Product Costing
Fourth Shift Release 8.00

Fourth Shift Help
Release 8.00

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Contents

Product Costing Module

The Product Costing Module provides costing information at both the parent and component item levels to assist management in analyzing and controlling operations as it helps to ensure that costs are accurately developed. The Product Costing Module provides a flexible tool for analysis and simulation, and ensures the security of cost data. Multiple costing methods are available for use with the Product Costing Module, including standard costing or average actual costing.

The Product Costing Module supports decisions concerning product pricing, projected costs for new products, cost control, cost tolerance limits, cost updates, inventory valuation, and inventory classification by product line. Using multiple methods of developing product costs, you can easily assess the effect of changes to material and labor costs, overhead rates, scrap and yield, and product structure.

Costing Overview

Cost Information

The Product Costing Module provides multiple methods for developing costs using cost configuration data from the System Control Module, product structure data from the Bill of Material Module, and cost data from the Inventory Control Module. The cost configuration and cost data information includes the following:

- System Costing Methods include standard costing and average actual costing. The costing method for your system is selected during installation and the selection is displayed on the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen.
- Cost Elements can be defined for material, labor, and fixed and variable overhead. Each cost element is broken into value-added and total cost segments, so that costs are tracked level by level throughout the product structure.
- Cost Types can be established for inventory valuation and evaluations of product costs under different assumptions. Cost Type 0 is always used for inventory valuation. Up to ten (1-9 and B) additional cost types can be established for evaluation and comparisons. For example, an additional cost type can be established for the current manufacturing cost, for next year's standard cost, or for simulation purposes.
- Cost Codes define the approach for calculating an item's total rolled cost. Scrap and yield factors for each item can be taken into consideration as well as how a component's cost impacts the cost of its parent. Seven cost codes are available for product costing.
- A Product Line is assigned to each item. Product lines group WIP, variance, and labor issues to a defined set of account numbers for a family of products. Raw materials and sub assemblies can also be grouped in a product family that you define for common components.

Cost Generation

Multiple costing methods and detailed cost information provide maximum visibility into the nature of a product's cost, so that costs can be analyzed and controlled at the appropriate level of detail. Cost generation includes options for cost calculation, application of corporate overhead, and costing methods.

- **Cost Calculation.** Cost calculation is based on the item's cost code. Product costs can be automatically calculated through cost roll-ups or cost updates. Product costs can also be

manually maintained. On an item-by-item basis, scrap and yield variances can be included in the calculated cost to reflect your company's manufacturing policies.

- **Application of Corporate Overhead**. Corporate overhead can be automatically calculated based on overall rates or can be specified on an item-by-item basis as part of the cost elements. The corporate overhead rate can be defined for variable overhead, fixed overhead or both, and can be applied based on the value-added cost of material, labor or both.
- **Cost Generation Methods**. Three cost generation methods are provided to optimize system response when assessing cost changes for a specified cost type.
- **Net Change**. Generates costs for only those items affected by changes to cost data or product structure.
- **Regenerative**. Recalculates costs for all items in the product structure.
- **Partial**. Generates costs for only those items that do not presently have costs established for a specified cost type.

Module Prerequisites

The Product Costing Module has the following prerequisites:

- SYSM (System Control)
- INVM (Inventory Control)

Setting Up the Product Costing Module

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

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

Although this section provides key information about the Product Costing Module, it does not explain standard or average actual costing techniques or principles.

Before You Implement the Module

The Product Costing Module uses cost data from Inventory Control and product structure data from Bill of Material to develop product costs and perform simulations. Several costing methods are available, including standard costing and average actual costing.

Product Lines

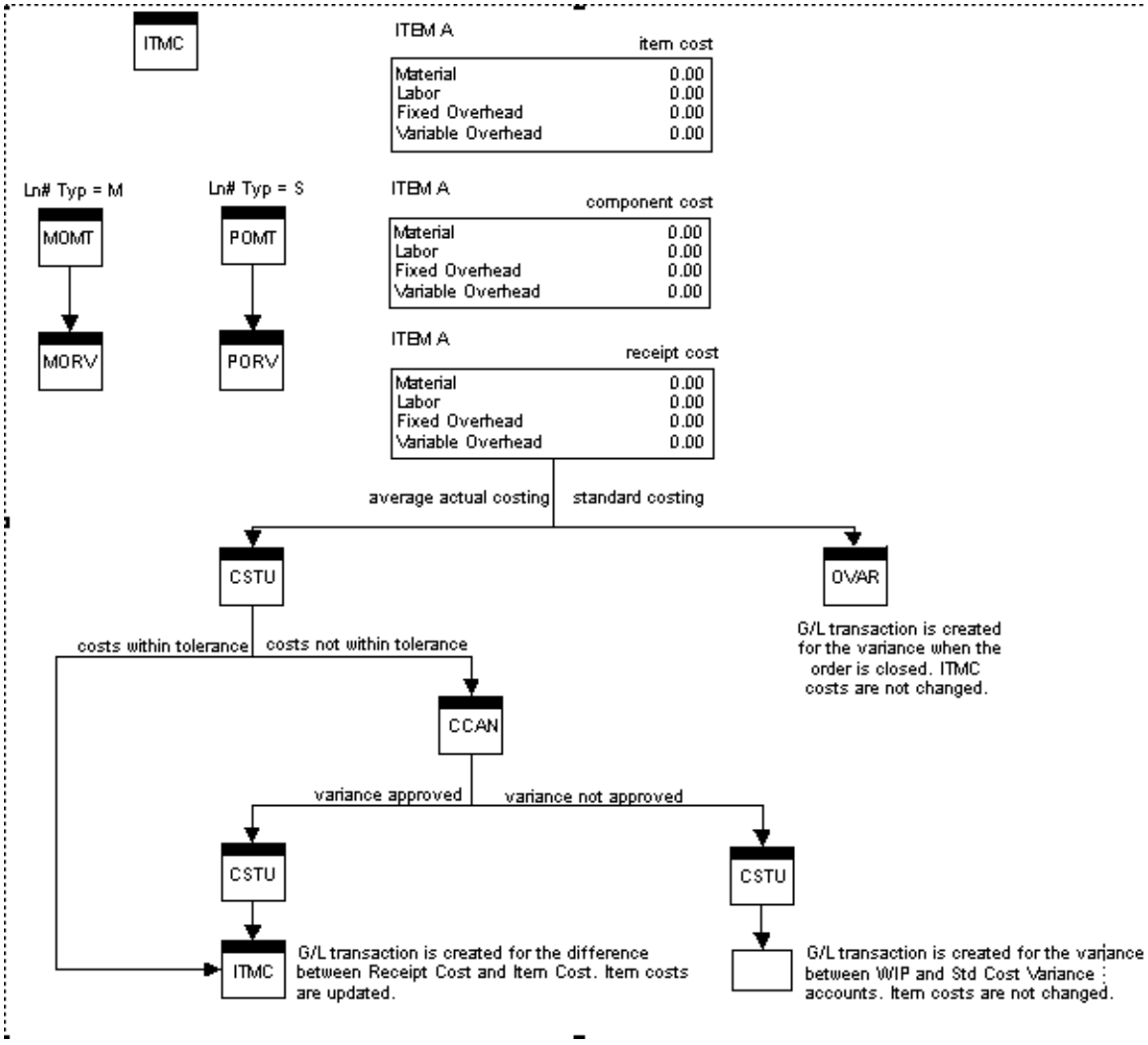
Product lines are used to group financial transactions for a group of similar products. Product lines are also useful for defining categories of raw materials, by products, workcenters and common components. It is important to define how many product lines will be useful for your manufacturing environment. If you manufacture bicycles for example, you may want to include a product line for stationary bikes and standard bikes. Common pedal sub assemblies could be defined in a common component product line. Workcenters are assigned to product lines based on the accounts you wish to use for labor reporting.

Costing Process

The Product Costing Module includes several costing processes, including an order dependent bill costing process and a purchased item costing process.

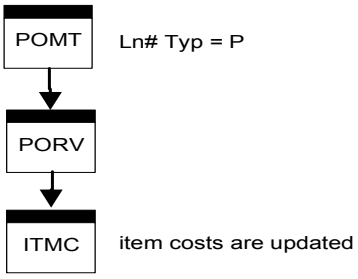
Order Dependent Bill

The order dependent bill costing process looks similar to the following:



Purchased Item

The purchased item costing process looks similar to the following:



Standard and Average Actual Costing Differences

Use the following information to review the costing process and inventory valuation differences between standard and average actual costing systems.

Costing Process

Screen/Task	Standard	Average Actual
OVAR	creates variances, adjusts WIP	N/A
CSTU	N/A	may adjust: WIP, ITMC record and Inventory account
CROL	updates ITMC record	run only once, when Average Actual Costing system is first installed
CNFA	use accounts as listed by Product Line	manufacturing order offset account: Standard Cost Variance purchase order offset account: Misc Cost Variance

Inventory Valuation

Inventory valuation differs based on the costing method installed in your system. The basic inventory valuation formula includes:

Inventory Quantity x Unit Cost = Inventory Value

Detail information for the inventory formula includes:

Formula Component	Standard	Average Actual
Unit Cost	established and stable over time	result of the Inventory Value divided by the Inventory Quantity
Inventory Quantity	based on issues, receipts, shipments and adjustments	based on issues, receipts, shipments and adjustments
Inventory Value	result of multiplying the Inventory Cost by the Unit Cost	based on the value of transactions that increase Inventory Quantity

Costing Implementation

Before you implement this module, review these guidelines.

- Define product lines.
- Verify your system costing method, either standard costing or average actual costing, which is selected during installation.
- Define policies for establishing and revising inventory value costs (Cost Type 0), including the allocation of overhead and consideration of scrap and yield in cost calculations.
- Guidelines and responsibility should be established for maintaining item information related to costing data.

- Procedures should be established for collecting cost data and entering this data into the computer. As changes to cost data and product structures are made, these changes must be entered in the computer.
- Procedures should be established for responding to cost control action messages in average actual costing systems. As cost control action messages are generated, a cost accountant must review and respond to the messages in order for the costing process to continue.
- Procedures should be established for times when product lines are updated and items are reassigned. You must use manual journal entries to update WIP balances.
- Verify the accuracy of **Costs added at this Level** for each item. Print the Item/Work Center Cost Data Report choosing **Print** from the **File** menu on the ITMC screen as a review document.
- Verify the accuracy of product structure data. Print the Single Level Bill Report by choosing **Print** from the **File** menu on the BILL screen as a review document.
- Verify the accuracy of the product rolled costs on the CMLB (Costed Multi-Level Bill) screen.

Preparing Your Data for Loading

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

Item Costs

It is critical to define product costs for Cost Type 0, since these costs are used throughout the system to value inventory transactions. Product costs may already be defined in your company as a result of implementing the Inventory Control Module. If they are not defined, use the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) screen to define costs. Do not use the ITCB (Item Cost Book) screen to define costs.

If you have used the ITCB screen to establish costs, the automatic product costing capability cannot be used for an item until its costs are changed to Ø (zero) on the ITCB screen and then reentered on the ITMC screen.

Costing Configuration

You can specify costing options, including **Allow Cost Rollover Into Cost Type 0** field and overhead rates. Evaluation cost type and tolerances can also be entered for an Average Actual Costing system.

Verify the **Resource Component** field on the CNFG (System Installation Setup) as it relates to costing. In an average actual costing system, the item’s resource component policy determines how overheads are calculated during the CSTU task processing:

- if **Resource Component** = 1, the CSTU task uses the system-assigned overhead rates from the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen
- if **Resource Component** = 2, the CSTU task uses the overhead values manually entered on the ITMC screen

Overhead Calculations

Enter 0 in the fields for **Var Ovrhd** and **Fix Ovrhd** if you will be automatically calculating overhead costs using a corporate overhead rate. The **Suggestions for Using the Module** section provides guidelines concerning the automatic calculation of corporate overhead.

Master Account Numbers

Verify master account number combinations exist for costing accounts:

Screen	Master Account Field
CNFA	Verify product lines are established and master account numbers are correct
ITMC	Inventory Account Number

Initial Cost Roll

Note: For average actual costing, cost roll-ups may be done initially, but then **never** again. The system is used to update costs as part of daily operations.

A cost roll is performed after items and workcenters are defined in the Item Master and bills of material and routings are entered using the BILL and Bill Detail screens. A simulation cost is used with Cost Type 0 to roll costs. For example, set up Cost Type 9 with a description of "SIMULATED COST."

The batch process parameters look like this:

```
01  CROV  C F0 T9
05  CROL  T9 R E123198
10  CROV  E F9 T0
```

- Use the CROV task to copy product costs from Cost Type Ø to the simulation cost type. If costs already exist for the simulation cost type, you must first delete the costs using the CROV task.
- Use the CROL task to calculate product costs for the simulation cost type. The parameters depend on your choice of Roll-Up Method, Effectivity Date and calculation of corporate overhead. This example uses a Regenerative roll-up method for Cost Type 9, an Effectivity Date of 12/31/98 and no corporate overhead rate.
- Use the CROV task to exchange product costs between the simulation cost type and Cost Type Ø.

The data loading approach presented here assumes that inventory balances are already reflected in the general ledger as of the cutover date. Manufacturing, purchase and customer orders are initially loaded using order quantities not yet issued, received or shipped.

The ITMC screen and cost roll tasks create financial transactions to be transferred to the general ledger. These financial transactions are placed in the MODCOMGL.FIL file. The MODCOMGL.FIL file is deleted as part of the data loading process.

Data Entry Alternatives

Use the Mask Setup window as a tool to enter repetitive or similar data. The Mask Setup window is available when entering components on the BILL screen. For more information, see "Default Data Entry Masks" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Loading Your Data

Once your data has been prepared for entry, use this section to load your data into the Product Costing module.

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

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

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

1. Check System Configuration

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
CNFG	SYSM	Verification: **Resource Component**	print screen
GLCA and GLOS	GLSM	Verification: master account combinations used for costing	screen report
CNFA	SYSM	Verification: master account numbers	print screen
CCFG	SYSM	Verification: costing options	print screen
CNFC	SYSM	Verification: Cost Type 0 definition	print screen

2. Define Product Line for Item

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
ITMC	INVM	Product Line field	screen report

3. Define Product Costs

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
ITMC	INVM	Verification: master account numbers Cost Type 0 information for each item	screen report

4. Perform Initial Cost Roll-up

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
CNFC	SYSM	cost type for simulation or budget purposes	print screen
CROV and CROL	PRCM	batch process: **CROV task:** exchange product costs between Cost Type 0 and the simulation cost type. **CROL task**: calculate product costs for the simulation cost type. **CROV task:** copy calculated product costs from the simulation cost type to Cost Type 0	log file

5. Verify Calculated Costs

Screen/Task	Module	Description	Validation Tool
ITCB	INVM	total cost for each item	screen report
ITMC	INVM	all costs defined for each item	screen report
CSLB	PRCM	costs for each parent item and related first-level components	screen report
CMLB	PRCM	costs for each parent item and all related components	screen report
INVR	INVM	batch process: inventory values sorted by master account number	log file INVR report The values should reconcile to the G/L Inventory account balance.
MFGSYS directory	n/a	MODCOMGL.FIL deletion	directory listing

Suggestions for Using the Module

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

Defining Cost Elements

Use the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) screen to enter the **Costs Added at This Level** values for material, labor, and fixed and variable overhead. The Product Costing Module uses these value-added costs to calculate the total costs for each item based on the product structure. As general guidelines for using the ITMC screen:

- enter only the value-added material cost for items that are purchased or purchased with supplied materials
- enter only the value-added labor cost for a manufactured item

In cases where a manufactured item is a phantom in some instances and is also stored as a spare or maintenance item, the value-added labor cost should be entered as a resource component.

Costs Added at This Level values for assemblies defined as phantoms are eliminated from the parent's costs during OVAR task processing.

- enter **0** for fixed and/or variable overhead costs and use the CROL (Cost Roll-Up) task to automatically calculate overhead costs based on overhead rates.

Defining Product Lines

Use the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) screen to define product lines. Select a product line for the item or workcenter. As items are issued to an order, the product line of the parent determines WIP and variance accounts.

- **Components** When issued, increase the WIP for the parents items product line.
- **Workcenters** Fixed and variable accounts to update are based on the product line assigned to the workcenter.
- **Phantom items** The product line assigned to a phantom does not determine variances or WIP accounts when an item is used as a phantom in a bill. Only when the items is included as the parent item on a manufacturing order, or a purchase order, are the product line accounts used.
- **Production Planned Items (Custom Products)** When creating a custom products order line, the WIP account on defaulted on the custom product line detail window is based on the product line assignment to the custom product.
- **Non-Inventory Items** V and W lines use accounts based on the parent item product line. R-type manufacturing order lines use the product line of the item. M-type purchase order line use product line account based on the product line of the item on the manufacturing order. G-type purchase order lines do not utilized any product line accounts.

By Products, Co Products, and Tool Returns

The product line account for the parent item being manufactured are used for all WIP and variance transactions. The product line accounts for by products, co products, and tool returns are only used when the item is entered as the parent item on an order.

Using Cost Type 0 for Standard Costs

The product costs defined for Cost Type 0 are used throughout the system to value inventory and measure variances. Cost Type 0 is treated as the standard inventory cost. The following approach can be used to update Cost Type 0:

Changing Standard Costs During the Year

As new items are added during the year, processes are changed, new suppliers are found and prices change. It may be required to change the standard cost for some or all of your inventory items. Extreme care as to timing and procedure should be taken because changing standard cost has such an impact on business margins, profitability and assets.

1. Use the CROV task to copy inventory cost (Cost Type 0) to another cost type (for example, Cost Type 9).
2. Make changes to the appropriate costs in the copy (Cost Type 9).

3. Use the CROL task to roll the costs for the copy (Cost Type 9).
4. Use the COMP task to compare the new costs (Cost Type 9) to the inventory costs (Cost Type 0). Verify the new costs.

If the Management Reports Module is installed, print an Inventory Valuation Report using the INVR task. This Inventory Valuation Report represents on-hand inventory prior to changing costs.

5. Use the CROV task to exchange the new cost (Cost Type 9) and the standard cost (Cost Type 0) when verification is complete. Cost changes for those items with inventory automatically create financial transactions to update the general ledger.

If the Management Reports Module is installed, print the Inventory Valuation Report using the INVR task. This Inventory Valuation Report represents on-hand inventory after changing costs. Use the two Inventory Valuation reports (prior to and after cost changes) to assess the impact of the cost changes.

In Preparation for the New Period or Fiscal Year

1. Establish additional cost types for current cost, next year's standard cost and last year's standard cost.

   Maintain the current costs of each item using the cost type for current costs.
2. Use the CROV task to copy the costs for current cost into next year's standard cost.
3. Modify the costs for next year's standard cost to represent the new standard cost.
4. Use the CROL task to roll up costs for next year's standard cost with an effectivity date corresponding to the new period or year.

Prior to Any New Year's Transactions

1. Use the CROV task to delete last year's standard cost (or roll over into another cost type to save the information).
2. Use the CROV task to exchange standard cost with last year's standard cost.
3. Use the CROV task to roll over next year's standard cost into standard cost.

As a safeguard, you are not allowed to automatically roll up costs for Cost Type 0. To roll up costs for Cost Type 0 you can:

4. Use the CROV task (option E) to exchange costs between Cost Type 0 and another cost type. Costs for Cost Type 0 are deleted as a result of the exchange, so Cost Type 0 can now be updated.
5. Use the CROL task to roll up the costs for the other cost type.
6. Use the CROV task (option R) to roll over costs from the other cost type to Cost Type 0. Option C or Option E can also be used.

Using Cost Type 0 for Average Actual Costs

The product costs defined for Cost Type 0 are used throughout the system to value inventory and measure variances. Cost Type 0 is treated as the inventory cost. The following approach can be used to update Cost Type 0:

In Preparation for the New Period or Fiscal Year

1. Establish additional cost types for current cost, next year's inventory cost and last year's inventory cost.

   Maintain the current costs of each item using the cost type for current costs.

2. Use the CROV task to copy the costs for current cost into next year's inventory cost (for example, Cost Type 9).
3. Review or modify the **Costs Added at This Level** values as determined on the ITMC screen.
4. Use the CROL task to roll up costs for next year's inventory cost with an effectivity date corresponding to the new period or year (from Cost Type 0 to Cost Type 9).
5. Use the COMP task to compare the new year's costs (Cost Type 9) to the inventory costs (Cost Type B).
6. Review and make changes to the costs, if necessary. Run the CROV task again until the comparison between new year's costs and the inventory costs is satisfactory.

Prior to Any New Year's Transactions

Based on company policies, use the following instructions prior to entering new transactions:

1. Reestablish Cost Type 0 by using the CROV task to roll Cost Type 9 into Cost Type B.
2. Reset the inventory costs by using the CROV task to roll Cost Type B into Cost Type 0.

Journal entries are created and sent to the G/L for variances created by inventory cost changes.

Using Additional Cost Types

By establishing costs for additional cost types, you can use the Product Costing Module to evaluate and compare product costs under different assumptions.

Additional cost types can be established on the CNFC (Cost Type Setup) screen. To initially define the product costs for a given cost type, you can use one of the following methods.

- Use the ITMC screen to directly enter value-added costs, and then use the CROL (Cost Roll-Up) task to rollup total costs.
- Use the CROV (Cost Roll-Over) task to roll over or copy product costs to the given cost type from another cost type, and then modify the costs using the ITMC screen. After modifications are complete, use the CROL task to rollup total costs.

Using Current Costs

Use a separate cost type to identify and maintain current costs and support decisions concerning pricing and make-or-buy decisions. It is helpful to consistently update the current costs to reflect recent manufacturing and purchasing activities.

Calculating Costs

Cost Codes

Use the **Cost Code** field on the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) screen to reflect your company's accounting policies in calculating total rolled cost for each item. The **Cost Code** determines whether the item's cost is:

- manually maintained or automatically calculated
- calculated to include scrap and/or yield variances
- used in the calculation of the costs of its parent item

For many companies, a cost code of 4 is used so that item cost is automatically calculated by adding up component costs.

For average actual costing systems, item costs can be specified as "frozen costs" using **Cost Code** = 0 or 6. Frozen costs are not automatically updated and must be manually maintained, similar to item costs in a standard costing system, which are always at the standard cost as defined on the ITMC screen.

Cost Codes on MCST and PCST Screens

The cost code (**CC**) field is displayed on the MCST and PCST screens to indicate whether the component is rolled-up into the parent cost during simulated cost roll-up processing. Cost code actions include:

Cost Code	Cost Roll-up Action
0-4	add into the parent cost
5-6	do not add into the parent cost
phantom	either; based on item situation

After the OVAR (Close Order Analysis/Order Variance) or CSTU (Actual Cost Update) tasks run, the order is closed and the cost status changes to 6 and the cost code field changes to Y or N. The cost code values include:

CC value	Cost Roll-up Action
Y	component cost was added into the parent cost
N	component cost was not added into the parent cost

Cost Update Options

Several costing update options are available using the Cost Update Selection window, which is opened by pressing ALT+M from the MCST and PCST screens. The Cost Update Selection window options include:

- **Change Component Cost Information**. Component costs, including the material, labor, fixed overhead, variable overhead and outside costs, can be updated. Changes are confirmed by pressing CTRL+ENTER and G/L distribution is completed automatically.
- **Simulate WIP Issue Cost Roll-up**. Component costs for WIP issues can be rolled-up into parent costs in a simulated cost-rollup.
- **Simulate Order Cost Roll-up**. Component costs can be rolled-up into parents costs in a simulated cost roll-up that is similar to the CROL (Cost Roll-up) task.

Applying Corporate Overhead

Use the CROL (Cost Roll-Up) task to automatically calculate variable and fixed overhead, based on overhead rates. You can define the corporate overhead rate for variable overhead, fixed overhead or both. You can apply the rate based on material costs or labor costs, or the combination of material and labor cost. Default overhead rates can be specified for the CROL task, as parameters on the CROL parameter line or as defaults defined on the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen. Overhead can be specified on an item-by-item basis as part of the cost elements only when manually entered.

In an average actual costing system, the item's resource component policy determines how overheads are calculated during the CSTU task processing:

- if **Resource Component** = 1, the CSTU task uses the system-assigned overhead rates from the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen
- if **Resource Component** = 2, the CSTU task uses the overhead values manually entered on the ITMC screen

A common approach is to use an overhead rate that reflects the cause-effect relationship between production activity and overhead costs. If the overhead costs are primarily a function of labor costs, the overhead rate might be calculated as:

```
Overhead rate = (Estimated annual overhead costs / Estimated annual
direct labor costs) * 100
```

If the overhead costs are primarily a function of material costs, the overhead rate might be calculated as:

```
Overhead rate = (Estimated annual overhead costs / Estimated annual
direct material costs) * 100
```

Note: The **Resource Component** field on the CNFG screen affects overhead calculations.

Lot Size

The CROL task uses the **Lot Size Qty** specified on the Item Master Planning Detail screen to calculate component cost when the **QT** (quantity type) = O (per order). The component cost is divided by the lot size to determine a proportionate cost per parent for the component.

For example, we buy an item for $1.00 each, in lots of 100. We drill holes in each item. Drilling the 100 items uses up a drill. The cost of the drill is $1.00.

If Lot Size Qty = 1:

Item cost:	1.00
Drill cost:	1.00
Total cost:	2.00

If Lot Size Qty = 100:

Item cost:	1.00
Drill cost:	.01
Total cost:	1.01

If no lot size is specified and the component on the bill of material has **QT** = O, the component's cost is not used in rolling up the costs of its parent.

If the **Order Policy** = 3, the **Lot Size Qty** field is not open for entry. You can access the **Lot Size Qty** field by:

- temporarily changing the **Order Policy** to 4 or 5 on the ITMB screen
- going to the Item Master Planning Detail screen and entering the **Lot Size Qty**
- going back to the ITMB screen and resetting the **Order Policy** to 3

Projecting Future Product Costs

Use the **Effectivity Date** parameter in the CROL (Cost Roll-Up) task to calculate future product costs based on the pending engineering changes that are effective at the time.

After performing the cost roll-up, use the CSLB (Costed Single Level Bill) and CMLB (Costed Multi-Level Bill) screens to display product costs.

Cost Control Action Messages

In an average actual costing system, use the CCAN (Cost Control Action) screen to view and act on recommended cost actions for manufacturing and purchase order items. Order costs for parent items can be reviewed to determine what action is needed if out-of-tolerance conditions exist. Tolerance percentage ranges are determined on the CCFG screen. For example, if 5 percent over or under the evaluation cost is considered within tolerance, you would use an upper tolerance of 105% and a lower tolerance of 95%.

Use the Cost Detail window to view cost detail for each parent item, based on the evaluation cost type.

Action must be taken for reviewed costs that are not within tolerance (**Cost Status** = 4) to continue the costing process. Other cost statuses are automatically changed by the CSTU (Actual Cost Update) task during cost update processing. Establish a schedule for reviewing costs to be sure that action is taken for costs that are not within tolerance. Recommended cost action message codes include:

Code	Description	Information or Action
CSQ	Changed To Status 5	Preliminary cost information only
CST	Ready For Review	Out of tolerance; requires action to continue costing (change **Cost Status** = 4 to 5 or 6)
CSY	Costs W/In Tolerance	Cost information after CSTU runs
CSZ	Costs Not W/In Tolerance	Cost information after CSTU runs

Costing Process

Cost Definitions

Several definitions are used during the explanations and instructions for the costing process, including:

- **Cost Buckets** are individual cost categories which track item costs such as material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs. For manufacturing orders that have purchase order **Ln# Typ** = M lines with outside operation costs, the purchase order receipt costs are tracked in the outside operation cost bucket.
- **ATL Parent** is a component on the order-dependent bill of material. It represents the costs incurred during manufacturing of the product and consumed at the time of receipt based on the current **Costs Added At This Level** values from the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) screen.
- **Inventory Balances** include both physical quantities and financial values. Detailed inventory and cost information is tracked for the manufacturing and financial processes during the life cycle of an order. This information is used to balance the manufacturing database inventory values with the financial database account balances during the reconciliation process.

Cost Tracking

Costs are tracked for manufacturing orders and purchase orders (**Ln# Typ** = S) at the parent and component levels. The bill of material establishes the parent/component relationship. Cost tracking occurs throughout the order process, including:

Order Process	Description
Release Orders	Create manufacturing and purchase orders; release orders by changing the order status.
Issues	Issue components to the order.
Reverse Issues	Reverse issue components from the order.
MO or PO Receipts	Receive the manufacturing or purchase order parent.
MO or PO Reverse Receipts	Reverse receive the manufacturing or purchase order parent.
Inventory Changes	Move or adjust inventory quantities
Order Closure	Complete the order closure process.

Review the following detail information on the order process and the cost tracking method.

Release Orders

Screen/Task	Description/ Cost Tracking Method
POMT or MOMT	**Create Order**. Establishes ATL PARENT for cost tracking. ATL PARENT costs are not tracked for phantom parent items.

Issues

Screen/Task	Description/ Cost Tracking Method
PICK, BKFL or LRRP/ TRUD	**Issue by picking, backflushing and assigning labor resources**. Component costs from the ITMC total rolled cost fields are added to the appropriate cost bucket. Exact costs at the time of issue are maintained in separate buckets. If you use the BKFL task to perform issues, the costs on the ITMC screen when the task is run are used to update the component costs. Component costs are not updated for BKFL process exceptions.

Reverse Issues

Screen/Task	Description/ Cost Tracking Method

PICK, BKFL or LRRP/ TRUD	**Reverse issue by picking, backflushing and reversing labor resources**. Each cost bucket is updated based on the quantity reversed. - if reverse qty = total qty issued, all costs are cleared from WIP. - if reverse qty < total qty issued, costs are prorated to the ratio of the reverse qty to the issued qty. The value of the reverse issue is also compared to the current ITMC value of the reverse quantity. If the two are different, the inventory account is adjusted by the current ITMC value of the reverse PICK. The difference between the issued value and the ITMC value creates a G/L journal entry, offsetting the WIP account and the standard cost variance account.

MO or PO Receipts

Screen/Task	Description/ Cost Tracking Method
MORV or PORV	**Receive order parent.** Line item parent cost buckets are accumulated using ITMC total rolled cost buckets and summed into **Total Cost**. These costs represent the best estimate of the parent cost at the time of receipt. This estimate is updated during the order closure process. ATL Parent costs from ITMC are also evaluated and added to the line item ATL cost.

MO or PO Reverse Receipts

Screen/Task	Description/ Cost Tracking Method
MORV or PORV	**Reverse receive order parent.** Parent ITMC total rolled costs are subtracted from the line item parent cost buckets. The ATL Parent cost is subtracted from the special component ATL record. Each cost bucket is updated based on the quantity reversed. - if reverse qty = total qty received, all costs are reversed from Parent and ATL records - if reverse qty < total qty received, costs are prorated to the ratio of the reverse qty to the received qty The value of the reverse receipt is also compared to the current ITMC value of the receipt. If the two are different, the inventory account is adjusted by the current ITMC value with the debit to WIP of the reverse receipt. The difference between the ITMC value and the reverse receipt value creates a journal entry adjusting WIP with the offset to the standard cost variance account.

Inventory Changes

Screen/Task	Description/ Cost Tracking Method

IMTR	**Move inventory.** Inventory costs are not affected when inventory quantities are changed by location or inventory code.
INVA	**Adjust inventory.** Inventory costs are affected when inventory quantities increase or decrease. The general ledger and inventory are updated based on the ITMC total rolled cost at the time of the adjustment.

Order Closure

Screen/Task	Description/ Cost Tracking Method
OVAR CSTU	**Close order.** Line item rolled component cost buckets and ATL costs replace the estimated parent receipt cost buckets and total cost.

Cost Analysis and Reporting

Costs can be reviewed using several methods, based on the modules installed in your system. The methods include:

Method	Module Required	Description
Data Extracts	SYSM	Extract data from your system
ODBC Tables	SYSM	Query data tables
Reports	MGRM	Generate Inventory Valuation Report using INVR task.
Cost comparison screens	PRCM	Review parent and component cost data using PCST and MCST screens.
	PRCM	Review cost data using Cost Update Selection window options, available from PCST and MCST screens.
Cost comparison screens	INVM	Review inventory value of items using SSIL and SSII screens.

Review the following detail information on cost analysis and reporting methods available from within your system.

Data Extracts

Data views are setup using the DVUD screen, available in the SYSM Module, and are used to extract costing and inventory data from your system, including:

View Name	Fields

Order: MO Config Order: PO S Line Config	Parent costs are available in the following fields: YTD_RECVD ORTOT_MAT ORTOT_LAB ORTOT_OH ORTOT_OUT
Order: MO WIP Order: PO S Line WIP	Parent costs are available in the following fields: RCVTOT_MAT RCVTOT_LAB RCVTOT_VOH RCVTOT_FOH RCVTOT_OUT RCVTOTAL Component costs are available in the following fields: ISSTOT_MAT ISSTOT_LAB ISSTOT_VOH ISSTOT_FOH ISSTOTAL

See the Data Export Information Paths manual for more information on each data view.

ODBC Tables

Tables are available in the FSTABLES.SQL file. These tables query parent cost information, including:

Table	Fields
Item_Supplies Order_ManufactCost Order_ManufactDetail Order_ManufactConfig Order_SupplyLnConfig Order_SupplyLnCost Report_ManufactOrder Report_PurchaseOrder Report_POPick Report_MOPick	SFCUMMAT SFCUMLAB SFVAROH SFFIXOH

See the FSTABLES Reference Guide manual for more information on each table.

Stockroom Inventory Report

Screen/Task	Description/Cost Tracking Method
INVR	**Inventory Valuation Report**. If the Management Reports Module is installed, use the INVR task to print an Inventory Valuation Report. This Inventory Valuation Report can be printed prior to and after cost changes to assess the impact of the cost changes.

Cost Comparison Screens

Screen/Task	Description/Cost Tracking Method
COMP	**Compare costs**. Use the COMP task to identify items with zero costs or to identify items with a cost difference between two cost types. In this way, the impact of cost changes can be evaluated by comparing the costs developed under one set of assumptions with those developed under another.
PCST	**Compare actual and evaluation costs**. Use the PCST screen to compare the actual order costs compared to the evaluation costs associated with each component required to purchase the parent item. The parent cost is based on the receipt cost. After the OVAR or CSTU task is processed, the parent cost is based on the component's total rolled costs. Review the difference between the current inventory cost and the order-based cost.
MCST	**Compare actual and evaluation costs.** Use the MCST screen to compare the actual order costs compared to the evaluation costs associated with each component required to manufacture the parent item on a manufacturing order. The parent cost is based on the receipt cost. After the OVAR or CSTU task is processed, the parent cost is based on the component's total rolled costs.
Cost Detail window from MCST or PCST	**Review component cost detail.** Use the Cost Detail window to view cost detail for each component associated with a parent item listed on the order-based on the evaluation cost type.
Cost Update Selection window from MCST or PCST	Review or update cost data. Use the Cost Update Selection window options to either update cost data or simulate cost roll-ups.
SSII or SSIL	**Review inventory value of items.** If the Inventory Control Module is installed, use the SSII and SSIL screens to view the inventory value of items stored in a particular stocking location.

Comparing Inventory

Inventory can be compared on several levels, including work-in-process (WIP) and item inventory.

WIP Reconciliation

Screen/Task	Description/Cost Tracking Method
WIPS	**WIP Inventory Value Report**. Use the WIPS task to create a report that includes all work-in-process inventory value for parent items on manufacturing, purchase or customer orders. Use the WIP Inventory Value report to help reconcile the G/L work-in-process account balance. The WIP Summary by Value Report includes the values for issues to WIP, outside operation costs, parent items received out of WIP and the remaining WIP balance. The percent of the order line that is complete is also listed, which is based on the order quantity and quantity received. You can compare the order line percent with the order line status to determine if any action is needed on the order line.

WIPL	**WIP Inventory Quantity Report.** Use the WIPL task to create a report that includes all work-in-process inventory quantities for component items on manufacturing and/or purchase orders that are on the shop floor. The WIP Item List includes component detail, such as required quantity, issued quantity and remaining WIP quantity. The WIP Item List also includes parent information, such as the order number, item number and remaining quantity of the parent item left to be received.
WIPR	**WIP Order Line Item Report.** Use the WIPR task to create a summary or detailed work-in-process report by order line item. Use the WIP report to help reconcile the G/L work-in-process account balance. For each component of the order, the WIP Report includes required quantities, consumed quantities and remaining WIP quantities and values. The WIP Master Account Number is also listed.

Inventory History

Use the following screens and tasks within the System Control Module, to review inventory history.

Screen/Task	Description/ Inventory Tracking Method
AUDT	**Item Transactions**. Use the AUDT screen to review transactions that pertain to items. The AUDT screen can be used to perform continuous cycle counting and reconciliation throughout the production day rather than on weekends. Choose **Print** from the **File** menu for an Inventory Transaction History report.
AUDP	**Purge History**. Use the AUDP task to purge transaction history information, which includes inventory control and costing information.

If the Inventory Control Module is installed, use the following screens and tasks to review inventory history. Inventory history is tracked by accounting period and should be reviewed during the cost tracking process.

Screen/Task	Description/ Inventory Tracking Method
ITHU	**Inventory Update.** Use the ITHU task to create and update the inventory history record in the database, summarized by accounting period.
ITHR	**Inventory Activities.** Use the ITHR task to create a report which includes inventory and activity information updated during ITHU (Inventory History Update) processing.
ITHC	**Inventory Costs.** Use the ITHC task to create a report which includes beginning and ending inventory valuation and the transaction costs for specified items.
ITHP	**Purge History**. Use the ITHP task to transfer online inventory history from your system to a user-specified file and then delete the history from your system. This process creates free space in your database when the information is no longer valuable online.

Average Actual Cost Processing

Recalculating Average Actual Costs

In an average actual costing system, average costs are recalculated based on the order type and line type. For example:

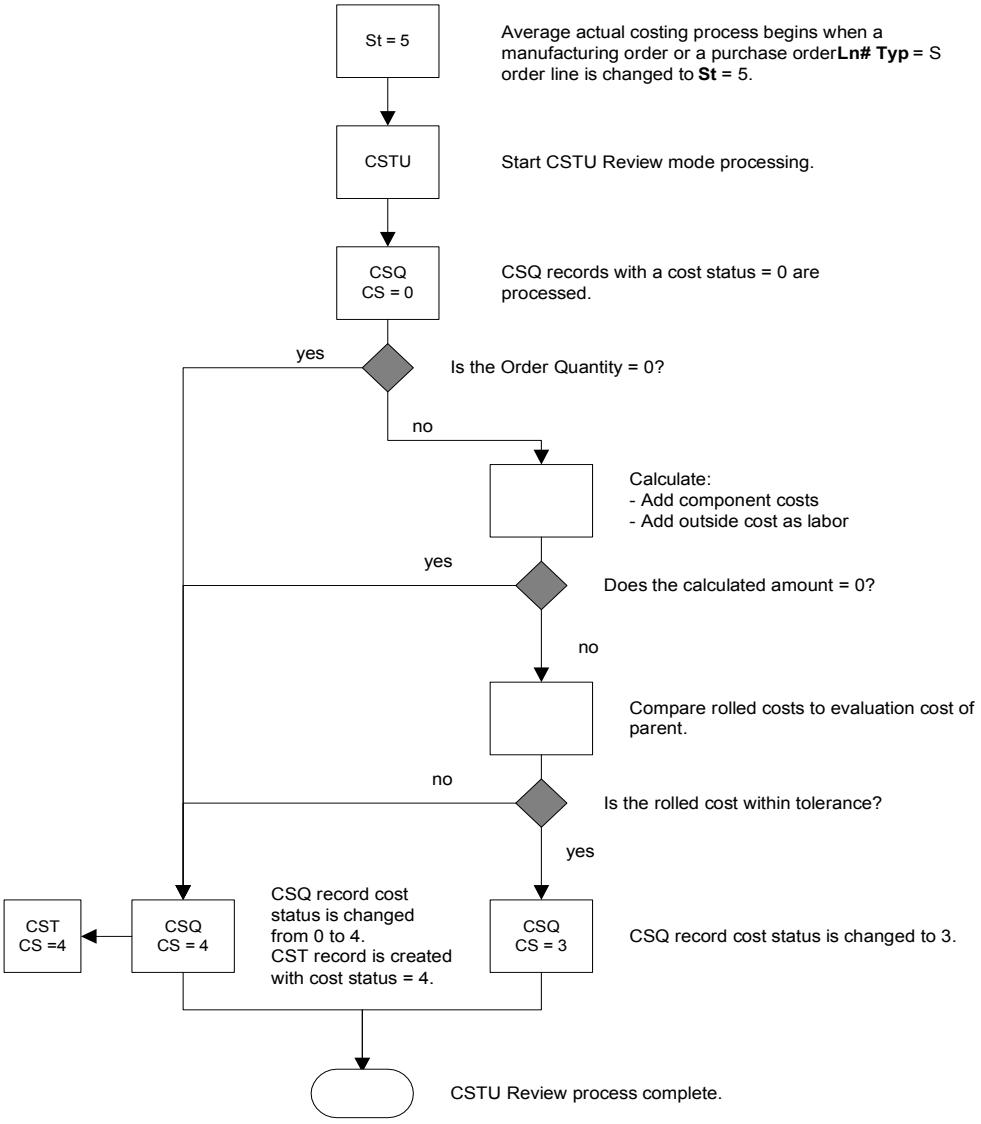
- the average cost of a purchased item (**Ln# Typ** = P) is recalculated when the item is received into inventory using the PORV screen. The ITMC Cost Type 0 record is automatically updated at this time. The purchased item's average cost is dynamically changing with each receipt, which can cause different costs for each issue of the purchased item. Issue transactions do not impact costs.
- the average actual costs and order cost of purchase order supplied items (**Ln# Typ** = S) or manufacturing order items (**Ln# Typ** = M) are recalculated only after the order line has changed to a **Ln# Sta** = 5, the CSTU task has been processed and the order line **Cost Status** changes to 8.

Updating Average Actual Cost Update Process

The CSTU task processes average actual costs for manufacturing orders (**Ln# Typ** = M) and purchase orders (**Ln# Typ** = S) and generates recommended cost actions on the CCAN screen. Cost status changes entered on the CCAN screen indicate if the item cost will be updated when the CSTU task is run in update mode. The costing process starts over for a order line if components are issued or reverse issued using the PICK (Picklist) screen or if the **Ln# Sta** is changed back to 4. A CSQ cost action message is generated and the order line cost status changes back to **Cost Status** = 0.

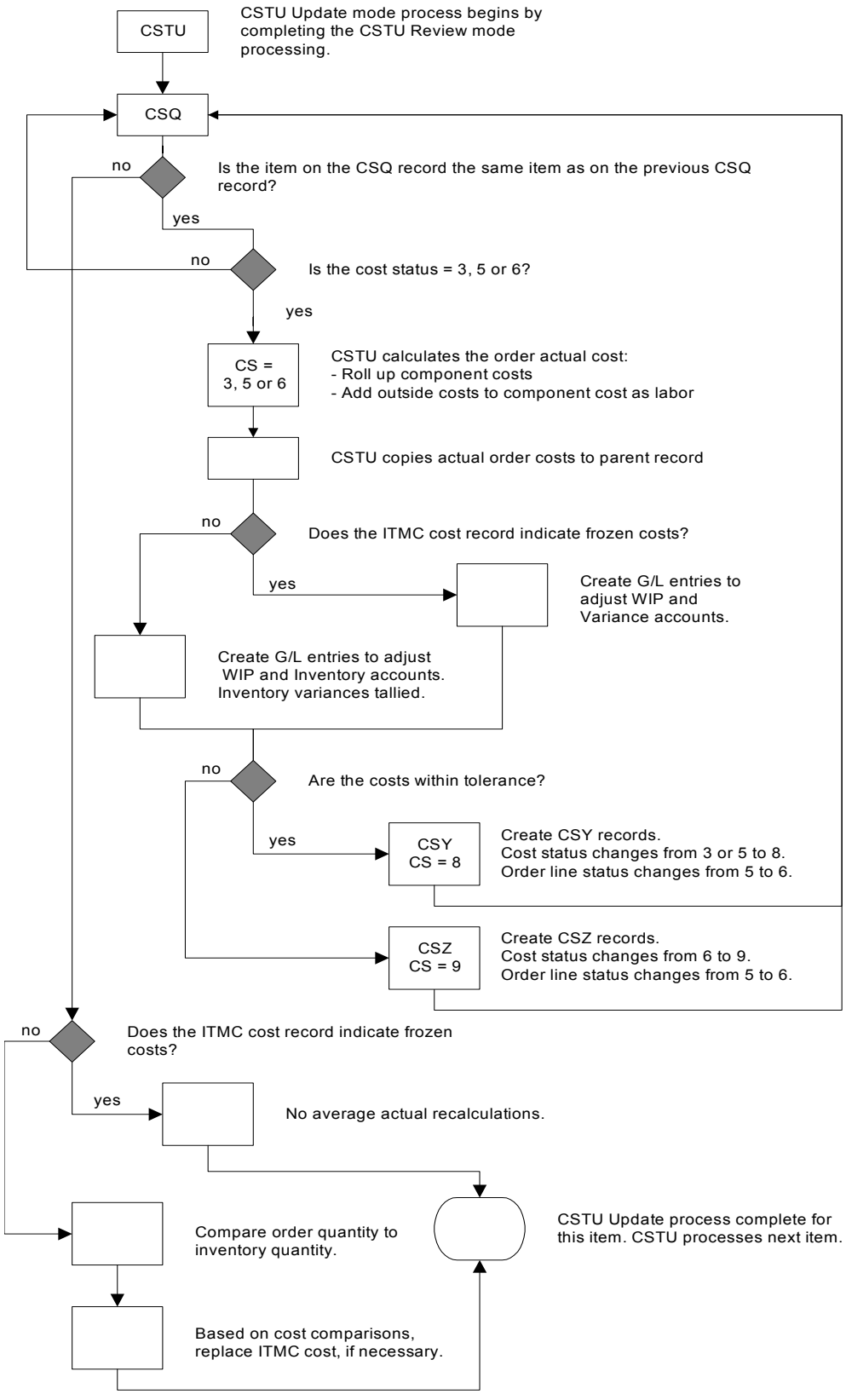
CSTU Review Mode Processing

The CSTU task run in Review mode looks similar to the following:



CSTU Update Mode Processing

The CSTU task run in Update mode looks similar to the following:


CSTU
CSTU Update mode process begins by completing the CSTU Review mode processing.
CSQ
no
Is the item on the CSQ record the same item as on the previous CSQ record?
yes
no
Is the cost status = 3, 5 or 6?
yes
CS = 3, 5 or 6
CSTU calculates the order actual cost:
- Roll up component costs
- Add outside costs to component cost as labor
CSTU copies actual order costs to parent record
no
Does the ITMC cost record indicate frozen costs?
yes
Create G/L entries to adjust WIP and Variance accounts.
Create G/L entries to adjust WIP and Inventory accounts. Inventory variances tallied.
no
Are the costs within tolerance?
yes
CSY CS = 8
Create CSY records.
Cost status changes from 3 or 5 to 8.
Order line status changes from 5 to 6.
CSZ CS = 9
Create CSZ records.
Cost status changes from 6 to 9.
Order line status changes from 5 to 6.
no
Does the ITMC cost record indicate frozen costs?
yes
No average actual recalculations.
Compare order quantity to inventory quantity.
CSTU Update process complete for this item. CSTU processes next item.
Based on cost comparisons, replace ITMC cost, if necessary.

Module Communication

As you use the Product Costing, financial transactions are created as a result of changes to an item's total rolled cost for Cost Type 0. These financial transactions are placed in a communication file for transfer to the general ledger using the GLMQ (G/L Module Communication) task in the General Ledger Module. The **Trans Code** identifiers in an average actual costing system are as follows:

Trans Code	Description
CSTUM	actual cost update; manufacturing
CSTUP	actual cost update; purchasing

System Administration

The System Administration manual outlines the tasks involved in maintaining your Fourth Shift system. The Product Costing Module includes special considerations in the area of security.

Screen/Task	Security for
BILL	AVIT (Approved Vendors by Item) screen in the Approved Vendor Sourcing Module
MCST	requires access to the Cost Update Selection window using Func Code = MCS1
PCST	requires access to the Cost Update Selection window using Func Code = PCS3

CMLB – Costed Multi-Level Bill

Use this screen to view costs associated with the multi-level bill of material for a selected parent item. The Costed Multi-Level Bill screen displays parent and multi-level component costs based on the effectivity date specified the last time costs were rolled up using the CROL task. Calculated costs include material, labor, variable overhead and fixed overhead.

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Costed Bill Detail	F8
CSLB (Costed Single Level Bill)	F9
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	F10

Browse Windows

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

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Parent**

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

Web Links

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

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Costed Bill Detail	Tab at top of screen
CSLB (Costed Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**
CSLB (Costed Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Parent**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Parent**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Parent**

Reports

Costed Multi-Level Bill

Lists all components, by level, based on the product structure for a parent item.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

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

Fields

Added at This Level

Added at This Level is the value-added cost to manufacture the item in terms of material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs. **Added at This Level** costs and rolled costs of the item's components are used to calculate the item's **Total Rolled Cost**. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 15 characters.

Where Used: CMLB; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Component

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

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

Component Costs per Assembly

Component Costs per Assembly are the material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs involved in manufacturing one parent item. **Component Costs per Assembly** are calculated using the component's **Total Rolled Cost**, the component **Quantity** per parent and the component's **QT** (quantity type). **Component Costs per Assembly** are adjusted for scrap based on **Cost Code**.

Where Used: CMLB; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB

Cost Code

Cost Code specifies the approach for calculating the rolled cost for an item. Item costs are calculated manually or automatically by totaling the component costs and may include scrap and/or yield. Entry options include:

0 = Manual

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

3 = Automatic (yield)

4 = Automatic (not scrap or yield)

5 = Automatic (not in parent rolled cost)

6 = Manual (not in parent rolled cost)

Where Used: CMLB; Cost Selection; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Cost Type

Cost Type specifies the basis for item cost. You can define up to 11 **Cost Types** using the CNFC screen. **Cost Type** 0 is always used for inventory valuation. Entry options include:

0 = Cost Type 0

1 = Cost Type 1

2 = Cost Type 2

3 = Cost Type 3

4 = Cost Type 4

5 = Cost Type 5

6 = Cost Type 6

7 = Cost Type 7

8 = Cost Type 8

9 = Cost Type 9

B = Cost Type B (budget)

Where Used: CMLB; CNFC; COMP; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Cost Selection; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill; QUOI; QUOT

Costs

Costs displayed on the Costed Multi-Level Bill (CMLB) or Costed Single Level Bill (CSLB) screens indicate the parent item costs when the **Cost Code** is set to one of the following:

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

Note: An asterisk (*) is displayed in this field when the parent item's **Lot Size Quantity** is 0 (zero) on ITMB and the component's **Quantity Type** is set to Per Order on BILL.

Where Used: CMLB; CSLB

Date Last Rolled

Date Last Rolled is the last time parent costs were rolled up using the CROL task.

Where Used: CMLB; CSLB

Description

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

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

Effectivity Date

Effectivity Date is the effectivity date specified the last time the CROL task was run.

Where Used: CMLB; CSLB; Summarized Bill

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

Level

Item Level indicates the position of an item within a product structure. **Level** is used to show the relative position of an item in relationship to its higher-level parent or lower-level components. Entry is any alphanumeric combination.

Where Used: CMLB; Location Index; LOTR; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE

Parent

Parent is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its components in a bill of material. A **Parent** item is the higher level item in the parent-component relationship. A parent cannot be used in itself. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CSLB; Dispatch List; Engineering; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

Quantity

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Total

Total Cost represents the total cost to build a manufactured item with its first-level components. It is the sum of the item's material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs. Total costs are calculated for each **Cost Type** established for an item.

Where Used: CMLB; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Engineering; ITCI; Item Master; ITMC; QUOI; QUOT

Total Rolled Cost

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

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

UM

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

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB;

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

Yield

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

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

Costed Bill Detail

The Costed Bill Detail screen serves as a single source for viewing detailed component cost data. The Costed Bill Detail screen displays basic component information, costs added at the component's level and total rolled costs for each component listed on the CSLB or CMLB 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

Web Links

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

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Return	Tab at top of screen
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**

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

Added at This Level

Added at This Level is the value-added cost to manufacture the item in terms of material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs. **Added at This Level** costs and rolled costs of the item's components are used to calculate the item's **Total Rolled Cost**. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 15 characters.

Where Used: CMLB; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Component

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

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

Component Costs per Assembly

Component Costs per Assembly are the material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs involved in manufacturing one parent item. **Component Costs per Assembly** are calculated using the component's **Total Rolled Cost**, the component **Quantity** per parent and the component's **QT** (quantity type). **Component Costs per Assembly** are adjusted for scrap based on **Cost Code**.

Where Used: CMLB; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB

Cost Code

Cost Code specifies the approach for calculating the rolled cost for an item. Item costs are calculated manually or automatically by totaling the component costs and may include scrap and/or yield. Entry options include:

0 = Manual

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

3 = Automatic (yield)

4 = Automatic (not scrap or yield)

5 = Automatic (not in parent rolled cost)

6 = Manual (not in parent rolled cost)

Where Used: CMLB; Cost Selection; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Cost Type

Cost Type specifies the basis for item cost. You can define up to 11 **Cost Types** using the CNFC screen. **Cost Type** 0 is always used for inventory valuation. Entry options include:

0 = Cost Type 0

1 = Cost Type 1

2 = Cost Type 2

3 = Cost Type 3

4 = Cost Type 4

5 = Cost Type 5

6 = Cost Type 6

7 = Cost Type 7

8 = Cost Type 8

9 = Cost Type 9

B = Cost Type B (budget)

Where Used: CMLB; CNFC; COMP; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Cost Selection; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill; QUOI; QUOT

CT

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

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

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

R = Resource or Workcenter.

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

X = Reference.

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

D = Document.

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

B = By-product.

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

C = Co-product.

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

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

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

M = Module.

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

V = Purchased material.

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

W = Outside operation or service.

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

Y = Phantom parent.

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

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

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

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

Description

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

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

Function

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

Where Used: screens and reports

In Effectivity

In Effectivity is the date that the use of a component becomes effective in a bill of material. The default value is today's date or the date you entered when you signed onto the system.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

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

Out Effectivity

Out Effectivity is the first date that a component is not effective in a bill of material. The default value is 12/31/2079.

Where Used: BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Comparison Bill; Costed Bill Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Exceptions; Location Index; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Where Used; WUSE

QT

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

I = Per Item.

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

O = Per Order.

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

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

Quantity

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Rv

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

Scr Pct

Scrap Percent is the amount of scrap (specified as a percent of component quantity required) that is normally generated for the component item during the manufacture of its parent. Entries must be less than 100 percent and a decimal point must be entered for tenths or hundredths of one percent. For example, enter 3.5 for 3.5%. A decimal point displays for whole numbers

even though the decimal point does not have to be entered. For example, enter 2 for 2%, which actually displays as 2.0. Default value is 0.

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

Total

Total Cost represents the total cost to build a manufactured item with its first-level components. It is the sum of the item's material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs. Total costs are calculated for each **Cost Type** established for an item.

Where Used: CMLB; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Engineering; ITCI; Item Master; ITMC; QUOI; QUOT

Total Rolled Cost

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

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

UM

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

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

Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

COMP – Cost Comparison Report

The Cost Comparison Report presents a comparison of item costs between two user-specified cost types. For each item in the Item Master, or a range of items, the Cost Comparison Report lists the item's identification, description, master account number, make-buy code and current inventory quantity. The material, labor, fixed overhead, variable overhead, total rolled costs and extended value are displayed for the two cost types selected. The difference between the costs is identified for each cost category. A summary of cost differences by master account number is presented at the end of the report.

Use the Cost Comparison Report to analyze the difference between new standard costs and current standard costs before updating the current standard costs.

The CROL (Cost Roll-Up) task should be run for each of the cost types to be compared before the Cost Comparison Report is printed. In this way, the most up-to-date information is used for the report.

Parameters

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

The COMP task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter		Format	Entry Is...
1:	Base Cost Type	B9	Required
2:	Comparison Cost Type	C9	Required
3:	From Item	FXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Optional
4:	Thru Item	TXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	Optional

Parameter 1: Base Cost Type

Specify the cost type to which another cost type is to be compared. Any one cost type between 0 and 9, and B (budget) that has been defined on the CNFC screen can be specified.

Parameter 2: Comparison Cost Type

Specify the cost type which is to be compared to the base cost type. Any one cost type between 0 and 9, and B (budget) that has been defined on the CNFC screen can be specified.

Parameters 3 and 4: From and Thru Items

Specify the beginning and ending item numbers for the report. Entry for each item number is up to 15 characters. All items are included if a range is not specified.

Cost differences are calculated by subtracting the costs for the second cost type from the costs for the first cost type. If an item does not have one of the cost types, the system assumes that the item's costs for that cost type are 0 (zero).

If a requested cost type does not exist for an item, the message:

```
*** THIS COST TYPE DOESN'T EXIST FOR THIS ITEM ***
```

is printed on the line where the item's costs would normally appear.

Example

For example, to request a Cost Comparison Report as:

- the first task in the process
- comparing cost types 1 and 0
- from item P7700
- through item T7720

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

```
01  COMP  B1  CO  FP7700  TT7720
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	COMP	Cost Comparison Report
Parameter 1	B1	Base cost type
Parameter 2	CO	Comparison cost type
Parameter 3	FP7700	From item
Parameter 4	TT7720	Thru item

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

Reports

Cost Comparison Report

Compares item costs between two user-specified cost types.

Access Method

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

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Fields

Cost Type

Cost Type specifies the basis for item cost. You can define up to 11 **Cost Types** using the CNFC screen. **Cost Type** 0 is always used for inventory valuation. Entry options include:

0 = Cost Type 0

1 = Cost Type 1

2 = Cost Type 2

3 = Cost Type 3

4 = Cost Type 4

5 = Cost Type 5

6 = Cost Type 6

7 = Cost Type 7

8 = Cost Type 8

9 = Cost Type 9

B = Cost Type B (budget)

Where Used: CMLB; CNFC; COMP; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Cost Selection; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill; QUOI; QUOT

Desc

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

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

Difference

Cost Difference is the variance between the costs of the cost types selected for comparison.

Where Used: COMP

Extended Value

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

Where Used: COMP; INVR; ITBI; ITCB

From Item

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

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

Function

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

Where Used: screens and reports

Inventory Acct No

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

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

Item

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

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV;

POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

MB

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

M = Make.

Manufactured in-house.

B = Buy.

Purchased; no parts supplied to vendor.

S = Supplied.

Purchased; parts supplied to vendor.

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

Quantity

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

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

Thru Item

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

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

Total

Total Cost represents the total cost to build a manufactured item with its first-level components. It is the sum of the item's material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs. Total costs are calculated for each **Cost Type** established for an item.

Where Used: CMLB; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Engineering; ITCI; Item Master; ITMC; QUOI; QUOT

Total Rolled Cost

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

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

Totals

Totals are the sum of the item costs per general ledger account number. **Totals** are displayed for the selected cost types.

Where Used: COMP

CROL – Cost Roll-Up

The CROL (Cost Roll-Up) task calculates costs for each item, using total rolled costs of the item's components and the costs for the item at its own level. Costs can be calculated for any cost type (1-9, B) that has been defined on the CNFC (Cost Type Setup) screen. A corporate overhead rate can be applied to variable overhead, fixed overhead or both. The overhead rates can be applied to material and/or labor costs. Costs are rolled up for the bill of material that is current on the effectivity date specified.

Several roll-up methods are available: regeneration, net change, partial and item. The items selected for cost roll-up differ for each method.

- **Regeneration** calculates new costs for all items on the Item Master based on the **Cost Type** selected, starting with the items at the lowest level of the bill of material and working up through to level 0 of the bill of material.
- **Net Change** calculates new costs based on the specified **Cost Type** for those items where an ITMC or BILL transaction has been completed since the last time costs were rolled up. Costs for parent items that have had component cost changes are also recalculated if the component's **Cost Code** is 1, 2, 3 or 4. Net Change also starts with the items at the lowest level of the bill of material and works up through to level 0 of the bill of material.
- **Partial** calculates new costs based on the specified **Cost Type** for those items where **Total Roll Costs** = 0 on the ITMC screen and an **At This Level** cost type line exists for each new component and/or parent item. For example, this method can be used to determine costs for a new parent assembly or to update costs when a new component is added to an existing parent item.
    - If a new parent item is added, the costs are rolled for each new component and as well as the new parent item.
    - If a new component is added to an existing parent item, the parent item's costs are not recalculated. The parent item is flagged so that the next Net Change cost roll will recalculate the parent item costs.
- **Item** calculates new costs based on the specified **Cost Type** for those items specified in the item range. This allows you to roll costs for a single item or an item family without rolling the other items in the Item Master. For example, this method can be used to roll up single level component costs into a parent item.

Use the CROL task before printing a Cost Comparison Report so that the most up-to-date information is available for comparing costs.

Task Reference

Cost Accumulation

The costs accumulated during the roll-up process depend on the cost code, effectivity date, quantity type, component type and make/buy code of the component.

Costs for items with cost codes of 1-5 are calculated. Based on these cost codes, it is determined if the component's costs are:

- added to its parent's costs
- adjusted for yield
- adjusted for scrap

Note: Reference (**CT** = X) and document (**CT** = D) components costs are not rolled up into parent costs. The CMLB and CSLB screens display 0.0 cost for reference and document components.

Lot Size

The CROL task uses the **Lot Size Qty** specified on the Item Master Planning Detail screen to calculate component cost when the bill of material **QT** (quantity type) = O (per order). The component cost is divided by the lot size of the parent to determine a proportionate cost per parent for the component.

For example, we buy an item for $1.00 each, in lots of 100. We drill holes in each item. Drilling the 100 items uses up a drill. The cost of the drill is $1.00.

If Lot Size Qty = 1:		**If Lot Size Qty = 100:**	
Item cost	1.00	Item cost	1.00
Drill cost	1.00	Drill cost	.01
Total cost	2.00	Total cost	1.01

If no lot size is specified, the component's cost is not used in rolling up the costs of its parent.

If the **Order Policy** = 3, the **Lot Size Qty** field is not open for entry. You can access the **Lot Size Qty** field by:

- temporarily changing the **Order Policy** to 4 or 5 on the ITMB screen
- going to the Planning Detail screen and entering the **Lot Size Qty**
- going back to the ITMB screen and resetting the **Order Policy** to 3

Resource Component

The **Resource Component** field on the CNFG screen determines how the labor and overhead costs are defined. Labor and overhead can be defined as resource components or defined manually on the parent item. See CNFG in the System Control User Guide for information on **Resource Component** options.

Component Types

Component types are used to determine how parent item costs are calculated.

Component Type	Cost Usage
B	component costs are subtracted from the parent cost
C	parent item costs are not rolled; rolled costs must be entered manually on the ITMC screen for the parent item and component items
D	component costs are NOT included in the parent cost; the CMLB and CSLB screens display 0.0 costs for these components
U	component costs are subtracted from the parent cost
X	component costs are NOT included in the parent cost the CMLB and CSLB screens display 0.0 costs for these components

Costs for all other component types are included in the rolled cost of the parent item.

Make/Buy Codes

Parent item cost calculations are impacted by the **MB** field associated with the parent item. The **MB** field is defined on the ITMB (Item Master) screen.

Parent MB Field	Cost Calculation Usage
M (make item)	material, labor and overhead costs are included
B (buy item)	components associated with a MB = B parent are not included in the parent rolled cost; costs are manually entered in the **At this Level Material** field
S (supplied)	parent costs include component material costs; resource components associated with the parent are ignored

Parameters

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

The CROL task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: Cost Type	T9 (1-9)	Required
2: Roll-Up Method	R, N, P or I	Optional (default roll-up method = Net Change)
2: Effectivity Date	EMMDDYY	Optional (default effectivity date = system date)
3: Item Range; Default Overhead	SX..X LX X,D	Item range is required if Parameter 2 Cost Roll-Up Method = I.
4: Corporate Variable Overhead Rate	VM9..9 and/or VL9..9	Optional
5: Corporate Fixed Overhead Rate	FM9..9 and/or FL9..9	Optional

Parameter 1: Cost Type

Specify the cost type for which costs are to be rolled. Any one cost type between 1 and 9, or B (budget) that has been defined on the CNFC screen can be specified. If an item does not currently have the cost type, a new cost type is created for the item. This new cost type, and any costs associated with it, are displayed on the ITMC screen for the item. If no costs are rolled up from lower levels, and if there are no costs at this level for the item, the new cost type shows costs of 0.

Parameter 2: Roll-Up Method; Effectivity Date

Roll-Up Method. The cost roll-up is performed using the method specified: Regenerative (R), Net Change (N), Partial (P) or Item (I). If no method is specified, the Net Change method is used.

Effectivity Date. The cost roll-up is performed using the bill of material in effect as of the date entered. If no date is entered, the system date is used as the effectivity date.

Parameter 3: Item Range; Default Overhead

Item Range. Enter a range of items to be included in the cost roll when **Roll-Up Method** = I is selected. This allows you to selectively roll costs for a single item or an item family without rolling the other items in the Item Master. An item range is required when **Roll-Up Method** = I is selected.

Only the items included in the range are rolled. Other items which contain the rolled item in the bill of material, are marked during the selective item cost roll. The next Net Change cost roll will include these items marked by the item range cost roll.

Default Overhead. Costs are calculated for variable and fixed overhead using the percentage rates specified on the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen when D is specified. Parameters 4 and 5 are not valid when D is specified for Parameter 3. Zero value percentage rates (0.00) may be specified on the CCFG screen, if desired.

Parameter 4: Corporate Variable Overhead Rate

Costs are calculated for variable overhead using the percentage rate specified. The rate is expressed as a percentage of material or labor costs. If no rate is specified, costs are calculated using the overhead costs already present. The **VL** parameter can be specified only when **Resource Component** = 1 on the CNFG screen. Parameter 4 cannot be specified if D is specified for Parameter 3.

Parameter 5: Corporate Fixed Overhead Rate

Costs are calculated for fixed overhead using the percentage rate specified. The rate is expressed as a percentage of material or labor costs. If no rate is specified, costs are calculated using the overhead costs already present. When both material and labor rates are specified, the cost is the total of the two calculations. The **FL** parameter can be specified only when **Resource Component** = 1 on the CNFG screen. Parameter 5 cannot be specified if D is specified for Parameter 3.

Example

For example, to request the Cost Roll-Up task as:

- the first task in the process
- using Cost Type 1 on bills of material effective on May 1, 1986
- using the Net Change method
- calculating variable overhead at a rate of 250 percent of material costs and 175 percent of labor costs
- calculating fixed overhead at a rate of 150 percent of labor costs

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

```
01  CROL  T1  N  E050186  VM250  VL175  FL150
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	CROL	Cost Roll-Up
Parameter 1	T1	Cost type
Parameter 2	N	Net change method
Parameter 2	E050186	Effectivity date

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Parameter 4	VM250 VL175	Variable overhead rate
Parameter 5	FL150	Fixed overhead rate

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

CROV – Cost Roll-Over

The CROV (Cost Roll-Over) task enables costs to be rolled from one cost type to another, exchanged, copied or deleted. Use the CROV task to roll costs over into Cost Type 0 after generating the costs using a different cost type. Costs can be rolled into Cost Type 0 only if **Allow Cost Rollover Into Cost Type** = Y on the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen. When Cost Type 0 is changed, financial transactions are automatically created to be passed to the general ledger. See CROV under "Financial Transaction Detail" in the System Administration manual for the financial transactions created.

Parameters

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

The CROV task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter		Format	Entry Is...
1:	Roll-Over Method	R, C, E or D	Required
2:	From Cost Type	F9	Required
3:	To Cost Type	T9	Required for roll-over methods R, C and E

Parameter 1: Roll-Over Method

Specify the roll-over method to be used: roll-over, copy, exchange or delete.

Roll-over (R). Item costs are transferred from one cost type to another cost type. The costs are deleted for the original cost type **(From Cost Type).** Any existing costs for the targeted cost type must be deleted before a roll-over can take place. If any item has costs associated with the targeted cost type, the CROV task does not run.

Note: The roll-over option cannot be used to roll costs from Cost Type 0 to another cost type. Use the exchange option instead.

Copy (C). Item costs are transferred from one cost type to another cost type. The costs remain in the original cost type. This method is useful when performing analysis. Any existing costs for the targeted cost type must be deleted before a copy can take place. If any item has costs associated with the targeted cost type, the CROV task does not run.

Exchange (E). Item costs are transferred between two cost types. Use this method, for example, to update the current standard rates.

Delete (D). Item costs are deleted for a specified cost type. Costs for cost types 1-9 and B can be deleted. Use the delete method before requesting a roll-over or copy. Only one cost type is entered as a parameter.

To ensure accurate inventory valuation, costs for Cost Type 0 must always be in the system. Therefore, the delete method cannot be used to delete costs for Cost Type 0.

Parameter 2: From Cost Type

Specify the cost type used to transfer costs to another cost type or exchange costs with another cost type. This cost type is also the cost type for which costs should be deleted.

Parameter 3: To Cost Type

Specify the cost type to which costs should be rolled, copied or exchanged. When deletion is requested, this parameter is not entered.

Example

For example, to request Cost Roll-Over as the first task in the process, exchanging costs between Cost Type 2 and Cost Type 0, only if **Allow Cost Rollover Into Cost Type** = Y on the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen, the **Seq Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
01  CROV  E  F2  T0
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	CROV	Cost Roll-Over
Parameter 1	E	Exchange method
Parameter 2	F2	From cost type
Parameter 3	T0	To cost type

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

The following error messages could appear in the process log file if the CROV task is not completed successfully.

Cost Already Exists

You have failed to clear the target cost type before running the CROV task. The delete and roll-over options clear a cost type. Use these options first before trying again.

Invalid Cost Type in Parameter Line

You have specified a cost type that has not been defined on the CNFC screen. Check for entry errors and reenter the parameters.

Missing Parameter

You have failed to enter any parameters. Check the entry requirements based on the roll-over method and enter the necessary parameters.

CSLB – Costed Single Level Bill

Use this screen to view costs associated with the single level bill of material for a selected parent item. The Costed Single Level Bill screen displays parent and first-level component costs based on the effectivity date specified the last time costs were rolled up using the CROL task. Calculated costs include material, labor, variable overhead and fixed overhead.

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Costed Bill Detail	F8
CMLB (Costed Multi-Level Bill)	F9
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	F10

Browse Windows

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

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Parent**

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

Web Links

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

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Detail	Tab at top of screen
CMLB (Costed Multi-Level Bill)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Component**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Component**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Component**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Component**
BILL (Single Level Bill)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Parent**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Parent**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Parent**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Parent**

Reports

Costed Single Level Bill

Lists all first-level components for a parent item or range of parent items.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

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

Fields

Added at This Level

Added at This Level is the value-added cost to manufacture the item in terms of material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs. **Added at This Level** costs and rolled costs of the item's components are used to calculate the item's **Total Rolled Cost**. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 15 characters.

Where Used: CMLB; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Component

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

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

Component Costs per Assembly

Component Costs per Assembly are the material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs involved in manufacturing one parent item. **Component Costs per Assembly** are calculated using the component's **Total Rolled Cost**, the component **Quantity** per parent and the component's **QT** (quantity type). **Component Costs per Assembly** are adjusted for scrap based on **Cost Code**.

Where Used: CMLB; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB

Cost Code

Cost Code specifies the approach for calculating the rolled cost for an item. Item costs are calculated manually or automatically by totaling the component costs and may include scrap and/or yield. Entry options include:

0 = Manual

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

3 = Automatic (yield)

4 = Automatic (not scrap or yield)

5 = Automatic (not in parent rolled cost)

6 = Manual (not in parent rolled cost)

Where Used: CMLB; Cost Selection; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Cost Type

Cost Type specifies the basis for item cost. You can define up to 11 **Cost Types** using the CNFC screen. **Cost Type** 0 is always used for inventory valuation. Entry options include:

0 = Cost Type 0

1 = Cost Type 1

2 = Cost Type 2

3 = Cost Type 3

4 = Cost Type 4

5 = Cost Type 5

6 = Cost Type 6

7 = Cost Type 7

8 = Cost Type 8

9 = Cost Type 9

B = Cost Type B (budget)

Where Used: CMLB; CNFC; COMP; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Cost Selection; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill; QUOI; QUOT

CT

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

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

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

R = Resource or Workcenter.

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

X = Reference.

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

D = Document.

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

B = By-product.

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

C = Co-product.

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

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

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

M = Module.

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

V = Purchased material.

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

W = Outside operation or service.

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

Y = Phantom parent.

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

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

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

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

Date Last Rolled

Date Last Rolled is the last time parent costs were rolled up using the CROL task.

Where Used: CMLB; CSLB

Description

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

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

Effectivity Date

Effectivity Date is the effectivity date specified the last time the CROL task was run.

Where Used: CMLB; CSLB; Summarized Bill

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

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

Parent

Parent is a term that describes the structural relationship between an item and its components in a bill of material. A **Parent** item is the higher level item in the parent-component relationship. A parent cannot be used in itself. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 30 characters.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; CSLB; Dispatch List; Engineering; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Production; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

QT

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

I = Per Item.

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

O = Per Order.

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

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product

Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Location Index; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OVAR; PCST; Picklist Detail; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Summarized Bill; WUSE

Quantity

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Total

Total Cost represents the total cost to build a manufactured item with its first-level components. It is the sum of the item's material, labor, fixed overhead and variable overhead costs. Total costs are calculated for each **Cost Type** established for an item.

Where Used: CMLB; COMP; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Engineering; ITCI; Item Master; ITMC; QUOI; QUOT

Total Rolled Cost

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

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

UM

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

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

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

Yield

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

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

CSTU – Actual Cost Update

Use the CSTU (Actual Cost Update) task for average actual cost systems is available in Review mode to review order costs or in Update mode to update item costs for either manufacturing or purchase orders that have a complete or closed status **(Ord Sta** = 5).

In Review mode, the order component costs are rolled and compared to the order parent evaluation cost. For manufacturing orders, the outside operation cost of purchase order **Ln# Typ** = M line are included in the rolled order cost.

In Update mode, the order component costs are rolled and replace the order parent cost. The cost status is updated to 8 or 9 for each line item and the order line status is updated from 5 to 6. The CSTU task creates appropriate journal entries to variance accounts using the account numbers on the CNFA (Configuration of Interface Account Numbers) screen. See "Financial Transaction Detail" in the System Administration online manual for more information.

The Actual Cost Update report is generated automatically when the CSTU task is run in either Review or Update mode. Use this report to compare cost update information to the recommended cost actions, available on the CCAN (Cost Control Action) screen. Cost status changes entered on the CCAN screen are used to reevaluate item costs when the CSTU task is run again.

Overhead amounts on the ITMC (Item/ Work Center Cost Data) screen are recalculated based on the values at the time of the cost update. Overhead amounts that have been manually entered are overwritten when the CSTU task is processed.

Review mode may be run frequently to review order costs. Update mode should be run at least once a day, as part of your nightly batch processing, to ensure that costs are updated and any new orders created use the latest calculated costs for each line item. The CSTU task is used in an average actual costing system only.

Locking Considerations

The CSTU batch task is run without exclusively locking the manufacturing database tables. This allows you to run CSTU while other users are accessing manufacturing functions.

If a data lock is encountered while CSTU attempts to perform an update, the system waits approximately three minutes for the lock clear before advancing to the next cost action message. Update exceptions caused by locked data are included in the batch log file.

To run the CSTU without the possibility of other users accessing tables, log into the system in exclusive mode. See the System Administration manual for more information about login modes.

Parameters

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

The CSTU task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter		Format	Entry Is...
1:	Order Type	TM or TP	Required
2:	Processing Mode	R or U	Required
3:	Process Item Range	SX..X EX..X	Optional

Parameter 1: Order Type

Choose to process manufacturing or purchase orders. Enter **TM** to specify manufacturing orders. Enter **TP** to specify purchase orders. To process both manufacturing and purchase orders, list the CSTU task twice in your batch process, specifying one order type for each run. **Parameter 1** is required.

Parameter 2: Processing Mode

Choose the desired processing mode: review or update. **Parameter 2** is required.

Review Mode. Order component costs are rolled and compared to the order parent evaluation cost. The CSTU task reviews the new parent costs and generates recommended cost action messages. Use the CCAN (Cost Control Action) screen to review the cost action messages.

Update Mode. Order component costs are rolled and replace the order parent costs. The CSTU task reviews the new parent costs and generates recommended cost action messages. Item cost records on the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) screen are updated with the newly rolled costs. Actual inventory item costs are recalculated. Use the CCAN screen to review the cost action messages and any out of tolerance conditions for each line item. Also review the line item cost status, which is changed based on the cost updates.

Parameter 3: Process Item Range

Enter a range of items to be included in the cost review or update. This allows you to selectively review or update costs for a single item or an item family without viewing or updating the other items in the Item Master. If an item range is not specified, all items are included.

Example

For example, to request the Actual Cost Update to review manufacturing order costs for all items, as the first task in the process, the **Seq Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
01  CSTU  TM  R
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	CSTU	Actual Cost Update
Parameter 1	TM	Manufacturing orders
Parameter 2	R	Review mode

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

The CSTU task may be run frequently to review order costs. The CSTU task should be run in update mode at least once a day, possibly as part of your nightly batch processing, to ensure that costs are updated.

Reports

Actual Cost Update Report

Compares cost update information to the recommended cost actions available on the CCAN (Cost Control Action) screen.

Access Method

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

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Fields

Acct

Cost Accountant Code is used to identify the person responsible for handling the manufacturing and purchase order cost exceptions. The suggested entry is the cost accountant's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU

Begin CS

Cost Status identifies the cost status of individual order lines for **Ln# Type** = M (manufacturing) manufacturing orders and **Ln# Type** = S (purchased with supplied material) purchase orders. Entry options include:

0 = Start Costing Process.

Ready to start costing process for line item (**Ln# Sta** = 5) using the CSTU task. This status is system-assigned.

3 = Reviewed Within Tolerance.

Costs are within tolerance. Cost Type 0 records will be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 8. G/L journal entries will be created by CSTU for any variance. This status is system-assigned.

4 = Reviewed Not Within Tolerance.

Costs are not within tolerance and must be reviewed by a cost accountant. Then, change the cost status to 5 or 6 to continue the costing process. G/L journal entries will be created by CSTU for any variance.

5 = Approved for Cost Updates.

Costs not within tolerance are approved. Cost Type 0 records will be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 8. Cost status my be manually changed from 5 to 4 or 6.

6 = Not Approved for Cost Updates.

Costs not within tolerance are not approved. Cost Type 0 records will not be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 9. Cost status may be manually changed from 6 to 4 or 5.

8 = Costs Updated.

The ITMC Cost Type 0 records were updated when the CSTU task was run. Costing is complete. This status is system-assigned.

9 = Costs Not Updated.

The ITMC Cost Type 0 records were not updated when the CSTU task was run. Costing is complete. This status is system-assigned.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; MCST

Cost Pcnt

Percentage of Costs is the relationship between **Evaluation Costs** and **Order Costs** expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies an order with order costs equal to the evaluation costs.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; MCST; PCST

End CS

Cost Status identifies the cost status of individual order lines for **Ln# Type** = M (manufacturing) manufacturing orders and **Ln# Type** = S (purchased with supplied material) purchase orders. Entry options include:

0 = Start Costing Process.

Ready to start costing process for line item (**Ln# Sta** = 5) using the CSTU task. This status is system-assigned.

3 = Reviewed Within Tolerance.

Costs are within tolerance. Cost Type 0 records will be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 8. G/L journal entries will be created by CSTU for any variance. This status is system-assigned.

4 = Reviewed Not Within Tolerance.

Costs are not within tolerance and must be reviewed by a cost accountant. Then, change the cost status to 5 or 6 to continue the costing process. G/L journal entries will be created by CSTU for any variance.

5 = Approved for Cost Updates.

Costs not within tolerance are approved. Cost Type 0 records will be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 8. Cost status my be manually changed from 5 to 4 or 6.

6 = Not Approved for Cost Updates.

Costs not within tolerance are not approved. Cost Type 0 records will not be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 9. Cost status may be manually changed from 6 to 4 or 5.

8 = Costs Updated.

The ITMC Cost Type 0 records were updated when the CSTU task was run. Costing is complete. This status is system-assigned.

9 = Costs Not Updated.

The ITMC Cost Type 0 records were not updated when the CSTU task was run. Costing is complete. This status is system-assigned.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; MCST

Eval Cost

Evaluation Cost for orders at Status 5 or lower is the item cost based on the values specified on the ITMC screen for either **Evaluation Cost Type** = 0 or B, as identified for your costing configuration. For orders at Status 6 (Closed) or higher, the Evaluation Cost is the item cost used when OVAR calculated variances and set the Status to 6. **Evaluation Cost** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Item

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

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

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

Lower Tolerance

Lower Tolerance Percent is the percentage used to determine the lower range of cost tolerance that is not considered out of tolerance in an average actual costing system. For example, if 5 percent under the evaluation cost is considered within tolerance, enter a lower tolerance of 95. Entry is up to 9999.99.

Where Used: CCAN; CCFG; CSTU

Order Cost

Order Total is the cost of the actual order. Order costs are calculated using the Cost Type 0 values when the order is Status 5 or lower. When the order status is at Status 6 or higher, it is calculated using the Cost Type 0 values captured when OVAR ran and which were used to calculate the variances. In an average actual costing system, order costs are updated when the CSTU task is processed. **Order Total** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item. For purchase orders with **Ln# Typ** = M lines, the **Order Total** also includes outside costs associated with the item. The **Order Total** value is the same as the **Received Cost** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Order No

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

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order No

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

Where Used: Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APPO; CCAN; Contract Purchase Orders; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order Quantity

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

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

Order Type

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

C = Customer

M = Manufacturing

P = Purchase

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

Prom Date

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

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

Rcvd Pcnt

Received Percent is the relationship between the item quantity that has been ordered (**Order Qty**) and the item quantity that has been received for the order line expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies a line item with all of its order quantity received.

Where Used: CSTU; CWIP; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Received Quantity

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

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

Sched Date

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

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

Upper Tolerance

Upper Tolerance Percent is the percentage used to determine the upper range of cost tolerance that is not considered out of tolerance in an average actual costing system. For example, if 5 percent over the evaluation cost is considered within tolerance, enter a upper tolerance of 105. Entry is up to 9999.99.

Where Used: CCAN; CCFG; CSTU

MCST – Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis

Use the MCST screen to review the actual order costs compared to the evaluation costs associated with each component required to manufacture the parent item on a manufacturing order. Component costs can be updated for material, labor, variable overhead and fixed overhead rolled component costs. The component cost code can also be modified.

Order costs are based on the component's actual issued quantity. Evaluation costs are based on the manufacturing order required quantities. The evaluation cost uses the **Evaluation Cost Type** from the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen up to the point when the order is closed to Status 6. Once an order is closed to Status 6, Evaluation costs are based on the evaluation costs used and saved when OVAR (Order Variance Analysis Report) ran and closed the order.

The difference between the current inventory value and the cost based on order processing is displayed as a tolerance percentage. Tolerance percentage rates are entered on the CCFG screen. An asterisk indicates that the current inventory value and the order cost were not within the allowed cost variance range.

The Cost Detail window displays the order cost breakdown by material, labor, variable overhead and fixed overhead for both order and evaluation costs.

The Cost Update Selection window displays the cost update options, including changing component costs, simulating an issues to WIP cost roll-up and simulating an order cost roll-up.

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
MOMT (Manufacturing Order)	F8
PICK (Picklist)	F9
MORV (Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse Ln#)	F10

Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Cost Detail	**Scrolling Lines** section	ALT+F4
Order Line Items	**Ln#**	ALT+F4
Cost Update Selection	**Scrolling lines** section	ALT+M
Search Phantom Components	**Header** section; cannot find **Starting** match at first order-dependent bill level	Enter

Browse Windows

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

Browse	From Fields
Order Browse	**MO Number**
Item Browse	**Starting Component**

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

Web Links

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

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Cost Detail	Tab at top of screen
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Item**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Item**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Item**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Item**
MOMT (Manufacturing Order)	Screen label: **Mo Number**
MORV (MO Receipt/Reverse Ln# Selection)	Screen label: **Mo Number**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Resource/wc#**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Resource/wc#**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Resource/wc#**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Resource/wc#**

Reports

Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis

Lists all component cost information for a parent item.

Access Method

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

Report Template

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

Screen Reference

MCST – Format

The Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis screen has two sections: **Parent Header** and **Component Detail**.

The **Parent Header** section identifies the manufacturing order number and gateway work center of the parent. The line status, type, order quantity, start date, dates needed and scheduled are identified for each line item in the manufacturing order. The material, labor, variable overhead, fixed overhead and outside cost values are displayed for the received quantity of the parent in both evaluation and order costs. In an average actual costing system, the cost status of the parent item is also identified.

The **Component Detail** section lists the operations and materials required to manufacture the product. The evaluation and order costs are identified for each component.

Fields

CC

Cost Code Roll indicates the status of the component in the costing process. Cost codes are first identified by the approach for calculating the rolled cost for an item, either manually or automatically. Then, after the component line is closed, the identifier changes to Yes or No, based on the method of parent cost roll. Cost codes include:

Blank = No issues yet.

0 = Manual

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

3 = Automatic (yield)

4 = Automatic (not scrap or yield)

5 = Automatic (not in parent rolled cost)

6 = Manual (not in parent rolled cost)

Y = Yes.

The item is included in the parent rolled cost.

N = No.

The item is not included in the parent rolled cost.

Where Used: MCST; PCST; WIPR

Component

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

Where Used: Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering;

Exceptions; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Location Index; Material Exposure; Material Shortages Detail; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; OPSL; OVAR; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Production; Router/Traveler; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WUSE

CS

Cost Status identifies the cost status of individual order lines for **Ln# Type** = M (manufacturing) manufacturing orders and **Ln# Type** = S (purchased with supplied material) purchase orders. Entry options include:

0 = Start Costing Process.

Ready to start costing process for line item (**Ln# Sta** = 5) using the CSTU task. This status is system-assigned.

3 = Reviewed Within Tolerance.

Costs are within tolerance. Cost Type 0 records will be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 8. G/L journal entries will be created by CSTU for any variance. This status is system-assigned.

4 = Reviewed Not Within Tolerance.

Costs are not within tolerance and must be reviewed by a cost accountant. Then, change the cost status to 5 or 6 to continue the costing process. G/L journal entries will be created by CSTU for any variance.

5 = Approved for Cost Updates.

Costs not within tolerance are approved. Cost Type 0 records will be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 8. Cost status my be manually changed from 5 to 4 or 6.

6 = Not Approved for Cost Updates.

Costs not within tolerance are not approved. Cost Type 0 records will not be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 9. Cost status may be manually changed from 6 to 4 or 5.

8 = Costs Updated.

The ITMC Cost Type 0 records were updated when the CSTU task was run. Costing is complete. This status is system-assigned.

9 = Costs Not Updated.

The ITMC Cost Type 0 records were not updated when the CSTU task was run. Costing is complete. This status is system-assigned.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; MCST

Description

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

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; APPI; APPV; Available Pricing; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail;

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

Evaluation Cost

Evaluation Cost for orders at Status 5 or lower is the item cost based on the values specified on the ITMC screen for either **Evaluation Cost Type** = 0 or B, as identified for your costing configuration. **For orders at Status 6 (Closed) or higher, the Evaluation Cost is the item cost used when OVAR calculated variances and set the Status to 6. Evaluation Cost** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Function

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

Where Used: screens and reports

Gateway WC

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

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

Issued Quantity

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

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

Item

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

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

Ln#

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

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP;

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

Ln# Sta

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

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

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

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

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

3 = Open.

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

4 = Released.

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

5 = Closed.

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

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

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

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

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

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

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

LT

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

S = Setup.

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

R = Run.

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

P = Pieces per hour.

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

M = Move.

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

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

MO Number

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

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

MO Rev Date

Manufacturing Order Revision Date is the date of the last change made to the manufacturing order. The **Manufacturing Order Revision Date** is changed to the system date when the manufacturing order is revised.

Where Used: Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; WIPR

Need Date

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

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

Ord Sta

Order Status indicates the order's current position within the order process. **Order Status** is automatically displayed for an order, based on the line number status of the line items attached to the order. The order status is the highest status of any of the active line items. When all line items are closed, the order changes to complete or closed. **Order Statuses** are:

1 = Preliminary.

The order header is identified and basic information is entered.

2 = Firm Planned.

All active line items have a **Ln# Sta** = 2 (firm planned).

3 = Open.

The highest **Ln# Sta** of all active line items is 3 (open).

4 = Released.

Paperwork is produced and receipts or issues can be made for at least one of the line items. The highest active **Ln# Sta** = 4 (released).

5, 6, 7 = Complete or Closed.

All required receipts, shipments or issues have been made for all the line items. Adding a line item to a completed order changes the **Order Status** to REL. All order line items are closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5, 6 or 7).

9 = Credit Hold.

The customer's credit limit has been exceeded or the order is placed on hold for another reason. The item is treated as an open order.

Where Used: COMI; COMT; Contract Purchase Orders; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; EDIX; IORD; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/ Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; OPSL; Order Browse; ORST; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Standard Product Detail; WIPR

Order Cost

Order Cost is the material, labor, overhead and outside costs incurred to manufacture the item to date. **Order Cost** is based on the standard cost at the time the component is issued. The **Order Cost** value is the same as the **Actual Costs** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); MCST; PCST

Order Qty

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

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

Order Total

Order Total is the cost of the actual order. Order costs are calculated using the Cost Type 0 values when the order is Status 5 or lower. When the order status is at Status 6 or higher, it is calculated using the Cost Type 0 values captured when OVAR ran and which were used to calculate the variances. In an average actual costing system, order costs are updated when the CSTU task is processed. **Order Total** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item. For purchase orders with **Ln# Typ** = M lines, the **Order Total** also includes outside costs associated with the item. The **Order Total** value is the same as the **Received Cost** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

%

Percentage of Costs is the relationship between **Evaluation Costs** and **Order Costs** expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies an order with order costs equal to the evaluation costs.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; MCST; PCST

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

Pt Use/Seq

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

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

QT

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

I = Per Item.

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

O = Per Order.

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

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

Rct Qty

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

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

Required Quantity

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Resource

Resource is a unique identifier for workcenter capacity, machine time consumed or the labor hours used to produce the custom product. Entry is any alphanumeric combination up to 15 characters.

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

Sched Date

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

Where Used: CORV; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT;

MORI; MORV; MSMT; Order Completion Status; Order Line Items; Router/Traveler; SDAB; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Start Date

Start Date is the date the order must be started so that the required date is met. **Start Date** is MRP-calculated, based on the lead times established for the item on the Item Master. If the **Start Date** is changed by the user, the new **Start Date** is used by MRP in future calculations for the ordered line item.

Where Used: Demand Peg Detail; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Completion Status; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail

Starting Com Typ

Starting Type is used to request a list of components or operations, where the requested type identifies the first component or operation on the list. **Starting Types** are:

N = Normal component

R = Resource or work center

X = Reference component

B = By-product component

T = Tool

U = Tool return

M = Module component

V = Purchased material.

Not defined on the Item Master.

W = Outside operation

Z = Phantom

Where Used: CPMT; MCST; PCST

Starting Component

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

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILI; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB;

ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

Starting Ln#/Seqn

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

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

Starting Pt Use

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

Where Used: A/P 1099 Distribution; A/P Payment Application Detail; A/P Payment Void Detail; A/P Received Item List; A/P Receiving Detail; A/R Payment Application Detail; APAH; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APII; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPI; APPO; APTX; ARAH; ARCD; AREX; ARIC; ARIH; ARPD; ARPH; ARSR; BAMT; Bank Payment Approval; BILI; BILL; BKMT; Browse Setup (customer); Browse Setup (item); Browse Setup (vendor); CACF; CCAN; CCAT; CCEX; CCMT; CIMT; CMCF; CMTA; CMTI; CNFA; COAN; COMI; COMT; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CUID; CUII; CUSI; CUST; FCMT; FCST; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Batch Detail; G/L Journal Entry List; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Org/Acct Group List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Report List; G/L Source Code List; GLAG; GLAV; GLBD; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLEX; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; Global Extended Text Selection; GLOS; GLRD; GLRL; GLSC; GLSI; GLSS; ITBI; ITCB; Item Master; Item Shortages; ITMB;

ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVCO; IVIA; IVIE; IVII; IVRV; LMMT; Location Selection Setup; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPED; MPIT; MSMT; NMTA; OPSL; Orders on Shipment; ORST; Packaging Detail; PASS; PBCI; PBCT; PBMI; PBMT; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; POAN; POAS; POCI; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; REDI; RTMT; RVED; SBOL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipments by Line Item; SHPI; SSII; STAD; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; TEXT; TXTA; VAT Summary (APSM Module); VATT; VEDI; VEID; VEND; VENI; Workcenter Master

Tolerance

An asterisk after the value indicates that the evaluation cost or order cost for the item were not within the allowed cost variance range, as specified in the configuration.

Where Used: CCAN; MCST; PCST

Ty

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

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

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

R = Resource or Workcenter.

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

X = Reference.

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

D = Document.

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

B = By-product.

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

C = Co-product.

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

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

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

M = Module.

Component represents a group of components for which requirements are generated for custom product orders. A module component is used for structure purposes only,

such as a transient subassembly consumed in the manufacture of its parent. Module components explode requirements for the child components; the module component itself is never required.

V = Purchased material.

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

W = Outside operation or service.

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

Y = Phantom parent.

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

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

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

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

UM

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

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

QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

WC Name

Workcenter Description is the description of the workcenter for a manufactured item. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 29 characters.

Where Used: CWIP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/ Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; WIPR; Workcenter Master

WC#

Workcenter Identification is the unique reference number for a load center or facility where work can be scheduled. Entry is any alphanumeric combination up to 6 characters.

Where Used: COCP; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Job Estimates and Performance Report; MCST; OPSL; PCST; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Cost Update Selection (from MCST)

There are two Cost Update Selection windows, one for purchase orders and one for manufacturing orders. Both windows have the same format and display costing information. Use the Cost Update Selection window to select a cost update option. Cost update options include changing component cost information, simulating a WIP issues cost roll-up and simulating an order cost roll-up. Confirmation is required for changing component costs by pressing CTRL+ENTER.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

Web Links

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

There are no tabs or hyperlinks available for this screen.

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

CC

Cost Code specifies the approach for calculating the rolled cost for an item. Item costs are calculated manually or automatically by totaling the component costs and may include scrap and/or yield. Entry options include:

0 = Manual

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

3 = Automatic (yield)

4 = Automatic (not scrap or yield)

5 = Automatic (not in parent rolled cost)

6 = Manual (not in parent rolled cost)

Where Used: CMLB; Cost Selection; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Evaluation Cost

Evaluation Cost for orders at Status 5 or lower is the item cost based on the values specified on the ITMC screen for either **Evaluation Cost Type** = 0 or B, as identified for your costing configuration. For orders at Status 6 (Closed) or higher, the Evaluation Cost is the item cost used when OVAR calculated variances and set the Status to 6. **Evaluation Cost** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Order Cost

Order Cost is the material, labor, overhead and outside costs incurred to manufacture the item to date. **Order Cost** is based on the standard cost at the time the component is issued. The **Order Cost** value is the same as the **Actual Costs** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); MCST; PCST

Order Description

Order Description identifies the order header information associated with the cost data. Information includes the point of use, sequence, order type, component identifier and issued quantity.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST)

Order Total

Order Total is the cost of the actual order. Order costs are calculated using the Cost Type 0 values when the order is Status 5 or lower. When the order status is at Status 6 or higher, it is calculated using the Cost Type 0 values captured when OVAR ran and which were used to calculate the variances. In an average actual costing system, order costs are updated when the CSTU task is processed. **Order Total** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item. For purchase orders with **Ln# Typ** = M lines, the **Order Total** also includes outside costs associated with the item. The **Order Total** value is the same as the **Received Cost** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Rolled Fix Ovrhd Cost

Rolled Fixed Overhead Cost is the total fixed overhead cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the fixed overhead costs of the item's components and the **Fixed Overhead Cost** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); ITCI; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Rolled Labor Cost

Rolled Labor Cost represents the total labor cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the labor costs of the item's components and the **Labor Cost** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); ITCI; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Rolled Matl Cost

Rolled Material Cost represents the total material cost to manufacture an item and is the sum of the material costs of the item's components. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); ITCI; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Rolled Outside Cost

Rolled Outside Cost represents the total outside cost to manufacture an item and is the sum of the outside costs of the item's components. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST)

Rolled Var Ovrhd Cost

Rolled Variable Overhead Cost represents the total variable overhead cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the variable overhead costs of the item's components and the **Variable Overhead Cost** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); ITCI; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

PCST – Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis

Use the PCST screen to review the order costs compared to the evaluation costs associated with a parent item on a purchase order for **Ln# Type** = S line items. The evaluation cost uses the **Evaluation Cost Type** from the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen up to the point when the order is closed to Status 6. Once an order is closed to Status 6, Evaluation costs are based on the evaluation costs used and saved when OVAR (Order Variance Analysis Report) ran and closed the order. Component costs can be updated for material, labor, variable overhead and fixed overhead rolled component costs. The component cost code can also be modified.

Review the order costs and evaluation costs associated with each component required to purchase the parent item. Order costs are based on the component's actual issued quantity. Evaluation costs are based on the purchase order required quantities.

The difference between the current inventory value and the cost based on order processing is displayed as a tolerance percentage. Tolerance percentage rates are entered on the CCFG screen. An asterisk indicates that the current inventory value and the order cost were not within the allowed cost variance range.

The Cost Detail window displays the order cost breakdown by material, labor, variable overhead and fixed overhead for both order and evaluation costs.

The Cost Update Selection window displays the cost update options, including changing component costs, simulating an issues to WIP cost roll-up and simulating an order cost roll-up.

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
POMT (Purchase Order)	F8
PICK (Picklist)	F9
PORV (Purchase Order Receipt/Reverse/ Return)	F10

Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Purchase Order Line Items	**Ln#**	ALT+F4
Cost Update Selection	**Scrolling lines** section	ALT+M
Cost Detail	**Scrolling lines** section	ALT+F4
Search Phantom Components	**Header** section; cannot find **Starting** match at first order-dependent bill level.	ENTER

Browse Windows

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

Browse	From Fields
Item Browse	**Starting Component**
Order Browse	**PO Number**

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

Web Links

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

Go to Screen...	By clicking...
Cost Detail	Tab at top of screen
POVD (Open and Released Orders by Vendor)	Screen label: **Id**
VEID (Vendor Master by Vendor Id)	Screen label: **Id**
POMT (Purchase Order)	Screen label: **Po Number**
PORV (Purchase Order Receipt/ Reverse/Return)	Screen label: **Po Number**
ITMB (Item Master)	Screen label: **Resource/wc#**
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	Screen label: **Resource/wc#**
SSII (Stock Status Inquiry by Item)	Screen label: **Resource/wc#**
WUSE (Single Level Where Used Inquiry)	Screen label: **Resource/wc#**

Reports

Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis

Lists all component cost information for a parent item or a range of parent items.

Access Method

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

Report Template

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

Screen Reference

Format

The Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis screen has two sections**: Parent Header** and **Component Detail.**

The **Parent Header** section identifies the purchase order number, vendor identification and vendor name of the parent item. The status, type, remaining order quantity, unit price and extended price are identified for each line item in the purchase order. The material, labor and variable and fixed overhead values are displayed for the received quantity of the parent in both evaluation and order costs.

The **Component Detail** section lists the operations and materials required to purchase the product. The evaluation and order costs are identified for each component.

Fields

Buyr

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

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

CC

Cost Code Roll indicates the status of the component in the costing process. Cost codes are first identified by the approach for calculating the rolled cost for an item, either manually or automatically. Then, after the component line is closed, the identifier changes to Yes or No, based on the method of parent cost roll. Cost codes include:

Blank = No issues yet.

0 = Manual

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

3 = Automatic (yield)

4 = Automatic (not scrap or yield)

5 = Automatic (not in parent rolled cost)

6 = Manual (not in parent rolled cost)

Y = Yes.

The item is included in the parent rolled cost.

N = No.

The item is not included in the parent rolled cost.

Where Used: MCST; PCST; WIPR

Component

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

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

Evaluation Cost

Evaluation Cost for orders at Status 5 or lower is the item cost based on the values specified on the ITMC screen for either **Evaluation Cost Type** = 0 or B, as identified for your costing configuration. For orders at Status 6 (Closed) or higher, the Evaluation Cost is the item cost used when OVAR calculated variances and set the Status to 6. **Evaluation Cost** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Extended Price

Extended Price equals the unit price times the ordered quantity.

Where Used: A/P Receiving Detail; COMI; COMT; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; IVIE; IVII; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; OPSL; PCST; POMI; POMT; POSR; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Standard Product Detail; VDSC

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

Issued Quantity

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

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

Item,Acct No,MO,CO

Item, Account Number, Manufacturing or Customer Order identifies the item being ordered, based on the **Ln# Typ**.

- **Item.** Item identification as entered on the Item Master is entered for **Ln# Typ** = P, S, B or U.
- **Acct No.** The identification of the **Master Account No** is entered for **Ln# Typ** = G.
  - When Allow PO Exp is set to “Yes” on GLCF, only the posted G/L accounts that are valid for PO lines can be used.
  - When Allow PO Exp is set to “No” on GLCF, all posted G/L accounts are available to use.
- **MO.** The identification of the manufacturing order is entered for **Ln# Typ** = M.
- **CO.** The identification of the customer order is entered for **Ln# Typ** = V or W.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APID; APUV; CWIP; Order Line Items; PCST; POMI; POMT; PORR; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; WIPR

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

LS

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

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

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

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

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

3 = Open.

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

4 = Released.

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

5 = Closed.

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

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

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

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

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

LT

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

G = General ledger account

M = Manufacturing order

P = Purchased

S = Supplied.

Purchased with supplied material.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

V = Non-inventory items.

Purchased from vendor for custom order.

W = Outside Vendor.

Work done by outside vendor for custom product.

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

LT

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

S = Setup.

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

R = Run.

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

P = Pieces per hour.

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

M = Move.

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

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

Ord Sta

Order Status indicates the order's current position within the order process. **Order Status** is automatically displayed for an order, based on the line number status of the line items attached to the order. The order status is the highest status of any of the active line items. When all line items are closed, the order changes to complete or closed. **Order Statuses** are:

1 = Preliminary.

The order header is identified and basic information is entered.

2 = Firm Planned.

All active line items have a **Ln# Sta** = 2 (firm planned).

3 = Open.

The highest **Ln# Sta** of all active line items is 3 (open).

4 = Released.

Paperwork is produced and receipts or issues can be made for at least one of the line items. The highest active **Ln# Sta** = 4 (released).

5, 6, 7 = Complete or Closed.

All required receipts, shipments or issues have been made for all the line items. Adding a line item to a completed order changes the **Order Status** to REL. All order line items are closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5, 6 or 7).

9 = Credit Hold.

The customer's credit limit has been exceeded or the order is placed on hold for another reason. The item is treated as an open order.

Where Used: COMI; COMT; Contract Purchase Orders; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; EDIX; IORD; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; OPSL; Order Browse; ORST; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Standard Product Detail; WIPR

Order Cost

Order Cost is the material, labor, overhead and outside costs incurred to manufacture the item to date. **Order Cost** is based on the standard cost at the time the component is issued. The **Order Cost** value is the same as the **Actual Costs** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); MCST; PCST

Order Qty

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

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

Order Total

Order Total is the cost of the actual order. Order costs are calculated using the Cost Type 0 values when the order is Status 5 or lower. When the order status is at Status 6 or higher, it is calculated using the Cost Type 0 values captured when OVAR ran and which were used to calculate the variances. In an average actual costing system, order costs are updated when the CSTU task is processed. **Order Total** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item. For purchase orders with **Ln# Typ** = M lines, the **Order Total** also includes outside costs associated with the item. The **Order Total** value is the same as the **Received Cost** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

%

Percentage of Costs is the relationship between **Evaluation Costs** and **Order Costs** expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies an order with order costs equal to the evaluation costs.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; MCST; PCST

PO Number

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

Where Used: Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APPO; CCAN; Contract Purchase Orders; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

PO Rev Date

Purchase Order Revision Date is the date of the last change made to the purchase order. The **Purchase Order Revision Date** is changed to the system date when the purchase order is revised and helps to clarify communication between purchasing and the vendor.

Where Used: Contract Purchase Orders; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); WIPR

Prom Dock

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

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

Pt Use/Seq

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

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

QT

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

I = Per Item.

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

O = Per Order.

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

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

Rct Qty

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

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

Remain Qty

Remaining Quantity is the difference between the quantity ordered and the quantity received for this line item. The **Remaining Quantity** is a negative value when the quantity received is greater than the **Order Qty**. If a line is closed before the total **Order Qty** is received, the **Remaining Quantity** displays the quantity that was not received before the line was closed.

Where Used: Order Line Items; PCST; POMI; POMT; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Items

Required Quantity

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Resource

Resource is a unique identifier for workcenter capacity, machine time consumed or the labor hours used to produce the custom product. Entry is any alphanumeric combination up to 15 characters.

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

Starting Com Typ

Starting Type is used to request a list of components or operations, where the requested type identifies the first component or operation on the list. **Starting Types** are:

N = Normal component

R = Resource or work center

X = Reference component

B = By-product component

T = Tool

U = Tool return

M = Module component

V = Purchased material.

Not defined on the Item Master.

W = Outside operation

Z = Phantom

Where Used: CPMT; MCST; PCST

Starting Component

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

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

Starting Ln#/Seqn

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

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

Starting Pt Use

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

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

Tolerance

An asterisk after the value indicates that the evaluation cost or order cost for the item were not within the allowed cost variance range, as specified in the configuration.

Where Used: CCAN; MCST; PCST

Ty

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

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

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

R = Resource or Workcenter.

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

X = Reference.

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

D = Document.

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

B = By-product.

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

C = Co-product.

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

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

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

M = Module.

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

V = Purchased material.

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

W = Outside operation or service.

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

Y = Phantom parent.

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

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

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

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

UM

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

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB;

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

Unit Price

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

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

Vendor Id

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

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

(CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Selection Setup; Supply Peg Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; Vendor/ Item Detail; VENI; VETI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT

Vendor Name

Vendor Name is the name of a vendor. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 60 characters.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCR; APCW; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPH; APPO; Approved Vendor Items; Approved Vendors; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APUV; APVT; AVII; AVIT; Browse Setup (order); Browse Setup (vendor); CCAN; Contract Summary; CWIP; DISI; DIST; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); ISVI; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Order Browse; ORST; Payee Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; POVD; POYE; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; VENI; VETI; VITI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT; WIPR

WC#

Workcenter Identification is the unique reference number for a load center or facility where work can be scheduled. Entry is any alphanumeric combination up to 6 characters.

Where Used: COCP; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Job Estimates and Performance Report; MCST; OPSL; PCST; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report

Purchase Order Line Items

Use this window to select the purchase order line item needed to complete a transaction. Purchase order lines are identified by a line number and promised delivery date. Additional information such as order and remaining quantities are also displayed.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

Web Links

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

There are no tabs or hyperlinks available for this screen.

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

Desc

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; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CCAN; CCAT; CMLB; COBK; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Cost Estimate by Lot Size; Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Alternates; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead Time; Lead Time Analysis; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order

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

Ext Text

Extended Text identifies whether an extended text message exists for this information.

Where Used: Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Custom Product Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Order Header Detail; Invoice Header Detail; Order Line Items; POCR; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Items; SBOL; Standard Product Detail

Item, Acct No, MO, CO

Item, Account Number, Manufacturing or Customer Order identifies the item being ordered, based on the **Ln# Typ**.

- **Item.** Item identification as entered on the Item Master is entered for **Ln# Typ** = P, S, B or U.
- **Acct No.** The identification of the **Master Account No** is entered for **Ln# Typ** = G.
  - When Allow PO Exp is set to “Yes” on GLCF, only the posted G/L accounts that are valid for PO lines can be used.
  - When Allow PO Exp is set to “No” on GLCF, all posted G/L accounts are available to use.
- **MO.** The identification of the manufacturing order is entered for **Ln# Typ** = M.
- **CO.** The identification of the customer order is entered for **Ln# Typ** = V or W.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APID; APUV; CWIP; Order Line Items; PCST; POMI; POMT; PORR; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; WIPR

Ln#

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

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR;

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

LS

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

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

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

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

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

3 = Open.

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

4 = Released.

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

5 = Closed.

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

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

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

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

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV;

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

LT

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

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

G = General ledger account

M = Manufacturing order

P = Purchased

S = Supplied.
Purchased with supplied material.

U = Tool Return.
Created as part of another order.

V = Non-inventory items.
Purchased from vendor for custom order.

W = Outside Vendor.
Work done by outside vendor for custom product.

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

Need Dock

Need to Dock is the date that receipt of the item is needed at the dock. This date is calculated by MRP.

Where Used: Demand Peg Detail; IORD; Material Shortages Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; POVD; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; VDSC

Order Qty

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

Where Used: Available Pricing; CINV; COCD; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; IORD; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Line Item Details + Item; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MCST; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packing

List; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCR; POMI; POMT; PORR; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; SDAB; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDSC; VPFR; WIPR; WIPS

Prom Dock

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

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

Remain Qty

Remaining Quantity is the difference between the quantity ordered and the quantity received for this line item. The **Remaining Quantity** is a negative value when the quantity received is greater than the **Order Qty**. If a line is closed before the total **Order Qty** is received, the **Remaining Quantity** displays the quantity that was not received before the line was closed.

Where Used: Order Line Items; PCST; POMI; POMT; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Items

Text No

Text Number identifies a set of text entered for descriptive purposes. The system assigns a **Text Number** for each unique set of text, providing the capability of reusing the text for a similar situation. Entry is up to 6 numbers.

Where Used: Bill of Material Detail; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Financial Detail; Customer Name/Address Detail; Customer Order Header Detail; Invoice Header Detail; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; LMSI; LMST; Lot Trace; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Line Items; Packaging Detail; Picklist Detail; POCR; Production; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; SBOL; SHIP; Standard Product Detail; TEXT; TXWU; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; Vendor/Item Detail

UM

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

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering;

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

Cost Update Selection (from PCST)

There are two Cost Update Selection windows, one for purchase orders and one for manufacturing orders. Both windows have the same format and display costing information. Use the Cost Update Selection window to select a cost update option. Cost update options include changing component cost information, simulating a WIP issues cost roll-up and simulating an order cost roll-up. Confirmation is required for changing component costs by pressing CTRL+ENTER.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
Previous screen	ESC

Web Links

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

There are no tabs or hyperlinks available for this screen.

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

CC

Cost Code specifies the approach for calculating the rolled cost for an item. Item costs are calculated manually or automatically by totaling the component costs and may include scrap and/or yield. Entry options include:

0 = Manual

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

3 = Automatic (yield)

4 = Automatic (not scrap or yield)

5 = Automatic (not in parent rolled cost)

6 = Manual (not in parent rolled cost)

Where Used: CMLB; Cost Selection; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); Costed Bill Detail; CSLB; ITCI; ITHC; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Evaluation Cost

Evaluation Cost for orders at Status 5 or lower is the item cost based on the values specified on the ITMC screen for either **Evaluation Cost Type** = 0 or B, as identified for your costing configuration. For orders at Status 6 (Closed) or higher, the Evaluation Cost is the item cost used when OVAR calculated variances and set the Status to 6. **Evaluation Cost** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Order Cost

Order Cost is the material, labor, overhead and outside costs incurred to manufacture the item to date. **Order Cost** is based on the standard cost at the time the component is issued. The **Order Cost** value is the same as the **Actual Costs** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); MCST; PCST

Order Description

Order Description identifies the order header information associated with the cost data. Information includes the point of use, sequence, order type, component identifier and issued quantity.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST)

Order Total

Order Total is the cost of the actual order. Order costs are calculated using the Cost Type 0 values when the order is Status 5 or lower. When the order status is at Status 6 or higher, it is calculated using the Cost Type 0 values captured when OVAR ran and which were used to calculate the variances. In an average actual costing system, order costs are updated when the CSTU task is processed. **Order Total** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item. For purchase orders with **Ln# Typ** = M lines, the **Order Total** also includes outside costs associated with the item. The **Order Total** value is the same as the **Received Cost** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Rolled Fix Ovrhd Cost

Rolled Fixed Overhead Cost is the total fixed overhead cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the fixed overhead costs of the item's components and the **Fixed Overhead Cost** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); ITCI; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Rolled Labor Cost

Rolled Labor Cost represents the total labor cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the labor costs of the item's components and the **Labor Cost** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); ITCI; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Rolled Matl Cost

Rolled Material Cost represents the total material cost to manufacture an item and is the sum of the material costs of the item's components. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); ITCI; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

Rolled Var Ovrhd Cost

Rolled Variable Overhead Cost represents the total variable overhead cost to manufacture an item. It is the sum of the variable overhead costs of the item's components and the **Variable Overhead Cost** of the item itself. Displays are based on the specified Cost Type. Entry is up to 16 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); ITCI; ITMC; Multi-Level Costed Bill

WIPL – WIP Item List

The WIPL (WIP Item List) task creates a report which includes all work-in-process inventory quantities for component items on manufacturing and/or purchase orders. A component item range, point of use range, order line status and order line type can be specified for components to be included in the report.

The WIP Item List includes the component item, point of use, sequence number, component type, required quantity, unit of measure and issued quantity. Also listed is the percent, required quantity and consumed quantity based on what was actually received.

The report also lists parent order information, including order type, order number, line number, line status, line type, parent item number and the remaining quantity of the parent item yet to be received.

The order lines on the report are sequenced by the parent item information. For example, the order lines are sequenced first by order type, beginning with manufacturing orders and ending with purchase orders, if more than one order type is specified for the report.

Parameters

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

The WIPL task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter		Format	Entry Is...
1:	Order Type (MO and/or PO)	M P	Required
2:	Component Item Number Range	FX..X TX..X	Optional
3:	Point of Use Range	BX X EX X	Optional
4:	LS (4 and/or 5); LT (MRS)	SXX LXX	Optional

Parameter 1: Order Type

Choose to create a report with manufacturing and/or purchase orders. For example, enter **M** or **P** to specify manufacturing or purchase orders. Enter **M P** to create a report for all order types. An order type must be selected.

Parameter 2: Component Item Range

Specify the range of component item numbers to include in the report. If a component item number range is not specified, all component item numbers are included in the report.

Parameter 3: Point Of Use Range

Specify the beginning and ending point of use range to include in the report. For example, enter BMILL01 EMILL03 to include workcenters MILL01-MILL03. If a point of use range is not specified, all points of use are included in the report.

Parameter 4: Order Line Status; Order Line Type

Order Line Status. Specify the line status of orders to include on the report. Enter **S** followed by 4 and/or 5 to specify a line status. For example, enter S4 to include order lines with line status 4. Enter S45 to include order lines with both statuses 4 and 5. If an order line status is not specified, both statuses are included in the report.

Order Line Type. If Parameter 1 = M (manufacturing), specify the line type of manufacturing orders to include on the report. Enter **L** followed by **M** (manufacturing) and/or **R** (rework manufacturing) to specify the line types. For example, enter LM to specify manufacturing order

line types. If an order line type is not specified, both line types are included on the report. If Parameter 1 = P (purchase) then only PO S-lines are included in the report. Specify LS (supplied) or leave parameter 4 blank to specify the supplied line type.

Example

For example, to request a WIP Item List:

- for Manufacturing Orders
- Ln# Sta = 4 and 5
- Ln# Typ = M
- as the first task in the process
- the **Seq, Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
01  WIPL  M  S45  LM
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	WIPL	WIP Item List
Parameter 1	M	Manufacturing orders
Parameter 2	S45	Line status
Parameter 3	LM	Line type

To print the WIP Item List report, use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the WIPL task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the WIPL task does not execute successfully.

Reports

WIP Item List

Lists all work-in-process inventory quantities for component items on manufacturing and/or purchase orders.

Access Method

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

Report Template

This report is not a template-based report.

Fields

Component From:To

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

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

CT

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

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

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

R = Resource or Workcenter.

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

X = Reference.

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

D = Document.

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

B = By-product.

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

C = Co-product.

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

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

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

M = Module.

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

V = Purchased material.

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

W = Outside operation or service.

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

Y = Phantom parent.

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

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

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

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

Issued Qty

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

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

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

LS

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

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

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

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

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

3 = Open.

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

4 = Released.

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

5 = Closed.

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

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

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

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

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

LS

Order Line Status indicates the line statuses that are included in the report for the specified order.

Where Used: CINV; CWIP; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

LT

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

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

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

LT

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

G = General ledger account

M = Manufacturing order

P = Purchased

S = Supplied.

Purchased with supplied material.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

V = Non-inventory items.

Purchased from vendor for custom order.

W = Outside Vendor.

Work done by outside vendor for custom product.

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

Order

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

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order

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

Where Used: Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APPO; CCAN; Contract Purchase Orders; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order Type

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

C = Customer

M = Manufacturing

P = Purchase

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

OT

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

C = Customer

M = Manufacturing

P = Purchase

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

Parent Item

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

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

Point of Use From: To

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

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

Pt Use

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

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

Receipt Fullfilment Consumed

Receipt Fullfilment Consumed is the estimated quantity of the component that has already been consumed for the manufacture of the parent item. The **Receipt Fullfilment Consumed** quantity is calculated as the component's required quantity times the received percent with a maximum quantity being that has been issued.

Where Used: CWIP; WIPL; WIPR

Receipt Fullfilment Pcnt

Received Percent is the relationship between the item quantity that has been ordered (**Order Qty**) and the item quantity that has been received for the order line expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies a line item with all of its order quantity received.

Where Used: CSTU; CWIP; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Receipt Fullfilment Required

Receipt Fullfilment Required is the estimated quantity of the component that is needed to fulfill the manufacture of the parent item based on the parent's received percent. The **Receipt Fullfilment Required** quantity is calculated as the component required quantity times the parent's received percent.

Where Used: CWIP; WIPL; WIPR

Remaining Qty

Remaining Required Quantity is the total item **Open Order Qty** minus the number of issued items to date. Scrap percent is also factored into the **Remaining Required Quantity**. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; WIPL

Remaining WIP Qty

Remaining WIP Quantity is the difference between the estimated component quantity required and the estimated consumed quantity. The **Remaining WIP Quantity** amount can be one of the following:

Amount	Issued Quantity
0	is exactly enough to make the parents received

less than 0	was not enough to make the parents received
greater than 0	is greater than what was required to make the parents received

Where Used: CWIP; WIPL; WIPR

Required Qty

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Seqn

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

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

WIPR – WIP Report

The WIPR (WIP Report) task creates a report which includes all work-in-process inventory, based on manufacturing or purchase order numbers. An order number range and order line status can be specified for the report. The WIP Report can be printed with summary information only, which includes the order number header, the total components remaining in WIP for the order, the G/L summary for the order and the G/L summary for the entire WIP report. Print a summary only WIP report if you want to review the WIP results to determine which orders require further analysis. You can then either print a detailed WIP report or use the PCST (Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis) or MCST (Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis) screen to review those orders.

Parent information includes order and received quantity, inventory receipt cost master account numbers, line status and line type. Component information includes required and issued quantity, inventory issue cost master account numbers, receipt fulfillment detail and remaining WIP quantities and values. A total WIP summary section is included at the end of the report.

The At This Level cost for a parent line is displayed on the WIP report and is added into the **Issue to WIP Account** total for purchase orders only. Outside operation costs are added into the **Outside Account** total for purchase order **Ln# Typ** = M receipts for manufacturing orders.

Parameters

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

The WIPR task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: Order Type	TM or TP	Required
2: Product Line or Order Format	R or O	Optional
3: Order Number or Product Line Range	BXX..XX EXX..XX	Optional
4: Order Line Status	OX..X or C6	Optional
5: Summary Only	Y or N	Optional

Parameter 1: Order Type

Choose to create a report with manufacturing or purchase orders. Enter **TM** to specify manufacturing orders. Enter **TP** to specify purchase orders. To create a report for both manufacturing and purchase orders, run the WIPR task twice, specifying one order type for each run. An order type must be selected.

Parameter 2: Product Line or Order Format

Specify the format to use for the report. If a format is not specified, order format will be used.

Parameter 3: Order Number or Product Line Range

Specify the starting and ending numbers to include in the report. If a range is not specified, all orders or product lines are included in the report.

Parameter 4: Order Line Status

Specify the line status of orders to include on the report. Enter **O** followed by 4 and/or 5 to specify open statuses or enter **C6** to specify the closed status. For example, enter **O45** to include open

order lines with both statuses 4 and 5. If an order line status is not specified, all open statuses are included in the report.

Parameter 5: Summary Only
Choose to print the WIP Report in a summary only format. The summary only report includes the order number header, the total components remaining in WIP for the order, the G/L summary for the order and the G/L summary for the entire WIP report. You can print a summary only WIP Report by entering **Y**. To print a detailed WIP Report, enter **N** or leave the parameter blank.

Example

For example, to request a detailed WIP Report for all open manufacturing orders with **Ln# Sta** = 4 or 5, as the first task in the process, the **Seq, Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
01  WIPR  O TM  O45
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	WIPR	WIP Report
Parameter 1	TM	Manufacturing orders
Parameter 2	O	Order format
Parameter 4	O45	Line status 4 or 5

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

Reports

WIP Report

Lists all work-in-process inventory, based on manufacturing or purchase order numbers.

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

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

Fields

Byr

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

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

CC

Cost Code Roll indicates the status of the component in the costing process. Cost codes are first identified by the approach for calculating the rolled cost for an item, either manually or automatically. Then, after the component line is closed, the identifier changes to Yes or No, based on the method of parent cost roll. Cost codes include:

Blank = No issues yet.

0 = Manual

1 = Automatic (scrap and yield)

2 = Automatic (scrap)

3 = Automatic (yield)

4 = Automatic (not scrap or yield)

5 = Automatic (not in parent rolled cost)

6 = Manual (not in parent rolled cost)

Y = Yes.

The item is included in the parent rolled cost.

N = No.

The item is not included in the parent rolled cost.

Where Used: MCST; PCST; WIPR

Components Remaining in WIP

Components Remaining in WIP is the column total value of the items that have been issued to WIP but have not been consumed by an order.

Where Used: WIPR

Credit Amount

Credit Amount is the value of a transaction or the sum of a set of transactions that increases a liability, income or capital account or decreases an asset, expense, volume or balance account. Entry is up to 999,999,999.99.

Where Used: BKCJ; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); G/L Distribution (CSHM Module); G/L Recurring/Template Trans Detail; G/L Transaction Detail; GLAU; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJL; GLJP; GLJR; WIPR

Debit Amount

Debit Amount is the value of a transaction or the sum of a set of transactions that increases an asset, expense, volume or balance account or decreases a liability, income or capital account. Entry is up to 999,999,999.99.

Where Used: BKCJ; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); G/L Distribution (CSHM Module); G/L Recurring/Template Trans Detail; G/L Transaction Detail; GLAU; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJL; GLJP; GLJR; WIPR

Description

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

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

G/L Account No Description

General Ledger Account Number Description identifies the G/L account in terms of its use. When space is limited, a partial description is displayed. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 70 characters.

Where Used: APRG; ARCJ; ARIR; ARRJ; BKCJ; CINV; G/L Account Group/No List; G/L Account No List; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); G/L Distribution (CSHM Module); G/L Master Account Detail; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Recurring/Template Trans Detail; G/L Transaction Detail; GLAG; GLAT; GLAU; GLAW; GLBL; GLBU; GLCA; GLCI; GLDQ; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJL; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; RTEX; RTPR; Sales and COGS Account Numbers; WIPR

Inventory Issue Master Account No

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

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

Inventory Receipt Master Account No

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

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

Issue to WIP Account

Issue to WIP Account is the total value of the order-dependent bill of material items that have been issued to the order and have had transactions sent to the general ledger WIP account using the MODCOMGL.FIL file.

Where Used: WIPR; WIPS

Issued Cost

Issued Cost is the value of the order-dependent bill of material items issued. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: WIPR

Issued Qty

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

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

Item

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

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

Item,Acct No,MO,CO

Item, Account Number, Manufacturing or Customer Order identifies the item being ordered, based on the **Ln# Typ**.

- **Item.** Item identification as entered on the Item Master is entered for **Ln# Typ** = P, S, B or U.

- **Acct No.** The identification of the **Master Account No** is entered for **Ln# Typ** = G.
  - When Allow PO Exp is set to “Yes” on GLCF, only the posted G/L accounts that are valid for PO lines can be used.
  - When Allow PO Exp is set to “No” on GLCF, all posted G/L accounts are available to use.
- **MO.** The identification of the manufacturing order is entered for **Ln# Typ** = M.
- **CO.** The identification of the customer order is entered for **Ln# Typ** = V or W.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APID; APUV; CWIP; Order Line Items; PCST; POMI; POMT; PORR; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; WIPR

Ln#

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

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

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

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

Ln# Typ

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

G = General ledger account

M = Manufacturing order

P = Purchased

S = Supplied.

Purchased with supplied material.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

V = Non-inventory items.

Purchased from vendor for custom order.

W = Outside Vendor.

Work done by outside vendor for custom product.

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

LS

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

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

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

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

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

3 = Open.

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

4 = Released.

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

5 = Closed.

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

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

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

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

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Master Account No

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

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

Ord Sta

Order Status indicates the order's current position within the order process. **Order Status** is automatically displayed for an order, based on the line number status of the line items attached to the order. The order status is the highest status of any of the active line items. When all line items are closed, the order changes to complete or closed. **Order Statuses** are:

1 = Preliminary.

The order header is identified and basic information is entered.

2 = Firm Planned.

All active line items have a **Ln# Sta** = 2 (firm planned).

3 = Open.

The highest **Ln# Sta** of all active line items is 3 (open).

4 = Released.

Paperwork is produced and receipts or issues can be made for at least one of the line items. The highest active **Ln# Sta** = 4 (released).

5, 6, 7 = Complete or Closed.

All required receipts, shipments or issues have been made for all the line items. Adding a line item to a completed order changes the **Order Status** to REL. All order line items are closed (**Ln# Sta** = 5, 6 or 7).

9 = Credit Hold.

The customer's credit limit has been exceeded or the order is placed on hold for another reason. The item is treated as an open order.

Where Used: COMI; COMT; Contract Purchase Orders; CORV; CPMT; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Header Detail; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; EDIX; IORD; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; OPSL; Order Browse; ORST; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Router/Traveler; Shortages by Order; Standard Product Detail; WIPR

Order From:To

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

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

Order Line Status

Order Line Status indicates the line statuses that are included in the report for the specified order.

Where Used: CINV; CWIP; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order No

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

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR;

MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order No

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

Where Used: Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APPO; CCAN; Contract Purchase Orders; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order Qty

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

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

Order Type

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

C = Customer

M = Manufacturing

P = Purchase

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

Organization/Account Name

Organization Description identifies the organization portion of the **Master Account No** in terms of its use. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 35 characters.

Where Used: G/L Distribution (APSM Module); G/L Distribution (ARSM Module); G/L Distribution (CSHM Module); G/L Master Account Detail; G/L Master Account Recap; G/L Org No List; G/L Organization Group/No List; G/L Recurring/Template Trans Detail; G/L Transaction Detail; GLAV; GLBL; GLDQ; GLGQ; GLJD; GLJE; GLJI; GLJP; GLJR; GLMA; GLOS; GLOT; GLOW; RTEX; RTPR; WIPR

Outside Account

Outside Account is the total value of purchase order **Ln# Typ** = M receipts of outside operations for the manufacturing order that have had transactions sent to the general ledger WIP account using the MODCOMGL.FIL file.

Where Used: WIPR; WIPS

Pln

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

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

Pt Use

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

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

Rcvd Pcnt

Received Percent is the relationship between the item quantity that has been ordered (**Order Qty**) and the item quantity that has been received for the order line expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies a line item with all of its order quantity received.

Where Used: CSTU; CWIP; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Receipt Fullfilment Consumed

Receipt Fullfilment Consumed is the estimated quantity of the component that has already been consumed for the manufacture of the parent item. The **Receipt Fullfilment Consumed**

quantity is calculated as the component's required quantity times the received percent with a maximum quantity being that has been issued.

Where Used: CWIP; WIPL; WIPR

Receipt Fullfilment Pcnt

Received Percent is the relationship between the item quantity that has been ordered (**Order Qty**) and the item quantity that has been received for the order line expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies a line item with all of its order quantity received.

Where Used: CSTU; CWIP; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Receipt Fullfilment Required

Receipt Fullfilment Required is the estimated quantity of the component that is needed to fulfill the manufacture of the parent item based on the parent's received percent. The **Receipt Fullfilment Required** quantity is calculated as the component required quantity times the parent's received percent.

Where Used: CWIP; WIPL; WIPR

Received Cost

Received Cost is the value of the parent at the time it is received. The **Received Cost** value is the same as the **Order Total** value on the MCST (Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis) and PCST (Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis) screens. Entry is up to 10 numbers.

Where Used: CWIP; Order Cost Variance Status; WIPR

Received Qty

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

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

Remaining Amount in WIP

Remaining Amount in WIP is the WIP amount in the general ledger WIP account for either internal WIP or external WIP for the specific order, or for the summary totals. All the orders in the system should reconcile to the general ledger WIP account if all the MODCOMGL.FIL files have been processed and all the general ledger batches have been posted. **Remaining Amount in WIP** is calculated as the following:

Standard Products:

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component items that have been issued to WIP + receipts for outside
operations for the manufacturing order from a purchase order Ln# Typ =
M line – parent items that have been received from WIP
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Custom Products:

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Summary of Issues to WIP  —  Received Cost
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Where Used: CWIP; WIPR; WIPS

Remaining WIP Qty

Remaining WIP Quantity is the difference between the estimated component quantity required and the estimated consumed quantity. The **Remaining WIP Quantity** amount can be one of the following:

Amount	Issued Quantity
0	is exactly enough to make the parents received
less than 0	was not enough to make the parents received
greater than 0	is greater than what was required to make the parents received

Where Used: CWIP; WIPL; WIPR

Remaining WIP Value

Remaining WIP Value identifies the value of the components remaining in WIP at the time the parent was received. The **Remaining WIP Value** calculation is the **Remaining WIP Qty** times the average issue cost.

Where Used: WIPR

Required Qty

Quantity Required specifies how many or how much of a particular component is required to manufacture a parent. Entry is up to 10 numbers. Decimal places are allowed.

Where Used: BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CMLB; COCP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; CWIP; Engineering; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; PCST; Production; Purchased Component Detail; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; Summarized Bill; Where Used; WIPL; WIPR; WUSE

Rev Date

Manufacturing Order Revision Date is the date of the last change made to the manufacturing order. The **Manufacturing Order Revision Date** is changed to the system date when the manufacturing order is revised.

Where Used: Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; WIPR

Rev Date

Purchase Order Revision Date is the date of the last change made to the purchase order. The **Purchase Order Revision Date** is changed to the system date when the purchase order is revised and helps to clarify communication between purchasing and the vendor.

Where Used: Contract Purchase Orders; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); WIPR

Seq

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

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

Ty

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

N = Normal.

Component is consumed in the manufacture of its parent.

P = Phantom.

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

R = Resource or Workcenter.

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

X = Reference.

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

D = Document.

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

B = By-product.

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

C = Co-product.

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

T = Tool.

Component is used in the manufacture of the parent.

U = Tool return.

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

M = Module.

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

V = Purchased material.

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

W = Outside operation or service.

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

Y = Phantom parent.

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

Z = Phantom child.

Component is used in the manufacture of the phantoms parent.

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

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

UM

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

Where Used: A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; APEX; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; BILI; BILL; Bill of Material; Bill of Material Detail; CCAT; CINV; CMLB; COBK; COCP; COMI; COMT; Contract Header Detail; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; CORV; Costed Bill Detail; CPMT; CSLB; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; ICCR; IHIR; INVA; Inventory Allocation; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; IVPR; IVRR; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; Lead

Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Exposure; MBIL; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Currency; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; SDAB; SDAL; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shipping Detail; Shortages by Order; SHPL; Single-Level Configuration Bill of Material Report; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VPFR; Where Used; WIPR; Workcenter Master; WUSE

Vendor Name

Vendor Name is the name of a vendor. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 60 characters.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCR; APCW; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPH; APPO; Approved Vendor Items; Approved Vendors; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APUV; APVT; AVII; AVIT; Browse Setup (order); Browse Setup (vendor); CCAN; Contract Summary; CWIP; DISI; DIST; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); ISVI; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Order Browse; ORST; Payee Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; POVD; POYE; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; VENI; VETI; VITI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT; WIPR

WC Name

Workcenter Description is the description of the workcenter for a manufactured item. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 29 characters.

Where Used: CWIP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; MCST; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; Order Browse; ORST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; Router/Traveler; WIPR; Workcenter Master

WIP Master Account No

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

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

GLMQ; GLPC; GLTG; ICCR; Invoice Line Item Detail; IVIE; IVII; IVPR; IVRR; LRRP; PORI; PORV; WIPR

WIPS – WIP Summary by Value Report

The WIPS (WIP Summary by Value Report) task creates a report which includes all work-in-process inventory value for parent items on manufacturing, purchase or customer orders. A parent item range, order line status and order line type can be specified for the report.

The WIP Summary by Value Report includes the order type, order number, parent item number, line number, line status and line type. Also included are the following WIP values: issues to WIP, outside operation costs, parent items received out of WIP and the remaining WIP balance. The percent of the order that is complete is also listed, which is based on the order quantity and the received quantity.

The WIP Summary by Value Report can be specified to print without header information, which would omit the selection criteria and column field labels from the report. If header information is omitted, the trailer information, which includes column totals, is also omitted.

The order lines on the report are sorted by order type, beginning with customer orders and ending with purchase orders, if more than one order type is specified for the report.

Parameters

To request a WIP Summary by Value Report, you enter the WIPS task as one of the sequenced tasks in a batch process. See "Batch Processing" in the System Administration manual for the task prerequisites and processing frequency.

The WIPS task has the following parameters:

Task Parameter	Format	Entry Is...
1: Order Type (MO and/or PO and/or CO)	M P C	Required
2: Product Line or Order Number Format	R O	Optional
3: Order Range (with M or P or C only)	BXX..XX EXX..XX	Optional
4: Parent Item Range	FXX..XX TXX..XX	Optional
5: LS (4 5); LT (MRBUSX)	SX..X LX..X	Optional
6: Omit Headers	Y	Optional

Parameter 1: Order Type

Choose to create a report with manufacturing and/or purchase and/or customer orders. For example, enter **M** or **P** or **C** to specify manufacturing, purchase or customer orders, respectively. Enter **M P C** to create a report for all order types. An order type must be selected.

Parameter 2: Product Line or Order Number

Specify the format to use for the report. If a format is not specified, order format will be used.

Parameter 3: Order Number Range

Specify the beginning and ending order numbers to include in the report. An order number range is available if Parameter 1 is specified for only one order type, such as M or P or C. An order number range is not available if Parameter 1 is specified for more than one order type, such as M P C. If an order number range is not specified, all orders are included in the report.

Parameter 4: Parent Item Range

Specify the range of parent item numbers to include in the report. If a parent item number range is not specified, all parent item numbers are included in the report.

Parameter 5: Order Line Status; Order Line Type

Order Line Status. Specify the line status of orders to include on the report. Enter **S** followed by 4 and/or 5 to specify a line status. For example, enter S4 to include order lines with line status 4. Enter S45 to include order lines with both statuses 4 and 5. If an order line status is not specified, all statuses are included in the report.

Order Line Type. Specify the line type of orders to include on the report. Enter **L** followed by any combination of **M, R, B, U, S** or **X** to specify the line types to include on the report. For example, enter LMR to specify manufacturing and rework order line types. If an order line type is not specified, all line types are included on the report. Line types include:

- M = Manufacturing order
- R = Rework manufacturing order
- B = By-Product; created as part of another order
- U = Tool Return; created as part of another order
- S = PO S-Line; purchased with supplied material
- X = CO X-Line; custom product order

Parameter 6: Omit Headers

Specify to omit header information in the printed WIP Summary by Value Report. Enter **Y** to omit header information. Header information includes selection criteria and column field labels. If headers are omitted, the trailer information, such as column totals, is also omitted. If Parameter 5 is left blank, header information is included in the report. Default is blank.

Example

For example, to request a WIP Summary by Value Report

- for information for all manufacturing orders
- with Ln# Sta = 5
- with and Ln# Typ = M
- without Headers
- as the first task in the process
- the **Seq, Num, Task** and **Parameters** fields in the task line are entered like this:

```
01  WIPS  M  S5  LM  Y
```

Entry Field	Example Value	Description
Seq Num	01	First task in process
Task	WIPS	WIP Summary by Value Report
Parameter 1	M	Manufacturing orders
Parameter 2	S5	Line status
Parameter 4	LM	Line type
Parameter 5	Y	Omit headers

To print the WIP Summary by Value Report, use the BEXE (Batch Process Execution) screen to execute the process in which the WIPS task is entered. Check the LOG file produced if the WIPS task does not execute successfully.

Reports

WIP Summary by Value Report

Lists all work-in-process inventory value for parent items on manufacturing, purchase or customer orders.

Access Method

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

Report Template

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

Fields

Comp Pcnt

Received Percent is the relationship between the item quantity that has been ordered (**Order Qty**) and the item quantity that has been received for the order line expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies a line item with all of its order quantity received.

Where Used: CSTU; CWIP; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Item

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

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Browse Setup (item); Capacity Planning; CBIL; CCAN; CCAT; CIMT; CINV; COAN; COBK; COCD; COMI; COMP; Comparison Bill; Comparison of Summarized Bills; COMT; Contract Item Detail; Contract Item Detail/Pricing; Contract Summary; CORV; CSTU; Cumulative Detail; Customer Item + General; Customer Order; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Engineering; FCST; GASN; ICCR; IHIR; IMTR; INVA; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Allocation; Inventory History List; Inventory Transaction History Report; INVR; IORD; IPPD; ISVI; ITBI; ITCB; ITCI; Item + Quantity; Item Availability; Item Availability + Quantity; Item Browse; Item Browse Detail; Item History; Item Lot Receipt; Item Lot Trace and Serialization Detail; Item Master; Item Master Detail; Item Master Planning Detail; Item Responsibility Assigned Results; Item Shortages; ITHC; ITHR; ITMB; ITMC; ITMI; ITPB; ITPI; Lead Times Assigned Results; LEXP; LHIS; Line Item Details + Item; LMSI; LMST; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Selection; Lot Trace; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LVAL; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MPIT; MPSR; MPSS; MSMT; Multi-Level Bill; Multi-Level Costed Bill; Multi-Level Where Used; MUSE; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; Partner Item Detail; PBCI; PBCT; PBII; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; PORI; PORV;

POYE; Pricing Maintenance + Action Detail; Pricing Maintenance + Action List; Pricing Maintenance + Items/Customers; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Production; Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; SDAL; Selection Setup; Serial Number List; Serial Numbers Shipped; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; SSII; SSIL; Standard Costs Assigned Results; Standard Product Detail; Summarized Bill; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VDII; VDIT; VDSC; VEIT; Vendor/Item Detail; VETI; VITI; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS; WUSE

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

LS

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

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

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

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

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

3 = Open.

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

4 = Released.

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

5 = Closed.

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

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

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

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

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

LS

Order Line Status indicates the line statuses that are included in the report for the specified order.

Where Used: CINV; CWIP; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

LT

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

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

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

LT

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

G = General ledger account

M = Manufacturing order

P = Purchased

S = Supplied.

Purchased with supplied material.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

V = Non-inventory items.

Purchased from vendor for custom order.

W = Outside Vendor.

Work done by outside vendor for custom product.

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

Order

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

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order

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

Where Used: Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APPO; CCAN; Contract Purchase Orders; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt

History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order From: To

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

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

Order Quantity

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

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

OT

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

C = Customer

M = Manufacturing

P = Purchase

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

Parent Item From: To

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

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

Received Quantity

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

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

WIP Value: Issued

Issue to WIP Account is the total value of the order-dependent bill of material items that have been issued to the order and have had transactions sent to the general ledger WIP account using the MODCOMGL.FIL file.

Where Used: WIPR; WIPS

WIP Value: Outside

Outside Account is the total value of purchase order **Ln# Typ** = M receipts of outside operations for the manufacturing order that have had transactions sent to the general ledger WIP account using the MODCOMGL.FIL file.

Where Used: WIPR; WIPS

WIP Value: Received

Received From WIP is the total value of the order-dependent bill of material items that have been received from WIP and have had transactions sent to the general ledger WIP account using the MODCOMGL.FIL file.

Where Used: WIPS

WIP Value: Remaining

Remaining Amount in WIP is the WIP amount in the general ledger WIP account for either internal WIP or external WIP for the specific order, or for the summary totals. All the orders in the system should reconcile to the general ledger WIP account if all the MODCOMGL.FIL files have been processed and all the general ledger batches have been posted. **Remaining Amount in WIP** is calculated as the following:

Standard Products:

```
component items that have been issued to WIP + receipts for outside
operations for the manufacturing order from a purchase order Ln# Typ =
M line – parent items that have been received from WIP
```

Custom Products:

```
Summary of Issues to WIP  –  Received Cost
```

Where Used: CWIP; WIPR; WIPS

CCAN – Cost Control Action

Use the CCAN screen to view and act on recommended cost actions for manufacturing and purchase order items. Recommendations are automatically generated by different functions. The CCAN screen conveniently collects all these generated recommendations to direct your attention to what actions are needed to control your costs. Use the Actual Cost Update report, which is automatically generated by the CSTU (Actual Cost Update) task, to compare cost update information to the recommended cost actions. The order numbers listed on the screen are current manufacturing and purchase orders.

Features

Transportation Shortcuts

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

Destination	Shortcut Key(s)
ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data)	F8
PCST (Purchase Order S-Line Cost Analysis)	F9
MCST (Manufacturing Order Cost Analysis)	F10

Additional Information

Window	Available From	Shortcut Key(s)
Cost Detail	Any location on the screen	ALT+F4

Web Links

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

There are no tabs or hyperlinks available for this screen.

Reports

Cost Control Action

Lists cost action messages.

Access Method

To generate the report, choose **Print** or **Print Preview** from the **File** menu. The Report screen appears before the report is generated, allowing you to select a range of data for the report. For more information on reporting in general, see "Printing and Reporting" in the Fourth Shift Basics manual.

Report Template

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

Screen Reference

Responding to Action Messages

The **Line Cost** field includes the first ten characters of the evaluation cost type description, as entered on the CNFC (Cost Type Setup) screen. The cost type used throughout the system for evaluation is entered on the CCFG (Costing Configuration) screen. The **Line Cost** field is updated when the CSTU task is run in update mode, only.

The difference between the current inventory value and the cost based on order processing is displayed as a tolerance percentage.

- An asterisk is displayed after the **Percent** field if order costs for the parent item are under or over tolerance.
- An "F" character is displayed after the **Percent** field if the item cost for the parent item is specified as a "frozen cost".

Use the ITMC (Item/Work Center Cost Data) screen to verify that an inventory value cost (Cost Type 0 or B) has been established for the parent item. The **Percent** field is updated when the CSTU task is run in update mode, only.

Tolerance percentage rates are entered on the CCFG screen.

Action Messages

Use the following information to review the cost action messages.

CSQ: Changed To Status 5

The preliminary review has found that the costs are within tolerance and so the **Ln# Sta** = 4 has changed to **Ln# Sta** = 5 and the line items have been added to the list.

Screen	Action
CCAN	No action required. You can change the **Ln# Sta** = 5 back to **Ln# Sta** = 4 to remove the message from the list, if desired.

The costing process starts over for line items with **Ln# Sta** = 5 that are picked for an order using the PICK (Picklist) screen. The line items are listed on the CCAN screen with a **Cost Action** = CSQ and **CS** (cost status) = 0.

CST: Ready For Review

The preliminary review has found some costs not within tolerance. The cost accountant must review the cost information and change the cost status in order to continue the costing process for the line item.

Screen	Action
CCAN	Change the line item Cost Status = 4 to 5 or 6 in order to continue costing.

CSY: Costs Within Tolerance

This action message is automatically created after the CSTU task processes for line items with costs that were within tolerance. The ITMC cost records were updated when the CSTU task was processed.

Screen	Action
CCAN	No action required. The line item Cost Status = 3 or 5 changed to 8. If necessary, the cost accountant can update all the costs within tolerance to the Cost Type 0.

CSZ: Costs Not Within Tolerance

This action message is automatically created after the CSTU task processes for line items with costs that were not within tolerance. The ITMC cost records were not updated when the CSTU task was processed.

Screen	Action
CCAN	No action required. The line item Cost Status = 6 changed to 9.

Fields

Acct

Cost Accountant Code is used to identify the person responsible for handling the manufacturing and purchase order cost exceptions. The suggested entry is the cost accountant's initials. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 3 characters.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU

Cost Action

Cost Action is used in an average actual costing system to identify specific cost action message codes. Order lines associated with that cost action are displayed. The description of the cost action message code is displayed automatically. **Cost Action** codes and information include:

Code	Description	Information or Action
CSQ	Changed To Status 5	Preliminary cost information only
CST	Ready For Review	Requires action to continue costing
CSY	Costs W/In Tolerance	Cost information after CSTU runs
CSZ	Costs Not W/In Tolerance	Cost information after CSTU runs

- **CSQ.** Includes all order lines with **Ln# Sta** = 5 that are reviewed to be within tolerance. Order lines may have a cost status of 0, 3, 4, 5 or 6.
- **CST.** Includes all order lines with **Ln# Sta** = 5 that have been processed by the CSTU task and are not within tolerance. Costs must be reviewed by a cost accountant and the cost status must be changed from 4 to 5 or 6 before the CSTU task will continue the cost update process.
  - Change the cost status from 4 to 5 to accept the variance and update costs when CSTU is processed.
  - Change cost status from 4 to 6 to accept the variance but do not update costs when CSTU is processed.

The CSTU task does not take action on order lines that have a cost status of 4. Order lines may have a cost status of 4, 5 or 6.

- **CSY.** Includes all order lines with **Ln# Sta** = 5 or greater that were within tolerance or approved to be updated to the ITMC **Cost Type** 0 records by the cost accountant. The CSY message is created when the cost accountant changes the cost status from 4 to 5 and the CSTU task is run in update mode. Order lines have a cost status of 8.
- **CSZ.** Includes all order lines with **Ln# Sta** = 5 or greater that were not within tolerance and not approved by the cost accountant to update the ITMC **Cost Type** 0 records. The CSZ message is created when the cost accountant changes the cost status from 4 to 6 and the CSTU task is run in update mode. Order lines have a cost status of 9.

Entry is up to 3 characters.

Where Used: CCAN

CS

Cost Status identifies the cost status of individual order lines for **Ln# Type** = M (manufacturing) manufacturing orders and **Ln# Type** = S (purchased with supplied material) purchase orders. Entry options include:

0 = Start Costing Process.

Ready to start costing process for line item (**Ln# Sta** = 5) using the CSTU task. This status is system-assigned.

3 = Reviewed Within Tolerance.

Costs are within tolerance. Cost Type 0 records will be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 8. G/L journal entries will be created by CSTU for any variance. This status is system-assigned.

4 = Reviewed Not Within Tolerance.

Costs are not within tolerance and must be reviewed by a cost accountant. Then, change the cost status to 5 or 6 to continue the costing process. G/L journal entries will be created by CSTU for any variance.

5 = Approved for Cost Updates.

Costs not within tolerance are approved. Cost Type 0 records will be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 8. Cost status my be manually changed from 5 to 4 or 6.

6 = Not Approved for Cost Updates.

Costs not within tolerance are not approved. Cost Type 0 records will not be updated when the CSTU task is run in Update mode. Cost status changes to 9. Cost status may be manually changed from 6 to 4 or 5.

8 = Costs Updated.

The ITMC Cost Type 0 records were updated when the CSTU task was run. Costing is complete. This status is system-assigned.

9 = Costs Not Updated.

The ITMC Cost Type 0 records were not updated when the CSTU task was run. Costing is complete. This status is system-assigned.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; MCST

Description

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

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

Due Date

Date is the day, month and year by which system transactions are identified.

Where Used: APDS; APIP; APPD; APRC; ARCD; ARIP; ARPD; ARST; AUDT; BKCB; BKCJ; BKFT; BKRC; Cash Set Selection; CCAN; Customer + Credit; Fourth Shift Sign-On; GTED; History Detail; Inventory Adjustment Application; Inventory Transaction History Report;

Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Reconciliation Detail; REDI; RVED; SUND; SUNR; SUPD; SUPR; Template Browse; Transaction Detail; Transaction History; TRUD

Eval Cost Type

Evaluation Cost Type identifies the cost type specified on the ITMC screen that is used to evaluate actual costs before average actual costs are updated. Evaluation cost types are:

0 = Cost Type 0 (inventory value)

B = Cost Type B (budget)

If an evaluation cost type is not defined, zero values are used for cost comparisons. Default is B.

Where Used: CCAN; CCFG

Evaluation Cost

Evaluation Cost for orders at Status 5 or lower is the item cost based on the values specified on the ITMC screen for either **Evaluation Cost Type** = 0 or B, as identified for your costing configuration. For orders at Status 6 (Closed) or higher, the Evaluation Cost is the item cost used when OVAR calculated variances and set the Status to 6. **Evaluation Cost** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

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

Gate'y/WC

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

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

Item

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

Where Used: A/P Received Item List; ABCR; Advance Ship Notice Line; Allowance/Charge Detail (Detail); APPI; APPV; AUDT; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; AVII; AVIT; Bill of

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

Line Cost Evaluation

Evaluation Cost for orders at Status 5 or lower is the item cost based on the values specified on the ITMC screen for either **Evaluation Cost Type** = 0 or B, as identified for your costing configuration. For orders at Status 6 (Closed) or higher, the Evaluation Cost is the item cost used when OVAR calculated variances and set the Status to 6. **Evaluation Cost** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Line Cost Order

Order Total is the cost of the actual order. Order costs are calculated using the Cost Type 0 values when the order is Status 5 or lower. When the order status is at Status 6 or higher, it is calculated using the Cost Type 0 values captured when OVAR ran and which were used to calculate the variances. In an average actual costing system, order costs are updated when the CSTU task is processed. **Order Total** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item. For purchase orders with **Ln# Typ** = M lines, the **Order Total** also includes outside costs associated with the item. The **Order Total** value is the same as the **Received Cost** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Ln#

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

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P PO/Inv Variance by Invoice; A/P Receiving Detail; Advance Ship Notice Line; Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APEX; APID; APPI; APPV; APUV; Available for Shipping Allocation Batch; Backflush Issue Reconciliation Report; Bill of Material Accuracy Results; Capacity Planning; CCAN; CINV; COAN; COCD; COCP; COMI; COMT; CORV; CPMT; CSTU; Custom Product Component Detail; Custom Product Detail; Customer Order; Customer Order + Order Header; Customer Order Line Price Adjustment; Customer Order Receipt/Reverse; CWIP; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; GASN; IHIR; IMTR; Inventory Transaction History Report; IORD; Item Shortages; JEST; Job Estimates and Performance Report; LHIS; LMSI; LMST; Location Index; Lot Detail; Lot Inventory Transaction History Report; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; LOTR; LRRP; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; OPSL; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Detail; Order Line Items; OVAR; Package Content; Packaging Detail; Packing List; PCMT; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Pricing Maintenance + Test Order; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; SDAB; Serial Number List; SHIP; Shipment Allocation Detail; Shipment Allocation List; Shipments by Line Item; Shipping Allocation Batch; Shortages by Order; SHPL; STAD; Standard Product Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; TRUD; VDSC; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Sta

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

blank = Order Point Quantity Level Reached.

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

1 = MRP Planned Order.

MRP has automatically planned an order for the item.

2 = Firm Planned.

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

3 = Open.

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

4 = Released.

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

5 = Closed.

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

6 = Closed.

The order closure report has reported this order closure.

7 = Closed.

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

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

Where Used: Capacity Planning; CCAN; Demand Peg Detail; Dispatch List; IHIR; Item Shortages; Location Index; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; MSMT; Open Order Detail; Order Completion Status; Order Cost Variance Status; Order Line Items; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; Purchase Order Line Item Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Line Items; Purchased Component Detail; Router/Traveler; Schedule Board; Shortages by Order; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Ln# Typ

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

M = Manufacturing.

Dependent demands are automatically created.

R = Rework.

Dependent demands are not automatically created but are manually added.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

X = Custom Product.

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

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

Ln# Typ

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

B = By-product.

Created as part of another order.

G = General ledger account

M = Manufacturing order

P = Purchased

S = Supplied.

Purchased with supplied material.

U = Tool Return.

Created as part of another order.

V = Non-inventory items.

Purchased from vendor for custom order.

W = Outside Vendor.

Work done by outside vendor for custom product.

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

Lower Tolerance

Lower Tolerance Percent is the percentage used to determine the lower range of cost tolerance that is not considered out of tolerance in an average actual costing system. For example, if 5 percent under the evaluation cost is considered within tolerance, enter a lower tolerance of 95. Entry is up to 9999.99.

Where Used: CCAN; CCFG; CSTU

Msg Code

Message Code indicates the type of action that needs to be taken to resolve an exception condition.

Where Used: CCAN; COAN; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; MOAN; MSCF; POAN; POAS; Purchased Component Detail; STAD; Supply Peg Detail

Order Cost

Order Total is the cost of the actual order. Order costs are calculated using the Cost Type 0 values when the order is Status 5 or lower. When the order status is at Status 6 or higher, it is calculated using the Cost Type 0 values captured when OVAR ran and which were used to calculate the variances. In an average actual costing system, order costs are updated when the CSTU task is processed. **Order Total** includes material, labor, variable and fixed overhead costs associated with the item. For purchase orders with **Ln# Typ** = M lines, the **Order Total** also includes outside costs associated with the item. The **Order Total** value is the same as the **Received Cost** value on the OCST (Order Cost Variance Status) screen.

Where Used: CCAN; Cost Update Selection (from MCST); Cost Update Selection (from PCST); CSTU; MCST; PCST

Order Number

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

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Manufacturing Order Line Item Detail; Manufacturing Order Receipt/Reverse; Material Shortages Detail; MCST; MOAN; MOFR; MOMI; MOMT; MORI; MORV; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; PORI; PORV; Supply Peg Detail; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

Order Number

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

Where Used: Advance Ship Notice Order Detail; APPO; CCAN; Contract Purchase Orders; CSTU; Demand Peg Detail; Material Shortages Detail; Open Order Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POAN; POAS; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORR; PORV; POSR; POVD; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); Purchase Order Receipt History; Purchased Component Detail; Supply Peg Detail; Transaction Detail; VPFR; WIPL; WIPR; WIPS

OT

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

C = Customer

M = Manufacturing

P = Purchase

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

Percent

Percentage of Costs is the relationship between **Evaluation Costs** and **Order Costs** expressed as a percentage. A percentage of 100 identifies an order with order costs equal to the evaluation costs.

Where Used: CCAN; CSTU; MCST; PCST

Prom Dock

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

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

Starting Item

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

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

Tolerance

An asterisk after the value indicates that the evaluation cost or order cost for the item were not within the allowed cost variance range, as specified in the configuration.

Where Used: CCAN; MCST; PCST

Upper Tolerance

Upper Tolerance Percent is the percentage used to determine the upper range of cost tolerance that is not considered out of tolerance in an average actual costing system. For example, if 5 percent over the evaluation cost is considered within tolerance, enter a upper tolerance of 105. Entry is up to 9999.99.

Where Used: CCAN; CCFG; CSTU

Vend Id

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

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

Vendor

Vendor Name is the name of a vendor. Entry is any alphanumeric combination of up to 60 characters.

Where Used: A/P Invoice Matching Detail; A/P Receiving Detail; APAH; APCR; APCW; APDS; APEX; APID; APIE; APIH; APII; APIP; APIR; APIV; APPA; APPD; APPH; APPO; Approved Vendor Items; Approved Vendors; APRG; APRL; APRQ; APTB; APTP; APTX; APUV; APVT; AVII; AVIT; Browse Setup (order); Browse Setup (vendor); CCAN; Contract Summary; CWIP; DISI; DIST; EDIX; EXRU; G/L Distribution (APSM Module); ISVI; Lot Trace Issue Detail; Lot Trace Receipt Detail; Order Browse; ORST; Payee Detail; PCST; PICI; PICK; Picklist Detail; POCI; POCR; POCT; POMI; POMT; PORI; PORV; POVD; POYE; Purchase Order Header Detail; Purchase Order Line Item Detail (CPMT); QSRC; QUOI; QUOT; VDSC; VEDI; VEID; VEIT; VEND; Vendor Browse; Vendor Browse Detail; Vendor Configuration; Vendor Master Detail; VENI; VETI; VITI; VPFR; VSDI; VSDT; WIPR