# Infor CloudSuite Industrial
# Glossary

# Glossary

**Access As**

An identifier used to identify who created a metadata object.

This identifier is also used to control which metadata objects you can modify. You can modify only those metadata objects that are associated with the current **Access As** field value, as displayed on the **Access As** form.

**Accounting References**

A reference the system assigns to a transaction to indicate its source. The system assigns the reference tag when it is posted to the journal.

**Active**

An item that is neither obsolete nor slow-moving.

**Adjourning Event Action**

An event action that must wait for an external stimulus before it can continue.

When the system encounters an adjourning event action, the event handler state is set to retest or to time out after a specified time. The event system then processes it at the next opportunity and resumes.

**ADSI**

Active Directory Service Interfaces

**Advance Ship Notice (ASN)**

An Electronic Data Interchange(EDI) transaction providing the customer with advance information about product shipments so the customer may better plan workloads and receipt processing.

The advance ship notice (ASN) consists of

- a customer order or transfer order header information
- a summary of shipping/transfer information
- descriptions of the items being shipped.

*From the APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

### Alternative (for APS)

An alternative is a container for specific data to drive APS planning and/or the Analyzer. Each alternative represents a scenario to be analyzed. You always have a production alternative called alternative 0. The production alternative references your standard Infor CloudSuite database. APS uses the data in alternative 0.

To investigate a possible change to your process, you must create one or more "planning" alternatives (such as alternative 1, 2, 3, etc.). Then, you can make changes to represent your new process. After running the Planner, you can observe the effects on your process without committing any changes to your production Infor CloudSuite data.

### Analytical Accounting

Some European countries use two types of accounting systems. (The United States and most other countries use only one.)

The general accounting system is a legal obligation. It must conform to certain accounting principles and must represent a fair picture of the financial situation of the company by producing a balance sheet and a profit and loss statement. Its foundation is the Chart of Accounts, made up of eight classes. Classes 1-5 are balance sheet accounts and classes 6 and 7 (expenses and revenues) are used for the profit and loss statement. All journals and accounts post to the General Ledger.

The second accounting system used in some countries is called Analytical Accounting. Its main purpose is to track expense and revenue accounts by categories in order to derive profit and loss by activity. Its foundation is a separate Chart of Accounts made up of a single class (class 9). Its journals and accounts post to a separate ledger (the Analytical Ledger.)

### Analytical Ledger (A/L)

The Analytical Accounting posts its journals and accounts post to the Analytical Ledger.

### ANSI

American National Standards Institute.

ANSI is a private, non-profit organization (501(c)3) that administers and coordinates the United States voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system.

### A/P

Accounts Payable

### API

Application Programming Interface

### A/R

Accounts Receivable

**ASP**

Active Server Page, or Application Service Provider

**Aynschronous Event**

An event in which the associated event handlers are designed to execute independently of other event handlers.

These event handlers are sent to an event queue, from which they execute in FIFO order.

*See also* Synchronous Event.

**ATP**

The Available To Promise function of *APS*.

*See also* About Incremental Planning and ATP/CTP.

**Backflush**

The deduction from inventory records of the component parts used in an assembly or subassembly by exploding the bill of materials by the production count of assemblies produced.

From the *APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

**Base Unit of Measure**

This is a user-defined field that describes the unit of measure for the selected item. Example entries are: EACH, LBS, FOOT, CARTON.

**Bill of Lading**

A carrier's contract and a receipt for goods the carrier agrees to transport from one place to another and to deliver to a designated person. In case of loss, damage, or delay, the bill of lading is the basis for filing freight claims.

From the *APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

**Bill of Material (BOM)**

A listing of all the subassemblies, intermediates, parts, and raw materials that go into a parent assembly showing the quantity of each required to make an assembly. A BOM is used in conjunction with the master production schedule to determine the items for which purchase requisitions and production orders must be released.

There are a variety of display formats for bills of material, including the single-level bill of material, indented bill of material, modular (planning) bill of material, transient bill of material, matrix bill of material, and costed bill of material.

A BOM can also be called the "formula," "recipe," or "ingredients list," in certain industries.

## BOD Noun ID (NID)

The BOD Noun ID appears in the Application Area of BOD XML documents as part of the value that gets published in the **BODID** element.

For "sync" BODs, the macro NIDID(DerBODID) can be used to specify this ID. The derived property DerBODID contains the key value of the BOD, and the rest of the ID is generated automatically by the system as shown below.

For "process" BODs, in some cases this ID is not published; in other cases, the macro LNIDID(DerBODID) can be used to specify the ID.

## Bucket

A block or interval of time.

In accounting, buckets are used to group transactions by date and are user-defined on the Accounts Payable Parameters form and the Accounts Receivable Parameters form.

## Business Object Document (BOD)

The basic messaging framework as defined by OAGi (Open Applications Group, Inc.). BODs are XML documents used to exchange data between different types of systems.

## By-product

A material produced as a residual of or incidental to the production process. The ratio of the by-product to primary product is usually predictable. By-products may be recycled, sold as is, or used for other purposes.

From the *APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

## B2B Customer

A Customer Portal customer with a credit limit established in Infor CloudSuite. This customer can use two methods of payment: on account or credit card.

## B2C Customer

A Customer Portal customer that does not have a credit limit established in Infor CloudSuite. To make purchases, the customer must use a credit card.

## COGS

Cost of Goods Sold

## Configurable Item

An item that is set up to use the BuyDesign interface. It cannot be an item already defined as configurable by the Product Configurator.

**Context Sensitive**

A type of online help system that lets users access help while running a software application.

For example, when you locate your cursor in a particular field on the form and press **F1**, the online help system displays help for that particular field.

**Control Account**

Sometimes also called a "controlling account," a control account is a general ledger account with a balance that reflects the total balances of related subsidiary ledger accounts. For more information, see About Control Accounts.

**Corporate Customer**

In a two-tiered customer relationship, the corporate customer is the primary customer, for record-keeping purposes. Corporate customers are often used to consolidate billing and invoicing for several subordinate customers.

**COS**

Cost of Sales, a measure of internal costs associated with a sale.

**Co-product**

Product that is usually manufactured together or sequentially because of product or process similarities.

From the *APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

**Co-product Mix**

A co-product mix is a grouping of co-product items that are created from a single job. In Infor CloudSuite, a co-product mix has one Bill of Material/routing, although it contains multiple items.

**Critical Path**

The critical path of a demand (such as a customer order line item) consists of all the items in the bill of material that directly affect the completion time for the demand. Any delay in these critical-path items will cause the demand to be late. The critical path is calculated twice during APS planning: once using the pull pass and once using the push pass (if the demand is late). Both critical paths are viewable in the Demand Details form, but the pull critical path is used by default.

**CRM**

Customer Relationship Management

### Cross-Referencing, Definition

The system provides you with several ways to cross-reference your estimates, customer orders, jobs, projects, and line items. For information on each of these areas, see About Cross Referencing.

The system does not allow you to cross-reference an estimate line or an estimate material to a purchase order or a purchase requisition.

### CTA

Cumulative Translation Adjustment

### CTP

The Capable To Promise function of *APS*.

*See also* About Incremental Planning and ATP/CTP.

### Cycle Counting

The method used to maintain inventory on-hand accuracy so MRP (Materials Requirements Planning) and APS (Advanced Planning System) calculates properly.

### Data Collection

Infor CloudSuite function that allows collection of data through handheld devices or barcode readers.

### Denominated Currency

With foreign currency transactions, the currency designated for payment is the denominated currency. The denomination agreement determines who will bear risk associated with foreign currency rate changes.

### Dependent Demand

Type of demand that is transferred to an item from a parent assembly, such as subassembly or raw material required for a job. This demand is not forecasted; the parent could be forecasted.

### DIFOT

Delivered In Full and On Time (DIFOT), a standard for measuring delivery performance in a supply chain. Some consider this standard superior to other delivery performance indicators, such as shipped-on-time (SOT) and on-time performance (OTP), because it focuses on deliveries primarily from the point of view of the customer, rather than from the view of the supplier. DIFOT attempts to measure how often customers get what they want when they want it.

### Direct Labor

Work that is associated with a job and that contributes directly to the job getting done.

This type of labor does *not* include support activities, such as clerical, bookkeeping, or administrative work. Rather, it includes only that work performed to actually get the job done.

## Discounted Draft

A draft that is remitted before the due date for face value, minus a discount. Rather than waiting for the draft due date, the vendor may negotiate with the customer's bank for immediate payment of the draft's face value, minus a discount.

## Draft

A document representing payment between a buyer and a seller. A draft is a promise to pay at an agreed upon date from buyers that sellers take to their bank and deposit. The seller's bank will then either transfer the money from the buyer's account to the seller's account on the date the draft is due (draft due date), or the seller may negotiate with the bank for early payment minus a discount fee.

A *Customer Draft* is a draft issued by the seller to the buyer. In France, a customer draft is called a "lettre de change" or a "traite." Once the buyer signs the draft, it is accepted. Once the seller takes the draft to the bank for payment, it is remitted.

A *Vendor Draft* is a draft issued by the buyer to the seller. In France, a vendor draft is called a "billet a ordre."

There are two types of drafts in Infor CloudSuite Accounts Payable:

- **Standard draft:** the vendor expects to receive a draft from the buyer (Infor CloudSuite user). This draft is created through the application and sent to the vendor.
- **Incoming draft:** the vendor issues a draft to the buyer; that is, the Infor CloudSuite user (buyer) receives the draft and manually inputs the information from the draft into the system.

## Draft Due Date

The date the draft may be remitted for full face value. If a draft is remitted before the due date, the face value is discounted.

## Drill Down

Lets you view records that appear after the record you are currently viewing. On many financial forms, you can click a button to view the detail of the posted transaction.

## Engineering Change Notice (ECN)

A document that is used to communicate to affected organizations that an engineering drawing specification, or associated document has been revised in some manner, and that action, as indicated on the ECN, is required.

## EDI (Electronic Data Interchange)

A set of protocols defining the format of information communicated electronically so that it does not have to be re-entered manually. The paperless exchange of trading documents, such as purchase

orders, shipment authorizations, advanced shipment notices, and invoices, using standardized document formats.

This allows companies to exchange transaction data using data files in an ANSI standard format. Infor CloudSuite is integrated with an EDI translator. Infor CloudSuite imports inbound transactions from the translator and exports outbound transactions to the translator.

**EDIFACT**

The EDI data format developed by the United Nations for international use. Transactions in this format are identified by 6-letter codes, such as INVOIC and ORDERS.

**Entity**

A financial *entity* is a level of business operation with a complete set of financial statements, its own defined currency code and rates, and its own chart and accounting periods. Each entity is implemented so that it does not allow for business activity aside from period, chart, and currency maintenance and the reporting of its consolidated ledger and budgets.

**Event**

A uniquely named incident that can be triggered by:

- An action performed by somebody working in the system
- A particular condition that occurs while the system is running
- A certain value is exceeded in a database record
- Another event or one its handlers
- Other, similar occurrences

A particular event can possibly be triggered by multiple situations or conditions, and you can determine how the system responds to each situation.

To be useful, an event must have one or more event handlers defined to respond to the event.

For more information about events and the event system, see "About the Application Event System" in the *Guide to the Application Event System*.

**Event Action**

Unit of work to perform during the execution of an event handler. A single event handler can have multiple event actions.

Depending on its action type, an event action can do such things as:

- Evaluate and compare expressions, using the results to select which event action of its event handler to perform next.
- Affect the event's visual state.
- Complete the event.
- Set event variables.

- Call methods.
- Perform other predefined tasks.

## Event Action State

A set of data that shows the current state of a running or finished event action. This data includes information about when the event action started running, its current status, the number of times it has run, and other information.

For more information about event action states, see the *Guide to the Application-wide Event System*.

## Event Action Type

A designator that limits or directs what an event action can do. This designator essentially determines the unit of work that each event action performs.

## Event Global Constant

A named static value that event variables can reference during processing of the associated event handlers.

Event global constants are defined using the **Event Global Constants** form.

## Event Handler

An *event handler* defines the work to be performed upon the firing of a particular event. Each event handler is uniquely identified in the system with the combination of an event name and a handler sequence number.

Each event handler is comprised of one or more event actions and, optionally, an initial state.

Each event can have multiple event handlers that execute when the event fires. In such cases, the handler sequence number and other factors determine the order in which event handlers are actually processed.

An event handler can be restricted to execute only in relation to a specific set of conditions. For example, a particular event handler might be defined to execute only when the associated event is triggered by an action on a particular form or when a particular IDO is involved.

An event handler can also be set to execute synchronously or asynchronously, or as part of a transactional set of event handlers.

For more information on these and other event handler settings, see "About the Application Event System" in the *Guide to the Application Event System*, or the online help for the **Event Handlers** form.

## Event Handler State

A set of data that shows the current state of a running or finished event handler. This data includes information about when the event handler started running, its current status, timeout settings, and other information.

For more information about event handler status, see the *Guide to the Application-wide Event System*.

### Initial State

A named set of one or more event variable values to be passed to an event handler when it starts executing.

Initial states are defined using the **Event Variable Groups** form.

### Event Initial Variable

A named static value for an event variable associated with an event handler. This value provides the initial contents of the event variable when the event handler begins executing.

Each event variable contains an authorization level that provides a default access within the scope of an event action that:

- Does not have a default access value defined on the **Variable Access** tab of the **Event Actions** form. In this case, default access value is determined on the **Event Variable Groups** form.

- Has a default access of **Default** on the **Variable Access** tab of the **Event Actions** form.

### Event Input Parameter

A named static value that is passed to an event upon its triggering.

This value can be set to be available as an output after the event finishes executing.

Any number of uniquely named event input parameters can be collected before firing an event. Upon firing the event, each is converted to an *event parameter*.

### Event Message

A message, initiated by the event system, sent from one system user to another, that, in many respects, simulates an e-mail message.

Event messages are created by event actions of a **Notify** or **Prompt** type, or by **Inbox** activities such as **Forward**, **Reply**, and **Reply All**.

Event messages appear in the **Sent Items** folder of the sender, and the **Inbox** of each recipient.

For more information about event messages, see "Event Messages" in the *Guide to the Application Event System*.

### Event Output Parameter

A named static value passed from an event upon its finish.

Any number of uniquely named event output parameters can be associated with an event. Each output is created from an event parameter marked for output.

**Event Parameter**

A named storage area retrievable by an event action, that is associated with an event that has fired and is processing.

The system creates event parameters from event input parameters when the event fires.

Event parameters can be set to be available to whatever fired the event, after the event finishes. In this case, they can also be set by event actions and can result in the creation of event output parameters.

**Event Queue**

A FIFO list of events and event handlers to be processed asynchronously.

Each entry has an associated user name, configuration name, and request date, all designed to help prevent fraud.

**Event State**

- A collection of data related to the current status of a running or finished event. This status is viewed using the **Event Status** form.

  For more information about event states, see the *Guide to the Application-wide Event System*.

- An optional text string that displays on the **Event Status** form when the event reaches certain milestones or finishes executing successfully.

  This text string is defined by the event handler's creator and associated with the **AchieveMilestone** and **Finish** action types as a parameter.

**Event Trigger**

A condition that causes an event to fire.

Triggers can be based on conditions that are created:

- By user actions, such as saving and closing a form, changing a record, and so forth
- Apart from user actions, such as the passage of time or the result of a database calculation

Event triggers of the first type are typically created using the **Event Handlers** and **Event Actions** forms. Event triggers of the second type are typically created using the **Event Triggers** form.

**Event Variable**

A named storage area, the value of which can be set and retrieved by an event action associated with a running or finished event handler.

When associated with a synchronous event, an event variable can be designated as **Persistent**, in which case the value of the variable can be passed on to the next event handler.

**Exception Messages**

Messages that give priorities to conditions found by MRP (Materials Requirements Planning) and APS (Advanced Planning System). These are always placed against existing purchase orders or jobs to change dates and quantities.

**Explorer**

A window in the application that displays folders containing form names, providing a means to find, organize, and open forms. Explorer is the default window when the application opens. To reopen Explorer if it is closed, select **View > Explorer** on the menu bar.

**External Notes**

A somewhat arbitrary designation for notes that affects, mostly, whether and when they print with reports and other printing utilities.

The system automatically treats notes that are not designated as "internal" notes in the **Object Notes** form as "external" notes. For more information, see Working with Notes.

**First In, First Out (FIFO)**

Accounting method of valuing inventory under which the costs of the first goods acquired are the first costs charged to expense. Commonly known as FIFO.

Source: *New York State Society of CPA's Accounting Terminology Guide*

**Fixed Assets**

A physical object that is held by an organization for its production potential and that costs more than some threshold value. Fixed assets can be depreciated over a number of years rather than listed as an expense in a single year.

From the *APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

**FOB (Free On Board)**

The site designated as the FOB point controls much of the costing functionality. In the Transfer Order system, you can identify the FOB point as either the Ship Site or the Receive Site. You must specify a FOB point for all intercompany movements.

**Forecast**

Independent demand for planning prior to receiving the order.

**Form**

In Infor CloudSuite, the equivalent of a screen, window, or dialog box.

**Fovhd**

Fixed Overhead

**Gantt Chart**

The earliest and best-known type of planning and control chart, designed to show graphically the relationship between planned performance and actual performance over time; named after its originator, Henry L. Gantt.

This type of chart is used for machine loading, where one horizontal line is used to represent capacity and another to represent load against that capacity, or for following job progress, where one horizontal line represents the production schedule and another parallel line represents the actual progress of the job against the schedule in time. Synonym: job progress chart.

From the *APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

**Hierarchy**

A hierarchy is used in a multi-site environment to map the financial dependencies.

**Independent Demand**

A type of demand on an item that is not driven by a parent's requirements, such as a sales order requirement. This demand could be forecasted.

**Indirect Labor**

Work that is associated with a job but that does not contribute to the job getting done.

This type of labor includes support activities, such as clerical, bookkeeping, or administrative work.

**BOD Loader**

A method of transporting BODs between different systems. For example, Infor ION provides a BOD Loader.

**Initiator**

In the application event system, the location from which the event is to be triggered. This location is usually a form.

**Intangible Assets**

Long-lived assets, useful in the operations of a business, not held for sale, and without physical qualities are usually classified as intangible assets. It is important to determine initial costs, then recognize the periodic cost expiration (or amortization), due to passage of time or a decline in usefulness. Examples of intangible assets would be patents, copyrights, and goodwill.

## Intelligent Part Number (IPN)

There are several types of intelligent part numbers, defined for a configuration in the PowerPack model:

- A *sequential* item number. For example, if this is the third "Bike" to be configured, its part number is "Bike-03."

- A number based on the *CEP* (configuration entry point), which is the order and line number for which the new item is configured. For example, if the order number is "C000124" and the line is "1" the new item number is "Bike-C000124-1."

- A *smart part number* which builds the new item's part number based on elements in the configuration. For example, a silver mountain bike with chrome wheels could be "Mtn-Sl-Chr."

## Internal Notes

A somewhat arbitrary designation for notes that affects, mostly, whether and when they print with reports and other printing utilities

Notes are designated as "internal" notes in the **Object Notes** form. For more information, see Working with Notes.

## Intranet (in Infor CloudSuite)

In Infor CloudSuite, represents a logical grouping of sites in your enterprise. An intranet may represent a grouping of Infor CloudSuite sites that exist together on a high-speed network, and for which you want common administration. Common administration can include replication or creation of master sites.

An intranet can also represent an external non-Infor CloudSuite system that allows you to set up replication rules between the external systems and Infor CloudSuite sites.

## Invoice Sequence

There are two distinct definitions of *Invoice Sequence*:

- A range of invoice, credit memo, or debit memo numbers that can be used for specific customers during a specific time period. This range is set up using the Invoice, Debit and Credit Memo Sequences.

- A number used as a unique identifier for a specific invoice, finance charge, or open credit. For example, multiple payments applied against a single invoice would have different sequence numbers.

## Job Material Transaction

A transaction in which inventory is moved from a stock/storage location to the production floor to be used in a job operation.

**Job Receipt**

A transaction in which inventory from a job is moved from the production floor into a stock/storage location.

**Journal**

The working arena that maintains transactions. While in the journal, the transaction does not affect the account's balance.

**Journal References**

Each journal transaction is assigned a journal reference when it is posted.

Accounts Payable Journal References

Accounts Receivable Journal References

Bank Ledger Journal References

Customer Order Journal References

Fixed Assets Journal References

General Journal References

General Ledger References

Inventory Control Journal References

Multi-Site Journal References

Purchase Order Journal References

Payroll Journal References

Project Control Journal References

Shop Floor Control Journal References

Work Center Journal References

**KANBAN**

A method of Just-In-Time production that uses standard containers or lot sizes with a single card attached to each. It is a pull system in which work centers signal with a card that they want to withdraw parts from feeding operations or suppliers.

"Kanban" in Japanese, loosely translated, means "card," "billboard," or "sign." The term is often used synonymously for the specific scheduling system developed and used by the Toyota Corporation in Japan.

**Kit**

A group of items that are sold as a unit, but that are stocked separately. When a kit is ordered, the kit is entered for the order, but the pick list includes all of the kit's components.

## Landed Cost

Cost calculation the includes frieght, duty, brokerage, insurance, and local freight on purchase orders, transfer orders, or goods receiving notes.

## Letter of Credit (LCR)

Conditional bank commitment issued on behalf of a customer to pay a third party in accordance with certain terms and conditions. The two primary types are commercial letters of credit and standby letters of credit.

Source: *New York State Society of CPA's Accounting Terminology Guide*

## Ledger

The final resting place for a transaction. Once you enter a transaction in the ledger, the transaction cannot be undone, and it becomes part of an account's balance.

## License Manager

Maintains your user logins, allocating a license to each login and reassigning licenses as users log in and out of the system.

## License Module

A license module gives you access to certain specified functionality within Infor CloudSuite. You purchase specific license modules based on your company's needs. For example, if your company is planning to use APS, you would purchase the SyteLineAPS license module. For a complete list of the license modules, see List of License Modules.

## Last In, First Out (LIFO)

Accounting method of valuing inventory under which the costs of the last goods acquired are the first costs charged to expense. Commonly known as LIFO.

Source: *New York State Society of CPA's Accounting Terminology Guide*

## Local Freight

Landed cost information can include "local freight" vendors and charges. When transporting goods across international borders, local freight is the transportation of the goods from the point of entry (for example, the ship's threshold in the receiving country) to the final destination.

## Logical ID

Any system or site that you want to be able to communicate with other systems and sites by using BODs must have a logical ID defined.

For information about how to format logical IDs, see Formatting Logical IDs.

### Lot

A quantity produced together and sharing the same production costs and resulting specifications.

### Lot Sizing

Logic used to determine the appropriate build/buy quantity, such as order minimum, order multiple, and days supply. The lot size indicated in the **Items** form has no effect on MRP (Materials Requirements Planning) or APS (Advanced Planning System), only costing.

### Low Level Coding

The lowest position in which a material can appear in a BOM (bill of material). This represents the sequence in which items are run through MRP (Materials Requirements Planning). The requirements for low level 3 must be determined before the requirements for level 4 so that all independent and dependent demand requirements are known.

### Master Production Schedule

A detailed schedule of items that the scheduler controls and the MRP (Materials Requirements Planning) or APS (Advanced Planning System) plans automatically.

### Master Site

Infor CloudSuite site that controls some data for all other sites on an intranet.

For example, master sites are used with the Multi-Site Shared Tables feature.

### MDAY Calendar

The calendar that the system uses when scheduling in the Shop Floor Control module or planning in MRP (Materials Requirements Planning) or APS (Advanced Planning System). The range of dates included on this calendar are set on the **Planning Parameters** form.

### Miscellaneous Issue

This term refers to inventory that is issued from a location for a reason other than for a job requirement or a customer order.

This is typically used for items that are used for often-repeated jobs or customer orders, where the desire is to keep a quantity of the item on hand for those purposes.

### Miscellaneous Receipt

This term refers to inventory that is received at a location from a source other than from a job or a purchase order.

This is typically used for items that are used for often-repeated jobs or customer orders, where the desire is to keep a quantity of the item on hand for those purposes.

## MPS Planning Fence

The number of days into the future that the system can automatically create and maintain schedules using the requirements and receipts for an item. Defining a planning fence causes the system to plan and control MPS (Master Production Schedule) orders on the horizon beyond a specified date (the planning time fence) using standard MRP (Materials Requirements Planning) or APS (Advanced Planning System) logic. The MPS orders subsequently pass requirements to lower level items.

There is an overlap between Family Codes and the MPS planning fence. When processing an item that is an MPS item, the system first determines which MPS planning fence setting to use. This decision is based on the following hierarchy:

1   Check Item record

2   Check Family Code

3   Check Planning Parameters

## Multi-Site

Because your company may have more than one operating site, the system provides a multi-site structure. A system administrator must set up this structure. Once this structure is in place, several standard system functions are augmented by multi-site forms and fields that are only available once this structure has been put in place.

**EXAMPLE:** When multi-site is in place, you can maintain individual inventories and financial information, as well as separate customer and vendor information. If necessary, the information in all sites can be shared and reports can be run combining data from all sites or a select number of sites by using the Multi-Site Group ID designation.

## Multi-Site Table

A database table that includes a site_ref column. Records for various sites are stored in the table, and the value of the site_ref column determines which site the record belongs in.

## Name Space

The name space is used when configuring an item using BuyDesign.

## Nettable Stock

Nettable stock is available for MRP (Materials Requirements Planning) or APS (Advanced Planning System).

## Non-Bucketed Requirements

Daily requirements for an item

**Non-Nettable Stock**

If an item's location is non-nettable, the quantity on the **Item Lot Location** form is not included in the on-hand amount on the **Items** form. Non-nettable stock has the following restrictions:

- You cannot ship from a non-nettable location.
- You cannot withdraw from a non-nettable location.
- MRP and APS do not use the non-nettable quantity in calculating requirements.

**Notes**

User-defined text and comments that can be attached to individual records or collections of records.

Under certain conditions, these notes can be printed with reports, invoices, packing slips, and so on. For more information, see Working with Notes.

**Non-Transactional Replication**

Sometimes called *asynchronous* replication, this type of data replication uses inbound/outbound queues and XML documents to replicate content (data) or to pass application calls (RPCs).

Non-transactional replications can occur at either of the following intervals:

- Immediate - Updates go directly into the replication queue.
- Set time - Updates go into the replication queue at set intervals, as defined in minutes, hours, or days.

Once the data is in the queue, it is processed by the Replication service when the specified time has elapsed.

**OAGIS**

Open Applications Group Integration Specification.

OAGIS is the set of standards on which Infor BOD communication is designed.

OAGIS is an effort to provide a business language for information integration. It uses XML for defining business messages, and for identifying business processes (scenarios) that allow businesses and business applications to communicate. OAGIS accommodates the additional requirements of specific industries by partnering with various vertical industry groups.

**Obsolete**

Out of date.

Indicates a loss of value occasioned by new developments that place the older property at a competitive disadvantage.

Involves a decrease in the value of an asset brought about by the development of new and more economical methods, processes, or machinery.

The loss of usefulness or worth of a product or facility as a result of the appearance of better or more economical products, methods, or facilities.

*From the APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

## Opportunity

A chance to sell one or more goods or services to either a prospect or a company.

## Order Actions

MRP's or APS's planned order to meet requirements for purchased and manufactured items.

## Order Type

Indicates whether a customer order is a regular order or a blanket order. Both types have an order header and order lines. The blanket order gives you the added ability to assign a blanket quantity to an order line and then assign release quantities to each blanket line.

**EXAMPLE:** Blanket orders help you track order information for a customer who orders 500 of an item but only wants to receive 50 once a month for 10 months.

## Part of Euro

A name that describes the national currency of a country that is participating in the euro system but has not converted to the euro currency. This term applied during the euro interim period between 1/1/1999 and 12/31/2001, when full conversion to the euro was optional for euro-participating countries.

The system uses the triangulation conversion method to perform currency conversions between *Part of Euro* currencies (as required by the euro regulations).

To set a currency as *Part of Euro*, select the **Part of Euro** field on the **Currency Codes** form.

## Payload

The set of named property values that comprise the changes requested by a Suspendable Framework IDO Event (i.e. IdoOnItemInsert, IdoOnItemUpdate, or IdoOnItemDelete). Each named property value is passed into and out of the event system as a parameter with a name of the form "Row.*Property*", where *Property* is the name of the IDO property. Modified property values are accompanied by another parameter with a name of the form "Row.*Property*.Modified" and a value of "1".

During notify and prompt actions, these parameters are temporarily converted to event variables, are available for display (and update, for prompts) on the Variables tab of the Inbox form (and for display at the end of an external e-mail prompt), and are then converted back to parameters for subsequent actions.

## Pegging

Tracing demand back to a higher level of parent demand or forecast. Infor CloudSuite uses single-level pegging (C to B to A).

**Phantom Bill of Material (BOM)**

A subassembly that is assembled only to be included in another assembly. It is a method for moving around a group of components under one item number. A phantom represents an item that is physically built, but not stocked, before being used in the next step or level of manufacturing. This permits MRP and APS logic to drive requirements straight through the phantom item to its components.

Synonyms: blow-through, transient bill of material, pseudo bill of material.

Paraphrased from the *APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

**Planner Database**

Specialized database used by the APS Planning functions.

The **APS Planning** activity and the **Get ATP/CTP** function both use the planner database. Planner databases reside in the server's memory, allowing the planning calculations to run faster. The planner database is automatically updated from the Infor CloudSuite application database. There is a separate planner database for each alternative.

**NOTE:** The planner database must be running before you can perform the **Get ATP/CTP** function or run the **APS Planning** activity. For information about creating and starting planner databases, see the *Infor CloudSuite Industrial Installation Guide*.

**Planning Bill of Material (BOM)**

Simplified forecast.

These items are not real, but used for planning purposes. The planning item can be forecasted and the BOM can be inflated to represent multiple forecasts.

**Planning Schedule with Release Capabilities**

A planning schedule transaction can be used to inform vendors of future demand. The demand is released in time-buckets, which can be daily, weekly, or monthly. This transaction can be used in various ways to send a simple forecast, a forecast with the buyer's authorization for the seller to commit to resources, or a forecast that is also used as an order release mechanisms. When used with Electronic Commerce and Infor CloudSuite, this transaction is called an EDI Planned Purchase Order (Outbound 830/DELFOR).

**Portal Site Group Data Source**

The multiplex data source that includes all Infor CloudSuite sites that are included in the portal group of sites.

**Preferred Co-Product Mix**

The default co-product mix for a specific item as identified by the **Preferred Co-product Mix** field on the **Items** form. This default is the preferred co-product mix that is used by the system when this item is the lead co-product item of a co-product mix.

### Primary Site

For Customer Portal and Vendor Portal, the data source that points to a site in the portal site group. This site is the default data source, where all items and item categories, and certain other data, are maintained.

### Pro Forma Invoice

A document that verifies the value of goods when the goods cross borders. The value of goods is in the currency of the warehouse or site from which it came.

Although pro forma invoices are typically used for international shipping transactions, you can also use them for domestic shipping transactions if you want.

### PRO Number

Progressively Rotating Order number.

A ten-digit number assigned to each shipment which allows the shipper to uniquely identify that shipment.

### Prospect

A business organization that is a potential customer.

### Pull Transaction

Transaction in which one site initiates a transfer or movement of materials from another site to itself.

For example, Site A wants to transfer materials from Site B to itself. Site A uses a pull transaction to initiate the transfer.

Pull transactions use the cost/pricing of the site from which materials are being pulled, in this case, Site B.

### Push Transaction

Transaction in which one site initiates a transfer or movement of materials from itself to another site.

For example, Site A wants to transfer materials from itself to Site B. Site A uses a push transaction to initiate the transfer.

Push transactions use the cost/pricing of the site from which materials are being pushed, in this case, Site A.

### Queue (Background)

You can set up background queues to process reports or utilities during "slack" times (for example, 3 a.m.).

**Repetitive Transaction**

A transaction involving a job that has predictable requirements for materials, labor, and machine hours.

This is typically used for jobs customer orders that are repeated without variation on a cyclical basis.

**Replication**

The process of copying data from one site to another.

**Reseller**

An Infor CloudSuite customer that is also a distributor.

**Reusable Notes**

Notes (user-defined text and comments) that can be reused, that is, created once and then attached to different records in different collections.

If the reusable note is tagged as a *system note*, it may be printable. For more information, see Working with Notes.

**Reversing Entry**

An entry used for an accrual type transaction in journal entries.

Selecting the Reversing check box when entering a transaction makes the transaction a reversing entry. When you enter a transaction into the journal, you have the option of selecting or clearing the Reversing check box.

Selecting the check box means that the transaction is one to be reversed next period. When you post transactions to the ledger, if the transaction is reversing, it is posted normally. A second transaction is also posted for the opposite amount (a debit becomes a credit) at the start of the next period (or whatever date you use instead of the default).

**EXAMPLE:** For example, when your pay period extends across a fiscal period, you need to enter a transaction for the partial pay period in order to have an accurate figure for the fiscal period. The current fiscal period has an accurate figure, but the next period has a non-reversing entry for the full pay period. Your entry for the partial pay period needs to be backed out. Selecting the Reversing field to lets you automatically back out the transaction in one step.

Although entering reversing entries is optional, they can also aid you when:

- A prepaid expense has been initially recorded as an expense.
- An unearned revenue has been initially recorded as a revenue.
- An accrued liability has been recorded.
- An accrued asset has been recorded.

### Routing

A sequence of operations that describes the steps required to manufacture an item.

### Rule

Rules define the relationships between components. For example:

- A bicycle with a racing frame can use either a standard seat or a padded seat.
- If the area of a cupboard is greater than 20 square feet, then switch to work center two and change the piece rate to 50% of standard.

### Safety Stock

For an explanation of how the system handles safety stock, see the help topic for the **Safety Stock** field on the **Item/Warehouse** form.

### Salvage Value

Selling price assigned to retired fixed assets or merchandise unsalable through usual channels.

Source: *New York State Society of CPA's Accounting Terminology Guide*

### Scrap Factor

A percentage factor that compensates for expected loss of a component during manufacturing by increasing the gross requirements. The scrap factor, entered on the **Job Materials** form, could contain a maximum decimal quantity of 0.9999. The scrap factor is job specific.

You can determine scrap factor by evaluating historical records that show the amount of scrap reported at the job item level. Use the **Job Transactions Report** to show historical scrap reported against specific jobs.

Various functions in the manufacturing modules use the scrap factor to calculate material requirements. The intent of the calculation is to arrive at a total quantity required that would result in the actual number of good pieces needed after expected scrap. The quantity required of the material is divided by (1 - scrap factor) to arrive at this number:

Total Qty Required = Qty Required / (1 - Scrap Factor)

### Scrap

The loss of material through the manufacturing process.

Scrap is used to determine the demand for an item.

If you need to end up with a quantity of 100 which has a scrap factor of 20%, the resulting quantity required is 125 (100/ 1 - .2). If you then scrap 20% of the 125 issued, you end up with 100 good pieces (125 - (125 * .2)).

People often expect the system to simply multiply the scrap factor by the quantity needed and add the result to the quantity needed. That is, in the above example they expect the total required to be

120 (100 + (100 *.2). However, if you issued 120 pieces and scrapped 20%, you would end up with only 96 good pieces (120 - (120 * .2).

## Serial Tracked Item

A specific item accounted for by its serial number.

If an item is serial-tracked, every issue and receipt transaction prompts you for the specific serial number.

## Ship Site

In a multi-site environment, the order header is copied to each ship site included in an order. The default ship site indicates the site that normally ships goods to the customer.

## Shrinkage

The loss of material prior to use through damage, evaporation, or theft.

This increases the demand for the anticipated loss.

## Shrink Factor

A percentage factor that compensates for expected loss prior to receipt to the stockroom by increasing the planned order quantity. The Outstanding Receipt of the planned order is then decreased by the same quantity. You could enter a maximum shrink factor of 0.9999 into the system on the **Planning** tab on the **Items** form. The shrink factor is a property of items and is not job specific.

## SIC

Standard Industrial Classification code. Used to classify establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged.

## Single-Record Notes

Notes (user-defined text and comments) that are attached to individual records.

Under certain conditions, these notes can be printed with reports, invoices, packing slips, and so on. For more information, see Working with Notes.

## Site

Logically, a site is any place where work is done. Thus, a site can correspond to company headquarters, a manufacturing plant, a distribution center, or a legal company that requires financial reporting. Even if all of these facilities share a single physical building, each can be considered a logical site.

### Slow-Moving

Any inventory in the system that exceeds the minimum amount necessary to achieve the desired throughput rate or that exceeds the minimum amount necessary to achieve the desired due date performance.

From the *APICS Dictionary, Eighth Edition*

### SSD

Supplementary Statistical Declaration, also known as the Intrastat Report.

### Territory

Organizes the sales market into territories according to criteria such as geography, products, or industry-specific groups.

### System of Record (SOR)

This refers to the system that "owns" a document.

For example Infor CloudSuite may be the SOR for the Purchase Order BOD.

### Stored Procedure

A group of Transact-SQL statements compiled into a single execution plan.

Stored procedures are stored in the SQL database and executed upon request - through database triggers or calls from an application.

### Synchronous Event

An event in which the associated event handlers are designed to execute sequentially. If any one event handler in the sequence fails, then the whole sequence fails.

*See also* Asynchronous Event.

### System Notes

Notes (user-defined text and comments) that are reusable by anyone on the system who can attach notes to records or collections of records.

Under certain conditions, these notes can be printed with reports, invoices, packing slips, and so on. For more information, see Working with Notes.

### Business Intelligence

An online analytical processing tool that enables managers, executives, and knowledge workers to explore and analyze business data.

Business Intelligence takes the business data from your corporate databases and turns it into multi-dimensional business information you use to monitor different aspects of your organization. You can drill down, slice and dice, filter, change display methods, determine percentages, rank, calculate, highlight exceptions, and drill down to detail to get answers to complex real-world business questions.

Business Intelligence also lets you create sophisticated reports from corporate data automatically.

**Tenant**

The Tenant is the container for accounting entities and locations. No data is ever shared or accessible between two tenants. This is most useful in environments where more than one actual customer is sharing an enterprise software deployment (such as hosting).

**Token**

Allows one user login for a specified license module. Named user and concurrent user licenses are available, and their use of tokens is different. See the Licensing Guide for more information

**Trading Partner**

An entity that performs a business transaction with or within the automotive or retail industry.

In Infor CloudSuite, these transactions include POs (purchase orders), planning orders, invoices, ASNs (advance shipping notices), bills of lading, and PO acknowledgments. Trading partners can be customers (demand side) or vendors (supply side). Each Trading Partner must be defined through values entered on the **EDI Customer Profiles** or **EDI Vendor Profiles** form.

**Transactional Event Handler**

One of a group of event handlers that are included in a single transaction. Typically, all the event handlers must execute successfully before the transaction is considered finished and any results or data are committed.

If any of the event handlers in a transaction do not finish successfully, the entire transaction fails and all data and variable values roll back (revert) to their original values.

**Transactional Replication**

Sometimes called *synchronous* replication, this type of data replication assumes and uses a constant live connection between databases to replicate content (data) or to pass application calls (RPCs) on a near real-time basis.

When this type of replication is used, the system replicates each transaction to the remote site as soon as the user saves the changes. It assumes that both the target and source sites are always connected through the SQL sever and that they have the same schema.

**Translator**

Software that takes information formatted in an ASCII flat file and reformats it in the ANSI X12 or EDIFACT standards for EDI transmission.

The translator also takes information received in ANSI X12 or EDIFACT standard format and reformats it as an ASCII flat file.

**Trigger**

- A special class of stored procedures defined to execute automatically when an UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE statement is issued against a database table or view.
- Sites use triggers to enforce business rules automatically when data is modified.
- *See* Event Trigger.

**URI**

Uniform Resource Indentifier. A way to identify content found on the internet or private intranet. A URI typically describes:

- The mechanism used to access the resource; for example, HTTP or FTP.
- The specific computer that the resource is housed in; for example, www.infor.com
- The specific name of the resource (a file name) on the computer, support.htm

The combined elements thus make up the site and location of a document: http://www.infor.com/support.htm.

A common subset of URI is known as a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) and is more commonly known as a website address.

**URL**

Uniform Resource Locator. The address that defines the route to a file on an Internet server (Web server, FTP server, mail server, etc.); for example: http://www.infor.com.

**User Notes**

Notes (user-defined text and comments) that are reusable only by the person who created them.

These notes are not printed with reports, invoices, packing slips, and so on. For more information, see Working with Notes.

**Value Added Tax (VAT)**

An item-based method of taxation widely used outside the United States. It imposes a tax on goods and services at each stage of production and delivery - equal to the value added to the product at that stage.

**View**

A mechanism for gathering elements from SQL tables and assembling them into a virtual table.

Generated views simplify database queries by eliminating the need to understand the underlying structure of a database. In Infor CloudSuite, views can be used with master sites, allowing other sites in the intranet to maintain data at the master site.

**Void**

You can void a vendor's check prior to posting by selecting the **Void** function on the **A/P Check Printing Posting** form, even after you have printed the **Preliminary Check Register** and printed the checks.

If you want to reuse these check numbers, you can delete the voided checks from the **Bank Reconciliations** form.

**Vovhd**

Variable Overhead

**What-If Capabilities**

If you are using APS or Scheduling, you can make changes to a capture of the production data from your Infor CloudSuite database. You can change resource allocations and order dates to observe the impact on your plant capacity and the dates of other orders, without affecting your live production data. You can then implement the changes to your live production data if desired.

**WinStudio**

The client software in the database system, sometimes referred to as the "presentation layer," through which you interacts with information in the database.

WinStudio displays forms and provides the means to add, edit, delete, find, and sort data.

**Work In Process (WIP)**

A product or products in various stages of completion throughout the plant, including all material from raw material that has been released for initial processing up to completely processed material awaiting final inspection and acceptance as finished product. Many accounting systems also include the value of partially finished stock and components in this category.

**X12**

The EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) data format developed by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Business transactions are identified by three-digit numerals (examples: 810, 850, 862).