

**MRP**  
**Fourth Shift Release 8.00**

Fourth Shift Help  
Release 8.00

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## Material Requirements Planning (MRP) Module

The Material Requirements Planning (MRP) Module calculates and maintains an optimum material plan based on the master production schedule, forecasts, inventory, open orders, and bills of material. The MRP Module provides powerful decision support tools to help planners and buyers take action to accomplish the manufacturing plan.

The MRP Module helps to minimize inventory investment and prevent stockouts by ensuring the right items arrive just in time to accomplish your production schedule. It can be used in all types of manufacturing environments and handles the complexities of different product structures, including normal material, phantoms, resources, by-products, reference items, tools, and tool returns.

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### Module Prerequisites

The Material Requirements Planning Module has the following prerequisites:

- SYSM (System Control)
- INVM (Inventory Control)
- BILM (Bill of Material)
- MOMM (Manufacturing Order Management)

## Setting Up the MRP Module

**Setting Up the MRP 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 MRP Module, it does not explain such manufacturing concepts as MRP planning logic. An overview of MRP system operation is provided in the Getting Started User Guide for your reference.

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## Before You Implement the Module

An effective manufacturing plan is based on several factors which should be considered before you implement the MRP Module.

### Inventory and Bills of Material

- Guidelines should be established for maintaining item planning parameters.
- Review existing inventory controls to ensure accurate maintenance of inventory balances and stocking locations. A cycle-counting procedure is recommended to find and correct sources of inventory error.
- Review your bills of material to ensure that they accurately reflect how your products are planned and built.

### Master Production Schedule

- Establish guidelines to evaluate and implement changes to the master schedule.
- Establish a planning horizon equal to or greater than the lead time required to manufacture the master-scheduled items.
- Be certain that supplies cover all demands, including customer orders, sales forecast, spare parts forecast and so on.
- Establish a load profile of resource requirements for each master-scheduled item so that rough-cut capacity planning can be used to evaluate the feasibility of your master schedule.

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## Preparing Your Data for Loading

Information about your items, forecast and master schedule may exist in a variety of forms. There is no "one best method" for preparing this data. The following suggestions will help minimize data entry time and effort when you enter the data during startup.

### Item and Bill of Material Information

- Check the accuracy of item information for all items. Critical item information is maintained on the ITMB (Item Master) and Item Master Planning Detail screens.

Be certain that your order policy data is reasonable. For example, running the PLNG task for an item with demands of 100,000 with a fixed lot size of 1 would be impractical and could cause the system to generate so many planned orders as to exceed the reserved database free space.

- Specify the daily workcenter capacity in hours for the WC[R] resource item using position 7 of the **Item Class** field on the Item Master Detail screen.
- Check the accuracy of the bill of material information that is maintained on the BILL (Single Level Bill) and Bill of Material Detail screens.

## Demands and Sales Forecast

Identify the sources and amount of demand for your products. The FCST (Forecast) screen is used to enter your independent demands. In order to prepare this information for loading, you may want to use the FCST screen as the basis for an input form.

See "Forecast Consumption" in the **MRP Concepts and Examples** section for several examples of controlling forecast consumption.

## Production Plan Items

Enter your production plan for each production-plan item using **Pln Pol** = P. You might use an order prefix, such as PROD, so that production-plan orders are easily identified.

See "Production Plan and Demand Deletion" in the **MRP Concepts and Examples** section for several examples of production planning.

## Master Production Schedule

Identify the items, if any, that you use in master production scheduling. You might use an order prefix, such as MPS, so that master-schedule orders are easily identified.

In order to prepare this information for loading, you may want to use the MSMT (Master Schedule Maintenance) screen as the basis for an input form.

The information on the Item Master Planning Detail screen should be checked for master-scheduled items to verify that the:

- **Ord Pol** (order policy) = 3 (period order policy) so that the PLNG task is able to recommend changes, based on the **Lot Size Day** quantities.
- **Pln Pol** (planning policy) = M (master schedule).
- **Dmnd Fnc** (demand fence) = Ø until the Order Entry Module is installed in your system.
- **Plng Fnc** (planning fence). You may want to use the planning fence for master scheduling high-volume end items. See "The Planning Fence" in the **MRP Concepts and Examples** section for an example of using a planning fence.

## MRP Initial Run

The initial planning run is performed by setting up and executing a batch process containing the following sequenced tasks:

- PLNG (MRP Planning). Use the net change method with the "one level then stop" option for the first run to create the materials plan and generate action messages.
- PREV (Period Review). Review items and orders with respect to the passage of time. At each level, review each item that has been replanned to determine if any changes to planning parameters are necessary, such as order policy and lot size.

Sign off the system and check your available database free space before you begin. Expand your database, if necessary. The PLNG task consumes a large amount of database free space as it analyzes requirements.

## Loading Your Data

Once your data has been prepared for entry, use this section to load your data into the Material Requirements Planning module.

A **validation tool** is identified for each screen or task listed in this section. Use the validation tool to double-check the accuracy of the data you have entered. Validation tools include:

- **Screen reports.** Create these reports by choosing **Print** from the **File** menu. For more information, see "Screen Reports" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.
- **Print screens.** When other report options are not available, you can capture an image of your screen and use it to validate your data entry. For more information, see "Using the Print Screen Key" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Other validation tools, such as batch processes and data extracts, may also be listed.

### 1. Enter Forecast

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
FCST	MRPM	independent demand forecast	screen report

### 2 Define Workcenter Capacity

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
Item Master Detail from ITMB	INVM	daily capacity: Use the <b>Item Class</b> field position 7 or 8	print screen

### 3. Enter Production Plan and Master Production Schedule

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
BILL	BILM	planning bills	screen report
MSMT	MRPM	production plan for each produc- tion-plan item	screen report
SDAL or SDAB	MRPM	master-scheduled item review	SDAB report or SDAL screen report
MSMT	MRPM	master production schedule for each master-scheduled item	screen report

## 4. Execute Initial Planning Run

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
standard database utility	n/a	available free space check of manufacturing database database expansion, if necessary	n/a
PLNG and PREV	MRPM	batch process: - MRP planning using level-by-level method - period review	log file SDAL or SDAB report
Item Master Planning Detail	INVM	necessary parameter adjustments	print screen

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## Suggestions for Using the Module

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

### Planner and Buyer Actions

- Use the MOAN (Planner Action) screen to review the action messages generated by the PLNG (MRP Planning) task.
- Use the SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) screen and related Demand Peg Detail and Supply Peg Detail screens to analyze problems and proposed schedule changes. Inventory, supply and demand quantities can be viewed based on cost, price or a user-defined value.
- Use the MPSS (Master Production Schedule Summary) screen and the MPSR (Master Production Schedule Summary Report) task on a period basis to simulate changes to demand and supply of items and demand and capacity of resources. On the MPSS screen, use the line graphs and bar charts to view proposed changes to the master production schedule.
- Use the firm-planned order (**Ln# Sta = 2**) to override the standard lead time or standard order quantity rules for an item.
- Use the POAN/POAS (Buyer Action) screen to review action messages generated by the PLNG task for purchased items.

### Material Planning

Material planning for each item is based on several fields found on the Item Master Planning Detail screen. The **Setting Up the Module** section in the Inventory Control User Guide describes how to use these fields for material planning. For those items planned by the PLNG task, the following additional suggestions may be helpful:

- **Ord Pol** (order policy). Order policy 3, 4 or 5 should be used for items planned by MRP.
- **Pln Pol** (planning policy). A planning policy of M (master scheduled), N (normal) or P (production plan) should be used so that items can be planned by MRP.

### Using the Graph Viewer

A Graph Viewer displays line graphs and bar charts that are chosen from the Graph Selection window on the MPSS screen. Graphs represent stacked and projected supply, capacity and demand values and are based on the Display Basis selected at the time. The Graph Viewer abilities include:

- display up to ten graphs simultaneously
- save graphs in various file formats, such as JPEG, BMP or WMF
- print graphs using standard Windows printing options
- copy the graph to the Windows clipboard
- use of custom fonts, if desired

For example, if you want to compare several graphs simultaneously, you could choose the graph type from the Graph Selection window, and after it displays, use your mouse to move the display to one side. Then, select another graph from the Graph Selection window, and after it displays, position it next to the other displayed graph. Compare the graphs, and if desired, you can save, print or copy the graphs to the clipboard.

## System Administration

The System Administration manual outlines the tasks involved in maintaining Fourth Shift. The Material Requirements Planning Module includes special considerations in the areas of security and periodic tasks.

### Screen Level Security Considerations

Security considerations are as follows:

Screen/Task	Security for
ITMC/ITCI	Security for the DISPLAY BASIS SETUP window opened from the SDAL screen

### Batch Processing Considerations

A number of tasks need to be performed to efficiently maintain the most up-to-date MRP information. These tasks are:

- the PLNG (MRP Planning) task for determining the net change
- the PREV (Period Review) task for reviewing items and orders for required order actions due to the passage of time

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

## MRP Concepts and Examples

The **MRP Concepts and Examples** section provides additional information about relationships between specific settings and how the system operates with these settings.

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### Forecast Consumption

Forecast maintenance in the Fourth Shift system involves entering forecasts and then consuming the forecasts with actual demands. Forecast consumption can be controlled several ways by using a combination of field settings on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.

The primary field is Fcst Cd (forecast code). The forecast code controls the calculation of total demand for an item. The forecast code combines forecasted and actual demands based on the following elements:

- Forecast Consumption. What forecast is consumed by item demands—the forecast for the item itself or the forecast for its production-plan item (if applicable)?
- Unconsumed Forecast. Does unconsumed forecast represent a lost opportunity or a timing discrepancy?
- Excess Demand. Should the demand in excess of the forecast for the period consume forecast in future periods?

These elements are combined into forecast codes as follows:

#### ***Forecast Consumption Level***

<b>Unconsumed Forecast</b>	<b>Excess Demand</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Production Plan</b>
Lost Opportunity	Consume Future: No	Fcst Cd = 2	Fcst Cd = 0
Timing Discrepancy	Consume Future: Yes	Fcst Cd = 3 or 4	Fcst Cd = 1

The following examples assume the CUSM Module is used for order entry processing. Alternate methods replace those in the examples when the SOPM Module is used.

Two fields related to Fcst Cd are Dmnd Fnc (demand fence) and Fcst Prd (forecast period):

- The Dmnd Fnc is the number of shop days within which a firm backlog of customer orders is maintained. No new customer orders are generally taken during this time period. The Dmnd Fnc is added to the system date to calculate the demand fence date in shop days. Any forecast quantity remaining prior to the demand fence date is considered unconsumed. The demand fence date controls unconsumed forecast maintenance based on Fcst Cd.
- The Fcst Prd defines the time frame used to calculate total demand for an item. The Fcst Prd is used in conjunction with the demand fence date to maintain unconsumed forecast based on Fcst Cd. Fcst Prds are W (weekly) or M (monthly).

The forecast maintenance examples included here are sequenced by complexity. Related field settings are varied to illustrate the impact of different fields.

Single item forecasting is presented first. Dmnd Fnc variations illustrate timing differences for handling unconsumed forecast. Production-plan (family item) forecasting is presented second.

The example scenarios use July 1995 for weekly forecast periods.

Shop date equivalents, for the days used in the examples, are as follows:

Calendar Date	Shop/Non-Shop	Shop Date
071795	S	3010
071895	S	3011
071995	S	3012
072095	S	3013
072195	S	3014
072295	N	n/a
072395	N	n/a
072495	S	3015
072595	S	3016
072695	S	3017

### Item Level Examples

Forecast consumption at the item level is supported by Fcst Cd = 2, 3 and 4. Fcst Cd = 3 and 4 support forecast consumption the same way and are combined in the examples. The examples are:

Example	Fcst Cd	Element	Dmnd Fnc
1	2	unconsumed fcst	000
2	2	unconsumed fcst	003
3	2	excess demand	000
4	3 or 4	unconsumed fcst	000
5	3 or 4	unconsumed fcst	003
6	3 or 4	excess demand	000

### Screens

The example scenarios emphasize the following screens, tasks and specific fields:

Screen/Task	Field
Item Master Planning Detail	Fcst Cd
	Fcst Prd
	Dmnd Fnc
FCST (Forecast)	
SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis)	
Demand Peg Detail	

COMT (Customer Order)	
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**Forecast**

Item 10GR is used for illustration purposes. Item 10GR is forecasted and ordered in July and August. A forecast of 100 units for item 10GR is entered for each week on Monday, the beginning of the forecast period. The entries on the FCST (Forecast) screen include:

Fcst Date	Quantity
071795	100.00
072495	100.00
073195	100.00
080795	100.00

The forecast is displayed on the SDAL screen. Orders have not yet been planned to satisfy the forecast. The beginning of the forecast period is identified with an asterisk in the Date field. The SDAL screen data includes the following:

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	100.000	-100.000	Forecast Type #1
072495	100.000	-200.000	Forecast Type #1
073195	100.000	-300.000	Forecast Type #1
080795	100.000	-400.000	Forecast Type #1

**Forecast Code = 2**

Fcst Cd = 2 supports forecast consumption at the item level as follows:

Element	Approach
Forecast consumption	Demands entered for the item consume forecast at the item's level.
Unconsumed forecast	Forecast remaining at the end of a forecast period is considered a lost opportunity and dropped.
Excess demand	Demand in excess of the forecast for the period is ignored for forecast maintenance purposes. In other words, demand does not consume forecast in future forecast periods.

**Forecast Code = 3 or 4**

Fcst Cd = 3 and 4 support forecast consumption at the item level as follows:

Element	Approach
Forecast consumption	Demands entered for the item consume forecast at the item's level.

Unconsumed forecast	Forecast remaining before the demand fence date is still considered an opportunity that will occur at a later date. The unconsumed forecast is therefore accumulated (rolled) at each new demand fence date.
Excess demand	Demand in excess of the forecast unconsumed before the demand fence date consumes forecast after the demand fence date until the demand is satisfied.

Fcst Cd = 3 and 4 differ in the way production plan and demands are deleted. See "Production Plan and Demand Deletion" for examples.

**Example 1: Unconsumed Forecast; Dmnd Fnc = 000**

**Starting Assumptions**

- A customer order for 50 units of item 10GR is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order consumes 50 of the 100-unit forecast for 071795 and leaves 50 units unconsumed.
- Item 10GR is set at Fcst Cd = 2, Fcst Prd = W and Dmnd Fnc = 000 on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.

**System Date: 071895**

The system date is 071895—one day after the 071795 forecast. The 071795 forecast has been adjusted to 50 (as identified by the asterisk in the Gross Rqmt field) and a customer order requirement has been added for 50. The customer order requirement is identified as a REPL CUST REQ pegging type. The unconsumed 071795 forecast remains at 50 based on the following shop-day calculation:

System Date	+	Demand Fence Days	=	Demand Fence Date
3011	+	000	=	3011
(071895: Tuesday)				(071895: Tuesday)

**Results**

- The demand fence date of 071895 is still in the current period so the 071795 forecast remains in the system.
- The Demand Peg Detail screen for the 071795 forecast line shows a forecast adjustment of - 50.
- The Demand Peg Detail screen for the customer order requirement line shows a required quantity of 50 and detail for the order creating the demand.

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry
(1)	001	10GR	50.00	071795

FCST (Forecast) for Item = 10GR

	Fcst Date	Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100

	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795	50	-50	Forecast Type #1
(1)	071795	50	-100	Repl Cust Req

Demand Peg Detail

	Reqd Qtyr	Fcst Adj
(2)		-50
(1)	50	

**System Date: 072195**

The system date is now 072195—the Friday of the 071795 forecast period. The unconsumed 071795 forecast remains at 50 based on the following shop-day calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 3014 & + & 000 = 3014 \\
 (072195: \text{Tuesday}) & & (072195: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

The demand fence date of 072195 is still in the current period. No change is made to supply/demand values.

**System Date: 072495**

The system date is now 072495—the first day of the 072495 forecast period. The unconsumed 071795 forecast is automatically adjusted to zero based on the following shop-day calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 3015 & + & 000 = 3015 \\
 (072495: \text{Tuesday}) & & (072495: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

The demand fence date of 072495 is in the next period. The 071795 forecast is now in a prior period and can no longer be consumed. The supply/demand analysis displays the following values:

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	.000	.000	Forecast Type #1

**Example 2: Unconsumed Forecast; Dmd Fnc = 003**

**Starting Assumptions**

- A customer order for 50 units of item 10GR is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order consumes 50 of the 100-unit forecast for 071795 and leaves 50 units unconsumed.
- Item 10GR is set at Fcst Cd = 2, Fcst Prd = W and Dmnd Fnc = 003 on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.

**System Date: 071895**

The system date is 071895—one day after the 071795 forecast. The 071795 forecast has been adjusted to 50 (as identified by the asterisk in the Gross Rqmt field) and a customer order requirement has been added for 50. The unconsumed 071795 forecast remains at 50 based on the following shop-day calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 3011 & + & 003 = 3014 \\
 (071895: \text{Tuesday}) & & (072195: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

The demand fence date of 072195 is still in the current period.

**System Date: 072195**

The system date is now 072195—the Friday of the 071795 forecast period. The unconsumed 071795 forecast is adjusted to zero based on the following shop-day calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 3014 & + & 003 = 3017 \\
 (072195: \text{Tuesday}) & & (072695: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

The demand fence date of 072695 is in the next period. The 071795 forecast is now in a prior period and can no longer be consumed:

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry
(1)	001	10GR	50.00	071795

FCST (Forecast) for Item = 10GR

	Fcst Date	Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795	50*	-50	Forecast Type #1

(1)	071795	50	-100	Repl Cust Req
	*072495	100	-210	Forecast Type #1

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

System Date: 072195

Demand Fence Date: 072695

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
	*071795	0	0	Forecast Type #1
(1)	071795	50	-50	Repl Cust Req
	*072495	100	-150	Forecast Type #1

**Example 3: Excess Demand; Dmnd Fnc = 000**

**Starting Assumptions**

- Fcst Cd = 2 uses the Fcst Prd to determine which forecast is consumed. Demand in excess of the forecast for the period does not consume forecast in future forecast periods.
- Item 10GR is set at Fcst Cd = 2 and Fcst Prd = W on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.
- A customer order for 110 units of item 10GR is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order is 10 units in excess of the 100-unit forecast for the weekly forecast period starting on 071795.
- The 071795 forecast has been adjusted to zero (as identified by the asterisk in the Gross Rqmt field)—consumed by 100 of the 110 units of demand in the same forecast period. The 10 units in excess of the 071795 forecast do not consume the forecast for the 072495 forecast period.
- The Demand Peg Detail screen for the 071795 forecast line shows a forecast adjustment of -100:

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry
(1)	001	10GR	110.00	071795

FCST (Forecast) for Item = 10GR

	Fcst Date	Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795	0	0	Forecast Type #1
(1)	071795	110	-110	Repl Cust Req
	*072495	100	-210	Forecast Type #1

Demand Peg Detail

	Reqd Qtyr	Fcst Adj
(2)	100	-100

**Example 4: Unconsumed Forecast; Dmnd Fnc = 0000**

**Starting Assumptions**

- A customer order for 50 units of item 10GR is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order consumes 50 of the 100-unit forecast for 071795 and leaves 50 units unconsumed.
- Item 10GR is set at Fcst Cd = 3 and Dmnd Fnc = 000.

**System Date: 071895**

The system date is 071895—one day after the 071795 forecast. The 071795 forecast has been adjusted to zero (as identified by the asterisk in the Gross Rqmt field) and a customer order requirement has been added for 50. The customer order requirement is identified as a REPL CUST REQ pegging type. The unconsumed 071795 forecast is added as a ROLD UNCON FORC (rolled unconsumed forecast) pegging type based on the following shop-day calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 3011 & + & 000 = 3011 \\
 (071895: \text{Tuesday}) & & (071895: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

The unconsumed forecast now has an 071895 date—the demand fence date as seen on the SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) screen.

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	.000	.000	Forecast Type #1
071795	50.000	-50.000	Repl Cust Req
071895	50.000	-100.000	Rold Uncon Forc

**System Date: 072195**

After the system date changes to 072195, the 071895 unconsumed forecast is deleted and a new ROLD UNCON FORC pegging type is added based on the following shop-day calculation:

$$\text{System Date} + \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date}$$

3014 + 000 = 3014  
 (072195: Tuesday) (072195: Tuesday)

**Results**

The unconsumed forecast now has an 072195 date—the demand fence date.

**System Date: 072495**

The system date is now 072495—the first day of the next forecast period. The 072195 unconsumed forecast is deleted and a new ROLD UNCON FORC pegging type is added based on the following shop-day calculation:

System Date + Demand Fence Days = Demand Fence Date

3015 + 000 = 3015  
 (072495: Tuesday) (072495: Tuesday)

**Results**

The unconsumed forecast now has an 072495 date—the demand fence date. The 072495 forecast remains at 100.

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry
(1)	001	10GR	50.00	071795

FCST (Forecast) for Item = 10GR

	Fcst Date	Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795	0*	0	Forecast Type #1
(1)	071795	50	-50	Repl Cust Req
(3)	071895	50*	-100	Rold Uncon Forc
	*072495	100	-210	Forecast Type #1

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

System Date: 072195

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
--	------	------------	------------	--------------

	*071795	0*	0	Forecast Type #1
	071795	50	-50	Repl Cust Req
(3)	071895	50*	-100	Rold Uncon Forc
	*072495	100	-210	Forecast Type #1

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

System Date: 072495

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
	*071795	0*	0	Forecast Type #1
	071795	50	-50	Repl Cust Req
(3)	*072495	50*	-100	Rold Uncon Forc
	*072495	100	-210	Forecast Type #1

**Example 5: Unconsumed Forecast; Dmnd Fnc = 003**

**Starting Assumptions**

- A customer order for 50 units of item 10GR is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order consumes 50 of the 100-unit forecast for 071795 and leaves 50 units unconsumed.
- Item 10GR is set at Fcst Cd = 3 and Dmnd Fnc = 003 on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.

**System Date: 071895**

The system date is 071895—one day after the 071795 forecast. The 071795 forecast has been adjusted to zero (as identified by the asterisk in the Gross Rqmt field) and a customer order requirement has been added for 50. The unconsumed 071795 forecast is added as a ROLD UNCON FORC (rolled unconsumed forecast) pegging type based on the following shop-day calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 3011 & + & 003 = 3014 \\
 (071895: \text{Tuesday}) & & (072195: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

The unconsumed forecast now has an 072195 date—the demand fence date.

**System Date: 072195**

The system date is now 072195. The 072195 unconsumed forecast is deleted and a new ROLD UNCON FORC pegging type is added based on the following shop-day calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 3014 & + & 003 = 3017 \\
 (072195: \text{Tuesday}) & & (072695: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

The demand fence date is also later than the 072495 forecast. The 072495 forecast has been adjusted to zero (as identified by the asterisk). The 072495 unconsumed forecast (100) plus the

072195 unconsumed forecast (50) are added as a ROLD UNCON FORC pegging type with an 072695 date—the demand fence date.

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry
(1)	001	10GR	50.00	071795

FCST (Forecast) for Item = 10GR

	Fcst Date	Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795	0	0	Forecast Type #1
(1)	071795	50	-50	Repl Cust Req
(3)	072195	50*	-100	Rold Uncon Forc
(4)	*072495	100	-210	Forecast Type #1

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

System Date: 072195

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795	0*	0	Forecast Type #1
(1)	071795	50	-50	Repl Cust Req
(4)	*072495	0*	-50	Forecast Type #1
(3)	*072695	150*	-200	Rold Uncon Forc

### **Example 6: Excess Demand; Dmnd Fnc = 000**

#### **Starting Assumptions**

- Fcst Cd = 3 or 4 consumes any forecast before the demand fence date and then consumes forecast after the demand fence date until the demand is satisfied.
- Item 10GR is set at Fcst Cd = 3 and Dmnd Fnc = 000 on the Item Master Planning Detail.

- A customer order for 110 units of item 10GR is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order is 10 units in excess of the 100-unit forecast for the weekly forecast period starting on 071795.

**System Date: 071895**

The system date is 071895—one day after the 071795 forecast. The following shop-day calculation determines the demand fence date:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 \\ 
 3011 & + & 008 = 3011 \\
 (071895: \text{Tuesday}) & & (071895: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

The 071795 forecast has been adjusted to zero (as identified by the asterisk in the Gross Rqmt field). The 071795 forecast is before the 071895 demand fence date and satisfies 100 of the 110 units of demand.

- The 072495 forecast is the first forecast encountered after the demand fence date and is adjusted for the 10 units needed to satisfy the demand:
- The Demand Peg Detail screen for the 072495 forecast line shows a forecast adjustment of -10.

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry
(1)	001	10GR	110.00	071795

FCST (Forecast) for Item = 10GR

	Fcst Date	Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795	0*	0	Forecast Type #1
(1)	071795	110	-110	Repl Cust Req
	*072495	90	-200	Forecast Type #1
	*073195	100	-300	Forecast Type #1
	*080795	100	-400	Forecast Type #1

Demand Peg Detail

	Reqd Qty	Fcst Adj
(2)	100	-10

**Family-Item Level Examples**

Forecast consumption at the production-plan (family item) level is supported by Fcst Cd = 0 and 1. The examples are as follows:

Example	Fcst Cd	Element	Dmnd Fnc
7	0 or 1	fcst consumption	000
8	0	unconsumed fcst	000
9	1	unconsumed fcst	000

**Forecast Codes**

Fcst Cd = 0 can be summarized as follows:

Element	Approach
Forecast consumption	Demands entered for the family member add to forecast at the family-member level and consume forecast at the family-item level.
Unconsumed forecast	Forecast unconsumed at the end of a forecast period is considered a lost opportunity and dropped.
Excess demand	Demand in excess of the forecast for the period is ignored for forecast maintenance purposes. In other words, demand does not consume forecast in future forecast periods.

Fcst Cd = 1 can be summarized as follows:

Element	Approach
Forecast consumption	Demands entered for the family member add to forecast at the family-member level and consume forecast at the family-item level.
Unconsumed forecast	Forecast unconsumed before the demand fence date is still considered an opportunity that will occur at a later date. The unconsumed forecast is therefore accumulated (rolled) at the demand fence date.
Excess demand	Demand in excess of the forecast before the demand fence date consumes forecast after the demand fence date until the demand is satisfied.

The Fcst Cd field should support the same approach at the family-item and family-member levels. The field settings should match as follows:

Family Item Fcst Cd	Family Member Fcst Cd
2	0
3 or 4	1

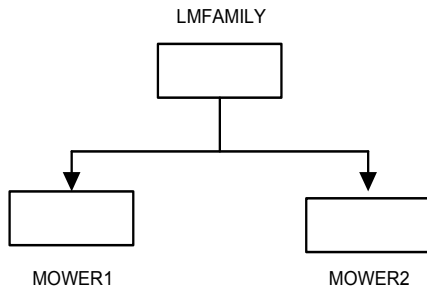
**Screens**

The example scenarios emphasize the following screens, tasks and specific fields:

Screen/Task	Field
ITMB (Item Master)	Ord Pol
Item Master Planning Detail	Fcst Cd
	Fcst Prd
	Dmnd Fnc
	Pln Pol
	ATP
Item Master Detail	Family Name
BILL (Single Level Bill)	
FCST (Forecast)	
MSMT (Master Schedule Maintenance)	
PLNG (MRP Planning)	
SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis)	
COMT (Customer Order)	

**Family Item**

The example scenarios use item LMFAMILY for illustration purposes. The LMFAMILY item is a family item used to plan items MOWER1 and MOWER2.



The Item Master Planning Detail screen is used to enter the LMFAMILY field settings:

- LMFAMILY is identified as a family item using Pln Pol = P (production plan).
- The placing of production-plan orders is controlled manually using Ord Pol = 5. This Ord Pol is least complex for example purposes.

- The forecast for the LMFAMILY is consumed based on customer orders for MOWER1 and MOWER2, so the production-plan item itself is identified as Fcst Cd = 2, 3 or 4 (family-item level).
- The ATP for the lawnmower family is checked and recalculated at the family-item and family-member level (ATP = Y).
- Fcst Prd = W and Dmnd Fnc = 000.

**Family Members**

MOWER1 is identified as a member of the lawnmower family by entering LMFAMILY in the Family Name field on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.

Forecast quantities for MOWER1 are controlled at the LMFAMILY level using the Item Master Planning Detail screen.

- MOWER1 is identified as a normal item using Pln Pol = N.
- The placing of master-schedule orders is controlled manually using Ord Pol = 5. This Ord Pol is least complex for example purposes.
- Customer orders for MOWER1 consume LMFAMILY forecast, so MOWER1 is identified as Fcst Cd = 0 or 1.
- The ATP for the lawnmower family is checked and recalculated at the LMFAMILY level. ATP can also be calculated at the MOWER1 level and checked when customer orders are entered.
- Fcst Prd = W and Dmnd Fnc = 000.

MOWER2 is also identified as a member of the lawnmower family by entering LMFAMILY in the Family Name field on the Item Master Detail screen.

Forecast quantities for MOWER2 are controlled at the LMFAMILY level, the same way as MOWER1.

**Family Item Bill of Material**

The bill of material for LMFAMILY includes the two lawnmowers in its group: MOWER1 and MOWER2. The sales percentage for each item is entered in the Quantity field. For example, MOWER1 accounts for 60 percent of total sales and MOWER2 accounts for 40 percent of total sales. The entries on the BILL (Single Level Bill) screen are as follows:

Component	Quantity
MOWER1	.6
MOWER2	.4

**Family Item Forecast and Production Plan**

A forecast for 100 units of LMFAMILY is entered for each week on Monday, the beginning of the forecast period:

Fcst Date	Quantity	Type
071795	100	1
072495	100	1
073195	100	1
080795	100	1

A production plan is entered to cover the forecast for LMFAMILY using the MSMT (Master Schedule Maintenance) screen:

Sched Date	Order Quantity
071795	100
072495	100
073195	100
080795	100

### **Family Item Production Forecast**

The PLNG (MRP Planning) task calculates the production forecast for MOWER1 and MOWER2 using the sales percentage entered in the Quantity field on the LMFAMILY bill of material and the production plan entered for LMFAMILY.

The 100-unit production plan for LMFAMILY is identified by the PRODUCTION PLAN pegging type. The 100-unit forecast is identified by the SALES PLN TYPE #1 pegging type:

FCST (Forecast for Item) = LMFAMILY

	Fcst Date	Order Quantity
(1)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

MSMT (Master Schedule) for Item = LMFAMILY

	Sched Date	Order Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = LMFAMILY

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Sched Recpt	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795		100	Production Plan
(1)	071795	100		Sales Pln Type #1

The forecast for MOWER1 is based on the following calculation:

Production Plan \* BOM Qty = Production Forecast

100 \* .6 = 60

A 60-unit production forecast is calculated for each forecast period and is identified as the PRODUCTION FCST pegging type.

The forecast for MOWER2 is based on the following calculation:

Production Plan \* BOM Qty = Production Forecast

100 \* .4 = 40

A 40-unit production forecast is calculated for each forecast period and is identified as the PRODUCTION FCST pegging type.

MSMT (Master Schedule) for Item = LMFAMILY

Scheduled Date	Order Quantity
071795	100
072495	100
073195	100
080795	100

BILL (Bill of Material) for Item = LMFAMILY

Component	Quantity
MOWER1	.6
MOWER2	.4

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = MOWER1

Date	Gross Rqmt	Sched Recpt	Pegging Type
*071795	60		Production Fcst
*072495	60		Production Fcst
*073195	60		Production Fcst
*080795	60		Production Fcst

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = MOWER2

Date	Gross Rqmt	Sched Recpt	Pegging Type
*071795	40		Production Fcst
*072495	40		Production Fcst
*073195	40		Production Fcst

*080795	40		Production Fcst
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**Family Member Master Schedule**

A master schedule is entered to match the forecast calculated for MOWER1 and MOWER2 using the MSMT screen. The PLNG task did not plan orders automatically because Ord Pol = 5.

MSMT (Master Schedule) for Item = MOWER1

Sched Date	Order Quantity
071795	60
072495	60
073195	60
080795	60

MSMT (Master Schedule) for Item = MOWER2

Sched Date	Order Quantity
071795	40
072495	40
073195	40
080795	40

**Example 7: Forecast Consumption; Dmnd Fnc = 000**

**Starting Assumptions**

- The Fcst Cd field must support the same approach at the family-item and family-member levels. The field settings for this example are:
  - LMFAMILY is assigned Fcst Cd = 2
  - MOWER1 is assigned Fcst Cd = 0
- A customer order for 50 units of MOWER1 is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order consumes 50 of the 100-unit forecast and 50 of the 100-unit production plan entered for LMFAMILY on 071795.
- The PLNG task recalculates the forecast of family members based on the new production-plan ATP (available-to-promise). The PLNG task uses the total of all the orders of family members to recalculate production-plan ATP. Any available production plan is assumed to be proportional based on the sales percentage entered on the bill of material.

**Results**

The production plan for LMFAMILY is decreased by 50 units to obtain the new production-plan ATP:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{Production Plan} & - & (\text{Family Member Demands}) & = & \text{ATP} \\
 100 & & (50) & & = 50
 \end{array}$$

The forecast consumption for LMFAMILY is shown as a 50-unit adjustment to the sales forecast based on the new production-plan ATP. The 50-unit REPL CUST ALLOC pegging type is added for the customer order placed for MOWER1. The original production plan, entered on the MSMT screen, is listed as a Sched Recpt (supply) = 100.

The new production-plan ATP is shown on the Supply Peg Detail screen. Order ATP = 50 and ATP = 50:

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry
(1)	001	MOWER1	50	071795

MSMT (Master Schedule) for Item = LMFAMILY

	Sched Date	Order Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = LMFAMILY

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Sched Recpt	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795		100	Production Plan
	072495	50*		Sales PIn Type #1
(1)	071795	50		Repl Cust Alloc

Supply Peg Detail

	Order ATP	ATP	Cum ATP
(2)	50	50	50

**Production Forecast: MOWER1**

- The production forecast for family members is calculated using the family item's production-plan ATP and the family members' bill of material quantity.
- The 50-unit customer order is added to forecast at the family-member level because the forecast consumption is at the production-plan level. At this point in the forecast period, we are anticipating orders for 80 MOWER1s (50 + 30) which is 20 more than planned based on the proportion of sales remaining:

Projected Available Calculation (1)

$$[\text{Avail Inventory} + \text{Planned Orders}] - (\text{Prod Fcst} + \text{Demands}) = \text{Projected Avail}$$

$$[0 + 60] - (30 + 50) = -20$$

**Production Forecast Calculation (2)**

$$[\text{Production plan} - (\text{Family Member Demands})] * \text{BOM Qty} = \text{Production Forecast}$$

$$[100 - (50)] * .6 = 30$$

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = MOWER1

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	071795	30	30	Production Fcst
(1)	071795	50	-20	Add Cust Alloc

**Production Forecast: MOWER2**

The new 20-unit production forecast for MOWER2 is based on the following calculation:

**Production Forecast Calculation (1)**

$$[\text{Production plan} - (\text{Family Member Demands})] * \text{BOM Qty} = \text{Production Forecast}$$

$$[100 - (50)] * .4 = 20$$

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = MOWER2

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Sched Recpt	Pegging Type
(1)	071795	20	20	Production Fcst

**Production Forecast Changes**

A customer order for 35 units of MOWER2 is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order consumes 35 of the 50-unit forecast and 35 of the 50-unit production plan remaining for LMFAMILY on 071795.

The production plan for LMFAMILY is decreased by 85 units to obtain the new production-plan ATP:

$$[\text{Production Plan} - (\text{Family Member Demands})] = \text{ATP}$$

$$[100 - (50 + 35)] = 15$$

**Results**

- The forecast consumption for LMFAMILY is shown as an 85-unit adjustment to the sales forecast based on the new production-plan ATP. The 85-unit REPL CUST ALLOC pegging type now includes the customer orders placed for MOWER1 (50) and MOWER2 (35).
- The new production-plan ATP is shown on the Supply Peg Detail screen. The Order ATP field = 15 and ATP = 15:

Customer Order for CO Number = CO200

	<b>Ln#</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Order Qty</b>	<b>Prom Dlvry</b>
(1)	001	MOWER2	35	071795

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	<b>Ln#</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Order Qty</b>	<b>Prom Dlvry</b>
(2)	001	MOWER1	50	071795

MSMT (Master Schedule) for Item = LMFAMILY

	<b>Sched Date</b>	<b>Order Quantity</b>
(3)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = LMFAMILY

	<b>Date</b>	<b>Gross Rqmt</b>	<b>Sched Recpt</b>	<b>Pegging Type</b>
(3)	*071795		100	Production Plan
	072495	15*		Sales Pln Type #1
(1, 2)	071795	85		Repl Cust Alloc

Supply Peg Detail

	<b>Order ATP</b>	<b>ATP</b>	<b>Cum ATP</b>
	15	15	15

**Production Forecast: MOWER1**

Each order, by itself, changes the proportion of sales. The sales proportion should hold however, over the forecast period. Changes should not be made on an order-by-order basis, which would lead to unnecessary nervousness in the system.

We are now taking orders for one MOWER1 less than planned based on the proportion of sales remaining. The new production forecast for MOWER1 is 9 units. The Demand Peg Detail screen shows the production-plan ATP of 15.

Production Forecast Calculation (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[\text{Avail Inventory} + \text{Planned Orders}] - (\text{Prod Fcst} + \text{Demands}) = \text{Prod Forecast} \\
 &[0 + 60] - (9 + 50) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

**Production Forecast Calculation (2)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[\text{Production plan} - (\text{Family Member Demands})] * \text{BOM Qty} = \text{Production Forecast} \\
 &[100 - (50 + 35)] * .6 = 9
 \end{aligned}$$

**SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = MOWER1**

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	071795	9	51	Production Fcst
(1)	071795	50	1	Add Cust Alloc

**Demand Peg Detail**

	Order ATP
(2)	15

**Production Forecast: MOWER2**

The new production forecast for MOWER2 is 6 units. The 35-unit customer order is added to forecast at the family-member level because the forecast consumption is at the production-plan level. We are taking orders for one MOWER2 more than planned based on the proportion of sales remaining.

**Projected Avail Calculation (1)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[\text{Avail Inventory} + \text{Planned Orders}] - (\text{Prod Fcst} + \text{Demands}) = \text{Prod Forecast} \\
 &[0 + 40] - (6 + 35) = -1
 \end{aligned}$$

**Production Forecast Calculation (2)**

$$\begin{aligned}
 &[\text{Production plan} - (\text{Family Member Demands})] * \text{BOM Qty} = \text{Production Forecast} \\
 &[100 - (50 + 35)] * .4 = 6
 \end{aligned}$$

**SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = MOWER1**

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	071795	6	34	Production Fcst
(1)	071795	35	-1	Add Cust Alloc

**Example 8: Unconsumed Forecast; Dmnd Fnc = 000**

**Starting Assumptions**

The Fcst Cd field must support the same approach at the family-item and family-member levels. The field settings for this example are:

- LMFAMILY is assigned Fcst Cd = 2
- MOWER1 is assigned Fcst Cd = 0

**System Date: 072495**

The system date is now 072495—the first day of the 072495 forecast period. The demand fence date of 072495 is in the next period based on the following calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\ \\ 3015 & + & 000 = 3015 \\ (072495: \text{Tuesday}) & & (072495: \text{Tuesday}) \end{array}$$

**Results**

- The 071795 forecast is now in a prior period and can no longer be consumed. The unconsumed 071795 forecast for LMFAMILY, MOWER1 and MOWER2 is adjusted to zero.
- The projected available quantity of zero units for LMFAMILY has been increased by the 15 unconsumed units of the production plan entered on the MSMT screen:

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	.000	100.000	Sales Pln Type #1
071795	05.000	15.000	Repl Cust Alloc

- The unconsumed 9-unit 071795 forecast for MOWER1 is adjusted to zero. The projected available quantity of 1 unit has been increased by the 9 unconsumed units to total 10 units:

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	.0	60.0	Production Fcst
071795	50.0	10.0	Add Cust Alloc

- The unconsumed 6-unit 071795 forecast for MOWER2 is adjusted to zero. The projected available quantity of -1 unit has been increased by the 6 unconsumed units to total 5 units:

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	.0	40.0	Production Fcst
071795	35.0	5.0	Add Cust Alloc

**Example 9: Unconsumed Forecast; Dmnd Fnc = 000****Starting Assumptions**

The Fcst Cd field must support the same approach at the family-item and family-member levels. The field settings for this example are:

- LMFAMILY is assigned Fcst Cd = 3

- MOWER1 is assigned Fcst Cd = 1

**System Date: 072495**

The system date is now 072495—the first day of the 072495 forecast period. The demand fence date of 072495 is in the next period. The unconsumed 071795 forecast for LMFAMILY, MOWER1 and MOWER2 is adjusted to zero based on the following calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 \\ 
 3015 & + & 000 = 3015 \\
 (072495: \text{Tuesday}) & & (072495: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

**Results**

- A ROLD UNCON FORC pegging type for the unconsumed units is added with an 072495 date—the demand fence date.
- The unconsumed 071795 forecast for LMFAMILY is adjusted to zero. The projected available quantity of zero units has been increased by the 15 unconsumed units. A ROLD UNCON FORC pegging type for 15 units is added:

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	.000	100.000	Production Fcst
071795	15.000	100.000	Add Cust Alloc

- The unconsumed 071795 forecast for MOWER1 is adjusted to zero. The projected available quantity of 1 unit has been increased by the 9 unconsumed units. A ROLD UNCON PROD pegging type for 9 units is added:

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	.0	60.0	Sales Pln Type #1
072495	9.0	61.0	Rolld Uncon Forc

- The unconsumed 071795 forecast for MOWER2 is adjusted to zero. The projected available quantity of -1 unit has been increased by the 6 unconsumed units. A ROLD UNCON PROD pegging type for 6 units is added:

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	.0	40.0	Production Fcst
072495	6.0	39.0	Rolld Uncon Forc

**RF Option Examples**

The RF (replace forecast) field allows you to change the way forecast is consumed. The default method (RF = Y) consumes forecast at the item level (Fcst Cd = 2, 3 or 4) or the family-item level (Fcst Cd = 0 or 1). You can accommodate unexpected orders from customers by changing the RF field to N when you enter customer orders. RF = N allows customer orders to be added to forecast rather than consume forecast at the appropriate level.

The same examples are used here, as in "Forecast Consumption," to illustrate the difference when RF = N.

Example	Fcst Cd	Element	Dmnd Fnc
10	2	fcst consumption	000
11	0 or 1	fcst consumption	000

**Example 10: Fcst Consumption; Dmnd Fnc = 000**

**Starting Assumptions**

- Fcst Cd = 2, 3 or 4 consumes forecast at the item level. For example, item 10GR is set at Fcst Cd = 2 on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.
- A customer order for 50 units of item 10GR is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order is unexpected and is added to forecast using RF = N.
- Customer order CO100 is above and beyond the forecast for item 10GR and is identified using the ADD CUST REQ pegging type. The forecast for item 10GR remains unconsumed at 100 units:

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry	RF
(1)	001	10GR	50.00	071795	N

FCST (Forecast) for Item = 10GR

	Sched Date	Order Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = LMFAMILY

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	*071795	100	-100	Forecast Type #1
(1)	071795	50	-150	Add Cust. Req

**Example 11: Forecast Consumption; Dmnd Fnc = 000**

**Starting Assumptions**

- The LMFAMILY item is a production-plan item used to plan items MOWER1 and MOWER2. The forecast for the LMFAMILY is consumed based on orders for MOWER1 and MOWER2,

so the production-plan item itself is identified as Fcst Cd = 2 (at the item level). This matches the "no roll" condition of Fcst Cd = 0, which is used at the family-member level.

- The current production-plan ATP is 100 as of 071795.
- A customer order for 50 units of MOWER1 is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order is unexpected and is added to forecast using RF = N. This customer order still consumes 50 of the 100-unit production plan entered for LMFAMILY on 071795 used for ATP calculations.
- The PLNG task recalculates the forecast of family members based on the new production-plan ATP just as when RF = Y. The PLNG task uses the total of all the orders of family members to recalculate production-plan ATP. Any available production plan is assumed to be proportional based on the sales percentage entered on the bill of material.
- The customer order for MOWER1 is shown as a 50-unit addition to the sales forecast for LMFAMILY using the ADD CUST ALLOC pegging type. This is the opposite of the REPL CUST ALLOC pegging type that was created when RF = Y.
- The Demand Peg Detail screen identifies CO100 as the customer order and displays an IPP (increase production plan) action message to cover the 50 units above and beyond the sales plan:
- The production forecast for family members is the same as when RF = Y. The forecast is calculated using the family item's production-plan ATP and the family members' bill of material quantity. The new production-plan ATP for LMFAMILY is 50.

**Results**

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

	Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Divry	RF
(1)	001	MOWER1	50	071795	N

FCST (Forecast) for Item = LMFAMILY

	Sched Date	Order Quantity
(2)	071795	100
	072495	100
	073195	100
	080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = LMFAMILY

	Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
(2)	071795	100	0	Sales PIn Type #1
(1)	071795	50	-50	Add Cust Alloc

Demand Peg Detail

	CO Number	Msg
(1)	CO100	IPP Increase Production Plan

**Production Forecast: MOWER1**

The new 30-unit production forecast for MOWER1 is based on the following calculation:

[Production-Plan — (Family Member Demands)] \* BOM Qty = Production Forecast

$$[100 - (50)] * .6 = 30$$

The 50-unit customer order is added to forecast at the family-member level—just the same as when RF = Y. At this point in the forecast period, we are anticipating orders for 80 MOWER1s (50 + 30) which is 20 more than planned based on the proportion of sales remaining.

(Avail Inventory + Planned Orders) — (Prod Fcst + Demands) = Projected Avail

$$(0 + 60) - (30 + 50) = -20$$

SDAL Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	30.0	30.0	Production Fcst
071795	50.0	-20.0	Add Cust Alloc

**Production Forecast: MOWER2**

The new 20-unit production forecast for MOWER2 is based on the following calculation:

[Production -Plan — (Family Member Demands)] \* BOM Qty = Production Forecast

$$[100 - (50)] * .4 = 20$$

This are 20 units less than planned.

SDAL Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	20.0	20.0	Production Fcst

**Production Plan and Demand Deletion**

Past-due production plan and demands are deleted by the OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance) task. Past-due is defined as the order Rev Date being 30 days before the date on which the OVAR task is run. Past-due production plan and demands are reviewed for possible deletion the first time the OVAR task is run for a month. Orders remaining in the system which can consume forecast (Ln# Sta = 6) stop demand deletion.

Orders are also closed and deleted by the OVAR task. See the *Order Closing Processing* topic, in the Manufacturing Order Management Module, for the flow of events that make up the deletion process.

The examples presented here concentrate on the result of production plan and demand deletion, which depends on the Fcst Cd (forecast code).

- Fcst Cd = 0, 1, 2 or 3. Adjustments are not made for any unconsumed forecast or excess demands that are deleted. The system controls the deletion process once a month.
- Fcst Cd = 4. Adjustments are made for unconsumed forecast or excess demands. The original forecast that is deleted is netted against the original demands that consumed forecast and were deleted.
  - A forecast demand is created for any unconsumed forecast remaining after the netting calculation.
  - A customer order demand (Ln# Sta = 7) is created if more customer orders were deleted than forecast.

Unconsumed forecast, or excess demand, stays in the system until you delete it when Fcst Cd = 4.

Two examples are included here. The first example illustrates production plan and demand deletion using Fcst Cd = 0 (at the family-member level) and 2 (at the family-item level). This is the continuation of the LMFAMILY scenario presented for "Forecast Consumption."

The second example illustrates how Fcst Cd = 4 handles remaining forecast encountered after demand deletion. This is the continuation of the item 10GR scenario presented for "Forecast Consumption."

**Screens**

The examples emphasize the following screens, tasks and specific fields:

Screen/Task	Field
Item Master Planning Detail	Fcst Cd
SBOL (Bill of Lading)	Shpmt No
	Shipment Status
COAN (Customer Order Action)	Ln# Sta
OVAR (Custom Order Analysis/Variance)	
SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis)	FP
Demand Peg Detail	
Supply Peg Detail	
FCST (Forecast)	
COMT (Customer Order)	
Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse	
SHIP (Ship)	
SREV (Shipping Order Review)	

**Note:** It is recommended that the OVAR task be run daily or weekly. For the purposes of these examples, only a limited number of OVAR runs are highlighted during the three-month period.

**Example 1: Deletion; Fcst Cd = 0 and 2**

**Starting Assumptions**

- The firm-planned orders that were master-scheduled for MOWER1 and MOWER2, due on 071795, are released, received and completed (Ln# Sta = 5). Customer orders CO100 and CO200 are shipped, in full, on 071895 using Shpmt No = 000001.
- The SREV (Shipping Order Review) task is run to complete the shipment. The process of breaking the connection between the shipment and the customer orders is started by the SREV task so the customer orders can be deleted. The shipment status is changed from 4 to 5 (closed). The next time the SREV task is run, the shipment status is changed from 5 to 6 (inactive). An inactive shipment no longer prevents customer order deletion.
- Customer orders CO100 and CO200 are completed on the COAN screen, in this case, by manually changing the Ln# Sta from 4 to 5.

**System Date: 071895**

The OVAR task is run to start the order closure process. Four line items are changed from Ln# Sta = 5 to Ln# Sta = 6:

Ln#	Order Type	Order No	Item
001	manufacturing	MASTER SCHEDULE	MOWER1
005	manufacturing	MASTER SCHEDULE	MOWER2
001	customer	CO100	MOWER1
001	customer	CO200	MOWER2

Customer orders CO100 and CO200 only have one line item each, so the customer orders are now closed since all line items have Ln# Sta = 6.

Demands are reviewed for possible deletion the first time the OVAR task is run for a month. Orders which can consume forecast (Ln# Sta = 6) stop demand deletion. In this case, no demands are deleted in July since related customer orders remain in the system.

**Results**

Shipment No = 000001

Shipment Sta = 4

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

Ln#	Item	Ln# Sta	Prom Dlvry
001	MOWER1	4	071795

Customer Order for CO Number = CO200

Ln#	Item	Ln# Sta	Prom Dlvry
-----	------	---------	------------

001	MOWER2	4	071795
-----	--------	---	--------

SREV (Shipping Order Review)

Shipment No = 000001

Shipment Sta = 5

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

Ln#	Item	Ln# Sta	Prom Dlvry
001	MOWER1	4	071795

Customer Order for CO Number = CO200

Ln#	Item	Ln# Sta	Prom Dlvry
001	MOWER2	4	071795

COAN (Customer Order Action)

CO Number	Ln# Sta
CO100	5
CO200	5

OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance)

CO Number	Ln# Sta
CO100	6
CO200	6

MO Number = Master Sched	
Item	Ln# Sta
MOWER1	6
MOWER2	6

**System Date: 073195**

At the end of July, manufacturing orders have been released, received and completed for 072495 and 073195. A full display (FP = F) on the SDAL screen lists the closed manufacturing orders

(CLOSED ORDER pegging type) and the closed customer order (CLOSED DEMAND pegging type) for MOWER1.

Date	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
071795	130.0	Closed Demand
071895	130.0	Closed Order
072495	130.0	Closed Order
073195	130.0	Closed Order

- The Demand Peg Detail screen shows that customer order CO100 (CLOSED DEMAND pegging type) now has a Ln# Sta = 6.
- The Supply Peg Detail screen shows the manufacturing order MASTER-SCHEDULE (CLOSED ORDER pegging type) now has a Ln# Sta = 6.

The SREV task runs again to disconnect Shpmnt No = 000001 from customer orders CO100 and CO200. The shipment status is changed from 5 to 6. The shipment is now considered inactive and the customer orders can be deleted.

The OVAR task is run again to start the closure process for the manufacturing orders completed on 072495 and 073195. Two line items for MOWER1 and two line items for MOWER2 were closed for a total of four line items changed from Ln# Sta = 5 to 6. This closes manufacturing order MASTER-SCHEDULE since all its line items have Ln# Sta = 6.

**Results**

SREV (Shipping Order Review)

Shipment No = 000001  
 Shipment Sta = 6

Customer Orders

CO Number: CO100  
 CO Number: CO200

OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance)

CO Number	Ln# Sta
CO100	6
CO200	6
(no change)	

MO Number = Master-Sched
All line items closed; order now closed

**System Date: 083195**

The OVAR task is run in August. Orders remain at Ln# Sta = 6 and are not eligible for deletion until the integer of the current month is two more than the month in which the orders were changed to

Ln# Sta = 6. In this case, orders were changed to Ln# Sta = 6 in July (07). Customer orders do not change to Ln# Sta = 7 until September (09). Customer and manufacturing orders cannot be deleted until September.

Demands are reviewed for possible deletion in August (the first time the OVAR task is run for the month). Orders with Ln# Sta ≤ 6, which can consume forecast, stop demand deletion. In this case, no demands are deleted in August since related customer orders (CO100 and CO200) remain in the system.

**Results**

OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance)

CO Number	Ln# Sta
CO100	6
CO200	6
(no change)	

MO Number = Master-Sched
All line items closed; order now closed.
(no change)

**System Date: 090495**

In September, the numeric value of the month changes to 09. The OVAR task changes customer orders CO100 and CO200 to Ln# Sta = 7. Customer orders CO100 and CO200, along with manufacturing order MASTER-SCHEDULE, are eligible for deletion. These three orders are deleted by the OVAR task because the order Rev Date (071795) is more than 30 days old.

Demands are reviewed for possible deletion in September. The Ln# Sta = 7 change to the customer orders allows demand deletion to occur. A full display for LMFAMILY now shows only the production and sales plan for August. The SALES PLN TYPE #1, REPL CUST ALLOC and PRODUCTION PLAN pegging types for July (which were at least 30 days before the system date of 090495) have been deleted.

**Results**

OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance)

CO Number	Ln# Sta
CO100	7
CO200	7

MO Number = Master-Sched
All Ln# Sta = 7
C0100, CO200 and Master-Sched deleted

A full display for MOWER1 now shows only the production forecast and master-scheduled orders for August. The PRODUCTION FCST, CLOSED DEMAND and CLOSED ORDER pegging types have been deleted.

## Example 2: Remaining Forecast; Fcst Cd = 4

### Starting Assumptions

- Item 10GR is set to Fcst Cd = 4, Fcst Prd = W and Dmnd Fnc = 000:
- A forecast of 100 units for item 10GR is entered for each week on Monday, the beginning of the forecast period:
- The PLNG (MRP Planning) task is run to create manufacturing orders to match the forecast. Two planned orders are created: one for 071795 and one for 073195.
- The first planned order is released as manufacturing order MO100. Manufacturing order MO100 is produced and received into inspection.
- The 200 units produced by MO100 are moved to on-hand inventory using the IMTR (Inventory Move) screen. MO100 is closed (Ln# Sta = 5) using the MOAN (Planner Action) screen. A full (FP = F) display of the SDAL screen includes the closed order:
- A customer order for 50 units of item 10GR is promised for an 071795 delivery. This customer order consumes 50 of the 100-unit forecast for 071795 and leaves 50 units unconsumed:
- The 071795 forecast has been adjusted to 50 (as identified by the asterisk in the Gross Rqmt field) and a customer order allocation has been added for 50. The customer order allocation is identified as the REPL CUST ALLOC pegging type.

### Results

FCST (Forecast) for Item = 10GR

Fcst Date	Quantity
071795	100
072495	100
073195	100
080795	100

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
*071795		200	Planned Order
071795	100	100	Forecast Type #1
*072495	100	0	Forecast Type #1
*073195		200	Planned Order

Manufacturing Order for MO Number = MO200

Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Sched Date
-----	------	-----------	------------

001	10GR	200.00	073195
-----	------	--------	--------

Manufacturing Order for MO Number = MO100

Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Sched Date
001	10GR	200.00	071795

Manufacturing Order Receipt for MO Number = MO100

Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Sched Date
001	10GR	200.00	071595

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlrvy
001	10GR	50.00	071795

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
*071795		200	Closed Order
071795	50	150	Forecast Type #1
071795	50	100	Repl Cust Alloc

### **System Date: 071795**

Customer order CO100 is shipped, in full, on 071795 using Shipment No = 000001. The SREV (Shipping Order Review) task is run to complete the shipment. The process of breaking the connection between the shipment and the customer order is started by the SREV task so the customer order can be deleted. The shipment status is changed from 4 to 5 (closed). The next time the SREV task is run, the shipment status changes from 5 to 6 (inactive). An inactive shipment no longer prevents custom order deletion.

Customer order CO100 is completed by manually changing the Ln# Sta from 4 to 5 on the COAN screen:

The OVAR task is run to start the order closure process. Two line items are changed from Ln# Sta = 5 to Ln# Sta = 6:

Ln#	Order Type	Order No	Item
001	manufacturing	MO100	10GR
001	customer	CO100	10GR

Orders MO100 and CO100 only have one line item each, so the orders are now closed since all line items have Ln# Sta = 6.

- The Supply Peg Detail screen shows that manufacturing order MO100 (CLOSED ORDER pegging type) now has a Ln# Sta = 6.
- The Demand Peg Detail screen shows that customer order CO100 (CLOSED DEMAND pegging type) now has a Ln# Sta = 6.

**Results**

Customer Order for CO Number = CO100

Shipment Number=000001

Ln#	Item	Order Qty	Prom Dlvry
001	10GR	50.00	071795

COAN (Customer Order Action) for CO Number = CO100

Ln#	Ln# Sta
001	5

OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance)

CO Number	Ln# Sta
CO100	6

MO Number: MO200	
Item	Ln# Sta
10GR	6

**System Date: 073195**

Demands are reviewed for possible deletion the first time the OVAR task is run for a month. Orders which can consume forecast (Ln# Sta = 6) stop demand deletion. In this case, no demands are deleted in July since related customer orders (CO100) remain in the system.

At the end of July, manufacturing order MO200 was released, received and closed to meet the 073195 and 080795 forecast. The OVAR task is run again to start the closure process for manufacturing order MO200. This completes manufacturing order MO200 and it is now closed since its one line item has a Ln# Sta = 6.

The Supply Peg Detail screen shows that manufacturing order MO200 (CLOSED ORDER pegging type) now has a Ln# Sta = 6:

The end of July also signals a new demand fence date:

$$\text{System Date} + \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date}$$

3020 + 000 = 3020  
 (073195: Monday) (073195: Monday)

Fcst Cd = 4 considers forecast remaining prior to the demand fence date an opportunity not yet lost. The unconsumed forecast is accumulated (rolled) at the demand fence date of 073195 and consists of:

- 50 units from 071795
- 100 units from 072495

The SREV task is run again to disconnect Shipment No = 000001 from customer order CO100. The shipment status is changed from 5 to 6, the shipment is now considered inactive and the customer order can be deleted.

**Results**

OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance)

CO Number	Ln# Sta
CO100	6
(no change)	

MO Number = MO200	
Item	Ln# Sta
10GR	6

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
*073195		350	Closed Order
073195	150	200	Roll'd Uncon Forc

SREV (Shipping Order Review)

Shipment No = 000001

Shipment Sta = 6

Customer Order

CO Number: CO100

**System Date: 083195**

The OVAR task is run again in August. The July orders still remain in the system because the numeric value of August (08) is only one integer more than July.

Demands are reviewed for possible deletion. No demands are deleted because orders remain in the system that are Ln# Sta ≤ 6.

**Results**

OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance)

CO100	Ln# Sta = 6
(no change)	

MO100	Ln# Sta = 6
MO200	Ln# Sta =6
(no change)	

**System Date: 090495**

In September, the numeric value of the month should be changed to 09, which triggers possible July order deletion when the OVAR task is run on 090495. Customer order CO100 is changed to Ln# Sta = 7. Customer order CO100 is deleted along with manufacturing orders MO100 and MO200 because the order Rev Date (071795) is more than 30 days old.

Demands are reviewed for possible deletion in September. The Ln# Sta = 7 change for customer order CO100 allows demand deletion to occur. A full display of the SDAL screen for 10GR no longer lists any closed demands, closed orders or forecast before 080495 (30 days before the system date of 090495).

The following forecast remains in the system:

- The 080495 date marks the last day on which demands could be deleted (30 days before 090495). An 080495 forecast was created by netting the forecast, and the demands consuming the forecast, that were deleted prior to the 080495 date:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{(Orig Fcst)} & - & \text{(Dmnds Consuming Fcst)} = \text{Remaining Fcst} \\
 (100 + 100) & - & (50) = 250 \\
 (071795) & & (072495) \quad \quad \quad (073195)
 \end{array}$$

This new forecast allows forecast requirements to remain level after deletion occurs. The new forecast is created as **Forecast Type = 1**.

The 090495 date also signals a new demand fence date:

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Demand Fence Days} = \text{Demand Fence Date} \\
 3045 & + & 000 = 3045 \\
 (090495: \text{Tuesday}) & & (090495: \text{Tuesday})
 \end{array}$$

The new forecast is adjusted to zero and accumulated at the demand fence date.

- The unconsumed 100-unit 080795 forecast is adjusted to zero and accumulated at the demand fence date of 090495.
- The 090495 ROLLD UNCON FORC pegging type, for the remaining forecast, is added at the demand fence date. The 250 units from the 080495 forecast and the 100 units from the 080795 forecast total the 350 units of the ROLLD UNCON FORC pegging type on 090495.

The Demand Peg Detail screen for the forecast created during demand deletion shows a forecast adjustment of -250.000.

The 080795 unconsumed forecast is adjusted to zero and shows a forecast adjustment of -100.

**Results**

OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance)

CO100	Ln# Sta = 7
(order deleted)	

MO100	deleted
MO200	deleted

SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) for Item = 10GR

Date	Gross Rqmt	Proj Avail	Pegging Type
*080495		350	Forecast Type#1
*080795		350	Forecast Type#1
*090495	350	0	Roll'd Uncon Forc

## The Planning Fence

The planning fence defines the period, in shop days, during which MRP cannot place new planned orders. Firm-planned orders can only be placed within this time period manually by the planner.

For example, a forecast of 100 units for item 10GR is entered for each week on Monday, the beginning of the forecast period:

Fcst Date	Quantity
071795	100.00
072495	100.00
073195	100.00
080795	100.00

### Example 1: Plng Fnc = 000

Item 10GR is a master-scheduled item set to Plng Fnc = 000 on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.

The PLNG (MRP Planning) task is run on 071595 to create manufacturing orders to match the forecast. Two planned orders are created: one for 071795 and one for 073195. The planning fence date is based on the following calculation:

$$\begin{array}{rclcl}
 \text{System Date} & + & \text{Plng Fence Days} & = & \text{Plng Fence Date} \\
 3010-1 & + & 000 & = & 3009
 \end{array}$$

071595: Saturday, non-shop day) (071495: Friday)  
 (071495: Friday, shop day)

**Note:** The shop-day week goes from Sunday through Saturday. When the system date is a non-shop day on Saturday, the closest shop day prior to the Saturday is used for calculations.

The planning fence date of 071495 is the first date planned orders can be created by the PLNG task. The first planned order can be created to cover the 071795 forecast.

Date	Proj Avail	Plan Order	Pegging Type
071795	200.000	200.000	Planned Order
073195	200.000	200.000	Planned Order

**Example 2: Plng Fnc = 010**

Item 10GR is a master-scheduled item with a ten-day planning fence.

The PLNG (MRP Planning) task is run on 071595 to create manufacturing orders to match the forecast. Two planned orders are created: one for 072895 and one for 073195. The planning fence date is based on the following calculation:

```

System Date          + Plng Fence Days   = Plng Fence Date
3010-1              + 010                = 3009
071595: Saturday, non-shop day)      (072895: Friday)
(071495: Friday, shop day)
    
```

The planning fence date of 072895 is the first date planned orders can be created by the PLNG task. The first planned order cannot be created to cover the 071795 forecast:

Date	Proj Avail	Plan Order	Pegging Type
072895	.000	200.000	Planned Order
073195	200.000	200.000	Planned Order

The Supply Peg Detail screen displays a PLF action message associated with the planned order. The order must be manually rescheduled to an earlier date (within the planning fence) to cover demands.

## FCST – Forecast

Use this screen to record your estimate of future independent demands for items. Once this forecast is entered, a material requirements plan can be generated for all lower-level requirements. You can add, change and delete demands using the Forecast screen. Item information is displayed at the top of the screen. Forecasted demands are listed for the specified item and are sequenced by forecast date.

### Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
ITMB (Item Master)	F8
SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis)	F9
MSMT (Master Schedule Maintenance)	F10

### Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	Item

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

### Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
MSMT (Master Schedule Maintenance)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>

---

## Reports

### Forecast

Lists the independent demands for the specified item.

#### ***Access Method***

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

## **Fields**

### **Average Unit Price**

**Average Unit Price** is the average selling price of the item and is used to estimate revenue. The **Average Unit Price** is associated with a customer order or forecast demand.

**Where Used:** Engineering; FCST; ITCI; Item Master; ITMC

### **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; 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

## Extd Price

**Extended Price** equals the **Average Unit Price** times the forecast quantity.

**Where Used:** FCST; Transaction Detail

## Fcst Date

**Forecast Date** is the point in time at which the demand for the item is expected to be totally consumed.

**Where Used:** FCST

## 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

## 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; LHS; 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; VDIR; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPIR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

## 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

## Quantity

**Forecast Quantity** is the number of items necessary to cover estimated future demands. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

**Where Used:** FCST

## 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; BILL; 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

## 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

## Starting Fcst Date

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

**Where Used:** A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILL; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

## Type

**Forecast Type** is the user-defined forecast type that is to be displayed. There are three possible groups that can be defined, such as customer end-item forecast, spare parts forecast or warehouse forecast. **Types** are:

- 1 = First type**
- 2 = Second type**
- 3 = Third type**
- A = All types**

**Where Used:** FCST

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; 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; POI; 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

## Unit Price

**Unit Price** is the price per unit of the item being ordered. Entry up to 16 numbers. Decimals are allowed.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APEX; Available Pricing; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CPMT; Cumulative Detail; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; FCST; Inventory Adjustment Application; Invoice Line Item Detail; Item Availability; IVIE; IVII; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; MPSR; MPSS; Open Order Detail; OPSL; PCST; POMI; POMT; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Quantity Breakpoints and Price Formulas; Quantity Breaks and Expedite Fees; Standard Product Detail; Transaction Detail; VDSC

## MPSR – Master Production Schedule Summary Report

The MPSR (Master Production Schedule Summary Report) task prints a report listing the supplies and demands for a specified range of items or dates for a specified period type. The MPSR report identifies supply by quantities on hand, in inspection, ready to ship, on hold and in internal and external WIP. The MPSR report identifies demand by remaining forecast, customer and manufacturing demands. The MPSR report prints the supply and demand information based on quantity. The Master Production Schedule Summary Report is also available in a similar format as a screen report from the MPSS screen.

### Parameters

To request a Master Production Schedule Summary Report, you enter the MPSR 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 MPSR task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1:Item Range	SX..X EX..X or IALL	Required
2:Time Period	FMMDDYY TMMDDYY	Optional (default = all available dates)
3:Period Type	D, W, M or Q	Optional (default = Forecast Period)
4:Buyer/Planner Responsibility	RXXX	Optional (default = buyer/planner for Default-Item)

#### **Parameter 1: Item Range**

Specify the beginning and end of an item range for the MPSR report. Enter **IALL** to select all items. Parameter 1 entry is required.

#### **Parameter 2: Time Period**

Define the time period for the MPSR report. If no time period is specified, all available dates are used.

#### **Parameter 3: Period Type**

Specify the period type daily (D), weekly (W), monthly (M) or quarterly (Q) for the MPSR report. If no period type is specified, the information is incremented according to the **Forecast Period** specified for each item.

#### **Parameter 4: Buyer/Planner Responsibility**

Choose to include items according to buyer or planner responsibility. The buyer (B) or planner (P) code specified is associated with the **Make/Buy** field on the Item Master Planning Detail screen. If **MB = M** (make), items associated with the specified planner code are selected. If **MB = B** (buy), items associated with the specified buyer code are selected. If no buyer or planner code is specified, the buyer/planner code specified on the DEFAULT-ITEM is used.

### Example

For example, to request a monthly Master Production Schedule Summary Report as:

- the first task in the process
- for all items scheduled from 04/01/98 through 01/01/99

- for buyer AAA

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

```
01  MPSR  IALL  F040198  T010199  M  RAAA
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	MPSR	Master Production Schedule Summary Report
Parameter 1	IALL	Select all items
Parameter 2	F040198	From date 04/01/98
Parameter 2	T010199	Thru date 01/01/99
Parameter 3	M	Period type
Parameter 4	RAAA	Buyer code AAA

To print the Master Production Schedule Summary Report use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the MPSR task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the MPSR task does not execute successfully.

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## Reports

### Master Production Schedule Summary Report

Lists the supplies and demands for a specified range of items or dates for a specified period type.

#### **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.

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## Fields

### ATP

**ATP** is used to indicate the quantity saved in the locations where the **ATP** field is set to *N* on the LMMT (Location Master) screen, including On-hand and Inspection items. This field is displayed for Supply items only.

**Available-to-Promise Quantity** is the quantity that is expected to be available upon order receipt after deducting dependent and customer demands prior to the next scheduled receipt.

**Available-to-Promise Quantity** is calculated if the parent item has a **Pln Pol** = P (production plan) or the **ATP** field on the Planning Detail screen for the parent item is Y (yes) or P (yes, batch mode).

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

## Buyer

**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; BILL; 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; VPF; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master

## Capacity

**Capacity** is the total number of hours available per period for performing work. Capacity is used with **Item Type** = R (resource) items and is typically specified as a daily rate for a workcenter using the **Item Class #7** field on the Item Master Detail screen. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; MPSR; MPSS; Workcenter Master

## Cum ATP

**Cumulative Available-to-Promise Quantity** is the sum of the **Available-to-Promise Quantity** and the item's (On-Hand + In-Inspection) quantity.

**Cumulative Available-to-Promise Quantity** is calculated if the parent item has a **PIn Pol** = P (production plan) or the **ATP** field on the Planning Detail screen for the parent item is Y (yes) or P (yes, batch mode). It only includes the inventory locations where **Included in ATP** is set to Y (yes).

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

## Cum Avail

**Cumulative Available Capacity** is the sum of the number of hours of unconsumed capacity that are available per period for performing work. **Cumulative Available Capacity** is used with **Item Type** = R (resource) items.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup

(item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; 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

## Display Basis

**Display Basis** identifies the way inventory, supply and demand quantities are displayed. **Display Basis** indicators are:

Quantity  
 Quantity \* Cost (99.99)  
 Quantity \* Standard Price (99.99)  
 Quantity \* User Defined Value (99.99)

Default is Quantity.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS; SDAL

## Ext WIP Quantity

**External Work in Process Quantity** is the number of units issued to purchase orders which are still in external WIP. **External Work in Process Quantity** is decreased by the receipt of the completed order for the parent assembly into the stockroom. When the order is closed, any overissues are subtracted from **External Work in Process Quantity** and underissues are added to **External Work in Process Quantity**.

**Where Used:** Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; ITHR; MPSR; MPSS; Production; SSII

## From Date

**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

## 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

## Insp Reqd

**Inspection Required** code specifies whether incoming inspection is required for this item before receiving to an on-hand location. **Inspection Required** codes are:

**Y = Yes.**

Incoming inspection is required.

**N = No.**

Incoming inspection is not required.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Demand Peg Detail; 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; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MPSR; MPSS; PORI; PORV; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Int WIP Quantity

**Internal Work in Process Quantity** is the number of units issued to manufacturing orders which are still in internal WIP or custom product WIP. **Internal Work in Process Quantity** is decreased by the receipt of the completed work order for the parent assembly into the stockroom. When the work order is closed, any overissues are subtracted from **Internal Work in Process Quantity** and underissues are added to **Internal Work in Process Quantity**.

**Where Used:** Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; ITHR; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; 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; LHS; 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; POI; POOR; 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; VPRF; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

## LT

**Lot Trace** indicates whether lot number control is used throughout the manufacturing process to track the use of the item.

**Y = Yes.**

The item is lot-controlled.

**N = No.**

The item is not lot-controlled.

**Where Used:** BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; 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; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; SSII; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

## 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

## Modified

**Modified** indicates if the values displayed on the screen reflect simulated changes to the master production schedule. **Modified** indicators are:

**Y = Yes.**

The values displayed have been modified.

**N = No.**

The values displayed have not been modified.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## On Hand

**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

**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

## Open/Rel Dmds

**Open/Released Demands** is the total quantity ordered for this item with **Ln# Sta = 3 or 4**. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## 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

$(\text{Order Up to}) - (\text{On Hand Inv}) - (\text{Insp Qty}) - (\text{On Order Quantity}) + (\text{Allocations}),$

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

**Period**

**Period Date** identifies the date associated with the information summarized and displayed. **Period Date** is determined by **Period Type** and **Starting Date**.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

**Period Avail**

**Period Available Capacity** is the unconsumed capacity of available resources for a specified period of time. **Period Available Capacity** calculations are determined by the **Period Type** selected.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

**Period Type**

**Period Type** identifies the increment in which the information is to be displayed. **Period Types** are:

**D = Daily**

**W = Weekly**

**M = Monthly**

**Q = Quarterly**

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS; VDSC

**Plan/Firm Ord**

**Planned or Firm Planned Orders** is the total quantity ordered for this item with **Ln# Sta** = 1 or 2. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS

**Planner**

**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

## Proj Avail

**Projected Available** is the future projected inventory balance for an item. **Projected Available** is calculated as:

(on-hand) + (in-inspection) - (gross requirements) + (scheduled receipts) + (planned orders)

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; MPSR; MPSS; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Rem Cust Dmds

**Remaining Customer Demands** is the total number of demands generated by actual customer orders which are not yet shipped. Open and released customer orders, including partially shipped customer orders, are included in **Remaining Customer Demands**. Forecast demands are not included in **Remaining Customer Demands**. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS

## Rem Forecast

**Remaining Forecast** is the total number of forecasted demands which are not yet consumed. Customer and manufacturing orders are not included in **Remaining Forecast**. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## Rem Mfg Dmds

**Remaining Manufacturing Demands** is the total number of manufacturing demands required for higher level items in the parent-component relationship. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS

## 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

## 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

## Sr

**Serialization** indicates whether serial numbers should be recorded at the time of shipment.

**Y = Yes.**

Serial numbers are recorded.

**N = No.**

Serial numbers are not recorded.

**Where Used:** Bill of Material Detail; 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; Production; SSII

## 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

## Standard Cost

**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

## Supplies

**Supplies** are the remaining open quantities for the item from planned, open and released manufacturing and purchase orders. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## Thru Date

**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 Dmds

**Total Demands** is the total quantity ordered for this item with **Ln# Sta >= 3**. **Total Demands** provides the exact demand information used for the ATP calculation of a family item. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## Total Non-ATP

**Total Non-ATP** is the total item stock saved in the locations where the **Included in ATP** field is set to *N* on the LMMT (Location Master) screen, including On-hand and Inspection items.

**Where Used:** MPRS; MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; 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; POCl; 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

## Unit Price

**Unit Price** is the price per unit of the item being ordered. Entry up to 16 numbers. Decimals are allowed.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APEX; Available Pricing; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CPMT; Cumulative Detail; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; FCST; Inventory Adjustment Application; Invoice Line Item Detail; Item Availability; IVIE; IVII; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; MPSR; MPSS; Open Order Detail; OPSL; PCST; POMI; POMT; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Quantity Breakpoints and Price Formulas; Quantity Breaks and Expedite Fees; Standard Product Detail; Transaction Detail; VDSC

## MPSS – Master Production Schedule Summary

Use this screen to view and simulate changes to the sources of supply and demand for an item or capacity and demand of a resource. The supply, capacity and demand quantities can also be displayed based on a user-defined value. The views can be seen in daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly period types. Use the Graph Selection window to choose to display line graphs and bar charts representing the stacked and projected supply, capacity and demand values. Graphs are displayed using the Graph Viewer and can be viewed, saved, printed and copied to the clipboard.

### Simulations

Press F6 to open the Simulation screen. Any of the following fields can be used to illustrate the effect of changes to the sources of supplies and demands on the Projected Available, Available to Promise, and Cumulative Available to Promise quantities:

- Remaining forecast
- Remaining customer demands
- Remaining manufacturing demands
- Supplies

These entries do not change any actual values.

### Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Planning Detail	F8
FCST (Forecast)	F9
MSMT (Master Schedule Maintenance)	F10

### Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Graph Selection	<b>Scrolling Lines</b> section	ALT+F8
Display Basis Setup	<b>Scrolling Lines</b> section	ALT+S

### Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	<b>Item</b>

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

## Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Item Master Planning Detail	Tab at top of screen
FCST (Forecast)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
MSMT (Master Schedule Maintenance)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>

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## Reports

### Master Production Schedule Summary

Lists the supplies and demands for the specified item based on the selected Display Basis.

#### **Access Method**

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

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## Fields

### ATP

**ATP** is used to indicate the quantity saved in the locations where the **ATP** field is set to *N* on the LMMT (Location Master) screen, including On-hand and Inspection items. This field is displayed for Supply items only.

**Available-to-Promise Quantity** is the quantity that is expected to be available upon order receipt after deducting dependent and customer demands prior to the next scheduled receipt.

**Available-to-Promise Quantity** is calculated if the parent item has a **Pln Pol** = P (production plan) or the **ATP** field on the Planning Detail screen for the parent item is Y (yes) or P (yes, batch mode).

**Where Used:**Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

## Capacity

**Capacity** is the total number of hours available per period for performing work. Capacity is used with **Item Type** = R (resource) items and is typically specified as a daily rate for a workcenter using the **Item Class #7** field on the Item Master Detail screen. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** Capacity Planning; Dispatch List; MPSR; MPSS; Workcenter Master

## Cum ATP

**Cumulative Available-to-Promise Quantity** is the sum of the **Available-to-Promise Quantity** and the item's (On-Hand + In-Inspection) quantity.

**Cumulative Available-to-Promise Quantity** is calculated if the parent item has a **PIn Pol** = P (production plan) or the **ATP** field on the Planning Detail screen for the parent item is Y (yes) or P (yes, batch mode). It only includes the inventory locations where **Included in ATP** is set to Y (yes).

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

## Cum Avail

**Cumulative Available Capacity** is the sum of the number of hours of unconsumed capacity that are available per period for performing work. **Cumulative Available Capacity** is used with **Item Type** = R (resource) items.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; 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

## Display Basis

**Display Basis** identifies the way inventory, supply and demand quantities are displayed.

**Display Basis** indicators are:

Quantity  
 Quantity \* Cost (99.99)  
 Quantity \* Standard Price (99.99)  
 Quantity \* User Defined Value (99.99)

Default is Quantity.

**Where Used:** MPSP; MPSS; SDAL

## Ext WIP Quantity

**External Work in Process Quantity** is the number of units issued to purchase orders which are still in external WIP. **External Work in Process Quantity** is decreased by the receipt of the completed order for the parent assembly into the stockroom. When the order is closed, any overissues are subtracted from **External Work in Process Quantity** and underissues are added to **External Work in Process Quantity**.

**Where Used:** Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; ITHR; MPSP; MPSS; Production; SSII

## 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; MPSP; 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

## 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

## 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

## Insp Reqd

**Inspection Required** code specifies whether incoming inspection is required for this item before receiving to an on-hand location. **Inspection Required** codes are:

**Y = Yes.**

Incoming inspection is required.

**N = No.**

Incoming inspection is not required.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Demand Peg Detail; 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; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MPSR; MPSS; PORI; PORV; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Int WIP Quantity

**Internal Work in Process Quantity** is the number of units issued to manufacturing orders which are still in internal WIP or custom product WIP. **Internal Work in Process Quantity** is decreased by the receipt of the completed work order for the parent assembly into the stockroom. When the work order is closed, any overissues are subtracted from **Internal Work in Process Quantity** and underissues are added to **Internal Work in Process Quantity**.

**Where Used:** Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Shortages; ITHR; MPSR; MPSS; Production; Shortages by Order; 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

**Loc MRP Typ**

**Location MRP Type** is used to select the type of inventory information that can be displayed in the detail table on the Supply/Demand Analysis (SDAL) or Master Production Schedule Summary (MPSS) screens. The **Location MRP Type** options are:

**A = All**

Include *all* inventory locations in the detail table, including those that have **Included in MRP = N** (No).

**M = Included in MRP**

Include only inventory locations in the detail table that have **Included in MRP = Y** (Yes).

**Where Used:** Master Production Schedule Summary; Supply Demand Analysis

## LT

**Lot Trace** indicates whether lot number control is used throughout the manufacturing process to track the use of the item.

**Y = Yes.**

The item is lot-controlled.

**N = No.**

The item is not lot-controlled.

**Where Used:** BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; 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; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; SSII; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

## 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; BILL; 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

## Modified

**Modified** indicates if the values displayed on the screen reflect simulated changes to the master production schedule. **Modified** indicators are:

**Y = Yes.**

The values displayed have been modified.

**N = No.**

The values displayed have not been modified.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## 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

## Open/Rel Dmds

**Open/Released Demands** is the total quantity ordered for this item with **Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## 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

$(\text{Order Up to}) - (\text{On Hand Inv}) - (\text{Insp Qty}) - (\text{On Order Quantity}) + (\text{Allocations}),$

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

## Period

**Period Date** identifies the date associated with the information summarized and displayed. **Period Date** is determined by **Period Type** and **Starting Date**.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## Period Avail

**Period Available Capacity** is the unconsumed capacity of available resources for a specified period of time. **Period Available Capacity** calculations are determined by the **Period Type** selected.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## Period Type

**Period Type** identifies the increment in which the information is to be displayed. **Period Types** are:

**D = Daily**

**W = Weekly**

**M = Monthly**

**Q = Quarterly**

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS; VDSC

## Plan/Firm Ord

**Planned or Firm Planned Orders** is the total quantity ordered for this item with **Ln# Sta = 1** or 2. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS

## Proj Avail

**Projected Available** is the future projected inventory balance for an item. **Projected Available** is calculated as:

$$\text{(on-hand)} + \text{(in-inspection)} - \text{(gross requirements)} + \text{(scheduled receipts)} + \text{(planned orders)}$$

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; MPSR; MPSS; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Rem Cust Dmds

**Remaining Customer Demands** is the total number of demands generated by actual customer orders which are not yet shipped. Open and released customer orders, including

partially shipped customer orders, are included in **Remaining Customer Demands**. Forecast demands are not included in **Remaining Customer Demands**. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS

## Rem Forecast

**Remaining Forecast** is the total number of forecasted demands which are not yet consumed. Customer and manufacturing orders are not included in **Remaining Forecast**. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## Rem Mfg Dmds

**Remaining Manufacturing Demands** is the total number of manufacturing demands required for higher level items in the parent-component relationship. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS

## 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

## 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

## Sr

**Serialization** indicates whether serial numbers should be recorded at the time of shipment.

**Y = Yes.**

Serial numbers are recorded.

**N = No.**

Serial numbers are not recorded.

**Where Used:** Bill of Material Detail; 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; Production; SSII

## 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

## Standard Cost

**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

## Starting Date

**Starting Date** is used to request the date to begin the display. **Starting Date** defaults to the system date and must be a valid shop day.

**Where Used:** Dispatch List; MPSS

## Supplies

**Supplies** are the remaining open quantities for the item from planned, open and released manufacturing and purchase orders. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## 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 Dmds

**Total Demands** is the total quantity ordered for this item with **Ln# Sta** >= 3. **Total Demands** provides the exact demand information used for the ATP calculation of a family item. Entry is up to 9999999999.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS

## Total Non-ATP

**Total Non-ATP** is the total item stock saved in the locations where the **Included in ATP** field is set to *N* on the LMMT (Location Master) screen, including On-hand and Inspection items.

**Where Used:** MPRS; MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; 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; POI; 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

## Unit Price

**Unit Price** is the price per unit of the item being ordered. Entry up to 16 numbers. Decimals are allowed.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APEX; Available Pricing; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CPMT; Cumulative Detail; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; FCST; Inventory Adjustment Application; Invoice Line Item Detail; Item Availability; IVIE; IVII; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; MPSR; MPSS; Open Order Detail; OPSL; PCST; POMI; POMT; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Quantity Breakpoints and Price Formulas; Quantity Breaks and Expedite Fees; Standard Product Detail; Transaction Detail; VDSC

## MSMT – Master Schedule Maintenance

Use this screen to create and maintain your master schedule and production plan. For a specified item, planned, firm-planned, open and released line items are listed by scheduled date. Firm-planned orders can be created and maintained using the MSMT screen. After the PLNG (MRP Planning) task is run, the calculated need date, and the variance between the scheduled date and the need date are displayed to aid in rescheduling.

### Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis)	F8
POAN (Buyer Action) or MOAN (Planner Action)	F9
POMT (Purchase Order) or MOMT (Manufacturing Order)	F10

### Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Order Number Assignment	<b>Order No</b>	ALT+F8
Consumed Master Schedule Display Mode	Any location on the window (master schedule module custom product components)	ALT+S

### Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Customer Browse	<b>Cust Id</b>
Item Browse	<b>Item</b>
Order Browse	<b>Order No</b>
Vendor Browse	<b>Vendor Id</b>

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

### Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
MOMT (Manufacturing Order)	Screen label: <b>Order No</b>
POMT (Purchase Order)	Screen label: <b>Order No</b>
VEID (Vendor Master by Vendor Id)	Screen label: <b>WC/Cust Vend ID</b>

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## Reports

### Master Schedule Maintenance

Lists manufacturing order line items for a specified item.

#### **Access Method**

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

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## 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; BILL; 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; POCl; 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

## CO Number

**Customer Order Number** is the user-defined identifier for a customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; COAN; COCD; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer + Credit; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; GASN; Inventory Allocation; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSMT; OPSL; Order Detail; Orders on Shipment; Package Content; Packaging Detail; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchased Component Detail; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Order Detail; Shipping Allocation Batch; SHPI; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail

## Cust Id

**Customer Identification** is the identification number assigned to a customer. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 13 characters.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Carrier Detail; Advance Ship Notice Shipment Detail; ARAH; ARCD; ARCJ; ARCP; ARCR; ARES; ARIC; ARIH; ARIP; ARIR; ARPD; ARPH; ARRJ; ARSC; ARSR; ARST; ARTB; ARTX; Available Customer Shipments; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (order); CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMT; CORV; COYE; CPMT; CUID; CUII; Cumulative Detail; CUPB; CUPI; CUSI; CUST; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer; Customer Browse; Customer Browse Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Invoice List; Customer Item + General; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Customer Payment List; Demand Peg Detail; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); GASN; Inbound Conversion Detail; Inventory Adjustment Application; Invoice Header Detail; Invoice Line Item Detail; IORD; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVPP; IVPR; IVRR; IVRV; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; OPSL; Order Browse; Order Detail; ORST; Outbound Conversion Detail; Partner Item Detail; PCMT; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; SBOL; Serial Number List; SHIP; Ship to Browse; Ship to Browse Detail; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipping Allocation Batch; SHPI; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail

## Day Var

**Days Variance** is the difference in shop days between the **Need Date/Need Dock** and the **Sched Date/Prom Dock**. If the **Days Variance** is more than 999, or if the item is an order point quantity item, \*\*\* is displayed.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSMT; POAN; POAS; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VPFR



## **Fcst Cd**

**Forecast Code** is used to control the calculation of total demand for an item. Within the time frame defined by the **Fcst Prd** (forecast period), the forecast code combines forecasted and actual demands based on where forecast consumption occurs and what should be done with the remaining forecast or excess demand. Entry options include:

**0 = Forecast Code 0**

**1 = Forecast Code 1**

**2 = Forecast Code 2**

**3 = Forecast Code 3**

**4 = Forecast Code 4**

Forecast code information includes:

**0 = Production-Plan (family) Forecast Consumption Level**

<b>Demand</b>	<b>Remaining Forecast</b>	<b>Excess Demand</b>
<b>adds</b> at family member level; <b>consumes</b> at family item level	adjusted to 0 when demand fence date moves to next forecast prd	ignored for forecast purposes

**1 = Production-Plan (family) Forecast Consumption Level**

<b>Demand</b>	<b>Remaining Forecast</b>	<b>Excess Demand</b>
<b>adds</b> at family member level; <b>consumes</b> at family item level	forecast before demand fence date is accumulated at demand fence date; forecast after demand fence date is not adjusted	consumes any remaining forecast before demand fence date and then forecast in future periods to satisfy demand

**2 = Item Forecast Consumption Level**

<b>Demand</b>	<b>Remaining Forecast</b>	<b>Excess Demand</b>
consumes item forecast	adjusted to 0 when demand fence date moves to next forecast period	ignored for forecast purposes

**2 = Family Item Forecast Consumption Level**

<b>Demand</b>	<b>Remaining Forecast</b>	<b>Excess Demand</b>
consumes family item level based on family member orders; PLNG adjusts family member prod forecast	adjusted to 0 when demand fence date moves to next forecast period	ignored for forecast purposes

**3 or 4 = Item Forecast Consumption Level**

Demand	Remaining Forecast	Excess Demand
consumes item forecast	forecast before demand fence date is accumulated at demand fence date; forecast after demand fence date is not adjusted	consumes any remaining forecast before demand fence date and then forecast in future periods to satisfy demand

**3 or 4 = Family Item Forecast Consumption Level**

Demand	Remaining Forecast	Excess Demand
consumes family item level based on family member orders; PLNG adjusts family member prod forecast	forecast before demand fence date is accumulated at demand fence date; forecast after demand fence date is not adjusted	consumes any remaining forecast before demand fence date and then forecast in future periods to satisfy demand

The result of past-due forecast and demand deletion is also dependent on **Forecast Code**.

- **Forecast Code = 0,1,2,3.** Adjustments are not made for any unconsumed forecast or excess demands that are deleted. The system controls the deletion process once a month.
- **Forecast Code = 4.** Adjustments are made for unconsumed forecast or excess demands. The original forecast that is deleted is netted against the original demands that consumed forecast and were deleted.
  - A forecast demand is created for any unconsumed forecast remaining after the netting calculation. The netted forecast is created as **Forecast Type = 1**.
  - A customer order demand (**Ln# Sta = 7**) is created if more customer orders were deleted than forecast.

Unconsumed forecast or excess demand stays in the system until you delete it.

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

**Fcst Prd**

**Forecast Period** defines the time frame used to calculate total demand for an item. The **Forecast Period** is used in conjunction with the demand fence date to maintain unconsumed forecast based on **Fcst Cd**. Entry options include:

- W = Weekly**
- M = Monthly**

Forecast period is based on the forecast code:

- **Fcst Cd = 0,2.** Unconsumed forecast remains in the system when the demand fence date falls in the current **Forecast Period**. Unconsumed forecast is adjusted to zero when the demand fence date moves to the next **Forecast Period**. Demands only consume forecast in the same **Forecast Period** regardless of the demand fence date. Any demand in excess of the forecast for the period is ignored.
- **Fcst Cd = 1,3,4.** Unconsumed forecast is rolled forward to the demand fence date. Any unconsumed forecast accumulates to the demand fence date regardless of **Forecast Period**. Demands only consume forecast in the same **Forecast Period** when the demand fence date is in the same **Forecast Period** as the demand or when the demand fence date is in a future **Forecast Period**. Demand in excess of forecast, falling in a **Forecast Period** before the demand fence date, consumes remaining forecast for prior **Forecast Periods** and then future **Forecast Periods** until the demand is satisfied.

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

## Fix Lead Time

**Fixed Lead Time** is the number of working days required for setup and queue time used in planning an order. It is added to run lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time for an order. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

## 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

## Gateway WC

**Gateway Workcenter** identifies the starting point for a manufactured item. The gateway workcenter is defined on the Location Master as the **Bin** identifier and must have a **Stk** identifier of WC.

**Where Used:** Browse Setup (order); CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## Insp Lead Time

**Inspection Lead Time** is the number of working days normally required for inspection of an item. It is added to run lead time and fixed lead time to estimate total planned lead time for an order. For purchased items, **Inspection Lead Time** is used to determine the required dock date based on the date needed in stock. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Workcenter Master

## 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; VDI; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

## LL Cd

**Low Level Code** identifies the lowest level in the product structure where this item is used in order to eliminate redundant planning of an item during material requirements calculations. The low level code is recalculated each time an item is added to a bill of material. However, the low level code is not recalculated when the item is removed from a bill of material.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail; LVAL; MSMT

## 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; 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# Sta

**Line Number Status** indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

**blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.**

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

**1 = MRP Planned Order.**

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

**2 = Firm Planned.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

**3 = Open.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

**4 = Released.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

**5 = Closed.**

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

**6 = Closed.**

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

**7 = Closed.**

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

**Line Number Status** can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ** = S.

**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; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; 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:

**M = Manufacturing.**

Dependent demands are automatically created.

**P = Purchased**

**R = Rework.**

Dependent demands are not automatically created, but are manually added.

**S = Supplied.**

Purchased with supplied material

**Where Used:** MSMT

### 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 Min

**Minimum Lot Size** is an order quantity modifier specifying the smallest order quantity. After the order quantity has been calculated, it is increased to the specified **Minimum Lot Size** if it is less than the minimum. The **Minimum Lot Size** field only applies to Order Policy 2 and 3 and can be used for reference purposes for other order policies. For Order Policy 3, **Minimum Lot Size** does not adjust the suggested order quantity if the total remaining demands for the item are less than the **Minimum Lot Size**. Entry is up to 9 numbers.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; QUOI; QUOT

### Lot Size Mult

**Multiple Lot Size** is an order quantity modifier specifying that the order quantity must be a multiple of an amount. After the order quantity has been calculated, it is increased so that it equals a multiple of the **Multiple Lot Size**. The **Multiple Lot Size** field only applies to Order Policy 2 and 3 and can be used for reference purposes for other order policies. For Order Policy 3, **Multiple Lot Size** does not adjust the suggested order quantity if the total remaining demands for the item are less than the **Multiple Lot Size**. Entry is up to 9 numbers.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; QUOI; QUOT

### Lot Size Qty

**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

## Need Date

**Need Date** is the date the component is needed in the next higher-level assembly. This date is calculated by MRP.

**Where Used:** CORV; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## ODB Flag

**Order-Dependent Bill Flag** indicates how the bill of material for the item on order should be handled. **Order-Dependent Bill Flag** values are:

**blank = System maintained.**

The bill of material continues to be maintained by the system until the order is opened or released.

**F = Frozen.**

The bill of material is considered to be order-dependent and is manually maintained.

**Where Used:** MSMT

## 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

$$(\text{Order Up to}) - (\text{On Hand Inv}) - (\text{Insp Qty}) - (\text{On Order Quantity}) + (\text{Allocations}),$$

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

**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; 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

**Order Quantity**

**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; 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

**Pln Pol**

**Planning Policy** is used to determine the type of demand an item generates for its components based on planned orders. The codes are:

**N = Normal.**

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components.

**P = Production Plan.**

Planned orders for this item produce a "production forecast" for its components. Orders cannot be released for this item.

**F = Final Assembly.**

Planned and released orders for this item create "final assembly" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy = N** by the system.

**D = Distribution.**

Planned and released orders for this item produce "distribution" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy = N** by the system.

**M = Master Scheduled.**

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components. Planned orders must be manually scheduled within the item's **Plng Fnc** (planning fence).

It is recommended that you only use the "N" code until the master planning capability is installed in your system.

**Where Used:** BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used

**Plng Fnc**

**Planning Fence** is the period, in shop days, during which MRP cannot place new planned orders. Firm planned orders can only be placed within this time period manually by the planner. **Planning Fence** usually represents the total lead time for an item from purchasing to the end level. Entry is up to 3 numbers. Fractional shop days are not allowed.

**Where Used:** IPPD; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production

**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

## 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

## Revw Date

**Review Date** is the date when the item was last evaluated to determine if time-sensitive messages should be posted for the item.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT

## Rpln Cd

**Replan Code** indicates how material requirements for the item are affected by changes in the bill of material, inventory quantities, and order dates. The system reschedules orders and/or re-explodes requirements based on the **Replan Code**.

**Replan Codes** are:

- blank** = No replanning necessary; order recommendations and schedules are current.
- 0** = Orders need to be rescheduled due to item **MB** (make-buy code) changes or item lead time changes.
- 1** = Item needs reanalysis, but orders do not need to be re-exploded.
- 2** = Item needs orders re-exploded.
- 3** = Item needs reanalysis and orders need re-exploding.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; SDAB; SDAL

## Run Lead Time

**Run Lead Time** is the average number of shop days required for a manufacturing run or vendor lead time and is used in planning an order. **Run Lead Time** is added to fixed lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time which serves to time order release. Decimal places for fractional days allowed. MRP Planning uses fractional days as reference and plans using the next whole day increment. For example, if you specify **Run LT** = 2.1, MRP Planning assumes **Run LT** = 3 for calculation purposes. Entry is up to 8 numbers.

**Note:** Lead times established for an item are considered to be 0 when the item is used as a phantom (**CT** = P) in a bill of material.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

## Safety Stock

**Safety Stock** is used to cover the uncertainty of demand. The system uses **Safety Stock** to calculate demands generated by MRP by subtracting the amount from on-hand quantity. The **Safety Stock** field applies to Order Policy 3, 4 and 5. The field is not displayed for the other order policies. Entry is up to 9 numbers.

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

## Sched Date

**Scheduled Date** is the planned completion date or shipment date for an item.

**Where Used:** CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## 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

## Starting Sched Date

The **Starting** field is used to request a list where the specified information appears first on the list. **Starting** entries may consist of a partial entry and if the entry is not in the list, the next highest entry appears first on the list. The **Starting** field can include one or more field combinations, each with its own entry requirements.

**Where Used:** A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; ARES; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILL; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; 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; VPRF; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

## Vendor Id

**Vendor Identification** is the unique identifier for a vendor. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 13 characters.

**Where Used:** A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Payment Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCA; APCK; APCR; APCV; APCW; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPH; APPO; Approved Vendor Items; Approved Vendors; APRC; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APUV; APVT; AVII; AVIT; Browse Setup (order); Browse Setup (vendor); CCAN; Contract Selection; Contract Summary; Demand Peg Detail; DISI; DIST; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); Inbound Conversion Detail; ISVI; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MPED; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Browse; ORST; Outbound Conversion Detail; Payee Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; POVD; POYE; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Selection Setup; Supply Peg Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; Vendor Item Detail; VENI; VETI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT

## Yield

**Item Yield Factor** represents the expected output of items in the manufacturing process and is expressed as a percentage of total input. An **Item Yield Factor** greater than 100% indicates an expected gain of units in the manufacture of an item. It is used to plan for expected losses (or gains) by adjusting demand quantities. Entry is up to 5 numbers.

**Where Used:** CMLB; CSLB; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; Workcenter Master

## PLNG – MRP Planning

The PLNG (MRP Planning) task, together with the PREV (Period Review) task, creates the materials plan and generates action messages for actions required to accomplish the plan. The MRP Planning task generates action messages for items with an **Ord Pol** (order policy) = 3, 4 or 5, based on calculations of time-phased net requirements. Action messages can be viewed on the Buyer or Planner Action screen.

Two planning methods are available: net change and regeneration. If no method is specified, the net change method is assumed.

For each of these two methods, there is the option to stop at each level and manually adjust requirements before repeating the calculation for the next level. This option is useful, for example, when the PLNG task is run for the first time.

The PLNG task has the additional option to plan exact lot sizes at the end of a planning horizon. Use this option when items must be purchased or manufactured in exact lot size quantities.

The PLNG task deletes MRP planned orders (**Ord Sta** = 1) if the **Ord Pol** field on the ITMB (Item Master) screen is changed to **Ord Pol** = 0.

### Note:

- If you are running the PLNG task from a Microsoft Windows 2000 workstation, you must have either Administrator or Power user rights. Use the Computer Management application in Administrative Tools to add users to these groups as needed.
- Planning only includes inventory in locations where **Included in MRP** = Y (yes).

### Parameters

To request MRP Planning, you enter the PLNG 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 PLNG task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: Regeneration	R	Optional (default = net change method)
2: Stop After Processing One Level	L	Optional
3: Plan Full Lot Size	F	Optional

**Note:** If no method is specified, the net change method is assumed. Net change recalculates only those items that have had activity that could effect the MRP plan. The net change method of planning usually processes in a shorter amount of time than the regeneration method of planning.

#### **Parameter 1: Regeneration**

Regeneration removes the old plan and completely recalculates a new plan. Choose **R** to select this method. If no planning method is specified, the net change method is used.

#### **Parameter 2: Stop After Processing One Level**

Enter **L** to select the option to stop at each level and manually adjust requirements before repeating the calculation for the next level. This option is valid for only the net change planning methods.

**Parameter 3: Plan Full Lot Size**

Enter **F** to create full lot size quantities based on the lot size quantity specified on the Item Master Planning Detail screen.

If Parameter 3 is specified, the PLNG task plans using the full lot size quantity. The last order planned will exceed the net requirements if the net requirements for an item are not an exact multiple of the item's lot size. The amount exceeded is the difference between the item's lot size and the net demands planned.

If Parameter 3 is not specified, the PLNG task plans according to future demands and does not plan supplies that exceed the demand for an item. The last order planned may contain an amount less than the specified lot size associated with the item.

For example, if a **Lot Size Quantity** = 70 and the **Quantity Required** = 150, the PLNG task can be specified to plan either of the following ways:

Parameter 3 Specified	Orders by Quantity	Lot Size Qty considered in plan	Quantity Planned	Excess Planned
No	70, 70, 10	Yes, Yes, No	150	0
Yes	70, 70, 70	Yes, Yes, Yes	210	60

**Note:** An SCQ (Reschedule Quantity Down) message may be generated if the full lot size quantity of an item is used by the PLNG task. The SCQ message displays suggested order quantities by comparing the order quantity to the lot size quantity.

For example, if a **Lot Size Quantity** = 70 and the **Quantity Required** = 50, the SCQ message suggestions look similar to the following:

Order Qty	Lot Size Qty	Formula to generate SCQ message	SCQ gen?	SCQ suggested Order Quantity
60	70	Ord Qty < Lot Size Qty	Yes	50 (quantity required)
70	70	Ord Qty = Lot Size Qty	No	no message generated
80	70	Ord Qty > Lot Size Qty	Yes	70 (Lot Size Quantity)

**Example**

For example, to request MRP Planning as:

- the first task in the process
- using the regeneration approach

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

01 PLNG R

<b>Entry Field</b>	<b>Example Value</b>	<b>Description</b>
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	PLNG	MRP Planning
Parameter 1	R	Regeneration

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

## SDAB – Supply/Demand Analysis Report

The SDAB (Supply/Demand Analysis report) task generates a report that allows buyers and planners to review detailed information for the supply and demand of an item. The report also lists the action messages associated with each item. The report can be sorted by item or buyer/planner id. You can also choose to print information for only those items with action messages. Information can also be stored in database tables for queries.

The Supply/Demand Analysis report lists the projected inventory balances for each item specified. Use the Supply/Demand Analysis report to verify how and when inventory is being depleted.

The Supply/Demand Analysis report also identifies the order that is the source of an item's supply/demand under **Pegging Information**. Component requirement information is summarized so that the impact of any schedule changes can be determined.

Recommended action messages from the MOAN (Planner Action) and POAN/POAS (Buyer Action) screens are included for those items needing review. These messages direct your attention to what actions are needed to meet the manufacturing plan and control inventory.

Optionally, you can customize the report template used to print the Supply/Demand Analysis report. For more information, see "Supply/Demand Analysis Report" in the **Reports** section of the Management Reports manual.

### Parameters

To request the Supply/Demand Analysis Report, enter the SDAB 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 SDAB task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: Full or Partial Option	F or P	Required if Parameter 6 is not specified
1: From and Thru Item Numbers	FX..X TX..X	Required if Parameter 6 is not specified
2: Item or Responsibility Sort	I or R	Required if Parameter 6 is not specified
3: Ending Date	EMMDDYY	Optional (default = all supplies/demands in the system)
3: Items with Action Messages	A	Optional
4: Include Non-MRP Stock/Bin Location	Y	Optional
5: Store the SDAB Data in SQL Server Tables	S	Optional
5: Prevent PDF from Generating	U	Optional
6: Delete the SDAB Data in the SQL Server Tables	D999	Optional Required if Parameter 1 and 2 are not specified

### ***Parameter 1: Full or Partial Option***

**Full** or **Partial** indicates whether or not closed supplies and demands are included in the list. Choose **F** (full) to include closed supplies and demands. Choose **P** (partial) to exclude closed supplies and demands.

**Note:** If processing time is a consideration, use the **P** (partial) parameter to reduce the amount of time required to print the Supply/Demand Analysis report.

***Parameter 1: From and Thru Item Numbers***

Specify the item range to be printed. Entry for each item number is up to 15 characters. To request the report for all item numbers, enter **F0000** for the **From** item number and **TZZZZ** for the **Thru** item number.

***Parameter 2: Item or Responsibility Sort***

Use the **I** parameter to sort the report by item. The report lists items in item number sequence and pagebreaks for each item.

Use the **R** parameter to sort the report by responsibility. The report lists items sorted by buyer/planner id. The report lists items for buyers, **MB** (make-buy code) = B or S, first and then items for planners, **MB** (make-buy code) = M. The report pagebreaks for each item.

***Parameter 3: Ending Date***

**Ending Date.** The report lists the supply/demand information through the specified date. If no date is specified, the report lists all supplies and demands currently in the system. The starting date defaults to the earliest date in the database.

This reduces processing time when you do not require the report in the default format. You can view the data in SQL Reporting Services and save in the format of your choice.

***Parameter 3: Items with Action Messages***

Use the **A** parameter to list only items with action messages on the POAN/POAS or MOAN screen.

***Parameter 4: Include Non-MRP Stock/Bin Location***

By default, SDAB only uses inventory at locations with **Included in MRP = Y** on the LMMT (Location Master) screen. Setting this parameter to **Y** indicates that inventory should be included from locations with **Included in MRP** set to Y and N.

***Parameter 5: Store the Data in the SDAB SQL Server Tables***

Use the **S** parameter to store the SDAB data in the SQL Server tables.

***Parameter 5: Prevent PDF from Generating***

Use the **U** parameter to prevent the SDAB report PDF file from generating when the SDAB batch task is run. This option can be specified only if the S parameter is used.

***Parameter 6: Clear the Data in the SDAB SQL Server Table***

Use the **D** parameter to delete the data stored in the SDAB tables that is older than the specified number of days.

## Example

For example, to request Supply/Demand Analysis Report as:

- the third task in the process
- excluding closed supplies and demands (the partial option)
- item range 10000 through 30000
- sorted by responsibility
- listing only items with action messages

- include all inventory locations regardless of the **Included in MRP** designation
- store the SDAB data in the tables
- Delete the data in the SDAB tables older than 60 days

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

```
03 SDAB P F10000 T30000 R A Y S D60
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	03	Third task in process
Task	SDAB	Supply/Demand Analysis Report
Parameter 1	P	Partial option
Parameter 1	F10000	From item 10000
Parameter 1	T30000	Thru item 30000
Parameter 2	R	Responsibility sort
Parameter 3	A	Only items with action messages
Parameter 4	Y	Include all inventory locations regardless of the <b>Included in MRP</b> designation
Parameter 5	S	Store the SDAB data in the SQL Server tables
Parameter 6	D60	Delete the data stored in the SDAB tables older than 60 days

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

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## Saving Data from Supply Demand Analysis

The Supply Demand Analysis Report (SDAB) has options to support storing historical supply/demand analysis data in a permanent database table. The data is not real-time data, but based on data from the previous run of SDAB. This allows users to query the SQL Server tables for SDAB historical data.

This feature includes the following:

- The S option to save the Supply Analysis Data for SDAB run.
- A database table (FS\_SupplyDemandAnalysisRun) stores the supply/demand data for the run.
- A database table (FS\_SupplyDemandAnalysisMessage) stores message data related to the supply/demand analysis.
- Sample template queries are available to query data in the tables.
- The U option can suppress the SDAB report.

- The D option removes Supply Analysis data, for an old SDAB run, from the SDAB tables. This option can stand alone or be used in conjunction with other SDAB options.

### To Use this Feature

Go to the SDAB screen and review and use the following parameters for the batch task:

- S (optional): Store the SDAB data in the SQL Server tables.
- U (optional): Prevent the SDAB report PDF file from generating when the SDAB batch task is run. This option can be specified only if the S parameter is used.
- D (optional): Enter this parameter to clear the data stored in the SDAB table based on the data older than the number of days entered.

## Reports

### Supply Demand Analysis (created by SDAB)

Lists detailed information for the supply and demand of an item as well as action messages associated with each item.

#### **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 topics.

## Fields

### 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; BILL; 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

## Date

**Supply / Demand Date** is the date a demand item is required in the next higher-level assembly or the date a supply item is expected to be on hand for its demand. An \* is displayed to indicate the start of a new forecast period.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; 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

## FP

**Full or Partial** indicates whether or not supplies and demands (**Ln# Sta** = 5, 6, 7 or 8) are included in the list.

**F = Full.**

Closed supplies and demands are displayed.

**P = Partial.**

Closed supplies and demands are not displayed.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL

## 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

## Gross Rqmt

**Gross Requirement** is the demand for an item prior to taking on-hand inventory and scheduled receipts into consideration and after adjustments have been made for forecast consumption and yield. An \* is displayed when an adjustment has been made or when the gross requirement is past due based on the operation due date.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Insp Req

**Inspection Required** code specifies whether incoming inspection is required for this item before receiving to an on-hand location. **Inspection Required** codes are:

**Y = Yes.**

Incoming inspection is required.

**N = No.**

Incoming inspection is not required.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Demand Peg Detail; 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; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MPSR; MPSS; PORI; PORV; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; LHS; 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; POI; 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; VDI; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

## 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; 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; LHS; 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; PCI; 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

## 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

## 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; 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

## Order Qty

**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; 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

## 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

## Pegging Type

**Pegging Type** identifies the source of an item's supply/demand. A **Pegging Type** depends on whether the source is a supply or a demand, the planning policy of the item and the status of the order.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Plan Order

A **Planned Order** is the suggested quantity that is necessary to meet net requirements. A **Planned Order** for an item is used to determine gross requirements for its components if the item's **Ord Pol** = 3 or 4.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## PIr

**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

## Proj Avail

**Projected Available** is the future projected inventory balance for an item. **Projected Available** is calculated as:

$$(\text{on-hand}) + (\text{in-inspection}) - (\text{gross requirements}) + (\text{scheduled receipts}) + (\text{planned orders})$$

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; MPSR; MPSS; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; BILL; 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

## Rpln Cd

**Replan Code** indicates how material requirements for the item are affected by changes in the bill of material, inventory quantities, and order dates. The system reschedules orders and/or re-explodes requirements based on the **Replan Code**.

**Replan Codes** are:

- blank** = No replanning necessary; order recommendations and schedules are current.
- 0** = Orders need to be rescheduled due to item **MB** (make-buy code) changes or item lead time changes.
- 1** = Item needs reanalysis, but orders do not need to be re-exploded.
- 2** = Item needs orders re-exploded.
- 3** = Item needs reanalysis and orders need re-exploding.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; SDAB; SDAL

## Rpln Date

**Replan Date** is the most recent date the system rescheduled item orders and/or re-exploded item requirements.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL

## Schd Date

**Scheduled Date** is the planned completion date or shipment date for an item.

**Where Used:** CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## Sched Recpt

**Scheduled Receipts** is the item quantity on order that is planned to be on hand on the specified **Date**. **Scheduled Receipts** are considered by MRP Planning to be available on the specified **Date** to cover demand.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; 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; LHS; 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; POI; 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

## SDAL – Supply/Demand Analysis

Use this screen to view the sources of supply and demand for an item. The Supply/Demand Analysis screen is an on-line representation of the projected inventory balances for a specified item. Inventory, supply and demand quantities can also be viewed based on cost, price or a user-defined value. The SDAL screen can be used to visually verify how and when inventory is being depleted. Related detail screens are provided so that the sources of the supplies and demands can be further analyzed.

### Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Item Master Planning Detail	F8
Supply Peg Detail or Demand Peg Detail	F9
POAN (Buyer Action) or MOAN (Planner Action)	F10

### Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Display Basis Setup	<b>Scrolling Lines</b> section	ALT+S

### Browse Windows

You can open browse windows by choosing **Browse/Detail** from the **Tools** menu in the following fields:

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	<b>Item</b>

For more information, see "Selecting from a Browse List" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

### Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Planning Detail	Tab at top of screen
Peg Detail	Tab at top of screen
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>

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## Reports

### Supply/Demand Analysis

Lists the supplies and demands for the specified item based on the selected Display Basis.

#### **Access Method**

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

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## Screen Reference

### Pegging Types

Pegging type descriptions are displayed for each line on the SDAL (Supply/Demand Analysis) screen to identify the source of an item's supplies or demands. Pegging type descriptions can depend on whether the source is a supply or demand, the status of the order, the order type and the planning policy of the item.

#### **Supplies**

Supply Type (Ln# Type)	Order Status	Pegging Type Description
B By-Product	1	Planned By-Product
	2	Firm-Planned By-Product
	3	Open By-Product
	4	Released By-Product
	5	Closed Order
B By-Product for blanket scheduled deliveries	3	MRP Required Blanket By-Product
	3	Unreleased Blanket By-Product
	4	Released Blanket By-Product

<b>Supply Type (Ln# Type)</b>	<b>Order Status</b>	<b>Pegging Type Description</b>
U Tool Return	1	Planned Tool Return
	2	Firm-Planned Tool Return
	3	Open Tool Return
	4	Released Tool Return
	5	Closed Order
U Tool Return for blanket scheduled deliveries	3	MRP Required Blanket Tool Return
	3	Unreleased Blanket Tool Return
	4	Released Blanket Tool Return
M M (Mfg), P (Purch), S (Supply) or G (General Ledger) blanket scheduled deliveries	1	Planned Blanket Release
	3	MRP Required Blanket Schedule
	3	Unreleased Blanket Schedule
	4	Released Blanket Schedule
M (Mfg), P (Purch) or S (Supply)	1	Planned Order
	2	Firm-Planned Order
	3	Open Order
	4	Released Order
	5	Closed Order
M P or S When <b>Item Type</b> = R	2	Available Resource
M When <b>Pln Pol</b> = P	2	Production Plan
M When <b>Pln Pol</b> = M	2	Master Schedule
A Assemble to Order	3	Open FAS Order
	4	Released FAS Order
	5	Closed Order
X Make to Order	2	Custom Quote
	3	Open Custom Order
	4	Released Custom Order
	5	Closed Order
C Customer Order	5	Consumed Master Schedule
	6	Consumed Master Schedule

***Demands***

<b>Demand Type</b>	<b>Order Status</b>	<b>Pegging Type Description</b>
A Customer (Adds to forecast)	3 or 4	Add Customer Allocation
	5, 6 or 7	Closed Demand
A When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X	2	Custom Quote
A When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = A	3 or 4	Add FAS Parent
A When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X	3 or 4	Add Custom Parent
B Customer (Consumes forecast)	1 or 2	Replace Customer Rqmnt
	3 or 4	Replace Customer Allocation
	5, 6 or 7	Closed Demand
B When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X	2	Custom Quote
B When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = A	3 or 4	Replace FAS Parent
B When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X	3 or 4	Replace Custom Parent
D Distribution	3 or 4	Allocation
	5, 6 or 7	Closed Demand
F Final Assembly <b>Ln# Typ</b> = A or X (Consumes forecast)	1 or 2	Replace FAS component
F Final Assembly <b>Ln# Typ</b> = A or X (Consumes forecast)	5, 6 or 7	Closed Demand
F When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X	2	Custom Quote Component
F When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = A	3 or 4	Replace FAS Component
F When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X	3 or 4	Replace Custom Component
F When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X and <b>Component Type</b> = Y	3 or 4	Module Demand
G Final Assembly <b>Ln# Typ</b> = A or X (Adds to forecast)	5, 6 or 7	Closed Demand
G When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X	2	Custom Quote Component
G When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X	3 or 4	Add Custom Component
G When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = X and <b>Component Type</b> = Y	3 or 4	Module Demand
G When <b>Ln# Typ</b> = A	3 or 4	Add FAS Component
G Final Assembly <b>Ln# Typ</b> = A or X (Adds to forecast)	1 or 2	Replace FAS Component
J <b>Forecast Type</b> = 1	1	Forecast Type #1
	2	Customer Fcst Type #1
J When <b>Fcst Cd</b> = 1 or 3	1 or 2	Rolled Unconsumed Forecast
J When <b>Pln Pol</b> = P	1	Sales Plan Type #1

Demand Type	Order Status	Pegging Type Description
J When <b>Pln Pol</b> = P	2	Customer Sales Plan #1
K <b>Forecast Type</b> = 2	1	Forecast Type #2
	2	Customer Forecast Type #2
K When <b>Fcst Cd</b> = 1 or 3	1 or 2	Rolled Unconsumed Forecast
K When <b>Pln Pol</b> = P	1	Sales Plan Type #2
K When <b>Pln Pol</b> = P	2	Customer Sales Plan #2
L <b>Forecast Type</b> = 3	1	Forecast Type #3
	2	Customer Forecast Type #3
L When <b>Fcst Cd</b> = 1 or 3	1 or 2	Rolled Unconsumed Forecast
L When <b>Pln Pol</b> = P	1	Sales Plan Type #3
L When <b>Pln Pol</b> = P	2	Customer Sales Plan #3
N Normal	1 or 2	Planned Requirement
	3 or 4	Allocation
	5, 6 or 7	Closed Demand
N When <b>Ln# Typ</b> is not X and <b>CT</b> = Y	3 or 4	Phantom Demand
P Production Forecast	N/A	Production Forecast
P When <b>Fcst Cd</b> = 1 or 3	1 or 2	Rolled Unconsumed
		Production Forecast

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## Fields

### Date

**Supply / Demand Date** is the date a demand item is required in the next higher-level assembly or the date a supply item is expected to be on hand for its demand. An \* is displayed to indicate the start of a new forecast period.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

### 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; 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

## Display Basis

**Display Basis** identifies the way inventory, supply and demand quantities are displayed.

**Display Basis** indicators are:

Quantity  
 Quantity \* Cost (99.99)  
 Quantity \* Standard Price (99.99)  
 Quantity \* User Defined Value (99.99)

Default is Quantity.

**Where Used:** MPSR; MPSS; SDAL

## FP

**Full or Partial** indicates whether or not supplies and demands (**Ln# Sta** = 5, 6, 7 or 8) are included in the list.

**F = Full.**

Closed supplies and demands are displayed.

**P = Partial.**

Closed supplies and demands are not displayed.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL

## 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

## Gross Rqmt

**Gross Requirement** is the demand for an item prior to taking on-hand inventory and scheduled receipts into consideration and after adjustments have been made for forecast consumption and yield. An \* is displayed when an adjustment has been made or when the gross requirement is past due based on the operation due date.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Insp Req

**Inspection Required** code specifies whether incoming inspection is required for this item before receiving to an on-hand location. **Inspection Required** codes are:

**Y = Yes.**

Incoming inspection is required.

**N = No.**

Incoming inspection is not required.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Demand Peg Detail; 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; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MPSR; MPSS; PORI; PORV; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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

## Loc MRP Typ

**Location MRP Type** is used to select the type of inventory information that can be displayed in the detail table on the Supply/Demand Analysis (SDAL) or Master Production Schedule Summary (MPSS) screens. The **Location MRP Type** options are:

### A = All

Include *all* inventory locations in the detail table, including those that have **Included in MRP = N** (No).

### M = Included in MRP

Include only inventory locations in the detail table that have **Included in MRP = Y** (Yes).

**Where Used:** Master Production Schedule Summary; Supply Demand Analysis

## 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

## Msgs

**Message Count** is the number of action messages or recommendations currently associated with the specified line. **Message Count** = \*\*\* when a message code is specified in the **Msg Code to Display** field (if available).

**Where Used:** COAN; MOAN; POAN; POAS; SDAL; STAD; Stockrooms; 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

## Pegging Type

**Pegging Type** identifies the source of an item's supply/demand. A **Pegging Type** depends on whether the source is a supply or a demand, the planning policy of the item and the status of the order.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Plan Order

A **Planned Order** is the suggested quantity that is necessary to meet net requirements. A **Planned Order** for an item is used to determine gross requirements for its components if the item's **Ord Pol** = 3 or 4.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Proj Avail

**Projected Available** is the future projected inventory balance for an item. **Projected Available** is calculated as:

$$(\text{on-hand}) + (\text{in-inspection}) - (\text{gross requirements}) + (\text{scheduled receipts}) + (\text{planned orders})$$

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; MPSR; MPSS; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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

## Rpln Cd

**Replan Code** indicates how material requirements for the item are affected by changes in the bill of material, inventory quantities, and order dates. The system reschedules orders and/or re-explodes requirements based on the **Replan Code**.

**Replan Codes** are:

- blank** = No replanning necessary; order recommendations and schedules are current.
- 0** = Orders need to be rescheduled due to item **MB** (make-buy code) changes or item lead time changes.
- 1** = Item needs reanalysis, but orders do not need to be re-exploded.
- 2** = Item needs orders re-exploded.
- 3** = Item needs reanalysis and orders need re-exploding.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; SDAB; SDAL

**Rpln Date**

**Replan Date** is the most recent date the system rescheduled item orders and/or re-exploded item requirements.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL

**Sched Recpt**

**Scheduled Receipts** is the item quantity on order that is planned to be on hand on the specified **Date**. **Scheduled Receipts** are considered by MRP Planning to be available on the specified **Date** to cover demand.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

**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

## Through Date

**Through Date** specifies the date through which supplies and demands are displayed for the selected item.

**Where Used:** SDAL

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; 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; POCL; 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

## Supply Peg Detail

Use this screen to review detailed information for a supply listed on the SDAL screen. The Supply Peg Detail screen displays information on the item and the order that will generate the supply for the item. The Supply Peg Detail screen also provides a list of messages associated with the item.

When you enter the Supply Peg Detail screen, item information is displayed in the upper part of the screen. Information on the order that will generate the supply is summarized. Field titles displayed for the order are based on the **Ln# Typ** field.

When the parent item has a **Pin Pol** = P (production plan) or the **ATP** (available-to-promise) field = Y or P, the available-to-promise quantity and the cumulative available-to-promise quantity are displayed.

Messages associated with the supply are displayed in the lower part of the screen.

You can scroll through the supply/demand list while using this screen. The Supply Peg Detail screen or the Demand Peg Detail screen is displayed to correspond to a supply or demand line.

**Note:** Display options selected on the SDAL screen do **not** change the way the Demand Peg Detail or Supply Peg Detail screen display inventory, supply and demand quantities. These detail screens display quantities only.

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## Features

### Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

### Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Supply/Demand Analysis	Tab at top of screen
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>

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## Reports

A standard report is not generated for this screen. Use the Print Screen key or any screen capture program to create an image of the screen.

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## Fields

### ATP

**ATP** is used to indicate the quantity saved in the locations where the **ATP** field is set to *N* on the LMMT (Location Master) screen, including On-hand and Inspection items. This field is displayed for Supply items only.

**Available-to-Promise Quantity** is the quantity that is expected to be available upon order receipt after deducting dependent and customer demands prior to the next scheduled receipt.

**Available-to-Promise Quantity** is calculated if the parent item has a **Pln Pol** = P (production plan) or the **ATP** field on the Planning Detail screen for the parent item is Y (yes) or P (yes, batch mode).

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

### CO Number

**Customer Order Number** is the user-defined identifier for a customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; COAN; COCD; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer + Credit; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; GASN; Inventory Allocation; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSMT; OPSL; Order Detail; Orders on Shipment; Package Content; Packaging Detail; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchased Component Detail; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Order Detail; Shipping Allocation Batch; SHPI; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail

### Cum ATP

**Cumulative Available-to-Promise Quantity** is the sum of the **Available-to-Promise Quantity** and the item's (On-Hand + In-Inspection) quantity.

**Cumulative Available-to-Promise Quantity** is calculated if the parent item has a **Pln Pol** = P (production plan) or the **ATP** field on the Planning Detail screen for the parent item is Y (yes) or P (yes, batch mode). It only includes the inventory locations where **Included in ATP** is set to Y (yes).

**Where Used:** Item Availability; MPSR; MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

### Cust Id

**Customer Identification** is the identification number assigned to a customer. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 13 characters.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Carrier Detail; Advance Ship Notice Shipment Detail; ARAH; ARCD; ARCJ; ARCP; ARCR; ARES; ARIC; ARIH; ARIP; ARIR; ARPD; ARPH; ARRJ; ARSC; ARSR; ARST; ARTB; ARTX; Available Customer Shipments; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (order); CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMT; CORV; COYE; CPMT; CUID; CUII; Cumulative Detail; CUPB;

CUPI; CUSI; CUST; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer; Customer Browse; Customer Browse Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Invoice List; Customer Item + General; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Customer Payment List; Demand Peg Detail; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); GASN; Inbound Conversion Detail; Inventory Adjustment Application; Invoice Header Detail; Invoice Line Item Detail; IORD; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVPP; IVPR; IVRR; IVRV; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; OPSL; Order Browse; Order Detail; ORST; Outbound Conversion Detail; Partner Item Detail; PCMT; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; SBOL; Serial Number List; SHIP; Ship to Browse; Ship to Browse Detail; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipping Allocation Batch; SHPI; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail

## Date

**Supply / Demand Date** is the date a demand item is required in the next higher-level assembly or the date a supply item is expected to be on hand for its demand. An \* is displayed to indicate the start of a new forecast period.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Day Var

**Days Variance** is the difference in shop days between the **Rqst Ship** date and the **Ship Date**. If the **Days Variance** is more than 999, \*\*\* is displayed.

**Where Used:** COAN; Demand Peg Detail; Supply Peg Detail

## Day Var

**Days Variance** is the difference in shop days between the **Need Date/Need Dock** and the **Sched Date/Prom Dock**. If the **Days Variance** is more than 999, or if the item is an order point quantity item, \*\*\* is displayed.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSMT; POAN; POAS; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VPFR

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; 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;



Incoming inspection is not required.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Demand Peg Detail; 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; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MPSR; MPSS; PORI; PORV; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; LHSI; 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; VDI; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

## 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; 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# Sta

**Line Number Status** indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

**blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.**

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

**1 = MRP Planned Order.**

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

**2 = Firm Planned.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

**3 = Open.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

**4 = Released.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

**5 = Closed.**

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

**6 = Closed.**

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

**7 = Closed.**

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

**Line Number Status** can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ = S**.

**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; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

## Ln# Sta

**Line Number Status** indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

**2 = Firm Planned or Quote.**

Firm Planned: For forecast line number types (1, 2, 3), the item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed. Quote: For custom product line number types (X), the order-dependent bill of material can be attached to the item, but component demands are ignored for planning purposes. This status may be selected for new orders only.

**3 = Open.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

**4 = Released.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and issues/shipments can be made.

**5 = Closed.**

All required issues or shipments have been made for the item.

**6 = Closed.**

The order closure report has reported this order closure. This status is system-assigned.

**7 = Closed.**

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history. This status is system-assigned.

**8 = Closed.**

The order is ready to be deleted, but other line items on the same order have a **Ln# Sta** of less than 6. This status is system-assigned.

**9 = Credit Hold.**

The customer's credit limit has been exceeded or the order is placed on hold for another reason. The item is treated as an open order.

**Line Number Status** can only be incremented, except when reopening an order, which decrements **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4.

**Where Used:** COAN; COMI; COMT; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Shortages Detail; OPSL; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchased Component Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail

## 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

## 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; SSI; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail

## MO Number

**Manufacturing Order Number** is the user-defined identifier for a manufacturing order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

**Where Used:** CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

## Msg

**Message Code** indicates the type of action that needs to be taken to resolve an exception condition.

**Where Used:** CCAN; COAN; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSCF; POAN; POAS; Purchased Component Detail; STAD; Supply Peg Detail

## Msgs

**Message Count** is the number of action messages or recommendations currently associated with the specified line. **Message Count** = \*\*\* when a message code is specified in the **Msg Code to Display** field (if available).

**Where Used:** COAN; MOAN; POAN; POAS; SDAL; STAD; Stockrooms; Supply Peg Detail

## Need Date

**Need Date** is the date the component is needed in the next higher-level assembly. This date is calculated by MRP.

**Where Used:** CORV; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## Need Dock

**Need to Dock** is the date that receipt of the item is needed at the dock. This date is calculated by MRP.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Material Shortages Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; POVD; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VDSC

## Open Quantity

**Open Quantity** is the difference between the quantity ordered and the quantity received. **Open Quantity** is stated as 0 (zero) if more items have been received than ordered.

**Where Used:** Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MOFR; Open Order Detail; POAN; POAS; PORI; PORR; PORV; POVD; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VDSC

## 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

$$(\text{Order Up to}) - (\text{On Hand Inv}) - (\text{Insp Qty}) - (\text{On Order Quantity}) + (\text{Allocations}),$$

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

## Order Qty

**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; 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

## Pegging Type

**Pegging Type** identifies the source of an item's supply/demand. A **Pegging Type** depends on whether the source is a supply or a demand, the planning policy of the item and the status of the order.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Plan Order

A **Planned Order** is the suggested quantity that is necessary to meet net requirements. A **Planned Order** for an item is used to determine gross requirements for its components if the item's **Ord Pol** = 3 or 4.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## PO Number

**Purchase Order Number** is the user-defined identifier for a purchase order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APPO; CCAN; Contract Purchase Orders; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

## Proj Avail

**Projected Available** is the future projected inventory balance for an item. **Projected Available** is calculated as:

$$\text{(on-hand) + (in-inspection) - (gross requirements) + (scheduled receipts) + (planned orders)}$$

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; MPSR; MPSS; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; PICL; 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

## 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

## Schd Date

**Scheduled Date** is the planned completion date or shipment date for an item.

**Where Used:** CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## Sched Recpt

**Scheduled Receipts** is the item quantity on order that is planned to be on hand on the specified **Date**. **Scheduled Receipts** are considered by MRP Planning to be available on the specified **Date** to cover demand.

**Where Used:** SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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

**Start Date**

**Start Date** is the date the order must be started so that the required date is met. **Start Date** is MRP-calculated, based on the lead times established for the item on the Item Master. If the **Start Date** is changed by the user, the new **Start Date** is used by MRP in future calculations for the ordered line item.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

**Total Non-ATP**

**Total Non-ATP** is the total item stock saved in the locations where the **Included in ATP** field is set to *N* on the LMMT (Location Master) screen, including On-hand and Inspection items.

**Where Used:** MPSS; Supply Peg Detail

**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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; 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

## Vendor Id

**Vendor Identification** is the unique identifier for a vendor. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 13 characters.

**Where Used:** A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Payment Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCA; APCK; APCR; APCV; APCW; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPH; APPO; Approved Vendor Items; Approved Vendors; APRC; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APUV; APVT; AVII; AVIT; Browse Setup (order); Browse Setup (vendor); CCAN; Contract Selection; Contract Summary; Demand Peg Detail; DISI; DIST; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); Inbound Conversion Detail; ISVI; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MPED; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Browse; ORST; Outbound Conversion Detail; Payee Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; POVD; POYE; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Selection Setup; Supply Peg Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; Vendor/Item Detail; VENI; VETI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT

## Demand Peg Detail

Use this screen to review detailed information for a demand listed on the SDAL screen. The Demand Peg Detail screen displays information for the parent that created the demand for the component. Component requirement information is also summarized so that the impact of any schedule changes can be determined. The Demand Peg Detail screen provides where-used information to assist in problem solving when modifications must be made.

When you enter the Demand Peg Detail screen, next-level parent information is displayed in the upper part of the screen. Parent information is only displayed when the parent is the source of the demand that created the item requirement. Order information for the parent, if any, is summarized.

Component planning and requirement information is displayed in the lower part of the screen. The adjustments used to calculate the gross requirement are summarized.

You can scroll through the supply/demand list while using this screen. The Demand Peg Detail screen or the Supply Peg Detail screen is displayed to correspond to a supply or demand line.

**Note:** Display options selected on the SDAL screen do **not** change the way the Demand Peg Detail or Supply Peg Detail screen display inventory, supply and demand quantities. These detail screens display quantities only.

## Features

### Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

### Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Supply/Demand Analysis	Tab at top of screen
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: <b>Component</b>
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: <b>Component</b>
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: <b>Component</b>
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: <b>Component</b>
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>

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## Reports

A standard report is not generated for this screen. Use the Print Screen key or any screen capture program to create an image of the screen.

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## 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; BILL; 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

### CO Number

**Customer Order Number** is the user-defined identifier for a customer order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; COAN; COCD; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer + Credit; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; GASN; Inventory Allocation; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSMT; OPSL; Order Detail; Orders on Shipment; Package Content; Packaging Detail; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchased Component Detail; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Order Detail; Shipping Allocation Batch; SHPI; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail

### 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; 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

## CSR

**Customer Service Representative** identifies the person responsible for handling this customer's account. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

**Where Used:** COAN; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer + General; Customer Browse Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order + Order Detail; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Demand Peg Detail; Global Settings; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Shortages Detail; MPED; MSCF; OPSL; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; REDI; RVED; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Transaction Detail

## 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; 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

**Cust Id**

**Customer Identification** is the identification number assigned to a customer. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 13 characters.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Carrier Detail; Advance Ship Notice Shipment Detail; ARAH; ARCD; ARCJ; ARCP; ARCR; ARES; ARIC; ARIH; ARIP; ARIR; ARPD; ARPH; ARRJ; ARSC; ARSR; ARST; ARTB; ARTX; Available Customer Shipments; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (order); CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMT; CORV; COYE; CPMT; CUID; CUII; Cumulative Detail; CUPB; CUPI; CUSI; CUST; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer; Customer Browse; Customer Browse Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Invoice List; Customer Item + General; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Customer Payment List; Demand Peg Detail; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); GASN; Inbound Conversion Detail; Inventory Adjustment Application; Invoice Header Detail; Invoice Line Item Detail; IORD; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVPP; IVPR; IVRR; IVRV; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; OPSL; Order Browse; Order Detail; ORST; Outbound Conversion Detail; Partner Item Detail; PCMT; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; SBOL; Serial Number List; SHIP; Ship to Browse; Ship to Browse Detail; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipping Allocation Batch; SHPI; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail

## Date

**Supply / Demand Date** is the date a demand item is required in the next higher-level assembly or the date a supply item is expected to be on hand for its demand. An \* is displayed to indicate the start of a new forecast period.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Day Var

**Days Variance** is the difference in shop days between the **Rqst Ship** date and the **Ship Date**. If the **Days Variance** is more than 999, \*\*\* is displayed.

**Where Used:** COAN; Demand Peg Detail; Supply Peg Detail

## Day Var

**Days Variance** is the difference in shop days between the **Need Date/Need Dock** and the **Sched Date/Prom Dock**. If the **Days Variance** is more than 999, or if the item is an order point quantity item, \*\*\* is displayed.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSMT; POAN; POAS; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VPFR

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; 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

## DT

**Demand Type** indicates the source of the demand for the item based on the parent order and determines how the demand is used in required demand calculations. **Demand Types** are:

- A = Customer Order.**  
Adds to forecast.
- B = Customer Order.**  
Consumes forecast.
- D = Distribution**
- F = Final assembly.**  
Consumes forecast.
- G = Final assembly.**  
Adds to forecast.
- J = Forecast type 1**
- K = Forecast type 2**
- L = Forecast type 3**
- N = Normal**
- P = Production forecast**

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; IORD

## Fcst Adj

**Forecast Adjustment** is the amount of forecast that has been consumed by customer orders or the amount of forecast that has been rolled forward to the **Dmnd Fnc** (demand fence) date. Consumed forecast decreases the **Reqd Qty**. Rolled forecast increases the **Reqd Qty** at the **Dmnd Fnc**. **Forecast Adjustment** is displayed when the source of demand for the parent item is forecast.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail

## 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

## Gateway WC

**Gateway Workcenter** identifies the starting point for a manufactured item. The gateway workcenter is defined on the Location Master as the **Bin** identifier and must have a **Stk** identifier of WC.

**Where Used:** Browse Setup (order); CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## Gross Rqmt

**Gross Requirement** is the demand for an item prior to taking on-hand inventory and scheduled receipts into consideration and after adjustments have been made for forecast consumption and yield. An \* is displayed when an adjustment has been made or when the gross requirement is past due based on the operation due date.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## In Effectivity

**In Effectivity** is the date that the use of a component becomes effective in a bill of material. The default value is today's date or the date you entered when you signed onto the system.

**Where Used:** BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

## Insp Reqd

**Inspection Required** code specifies whether incoming inspection is required for this item before receiving to an on-hand location. **Inspection Required** codes are:

**Y = Yes.**

Incoming inspection is required.

**N = No.**

Incoming inspection is not required.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Demand Peg Detail; 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; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MPSR; MPSS; PORI; PORV; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Issued Qty

**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

## 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; LHS; 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; POI; 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

**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; 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# Sta**

**Line Number Status** indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

**blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.**

PREV and MRP have determined that the order point quantity of the item has been reached.

**1 = MRP Planned Order.**

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

**2 = Firm Planned.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed.

**3 = Open.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

**4 = Released.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and receipts/issues can be made.

**5 = Closed.**

All required receipts or issues have been made for the item.

**6 = Closed.**

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

**7 = Closed.**

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history.

**Line Number Status** can in most cases only be incremented. You can reopen an order, which decrements the **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4. For purchase orders, **Line Number Status** = 4 can be changed to 3 if no receipts were completed for that line item and the line is not **Ln# Typ = S**.

**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; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

## Ln# Sta

**Line Number Status** indicates the item's current position within the order process. **Line Number Statuses** are:

**2 = Firm Planned or Quote.**

Firm Planned: For forecast line number types (1, 2, 3), the item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed and are not automatically changed. Quote: For custom product line number types (X), the order-dependent bill of material can be attached to the item, but component demands are ignored for planning purposes. This status may be selected for new orders only.

**3 = Open.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item.

**4 = Released.**

The item's order quantity and scheduled date are fixed. The order-dependent bill of material is attached to the item. The order and picklist can be printed and issues/ shipments can be made.

**5 = Closed.**

All required issues or shipments have been made for the item.

**6 = Closed.**

The order closure report has reported this order closure. This status is system-assigned.

**7 = Closed.**

The order is ready to be deleted from the active file and retained in order history. This status is system-assigned.

**8 = Closed.**

The order is ready to be deleted, but other line items on the same order have a **Ln# Sta** of less than 6. This status is system-assigned.

**9 = Credit Hold.**

The customer's credit limit has been exceeded or the order is placed on hold for another reason. The item is treated as an open order.

**Line Number Status** can only be incremented, except when reopening an order, which decrements **Line Number Status** from 5 to 4.

**Where Used:** COAN; COMI; COMT; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Shortages Detail; OPSL; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchased Component Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail

## 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 Offset

**Lead Time Offset** is the number of days after the order start date that a component is needed in the manufacturing process. Entry is up to 3 numbers. Default value is 0.

**Where Used:** BILL; Bill of Material Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

## 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

**MO Number**

**Manufacturing Order Number** is the user-defined identifier for a manufacturing order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

**Where Used:** CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

**Msg**

**Message Code** indicates the type of action that needs to be taken to resolve an exception condition.

**Where Used:** CCAN; COAN; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSCF; POAN; POAS; Purchased Component Detail; STAD; Supply Peg Detail

**Need Date**

**Need Date** is the date the component is needed in the next higher-level assembly. This date is calculated by MRP.

**Where Used:** CORV; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

**Need Dock**

**Need to Dock** is the date that receipt of the item is needed at the dock. This date is calculated by MRP.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Material Shortages Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; POVD; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VDSC

## 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

$$(\text{Order Up to}) - (\text{On Hand Inv}) - (\text{Insp Qty}) - (\text{On Order Quantity}) + (\text{Allocations}),$$

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

## Order ATP

**Order Available-to-Promise Quantity** is the quantity that is expected to be available upon order receipt after deducting dependent and customer demands prior to the next scheduled receipt. **Order Available-to-Promise Quantity** is displayed in place of **Order Qty** if the parent item has a **PIn Pol** = P (production plan) or the **ATP** field for the parent item = Y or P.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail

## Order Qty

**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; 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; VPRF; WIPR; WIPS

## Out Effectivity

**Out Effectivity** is the first date that a component is not effective in a bill of material. The default value is 12/31/2079.

**Where Used:** BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; WUSE

## Pegging Type

**Pegging Type** identifies the source of an item's supply/demand. A **Pegging Type** depends on whether the source is a supply or a demand, the planning policy of the item and the status of the order.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## Phtm Adj

**Phantom Adjustment** is the amount of the phantom's **Reqd Qty** that has been blown through to the phantom's component level. A **Phantom Adjustment** decreases the **Reqd Qty** and is displayed when the **CT** (component type) is P (phantom).

**Where Used:** Demand 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

## PO Number

**Purchase Order Number** is the user-defined identifier for a purchase order. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APPO; CCAN; Contract Purchase Orders; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; PCST; PIC1; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

## Proj Avail

**Projected Available** is the future projected inventory balance for an item. **Projected Available** is calculated as:

$$(\text{on-hand}) + (\text{in-inspection}) - (\text{gross requirements}) + (\text{scheduled receipts}) + (\text{planned orders})$$

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; MPSR; MPSS; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; PIC1; 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:** BILL; 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; PIC1; 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:** BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; 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

## Quote Adj

**Quote Adjustment** is the reverse amount of **Reqd Qty** when **Ln# Sta** = 2 (quote). The quantity is reversed out so material planning is not affected until **Ln# Sta** is changed to 3. The **Quote Adjustment** also applies to all components for the quoted item.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail

## Reqd Qty

**Required Quantity** is the number of component items required based on the order quantity of the parent item, the quantity of the component per parent item and the component's scrap factor.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail

## 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; BILL; 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

## Rqst Ship

**Requested Shipping** date is the date the items should be shipped to meet the customer commitment. The **Requested Shipping** date is calculated using the requested delivery date and the transportation lead time for the ordered item.

**Where Used:** COAN; Demand Peg Detail; Picklist Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order

## Sched Date

**Scheduled Date** is the planned completion date or shipment date for an item.

**Where Used:** CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## 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

## Seq

**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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Capacity Planning; CINV; 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

## Ship Date

**Ship Date** is the date the items are scheduled to be shipped or were shipped. The **Ship Date** is calculated using the promised delivery date and the transportation lead time for the ordered item.

**Where Used:** Advance Ship Notice Carrier Detail; Advance Ship Notice Shipment Detail; ARIP; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; COAN; Customer Invoice List; Customer Order; Demand Peg Detail; EXRU; GASN; Invoice Header Detail; IVCO; IVPP; IVPR; IVRR; IVRV;

Material Shortages Detail; Order Detail; Picklist Detail; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipping Allocation Batch; STAD; Transaction Detail

## 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

## Start Date

**Start Date** is the date the order must be started so that the required date is met. **Start Date** is MRP-calculated, based on the lead times established for the item on the Item Master. If the **Start Date** is changed by the user, the new **Start Date** is used by MRP in future calculations for the ordered line item.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; 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; LHS; 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

## Vendor Id

**Vendor Identification** is the unique identifier for a vendor. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 13 characters.

**Where Used:** A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Payment Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCA; APCK; APCR; APCV; APCW; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPH; APPO; Approved Vendor Items; Approved Vendors; APRC; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APUV; APVT; AVII; AVIT; Browse Setup (order); Browse Setup (vendor); CCAN; Contract Selection; Contract Summary; Demand Peg Detail; DISI; DIST; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); Inbound Conversion Detail; ISVI; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MPED; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Browse; ORST; Outbound Conversion Detail; Payee Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCP; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; POVD; POYE; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Selection Setup; Supply Peg Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; Vendor/Item Detail; VENI; VETI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT

## Yield Adj

A **Yield Adjustment** is calculated when the component's **Yield** factor is not 100 percent.

The calculation is as follows:

$$\text{Yield Adjustment} = \text{Base Yield Quantity} / \text{Yield \%}$$

- **Base Yield Quantity** is the (sum of the current and prior gross requirements) - On Hand inventory.
- **Yield %** is assigned on the Item Master for each item.

When an item's Yield % is not 100%, the Yield Adjustment is calculated for each Gross Requirement. Each Gross Requirement is considered independently for a Yield Adjustment.

The following conditions are applied to the Yield Adjustment value based on the **Base Yield Quantity** portion of the formula:

- If **Base Yield Quantity**  $\leq 0$ , then the yield adjustment is not calculated.
- If **Base Yield Quantity**  $> 0$  but  $<$  **current gross requirements**, then the yield adjustment is the same as the **Base Yield Quantity**.
- If **Base Yield Quantity**  $\geq$  **current gross requirements**, then the **current gross requirements** are used as the **Base Yield Quantity**.

**Where Used:** Demand Peg Detail

## Item Master Planning Detail

Use the Item Master Planning Detail screen to enter planning information for an item that you have entered into your Item Master using the ITMB screen. The information entered on this screen serves as a key reference used by the system to make planning calculations.

**Note:** The PLNG (MRP Planning) task balances supplies and demands and does not plan orders in excess of future demand for an item. The **Lot Size** fields are used in PLNG calculations.

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## Features

### Transportation Shortcuts

You can use shortcut keys or transport buttons to go to the following related screens.

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	F8
Item Master Detail	F9
BILL (Single Level Bill)	F10
Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail	ALT+F8

### Web Links

If you use Web UI, you can link to other screens by clicking tabs or hyperlinks.

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Item Master	Tab at top of screen
Item Detail	Tab at top of screen
Lot Detail	Tab at top of screen
POAN (Buyer Action by Item)	Screen label: <b>Buyr</b>
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: <b>Item</b>
MOAN (Planner Action)	Screen label: <b>Plnr</b>

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## Reports

A standard report is not generated for this screen. Use the Print Screen key or any screen capture program to create an image of the screen.

## Screen Reference

### Item Master Planning Detail – Format

The Item Master Planning Detail screen has two sections: **Item Identification** and **Item Planning Data**. You can scroll through the Item Master while using this screen. Both sections change to reflect the current item.

- The **Item Identification** section displays basic information on the current item in the Item Master.
- Use the **Item Planning Data** section to maintain and view planning information about the item.

Default values for the Item Master are set up using the following screens:

- ITMB
- Item Master Detail
- Item Master Planning Detail
- Item Lot Trace And Serialization Detail
- ITMC

It is a good idea to set up all defaults for the Item Master before entering new items. See "Using Default Values" in the **Setting Up the Module** section of the Inventory Control manual for a list of fields related to the DEFAULT-ITEM.

The planning details change depending on the **Order Policy** established for the item. **Order Policy** affects how the system uses lot size specifications, order points and safety stock in the following ways:

	Order Policies				
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Lot Size Day</b>	N/A	N/A	App	N/A	N/A
<b>Lot Size Qty</b>	App	N/A	Ref	App	Ref
<b>Lot Size Min</b>	Ref	App	App	Ref	Ref
<b>Lot Size Mult</b>	Ref	App	App	Ref	Ref
<b>Order Point</b>	App	App	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Order Up to</b>	N/A	App	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Safety Stock</b>	N/A	N/A	App	App	App

#### Legend:

App = Applicable; N/A = Not Applicable; Ref = Reference Only

**Note:** Order Policy = 0 does not use any of these fields because planning ignores the item.

See "Order Policies" in the **Setting Up the Module** section of the Inventory Control manual for examples of how the system uses inventory based on each of the five available **Order Policies**.

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## Fields

### ATP

**Available-to-Promise Policy** indicates whether or not an available-to-promise quantity is maintained by the system in calculating supply not allocated to orders for the item. The **Available-to-Promise Policy** codes are:

**Y = Yes (online).**

Quantity is maintained by the system online.

**P = Yes (batch).**

Quantity is maintained by the system in a batch mode.

**N = No.**

Quantity is not maintained by the system.

**Where Used:** IPPD; Item Master Planning Detail; Production

### 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; BILL; 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

### Dec Pre Cd

**Decimal Precision Code** represents the number of decimal places displayed and printed for inventory-related quantities for an item. **Decimal Precision Code** = 0 displays quantities rounded to whole numbers. However, the actual quantity is stored with all decimal places in the database. Entry options include:

**0 = Zero positions**

**1 = One position**

**2 = Two positions**

**3 = Three positions**

**4 = Four positions**

**5 = Five positions**

**6 = Six positions**

**7 = Seven positions**

**8 = Eight positions**



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

**Fcst Cd**

**Forecast Code** is used to control the calculation of total demand for an item. Within the time frame defined by the **Fcst Prd** (forecast period), the forecast code combines forecasted and actual demands based on where forecast consumption occurs and what should be done with the remaining forecast or excess demand. Entry options include:

- 0 = Forecast Code 0**
- 1 = Forecast Code 1**
- 2 = Forecast Code 2**
- 3 = Forecast Code 3**
- 4 = Forecast Code 4**

Forecast code information includes:

***0 = Production-Plan (family) Forecast Consumption Level***

Demand	Remaining Forecast	Excess Demand
<b>adds</b> at family member level; <b>consumes</b> at family item level	adjusted to 0 when demand fence date moves to next forecast prd	ignored for forecast purposes

***1 = Production-Plan (family) Forecast Consumption Level***

Demand	Remaining Forecast	Excess Demand
<b>adds</b> at family member level; <b>consumes</b> at family item level	forecast before demand fence date is accumulated at demand fence date; forecast after demand fence date is not adjusted	consumes any remaining forecast before demand fence date and then forecast in future periods to satisfy demand

***2 = Item Forecast Consumption Level***

Demand	Remaining Forecast	Excess Demand
consumes item forecast	adjusted to 0 when demand fence date moves to next forecast period	ignored for forecast purposes

**2 = Family Item Forecast Consumption Level**

Demand	Remaining Forecast	Excess Demand
consumes family item level based on family member orders; PLNG adjusts family member prod forecast	adjusted to 0 when demand fence date moves to next forecast period	ignored for forecast purposes

**3 or 4 = Item Forecast Consumption Level**

Demand	Remaining Forecast	Excess Demand
consumes item forecast	forecast before demand fence date is accumulated at demand fence date; forecast after demand fence date is not adjusted	consumes any remaining forecast before demand fence date and then forecast in future periods to satisfy demand

**3 or 4 = Family Item Forecast Consumption Level**

Demand	Remaining Forecast	Excess Demand
consumes family item level based on family member orders; PLNG adjusts family member prod forecast	forecast before demand fence date is accumulated at demand fence date; forecast after demand fence date is not adjusted	consumes any remaining forecast before demand fence date and then forecast in future periods to satisfy demand

The result of past-due forecast and demand deletion is also dependent on **Forecast Code**.

- **Forecast Code = 0,1,2,3.** Adjustments are not made for any unconsumed forecast or excess demands that are deleted. The system controls the deletion process once a month.
- **Forecast Code = 4.** Adjustments are made for unconsumed forecast or excess demands. The original forecast that is deleted is netted against the original demands that consumed forecast and were deleted.
  - A forecast demand is created for any unconsumed forecast remaining after the netting calculation. The netted forecast is created as **Forecast Type = 1**.

- A customer order demand (**Ln# Sta = 7**) is created if more customer orders were deleted than forecast.

Unconsumed forecast or excess demand stays in the system until you delete it.

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

## Fcst Prd

**Forecast Period** defines the time frame used to calculate total demand for an item. The **Forecast Period** is used in conjunction with the demand fence date to maintain unconsumed forecast based on **Fcst Cd**. Entry options include:

**W = Weekly**

**M = Monthly**

Forecast period is based on the forecast code:

- **Fcst Cd = 0,2.** Unconsumed forecast remains in the system when the demand fence date falls in the current **Forecast Period**. Unconsumed forecast is adjusted to zero when the demand fence date moves to the next **Forecast Period**. Demands only consume forecast in the same **Forecast Period** regardless of the demand fence date. Any demand in excess of the forecast for the period is ignored.
- **Fcst Cd = 1,3,4.** Unconsumed forecast is rolled forward to the demand fence date. Any unconsumed forecast accumulates to the demand fence date regardless of **Forecast Period**. Demands only consume forecast in the same **Forecast Period** when the demand fence date is in the same **Forecast Period** as the demand or when the demand fence date is in a future **Forecast Period**. Demand in excess of forecast, falling in a **Forecast Period** before the demand fence date, consumes remaining forecast for prior **Forecast Periods** and then future **Forecast Periods** until the demand is satisfied.

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

## Fixed Lead Time

**Fixed Lead Time** is the number of working days required for setup and queue time used in planning an order. It is added to run lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time for an order. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

## 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

## Gateway WC

**Gateway Workcenter** identifies the starting point for a manufactured item. The gateway workcenter is defined on the Location Master as the **Bin** identifier and must have a **Stk** identifier of WC.

**Where Used:** Browse Setup (order); CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

## Insp Lead Time

**Inspection Lead Time** is the number of working days normally required for inspection of an item. It is added to run lead time and fixed lead time to estimate total planned lead time for an order. For purchased items, **Inspection Lead Time** is used to determine the required dock date based on the date needed in stock. Entry is up to 3 numbers.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Workcenter Master

## Insp Reqcd

**Inspection Required** code specifies whether incoming inspection is required for this item before receiving to an on-hand location. **Inspection Required** codes are:

**Y = Yes.**

Incoming inspection is required.

**N = No.**

Incoming inspection is not required.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Demand Peg Detail; 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; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MPSR; MPSS; PORI; PORV; Production; QUOI; QUOT; SDAB; SDAL; Supply Peg Detail

## 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; LHS; 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; POI; 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

## LL Cd

**Low Level Code** identifies the lowest level in the product structure where this item is used in order to eliminate redundant planning of an item during material requirements calculations. The low level code is recalculated each time an item is added to a bill of material. However, the low level code is not recalculated when the item is removed from a bill of material.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail; LVAL; MSMT

## 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 Min

**Minimum Lot Size** is an order quantity modifier specifying the smallest order quantity. After the order quantity has been calculated, it is increased to the specified **Minimum Lot Size** if it is less than the minimum. The **Minimum Lot Size** field only applies to Order Policy 2 and 3 and can be used for reference purposes for other order policies. For Order Policy 3, **Minimum Lot Size** does not adjust the suggested order quantity if the total remaining demands for the item are less than the **Minimum Lot Size**. Entry is up to 9 numbers.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; QUOI; QUOT

## Lot Size Mult

**Multiple Lot Size** is an order quantity modifier specifying that the order quantity must be a multiple of an amount. After the order quantity has been calculated, it is increased so that it equals a multiple of the **Multiple Lot Size**. The **Multiple Lot Size** field only applies to Order Policy 2 and 3 and can be used for reference purposes for other order policies. For Order Policy 3, **Multiple Lot Size** does not adjust the suggested order quantity if the total remaining demands for the item are less than the **Multiple Lot Size**. Entry is up to 9 numbers.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; QUOI; QUOT

## Lot Size Qty

**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

## LT

**Lot Trace** indicates whether lot number control is used throughout the manufacturing process to track the use of the item.

**Y = Yes.**

The item is lot-controlled.

**N = No.**

The item is not lot-controlled.

**Where Used:** BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; 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; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; SSII; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

## 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; SSI; 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

$$(\text{Order Up to}) - (\text{On Hand Inv}) - (\text{Insp Qty}) - (\text{On Order Quantity}) + (\text{Allocations}),$$

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

## Order Point

**Order Point** is the inventory level used to signal the need for stock replenishment. When available inventory falls below the **Order Point**, the system recommends a planned order. The **Order Point** field only applies to **Order Policy** 1 and 2 and is not displayed for the other order policies.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail

## Order Up to

**Order Up to** is an order quantity modifier specifying the maximum order quantity. After the order quantity has been calculated, it is decreased to the specified **Order Up to** quantity if it is greater than the maximum. The **Order Up to** field only applies to **Order Policy** 2 and is not displayed for the other order policies.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail

## PIn Pol

**Planning Policy** is used to determine the type of demand an item generates for its components based on planned orders. The codes are:

**N = Normal.**

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components.

**P = Production Plan.**

Planned orders for this item produce a "production forecast" for its components. Orders cannot be released for this item.

**F = Final Assembly.**

Planned and released orders for this item create "final assembly" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

**D = Distribution.**

Planned and released orders for this item produce "distribution" demand for its components. This policy is reserved for future use and is treated like a **Planning Policy** = N by the system.

**M = Master Scheduled.**

Planned and released orders for this item produce "normal" dependent demand for its components. Planned orders must be manually scheduled within the item's **Plng Fnc** (planning fence).

It is recommended that you only use the "N" code until the master planning capability is installed in your system.

**Where Used:** BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used

## Plng Fnc

**Planning Fence** is the period, in shop days, during which MRP cannot place new planned orders. Firm planned orders can only be placed within this time period manually by the planner. **Planning Fence** usually represents the total lead time for an item from purchasing to the end level. Entry is up to 3 numbers. Fractional shop days are not allowed.

**Where Used:** IPPD; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production

## 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; BILL; 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

## Preferred Loc

**Preferred Location** is the preferred stocking location for storing inventory for this item and is specified as a **Stk-Bin** identifier. Entry is any alphanumeric combination, **Stk** being up to 6 characters and **Bin** being up to 12 characters.

**Where Used:** Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; Item Browse Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Order Detail; PORI; PORV; Production; SSII

## 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; BILL; 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

## Revw Date

**Review Date** is the date when the item was last evaluated to determine if time-sensitive messages should be posted for the item.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT

## Rpln Cd

**Replan Code** indicates how material requirements for the item are affected by changes in the bill of material, inventory quantities, and order dates. The system reschedules orders and/or re-explodes requirements based on the **Replan Code**.

**Replan Codes** are:

**blank** = No replanning necessary; order recommendations and schedules are current.

**0** = Orders need to be rescheduled due to item **MB** (make-buy code) changes or item lead time changes.

**1** = Item needs reanalysis, but orders do not need to be re-exploded.

**2** = Item needs orders re-exploded.

**3** = Item needs reanalysis and orders need re-exploding.

**Where Used:** Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; SDAB; SDAL

## Run Lead Time

**Run Lead Time** is the average number of shop days required for a manufacturing run or vendor lead time and is used in planning an order. **Run Lead Time** is added to fixed lead time and inspection lead time to estimate planned lead time which serves to time order release. Decimal places for fractional days allowed. MRP Planning uses fractional days as reference and plans using the next whole day increment. For example, if you specify **Run LT** = 2.1, MRP Planning assumes **Run LT** = 3 for calculation purposes. Entry is up to 8 numbers.

**Note:** Lead times established for an item are considered to be 0 when the item is used as a phantom (**CT** = P) in a bill of material.

**Where Used:** AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; IPPD; Item Availability; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; MBIL; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; Production; QUOI; QUOT; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; Workcenter Master

## Safety Stock

**Safety Stock** is used to cover the uncertainty of demand. The system uses **Safety Stock** to calculate demands generated by MRP by subtracting the amount from on-hand quantity. The **Safety Stock** field applies to Order Policy 3, 4 and 5. The field is not displayed for the other order policies. Entry is up to 9 numbers.

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

## Sr

**Serialization** indicates whether serial numbers should be recorded at the time of shipment.

**Y = Yes.**

Serial numbers are recorded.

**N = No.**

Serial numbers are not recorded.

**Where Used:** Bill of Material Detail; 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; Production; SSII

**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

## Text No

**Text Number** identifies a set of text entered for descriptive purposes. The system assigns a **Text Number** for each unique set of text, providing the capability of reusing the text for a similar situation. Entry is up to 6 numbers.

**Where Used:** Bill of Material Detail; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order Header Detail; Invoice Header Detail; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; LMSI; LMST; Lot Trace; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Line Items; Packaging Detail; Picklist Detail; POCR; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; SBOL; SHIP; Standard Product Detail; TEXT; TXWU; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; Vendor/Item Detail

## 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; BILL; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; 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; POCL; 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

## Yield

**Item Yield Factor** represents the expected output of items in the manufacturing process and is expressed as a percentage of total input. An **Item Yield Factor** greater than 100% indicates

an expected gain of units in the manufacture of an item. It is used to plan for expected losses (or gains) by adjusting demand quantities. Entry is up to 5 numbers.

**Where Used:** CMLB; CSLB; Item Master Planning Detail; MSMT; Production; Workcenter Master