

Operations Performance Fourth Shift Release 8.00

Fourth Shift Help
Release 8.00

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Operations Performance Module

The goal of the Operations Performance Module (OPFM) is to help you achieve your business objectives by improving the effectiveness of your system. Fourth Shift is an integrated business system that communicates business plans, schedules, and results among all system users. Your system must accurately communicate valid data between each user in order for your implementation to be successful.

The OPFM Module provides you with a practical way of monitoring your system on a monthly basis. The OPFM Module tracks the eight key factors (Key Business Factors) that are critical to achieving efficient and effective system communication. Five performance measurements are also provided to help achieve your business goals.

For example, information communicated to planners and buyers forms the basis for manufacturing and purchasing schedules. This information includes item demands (forecasted or actual), inventory balances and bills of material. Planners and buyers cannot be successful in satisfying customer orders if their plans are based on inaccurate inventory balances and bills of material.

The OPFM Module also provides a tool for managing and improving one of the business communication factors: Practical Schedules Planned. The Practical Schedules Planned communication factor measures the effect of your MRP parameter settings on system effectiveness.

The Key Business Communication Factors

SoftBrands, Inc., has developed eight key business factors that indicate successful system communication through the experience of consultants, educators, and manufacturing practitioners. These factors include:

- Inventory Accuracy
- Bill of Material Accuracy
- Item Responsibility Assigned
- Lead Times Assigned
- Standard Costs Assigned
- Practical Schedules Planned
- Released Orders Scheduled When Needed
- Planned Shipments Not Past Due

Some of these factors, such as Inventory Accuracy, are familiar measurements. Other factors, such as Item Responsibility Assigned, may seem simplistic and almost unimportant. However, each factor plays a very important role in system communication and therefore your ability to fully realize the benefits of using the system.

Communication factors are subject to a multiplier effect as they reverberate through a group of workers trying to do a complicated job. This phenomenon, called Probable System Communication, is calculated by multiplying the key business communication factors by one another, one through eight. The result is the index that approximates the overall quality of the data you are using to run your business.

Probable System Communication is also a measure of the degree to which you are maximizing the benefits of the system. Business operating measurements improve as the index value improves and utilization of the system increases.

The Performance Measurements

The key business communication factors are not an end goal by themselves, but are a means of achieving other business goals. The OPFM Module also tracks five resulting performance measurements. These measurements are key indicators of an organization's health and ability to compete profitably. The performance measurements tracked by the OPFM Module are:

- On-Time Shipment Percentage
- Inventory Turns
- Days of Inventory
- Cost of Sales Percentage
- Operating Expense Percentage

Planning Parameter Simulation

The OPFM Module also includes a set of tools for improving the effectiveness of MRP planning. Simulation can take place as often as necessary during the month. Two key parameters controlling the effectiveness of MRP planning are lot size days and order multiples.

- The lot size day parameter controls the number of days over which demands are summarized when calculating and scheduling planned orders.
- The order multiple parameter is factored against the demand period's summarized demand in calculating the final planned order quantity.

Together, lot size day, and order multiples determine the planned order schedule for any item under standard MRP control.

The LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis), Lot Size Multiple Detail and the IPPD (Item Planning Parameter) screens allow you to simulate the effects of setting your MRP lot size day parameter and order multiples for various classes of items. Using these screens, you can see how changes affect the number of action messages, setups, and item turns. You can immediately compare simulation settings with current settings and then optionally perform a mass update of all items.

The main functions of the OPFM Module focus on setup and configuration, monthly analysis, and planning parameter simulation.

Module Prerequisites

The Operations Performance Module has the following prerequisites:

- SYSM (System Control)
- INVM (Inventory Control)
- BILM (Bill of Material)
- MOMM (Manufacturing Order Management)
- MRPM (Material Requirements Planning)
- CUSM (Order Entry)

The Planned Shipments Not Past Due business communication factor and the On-Time Shipment Percentage performance measurement are available when the CUSM Module is installed.

Setting Up the Operations Performance Module

Setting Up the Operations Performance 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

Before You Implement the Module

An implementation plan should be developed for this module. The following are some areas you should consider.

Item Classifications

Determine which position in the **Item Class** field is used to store the **ABC Class** code. The ABCR (ABC Analysis Report) task, in the Management Reports Module, can be used to calculate usage values and to optionally update the user-designated **Item Class** field on the Item Master.

Cycle Counting

Review your inventory cycle counting procedures. The IACR (Inventory Accuracy) report, in the Management Reports Module, can be used to produce the necessary inventory cycle counting data.

Bill of Material Accuracy

Bill of material accuracy can be determined automatically by Fourth Shift if you are using the PICK (Picklist) screen to issue components to manufacturing orders.

If you are using the Repetitive Manufacturing Module, it is recommended that you conduct periodic bill of material audits and enter the results manually. Using the automatic method in a repetitive environment almost always returns a result of 100 percent accuracy.

Financial Data

A rolling 12-month total of the following data is used each month to measure performance.

- net sales
- cost of sales
- operating expenses

The current value of inventory balances is also used.

Loading Your Data

Once your data has been prepared for entry, use this section to load your data into the Operations Performance 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.
- **SQL Enterprise Manager.** For SQL, use the SQL Enterprise Manager to validate DTS packages.

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

Configure the Module

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
OPCF	OPFM	module parameters	print screen
Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance	OPFM	buyer/planner codes and message limits	print screen
Specify Buyers and Planners who are not reviewed in OPFM	SYSM	using the Message Configuration screen (MSCF), specify the information in the Valid For OPFM field	print screen
Operations Performance Configuration Detail	OPFM	item exclusion criteria and tolerance parameters	print screen

Suggestions for Using the Module

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

Monthly Analysis

The key business communication factors should be measured at least monthly. You may measure them more frequently, although only the final measurement date for any period is saved for history.

1. Gathering Your Data

1. Run the PLNG (MRP Planning) task, in the Material Requirements Planning Module, to update all the need dates for released orders.
2. Run the CROL (Cost Roll Up) and CROV (Cost Roll Over) tasks, if necessary, to update standard costs for new items. The CROL and CROV tasks are in the Product Costing Module.

Note: If you are freezing standard costs annually, you may still run the CROL task with the partial option in order to generate total rolled standard costs for only those items missing standard cost. Existing costs for other items are not updated.

1. Make sure all completed manufacturing and purchasing orders have **Ln# Sta** = 5 or greater.
2. Run the ABCR (ABC Analysis Report) task, in the Management Reports Module, to automatically update ABC classifications for items.

3. Run the IACR (Inventory Accuracy Report) task, in the Management Reports Module, to generate updated inventory accuracy data. Save the IACR report to use as reference for the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen.
4. Use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the batch process set up to extract the data for the Operations Performance Module.
5. Obtain the following financial data for the month and total the data for the last 12 months:
 - net sales
 - cost of sales
 - operating expenses

This information is entered manually on the OPMA screen.

6. Obtain the value of your current inventory balance. The inventory balance should be valued using the same cost basis as Cost of sales.
7. Determine the bill of material accuracy for the month if you are entering this information manually (**Measurement Type** = M on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen.)

2. Configuring the Month

1. Use the OPCF (Operations Performance Configuration) screen to verify that objectives are established for the month.
2. Review the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen for changes necessary to exclusion criteria or tolerance parameters. Verify the **Current Month**.
3. Review the Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance screen for necessary changes to valid buyers or planners.

3. Updating the Performance Files

1. Use the LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis) screen to set up the work files necessary for the new extracted data. Press ALT+S to initialize the work files.
2. Use the LSDA screen to update planning parameter information for each **MB** (make-buy) code. Press ALT+M after entering **MB** = M, B and S respectively. Choose to update monthly analysis for each **MB** code.
3. Use the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen to enter inventory accuracy and financial results for the month. Also enter bill of material accuracy, if applicable.
4. Use the OPMA screen to update the performance files for the month. Press CTRL+ENTER. Close the month, as prompted.

4. Reviewing Results

Use the PSCP (Probable System Communication and Performance) screen to review the results for the month in comparison to the five previous months. Use the detail windows for each of the key business factors as action reports to improve the performance for next month.

Measuring the Key Business Factors

The key business communication factors can be measured and controlled on an on-going basis to improve overall system communication. See [The Key Business Communication Factors](#) for the calculations performed for each factor.

Inventory Accuracy

Inventory accuracy is essential to plan and control the factory, to build on schedule and achieve the desired customer service level in the most efficient way. Inaccurate inventory balances cause

stockouts which interrupt production schedules, delay orders and increase work-in-process (WIP) inventories.

The best way to measure inventory accuracy on an on-going basis is by implementing a cycle counting program. The system provides a means to measure the results of a cycle counting program through the use of the IACR (Inventory Accuracy Report) task in the Management Reports Module. Use the IACR task, or your own cycle counting system, to determine your inventory accuracy on a monthly basis. Then enter this data on the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen.

You can input your estimated inventory accuracy if you are not cycle counting on a regular basis. This estimate should be based on a count-by-location basis, not just an overall value basis.

Bill of Material Accuracy

Bill of material accuracy is essential to build and ship products on schedule. Inaccurate bills of material cause delays in schedules while the correct parts are expedited to the delayed order. Delays result in excess work-in-process inventory and excessive inventories of the wrong parts—parts that get planned but are not needed.

The best way to measure bill of material accuracy is by having engineering personnel audit production manufacturing runs and determine the extent of compliance with the standard bills of material. This provides you with a detailed understanding of which component classes have the most errors, whether or not bills contain incorrect quantities, old component data, incomplete component lists and so on. You can choose to manually enter your accuracy percentage on the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen if you are currently conducting this type of audit.

The use of the PICK screen to issue inventory from stores to work-in-process allows you to take advantage of the automatic bill of material accuracy measurement provided by the OPFM Module. This measurement calculates bill of material accuracy and material usage as reported to the system. Closed manufacturing orders are analyzed for the reporting period. A bill of material is considered accurate for an order if the total standard costs of all "normal" items issued are within the tolerance percentage you specify when compared to the total standard costs of all "normal" items required based on the number of parent items completed.

Note: If you are using the Repetitive Manufacturing Module, it is recommended that you conduct periodic bill of material audits and enter the results manually. Using the automatic method in a repetitive environment almost always returns a result of 100 percent accuracy.

Item Responsibility Assigned

Someone must be responsible for planning, ordering and controlling every item. There will be items that everybody thinks somebody else is watching unless responsibilities are assigned. These unattended items eventually create stock shortages.

Create a list of all valid planner and buyer codes using the Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance screen, accessed from the OPCF (Operations Performance Configuration) screen. Each item's planner or buyer code is validated against this list based on the item's make-buy category.

Use the Item Responsibility Assigned Results window to print an action report for each make-buy category. Distribute the reports for review and improvement.

Lead Times Assigned

Lead times are used to plan order placement so that items are received and available for use precisely when the production schedule calls for them. Too much lead time bloats inventory. Unassigned lead times and lead times that are too short cause shortages, production delays and excessive WIP inventory.

Run the monthly analysis to determine which items are missing lead times. The lead times include run, fixed and inspection set up on the Item Master Planning Detail screen for each item.

You can optionally use the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen to exclude certain item types (resource, reference or tool) from the analysis. For example, you may wish to exclude all reference items because you do not typically order these items.

Note: You cannot exclude normal item types or active item statuses from the analysis.

Use the Lead Times Assigned Results window to print an action report for each make-buy category. Distribute the reports for review and improvement.

Standard Costs Assigned

Accurate standard costs need to be assigned to every item so that proper attention and priority are placed on planning and reordering each item. Standard costs are also required to value the inventory for financial reporting.

Run the monthly analysis on your Item Master to determine which items are missing rolled standard costs. At-this-level costs are assigned on the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) screen and are rolled using the CROL (Cost Roll-Up) and CROV (Cost Roll-Over) tasks.

You can optionally use the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen to exclude certain item types (resource, reference or tool) from the analysis. For example, you may wish to exclude all reference items because you do not typically sell or stock these items.

Note: You cannot exclude normal item types or active item statuses from the analysis.

Use the Standard Costs Assigned Results window to print an action report for each make-buy category. Distribute the reports for review and improvement.

Practical Schedules Planned

Many factors are considered when developing production schedules, and it is impossible to manually determine how all the planning factors interact to support your production schedules and inventory plans. The LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis) and IPPD (Item Planning Parameters) screens provide you with details on how your MRP planning parameters affect critical operating areas such as stockout exposure, item turns, setups and the number of action messages generated by the system.

The Practical Schedules Planned business communication factor compares the number of action messages your planners and buyers can handle versus the estimated minimum number of action messages the system generates given your current MRP planning parameter setup.

You need to perform two steps to generate this measurement.

1. Use the Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance screen to enter your total equivalent full-time buyers and planners. Then enter the approximate number of action messages the average individual can handle each working day. A recommended starting point is 100 messages per day.

Multiplying the number of planners/buyers by their respective number of action messages per day gives you a practical message limit.

2. Use the LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis) screen, once for each of the make-buy categories (M, B and S), to display the estimated minimum number of action messages the category generates. Press ALT+M to update the current number.

The Practical Schedules Planned business communication factor is calculated by dividing the practical message limit established on the Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance screen by the estimated minimum number of action messages displayed on the LSDA screen.

Released Orders Scheduled When Needed

Manufacturing and purchase orders clog the factory with unknown resource and component requirements when orders are not completed on time and as required. Priorities assigned to past-due orders lose all meaning. Orders not scheduled to be completed as required cause other orders to be delayed. The result is excessive WIP and lengthened lead times. Before long, nothing can be completed on time.

To generate this measurement:

1. Use the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen to set up the early and late days tolerance.
2. Perform monthly analysis using the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen.

Planned Shipments Not Past Due

MRP systems are driven by customer demand. The MRP Planning task uses inaccurate data if past-due customer shipments are not rescheduled to future dates. This inaccurate data yields an inaccurate plan.

To generate this measurement:

1. Use the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen to set up the calendar day tolerance.
2. Perform monthly analysis using the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen.

This performance measurement determines whether or not the PLNG task is being given a date that is technically possible to achieve. The performance measurement does not determine whether or not the date is achievable based on production plans.

The Order Entry Module is required for this business communication factor. The factor is 0 percent when the Order Entry Module is not installed.

Probable System Communication

Probable system communication is the result of the combination of the key business communication factors. Focus on improving the key business factor with the lowest actual percentage—this factor is contributing the least towards overall system communication.

Calculating the Performance Measurements

The performance measurements are key indicators of an organization's health and ability to compete profitably. See "Performance Measurements Calculations" in the PSCP (Probable System Communication and Performance) screen help for the calculations performed for each measurement.

Note: The financial measurements tracked by the OPFM Module (Inventory Turns, Days of Inventory, Cost of Sales Percentage and Operating Expense Percentage) are automatically tracked by the Executive Information System (EISM) Module. If you are using the EISM Module, you need to coordinate your monthly financial reporting so that the numbers you enter on the OPMA screen match the information being reported by the EISM Module.

On-Time Shipment Percentage

On-Time Shipment Percentage measures how closely you are meeting customer expectations. The on-time shipment measurement compares the last recorded ship date for each closed line item to the customer's original request date minus the transportation lead time. Use the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen to set the on-time shipments early and late tolerance parameters.

Note: This measurement uses the original request date as opposed to the line item's due date. In this way, it is not artificially skewed by improvements in the Planned Shipments Not Past Due business communication factor.

The shipment quantity is factored against a line item's sales price. Summarized values are generated for on-time, early and late shipments. The On-Time Shipment Percentage measurement is the total value shipped on-time versus the total volume shipped.

Note: The Order Entry Module is required for this measurement. This measurement is Ø when the Order Entry Module is not installed.

Inventory Turns and Turn Days

These inventory measurements indicate the speed with which inventory moves through the production process. A common goal for manufacturers is to increase the inventory turn rate and reduce the number of Days of Inventory.

Use the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen to enter your Cost of Sales results, totaled for the most recent 12 months. Also enter your current inventory balance.

Inventory turns and days are calculated based on these numbers and retained in the OPFM supplemental database.

Note: The Cost of Sales and inventory balance values must be entered on the same cost basis. These numbers should match information used for external financial reporting to be compatible with benchmark comparisons to other companies.

Cost of Sales Percentage

Cost of Sales Percentage measures your Cost of Sales as a percent of Net Revenues (total revenue less returns, discounts and allowances). Cost of Sales Percentage is a good measure of manufacturing profitability.

Use the OPMA screen to enter your Cost of Sales and Net Revenue results, totaled for the most recent 12 months. The percentage is calculated and tracked historically for use in trend analysis.

Operating Expense Percentage

Operating Expense Percentage measures your total Operating Expenses as a percent of Net Revenues (total revenue less returns, discounts and allowances). Operating Expense Percentage measures your non-direct expenses as a portion of total revenues.

Use the OPMA screen to enter your Operating Expenses and Net Revenue results, totaled for the most recent 12 months. The percentage is calculated and tracked historically for use in trend analysis.

Planning Parameter Simulation

Planning parameter simulation involves changing lot size day and lot size multipliers to improve the Practical Schedules Planned business communication factor. The suggested values can be saved in an import file to be used with the IMPT (Data Import) task for automatically updating the Item Master.

- Use the LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis) screen to simulate changes to system communication based on lot size day. Use the related Lot Size Multiple Detail screen to simulate changes based on lot size multiples. The LSDA and Lot Size Multiple Detail screens set values on a global basis for all the items in a make-buy category.
- Use the IPPD (Item Planning Parameters) screen to view a comparison between current and suggested values on an item-by-item basis. The suggested values are those established on the LSDA and Lot Size Multiple Detail screens. The Projected Item Results window displays system communication detail for each item. You can assign import values to automatically

update the Item Master. These import values can match the global suggested values or can be unique to each item.

JIT Goals

Many manufacturers are moving towards World Class Manufacturing and programs in Total Quality Control, Statistical Process Control and Just-In-Time Manufacturing. At first look, it may seem that planning parameter simulation and the Practical Schedules Planned communication factor are in conflict with JIT goals. In fact, one way to improve your Practical Schedules Planned communication rating is by stretching your days supplies parameters and planning to carry more inventory.

The goal of planning parameter simulation is not contrary to JIT—its aim is to help you attain your JIT goals in a practical way. There are many good ways to approach World Class Manufacturing and Just-in-Time production. These all require reexamining the way you do business, design and manufacture products, and work with your vendors. Too often organizations attempt JIT implementations by simply changing MRP parameters to increase the frequency of order placement. This change creates a huge workload in production control and purchasing without truly moving the organization towards a JIT environment. You can move toward a JIT environment using the following methods:

- Concentrate on the class A items first. This represents the greatest value and is where the greatest improvements can be made. Temporarily leave the class B and C items unchanged.

You can improve the item value turns index by decreasing the lot size days for class A items much more than by changing class C items. The number of action messages per year does not increase dramatically when you decrease lot size days for class A items.

- Use alternative purchasing methods, such as the VDSC (Vendor Scheduling/Commitment Report), to buy class C items. Arrange for non-traditional methods of purchasing class C items rather than attempting to launch more POs frequently in order to have JIT supply of low-volume items. The VDSC report is in the PURM Module.

The Data Import Option

Simulation changes can be imported to automatically update the Item Master. The IPPD.DAT file can be created in the OPFM directory to import simulation changes. The IPPD.TPL template file, in the MFGSYSI directory, is used with the INVM.MAC macro file to update the Item Master.

1. Update the IPPD.DAT import file, by pressing ALT+M, as follows:
 - Use the LSDA screen to update lot size day values for the items in a specific make-buy category.
 - Use the Lot Size Multiple Detail screen to update lot size multiple values for the items in a specific make-buy category.
 - Use the IPPD screen to update lot size day, lot size quantity, safety stock, lot size minimum and lot size multiple values on an item-by-item basis.
2. Set up and execute a batch process containing the following IMPT (Data Import) task:

Seq Num	Task	Parameters
01	IMPT	MINVM I\OPFM\IPPD.DAT TIPPD.TPL

You can delete the IPPD.DAT file and start over again on the IPPD screen.

You can reset the import values on the Item Planning Parameters (IPPD) screen using the LSDA and Lot Size Multiple Detail screens.

System Administration

The System Administration manual outlines the tasks involved in maintaining Fourth Shift. The Operations Performance Module includes special considerations in the area of periodic tasks.

IPPD – Item Planning Parameters

Use this screen to view, analyze and simulate changes to various planning parameter fields for an item. Planning parameters can be changed for items with **Ord Pol** = 3 or 4. Current values are those most recently extracted from the database and are used by the MRP Planning task. **Suggest and Import** values are displayed as a result of updating the **Suggest** and **Import** values on the LSDA and Lot Size Multiple Detail screens. The **Import** values for **Safety Stock** and **Lot Size Min** default based on the **Current** values.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Projected Item Results	F8
LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis)	F9
PSCP (Probable System Communication and Performance)	F10

Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Mass Maintenance	Any location on the screen; import file creation or deletion	ALT+M

Reports

Item Planning Parameter--Detail Report

Lists item planning parameters in detail.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** from the **File** menu. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

The template for this report is Opflppd1.RDL.

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

Item Planning Parameter--Summary Report

Summarizes item planning parameters.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** from the **File** menu. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

The template for this report is Opflppd1.RDL.

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

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; 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; POGR; 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

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; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV;

Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCL; 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; POCL; POCL; 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

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; BILL; 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

Future Supply Qty

Future Supply Quantity is the estimated supply quantity for an item over the next year, accumulated by quarter.

Where Used: IPPD

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 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; ITCL; 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; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

Item Cls

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

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

Lot Size Day

Lot Size Day is the number of days used to specify the period for which all demands for an item are totaled. Current values are based on extracted data. Suggested values are based on simulations performed on the LSDA screen. Use the import values to update the Item Master on an item-by-item basis. Entry for the import values can range from 1 through 999.

Where Used: IPPD

Lot Size Min

Lot Size Minimum is an order quantity modifier specifying the smallest order quantity. Current values are based on extracted data. Use the import values to update the Item Master on an item-by-item basis. Entry for the import values can range from 1 through 999999999.

Where Used: IPPD

Lot Size Mult

Lot Size Multiple is an order quantity modifier specifying the order quantity must be a multiple of an amount. Current values are based on extracted data. Use the suggested values to simulate the impact of **Lot Size Mult** on the Practical Schedules Planned communication factor. Simulations are performed on the **Lot Size Multiple Detail** screen. Use the import values to update the Item Master on an item-by-item basis. Entry for the suggested and import values can range from 1 through 999999999.

Where Used: IPPD; Lot Size Multiple Detail

Lot Size Qty

Lot Size Quantity is the predetermined amount used by the system for recommending the quantity of an item to order. Current values are based on extracted data for reference. Entry for the import values can range from 1 through 999999999.

Where Used: IPPD

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

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

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

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

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. Current values are based on extracted data. Use the import values to update the Item Master on an item-by-item basis. Entry for the import values can range from 1 through 999999999.

Where Used: IPPD

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

Standard Cost Value

Standard Cost Value is the estimated cost for an item over the next year, accumulated by quarter.

Where Used: IPPD

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; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; 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; POCL; POCL; 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

Item Browse

Use this window to select or search for items that are currently defined. Item description is also displayed.

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

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

Fields

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.

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.

Projected Item Results

Use this window to view business results based on planning parameter changes made for an item on the IPPD screen. The current, suggested and values set to be imported for the item are displayed for messages, setups, stockout exposures and item turns.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

Fields

Item Turns/Year

Item Turns per Year is the number of times the average amount of inventory is turned over in a year for the item. The calculation is:

$$(250 \div \text{average lot size day}) * 2$$

For example, if **Average Lot Size Day** = 5, the **Item Turns per Year** is 100 based on 250 working days in a year.

Where Used: Projected Item Results

Messages/Year

Messages per Item per Year is the minimum number of action messages generated by orders for each item included in the specific make-buy category for a year. The calculations are:

$$MB = M. 2 * (250 \div \text{average lot size day})$$

$$MB = B. 3 * (250 \div \text{average lot size day})$$

$$MB = S. 3 * (250 \div \text{average lot size day})$$

Where Used: LSDA; Projected Item Results

Setups/Year

Setups per Year is the number of times orders have to be placed for the item. The calculation is:

$250 \div \text{average lot size day}$

Where Used: Projected Item Results

Stockout Exposures/Year

Stockout Exposures per Year is the number of times demand fluctuations cannot be covered by available inventory. The calculation is:

$250 \div \text{average lot size day}$

Where Used: Projected Item Results

LSDA – Lot Size Days Analysis

Use this screen to analyze the **Average Lot Size Day** values for all items within the same make-buy category. Values for **MB** = B, M and S can be changed for items assigned **Ord Pol** = 3. You can change the average lot size day and view the expected business-related results until the results meet your needs. Use the IPPD (Item Planning Parameters) screen to change **Lot Size Day**, on an item-by-item basis, before importing the changes back into Fourth Shift. The LSDA screen is also used to initialize work files after new extracts and perform monthly analysis to measure the Practical Schedules Planned factor.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Lot Size Multiple Detail	F8
IPPD (Item Planning Parameters)	F9
OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis)	F10

Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Load OPFM Data	Any location on the screen; loads OPFM data	ALT+S
Mass Maintenance	Any location on the screen; save values, import file update or reset; perform monthly analysis	ALT+M

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

Parameters

The Lot Size Day Analysis screen, and its related Lot Size Multiple Detail screen, are used to simulate system communication changes based on lot size modifiers within make-buy category. The lot size modifier changes can then be saved in the OPFM supplemental databases as well as

in the IPPD.DAT import file. The IPPD.DAT import file can automatically update the Item Master database using the IMPT (Data Import) task.

You are encouraged to experiment with the **Average Lot Size Day** values for each item class on the LSDA screen until results which support your company's business objectives are displayed. You can perform this simulation any time during the month to improve results. It is suggested that you skew the values by **Item Class** so that the lower values are assigned to **Item Class** = A and higher values assigned to **Item Class** = B. This value assignment will optimize results.

Before you update your **Average Lot Size Day** values, ask the following questions:

- Are the projected number of **Messages/Item/Year** and **Messages/Year** within the budgeted resources for the number of planners/buyers assigned?
- Are the number of suggested **Setups/Year** within the budget?
- Is the suggested number of **Stockout Exposures/Year** lower than the current **Stockout Exposures/Year**? Stockout exposures should be minimized to maximize your on-time shipments.
- Is the suggested **Item Value Turns Index** higher than the current value?

Use the LSDA and the Lot Size Multiple Detail screen for each **MB** category.

Fields

Average Lot Size Day

Average Lot Size Day is the average number of days used to specify the period for which all demands for an item are totaled. The **Average Lot Size Day** is averaged according to the **Item Class** and is used to simulate the impact of **Lot Size Day** on the Practical Schedules Planned communication factor. Current values are based on extracted data. Suggested values can range from 1 through 999.

Where Used: LSDA

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

Item Turns/Year

Item Turns per Year is the number of times the average amount of inventory is turned over in a year for all the items included in the specific make-buy category. The calculation is:

$$[(250 / \text{average lot size day}) * 2] * (\text{items in class})$$

For example, if **Average Lot Size Day** = 5, the **Item Turns per Year** is 100 for one item based on 250 working days in a year.

Where Used: LSDA

Item Value Turns Index

Item Value Turns Index is the value of the average amount of inventory that is turned over in a year for all the items included in the specific make-buy category. The calculation is:

$$(\text{item turns/year}) * (\text{class supply value} \div \text{total supply value})$$

Where Used: LSDA

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

Messages/Item/Year

Messages per Item per Year is the minimum number of action messages generated by orders for each item included in the specific make-buy category for a year. The calculations are:

$$MB = M. 2 * (250 \div \text{average lot size day})$$

$$MB = B. 3 * (250 \div \text{average lot size day})$$

$$MB = S. 3 * (250 \div \text{average lot size day})$$

Where Used: LSDA; Projected Item Results

Messages/Year

Messages per Year is the minimum number of action messages generated by orders for all the items included in the specific make-buy category. Values are based on the following calculations:

$$(\text{messages/item/year}) * (\text{items in class})$$

Where Used: LSDA

No. of Items with Supply Rqmts

Number of Items with Supply Requirements is the total number of normal items (**Item Type** = N) which are active or phased-out (**Item Type** = A or P) which have **Supply Qty** 0 in the next year. Items are totaled by class within a make-buy category.

Where Used: LSDA

Setups/Year

Setups per Year is the number of times orders have to be placed for all the items included in the specific make-buy category. The calculation is:

$$(250 \div \text{average lot size day}) * (\text{items in class})$$

Where Used: LSDA

Stockout Exposures/Year

Stockout Exposures per Year is the number of times demand fluctuations cannot be covered by available inventory. The calculation is:

$$(250 \div \text{average lot size day}) * (\text{items in class})$$

Where Used: LSDA

Total Supply Values

Total Supply Values are the estimated values for all the items, by class, within a make-buy category.

Where Used: LSDA

Lot Size Multiple Detail

Use this screen to change the **Lot Size Mult Suggest** values for all items within the same make-buy category. Values for **MB** = M, B and S can be changed for items assigned **Ord Pol** = 3. Lot size multiples, used in moderation, allow for some flexibility in your company's inventory and bill of material accuracy records, help stabilize schedules and support realistic planned order quantities. Use the Lot Size Multiple Detail screen to set a global policy of **Lot Size Mult** based on future supply quantities. Use the IPPD (Item Planning Parameters) screen to change the **Lot Size Mult** on an item-by-item basis before importing the changes back into the system.

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

Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Mass Maintenance	Any location on the screen used to save values, import file update or reset	ALT+M

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

Lot Size Multiple Detail – Before You Begin

Before you begin work on the Lot Size Multiple Detail screen, use the LSDA screen to record the **Average Lot Size Day Suggest** values for each **Item Class** in a make-buy category. These suggested values, along with the **Future Supply Quantity** on this screen, are the basis for changing **Lot Size Mult** values for each **MB** code.

Fields

Function

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

Where Used: screens and reports

Future Supply Quantity

Future Supply Quantity is the estimated supply quantity for all the items, in the make-buy category, over the next year. Each range of **Future Supply Quantity** has a system-suggested **Lot Size Mult** based on the **Average Lot Size Day**. The system-suggested **Lot Size Mult** can be overridden. The **Lot Size Mult** can be imported for each item in the make-buy category or changed on an item-by-item basis first using the IPPD screen.

Where Used: Lot Size Multiple Detail

Lot Size Mult

Lot Size Multiple is an order quantity modifier specifying the order quantity must be a multiple of an amount. Current values are based on extracted data. Use the suggested values to simulate the impact of **Lot Size Mult** on the Practical Schedules Planned communication factor. Simulations are performed on the **Lot Size Multiple Detail** screen. Use the import values to update the Item Master on an item-by-item basis. Entry for the suggested and import values can range from 1 through 999999999.

Where Used: IPPD; Lot Size Multiple Detail

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

Range of Lot Size Day Suggest

Range of Lot Size Day Suggest corresponds to the **Average Lot Size Day** you are using to simulate planning parameter **Suggest** changes.

Where Used: Lot Size Multiple Detail

OPCF – Operations Performance Configuration

Use this screen to establish realistic objectives for each of the key business communication factors. Objectives are established month by month.

A probable system communication factor is calculated based on the objectives entered. Inventory responsibility assignment is reported for all Buyers and Planners who have Valid For OPFM set to Yes on the Message Configuration (MSCF) screen.

Use the related detail screens to set tolerances and parameters for monthly analysis.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Operations Performance Configuration Detail	F8
MSCF (Message Configuration)	F9
OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis)	F10

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.

Fields

Function

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

Where Used: screens and reports

Objectives

Objectives are the percentage improvements, by month, which are targeted for the following communication factors:

Bill of Material Accuracy

Inventory Accuracy

Lead Times Assigned

Item Responsibility Assigned

Planned Shipments Not Past Due

Practical Schedules Planned**Rel Orders Sched When Needed****Standard Costs Assigned**

Objectives can be set six months at a time for up to three years. Entry is 1 through 100. Default is 100.

Where Used: OPCF

Probable System Communication

Probable System Communication represents the overall accuracy of the data used by the system to meet your objectives. The eight key business communication factors are multiplied together, and rounded up, to calculate **Probable System Communication**. The goal is to increase **Probable System Communication** to 100 percent.

Where Used: OPCF; PSCP

Starting Month

Starting Month is the first month for which you are setting objectives or reviewing monthly results. Six months are displayed at a time. Entry is MM/YY.

Where Used: OPCF; PSCP

Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Use this screen to tailor the Operations Performance Module to your current system environment. The Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen allows you to specify parameters to use when measuring key business communication factors and performance for the month. The Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen should be reviewed before performing each monthly analysis for necessary changes.

The criteria and parameters set on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen should be verified before performing monthly analysis using the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen.

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

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.

Fields

ABC Item Class Field

ABC Item Class Field indicates which position of the **Item Class** field on the Item Master Detail screen is used to store the ABC classification for items. The ABC classification is used by the LSDA and IPPD screens to simulate planning parameters. Entry options include:

- 1 = First position**
- 2 = Second position**
- 3 = Third position**
- 4 = Fourth position**
- 5 = Fifth position**
- 6 = Sixth position**

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Current Month

Current Month is the month for which the next analysis should be performed. The LSDA screen uses the **Current Month** to update the current number of messages for monthly

analysis. The **Current Month** is incremented automatically when you choose to close the month after performing the monthly analysis using the OPMA screen. Entry is in the form MM/YY.

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration 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

Last Month

Last Month is the most recent month that was closed when the analysis was performed using the OPMA screen. **Last Month** = 01/80 indicates no analyses have been performed.

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Lead Time Assigned Item Status

Lead Time Assigned Item Status indicates which items, based on status, you do not want included in the measurement of the Lead Times Assigned communication factor. Active items (A) are always included in the measurement. **Item Statuses** available are:

O = Obsolete

P = Being phased out

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Lead Time Assigned Item Type

Lead Time Assigned Item Type indicates which items, based on type, you do not want included in the measurement of the Lead Times Assigned communication factor. Normal items (N) are always included in the measurement. **Item Types** available are:

R = Resource

T = Tool

X = Reference

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Material Usage Tolerance Percentage

Material Usage Tolerance Percentage is the limit within which component cost variance is acceptable based on closed orders for the month. Issues of normal components (N and Z) are compared to the order-dependent bills of material of parents received to calculate a variance based on standard cost. A bill of material is considered accurate if the total cost variance falls within the limit. Entry is percentages, 0 through 100. One decimal place allowed.

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Measurement Type

Measurement Type is the method used to determine bill of material accuracy using normal (CT = N or Z) components. **Measurement Types** are:

A = Automatic.

Extracted information about closed orders for the month is used to calculate bill of material accuracy. Enter the **Material Usage Tolerance Percentage** for this method.

M = Manual.

You are manually measuring and tracking bill of material accuracy or you are using the Repetitive Manufacturing Module (RPTM) to backflush components for an order. Automatic measurement of bill of material accuracy, when using the RPTM Module, is always 100 percent. It is recommended that you conduct periodic bill of material audits and enter the results manually.

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

On-Time Shipments Calendar Days

On-Time Shipments Calendar Days is the number of calendar days it is acceptable to ship an order before and after the order's **Prom Dlvry**. This limit is used to calculate the On-Time Shipment Percentage measurement. Entry is 0 through 99.

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Planned Shipments Calendar Days

Planned Shipments Calendar Days is the number of calendar days it is acceptable to ship an order after the order's **Need Date**. This limit is used to measure the Planned Shipments Not Past Due communication factor. Entry is 0 through 99.

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Released Orders Shop Days

Released Orders Shop Days is the number of shop days it is acceptable to release an order before and after the order's MRP-calculated **Need Date**. This limit is used to measure the Released Orders Scheduled When Needed communication factor. Entry is 0 through 99.

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

Standard Costs Assigned Item Type

Standard Costs Assigned Item Type indicates which items, based on type, you do not want included in the measurement of the Standard Costs Assigned communication factor. Normal items (N) are always included in the measurement. **Item Types** available are:

R = Resource

T = Tool

X = Reference

Where Used: Operations Performance Configuration Detail

OPMA – Operations Performance Monthly Analysis

Use this screen to establish the month-end analysis date and to record inventory results, bill of material accuracy percentage and financial data. Then use the OPMA screen to perform the monthly analysis for the key business communication factors and performance measurements.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
PSCP (Probable System Communication and Performance)	F8
OPCF (Operations Performance Configuration)	F9
LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis)	F10

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.

Fields

Bill of Material Accuracy Percentage

Bill of Material Accuracy Percentage is the number of orders, expressed as a percentage, which have component cost variances acceptable based on closed orders for the month. This percentage is entered when **Measurement Type** = M (manual). Entry is 0 through 100.

Where Used: Bill of Material Accuracy Results; OPMA

Close Current Month

Close Current Month indicates whether you want to save the analysis just performed as final month-end results for trend analysis.

Y = Yes.

You are finished analyzing the current month. The **Current Month** field on the OPCF screen is incremented to the next month.

N = No.

You want to run the analysis again for the current month.

Where Used: OPMA

Counts In Tolerance

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

Where Used: IACR; OPMA

Financial Data--Last 12 Months

Financial Data—Last 12 Months is the rolling 12-month total of the following financials:

Net sales

Cost of sales

Operating expenses

Entry is up to 9999999999999999.

Where Used: OPMA

Function

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

Where Used: screens and reports

Inventory Accuracy %

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

Where Used: IACR; Inventory Accuracy Results; OPMA

Inventory Balance

Inventory Balance is the current value of inventory for the month. **Inventory Balance** should be valued using the same cost basis as Cost of Sales. Entry is up to 9999999999999999.

Where Used: OPMA

Inventory Category

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

A = Class A items (most value per unit)

B = Class B items

C = Class C items (least value per unit)

Where Used: IACR; OPMA

Monthly Analysis Date

Monthly Analysis Date is the date to be used for the analysis of the **Current Month**. The **Monthly Analysis Date** is used as the basis for measuring key business communication

factors and performance and should be the date information was extracted from the database. Entry is in the form MMDDYY.

Where Used: OPMA

Nbr of Counts

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

Where Used: IACR; Inventory Accuracy Results; OPMA

PSCP – Probable System Communication and Performance

Use this screen to view relative trend data for the key business communication factors, probable system communication and performance measurements. You can easily pinpoint which of the communication factors is contributing least to your probable system communication measurement by selecting the lowest percentage displayed in the current month. Use the Results Detail window to obtain detail information on each communication factor and performance measurement.

The corresponding actuals, for the objectives set on the OPCF screen, are displayed after monthly analysis is performed using the OPMA (Operations Performance Monthly Analysis) screen. A six-month trend is displayed with the current month in the last column.

The **key business** communication factors section lists each communication factor and is summarized by overall **Probable System Communication**. A Results Detail window can be opened for each communication factor.

The **Performance Measurements** section lists financial and inventory trends.

Note: Planned Shipments Not Past Due and On-Time Shipment Percentage are based on value (**Unit Price**).

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Results Detail (Key Business Factors line)	F8

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

The Key Business Factors Calculations

The **Key Business Factors** section lists each communication factor and is summarized by overall **Probable System Communication**. A Results Detail window can be opened for each communication factor.

Inventory Accuracy

The monthly percentage rating is based on data entered manually on the OPMA screen. You enter each ABC category's total counts and counts within tolerance. The system calculates the accuracy percentage for each category. The system also calculates the grand total number of counts, counts within tolerance and overall accuracy percentage. The overall accuracy percentage is the number used as the monthly percentage rating.

Bill of Material Accuracy

Bill of Material Accuracy may be entered manually or calculated automatically based on the **Measurement Type** specified on the OPCF screen. **Measurement Type** = A (automatic) is calculated by reviewing all the closed manufacturing line items from the prior month. The factor indicates the percent of orders where the total standard cost of the components issued compared to the total standard cost of the components required (based on actual parent items completed) is within the material usage tolerances set up. The measurement is calculated as follows:

1. It includes all **Ln# Sta** = 5 and 6 orders where **SCHED_DATE** is in the month defined by the **Monthly Analysis Date**.

2. Compute a completion factor (**Comp_Fact**):

$$\text{Comp_Fact} = \text{QTY_RCVD} / \text{ORDER_QTY}$$

3. Select all normal components (**COMP_TYP** = N or Z). Use the **Comp_Fact** to calculate an adjusted required component cost for each selected component:

$$\text{Rq_Comp_Cost} = \text{Comp_Fact} * \text{RQ_ORD_QTY} * \text{TOT_ROLCST}$$

Note: The **TOT_ROLCST** is read from the **PLNG.DBF** file by matching the **COMP_WC** field in the **MOCFG.DBF** file to the **ITEM** field in the **PLNG.DBF** file.

4. Calculate a standard cost of components used:

$$\text{Act_Comp_Cost} = \text{IS_RCV_QTY} * \text{TOT_ROLCST}$$

5. Calculate the order line's bill of material accuracy by summarizing the cost fields.

Line_Bill_Acc =

$$(\text{Sum}(\text{Rq_Comp_Cost})) - \frac{1}{4}[\text{Sum}(\text{Rq_Comp_Cost}) - \text{Sum}(\text{Act_Comp_Cost})] \frac{3}{4} / \text{Sum}(\text{Rq_Comp_Cost})$$

The line item is considered accurate if:

$$\text{Line_Bill_Acc} + \text{Tolerance} \Rightarrow 100\%$$

6. The rating is:

$$(\text{all accurate lines}) / (\text{total lines})$$

Item Responsibility Assigned

The rating indicates the percentage of normal items in active or phase-out status that are assigned a valid buyer (for buy or supply items) or planner (for manufactured items) code. The measurement is calculated as follows:

Select all items where **ITEM_TYPE** = N and **ITEM_STAT** = A or P.

- If **MB** = M, validate the **PLNR** field against the list of planners created on the Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance screen.
- If **MB** = B or S, validate the **BUYR** field against the list of buyer codes created on the Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance screen.

Any item with an invalid buyer or planner code is placed in a database for viewing on the Item Responsibility Assigned Results window, opened from the PSCP (Probable System Communication and Performance) screen.

The rating calculation is:

$$(\text{total number of selected items with valid buyer/plnr code}) / (\text{total number of selected items})$$

Item Lead Times Assigned

The rating shows the percentage of items with lead times assigned. The measurement is calculated as follows:

Exclude items with an ITEM_TYPE or ITEM_STATUS matching the exclusion criteria on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen.

Any item with a total lead time (RUN_LT + FIX_LT + INSP_LT) = ? is placed in a database for viewing on the Lead Times Assigned Results window, opened from the PSCP screen.

The rating calculation is:

$$\frac{(\text{total number of selected items with a lead time} > ?)}{(\text{total number of selected items})}$$

Standard Costs Assigned

The rating shows the percentage of items with standard costs assigned. The measurement is calculated as follows:

Exclude items with ITEM_TYPE matching those selected on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen.

Any item with a TOT_ROLCST = ? is placed in a database for viewing on the Standard Costs Assigned Results window, opened from the PSCP screen.

The rating calculation is:

$$\frac{(\text{total number of selected items with a standard cost} > ?)}{(\text{total number of selected items})}$$

Practical Schedules Planned

This measurement evaluates the reasonableness of MRP control parameters for your environment. There are two elements of the measure:

- practical annual messages
- current annual messages

The practical annual message number is calculated based on the information entered on the Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance screen:

$$(\text{number of buyers} * \text{number of messages/day} * 250) + (\text{number of planners} * \text{number of messages/day} * 250)$$

The current annual messages is the total number of annual messages for all make, buy and supply items as calculated on the LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis) screen.

The rating calculation is:

$$\frac{(\text{total number of practical messages})}{(\text{total number of current annual messages})}$$

Released Orders Scheduled When Needed

This measurement indicates whether or not you are maintaining MRP planning data and rescheduling orders either to complete them as required or rescheduling their demands out into the future. The measurement is calculated as follows:

For all order line items with LN_STA = 4 where ORDER_QTY - QTY_RCVD > 0, place each of these orders into one of three categories:

- **Late:** Any order where the SCHED_DATE is prior to the **Monthly Analysis Date** as specified on the OPMA screen or where:

$$\text{SCHED_DATE} > (\text{NEED_DATE} + \text{Late Days Tolerance})$$

- **On-Time:** Any order where the SCHED_DATE is after the **Monthly Analysis Date** and:

$(NEED_DATE + \text{Late Days Tolerance}) < SCHED_DATE < (NEED_DATE - \text{Early Days Tolerance})$

- **Early:** Any order where the SCHED_DATE is after the **Monthly Analysis Date** and:

$SCHED_DATE < (NEED_DATE - \text{Early Days Tolerance})$

The rating is calculated by summarizing the number of orders within each category and calculating:

$\text{on-time} / (\text{late} + \text{on-time} + \text{early})$

Planned Shipments Not Past Due

This measurement indicates whether or not customer demands are being managed in a way that provides MRP with valid planning data. MRP supply order need dates are calculated in order to satisfy demand dates—customer order demands and demands from other manufacturing orders. Demand dates must be valid in order for MRP to calculate a valid, achievable plan.

Customer orders with past-due planned shipment dates are invalid since it is impossible to ship something “yesterday” or earlier. This measure determines whether or not MRP is being presented with a valid starting point. The measurement is calculated as follows:

1. Select line items where LN_STA = 3 or 4 and ORDER_QTY– ISSUED_QTY > 0.
2. Match the ITEM field. Calculate:

$\text{Net Required} = (\text{ORDER_QTY} - \text{ISSUED_QTY}) * \text{UNIT_PRICE}$

3. Compare the REQD_DATE to the **Monthly Analysis Date**. If the REQD_DATE is earlier than the **Monthly Analysis Date** less the tolerance date specified on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen, consider the order late. Otherwise the order is considered not past due.

The rating is:

$(\text{Total Net Required Not Past Due}) / (\text{Total Net Required for all selected order lines})$

Performance Measurements Calculations

The **Performance Measurements** section of the screen lists financial and inventory trends.

On-Time Shipment Percentage

The On-Time Shipment Percentage rating is based on extracted data.

1. Include all orders with LN_STA = 5 or 6 lines where DT_LST_SHP is in the month defined by the **Monthly Analysis Date**.
2. Calculate a total shipment value:
 $\text{UNIT_PRICE} * \text{ISSUED_QTY}$
3. Summarize values into three categories: On-time, Early and Late. Orders are considered on-time when the DT_LST_SHP is within the calendar days tolerance of (RQST_DLVRY – TR_LT). The days tolerance are set on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen.

Inventory Turns

The Inventory Turns rating is based on data entered manually on the OPMA screen. The calculation for Inventory Turns is:

$\text{Cost of Sales} / \text{Inventory Balance}$

Days of Inventory

The Cost of Sales Percentage rating is based on data entered manually on the OPMA screen. The formula for Cost of Sales Percentage is:

Cost of Sales / Net Sales

Operating Expense Percentage

The Operating Expense Percentage rating is based on data entered manually on the OPMA screen. The formula for Operating Expense Percentage is:

Operating Expense / Net Sales

Fields

Actual

Actual are the percentage results, by month, for the following key business communication factors:

- Bill of Material Accuracy**
- Inventory Accuracy**
- Lead Time Assigned**
- Item Responsibility Assigned**
- Planned Shipments Not Past Due**
- Practical Schedules Planned**
- Rel Orders Sched When Needed**
- Standard Costs Assigned**

Actual results can be viewed six months at a time. The last column should be the current month so results details can be viewed for each key business communication factor. The lowest percentages need the most improvement and contribute least to Probably System Communication.

Where Used: PSCP

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

Performance Measurements

Performance Measurements are the actual percentages, by month, for the following results:

- Cost of Sales**
- Days of Inventory**
- Inventory Turns**
- On-Time Shipment**
- Operating Expense**

Performance Measurements can be viewed six months at a time.

Where Used: PSCP

Probable System Communication

Probable System Communication represents the overall accuracy of the data used by the system to meet your objectives. The eight key business communication factors are multiplied together, and rounded up, to calculate **Probable System Communication**. The goal is to increase **Probable System Communication** to 100 percent.

Where Used: OPCF; PSCP

Starting Month

Starting Month is the first month for which you are setting objectives or reviewing monthly results. Six months are displayed at a time. Entry is MM/YY.

Where Used: OPCF; PSCP

Inventory Accuracy Results

Use this window to view inventory accuracy results for the current month (the last column on the PSCP screen.) Inventory accuracy is essential to plan and control the factory, to build on schedule and achieve the desired customer service level in the most efficient way. Inaccurate inventory balances cause stockouts which interrupt production schedules, delay orders and increase work-in-process (WIP) inventories.

The Inventory Accuracy Results window displays accuracy, by inventory class, including the total number of items for each inventory class, the total number of items within the tolerance objective and the percent of accuracy.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

Fields

Counts In Tolerance

Counts Within Tolerance is the total number of items that fall within the tolerance specified for that inventory class.

Where Used: Inventory Accuracy Results

Inventory Accuracy %

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

Where Used: IACR; Inventory Accuracy Results; OPMA

Nbr of Counts

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

Where Used: IACR; Inventory Accuracy Results; OPMA

Bill of Material Accuracy Results

Use this window to view bill of material accuracy results for the current month (the last column on the PSCP screen.) Bill of material accuracy is essential to build and ship products on schedule. Inaccurate bills of material cause delays in schedules while the correct parts are expedited to the delayed order. Delays result in excess work-in-process inventory and excessive inventories of the wrong parts—parts that get planned but are not needed.

The Bill of Material Accuracy Results window displays accuracy, based on total number of orders, including the total number of orders within the tolerance objective and the percent of accuracy. A list of orders with inaccurate bills of material is provided for immediate action.

Using the PICK screen to issue inventory from stores to work-in-process allows you to take advantage of the automatic bill of material accuracy measurement provided by the OPFM Module. This measurement calculates bill of material accuracy and material usage as reported to the system. Closed manufacturing orders are analyzed for the reporting period. A bill of material is considered accurate for an order if the total standard costs of all "normal" items issued are within the tolerance percentage you specify when compared to the total standard costs of all "normal" items required based on the number of parent items completed.

Note: If you are using the Repetitive Manufacturing Module, it is recommended that you conduct periodic bill of material audits and enter the results manually. Using the automatic method in a repetitive environment almost always returns a result of 100 percent accuracy.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

Fields

Bill Accuracy %

Bill of Material Accuracy Percentage is the number of orders, expressed as a percentage, which have component cost variances acceptable based on closed orders for the month. This percentage is entered when **Measurement Type** = M (manual). Entry is 0 through 100.

Where Used: Bill of Material Accuracy Results; OPMA

Component Costs

Component Costs are the material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs involved in manufacturing the item. Planned **Component Costs** are based on the current bill of material. Actual **Component Costs** are based on what was issued to manufacture the item.

Where Used: Bill of Material Accuracy Results

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; ITCL; 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; POCL; 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; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product

Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Number of Orders

Total Number of Orders is the number of closed line items (**Ln# Sta** = 5 or 6) with a **Sched Date** in the **Current Month**.

Where Used: Bill of Material Accuracy Results

Order No

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

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

Orders In Tolerance

Orders Within Tolerance is the total number of closed line items which have a bill of material accuracy within the limit specified as the **Material Usage Tolerance Percentage**. Issues of normal components (N and Z) are compared to the order-dependent bills of material of parents received to calculate a variance based on standard cost. A bill of material is considered accurate if the total cost variance falls within the limit.

Where Used: Bill of Material Accuracy Results

Item Responsibility Assigned Results

Use this window to view item responsibilities assigned for the current month (the last column on the PSCP screen.) Someone must be responsible for planning, ordering and controlling every item. There will be items that everybody thinks somebody else is watching unless responsibilities are assigned. These unattended items eventually create stock shortages.

The Item Responsibility Assigned Results window displays results for each make-buy category including the total number of items in the category, total number of items with buyers or planners and the percent assigned. A list of items with invalid buyers or planners is provided, by make-buy category, for immediate action.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

Fields

Buyr

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

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; ABCR; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Contract Header Detail; Contract Purchase Orders; Contract Summary; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POI; 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

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; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCL; 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; PBIL; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POCL; POCL; 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

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

Item Resp Assigned %

Responsibility Assigned Percentage is the total number of items which currently have valid buyer or planner codes assigned, expressed as a percentage of the total number of items included in the analysis.

Where Used: Item Responsibility Assigned Results

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

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

Total Items

Total Number of Items is the number of items, in each make-buy category, included in the monthly analysis.

Where Used: Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Lead Times Assigned Results; Standard Costs Assigned Results

UM

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

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

With Valid Plnr/Buyr

With Valid Planner or Buyer is the total number of items which currently have valid planner or buyer codes assigned.

Where Used: Item Responsibility Assigned Results

Lead Times Assigned Results

Use this window to view lead time assignment results for the current month (the last column on the PSCP screen). Lead times are used to plan order placement so that items are received and available for use precisely when the production schedule calls for them. Too much lead time bloats inventory. Unassigned lead times and lead times that are too short cause shortages, production delays and excessive WIP inventory.

The Lead Time Assigned Results window displays results for each make-buy category including the total number of items in the category, total number of items with lead times and the percent of assignment. A list of items with invalid lead times is provided, by make-buy category, for immediate action.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

Fields

Buyr

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

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; ABCR; APIE; APII; APIR; APPI; APPO; APPV; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Buyer/Planner Code Maintenance; Contract Header Detail; Contract Purchase Orders; Contract Summary; Custom Product Detail; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IPPD; Item Browse Detail; Item Master; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITHC; Lead Times Assigned Results; Line Item Details + Custom Product; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MPSR; MSCF; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; ORST; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POI; 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

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; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCL; 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; PBIL; 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

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; ITCL; 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; POCL; 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

Items With Lead Times

Items With Lead Times is the total number of items which currently have run, fixed and/or inspection lead times assigned.

Where Used: Lead Times Assigned Results

Lead Times Assigned %

Lead Times Assigned Percentage is the total number of items which currently have run, fixed and/or inspection lead times assigned, expressed as a percentage of the total number of items included in the analysis.

Where Used: Lead Times Assigned Results

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

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

Total Items

Total Number of Items is the number of items, in each make-buy category, included in the monthly analysis.

Where Used: Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Lead Times Assigned Results; Standard Costs Assigned Results

UM

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

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

Standard Costs Assigned Results

Use this window to view standard cost assignment results for the current month (the last column on the PSCP screen.) Accurate standard costs need to be assigned to every item so that proper attention and priority are placed on planning and reordering each item. Standard costs are also required to value the inventory for financial reporting.

The Standard Costs Assigned Results window displays results for each make-buy category including the total number of items in the category, total number of items with standard costs and the percent assigned. A list of items with invalid standard costs is provided, by make-buy category, for immediate action.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

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; POI; 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

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; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCL; 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; PBIL; 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

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; ITCL; 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; POI; 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

Items With Std Cost

Items With Standard Costs is the number of items which currently have total rolled costs assigned.

Where Used: Standard Costs Assigned Results

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

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

Std Costs Assigned %

Standard Costs Assigned Percentage is the total number of items which currently have total rolled costs assigned, expressed as a percentage of the total number of items.

Where Used: Standard Costs Assigned Results

Total Items

Total Number of Items is the number of items, in each make-buy category, included in the monthly analysis.

Where Used: Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Lead Times Assigned Results; Standard Costs Assigned Results

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; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; 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; POI; 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

Practical Schedules Planned

Use this window to view practical schedules planned for the current month (the last column on the PSCP screen.) Many factors are considered when developing production schedules, and it is impossible to manually determine how all the planning factors interact to support your production schedules and inventory plans. The LSDA (Lot Size Day Analysis) and IPPD (Item Planning Parameters) screens provide you with details on how your MRP planning parameters affect critical operating areas such as stockout exposure, item turns, setups and the number of action messages.

The Practical Schedules Planned communication factor compares the number of action messages your planners and buyers can handle versus the estimated minimum number of action messages the system generates given your current MRP planning parameter setup.

The Practical Schedules Planned window displays results for each make-buy category including the total number of practical messages per year in the category, total number of current messages and the percent planned.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

Fields

Number of Current Msgs/Yr

Number of Current Messages per Year is the number of messages generated by items in each make-buy category based on current planning parameter settings. This number is updated for the monthly analysis using the LSDA screen.

Where Used: Practical Schedules Planned

Number of Practical Msgs/Yr

Number of Practical Messages per Year is the number of messages generated by the items in each make-buy category for the 250 working days in the year. This number is calculated based on the entries made on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen for buyers and planners.

Where Used: Practical Schedules Planned

Practical Schedules Planned %

Practical Schedules Planned Percentage is the comparison between current messages and practical messages, expressed as a percentage. Use the LSDA screen, and its related detail screen, to simulate changes to **Lot Size Day** and **Lot Size Mult** to achieve a more manageable volume of action messages.

Where Used: Practical Schedules Planned

Released Orders Scheduled When Needed

Use this window to view schedule results for the current month (the last column on the PSCP screen.) Manufacturing and purchase orders clog the factory with unknown resource and component requirements when orders are not completed on time and as required. Priorities assigned to past-due orders lose all meaning. Orders not scheduled to be completed as required cause other orders to be delayed. The result is excessive WIP and lengthened lead times. Before long, nothing can be completed on time.

The Released Orders Scheduled When Needed window displays results for each make-buy category including the total number of released orders in the category, number of orders scheduled when needed and the percent scheduled.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

Fields

Line Items Sched When Needed

Line Items Scheduled When Needed is the number of line items scheduled on time. A line item is considered on-time when its **Sched Date** is after the **Monthly Analysis Date** and the comparison between the **Need Date** and the **Sched Date** is within the early- and late-day limits specified on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen.

Where Used: Released Orders Scheduled When Needed

Number of Rel Order Line Items

Number of Released Order Line Items is the number of line items with **Ln# Sta** = 4 where $ORDER_QTY - QTY_RCVD > 0$.

Where Used: Released Orders Scheduled When Needed

Rel Orders Sched When Needed

Released Orders Scheduled When Needed is the number of line items scheduled on time, expressed as a percentage of the total number of released orders.

Where Used: Released Orders Scheduled When Needed

Planned Shipments Not Past Due

Use this window to view shipment results for the current month (the last column on the PSCP screen.) MRP systems are driven by customer demand. The MRP Planning task uses inaccurate data if past-due customer shipments are not rescheduled to future dates. This inaccurate data yields an inaccurate plan.

The Planned Shipments Not Past Due window displays shipment results including the total value of open or released line items, the value of line items not past due and the corresponding percentage.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

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.

Fields

Planned Shipments Not Past Due

Planned Shipments Not Past Due Percentage is the total number of line items that have a **Reqd Date** within the late-day limit, expressed as a percentage of the total number of open and released line items.

Where Used: Planned Shipments Not Past Due

Value of Lines Not Past Due

Value of Lines Not Past Due is the value of line items that have a **Reqd Date** within the late-day limit, specified on the Operations Performance Configuration Detail screen, based on the **Monthly Analysis Date**. The value of a line is calculated as:

$$(\text{ORDER_QTY} - \text{SHIP_QTY}) * \text{UNIT_PRICE}$$

Where Used: Planned Shipments Not Past Due

Value of Open & Rel Line Items

Value of Open and Released Line Items is the value of line items with **Ln# Sta** = 3 or 4 where:

$$\text{ORDER_QTY} - \text{SHIP_QTY} > 0$$

Where Used: Planned Shipments Not Past Due