based on classes and codes that you define. For example, you may use these fields to indicate the ABC classification code, product line code or commodity code. Establishing **Item Classifications** is optional. Positions 1 through 6 can be used for an ABC classification code.

Where Used: ICCR; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production

Location Description

Location Description describes the stock and bin **(Stk-Bin)** location in which inventory is stored. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 65 characters.

Where Used: ICCR; INVR; LMMT; SSIL

Lot

Lot is the identifier assigned to a homogeneous quantity of material tracked throughout the manufacturing process. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 20 characters.

Where Used: Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Custom Product Line Item Location Selection; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; ICCR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory Transaction History Report; Item Lot Receipt; LEXP; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Selection; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; PICI; PICK; PORI; PORV; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipping Allocation Batch; SSII; SSIL

Master Account No

Master Account Number is the identification of the account used to update the general ledger for a transaction and/or to establish budgets or plans. Entry is up to 20 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; ACCT; APRG; APVT; ARCJ; ARIR; ARRJ; ARTX; BKCJ; BKFT; CINV; CWIP; Foreign Cash Reference; G/L Account No List; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); G/L Distribution (CSHM Module); G/L Master Account Detail; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Recurring/Template Trans Detail; G/L Transaction Detail; G/L Year/Types List; GLAU; GLBL; GLBU; GLCO; GLDQ; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJL; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; GLMQ; GLPC; GLTG; ICCR; Invoice Line Item Detail; IVIE; IVII; IVPR; IVRR; LRRP; PORI; PORV; WIPR

Position

Position identifies the character location within the **Item Class** field that identifies the ABC classification. The ABC classification is entered in one of the first six positions of the **Item Class** field.

Where Used: ICCR

Quantity

Quantity in Inventory is the number of units of an item currently in inventory.

Where Used: COMP; ICCR; Inventory History List; Item History; ITHR; LEXP; PICI; PICK; Shipment Allocation List; SSII; SSIL

Quantity Counted

Quantity Counted is the number of units physically accounted for during a cycle count and is entered by the person performing the count. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: ICCR

RC

Reason Code indicates the reason for changing an inventory balance. Significant **Reason Codes** are:

C = Cycle count adjustment

S = Serialized item return

All other **Reason Codes** are not specifically used by the system. Entry is 1 alphanumeric character.

Where Used: ICCR; INVA

Rev

Revision Level identifies a level of documentation which specifies the item's design. It should be incremented for each change in the item's design specifications. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 2 characters.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITMB; ITMI; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; MBIL; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; PBCI; PBCT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Router/

Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Where Used

Stk-Bin

Stock and **Bin** identify a specific location for storing inventory. A stockroom is a place for storing inventory which contains one or more bins. The **Stock-Bin** identifier is unique and is used for material control. Entry is any alphanumeric combination, **Stk** being up to 6 characters and **Bin** being up to 12 characters.

Where Used: Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; CINV; Custom Product Detail; Custom Product Line Item Location Selection; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; ICCR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; LEXP; Line Item Details + Custom Product; LMMT; Location Selection; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; PICI; PICK; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipping Allocation Batch; SSII; SSIL; TRUD

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

INVR – Inventory Valuation Report

The Inventory Valuation Report provides a method of reporting inventory as it relates to G/L accounts, value and inventory categories. The Inventory Valuation Report can be requested in a variety of formats.

The total rolled cost displays as asterisks if no Cost Type 0 is defined for an item. Items without a standard cost record are listed in the log file.

Parameters

To request an Inventory Valuation Report, enter the INVR task as one of the sequenced tasks in a batch process. See "Batch Processing" in the System Administration manual for the task prerequisites and processing frequency.

The INVR task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: Sort Type	A or L or P or Z	Optional (default = no sorting)
2: Range (Product Line or Account No)	BXX..XX EXX..XX	Optional (default = all)
3: Amount Sort; Omit Headers; Total Page Only	D Y G	Optional
4: Inventory Code	H or I or O or S or U	Optional (default = all inventory codes)
5: Item Type	N or T or X or R or W	Optional (default = all item types)
6: Item Status	SE or SA or SP or SO	Optional (default = all item status)

Different combinations of parameter entries allow you to customize the format of the Inventory Valuation Report generated by the INVR task.

Parameter 1: Sort Type

Specify whether the items in the report should be sorted into sections by **Account Number** (**A**), **Location** (**L**), **Product Line** (**P**), or **Item Type** (**Z**). When you use this parameter, the report contains a separate section for each collection of items.

You may not enter more than one option for this parameter. If you do not specify any of these parameters, the items in the report will not be divided into sections.

Note: Use the sort type parameter **Account Number** (**A**), for daily, weekly or monthly inventory reconciliation with General Ledger.

Parameter 2: Range

Use the **B** and **E** parameters to specify a range of product lines or account numbers to include in the report. Use the **B** parameter to specify a beginning value for the range, and the **E** parameter to specify an ending value. When you use these parameters, the selected range appears on the report.

If you do not specify these parameters, all product lines or account numbers will be included in the report. You cannot specify a range of item types or locations using these parameters. In addition:

- You can use these parameters to specify a range of account numbers only if you also use the **A** parameter.
- You can use these parameters to specify a range of product lines only if you also use the **P** parameter.

Parameter 3: Amount Sort, Omit Headers, Total Page Only

Amount Sort. Use the **D** parameter to sort items within each section of the report in descending order by **Total Roll Cost**. If you do not use this parameter, items are sequenced in ascending order by **Item**.

Omit Headers. Use the **Y** parameter to generate the report without column or section headings. This parameter generates a report that can be easily imported into a spreadsheet or other analysis tool. If you do not use this parameter, all column and section headings are included in the report.

Total Page Only. Use the **G** parameter to remove all item details from the report, and list only the total inventory value. If you use parameter 1 to divide the report into sections, subtotals are reported by section when you use the **G** parameter. If you do not use the **G** parameter, all item details are included in the report.

Parameter 4: Inventory Code

Specify whether the report should include items with a certain **Inventory Code**: **H** (On hold), **I** (In inspection), **O** (On hand), or **S** (Shipping), or **U** (exclude items without inventory). When you use these parameters, the selected **Inventory Code** appears in the **Sort** field in the header of the report.

You may not enter more than one inventory code for the report. If you do not specify any of these parameters, all items will appear on the report, regardless of inventory code.

Parameter 5: Item Type

Specify whether the report should include items with a certain **Item Type**: **N** (Normal), **T** (Tool), **X** (Reference), or **R** (Resource), or **W** (Without Item Desc). When you use these parameters, the selected **Item Type** appears in the **Sort** field in the header of the report.

You may not enter more than one item type for the report. If you do not specify any of these parameters, all items will appear on the report, regardless of item type.

Parameter 6: Item Status

Specify whether the report should include items with a certain **Item Status**: **SE** (Engineering) or **SA** (Active) or **SP** (Phased Out) or **SO** (Obsolete). When you use these parameters, the selected **Item Status** appears in the **Sort** field in the header of the report.

You may not enter more than one item status for the report. If you do not specify any of these parameters, all items will appear on the report, regardless of item status.

Example

Different combinations of parameter entries allow you to customize the format of the Inventory Valuation Report generated by the INVR task.

- **Item Sequence.** To request an INVR report in item sequence for all inventory codes, item types, and product lines no parameter entries are required.

Parameter	Entry
1: Sort Type	blank
2: Range	blank
3: Amount Sort	blank
4: Inventory Code	blank
5: Item Type	blank
6: Item Status	blank

- **Item Sequence within Account Number.** To request an INVR report for all inventory codes (O, I, H, and S), item types (N, R, T, and X), and account numbers, with subtotalled sections for each account number, enter the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Entry
1: Sort Type	**A**
2: Range	blank
3: Amount Sort	blank
4: Inventory Code	blank
5: Item Type	blank
6: Item Status	blank

The above is the recommended parameter setup for balancing inventory by account to the general ledger.

- **On Hand Inventory in Descending Order.** To request an INVR report of on hand inventory in descending order, enter the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Entry
1: Sort Type	blank
2: Range	blank
3: Amount Sort	**D**
4: Inventory Code	**O**
5: Item Type	blank
6: Item Status	blank

- **Tool Items by Location.** To request an INVR report of reference type items, with subtotalled sections by location, enter the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Entry
1: Sort Type	**L**
2: Range	blank
3: Amount Sort	blank
4: Inventory Code	blank
5: Item Type	**T**
6: Item Status	blank

- **On-hand Normal items for a Range of Product Lines in Descending Order with an Active Item Status.** To request an INVR report of on-hand normal type items for all product lines

beginning with a two-letter code "GG" in descending item value, with an active item status, enter the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Entry
1: Sort Type	**P**
2: Range	**BGG EGH**
3: Amount Sort	**D**
4: Inventory Code	**O**
5: Item Type	**N**
6: Item Status	**SA**

Reports

Inventory Valuation Report

Provides a method of reporting inventory as it relates to G/L accounts, value and inventory categories.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated to allow you to select a range of data for the report.

Report Template

For more information on report templates, see "Reporting for SQL Server Systems" in the System Help.

Fields

Account Description

Account Description is the title of the account. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 40 characters.

Where Used: Customer + Financial; INVR

Description

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD;

ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/ Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

From

From identifies the beginning of the range for the report or process. Entry length matches the range option.

Where Used: APPV; APRG; APUV; ARCH; ARCJ; ARIR; ARRJ; ARTB; ARTX; CINV; COMP; Customer Selection Criteria; CWIP; GLBL; GLTG; INVR; Item Selection Criteria; LEXP; MPSR; MPSS; PORR; POSR; Price Book Selection Criteria; REPORTS; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; SHPL; STAD; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

In-Insp Quantity

Inspection Quantity is the number of units that have been received against purchase orders or manufacturing orders where the acceptance or rejection has not been reported. The **Inspection Quantity** is considered in calculating available units.

Where Used: Inventory Status; INVR; Item Availability; LEXP; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

In-Ship Quantity

Shipping Quantity is the number of units issued to customer orders. **Shipping Quantity** is decreased when material is shipped. It is considered unavailable for material planning purposes, shipment allocation purposes, for issue and for component availability checks.

Where Used: Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Custom Product Detail; Inventory History List; INVR; Item Availability; Item History; ITHR; Line Item Details + Custom Product;

MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipping Allocation Batch; SSII; Standard Product Detail

Inventory Acct No

Inventory Account Number is the account number used to update the general ledger when inventory transactions take place for this item. Entry is up to 20 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: CINV; COMP; INVR; ITCI; ITMC; SSII

IT

Item Type is used to indicate whether an item is material, reference, tool or resource. You can enter one of four codes and **Item Type** can only be changed or added on the Item Master. The **Item Types** are:

N = Normal.

The item is material consumed in the manufacture of products.

X = Reference.

The item appears on the bill, but is not consumed in the manufacture of its parent, such as a drawing.

T = Tool.

A tool is used to manufacture its parent.

R = Resource.

This item is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent, such as labor hours.

Where Used: AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; PBCI; PBCT; Picklist Detail; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

Item

Item is the unique identifier for a part, whether it be a piece part, tool, raw material, an assembly or finished product. All items are set up using the ITMB screen. Within a product structure, an item can be a component as well as a parent. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI;

Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV; POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Location Description

Location Description describes the stock and bin **(Stk-Bin)** location in which inventory is stored. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 65 characters.

Where Used: ICCR; INVR; LMMT; SSIL

On Hand Quantity

On Hand Quantity is the amount of inventory available for issue. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: CINV; Custom Product Detail; Inventory Status; INVR; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; LEXP; Line Item Details + Custom Product; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

On-Hold Quantity

On Hold Quantity is the number of units in inventory that are awaiting disposition. Items **On Hold** have failed to meet acceptance criteria, and are examined to determine if they might still be useable. Items **On Hold** are not considered available when calculating material requirements but are included in total inventory valuation. **On Hold** inventory can be issued to a rework or repair order.

Where Used: Inventory Status; INVR; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; LEXP; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; SSII

Product Line

Product Line is a user-defined group of items. Items are grouped together so that each unique group of items uses specific General Ledger Master Account numbers for manufacturing transactions. This field can be 15 characters in length.

Where Used: CNFA; INVR; ITCI; ITMC; Master Account Number Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Condition Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Condition List

Product Line Description

Product Line Description the description of the group of items represented by the product line. This field can be 50 characters in length.

Where Used: CNFA; INVR; Master Account Number Detail

Sort

Sorted by identifies the sort sequence specified for the report or display.

Where Used: GLTG; INVR; Shipping Allocation Batch

St

Item Status indicates whether an item is not released for production, or is released for production and is active, being phased out or is obsolete. **Item Status** codes are:

E = Engineering.

Indicates the item is not released for production. A warning message is displayed when an order for the item is added or updated.

A = Active.

Indicates the item is released for production. The item is actively used and can be made or purchased.

P = Being phased out.

Indicates the item is released for production but it will no longer be used in the manufacture of products after the current supply runs out. A warning message is displayed when a new order for the item is placed.

O = Obsolete.

Indicates the item is released for production but is no longer used in the manufacture of products. Remaining inventory cannot be considered in any production plans but can be moved to another storage location and be adjusted for accounting purposes.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Detail; CINV; Demand Peg Detail; FCST; IHIR; INVR; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMI; Lot Trace; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; MUSE; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Supply Peg Detail; WUSE

Stk-Bin

Stock and **Bin** identify a specific location for storing inventory. A stockroom is a place for storing inventory which contains one or more bins. The **Stock-Bin** identifier is unique and is used for material control. Entry is any alphanumeric combination, **Stk** being up to 6 characters and **Bin** being up to 12 characters.

Where Used: Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; CINV; Custom Product Detail; Custom Product Line Item Location Selection; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; ICCR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; LEXP; Line Item Details + Custom Product; LMMT; Location Selection; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; PICI; PICK; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipping Allocation Batch; SSII; SSIL; TRUD

Thru

Thru identifies the end of the range for the report or process. Entry length matches the range option.

Where Used: APPV; APRG; APUV; ARCH; ARCJ; ARIR; ARRJ; ARTB; ARTX; COMP; Customer Selection Criteria; GLBL; GLTG; INVR; Item Selection Criteria; LEXP; MPSR; MPSS; PORR; POSR; Price Book Selection Criteria; REPORTS; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; SHPL; STAD

Total Inv Value

Extended Total Inventory Value equals the item's **Total Rolled Cost** times the item's **Quantity** in inventory.

Where Used: COMP; INVR; ITBI; ITCB

Total Quantity

Total Inventory Quantity is the sum of a lot's on-hand, in-inspection, on-hold and shipping inventory quantities.

Where Used: INVR; LMSI; LMST

Total Roll Cost

Total Rolled Cost represents the total cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the item’s rolled costs for material, labor, fixed overhead, variable overhead and **Costs Added at This Level**. Total rolled costs are calculated by cost type.

Where Used: ABCR; CMLB; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; INVR; ITCI; ITMC; Order Cost Variance Status; SSII

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist

Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

OVAR – Close Order Analysis/Order Variance

The OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance) task performs the following functions:

- completed line item analysis
- capture unit cost data used in variance calculations
- closed order deletion
- production plan
- demand deletion
- transfer data to the variance and history tables

The OVAR task calculates variances for line items which have had the **Ln# Sta** changed from 5 to 6 for the following line number types:

Ln# Typ	Description
M	manufacturing
R	rework
S	purchased with supplied items
X	custom product

The OVAR task creates appropriate entries to variance accounts using the account numbers on the CNFA (Configuration of Interface Account Numbers) screen. See "Financial Transaction Detail" in the System Administration manual for more information.

In an average actual costing system, the CSTU (Actual Cost Update) task creates the general ledger entries for variances and updates the line status (for M type manufacturing order lines and S type purchase order lines) from 5 to 6.

The following reports are generated by OVAR processing:

- An Order Reconciliation Report lists the exception messages that explain why the order status was not changed. For information about exception messages, see Order Reconciliation Report Exception Messages.
- An Order Variance Report presents information on the variance calculations performed. In addition to the accounts used on the CNFA screen for the financial transactions, the OVAR task further divides the variances into specific categories so that more detailed posting can be performed manually, if desired.
- A Variance Matrix shows the relationship between the accounts used for the financial transactions and the additional variance categories. See "Close Order Analysis: OVAR" in the System Administration manual for more information about the calculations.

Parameters

It is recommended that you back up the database before running the OVAR task. Any exception conditions which prevent a line item from being closed, and therefore prevent posting of order variances, should be resolved.

If applicable, run the IHIR (In-Inspection and On-Hold Inventory by Order) task first, to assist in determining what order-related inventory is still in inspection or on hold. Use the IMTR (Inventory

Move) screen to move order-related inventory out of in-inspection or on-hold locations. You can also choose to ignore order-related in-inspection or on-hold inventory, if necessary.

The OVAR task should be run before closing the period. This ensures period activity is properly reported.

To request the OVAR task, enter OVAR as one of the sequenced tasks in a batch process. See "Batch Processing" in the System Administration manual for the task prerequisites and processing frequency.

The OVAR task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: Tolerance Limits	O99 U99	Required
2: Orders to Analyze	P and/or M and/or (C or CC or CX)	Required
2: Report Type	S or D	Required
3: Component Types to Include	R, X, T	Optional
4: Tolerance Cost	A9 ...9 B9 ...9	Optional
5: Processing Waiting Period and Deletion Waiting Period	W99 Z999	Optional
5: Ignore In-inspection or On-hold Inventory	I H	Optional
6: Order Number Range	FXXX EXX	Optional

Parameter 1: Tolerance Limits

Use the **O** and **U** parameters to specify tolerance limits so that order variances are highlighted as exception conditions before a completed line can be deleted from the database. Tolerance limits are specified as the percent of material component issues related to the **Theor Qty** required. If the tolerance limits are exceeded, the OVAR task prints the line item on the Order Reconciliation Report. Tolerances can range from 1 through 99 percent.

A special tolerance limit (*) may be used to close orders without regard to over or under issues. The **O*** **U*** tolerance limit should only be used for cleanup purposes, at the most once a month. Do not run **O*** **U*** on a daily basis. Use the appropriate tolerance limits for your situation throughout the month. Keep tight control by reviewing exception conditions and making the necessary corrections to orders prior to closing them.

It is especially critical to avoid using the **O*** **U*** tolerance limit when the BKFL (Backflushing) or BKSV (Backflushing Server) task is in use and the autoclose feature for orders is implemented. Orders are closed automatically upon receipt (autoclose feature implemented) and you are unable to make sure an order backflushes without exception before the order is changed to 5 and then 6 using the **O*** **U*** tolerance limit. Any backflush exceptions will create issue variances and inventory will be overstated. A manual INVA (Inventory Adjustment) transaction would have to be done to reduce inventory.

Parameter 2: Orders to Analyze; Report Type

Orders to Analyze. use the **P**, **M**, and **C** parameters to calculate variances for manufacturing orders (including rework orders), purchase orders and/or customer orders. Customer Orders can be limited to custom product orders or non-custom product orders by entering either CX (custom product orders) or CC (non-custom product orders) parameter instead of the C parameter. If

choosing more than one option, a space is required between each entry. You can calculate variances for all types of orders by entering **P M C.**

Report Type. use the **S** and **D** parameters to print the Order Variance Report in summary or detail format. The summary option lists the variance categories for each line item changed to **Ln# Sta** = 6. The detail option includes the summary information and also lists the components of the line item that contributed to the variances reported.

Parameter 3: Component Types to Include

Use the **R**, **X**, and **T** parameters to indicate which component types you wish to include in the variance evaluation. More than one type can be specified. Types not specified are ignored during variance calculations. Component types N and Z are included by default.

Parameter 4: Tolerance Cost

Use the **A** and **B** parameters to specify tolerance cost limits based on unit cost as well as tolerance percentage. Tolerance cost limits are specified as the maximum actual material component issues related to the **Theor Qty** required. If the tolerance cost limits are exceeded, the OVAR task prints the line item on the Order Reconciliation Report. Tolerance costs limits are not allowed for customer and custom product orders.

Parameter 5: Waiting Periods and Inventory

Processing Waiting Period. Use the **W** parameter to specify the number of calendar days to wait after a line has been changed to **Ln# Sta** = 5 before calculating a variance to the general ledger and changing the **Ln# Sta** from 5 to 6. The **Ln# Sta** changes when no exceptions are found during processing.

For example, enter **W10** to wait ten calendar days before changing the status of the line item. It is recommended that the calendar days be set to one or greater when the autoclose feature is being used to automatically close orders. In this way, time is allowed for error correction before changing the **Ln# Sta** from 5 to 6. The waiting period might be different for each type of order. The OVAR task could be run three separate times varying the waiting period:

Example	Description
O20 U10 C W5	Wait 5 days to handle any shipping problems that might come up with customer orders; Example variance calculated: **Ln# Typ** = X
O20 U10 P W30	Wait 30 days for purchase orders so items can be returned against the original purchase order; Example variance calculated: **Ln# Typ** = S
O20 U10 M W5	Wait 5 days or less for manufacturing orders to calculate variances as soon as possible after closing; Example variance calculated: **Ln# Typ** = M and R

Deletion Waiting Period. Use the **Z** parameter to specify a number of months to retain closed (**Ln# Sta** = 6) orders in the Fourth Shift database. After the specified number of months, the order is either changed to **Ln# Sta** = 7 or it is moved to an historical database table.

Note: The **Z** parameter should be used with caution, since the retention of orders beyond closure will increase the size of your database. Processing times for the OVAR task will also increase, as will processing times for tasks such as PLNG (MRP Planning), SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis), and SDAB (Supply/Demand Analysis Report). Confirm with your Fourth Shift administrator that sufficient disk space exists before using this parameter.

In addition, be sure that you continue to use the **Z** parameter once you have begun using it. When the OVAR task is run without the optional **Z** parameter, all closed (**Ln# Sta** = 6) orders are purged or changed to **Ln# Sta** = 7.

Ignore In-inspection or On Hold Inventory. Use the **I** and **H** parameters to override the standard notification that inspection or on hold inventory was moved to an on-hand location without a order-related information. The message:

```
MATERIAL IS IN INSPECTION OR ON HOLD
```

is displayed when this parameter is not used and order-related information was not specified when the inventory was moved. It is recommended that you enter the order-related information for inventory moves but you can use these parameters when the information was not entered.

Note: Inventory quantities are not impacted when the **I** and **H** parameters are used. These parameters allow **any** order to close without checking for in-inspection or on hold inventory information. Use the other parameters for this task to select only the orders where you wish to ignore the in-inspection and on hold inventory.

Parameter 6: Order Number Range

Order Number Range. Use the FXXX and EXXX parameter used in conjunction with Parameter 2 to indicate a range of order numbers you wish to include in the variance evaluation.

Example

For example, to request the OVAR task as the second task in the process:

- having an over tolerance of 20 percent
- an under tolerance of 10 percent
- calculating variances for manufacturing orders immediately
- reported in detail format

the **Seq Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
02  OVAR  O20  U10  M  D
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	02	Second task in process
Task	OVAR	Close Order Analysis/Order Variance
Parameter 1	O20	Over tolerance of 20 percent
Parameter 1	U10	Under tolerance of 10 percent
Parameter 2	M	Manufacturing orders
Parameter 2	D	Detail report

To run the OVAR task, use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the OVAR task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the OVAR task does not execute successfully.

See Order Reconciliation Report Error Messages for information on error messages listed on the report.

Order Variance Report

An Order Variance Report presents information on the variance calculations performed. Variances are calculated using the accounts defined on the CNFA screen. The variances are:

- PO Issue
- Material Usage
- Labor
- Overhead
- Standard Cost
- Miscellaneous Order
- Custom Product

See "Financial Transaction Detail" in the System Administration manual for an explanation of the financial transactions created for these variances.

In addition to the accounts used on the CNFA screen for the financial transactions, the OVAR task further divides the variances into specific categories so that more detailed posting can be performed manually, if desired. A variance matrix shows the relationship between the accounts used for the financial transactions (columns) and the additional variance categories (rows). The total amounts of all the financial transactions are summarized in the variance matrix.

The OVAR task also generates the Order Reconciliation Report with exception messages that explain why the order status was not changed.

Order Reconciliation Report Exception Messages

These exception messages are listed in the Order Reconciliation Report generated by OVAR.

ACTIVE SHIPMENTS EXIST FOR ORDER

A customer order with more than one line item cannot be deleted if active shipments (**Ord/Ship Sta** < 6) are attached. The active shipment may receive the Line Exists On Active Shipment error message also, which must be corrected first. After correcting the Line Exists On Active Shipment error, use the following steps:

1. Use one of the following methods to change the **Ord/Ship Sta** to 5 for all shipments for the order:
    - Use the SHIP screen to change the **Ord/Ship Sta** to 5 for each shipment in the order.
    - Run the SREV task to change the **Ord/Ship Sta** from 3 or 4 to 5 for all shipments in the order.
2. Run the SREV task, which changes the **Ord/Ship Sta** from 5 to 6 (inactive).
3. Rerun the OVAR task to change the **Ln# Sta** from 5 to 6.

BLANKET ORDER: SCHD DLVRY STATUS LE 5 EXISTS

All scheduled deliveries must have a **Ln# Sta** = 6 before the blanket order summary line for the scheduled deliveries can be closed (**Ln# Sta** = 6).

1. Use the POMT screen to change the scheduled delivery lines for the blanket purchase order to **Ln# Sta** = 5.
2. Rerun the OVAR task to change the scheduled delivery lines and the blanket order summary line to **Ln# Sta** = 6.

LINE EXISTS ON ACTIVE SHIPMENT

A customer order line item cannot be changed from 5 to 6 if the line item is attached to any active shipment (**Ord/Ship Sta** < 6). Use the following steps to verify each customer order line on a shipment:

1. Go to the SHIP screen. Specify the **CO Number** listed on the Order Reconciliation Report.
2. Tab to the **Shipment No** field. Press ALT+F4 to open the Available Customer Shipments window.
3. Scroll through the list, looking for orders with **Shipment Sta** = 3 or 4.

If **Shipment Sta** = 3:

A completed customer order may be associated with more than one shipment. One of the shipments for this customer order may still be **Ln# Sta** = 3. For example, the packaging transaction for a customer order line item used one shipment number and the shipping transaction for the same line used a different shipment number. The shipment number associated with the packaging transaction (**Shipment Sta** = 3) must be used to ship the line item or it must be deleted from the system in order to close the customer order.

Use the following steps to change the status of the shipment:

- Use the SHIP screen to reverse ship (**Issue Type** = X) the customer order line for the shipment not used to package the items. Then, use the SHIP screen to ship the order, using the shipment number used to package the items.

or

- Use the Packaging Detail screen to unpack the order and delete the package line. See "Packaging Detail" in the Shipping manual for more information. Then, use the SBOL screen to change the **Shipment Sta** for the order from 3 to 4 to 5.

The shipment number (**Ln# Sta** = 3) is still displayed on the Available Customer Shipments window. The shipment number is not attached to the customer order, but it is still attached to the customer id.

If **Shipment Sta** = 4:

A completed customer order may be associated with an open shipment. Use the following steps to change the shipment to inactive:

4. Use one of the following methods to change the **Ord/Ship Sta** to 5 for all shipments in the order.
    - Use the SHIP screen to change the **Ord/Ship Sta** to 5 for each shipment in the order.
    - Run the SREV task to change the **Ord/Ship Sta** from 4 to 5 for all shipments in the order.
5. Run the SREV task, which changes the **Ord/Ship Sta** from 5 to 6 (inactive).
6. Rerun the OVAR task to change the **Ln# Sta** from 5 to 6.

M / R / B / U / C LN ACTIVE / WITHIN WAIT DAYS

A by-product, tool return, or co-product line is closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5), but the parent line or another component line is either open (**Ln# Sta** = 3), released (**Ln# Sta** = 4), or closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5) but not within wait days. The **Ln# Sta** for the component line can not be changed to **Ln# Sta** = 6 until the parent line, and all other component lines are closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5).

1. Use the MOMT, POMT or COMT screen to close the parent line item (**Ln# Sta** = 5).
2. When all lines are closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5) and within wait days, they will be closed (**Ln# Sta** = 6) the next time the OVAR task is run.

MATERIAL IS IN INSPECTION OR ON HOLD

Failure to use the order number when the item is moved prevents the OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance) task from properly flagging orders for deletion with a change to **Ord Sta** = 6.

If inventory has been moved from inspection without referencing the order number, the quantity can be:

- placed back in inspection so the inventory can be moved by referencing the order number.
- ignored using the **I** and **H** parameters.

In some cases, an item moved from inspection has been used and is not available. This causes the need for inventory transactions to "create" inventory and subsequent transactions to "delete" inventory after the proper move has been completed.

If an item has been moved from inspection incorrectly (as flagged by OVAR and as identified by IHIR), the easiest and fastest method to clean up the resulting exception messages listed on OVAR, whether the inventory is consumed or not, is to complete the following steps:

1. Print the IHIR (In-Inspection and On-Hold Inventory by Order) report.
2. Go to the inspection area and identify all items and orders that have not been inspected. Cross them out on the IHIR report so they are not changed.
3. For all remaining items and orders:
    - total the inspection quantities by item
    - use the INVA (Inventory Adjustment) screen to add the total item quantity to any valid location using an inspection status (I). Use any suspense master account number in the **Inventory Offset Master Account No** field.

(A "dummy" master account number could be created for this process if desired. A "dummy" is not needed, however, because there will be a complete reversal of any activity created during this fix.)

4. Use the IHIR report to identify the specific order numbers, line numbers and quantities to move from inspection with the IMTR screen referencing the order number. Use the inspection location identified on the INVA screen for the **From Loc** (**IC** = I) and the **To Loc** (**IC** = O).
5. Remove the inventory from the system using the INVA screen. Remove the inventory from the same location and **Inventory Offset Master Account No** used previously.
6. Print the IHIR report again to verify the results prior to running the OVAR task.

    Note: If inspection is not important for an item, use **Insp Reqd** = N on the ITMB (Item Master) screen.

MUST RUN DEFERRED UPDATE

You are exploding and rescheduling orders in a batch mode using the DEUP (Deferred Update) task.

Component issues falling outside of the tolerance percentages specified for the report are listed for your review. If necessary:

1. Use the Receipt/Reverse screen to determine the quantity received.
2. Use the PICK screen to determine issued quantity.
3. Adjust inventory balances and the order-dependent bill of material to reflect actual component usage and requirements. Run the DEUP task and then rerun the OVAR task.

As an alternative, change the over or under tolerance limits and rerun the OVAR task.

OPEN BYPRODUCT OR TOOL RETURN EXIST

1. Use the Receipt/Reverse screen to receive the by-product or returned tool.
2. Use the MOMT, POMT or COMT screen to close the line item (**Ln# Sta** = 5).

PARENT / BYPRODUCT / TOOL / COPRODUCT LINE OPEN

When a by-product, tool return or coproduct line is open, the **Ord Sta** cannot be changed to 6. To close the order (**Ord Sta** = 6), you can either:

1. Use the Receipt/Reverse screen to receive the by-product, returned tool or coproduct.
2. Use the MOMT, POMT or COMT screen to close the line item (**Ln# Sta** = 5).

RELATED B / U LINE ACTIVE OR WITHIN WAIT DAYS

A by-product, tool return, or co-product line is either open (**Ln# Sta** = 3), released (**Ln# Sta** = 4), or closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5) but not within wait days, but the related parent line is closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5). The **Ln# Sta** for the parent line can not be changed to **Ln# Sta** = 6 until all component lines are closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5).

1. Use the MOMT, POMT or COMT screen to close the component line item (**Ln# Sta** = 5).
2. When all lines are closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5) and within wait days, they will be closed (**Ln# Sta** = 6) the next time the OVAR task is run.

SHIPPING INVENTORY EXISTS FOR LINE

When inventory is issued to a shipping location (**IC** = S) and not all is shipped out, the **Ord Sta** cannot be changed to 6. To close the order (**Ord Sta** = 6), you can either:

1. Ship the remaining balance, or
2. Reverse the inventory back to an on-hand location (**IC** = O) on the PICK or IMTR screen.

SUMMARY LINE NOT CLOSED OR HAS INSP/HOLD INV

The summary line for a multiple delivery order cannot be closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5 or 6) if it includes in-inspection or on-hold inventory. The summary line must be closed before the scheduled delivery lines can be changed to a **Ln# Sta** = 6.

1. Use the POMT screen to change the summary line of a multiple delivery purchase order to **Ln# Sta** = 5.
2. Rerun the OVAR task to change the scheduled delivery lines to **Ln# Sta** = 6.

WARNING: PO LN TY 'V' OR 'W' EXIST AT STAT 4

A purchase order associated with a custom product order is not ready to be closed. Both the custom product customer order and any related purchase orders must change to **Ln# Sta** = 6 at the same time.

1. Use the POMT screen to close the order, changing the **Ln# Sta** from 4 to 5.
2. Review and resolve any other report errors associated with the purchase order.
3. Rerun the OVAR task to close the orders, changing **Ln# Sta** to 6.

Reports

Order Reconciliation Report (created by OVAR)

Lists the exceptions generated by the Close Order Analysis and Variance (OVAR) batch task.

Access Method
To generate the report, run the OVAR batch task.

Report Template
For more information on report templates, see “Reporting for SQL Server Systems” in the System Help.

Manufacturing Order Variance Report

Lists variance calculations performed divided into the specific variance categories.

Access Method
To generate the report, execute the OVAR task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen.. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template
For more information on report templates, see “Reporting for SQL Server Systems” in the System Help.

Variance Matrix

Shows the relationship between the accounts used for the order reconciliation financial transactions and the additional variance categories.

Access Method
To generate the report, run the OVAR batch task.

Report Template
For more information on report templates, see “Reporting for SQL Server Systems” in the System Help.

Fields

Actual Costs

Actual Costs are the material, labor, overhead and outside costs incurred to manufacture the item to date. **Actual Costs** are based on the standard cost at the time components are issued. The **Actual Costs** value is the same as the **Order Cost** value on the MCST (Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis) and PCST (Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis) screens.

Where Used: JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR

Byprod/Tool Variance

```
Calculation =
[Sum(byproduct/tool return quantity ordered - byproduct/tool return
quantity received) * (standard cost)] + [(parent quantity received -
parent quantity ordered) * (rolled byproduct/tool cost)]

(rolled byproduct/tool cost) =
rolled cost based on the bill of material effective at the time OVAR is
run
```

Where Used: OVAR

Byr

Buyer code is used to identify the person responsible for handling the purchase of the item. The suggested entry is the buyer's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; ABCR; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Contract Header Detail; Contract Purchase Orders; Contract Summary; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; VDSC; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Comp

Component is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its parent assembly in a bill of material. A **Component** is used in the manufacture of a parent, and it may be a part, raw material or a subassembly. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Component

Component is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its parent assembly in a bill of material. A **Component** is used in the manufacture of a parent, and it may be a part, raw material or a subassembly. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

CT

Component Type distinguishes various types of relationships between a component and its parent assembly in a bill of material. The **Component Type** indicates how a component is used in the manufacture of a parent. The **Component Types** are:

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

Component is used for structure purposes only (e.g., a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent).

R = Resource or Workcenter.

Component is used in the planning process of the manufacture of its parent (e.g., labor hours).

X = Reference.

Component is for information purposes. Reference items are included on the picklist. Reference items are not included in the parent's rolled costs and are typically not required for issue in the manufacturing of the parent.

D = Document.

Component is used for information purposes only. It is not included on the picklist.

B = By-product.

The manufacture of the parent results in the creation of this component.

C = Co-product.

Component is derived from the manufacture of the parent. The manufacture of the co-product, in turn, produces the parent.

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

Component is used in, and returned after, the manufacture of the parent.

M = Module.

Component represents a group of components for which requirements are generated for custom product orders. A module component is used for structure purposes only, such as a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent. Module components explode requirements for the child components; the module component itself is never required.

V = Purchased material.

Component not defined on the Item Master is required for a custom product customer order.

W = Outside operation or service.

Component, such as heat treating or plating, is required for a custom product customer order.

Y = Phantom parent.

Requirements have been exploded to the next level to meet requirements.

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

An item's use as a component is limited by its **Item Type**. The Component Types available are based on the information displayed on the screen and not all types are available on all screens.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; WIPL; WIPR

Custom Product Variance

A custom product variance results when either the cost of outside materials/services changes or the cost of the custom product changes. The component costs calculated are only those for **Ln# Typ** = V or W.

```
Calculation =
total outside costs - [Sum(component quantity issued * cost at
issue time)] + [(parent quantity received * planned unit cost) -
(parent quantity received * cost at issue time)] + [(calculated
planned unit cost - planned unit cost) * parent quantity received]

total outside costs =
[Sum(component quantity issued * cost at issue time)]

planned unit cost =
(planned material cost + planned labor cost + planned overhead cost
+ planned outside cost) / parent quantity ordered

calculated planned unit cost =
(calculated planned material cost + calculated planned labor cost
+ calculated planned overhead cost + calculated planned outside
cost) ³ parent quantity ordered
```

Where Used: OVAR

Description

Item Description identifies the item in terms of its characteristics. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order

Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POYE; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VITI; Where Used; WIPR; WUSE

Exception Condition

Exception Condition is an explanation of why the order's status was not changed.

Where Used: OVAR

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

Issue Variance

Issue Variance is based on normal material components (**Component Type** = N or Z).

The **Issue Variance** calculation is as follows:

Issue Variance =

```
[[Sum(Value Variance) * (1 - Scrap%)] * (-1)] - Yield Variance -
[Theoretical Quantity * (1 - Scrap%) / Parent Received Quantity] *
[(1/(1-Scrap%))-1] * (Parent Order Qty) * (Comp Standard Cost)]
```

Where Used: OVAR

Item

Item is the unique identifier for a part, whether it be a piece part, tool, raw material, an assembly or finished product. All items are set up using the ITMB screen. Within a product structure, an item can be a component as well as a parent. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item

Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV; POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Labor Variance

Resource Component Policy NE 2

```
Calculation =
(actual labor reported) - [(parent qty rcvd) * (parent add-this-
level std labor cost)]
```

Resource Component Policy EQ 2

```
Resource components (component type = R) are summed as:
[(resource qty reported - resource qty reqd) * (resource std labor
cost)] + [(parent qty ordered - parent qty rcvd) * (parent rolled
add-this-level labor cost)]
```

```
(parent rolled add-this-level labor cost) =
rolled add-this-level labor cost based on the bill of material
effective at the time OVAR is run.
```

Where Used: OVAR

Ln#

Line Number is the identification of a line item on an order. The **Line Number** is system-assigned. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order

Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** are:

A = Assemble-to-order.

Standard product. Reserved for future use.

C = Standard product

X = Custom product

1 = Customer Forecast Type 1.

2 = Customer Forecast Type 2.

3 = Customer Forecast Type 3.

B = By-product. Created as part of another order.

U = Tool return.

Created as part of another order.

P = Purchased (not available for customer orders)

Forecast line types are included in data extracts as **Ln# Typ** = F.

Where Used: CINV; COAN; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IHIR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Shortages Detail; OPSL; Order Detail; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchased Component Detail; Serial Number List; SHIP; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, manufacturing and accounting. **Line Number Types** available depend on the screen where the transaction is completed; these include:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

Make-to-order and engineer-to-order products.

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

Line Number Type determines the use of the item order quantity in planning, purchasing, and accounting. **Line Number Types** are:

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

G = General ledger account

M = Manufacturing order

P = Purchased

S = Supplied.

Purchased with supplied material.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

V = Non-inventory items.

Purchased from vendor for custom order.

W = Outside Vendor.

Work done by outside vendor for custom product.

Where Used: APPI; APPV; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; IHIR; Material Shortages Detail; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

LT

Load Type defines the nature of the parent-resource relationship when placing an order for the parent. **Load Type** affects how the **Quantity** field is used in calculating resource requirements. **Load Types** are:

S = Setup.

The amount of time required to set up the operation for the parent. For a given order, the gross resource requirement equals **Quantity.**

R = Run.

The amount of time required for the operation per parent item. For a given order, the gross resource requirement equals **Quantity** times order size.

P = Pieces per hour.

The number of units that can be produced per hour. For a given order, the gross resource requirement equals order size divided by **Quantity**.

M = Move.

The amount of time required to transfer units to the next workcenter after operation completion. For a given order, the gross resource requirement equals **Quantity**.

Where Used: COCP; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Job Estimates and Performance Report; MCST; OVAR; PCST

Material Usage Variance

```
Calculation =
(issue variance) + (yield variance) + (scrap variance)
```

Where Used: OVAR

Methods Variance

```
Calculation =
(total resource variance) - [(labor variance) + (overhead
variance) + (labor and overhead standard cost variance) + (labor
and overhead roll-up variance)]

(total resource variance) =
Sum(resource quantity reported * labor std cost at reporting time)
+ [Sum(resource quantity reported) * (fixed + variable overhead
standard cost at reporting time)] - [(parent quantity received) *
(parent at-this-level standard labor + fixed overhead + variable
overhead cost)]
```

Where Used: OVAR

Misc Variance

```
Calculation =
(mtl subst variance) + (methods variance) + (byprod/tool variance) +
(roll-up variance)
```

Where Used: OVAR

Mtl Subst Variance

```
Calculation =
(total material variance) - [(issue variance) + (yield variance) +
(material standard cost variance) + (material roll-up variance) +
(byproduct/tool return variance)]

(total material variance) =
[Sum(material quantity issued * standard cost at issue time) -
Sum(byproduct/tool quantity received * standard cost at receipt
time)] - (parent quantity received ) * [(parent standard cost) -
(parent at-this-level standard labor + fixed overhead + variable
overhead cost)]
```

Where Used: OVAR

O/U %

Over/Under Issue Percent is the difference, expressed as a percentage, between the component quantity required and the component quantity issued.

Where Used: OVAR

Order No

Order Number is the user-defined identifier for a purchase, manufacturing or customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: APEX; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (order); Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Dispatch List; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; MSMT; Order Browse; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; ORST; OVAR; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SHIP; Shipment Allocation List; Shortages by Order; STAD; TRUD; VDSC

OS

Order Source / Type identifies the source of the order request. Types are:

C = Customer

M = Manufacturing

P = Purchase

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; CCAN; CSTU; CWIP; EDIX; IHIR; IMTR; IORD; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Order Browse; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; SDAB; SHIP; STAD; TRUD; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Overhead Variance

Resource Component Policy NE 2

Calculation =

```
(calculated overhead reported) - [(parent quantity received) *
(parent at-this-level fixed + variable overhead standard cost)]
```

Resource Component Policy EQ 2

Resource components (component type = R) are summed as:

```
[Sum(resource quantity reported - resource qty required) *
(resource fixed + variable overhead standard cost)] + [(parent
quantity ordered - parent quantity received) * (parent rolled at-
this-level fixed + variable overhead cost)]
```

(parent rolled add-this-level fix + variable overhead cost) =
rolled add-this-level fixed and variable overhead costs are based on the bill of material effective at the time OVAR is run.

Where Used: OVAR

%Var

Percent Variance is the difference, expressed as a percentage, between the theoretical quantity and the quantity issued or received for the component or resource.

Where Used: OVAR

Pln

Planner code is used to identify the person responsible for planning the production or usage of an item. The suggested entry is the planner's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/ Planner Code Maintenance; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Plr

Planner code is used to identify the person responsible for planning the production or usage of an item. The suggested entry is the planner's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: ABCR; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/ Planner Code Maintenance; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

Prom Dock

Promise to Dock is the date that receipt of the item is expected at the dock. **Promise to Dock** is adjusted to the first shop date prior to the date entered if the date is not a shop day.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IMTR; IORD; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VDSC; VPFR

Pt Use

Point of Use is a key field that, along with the **Seqn** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The **Point of Use** field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended use is to identify the "work center" where the component should be delivered when assembling the parent, the "find number" of the component referenced on the drawing for the parent, or the "component reference designator" of the component on a printed circuit board. If the **Point of Use** field is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 5 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; Comparison Bill; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WUSE

QT

Quantity Type code defines the nature of the parent- component relationship when placing an order for the parent. It affects how the **Quantity** field is used in calculating component requirements. **Quantity Types** are:

I = Per Item.

Quantity per item is the number of components needed to manufacture one parent item. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity** times order size.

O = Per Order.

Quantity per order is the number of components required per order to manufacture one or more parent items. For a given order, the gross number of components required equals **Quantity**.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OVAR; PCST; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Summarized Bill; WUSE

Qty Iss

Issue Quantity is the number of items issued. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Default value is 0.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Inventory History List; Item History; ITHR; Line Item Details + Custom Product; MCST; Order Detail; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Shortages by Order; WIPL; WIPR

Qty Ordered

Order Quantity is the number of items ordered at the specified unit of measure. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: Available Pricing; CINV; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Line Item Details + Item; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packing List; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCR; POMI; POMT; PORR; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; SDAB; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDSC; VPFR; WIPR; WIPS

Qty Received

Quantity Received is the number of units received for an item on an order. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Default value is 0.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; CINV; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Inventory History List; IORD; Item History; ITHR; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; Order Completion Status; OVAR; PCST; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Shortages by Order; VDSC; WIPR; WIPS

Qty Var

Quantity Variance is the difference between the theoretical quantity and the quantity issued or received for the component or resource.

Where Used: OVAR

Resource

Resource Identification is the unique identifier for the resource associated with the transaction. The resource costs set up on the ITMC screen are used to calculate the financial impact of the resource transaction. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 15 characters.

Where Used: LRRP; OVAR; TRUD

Roll-Up Variance

```
Calculation =
(material roll-up variance) + (labor cost roll-up variance) +
(ovhd cost roll-up variance)

(material roll-up variance) =
[(parent rolled matl cost) - ((parent std cost) - (parent add-this-
level std labor + fix ovhd + var ovhd cost))] * (parent qty rcvd)

(parent rolled matl cost) =
rolled material cost based on the bill of material effective at the
time OVAR is run.
```

```
(labor cost roll-up variance) =
[(parent rolled labor cost) - (parent add-this-level std labor
cost)] * (parent qty rcvd)

(parent rolled labor cost) =
rolled labor cost based on the bill of material effective at the
time OVAR is run.

(ovhd cost roll-up variance) =
[(parent rolled ovhd cost) - (parent add-this-level std fix + var
ovhd cost)] * (parent qty rcvd)

(parent rolled ovhd cost) =
rolled fixed plus variable overhead cost based on the bill of
material effective at the time OVAR is run.
```

Where Used: OVAR

Scr Pct

Scrap Percent is the amount of scrap (specified as a percent of component quantity required) that is normally generated for the component item during the manufacture of its parent. Entries must be less than 100 percent and a decimal point must be entered for tenths or hundredths of one percent. For example, enter 3.5 for 3.5%. A decimal point displays for whole numbers even though the decimal point does not have to be entered. For example, enter 2 for 2%, which actually displays as 2.0. Default value is 0.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material Detail; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Material Exposure; MBIL; OVAR; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Scrap Variance

Scrap Variance is not calculated at present.

Where Used: OVAR

Seqn

Sequence Number is a key field that, along with the **Pt Use** field, defines the sort sequence of components in a bill of material. The field accepts any information you choose to enter, but the intended purpose is to identify the operation sequence number on the parent's routing that calls out the component. If the **Sequence Number** is not applicable in your company, you may enter 0 (zero). Entry is up to 3 numbers.

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; CINV; COCP; Comparison Bill; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; LRRP; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; Order Cost Variance Status; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; TRUD; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Standard Costs

Standard Cost represents the total cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the item's total rolled material, labor, variable overhead and fixed overhead costs including **Costs Added at This Level**.

Where Used: IPPD; Job Estimates and Performance Report; MPSR; MPSS; OVAR

Std Cost Variance

```
Calculation =
(material standard cost variance) + (labor standard cost variance)
+ (overhead standard cost variance) - [(parent quantity received *
standard cost at receipt time) - (parent quantity received *
current standard cost)]

(material standard cost variance) =
[Sum(material quantity issued * standard cost at issue time) -
Sum(material quantity issued * current standard cost)] +
[Sum(byproduct/tool quantity received * current standard cost) -
Sum(byproduct/tool quantity received * standard cost at receipt
time)]

(labor standard cost variance) =
Sum(resource quantity reported * standard cost at reporting time)
- Sum(resource quantity reported * current standard cost)

(overhead standard cost variance) =
[Sum(resource quantity  reported) * (fix + variable overhead
standard cost at reporting time)] - [Sum(resource quantity
reported) * (fixed + variable overhead current standard cost)]
```

Where Used: OVAR

Theor Qty

Theoretical Issue Quantity is calculated differently for per-item components (**QT** = I) and per-order components (**QT** = O) as follows:

```
QT = I: (parent quantity received) * (component quantity required /
parent quantity ordered)

QT = O: component quantity required
```

Where Used: OVAR

Theor Quantity

Theoretical Issue Quantity is calculated differently for per-item components (**QT** = I) and per-order components (**QT** = O) as follows:

```
QT = I: (parent quantity received) * (component quantity required /
parent quantity ordered)

QT = O: component quantity required
```

Where Used: OVAR

Total Variance

Total Variance is the sum of the following variances:

```
issue + yield + scrap + mtl subst + labor + overhead + methods +
byprod/tool + std cost + roll up
```

Where Used: OVAR

UM

Unit of Measure identifies the standard unit for an item used in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

Value Var

Value Variance is the difference between theoretical quantity and quantity issued or received * total rolled cost.

Where Used: OVAR

Yield Variance

Yield Variance is typically a result of receiving a different quantity than the Order Quantity. **Yield Variance** is based on material costs only.

Yield Variance =

```
[parent Quantity Ordered - (parent Quantity Received/Yield %)] *
Sum(material component's value on the order) + Sum(by-product
costs)
```

(material component's value on the order) when calculating from OVAR report data =

(standard total rolled costs for Component Type = N and standard total rolled costs for Component Type = Z)

(material component's value on the order) when calculating from the Costed Single Level Bill (CSLB) screen data =

(standard total rolled costs for Component Type = N and standard total rolled material costs for Component Type = P)

Where Used: OVAR

SPFR – Schedule Performance Reports

The Schedule Performance Reports are the measurement tools that allow your company to compare delivery performance with the projected schedule for master schedule and non-master schedule items.

The SPFR (Schedule Performance Reports) task prints two reports that help you monitor the delivery of manufacturing orders based on receipt transactions.

- The Master Schedule Performance Report compares delivery performance with the projected schedule for master schedule items.
- The Manufacturing Schedule Performance Report provides information on the receipt of manufacturing orders for non-master schedule items.

Parameters

To request the Schedule Performance Reports, enter the SPFR task as one of the sequenced tasks in a batch process. See "Batch Processing" in the System Administration manual for the task prerequisites and processing frequency.

The SPFR task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: From Period Date	FMMDDYY	Optional (default = Jan 1, 1980)
2: Thru Period Date	TMMDDYY	Optional (default = Dec 31, 2079)
3: Days Tolerance	D99	Optional (default = 2)

Parameters 1 and 2: Period Dates

Define the time period for the report based on the schedule dates desired. If no schedule dates are specified, January 1, 1980 is used as the From Period Date and December 31, 2079 as the Thru Period Date.

Parameter 3: Days Tolerance

The number of days specified for Parameter 3 determines whether or not the order is considered to be on time. The system calculates a time period ranging before and after the order due date using the days specified. Any receipts falling within this time period are on time. Any receipts before the time period are considered early and any receipts after the time period are considered late. If no days are specified, two days are used as the tolerance.

Example

For example, to request the reports as:

- the second task in the process
- occurring from November 1, 1998 through November 30, 1998
- having a tolerance of five days

the **Seq Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
02  SPFR  F110198  T113098  D05
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	02	Second task in process
Task	SPFR	Schedule Performance Reports
Parameter 1	F110198	From date
Parameter 2	T113098	Thru date
Parameter 3	D05	Days tolerance

To print the Schedule Performance Reports, use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the SPFR task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the SPFR task does not execute successfully.

Reports

Manufacturing Schedule Performance Report

Provides information on the receipt of manufacturing orders for non-master schedule items.

Access Method

To generate the report, execute the task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Master Schedule Performance Report

Compares delivery performance with the projected schedule for master schedule items.

Access Method

To generate the report, execute the task as part of a batch process on the BEXE screen. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Fields

Function

Function codes are four-character abbreviations for screen names. Each screen has a unique code used for identification and transportation. For example, ITMB identifies the Item Master screen. Entry is 4 alphanumeric characters.

Where Used: screens and reports

#Early

Number Early is the number of receipts that occurred before the scheduled delivery date and outside the days tolerance specified.

Where Used: SPFR

#Late

Number Late is the number of receipts that occurred after the scheduled delivery date and outside the days tolerance specified.

Where Used: SPFR

%On-Time

Percent on Time is the percentage of receipts that occurred within the days tolerance of the scheduled delivery date.

Where Used: SPFR

Receipts

Receipts is the total number of items received within the specified time period.

Where Used: EXRU; SPFR