Infor LX Glossary

Contents

Glossary

100% Capacity

In LX manufacturing, 100% capacity is the available capacity in a work center that excludes factoring by efficiency and desired load percentage, DLP.

1245/1250 Property

1245 and 1250 are sections of the IRS code. Personal property is covered in section 1245, and real property (buildings and land) is covered in section 1250. Typically, any property that is not in the 1250 classification is considered 1245.

ABC Analysis

A separation of inventory items into three groups, ranked according to the cost of the unit and annual amount used. An ABC classification system recognizes that a small percentage of components will comprise a large percentage of monetary value, and a large percentage of components will comprise a small percentage of monetary value. Control of the most expensive inventory is emphasized.

ABC Code

A classification assigned to items to support cycle count selection and ABC usage reporting and re-designation.

Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS)

ACRS was enacted as part of the Economic Recovery and Tax Act (ERTA). It was in effect from 1981 to 1986. Almost all assets are covered by the law and are called Recovery Assets.

The ACRS created four classes of assets: 3, 5, 10, and 15.

Classes 3, 5, and 10 are for personal property.

Class 3 is mostly for automobiles, and research and development equipment.

Class 10 is for special type assets which are not real property, for example, railroad cars, recreational assets, escalators, and elevators.

Class 15 is real estate.

Class 5 includes everything not covered by classes 3, 10, or 15. Investment Tax Credit (ITC) was set at 6% for class 3 and 10% for classes 5 and 10.

ACRS

See Accelerated Cost Recovery System

Accelerated Depreciation

Any depreciation method whereby more depreciation expense can be taken at the beginning of an asset's life than if the asset were defined using a straight-line depreciation.

Account Builder

A feature within the model application assisting you in creating account strings used in model lines.

Account Rules

Account rules identify the combination of valid segment values used to prevent inappropriate combinations of accounts from being created. Rules are also used to close segment values from a chart and optionally, a ledger.

Account String

An account string is a specific string of segment values used for classifying and posting financial and statistical data. Also called account code.

Accounting Location Codes

Defined in the Accounting Locations application, Accounting Location Codes must be set up from the top down. An example of how a company can set up the accounting location codes is by company, division, office, department, and asset type. Entries from this file define general ledger account information related to an asset containing this accounting location value.

Accounting Standard Cost

Set by the Inventory/Costing System Parameters Generation. It is either standard, frozen standard, or actual and is the cost set which will post to the Configurable Ledger.

Accounts Payable (ACP)

LX application controlling amount owed to vendors or creditors for goods or services on credit.

ACP

See Accounts Payable.

Accounts Receivable (ACR)

LX application controlling the amount owed your company from customers who have purchased goods or services on credit.

ACR

See Accounts Receivable.

Accrued Liability

Balance sheet account used for inventory received from the vendor invoice not yet processed.

Accumulated Reserve

For a given asset, the total amount of depreciation accumulated from installation through the last period processed.

Accumulation

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) to describe an anticipated expense when customer orders, purchase orders or claims are entered against a TFM commitment.

Actual

Existing historical data.

Actual

Used to distinguish genuine transactions from forecasts, simulations, planned transactions or similar work records.

Actual Cost (Invoice Cost)

Actual costs reflect the final charges associated with the delivery. Actual costs differ from expected costs which are preliminary estimates. Actual cost per unit invoiced by the supplier/vendor for a specific purchase order receipt. It can include shipping costs and tax. Historical costs developed as costs are incurred. Cost of materials appearing on invoice.

Address Master Maintenance

The Address Master Maintenance program is used in LX to specify customer or vendor ship-to addresses.

Address Types

Address Master Maintenance (ORD100) offers several Address Types for any given customer, such as all addresses, Ship-to, Promotional Payment-to, Invoice-to, and Lock Box-to, Vendor Ship-from address, and Return-to address.

Customer Master, Order Entry, Purchasing, and Invoicing search Address Master records for valid address types specific to their function. If none are found, they default to the 00=all addresses Address Type.

Adjustments

One of the A/R transaction types that reduces or increases the amount of a customer invoice or outstanding balance.

ADP and DSO

Average Days to Pay (ADP) indicates the average number of days a customer takes to pay invoices. Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) is a measure of the average number of day's sales that remain unpaid. DSO can be helpful in assessing a customer's purchasing and payment habits.

Advanced Budgeting and Analysis

Provides unlimited budgets for advanced financial modeling and allocation processing for distributing expenses.

Advanced List Price

LX Advanced List Pricing creates a list price based on complex options that traditionally apply only to discounts. The resulting advanced list price may be a discount, a surcharge, or the same as the list price defined in the item master.

Advanced Macro

Retrieves data from the LX database such as Item Class or Vendor Type. The Alias application is used with the CEA Advanced Macros as a table to return accounting segment(s) to a journal line.

Advanced Transaction Processing

A pre-configured transaction processing implementation that is supplied to post LX subsystem transactions to the Configurable Ledger.

Transaction information is processed by a posting engine serving two purposes:

- Determines the business event being invoked
- Performs model resolution to build journal entries

Aged Trial Balance

A report categorizing customer invoices into time periods related to days outstanding. It is based on the date of the invoice or the due date of the invoice.

Aggregate Inventory Planning

Process of comparing inventory to production capabilities to develop a business strategy.

Alias

Defines an alternate name used to represent one or more segments in an account.

Alias

Used to describe a Customer Item Number or Vendor Item Number, and the associated Customer Item Description or Vendor Item Description. They are defined in Item X-Ref Maintenance (ORD150).

Allocatable

Inventory on-hand or on order that is assigned to specific customers or shop orders. If you indicate that an item is allocatable, LX attempts to allocate automatically when you release a picking order to the stock room.

Allocatable

Used to describe a warehouse or warehouse location which holds stock that can be allocated to customer orders or shop orders. See Non-Allocatable.

Allocated

To reserve items in inventory for a specific purpose means to allocate. When using LX to create allocations for the order line, do so in a specific Warehouse/ Location/Lot combination. You can allocate inventory within the LX programs On-line Allocation and Pick Release.

Allocated Material

Material on-hand or on order that is assigned to specific customer or shop orders.

Allocation

In financial terms, an allocation is the process for distributing actual or budget expenses from one account to another.

In inventory terms, allocation is the process of reserving specific inventory quantities of components or finished goods to satisfy a customer or shop order. During allocation LX subtracts the quantity allocated from the on-hand quantity to determine the amount of inventory available for additional allocations. The allocated item can be defined at the location, lot, and container levels. Allocations are created for the order line when inventory is secured in a specific Warehouse/Location/Lot combination.

LX optionally attempts to allocate when a picking order is released to the stock room if parameters indicate.

Allocation Locking

Placing a "do not change" flag on existing allocations for a given customer order line. Used for partial and fair share allocations.

Allocation Ratio

On the Depreciation Allocation Detail Selection window, the Allocation Ratio amount that the Account and Profit Center will have attributed to it when the depreciation expense is allocated.

For example, if .25 is entered, and an asset with this allocation table has depreciation of 1000.00 calculated, 250.00 will be allocated in the journal entry to the Profit Center/Account Number defined on this window. The total must equal 1.00 after all detail records are entered.

Allocation Setup

Specifies the:

- Type of source; pool of accounts or fixed.
- Type of target; variable or fixed.
- The source and target models associated with an allocation.
- The target basis accounts to be used in a variable percentage allocation.

Allowance

Discount offered to a customer or broker. These are typically associated with customer orders and invoices. Allowances may be off-invoice discounts or bill-backs. In LX, allowances are handled via Pricing, Promotions and Deals.

Alpha Search Key (Customer) (In IDF – Alternate name)

A sequence of letters or numbers used to sort customer records into alphabetical sequence for alpha searches. It can be the customer's name, or a combination of the customer's name and city, if more than one customer by this name exists. For example, the Equitable Corporation should list alphabetically in the E portion, not the T, so the alpha search key would be input as Equitable Corporation, The. If no entry is made, the system will default to the first 20 characters of the customer name.

In IDF, this is Alternate name.

Alpha Search Key (Vendor)

A sequence of letters or numbers used to sort vendor records into alphabetical sequence for alpha searches. It can be the vendor's name, or a combination of the vendor's name and city, if more than one customer by this name exists.

In IDF, this is Alternate name.

Alternate Currency

Any currency that differs from the base currency and the transaction currency. The alternate currency can be what the user chooses, and it can be printed on reports and viewed in inquiry programs.

Alternate Items

Items approved for substitution when primary items are not available.

Alternate Operation

A pre-defined secondary operation on the primary routing that may be substituted for a regular operation during manual release.

Alternate Pallet

You create and maintain alternate pallets for a particular item in Alternate Pallet Maintenance (WHM156). For example, you can define a smaller pallet for an item that can be stored in two locations, each of which has a different height restriction. After you create an alternate pallet for the item, you can store the item on either of the pallets. Alternate pallets cannot contain multiple items/lots.

Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT)

AMT was enacted in 1987 to require companies that had not paid taxes because of losses, to pay a minimum amount of taxes. For Fixed Assets, it requires that all depreciation must be calculated at the AMT Rate if the MACRS Accelerated (Regular) rate is chosen.

AMT

See Alternative Minimum Tax.

Amount Discounting

The ability to decrease the list price by a set amount.

Append to Schedule

Indicates if requirements are to be appended to the schedule.

Application

A task for which LX technology is especially well suited, such as inventory control, billing, or accounts receivable.

Area

Areas are physical spaces defined within a WHM managed warehouse to support movement and storage of goods. The hierarchy within the warehouse is area, zone, location. You create and maintain areas using the Warehouse Area Maintenance program (WHM180).

Asset Account

The Balance Sheet general ledger account used to record the asset cost basis of fixed assets.

Asset Cost Basis

The purchase cost of an asset.

Asset Life

The number of years over which an asset is depreciated.

Asset Number

The asset number is defined in the Asset Master Maintenance application.

If the Asset Numbers Sequentially Generated field on the Company Master is Yes, then leave this field blank when entering a new asset. Otherwise, enter a value to identify this asset (this value is usually the inventory tag number). The value can have 10 alpha/numeric characters in the Primary field and 3 numeric characters in the Component field.

Asset Retirement

When an asset is taken out of service. Retirement can be full or partial.

Asset Transfer

The process of changing the ownership (Accounting Location) and/or physical location of an asset.

Asset's Depreciable Basis

The asset's cost basis plus any capitalized installation expenses. This amount may be reduced by the ITC. Salvage Value may further reduce the asset's depreciable basis. The net amount is subject to depreciation calculations.

Assortment

An item with a single-level planning bill of material that groups components. Essentially, assortment refers to planning bills using options where all components are optional and no history is tracked for the parent item.

Attribute

A characteristic of an item, especially a CFG Configurable item.

Attribute

In IDF terms, this is the field of a file.

Audit Period

An audit period is a time interval used to accumulate end of year adjustments without effecting operating periods.

Authorization

User approval needed by another user, because restrictions have been placed on the original user.

Authorization Hierarchy

The logic the system uses to authorize purchase orders. Procurement authorization limits can be set up according to a user's ID. When a purchase order or requisition is over the specified dollar amount, additional approval is required.

Automatic Allocation

Automatic allocation logic is called by programs trying to reserve specific inventory for customer orders.

Automatic Assignment of Promotions

You can choose this option on the Promotions and Deals System Parameters, with overrides for specific promotions, and LX automatically assigns the eligible promotions to the order.

Available

Item quantity is not committed nor allocated to support production and/or customer demand.

Available-to-Promise

Uncommitted portion of inventory and planned production, which is maintained in the master schedule to support customer order processing.

Back-end Allocations

Redistribution of account balances from one portion of the Configurable Ledger to another according to a predefined set of percentages.

Backflush

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

Backorder

An unfilled customer order line or commitment. It is past due demand against an item whose inventory is insufficient to satisfy the demand. LX considers that an order line is a backorder when it has already been through Pick Confirm once.

Backorder Counter

At the order line level, a record of the number of times the line has been processed by Pick Confirm without being completely shipped. At the order level, a record of the number of times any line of the order has been processed by Pick Confirm without the order being considered complete. Used to help decide when to cancel a line, obtain stock from a different warehouse, replace with a substitute item, or take other action to fulfill the customer's order.

Backward Scheduling

Methodology which computes the schedule, beginning with shop order due dates and working backwards to determine the start date.

Balancing Point

The chart of account segment at which a journal entry must balance. If you define a book within a ledger as balanced, then you must designate one segment in the ledger's chart of accounts as the balancing point in ledger definition.

Bank Branch

A subdivision of a bank with which you carry out business transactions. The bank branch used in Draft Management (CSH) is established in Bank Branch Maintenance (CSH130) and used in Draft Management when drafts are printed. Bank branch codes are stored in the Bank Branch file (OBR).

Bank Charge

The amount charged by a bank for its draft processing services. In Draft Management (CHS), you can set up bank charges as a flat percentage, or as a series of percentages based upon the draft amount.

Bank charges generally do not occur if the bank branches are the same between the payee and the payer.

Bank Code

Three-character code used with the company number to define a unique bank account master record. Bank codes are arranged by company and must be set up before cash posting, definition for customers, or use on customer orders.

In IDF, this is Bank.

Base Amount Commission

The base value upon which commission is calculated.

Base Class

A Reserved Order Class that serves as a template for creating new Order Classes in Order Class Maintenance.

Base Currency

The reporting (local) currency of the company associated with the transaction. You set up the base currency for a book in the Configurable Enterprise Accounting (CEA) Ledger application's Book window. (Base currency is also defined as book currency within CEA.) CEA converts the transaction currency into a book's base currency using the rate type specified for the book during Events Processing.

Basis Amount

This is the original transaction currency amount.

Batch Allocation

In LX order processing, batch allocation refers to the process of submitting multiple customer order lines to a process that finds and allocates suitable stock to each order line. The process includes several steps. It selects the order lines to allocate stock to, prioritizes or sequences those order lines, locates suitable stock for each order line, and creates allocation records to apply the stock to those order lines. The process also updates inventory control files and customer order lines.

Batch Bill of Materials

This is a Bill of Materials defined in terms of a batch size.

Batch Cost

The Cost-Plus List Price records based on selection criteria such as item and facility.

Batch Program

This is a file processing program.

Batch Size

Each item on the Item Master has a Standard Batch Size field that shows the normal quantity produced of that item during manufacture. Bill of Material processing shows child quantities as the amount needed to make a standard batch of the parent.

Batch Subsystem

Transactions occur in LX online immediately or are sent to a job queue to run at a time that maximizes response. Transaction processing occurring through a job queue is referred to as a batch process.

Batch Transaction Processing

A group of programs providing a link between a third-party system and CEA.

Batch Transactions

These are groups of data processed or changed together.

Betterment

The replacement of, or addition to, an existing asset component with an improved or superior asset component, the result of which is a more efficient, productive or longer-lived asset.

Bill Back Promotion

A Bill-Back Promotion is assigned at pricing but does not affect the net price. The discount is not applied until cash application in Cash and Memo Posting.

Bill of Material

This is a listing of all subassemblies, intermediates, parts, and raw materials under a parent item and the required quantity of each.

Bill of Material Method

This is an alternate bill of material which is defined in Method Code Maintenance (SYS).

Bill of Resources

Statement of resource hours required to produce one unit of an item.

Bill-Back

Accrual type of promotion. The customer receives a credit or rebate for performing a required activity such as providing additional product shelf space. Credit is available after the invoice is generated. The order or invoice net price is not reduced by application of Bill-Back discounts.

Billing

An application of LX technology and an application in both Supply Chain Management and Configurable Enterprise Financials.

Billing encompasses the reviewing and releasing of customer orders, and the printing of invoices. Billing programs update the Accounts Receivable, Sales, and Financial systems.

Book

A unique identifier used to maintain information within a ledger. It contains a specified type of balance, such as budget or actual balances pertaining to a specific period (for example, Actual - 2003, Actual - 2004, etc.). Each book can be used for multiple years.

Book Inventory

The inventory amount specified in the (book) ledger.

Book Number

Numbers 01 to 99 for a tax book or 00 for the financial book.

Book Value

Asset Cost Basis minus its Accumulated Reserve.

Booking Dates

The booking date reflects the date the order was taken from the customer. You can override order booking dates at both the order header and order line level. Pricing is based on Booking Date.

Booking In

Booking in is the process of scheduling the arrival of deliveries within a warehouse. Booking in can take place in advance of the physical receipt of the goods, or it can take place at the same time

BPCS Request Collection Agent

The BPCS Request Collection Agent, or BRCA, is responsible for collecting event requests from the BPCS DataDock, validating the request, and writing an entry into the Dispatch Request List.

BPCS-Centric Approach

An approach to processing which simplifies the process of getting information into and out of BPCS by removing direct dependence on the format of the information being exchanged.

Bracket Price Basis

Refers to the net price in the transaction currency after line promotional pricing is completed but before promotion bracket pricing is performed.

Bracket Pricing

Bracket Pricing evaluates groups of Order Lines to determine if they qualify for eligible discounts. Bracket Pricing considerations are determined once the individual order lines have processed through pricing.

Bracket Promotion Pricing

The grouping of one or more lines on an order for accumulating information to determine eligible bracket promotions.

Bracket Promotions

LX evaluates similar groups of order lines to determine if they qualify for eligible discounts.

Branch Code

Bank branches are the local offices of a main bank. A bank branch code is required for Payment Agreement Maintenance so that the payer and payee's banks can be printed on the drafts.

Branch Customer

Terminology used on the Aged Trial Balance Reports to indicate the child customer of the corporate parent. The user may request the report break on the Branch Customer total.

Break Character

On the Company Master application, specify a user-defined break character to be used as the delimiter between location segments. Examples are "-" and "/", but any special character can be used.

Bubble Number

User-defined display sequence for online bill of material maintenance.

Budget

Written statement of a company's future plan.

Buffer-In Location

The Buffer-In location is a manufacturing location that is used to move stock from the managed warehouse to the shop floor and that supports both palletized and non-palletized stock. You can attach the Buffer-In location to the first work center used by a Shop Order. Alternatively, you can attach the Buffer-In location to the manufacturing warehouse.

Buffer-Out Location

The Buffer Out location receives stock from the shop floor. The buffer-out location can be a manufacturing location or a receiving location. You can attach Buffer-Out locations to the last work center used by a Shop Order.

Business Function Customers

An option in Customer Master Maintenance that establishes an identity for important departments within a single customer's organizational structure.

Business Model Customers

Used to identify structures for sales reporting, Accounts Receivable, invoicing, pricing, etc.

Business Object Document (BOD)

A means of communicating information between products. An object can be something tangible or conceptual such as a customer, an item, a purchase order, etc. A document is an XML-formatted file of label-value pairs. For each object, there is a standard set of labels for the information applicable to that object. For each label, there is a value that is either the data value being sent outbound from LX or is the data value being received inbound into LX.

BOD

See Business Object Document.

Business Role

To simplify security and authorization, a business role defines authority to a list of LX products, programs and inventory transaction effect codes. Each user can be assigned to one or more business roles and inherits the authority of each assigned business role.

Business Unit

To simplify security and authorization, a business unit defines authority to a list of LX warehouses, facilities and companies. Each user can be assigned to one or more business units and inherits the authority of each assigned business unit.

By-Product Bill of Materials

These are items that are generally considered scrap or waste material that are produced as a result of producing the parent item.

Campaign Planning

Long production runs spanning multiple production cycles/days, using a single setup and a single teardown, or a variable number of intermediate setups and teardowns.

Useful for industries that manufacture variations of a basic recipe or process (such as differing scents of a basic cleanser), or that are subject to seasonal patterns of demand and/or product cycles marked by a high degree of promotional activity. For example, a company may plan a campaign for a production run involving special packaging or depicting holiday merchandise.

Capacity Loading Code

Defines the type of resource hours that consume available capacity at a work center for scheduling and capacity planning.

Capacity Planning

Function of evaluating workload compared to available resource hours.

Capital Assets

Tangible assets with a useful life of one or more years. Synonymous with "Fixed Assets" and "Property, Plant and Equipment."

Capital Expenditure

The purchase of a Fixed Asset.

Carrier

The representative responsible for the physical movement of goods. Usually, this is the transport or trucking company.

Carton

A package that contains an item or a lower level of packaging.

With multi-level packaging (BCPS V8.2 and later), the names for different levels of packaging can be defined by the user, so "carton" may be at any level or may not be defined at all. Packaging level are defined in OLM600.

With original two-level packaging (BPCS V6.0 – V8.1), carton was always the lowest level, containing the items being shipped. cartons form layers on pallets and sometimes are subject to your customers' shipping specifications. For instance, some customers prefer cartons in complete layers on a pallet with odd cartons shipped separately. For these versions, cartons were defined through API140 and additional applications.

Case-related Discount

Case-related or volume discounts are handled through standard promotion processing. Order Entry and Billing will capture anticipated and actual spends and update the commitments file for reporting purposes.

Cash Value

Promotional discount based on a product's equivalent value instead of offering the actual item free.

Century Dating

An LX innovation that fully supports dates up to and beyond the year 1999. Refer to Company Name and Date Format in the System Parameters Generation application for more about configuring Century Dating and entering dates beyond 1999.

Change

The comparison of permanent changes to the standard bill of material, inclusive of standard scrap.

Change Control

Process of managing changes in the manufacturing process or product.

Change Control Board

Review group whose function is to quickly evaluate, gain approval, and put into place manufacturing changes.

Change Control Coordinator

Individual responsible for reviewing, communicating, and implementing changes.

Chart of Account Segment Sequence

This sequence orders user-defined segments within a chart of accounts.

Chart of Accounts

Combines the identified segments into a sequential order used to generate a specific account code. You can define multiple charts meeting diverse processing and reporting requirements.

Chart Set Code

The Chart of Accounts structure, as defined in the LX General Ledger (GLD).

Check Digit

The check digit is a number calculated using Modulus 23 in the default program WHM522, to assure that the proper from and to locations are entered at confirmation. The confirmation parameter at the confirmed warehouse must be 2.

Check-In Note

A check-in note is a document printed for a delivery. The note is typically used to check stock against a delivery as the delivery is unloaded from a truck.

Child Item

Synonymous with component. A subassembly of a parent item.

Claim

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) that describes transactions generally used for lump sum payments based on agreements with the customer, especially for things like product placements or special advertising, and to initiate payment settlements for non-order related spending.

Class

A collection of objects with similar operations and information structures.

Closed Items

These items have a zero-balance due.

Code Maintenance

Code Master Tables allow the definition of valid values for codes used throughout LX, such as commission code, back order code, and unit of measure code. Codes are validated when assigned to master records like Item Master or Customer Master or used in transactions such as Purchase Order Entry or Order Entry.

Collection Control Manager

In Electronic Commerce Manager, the Collection Control Manager controls the BPCS Request Collection Agent and the BPCS Request Collection Agent and validates information.

Column Format

This is one of the objects required to produce a financial report. It is used to define information on the columns of a report.

Commission

The allowance made to an agent for a business transaction. Up to three salespeople can split a commission for a single order line or invoice line.

Commission Code

Commission codes are two-character identifiers used as pointers to commission rates. Codes can be assigned to salespersons, items, and customers. Wildcard commission codes can be defined using the * (asterisk) character, to simplify commission setup and maintenance.

Commission Rate

Commission rates establish the qualifiers and associated percentages for commission payment to a salesperson. Commission rates can be assigned to customer, item, and or salesperson commission codes.

Commitment

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) that describes an allocation of program fund amounts to specific spend types. Transactions are recorded against the commitments for activity related to each spend type.

Commodity

This is a purchased material or service that is not tracked in inventory such as an office supply or a maintenance contract.

Commodity Code

This is a code used in place of an item number to designate non-inventory items such as purchased material or services.

Company

A balanced set of books within the general ledger, consisting of a group of profit centers. Each company's books are denominated in a specific currency and utilize a specific accounting calendar. One or more companies may utilize a single chart of accounts.

Company Master

This is an LX master file where information for each operating unit is defined for Accounts Receivable.

In IDF, this is Company.

Component

Any item used to make another item.

Component Asset Number

An asset may have many components that can be tracked through the Component Asset Number portion of the Asset Number.

Component Structure

The Component Asset field is normally used when an asset has a major depreciable rehabilitation, or additional features are added to an existing asset. For example, a PC may have a hard drive added after the original purchase year. The new disk drive would have the same Primary Asset Number, but a different Component Asset Number.

Component Structure

The lowest level structure in a structure hierarchy. Typically, this level contains groups of accounts or components.

Configurable Currency Translations

The ability to customize processing and usage based on customer service management requirements.

Configurable Enterprise Accounting (CEA)

Processes currency translation of account balances. Supports re- measurement for FASB 52 purposes and historical rate conversions for hyper-inflationary economies.

CEA

See Configurable Enterprise Accounting.

Configurable Enterprise Accounting

This is the core of LX Configurable Enterprise Financials application. Configurable Enterprise Accounting comprises four applications: Configurable Ledger, Configurable Currency Translation, Enterprise Structures and Consolidations, and Advanced Budgeting and Analysis.

Configurable Enterprise Accounting Posting Engine

This automates ledger interface for subsystem transactions using events, models, and macros to create and post journal entries. It allows you flexible template creation for processing individual transactions without modifying LX applications.

Configurable Ledger

An LX application that is the central repository for a client's financial accounting data.

In EGLi, this is Ledger.

Configuration Management

An LX application that provides configure-to-order capability for users of the Order Entry program. It prompts Order Entry users through the application options, validates selections, calculates costs and prices, and transfers that information directly to manufacturing. It ensures valid, build able combinations of application options and passes process and material details onto the shop order.

Configuration Structure

Application that provides configure-to-order capability. Order Entry users are prompted through the product options, validate selections, calculate costs and prices, and transfer that information directly to manufacturing. It ensures valid, possible combinations of product options and passes complete process and material detail to the shop order.

Configured End Item

Categorizes and sequences options or attributes to create a flow of questions and possible answers to use during order entry of configured products.

Confirmation

Confirmation, within the managed warehouse, is the process of informing the system that a movement instruction is completed. Warehouse Management supports five types of movement: Picking, Replenishment, Manual Movement, Inter-Warehouse Transfer, and Put Away. Depending on the parameters set, each may be considered complete at the time that the movement was initiated, or selected movement types may be manually confirmed.

Consigned Inventory

Under the consigned inventory concept, the supplier retains legal ownership of products until customer consumption. The consigned inventory is in the customer's warehouse where it is managed and controlled by the supplier until issued for production consumption. When consumed by the customer, an electronic payment is sent to the supplier, and the supplier performs required internal inventory and financial transactions.

Consignee

The person, firm, or representative to whom a shipment is sent.

- For outbound deliveries, the consignee is the person to whom you want to send a shipment. This usually corresponds to the ship-to customer.

- For inbound deliveries, you are the consignee.

Consignment

Any property sent to an agent, especially for sale, and where the consignor retains title until a sale is made.

Consolidated Invoice

Group of customer invoices for one or more orders, and for one or more sold-to customers, that have the same currency, terms and other characteristics, and are to be paid for by a single A/R customer. Invoice consolidation options are defined in IDF Customers.

Consignment Number

A unique number assigned to one physical delivery. Often used with Packing Group Number, which is defined as one unique number assigned to each sub-delivery, (for example, separate docks at the same delivery location).

It is possible (and most common) to have a one-to-one relationship between Consignment Number and Packing Group Number, however, the actual numbers assigned are different.

Consignor

Consignor refers to the person, firm, or representative who sends the goods. For outbound deliveries, this is the address of your shipping department. For inbound deliveries, the consignor is the vendor who shipped a delivery to you. The consignor is also referred to as the shipper.

Consolidation

In the warehouse, consolidation is the process of preparing orders for shipment and processing them as a group using an assigned consolidation number.

See also Invoice Consolidation, Load Consolidation.

Consolidation Location

A WHM location defined as a Consolidation (type 9) location is the only location in which you can consolidate stock between pallets and/or containers. For example, to pick a container stored on a mixed pallet, you must first move the pallet to a consolidation location and transfer the container to the pallet defined to hold only those containers. You maintain location types in Location Master Maintenance (INV170).

Consolidation Map Set

The process of preparing orders for shipment and processing them as a group using an assigned consolidation number.

Consumable Schedule

This is a group of segments and segment values in a source ledger that are mapped to different segments and segment values in a target ledger.

Consumable Schedule Type

Schedule consisting of one requirement per item with delivery specified as soon as possible.

Consumable Schedule Type is used for planned items using Material Resources Planning, on a reorder point basis using Order Policy H, I, or J and a minimum balance. Only a single requirement generates with no forward visibility. Consumable schedule can provide requirements for multiple items, but only one requirement is supplied for each item delivered as soon as possible.

Container

A container is a unit of storage and shipping that holds a specific quantity of a container-controlled item. The contents of a container must all have the same item number; a container may not include multiple item numbers. A container may contain only one lot of a lot-controlled item and may exist in only one location.

Container Availability Status

Containers in LX have the following availability status codes:

0=Available. If a container is available, it can accept inventory when On- Hand is zero.

1=Unavailable

Maintain container characteristics in Container Master Maintenance (API140).

Container Reusability

Containers in Warehouse Management have the following reusability codes:

0=Immediate. A container is available for reuse when the On-Hand quantity reaches zero.

1=Action Required. A container is available immediately. 2=Non-reusable. A container is not available for reuse. Maintain container characteristics in Container Master Maintenance (API140).

Container Type

Container type is a ten-character alphanumeric code that identifies the type of container. Assign container types to containers in Container Master Maintenance (API140). Container-controlled items may be stored in different container types. Each container type has its own weight and volume.

Contextual Application

Working within Infor Ming.le™, a contextual application is a means of displaying additional information related to the information currently being displayed on an application's (such as LX) screen.

Contract

An agreement between two or more competent persons or companies to perform or not to perform specific act(s) or service(s) or to deliver merchandise. A contract may be oral or written.

A purchase order, when accepted by a supplier, becomes a contract. Acceptance may be in writing or by performance unless the purchase order requires acceptance in writing. A contract may be either scheduled or non- scheduled.

See also RMS Contract.

Contract Control

Contracts define the relationship between purchased items and vendors.

Contract Flag

Identifies whether a single or cumulative promotion applies to a given order or order line.

Contract Header

A contract header is a layout of transaction information on documents addressed to the customer. Release Management Systems, including purchase order, supply, and packaging details. The files from the Release Management Systems program and Contract/Release Processing provide information for the header.

Contract Number

A field within Contract/Release Processing and a user-defined value that often incorporates purchase order number, model year, and customer. Define whether to require this option in Release Management System Parameters.

If you enter a contract number in create mode, you must reference the same number thereafter to retrieve the contract for revisions. If not, Release Management Systems creates a new contract number rather than revising the old one.

Contract Partner

An internal reference field for users to note the vendor corporate EDI Trading Number.

Contract Type

A contract can be either a scheduled or a non-scheduled contract.

Contract/ Release Processing

A Release Management Systems application that allows you to create and maintain contract headers and release information. Each contract/release is unique to a combination of customer, ship-to, item, and contract number.

Users can have multiple contracts for the same item and customer/ship-to.

Control Center

The Control Center is where the Electronic Commerce Management (ECM) Collection Control Manager and Dispatch Manger are controlled and an overall processing status may be obtained.

Conversion

In Release Management Systems, a conversion performs the demand reconciliation and passes the outstanding release/JIT demand to LX order header and detail line files.

See also Unit of Measure Conversion.

Co-Product Bill of Material

This type of Bill of Material consists of items that are desirable or usable that are produced as a result of producing the parent item.

Corporate Hierarchy

Established in a Customer Master data field called Corporate Parent, the Corporate Hierarchy enables you to model relationships among the various organizations of a parent company with whom you do business.

Corporate Parent

The corporate parent number allows the logical grouping of customers, which affect Accounts Receivable, pricing, promotions, invoice - to, promotion payment - to, lock box remit from, and statement - to customers.

Cost

Basis for calculation for one method of list pricing. You can specify cost amount for items in different cost brackets; for example, material, labor, and overhead. The total cost of an item is used to develop list price.

Cost Accounting

This application calculates results related to manufacturing and purchasing activity.

Cost Bucket

One of 999 user-definable cost categories for an item. A cost bucket groups the cost of similar items together for inquiry, analysis, and reporting. Define cost buckets using the Define Cost Buckets application in Cost Accounting.

Cost Center

This is the smallest segment of organization where costs are collected and reported.

Cost Change

You can change costs within a cost set for a facility, a range of facilities, or globally. You can execute Cost Change, CST560, to change elements or buckets within a cost set individually.

Cost Loading Codes

These indicate the types of resource hours applied against each work center standard rate. Examples include setup, run, and machine hours.

Cost Master

This is a record containing cost information about a single item.

In IDF, this is Item Costs.

Cost Plus Pricing

In shop floor applications, this is pricing based on a standard markup percentage on components.

In pricing for customer orders, this is net pricing that is developed by adding a fixed amount or percentage to item costs.

Cost Rollup

This calculates the parent-level costs from defined bills of material.

Cost Set

This is a category of costs used for performance measurement and inventory valuation.

Cost Type

This categorizes an item's cost as Material, Labor, or Overhead.

Cost Type Used for Material Cost Update

This is used for the calculation of actual cost updates. Either last cost or weighted average cost can be selected.

Cost Variance

This is the difference between actual and standard costs.

Country of Origin

The country where the product is manufactured. This is a necessary parameter because some countries have restrictions on which countries, they will order goods from, or can ship goods to.

Country of Origin is defined in the Code Master table COUNTRY. Since they are user-defined, the may differ from the country codes used in postal addresses, which are defined through Country Master Maintenance (SYS117).

Some Country of Origin codes may define a group of countries, such as NAFTA or EU; or may include values representing percent of content, place of assembly or other characteristics.

Country of Ultimate Destination

The country where the customer order is to be finally delivered, after eliminating initial shipments, in port countries or countries transited during shipment. Some countries have restrictions on which countries they can ship goods to.

Create

Within LX, to create means to add a record of data on any topic in any LX program.

In IDF, this is called Activate.

Credit

Amount shown on the right side of an account. A deduction from an amount that would otherwise be due.

Credit Hold

This is one of several statuses that can prevent an order from being shipped to a customer. A customer order is put on credit hold automatically if one of two parameters (or both) is met. These parameters are set up in the customer's master file through Customer Master Maintenance: several credit days and a credit limit amount. An order may also be placed on credit hold if the customer has past due invoices, even if they meet the credit days and are under their credit limit. Finally, an Order Entry user can place an order on credit hold manually.

A customer order can be released from credit hold through Hold Release. Additionally, you can set up a special password in System Parameters Generation which may be used to override the order from being placed on credit hold at Order Entry.

Credit Card Hold

This is one of several statuses that can prevent an order from being shipped to a customer. A customer order is put on credit card hold automatically if the credit card authorization is declined or expired, or if the required credit card is invalid or not provided.

A customer order can be released from credit card hold through Hold Release.

Credit Memo

One of the Accounts Receivable transaction types that reduces the amount of a customer invoice or outstanding balance.

Crew Reporting

The process of reporting labor by crews or groups of employees. In Just-In- Time labor of crews can be backflushed.

Critical Resource

This is in LX and in the work center where capacity limits or controls the production flow.

Cross Contamination Codes

These codes define records as exclusive cross-contamination records. Exclusive means that the hazardous goods item currently being processed cannot be stocked in a pallet or in a given area, zone, and location because another hazardous goods item already stocked there has been defined as not compatible with the current hazardous goods item.

Cross Product Applications

The third of LX four verticals, Cross Product Applications houses applications and programs, such as Systems Parameters Generation, that regulate that activity of other systems in LX.

Cumulative Discount

This is a discount that is increasing in value by successive additions or applications of promotions.

Cumulative Lead Time

Cumulative Lead Time is the amount of time needed to produce an item, from purchase of raw material to point of ship.

Cumulative Tax

Tax from one authority that can be included in the tax basis for the next authority.

Currency

Currency identifies the currency used in processing transactions. If an organization operates in a multi-currency environment, each currency must be defined and linked for conversion from one currency to another.

Currency-Specific Pricing

The relevant currency for the ordering customer. When the Multi Currency application is installed, special pricing, promotions, charges and allowances and other prices are defined in a specific currency. LX supports currency-specific pricing.

Current Depreciation

The amount of depreciation calculated the last time depreciation was processed.

Customer

The point of transaction. In LX, this is the entity to which something is being sold. In common practice, this may be a distributor, broker, or end user.

Customer Discount Code

A code assigned to a customer and used in List Prices, Special Prices, and Promotions to make a common discount available to a group of customers.

Customer Hierarchy Realignment

An Accounts Receivable program that redefines the Customer Hierarchical Organizational Structure in associated Customer Master records.

Customer Hold

This is one of several statuses that can prevent an order from being shipped to a customer. A customer order is put on customer hold automatically if the sold to customer is defined for this in IDF Customers.

A customer order can be released from customer hold through Hold Release.

Customer Item Number

Alias or alternative item number by which a customer refers to your internal item.

See also Vendor Item Number, Supplier Item Number, Synonym Item Number.

Customer Master

Customer Master is a record containing information about a single customer.

In IDF, this is Customer.

Customer Order Numbering

Customer order numbers are automatically when creating a new order. Order Entry uses a counter in System Parameters to determine the next number to assign.

Customer Part

This contains multiple customer/ship-to/part number attributes which facilitate automatic part number conversion translation and packaging formulation.

Customer Prefix Code

Also known as Document Prefix, this is a two-character alphanumeric field assigned to a customer number in the Customer Maintenance program. This field is used in conjunction with the company number to retrieve document numbers (invoice, credit memo and debit memo) from the Document Sequence (RDS) file during Billing and Cash and Memo Posting.

Customer Realignment

A program used for resetting the sales or organizational customers associated with a certain customer master record.

Customer Self-Billing

This gives the supplier the ability to retain ownership of shipped products in customer specific consigned inventory warehouses. LX also electronically receives/processes payments and inventory adjustments upon electronic notification of consumption.

Customer self-billing can be used with any type of shipment and requires only notification of goods by part number/quantity. Pay-As-Built is used only in conjunction with RMS Sequenced Shipping activities that are directly linked to specific vehicles.

Customer Service Management

This is a company's ability to address the needs and requirements of a customer.

Customer Supplied KANBAN and RAN Information

Release Management Systems provides the ability to associate and retain (during the order fulfillment cycle) unique KANBAN and Release Authorization Number release/demand relationships provided to the supplier by the customer.

At the time of shipment, the unique relationship data can be fed back to the customer as a data element of the Advance Ship Notice, paper document, and/or bar-coded label.

Customer Tax Code

This is a five-character user-defined alphanumeric code which must exist in the tax rate tables established in the Tax Rate Tables program.

In IDF, this is Tax.

This code is assigned to a customer in the Customer Maintenance and is used in conjunction with an item tax code and warehouse code (optional) to determine a taxation structure. This tax code structure is used to determine the applicable taxes for an invoice.

Customer Terms

This is a two-character code determining the basic terms of payment for customer invoices. For example, the number of days an invoice can be due before being considered past-due and the number of days the discount is available. Additionally, with each terms code, the user has the option to set up one, two or three levels of financial discount.

Customer Type

An Accounts Receivable program. Procedurally, a Customer Type record must precede a Customer Master record. This field accepts a four-character alphanumeric code that combines customers into groups. The members of a Customer Type group have some logical similarity, such as geographic location or industry trade classification.

Cycle Counting

A method of comparing inventory quantities in the computer system to inventory quantities in the warehouse, using a continuous counting technique.

Daily Call-Ins

Daily Call-Ins are short-term statements of a customer's demand that override longer term contractual agreements and your company's own internal estimates of demand. In LX, Daily Call-Ins are called Just- In-Times, or Daily Just-In-Time Requirements.

Data Accuracy

Measurement of key database elements to determine reliability of information supplied by a system.

Data Area

A programmatic area that contains information for library lists on an IBM AS/400 or iSeries computer.

Data Model

A logical representation of the relationship between files.

Data Summary Level

Combinations of hierarchy levels brought together for sales summary totals to be stored based on that combination (that is, it is storing sales summary at customer region/item brand level).

Data Type

Data captured into major classes for analysis. For example, the actual sales data type contains sales data, and the budget data type would contain budgets.

DataDock

The ECM DataDock represents a point of exchange for interchanges and other electronic commerce transactions. The DataDock is a logical storage place where you place your transactions for processing, or for transmission to an external system. This is where you map data to.

De-Allocate

Remove existing hard allocations for an order line or shop order.

Debit

Amount shown on the left side of an account.

Debit Memo

One of the Accounts Receivable transaction types that increases the amount of a customer invoice or outstanding balance.

Declining Balance Depreciation

A depreciation method that allows up to twice the straight-line rate of depreciation to be applied to the remaining book value of an asset in calculating the annual depreciation amount.

Deduction

This is a portion of an invoice that a customer does not intend to pay excludes it from payment. It is not the portion of the invoice resulting from the financial discount. However, it can be related to a bill back promotion.

Bill backs are not included on the invoice. It can also be related to deductions the customer makes for incorrect freight charges or damaged goods.

Deleted Pallets

Warehouse Management logically deletes pallets when they are empty (reservation and available quantity = zero).

Delivery Note

A shipping document required in certain countries to accompany any shipment of goods.

Delivery Note Invoice

An invoice document which includes both shipment information from a delivery note and invoicing information from a regular or consolidated invoice, including prices, amounts, taxes, promotional and financial discounts and other financial information.

Demand Code

Code assigned indicating type of demand to plan for on either side of the demand time fence.

Demand Reconciliation Methods

Release Management Systems contains multiple methods of automatically reconciling (netting) customer received demand by taking into consideration goods that are shipped, but not received at the customer's location.

Demand Time Fence

Demarcation line to determine which types of demand are considered in creating the MPS calculation. The fence is a future master schedule period inside of which changes to the Manufacturing Planning System are typically not accepted.

Department

A logical grouping of work centers or production lines for management control and reporting

Dependent Demand

Demand derived from higher level demand.

Depreciation

The portion of a fixed asset's cost to be expensed. The amount expensed is a function of the asset's useful life.

Depreciation Allocation

Splitting the depreciation expense for an asset over several accounts.

Depreciation Table

The correct depreciation table displays based on the Class, Life, and Method selected. Any asset added to the tax book with an installation date within the tax book year is automatically assigned the correct depreciation table based on the asset's class.

Depreciation Table Factorial

Calculates depreciation based on percentage of total depreciation allotted to each accounting period.

Depreciation Table Units of Production

Calculates depreciation based on actual units of production divided by the total expected units of production during the asset's total depreciable life.

Depreciation Type

The Depreciation Book Maintenance window indicates the depreciation type used for this asset. The four types are as follows:

- Normal Depreciation - Uses depreciation tables
- Manual Depreciation - Does not access depreciation tables; depreciation is based on the amount specified in this depreciation book
- Non-Depreciable Assets - No depreciation is calculated; Used for assets such as land or art.
- Override ACRS and MACRS Depreciation Rules - Enter a depreciation table which normally is disallowed under normal editing for U.S. Federal Depreciation Regulations. This depreciation type is not a valid entry for Financial Books.

Detached Mode

In this mode, data is processed locally after the user downloads the financial data onto a network or workstation.

Detail Capacity Planning

Time-phased display comparing present and future load (work required) based on planned and released orders from MRP to planned standard resource capacity.

Discount Amount

The ability to decrease the list price by a set amount.

Discount Date

This is the date by which any discounts are available for an invoice.

Discount Percent

The ability to increase or decrease the list price by a percentage.

Discount Price

The ability to override the list price with a discount price.

Dispatch Request List

This contains the prioritized requests to be carried out by ECM.

Disposition

A way to partition the specification requirements into tests that must be performed for product release (Disposition 1), tests that have to be performed, but can wait until time is available (Disposition 2), and tests that are applied to time phased testing (Disposition 99).

Distribution Resources Planning (DRP)

Ties the distribution system to master planning and control systems, relating current inventory and field demand forecasts.

DRP

See Distribution Resources Planning.

Download Process

This is a required process to download the selected data from the server to a Microsoft Access database on a PC or LAN. This is the source data for reports.

Draft

The term draft is meant to include any negotiable instrument used in the Draft Management system: transfers, bills of exchange, and so on. The system recognizes a draft payment type by the value of the first flag (Record Draft) in the Payment Types file, maintained in ACP170. This flag must be set to 1 or 2 to be considered a draft payment type.

Draft Discount

This is the amount which a company is penalized when redeeming a draft prematurely (before its due date).

Draft Terms

These are the payment specifications for a particular draft which denote the number of payments due, the number of days in which they are due, and the percentage of the total draft amount due on that particular payment. The payment schedule associated with the draft specifies the number of days from a specific date that each installment is due. This specific date depends upon the application:

- Billing - the invoice date

- A/R - the posting date

- A/P - the payment date.

Draft terms are used in Order Entry/Billing, Accounts Receivable, and Accounts Payable to determine the number of draft installments. Draft terms are maintained in Draft Terms Maintenance (CSH110) and stored in the Draft Terms files (OTH/OTL).

Drill Back

The ability to launch a screen appropriate to data referenced in either a post shared socially through Ming.le™ or a BOD published through ION.

Drill Down

This is the capability of access to additional levels of detail to view the origins of inquiry results.

Drop Ship (Drop Shipment)

The process by which an entity (other than the originating product manufacturer or distributor) receives and/or stocks a product, then ships the product to the customer.

For example, you place an order to Company ABC for an item. They do not make or stock it, but will create a "drop ship" order to Company XYZ that makes or stocks the item. The Company XYZ ships the item to you, but you pay Company ABC for the item.

Due Date

The date when an item is available for a customer, shop, production, or resupply order. This date is calculated by adding the number of days Lead Time from this item's Item Master record or Facility/Warehouse Planning Data to the purchase order entry date.

In Accounts Payable, the due date is the date on which payment is due for a particular invoice.

Dunning

This is an automated collection tool which provides for compliance with the statutory requirements for giving notice on overdue invoices before more forceful action may be taken. Invoice and customer dunning status are calculated every time dunning is requested.

Computation of dunning status is based on user defined criteria. Reports generated after every dunning process, show totals and detail on overdue invoices by customer and currency.

Dynamic Resolution

In the ATP context, this refers to instances where a look-up table or user intervention is required to resolve a segment value, amount, date, or reference field.

Early Delivery Performance by Warehouse

Tracking and performance measurement of when delivery to the warehouse precedes scheduled delivery date minus day's tolerance for early delivery.

ECM Dispatch Manager

The Electronic Dispatch Manager is responsible for the Dispatch Request List and calling the appropriate ECA.

Economic and Monetary Union

The Economic and Monetary Union is the result of the European Union's effort to provide a united economic front. This effort involves the introduction of a new common currency (euro) and a transition period through which various countries will gradually move toward the use of this currency in place of their own.

Economic Order Quantity

A lot sizing technique in inventory management that evaluates the benefits of buying in mass quantities versus the costs of carrying excess inventory for a given period.

EDI-Centric Approach

An approach to processing that involves writing individual applications for each message version received, and possibly from each trading partner sending a message. Everything is dictated from the EDI perspective rather than from the application perspective.

Efficiency

In manufacturing, efficiency refers to a measurement, usually expressed as a percentage, of the actual output to the standard output expected. Efficiency measures how well a process performs relative to existing standards.

EGLi - Enterprise general ledger

This is the replacement product for CEA in IDF format.

Electronic Commerce Adapter

Provides the processing functionality to post messages into LX or extract data from LX.

Electronic Commerce Manager (ECM)

The LX Electronic Commerce Manager (ECM) product.

Electronic Commerce Message

Information that is passed using electronic means.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

Electronic Data Interchange application allows outside systems to share information with LX electronically. This is the application to application exchange of business documents electronically between companies using public standard formats.

EDI

See Electronic Data Interchange.

Element

An element is one of six kinds of data related to individual sales: sales amount, stocking units, selling units, standard cost, list amount, and actual cost.

End Item

A finished product that is not a component of any other item.

Engineering Change Notice

Formal notification that specifies an engineering change.

Enterprise Items

Item Master record in IDF containing information about an item.

Enterprise Resource Planning

Enterprise Resource Planning allows users to use vendors from all over the world to design supply, assembly, package, and distribute their product.

While the manufacturing and customer service process is taking place, all journal entries and accounting process are being updated.

Enterprise Resource Planning System

LX is an example of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.

Enterprise Structures

The concept in Configurable Enterprise Accounting (CEA) that incorporates the entire supply chain including sales, orders, supply replenishment, scheduling, manufacturing, and distribution.

CEA provides multi-level entities called structures which group account information into defined hierarchies. Structures may be used to define rollups, consolidations, reports, or translations.

Structure inquiries may be defined to generate financial or operating statements and to provide drill-down access to data at the lowest level.

Error Incident Number

The number assigned by the system that identifies an error.

Error Processing

This refers to error identification and resolution.

Estimated Configured Cost

Cost for a configured end item rolled up from Configuration Management files. This cost is not derived from the Cost Master or Work Center Master.

EUR

This is the euro currency code in LX.

euro

A single, common European currency that replaced the local currencies of countries participating in the Europe's Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

euro Currency Conversion

This is the implementation of the EMU currency conversion calculation used during the transition period phasing out national currencies in favor of a single monetary unit (euro currency). This conversion process, Triangulation, uses a two-step calculation to convert transactions and/or account balances from one currency to another via an intermediary conversion to/from the euro currency.

Event

This is the basis for all journal entry activity in CEA. Events contain one or more models. Each model within an event sequence becomes a journal entry during Events Processing.

In EGLi, this is Financial event class.

Event Origin

The options informing the system where an event is used when encountered during processing.

In EGLi, this is Subsystem origin.

Event Processing

Creates journals for processing and integration with subsystems. This is used to approve and post events

In EGLi, this is Financial events.

Event Request

A request from a service external to ECM to process a transaction/message.

Event Sequence

An event sequence defines the combination of ledger, book and model (or allocation) definitions for an event.

In EGLi, this is Sequence.

Event Setup

Event Setup (Maintenance) allows you to create and maintain events and event sequences. Events are comprised of one or more event sequence. Each sequence may contain a ledger, book and model or allocation.

In EGLi, this is part of Financial event class.

Events Processing

The CEA application for creating manual journals. It is also used to maintain journals.

In EGLi, this is Financial events.

Exchange Rate

Exchange Rate is a user-defined conversion factor establishing currency conversions from one currency to another. Exchange Rates are linked to a Rate Type and a date.

Exclusive Promotion

When you select exclusive promotion, no other promotions apply to the order or order line.

Exit Point

A pre-defined place in an LX program that can call external programs. Also known as interest registration. Also known as publish/subscribe. For each of the pre-defined LX exit points, a common exit point handler checks if any external programs have registered interest (subscribed) to the currently active exit point and, if so, calls the specified external programs, passing the pre-defined set of parameters for the currently active exit point.

Expected Cost

This is the cost per unit negotiated for an item between the buyer and supplier on a specific purchase order.

Explosion

Calculating demand for components based upon the bill of material of a parent item.

Facility

A grouping of warehouses typically representing a manufacturing plant or distribution center.

Facility-Specific Cost

Standard labor and overhead costs derived from facility-specific routings that are associated with facility-specific work centers.

Fair Share Allocation

In LX order processing, fair share allocation refers to a process by which available inventory is fairly distributed among qualifying order lines if inventory is insufficient to fill all order lines completely.

Fanning

This term refers to the method of searching for WHM putaway locations. If using the automatic putaway feature of Warehouse Management, LX performs a fan search for valid putaway locations for the warehouse/item beginning at the highest-level picking location.

FASB 96

This is an accounting standard which sets the rules for reporting the difference between a financial book and a tax book.

Fast Order Entry

A streamlined presentation of Order Line Entry optimized for efficient entry of standard customer order line details.

Fast Path

A shortcut method of calling a program or menu.

Features and Options

A planning bill of material with feature groups, standards and options. Features and options items may be multiple-level bills of material. They are processed through Final Assembly Scheduling (FAS) with shop orders.

Federal I.D. Name

The company name used for U.S. Federal tax purposes.

Field Spend

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) that describes expenses typically incurred as a result of marketing products to the customer. They may be an agreement between a broker and customer to encourage product placement, displays, slotting and so on, or they may be invoice related discounting.

They may also be payments made to satisfy claims made by customers that are not related to specific orders or invoices. These types of expenses are often lump sum amounts given to customers who settle by taking deductions or cash payment.

File

An LX data storage facility containing any number of data records. Most LX programs write records that you maintain to a corresponding physical file.

File Sets

Electronic Commerce Manager defines a file set that is used to support a type of transaction, for example, an order. All adapters of this transaction type would employ the same file set.

Filters

These are criteria used to select particular information from the database.

Final Assembly Scheduling (FAS)

This consists of procedures for scheduling, releasing, executing, controlling, and shipping make-to-order or assemble-to-order items using Shop Orders for specific Customer Orders. The terms Features and Options items and Final Assembly Scheduling (FAS) items are used interchangeably.

FAS

See Financial Assembly Scheduling.

Financial Book

The depreciation book that interfaces to Configurable Enterprise Accounting for Financial Reporting. In Fixed Assets, the financial book number is 00.

Finished Goods

Products ready for shipment and carried in inventory in anticipation of customer orders.

Finite Loading

Scheduling the total planned load of work based only available capacity.

Firm Planned Order

Planned orders no longer controlled by the system because they have been manually accepted, and/or changed.

First-In, First-Out (FIFO)

A system where older inventory is consumed first.

FIFO

See First-In, First-Out.

Fixed Assets

Synonymous with "Capital Asset" or "Property, Plant and Equipment."

Fixed Duration Operation

In manufacturing, this is an operation for which the time taken to complete the operation is independent of the quantity that is processed. Examples of this type of operation include heat treatment, baking, curing, drying, and so on.

Fixed Duration Quantity

In LX manufacturing, fixed duration quantity refers to the he maximum quantity that can be processed at any one time in a fixed duration operation.

Fixed Trade Spend

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) that describes Lump Sum discounts given to the customer. They are often for pre-negotiated services performed by the customer, unrelated to customer orders.

Flexibility Table

The WHM putaway process uses flexibility tables to put restrictions on the Location, Zone and Location Category where goods can be moved. Only one location or zone in an area can be defined

as the location or zone that goods must go in. Warehouse Management uses the following flexibility codes:

0=Must go in the location/zone/location category specified

1=Preferably put in the location/zone category specified

5=Must not go in the location/zone category specified

Flow/rate based Item

In LX manufacturing, a flow/rate-based item is an item that the system schedules based upon a production quantity per hour. The quantity can vary by work shift. Default rates per shift are established at the production line level for all items that go through a particular production line. A user can override the default rate at the item/facility level or when an order is released.

Forecast

You can enter forecasts of expected demand over the time frames. The system takes these forecasts into account when calculating requirements, according to the system parameters.

Forecast Prioritization

System adjustment made to forecast when unconsumed forecast quantities and time periods overlap with the planning start date.

Forecasting

Forecasting is prediction of future demand for an item.

Forward Scheduling

Methodology which computes the schedule by starting with the shop order release date and working forward to determine the completion date.

Free Goods Promotion

A promotion offering a specific quantity of an item free rather than a discount amount, price, or percentage. For example, buy 10, get one free; or buy one of Item A, get one of Item B free.

Free Standing Stock

Free standing stock is inventory that is not allocated to a customer or shop order.

Frozen Cost

Historical standard cost or accounting cost is typically used as a benchmark or budget at the beginning of the year. These are loaded manually or transferred from another cost set.

Full Pallet Picking

Full pallets are picked either from main storage or from the highest-level picking location defined for the item. This is available in a managed warehouse.

Full Pallet Promotions

Promotional discount that applies only to the quantity of goods that comprise complete pallets. Used to encourage ordering in multiples of easily processed quantities, and to discourage sales of loose items.

Full Retirement

When an entire asset is taken out of service when sold, scrapped, traded, stolen, destroyed, and so on.

Full Transfer

When the entire asset has been moved to a different accounting location or physical location.

Functional Currency

It is the local currency a foreign unit or subsidiary uses to record daily operating activities. It may be thought of as the currency of the environment in which the subsidiary operates.

Funds

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) that a specified amount of money is allocated for a marketing program.

Future Order

An order entered for shipment at a future date.

Gain/Loss

When a payable or receivable is in a currency different than the book currency, a gain or loss is recognized if there is movement in the exchange rates between recognition and settlement.

Gateway Work Center

The gateway work center is the bottle neck or critical resource work center. This work center controls capacity and scheduling. In LX, a gateway work center is defined in the Production Line file, LSP.

GBH File

This refers to Batch Header file using the third party or LX subsystem program name and sequence number as a key. It includes several user-defined fields for transaction data, and contains optional fields for default reason code and event name.

In EGLi, this is IGGBH.

General Ledger Interface

The automatic creation of Fixed Assets journal entries.

General Ledger Reason Code

This is a reason code used for all Asset Transfers.

General Ledger reason codes are defined in General Ledger Reason Code Maintenance in the System Parameters application while default reason codes are maintained in Default Reason Code Maintenance in the System Parameters application. These two applications are accessed from the Accounts Payable Maintenance menu -- not the System Parameters menu.

In EGLi, this is Financial reason codes.

Global Cost

Standard labor and overhead costs derived from global routings attached to facility-specific work centers

Global Currency

A monetary unit used for sales history and product costing. Normally is the same as base currency used to value inventory. This valuation is reflected in the company's books and is used for sales history and product costing such as standard, frozen or actual cost.

Global Order

In supplemental order processing, a global order is a list of items that automatically appears during order entry for all customers. Global orders can be used to remind order takers to mention specials offers, new products, or other product offerings to customers.

Going-To Cost

In LX costing, going-to cost refers to expected future cost. This is an estimated cost that is entered typically toward the end of the calendar year. The user maintains the going-to standard cost in the Item Master, the Item/Facility Master and, if the CST application is installed, the Cost Master file. It is used to establish new costs for the next year.

Goods Receipt Note (GRN)

A note that is created at the time of Purchase Order receipt, using an Inventory Transaction Type that has the Advice Note/GRN Used flag turned on. The GRN can be referenced during Accounts Payable Invoice Entry instead of the Purchase Order. The GRN is useful when a Vendor sends multiple shipments and invoices for quantities ordered, (for example, 50,000 Ordered / 10 Shipments of 1,000 each).

Graphs

An application in USERVision Player that is a graphical representation of selected BPCS records.

Gross Quantity

The overall total amount of an item. Component quantities are based upon the gross quantity.

Gross Requirements

Total independent and dependent demand for a part or assembly in a time period.

Gross Weight

Weight of a shipment including all packaging.

See also Net Weight, Net Net Weight, Tare Weight.

Group Promotion

A semi-exclusive promotion given to certain customers, not all customers are given this promotion.

GUID

The Global Unique Identification that is assigned to each transaction in Electronic Commerce Manager.

GUID (IFS)

The Global Unique Identification that is assigned to each user of Infor OS (Ming.le and ION) in Infor Federation Services (IFS).

Hard Allocation

An allocated item is one for which a picking order is released to the stockroom but not yet sent out of the stockroom and the available inventory is assigned to a customer order at the location, lot, and container level.

Synonymous with "Allocation" and used to distinguish from "Soft Allocation," which is not really an allocation.

Hard-Coded Value

As related to model line definition, a hard-coded value is a predefined segment, amount, statistic or reference that does not change during model resolution.

Header/Detail Relationship

A one-to-many relationship where the header file stores information from multiple detail files, usually as a parent/child relationship.

Hierarchies

In a sales context, hierarchies refer to twenty-four levels of detail tracked in relation to sales invoice history.

In an organizational context, hierarchies are associated with LX capacity to model the internal structure of the companies with which you do business.

In a warehouse context, hierarchies are associated with the organization of physical space. In WHM managed warehouses, the hierarchy is as follows: area, zone, location.

Horizon Days

Horizon days indicate the number of days from the planning start date into the future that the planning applications cannot add new planned orders. The horizon days are valid for MPS generations for MPS items but not for MRP and DRP processing. Horizon days are assigned to an item's master record (Enterprise Items in IDF).

Host Communications

This includes twenty-four levels of detail tracked in relation to sales invoice history.

Immediate Processing

USERVision Player communicates with the AS/400 host and the UNIX host to build partitions and IRs, to transfer information to and from user's workstation, and to execute reports using actual BPCS table information from the AS/400 or UNIX.

Implied Relationships

This indicates that this event should be the very next one processed.

XXX In Currency [missing the correct heading here]

Directly or indirectly define configuration, from which bills of material for new items are created.

In Currency

A currency that is participating in the single currency system of the European Economic and Monetary Union.

Inbound Delivery

The delivery of goods you ordered from a vendor or supplier using a purchase order.

Incentive Pricing

This encourages customers to buy product by presenting them with a discounted price or other promotion.

Incremental Pricing

One of a series of regular consecutive additions. Percentage discounting is the ability to increase (increment).

Independent Demand

Demand coming directly from customer orders and or forecasts. Demand which cannot be calculated from another item's demand and must be forecast.

Infinite Loading

Scheduling the total planned load of work with no regard to available capacity.

Infor Business Context (IBC) Message

The method for any displayed application screen sends information about its currently displayed field values to Ming.le™ capabilities such as contextual applications and sharing socially.

IBC

See Infor Business Context Message.

Infor Development Framework (IDF)

A product that can treat data in an LX database as set of related business objects, and then selectively display that data.

IDF

See Infor Development Framework.

Infor Development Framework (IDF) launch WebTop

A means of launching an appropriate WebTop maintenance program from an IDF inquiry.

Infor Federation Services (IFS)

A product that controls authority of users to Infor OS and its components (Ming.le, ION, etc.).

IFS

See Infor Federation Services.

Infor LX Field

LX files are comprised of fields. Fields are the pieces of data that you can see (and/or enter) on an LX screen.

CEA macros look at master and transaction file fields to return the desired data during model resolution into a journal line.

In IDF, this is Attributes.

Infor Operating Service (Infor OS)

The larger package within which Ming.le and ION and IFS and related applications are delivered to clients.

Information Representation

A definition of one or more tables in the host database. If the IR has multiple BPCS tables defined, each table must be linked to another table using a common column. An IR is the equivalent of a data model. IRs form the basis for USERVision Player applications. Each individual query, report or graph application has one IR associated with it.

Inheritance

Common items selected once and inserted into the product structure where appropriate.

Initial (Total) Order Quantity

For a flow/rate-based item, the initial order quantity is the quantity of a planned, firm-planned, or pre-released order before release. At the time of order release, the system applies shift rates and creates linked flow orders for quantities that can be produced each day.

Initial Flow Order

For flow/rate based items, the initial flow order is the first flow order in a series of linked shop orders. The flow order number is the shop order number.

Inners

Warehouse Storage names are user-defined terms in Warehouse Management Parameters, WHM820D-01. For consistency and clarity the WHM documentation uses, in ascending level, the terms Units, Inners, Outers, Layers, and Pallets.

Inquiry

An application that is an online display of records from the host or location database.

Installation Date

The date from which depreciation is calculated. Usually the date the asset was placed in service.

Intelligent Workstation

A program that compiles, processes, and/or displays records of information that address critical management topics. Inquiries are designed to aid decision-making.

Interchange

Subsystem events allow real-time posting like accounts receivables and payables.

Interim Location

Interim locations are physical spaces defined within a WHM managed warehouse to support the two-stage movement and storage of goods. You can define interim locations for any receiving, storage, or shipping location. You create and maintain interim locations in the Warehouse Area Maintenance program, WHM180, and in the Warehouse Zone Maintenance program, WHM190.

Inter-warehouse Transfer

The movement of stock from one warehouse to another. One or both of the warehouses involved in the process must be a WHM managed warehouse.

Intermittent Production

The production of batches of materials or ingredients at random intervals in functional work centers where each batch does not necessarily follow the same sequence of operations.

Internal Asset Number

An Internal Asset number is generated by the system. Not to be confused with the Primary Asset number. System Parameters contains the next number to be used.

In-Transit

The state of being transported (physically or virtually) from one place to another. For example, inventory on a truck en-route from Warehouse A to Warehouse B is "in-transit."

Inventory in a specific, non-allocatable Location within a warehouse could be considered "in-transit" since it cannot be allocated for consumption; however, usage of the term in this manner is rare.

Intrastat

Intrastat is a monthly statistical return of EU based organizations that exceed a government specified volume of intra-community trade. Such companies must file separate inbound and outbound movement reports. These trade statistics help to monitor industrial performance, develop economic policy, and to provide a basis for identifying markets and market share.

Inventory

Any stock at any stage in the supply chain. Inventory may consist of finished goods, intermediate products, or raw materials.

Inventory Allocation

LX supports soft allocations by warehouse level and hard allocations by location/lot/container level.

Inventory Item

Is an item purchased for resale and include equipment, facilities, and raw materials. Inventory is always valued at purchase price and includes no value-added costs, as opposed to the traditional cost accounting practice of adding direct labor and allocating overhead as work in process progresses through the production process.

Inventory Management (INV)

Is an application providing concise and accurate information for the control and planning of finished goods, goods in-process, and raw material inventory.

INV

See Inventory Management.

Inventory Status Codes

These are maintained in Inventory Status Code Maintenance, WHM160. Status codes for items in inventory include, but are not limited to, 0=Received, 1=Inspection, 4=Available, 9=Rejected.

Inventory Stocking Levels

LX supports six stocking levels: facility, warehouse, location, lot, item, and container. A seventh stocking level, serial number, is provided through STTi.

Inventory Tag

Physical inventory tags are used to record actual physical inventory counts.

Inventory Valuation

This is the extension of the on-hand quantity multiplied by a selected cost set.

Investment Tax Credit Amount

Incentive tax discounts to encourage certain types of investments. Enacted as part of the ACRS Regulation.

Invoice

Actual bill (invoice) for goods sold generated from the customer order.

Invoice Date

This is the date that you specify as the invoice date in Invoice Entry. This date, along with the vendor terms code, determines the payment due and discount dates.

Invoice Logging

Process of entering an invoice into the system without updating outstanding accounts payable.

ION

Infor's Intelligent Open Network (ION) is the central point via which BODs are routed from a sending application to a consuming application.

ISO9000

Series of quality management standards promulgated by the International Organization for Standardization.

ISO9001

Model for Quality Assurance in Design, Development, Production, Installation, and Servicing.

ISO9002

Model for Quality Assurance in Production, Installation, and Servicing.

ISO9003

Model for Quality Assurance in Final Inspection and Test.

ISO9004

Quality Management and Quality System Elements—Guidelines providing guidelines for proper ISO use.

ITC Recapture

The amount of Investment Tax Credit (ITC) recaptured when the asset is retired. ITC is used for ACRS and ADR assets.

Item

This is any manufactured or purchased part that is considered as inventory for resale or further manufacturing. Items are ordered from vendors using purchase orders. Items contain various cost related information such as standard cost, actual cost, unit of measure, lot size, and batch size.

Item Master Maintenance

Application used to define or maintain inventory item records.

In IDF, this is Enterprise Items.

Item Alpha Lookup

Method for reviewing items sequenced alphanumerically by a short item key.. Alpha keys for items are defined in IDF Enterprise Items.

Item Class

This allows you to create and describe materials categories that suit your own inventory tracking needs.

Item Class Code

This is a user-defined code classifying items into product groups.

The item class also defines special charge codes used in Order Entry and Billing.

Item Cross Reference

An Order Maintenance program, it establishes equivalence for your company's item number and your customer's number for the same item.

ORD150 is also used to define Vendor Item X-Reference to establish equivalence for your internal item number and a vendor's number for the same item, as well as Synonym Item Numbers.

Item Number

This is an alphanumeric code identifying an item. Every item must have a unique item number. Also referred to as internal item number to distinguish from customer item number or vendor item number.

Item Tax Code

Pointer from the Item Master table to help determine applicable tax rates.

Item Type

An Inventory program, Item Type establishes four categories of stocked material: manufactured, purchased, neither, or blank (phantom).

Item Type Code

An alphanumeric character used to identify categories of stocked material.

Job Shop

The production of batches of non-repetitive items such as custom built or make-to-order products.

Job Shop Manufacturing

Batch-based production of non-repetitive items such as custom built or make- to-order.

Journal Entry

An accounting transaction containing references to a ledger, book, date, model, account string and amounts.

Journal Grouping

This is the process of combining similar transactions into a single subsystem journal entry number.

Journal Review Process

During interactive subsystem processing, this is an option to review the resolved model lines and make changes while in the subsystem and before posting.

Journal Sources

A journal source is a user-defined code used to classify journals and identify the originating subsystem. It becomes the first two characters of a journal entry number.

Judgmental Forecasting

The most common form of forecasting used by business and government. Judgmental forecasting usually emanates from a committee or individual subjective evaluation.

Just In Time (JIT)

A manufacturing management method that emphasizes continuous improvement through elimination of waste, where waste is defined as anything that fails to add value to the product.

In the US automotive industry, Just-In-Time is a method of eliminating inventories by delivering automobile components to the line just in time for assembly.

JIT

See Just in Time.

Just-In-Time Reconciliation

The methods by which Release Management Systems determines the true outstanding demand upon receipt of incoming Just-In-Times.

JIT Reconciliation is extremely important if new Just-In-Times reflect requirements you previously fulfilled, as can be the case when transit time is long.

The first method, CUM, applies if the customer supplied cumulative details on the Just-In-Time. Release Management Systems nets the quantity shipped from the CUM required for each requirement, in chronological order, until the outstanding balance is positive. This determines the first requirement.

Subsequent requirements are as the customer supplies.

If the customer does not supply cumulative details, Release Management Systems determines the reconciliation using one of three other methods: discrete, ID based (applies to Just-In-Times only), or none.

Just-in-Time Requirements

They are also known as Daily Call Ins (DCIs), Daily Material Requirements (DMRs), Shipping Schedules, or Pull Signals. Just-in- Time Requirements are transmitted daily, or more frequently, and are a revision of the customer's immediate short-term requirements previously communicated through releases.

Just-in-Time Requirements are a revision of the customer's immediate short- term requirements previously communicated through releases. The customer can transmit Just-in-Times daily or more frequently. You need to compare the Release and Just-in-Time Requirements to determine needed changes to the production schedule.

Kanban Card

Signal used in pull through manufacturing telling the previous operation or work center to send more goods.

A method of Just-in-Time production that uses standard containers or lot sizes with a single card attached to each.

Kanban cards record the quantity of an item received at a particular work center or operation from some other work center or operation. Kanban cards print as part of the shop packet.

Kit

An item with a single-level planning bill of material structure and entirely standard (or fixed) components. Kits have a simple structure that can be fulfilled during picking, without a shop order. Pricing and sales history apply at the kit parent level.

Kitting

The process of collecting all materials required for a shop order into a common delivery vessel (kit) and staging the material by Shop Order for production.

L/E/R

On the User Defined Fields window in Asset Data are three values (L, E, and R) separated by backslashes.

L - Indicates the length of the field, defined as a value from 1 to 20.

E - Is either 1 (indicating an editable field) or 0 (indicating a field that cannot be edited).

R - Is either 1 (indicating a required field) or 0 (indicating a field that is not required).

User Defined Fields are set up in the Company Master. The requirement to monitor specific data for each asset can be accomplished through the user- defined fields portion of the asset record.

Labor Change

The comparison of permanent changes to the standard within a routing.

Labor Cost

Hourly rates of workers involved in production multiplied by hours worked to manufacture each item.

Labor Grade

A labor grade is a category of labor for which you can maintain four separate hourly rates in the Define Labor Grades program, CST160. Examples include operator, packer, material handler, and machinist.

Labor Performance

The comparison of time reported versus the routing standard. It is also referred to as efficiency variance.

Labor Rate

The comparison of using higher or lower cost workers to make the product rather than the routing standard.

Labor Ticket Detail

Records of actual work performed. Labor ticket values are entered to update hours, costs, quantity finished and operations completed. Labor tickets are used to monitor all work-in-progress and work center loading

Labor Type Code

Code that identifies four mutually exclusive forms of labor which describe the type of work performed

Land Improvements

Assets that increase the value or usefulness of land. Examples are fences, paving, landscaping and lighting systems. These can be depreciated, though the land itself does not depreciate.

Landed Cost

The full cost of inbound materials with freight and other charges applied; distinct from purchased cost.

Last (accounting) Period Depreciated

The last accounting period for which depreciation was processed. It is the last date that Period End Processing was run for this company. It is in the format of YYYYMM, with YYYY being the year and MM being the period.

This field is maintainable only when adding prior year assets. For example, if the depreciation table has been calculated to period 4 of the second year after the installation date, enter 0204 as the Last Depr Table Element.

Last (asset) Number Generated

In the Company Master, this is the last internal number sequentially generated, which is increased by one each time a new asset is added.

Last Cost Method

This is a method for updating actual cost by replacing the old actual cost with new invoice cost.

Last Depreciation Table Element

The last depreciation table element, from the Depreciation Table, used to calculate depreciation. Maintain this field when you are adding a prior year asset.

The format is YYPP for previous year. This field is used in Period End Processing to determine the starting period for the depreciation calculation. The value is determined from the matrix in the Depreciation Table.

Last-In, First-Out (LIFO)

A system where the most recent inventory is consumed.

Last Maintained audit fields

Details specifying the last time a record was revised by a user, consisting of the system date, system time and user name of the update. Last Maintained audit fields are updated during true maintenance, rather than as a result of technical updates such as a change of status or updates to a cumulative or total field. For example, the Last Maintained date/time/user audit fields are updated on the RCM file when a user revises a Customer Master field in IDF Customers, but not when the Open Order Amount is updated because a new order is taken or an invoice is created for that customer.

Late Delivery Performance by Warehouse

Tracking and measuring performance of late deliveries by warehouse. Late warehouse deliveries exceed scheduled delivery date plus tolerance days for late delivery.

Layer

This is the horizontal section of cartons on a pallet. RMS provides the capacity to control loading and shipping at this level of detail in light of some customers' preferences to receive pallets composed of even layers only.

Warehouse Storage names are user-defined terms in Warehouse Management Parameters, WHM820D-01. For consistency and clarity, the documentation uses, in ascending level, the terms Units, Inners, Outers, Layers, and Pallets.

LDC (OLM145D)

The Document Control Maintenance program and file responsible for providing input that contains the document name and application that creates the document and puts data into the ZPD file.

Lead Time

This is the amount of time needed to produce an item.

Lead Time Days

The number of days added to planned orders for this item to ensure it will be available for shop orders, production runs or customer orders when the planned order is completed.

Lead Time Violation

This (for planned and firm planned orders) indicates one of two conditions: (1) if the release date precedes the planning date, or (2) if the difference between the release date and the due date is less than the item lead time (considering the shop calendar).

Ledgers

This is an organizational entity. Books and journal sources are defined to a ledger.

Levelized Planning

Planning to evenly distribute capacity, material and labor usage, resulting in production of the same quantity of every item every day.

Levelly Load Pallets

This is a yes/no option. It records a customer's preference to receive pallets composed of even layers only.

Library

This is a location used to find a program or file.

Line Detail

Complex transactions such as customer orders and purchase orders consist of fields that apply to the entire transaction ("header detail"), and fields that apply only to a specific line of the transaction ("line detail").

Line Detail

In Release Management System Inquiry programs especially, a line detail is a horizontal arrangement of data that Release Management System associates with the record you specify.

Line Margin Hold

This is one of several statuses that can prevent an order line from being shipped to a customer. A customer order line is put on margin hold if the calculated order margin does not meet or exceeds the margin defined for the ordered item's item class in Item Class Maintenance, INV160.

A customer order line can be released from margin hold through Hold Release.

Linked Flow Orders

These are a series of shop orders that are linked for production of a flow/rate-based items. The system creates a series of shop orders based on an initial order quantity and the daily shift production. The system creates one shop order per day, and all shop orders needed to make the

initial order quantity are linked through a common flow order number. That flow order number is the shop order number of the first order created.

Linked Structure

This is a mid-level structure consisting of other structures.

List Price

This refers to the price of the item before LX applies any discounts. You can maintain a List Price Book with many list prices for an item. See also Multi Currency List Price, Advanced List Price, Cost-Plus List Price.

List Price Hierarchy

You assign a sequence or priority to various types of list prices, and LX then uses the hierarchy to search for and apply the price during Order Entry.

Literal

A word or phrase describing fields on screens and reports.

Load

A set of order lines ready for shipment by a single carrier, means and destination. LX assigns a unique Load Number to each combination of Route, Carrier, Request Date, Customer, and Ship-To. Loads can also be used to drive picking.

Load Building

The process of selecting completed orders for shipment. The challenge of Load Building is to organize the order fulfillment process to produce logically grouped loads for maximum shipping efficiency.

Load Build Policies

These determine if loads/shipments and packing groups can be generated during Pick Release and the format to be used.

0- No load/shipment or packing group details are generated during pick release.

1- One load is generated per customer/ship-to and one shipment and packing group is generated per ship-to address. This option is only valid if OLM is installed.

2- One load is generated per customer/ship-to, one shipment per ship-to address, and one packing group per dock. This option is only valid if OLM is installed.

3- One load is generated per customer/ship-to, one shipment is generated per ship-to address and one packing group is generated per order/item. This option is only valid if OLM is installed.

Where one load and shipment per customer/ship-to or one load per customer/ship-to/dock is defined, the system attempts to consolidate all requirements for a customer/ship-to or customer/ship-to/dock (selected during pick release) onto one packing group. This occurs if the ship-to address, carrier, route, means of transportation, freight terms, shipping zone, delivery times and order class currency are identical for each order to be considered.

Load Build Policy options originally applied only to loads that were generated during Pick Release. In modern versions, users can also choose to create loads based on Load Build Policy options at Pick Confirm.

Load Consolidation

Grouping of OLM loads onto a single load for efficient delivery and tracking. Multiple loads can be consolidated with (added to) an existing load, or multiple loads can be consolidated to create a new load.

Load Line

OLM file (LLL) and associated work files holding load line and order line details for an order line that is on an OLM load.

Load Master

OLM file (LLM) and associated work files holding common load details for an OLM load.

Load Order

OLM file (LLH) and associated work files holding load and order header details for an order that is on an OLM load.

Load Planning

The process of organizing orders into shipments which are in turn combined into full loads for release to the appropriate carrier. The Outbound Logistics Management (OLM) application is required for load planning to be done.

Load Shipment

OLM file (LLX) and associated work files holding common load and shipment details for an OLM load.

Local Currency (or National Currency)

Not all EEC countries participate in the single euro currency.

A national currency is the local currency of a country that participates in the Economic and Monetary Union. The national currency and the euro were interchangeable only during the transition period of dual currency operation (1st January 1999 to 30th June 2002). After that time, the local currency is invalid.

Countries that joined the EMU later were expected to require a similar transition period. However, in practice, most countries have not required an extended period to accomplish the switch from their national currency to the euro.

Location

These are physical or logical spaces defined within a warehouse to support movement and storage of goods. You can define locations to exist within a defined area or area/zone of the warehouse. The hierarchy within a managed warehouse is area, zone, and location. Locations are defined in Location Master Maintenance, INV170.

Location Transfers

LX allows inventory transfers that update both from and to inventory locations with a single transaction. Location transfers are processed in Mass Location Transfers, INV510, and other programs.

Location Status

WHM managed warehouses allow users to define locations that can be used, and to give a reason why a location cannot be used. Location status codes are defined in Location Status Maintenance, WHM170.

Location Type

For regular warehouses, location types can be derived from their user-defined naming. For WHM managed warehouses, locations can be defined for a specific purpose such as main storage, receiving, inspection and more.

Logged Invoice

This is an invoice that is not posted until a later time. Logged invoices are not eligible for payment until they are unlogged in Invoice Entry.

Logical

Logical warehouses (or locations) describe the condition of inventory; for example, work-in-process, goods in transit, or in inspection.

Logical Customer

A place-holder within Sales or Corporate Hierarchies that names an organization related to your customer, with whom you do not transact business, but who remains an important entity in your data base. As a safeguard, LX prohibits the creation of orders for Logical Customers.

Logical File

A collection of fields in a file that provide a "view" of the data in the physical file, or to access and work with the physical file data in ways other than how the physical file is defined, such as ALL records, ACTIVE records, and so on.

Logical Warehouses

Logical warehouses describe the condition of inventory; for example, work-in- process, goods in transit, or goods in inspection. LX enables you to create both physical and logical warehouses.

Lot

Specific quantity of an item sharing historical and reference information such as source composition and potency.

Lot Control/Tracking

LX allows lot tracking and control at the item level with inventory transactions requiring lot number entry and lot notes associated with each lot.

Lump Sum

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) that describes a lump sum amount given to a customer in the form of either a payment or a credit note, usually for services performed, such as co-op advertising, product placement, etc.

Luxury Automobiles

Cars that can only be partially depreciated because of their excessive cost. Typically, only a specified amount indexed to inflation of a luxury car's cost can be written off for U.S. Federal taxation purposes.

LX Extension

The product which creates outbound BODs from LX transactions, posts data into LX from inbound BODs.

LX Extension Process Instruction (PI)

A set of soft-coded instructions, controlling how an outbound BOD is built from an LX transaction, and how data from an inbound BOD is posted into LX.

Machine Change

The comparison of machine time reported versus the routing standard.

Machine Hours

Capacity determined by machine or other resource (tool)

Machine Performance

The comparison of machine time reported versus the routing standard.

Machine Rate

The comparison of the actual cost of machines used to make the product to the routing standard.

Macro

This is the application that retrieves subsystem information during Advanced Transaction Processing. A macro allows definition of the selection of account segments, amounts, and journal reference information based upon information available when the transaction is created. Macro names are entered on the model line during model setup.

In EGLi, this is Financial macro.

MACRS (Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System) Class Codes

The valid MACRS Class codes for 1986 to present are 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 27, or 31.

Maintain

Maintain refers to the tasks of tending data records. Maintenance can mean to create, revise, display, or delete a record of data. Find the maintenance commands in the File drop-down menu.

Maintainability

The ability for software components to be maintained easily and efficiently.

Make-to-Order

Product finished after customer order received.

Make-to-Stock

Product shipped from finished goods, completed prior to customer order.

Managed Warehouse

A warehouse designated to be under the controls of the LX Warehouse Management application, WHM. Rules can be set up to control inventory storage, movement and order fulfillment. Some inventory management systems that integrate or interface with LX also describe themselves as "managed warehouses."

Manual Allocation

Manual initiation of allocation activity and possible user selection of allocation by location, lot, and container. Manual allocation of customer orders is done through Order Allocation, ORD720 and Order Entry Allocation, ORD725. Manual allocation of shop orders is done through Shop Order Allocation, SFC720.

Manual Journal Entry

Journal entry created by a user.

Manual Payment

This is a payment that is not generated through Automated Payments Processing but must be recognized by the system. A manually-written check is one example of a manual payment. Details for a manual transaction are entered in Manual Payments Processing.

Manufacturer

The company or vendor that makes and assembles the product.

Manufacturing Bills of Material

Listing describing the material composition of a manufactured item.

Manufacturing Data Management (MDM)

System that allows production control, engineering, and cost accounting to retrieve and use product structure, routing, and work center information for a variety of planning and costing needs.

MDM

See Manufacturing Data Management.

Manufacturing Resource Planning II (MRP II)

Closed loop business concept integrating manufacturing, Supply Chain Management, and financial processes.

MRP II

See Manufacturing Resource Planning II.

Map Set

Map sets are used to consolidate dissimilar charts of accounts. They define how source accounts can be target accounts.

In EGLi, this is part of Financial consolidation.

Margin Hold

This is one of several statuses that can prevent an order from being shipped to a customer. A customer order is put on margin hold if the calculated order margin from the order lines does not meet or exceeds the margin defined for the customer in IDF Customers.

A customer order can be released from margin hold through Hold Release.

Margins

At a line level, boundaries or parameters within which the price of an item or class of items must fall. At an order level, boundaries within which the profit on a group of order lines must fall for a given customer. Profit margins are based on the cost of the item and the percentage of profit expected. LX calculates margins and compares them to acceptable margin levels established in the system.

Margins for items are defined for each item class in Item Class Maintenance, INV160.

Margins for customers are defined in IDF Customers.

Market Spend

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) that describes expenses directly related to purchasing product marketing items including advertising, coupons, packaging, market research, and so on. These expenses are generally purchase order related, but must be accrued and tracked like customer order trade spends.

Marketing Collateral

Material such as brochures, coupons, inserts, or packaging.

Mass Asset Account

A unique account used to identify a group of assets considered collectively, such as a block of 100 chairs that are tracked by a single asset number.

Mass Release Warehouse

Receiving warehouse automatically assigned for all planned purchases generated by Material Requirements Planning (MRP) and Master Production Scheduling (MPS) within a facility. There is only one mass release warehouse per facility. You can override this warehouse.

Mass Transfer

When the assets of an entire accounting and/or physical location are moved to a new location.

Master File

A file holding detailed setup information that is referred to throughout the system.

Master Production Scheduling (MPS)

Statement of production plans in terms of what, how much, and when.

MPS

See Master Production Scheduling.

Master Schedule

The Master Production Scheduler plans only Master Schedule items. Planned orders created by the Master Schedule drive the production in a facility. If an item is to be planned by the Master Production Scheduler, it is marked as a master scheduled item.

The Master Schedule flag on the item master and item/facility records for Distribution Resource Planning items is also referred to as the Distribution Resource Planning Code. Any item to be planned by Distribution Resource Planning should be identified as a master scheduled item.

Material Backflushing

The post-deduction or backflush from inventory of the materials used in the making of a product after the product has been built.

Material Commodity

Commodity code assigned to purchased material.

Material Cost

Purchase price or accounting cost of raw material used for manufacturing.

Material Requirements Planning (MRP)

This is a set of techniques using bill of material, inventory data, and master production schedule, to calculate material requirements.

MRP

See Material Requirements Planning.

Material Status Inquiry

Application for viewing both item and inventory information, INV300.

Material Usage

The comparison of the actual material used versus the standard material required, net after scrap.

Memo Invoice

Changes to an invoice which affect its amount and/or Configurable Ledger account distribution. This function is accomplished through invoice entry.

Method

This is a bill of material and/or routing. A primary method is the most- frequently used formula or routing. An alternate, less preferred method could also exist and be used for special events or circumstances.

Method Code

An indicator that defines the calculation technique conforming to the Maastricht legislation that converts a value held in one currency to another value held in an alternative currency.

Method Table

A combination of a bill of material code and a routing method code

Mid-Quarter Convention Rule

If more than 40 percent of the value of total assets is installed in the fourth quarter, the mid-quarter convention applies. All personal property assets acquired in the year are depreciated as if they were purchased in the middle of the installation quarter rather than the middle of the year.

Ming.le™

Infor's master user interface in which application screens are surfaced, supplying additional features such as contextual applications and sharing data socially.

Model

This defines the characteristics used to formulate a journal entry during Events Processing. A completely defined model results in the desired credit and debit postings. Models support the use of macros retrieving subsystem transaction information before posting.

In EGLi, this is the Financial model.

Model Line

Model lines are additional reference data for individual lines of a model.

In EGLi, this is the Financial model line.

Model Line Notes

These are descriptive information specific for a model line.

In EGLi, this is the Financial model line notes.

Model Notes

These are descriptive information specific for a model.

In EGLi, this is the Financial model notes.

Model Resolution

This is the process during which the model definition drives journal creation. Model definition rules are invoked during the subsystem process to create a journal entry.

Model Setup

Provides a template for a journal entry.

In EGLi, this is a Financial model.

Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS)

U.S. Federal regulation enacted as part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Investment Tax Credit (ITC) was removed and retroactively applied to generally not be taken after January 1, 1986. Capital gains were removed, making all gains taxed as ordinary income. This law also enacted the mid- quarter convention rule.

MACRS

See Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System.

Monetary Unit

Generic numeric currency figure.

Month-End Close

To close the current month totals (finish posting) and start a new accounting month, with new totals. To start a new accounting month with fresh totals. Also, Period-End Close.

Move Time

Waiting or moving time at the end of an operation.

Movement Ticket

A movement ticket is a document that instructs the warehouse operative to move stock from one location to another in a WHM managed warehouse.

MPS Horizon

Prevents placement of planned orders inside the horizon which is a user- defined period and is usually equal to the cumulative lead time.

Multi-currency

In general, describes a system that can support transactions in several currencies. Specifically describes the LX Multi Currency product, MLT.

Multi-Currency List Price

LX feature that allows for the definition of a list price for an item in several currencies. The multi-currency list price is used on customer order lines in that currency. If one is not found, the item master list price is converted from global currency to the transaction currency.

Multi-Facility Contract

Global contracts, multi-facility contracts, or facility specific contracts.

Multi-Level Packaging

OLM feature that supports the definition of several user-defined levels of packaging. Packaging level are defined in OLM600.

The original packaging feature (BPCS V6.0 – V8.1) supported two levels, carton and pallet.

Multi-Level Picking

A dedicated pick location may be entered for each storage level used by the item.

Multi-Mode Manufacturing

Multi-Mode Manufacturing is an array of applications that facilitate the planning and execution phases of production. Multi-Mode Manufacturing supports a wide spectrum of production types from repetitive to configurable, giving manufacturers a combination of techniques that maximize efficiency. Release Management System users find the related application Just-In- Time/Repetitive Manufacturing in Multi-Mode Manufacturing.

Multiple Currency

This application processes transactions in domestic or foreign currencies. All histories are kept in a standard global currency.

Multiple Posting

The CEA Multiple Posting feature posts journals to different combinations of charts of accounts, ledgers, and books of an event.

Multiple Warehouses

Physical places or logical areas (such as receiving, shipping, inspection, or accounting department) on a given Purchase Order.

National Currency (or Local Currency)

Not all EEC countries participate in the single euro currency. A national currency is the local currency of a country that participates in the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The national currency and the euro were interchangeable during the transition period of dual currency operation, from 1st January 1999 to 30th June 2002. After that time, the euro is required in participating countries.

Countries that joined the EMU later were expected to require a similar transition period. However, in practice, most countries have not required an extended period to accomplish the switch from their national currency to the euro.

Natural Account

A natural account segment is a chart that identifies financial information from a pure accounting perspective, that is, it defines if the segment value is an asset, liability, income, expense, retained earnings or statistical account. This segment controls financial statement presentation, Transfer Opening Balances processing (year-end processing) and currency translation.

In EGLi, this is Natural account segments.

Navigation

A procedure that accesses a given software application or program. Navigation can be either icon-driven, utilizing point-and-click technology, or menu-driven.

Net Book Value

Net Book Value = Asset Depreciable Basis - Accumulated Reserve.

Net Price

Refers to the price the customer is charged. This price reflects any discounts or surcharges that may be eligible and applied to the Promotion Price Basis value.

Net Selling Price

The net selling price is the list price of a specified item less the cash value.

Net Weight

Weight of a shipment excluding any packaging.

See also Gross Weight, Net Net Weight, Tare Weight.

Net Net Weight

The term "net net weight" is used when it is impossible to distinguish an item from its packaging, or when the initial packaging is considered part of the "product's net weight" for selling or shipping purposes. An example might be shipping china or glassware. The plate itself weighs one pound, but you cannot ship a plate alone. The plate shipment requires bubble wrap and a box, so the "item" weighs 1.5 pounds with that initial round of packaging. This is what is shipped, and you will add cartons and crates and a shipping container to make up the gross weight. Another example is food. A can of corn contains 8 oz. of corn (net weight), but the can weighs another 4 ounces so "net net weight" is 12 ounces. 24 cans are packaged into a carton, and the carton is placed on a pallet, and now the gross weight is 24 x 12 = 288 oz. net net weight, plus 10 oz. for the carton and more for the pallet. This is similar with bacon. The meat is 2 pounds net weight. The meat in its packaging is 2.5 pounds net net weight, and a lot of packages in a carton, placed on a pallet and packed in a truck is gross weight.

See also Gross Weight, Net Weight, Tare Weight.

Nettable

Inventory included in the on–hand balance for Material Requirements Planning netting calculations when considering requirements and planned orders.

Nettable Stock

Stock considered on-hand and available for master production scheduling and material requirements planning. Each warehouse is classified as either nettable or non-nettable. If a warehouse is classified as nettable, all of the stock on-hand is treated as available supply in calculations for net requirements.

Non-Managed Warehouse

A warehouse which is not designated to be under the controls of WHM Warehouse Management. The system is used to record inventory adjustment or movements as they take place. Less strict controls are established for inventory control and movement.

Non-Nettable Stock

Stock-on-hand which is disregarded for master production scheduling and material requirements planning. If a warehouse is classified as non-nettable, none of the stock on-hand is treated as available supply in calculations for net requirements. Warehouses representing in-transit, in-process, consignment or obsolete stock are generally classified as non-nettable.

Non-Persistent Value

This refers to fields containing calculated results during transaction processing.

Non-Reserved Transaction Type

Transaction types that you can change without invoking the override warning message. Also, User Defined Transaction Type.

Non-Scheduled Contracts

Non-scheduled contracts do not have contract detail records and do not offer the automated release of requirements. Non-scheduled contract statistics are maintained at the contract header level only.

Notification Log

A log within ECM that contains any errors, warnings, etc that result from the processing of events.

Off Invoice

A type of promotional discount applied directly to the order and invoice based on qualification at the line level or total order level.

Off Invoice Promotion

At the line level, an Off Invoice Promotion is assigned at pricing and affects the net price of the line(s) to which the promotion is applied. At the order level, an Off Invoice Promotion results in a discount amount that is subtracted from the total order or invoice amount.

Offset

An adjustment to the parent lead time for the component (positive or negative). This is used by MRP and MPS to calculate the lead time offset for the due date of a component requirement.

Off-site Location

An off-site location belongs to a warehouse but is not usually located within the warehouse. To move stock to and from the off-site location, you must move it through an interim location. The interim location can be any Shipping (Type 6) or Receiving (Type 7) location within the WHM managed warehouse. Move tickets and movement confirmation for off-site movements always include two movement lines. One line indicates the movement between the off site location and the interim location. The other line indicates the movement from the interim location to the warehouse location.

On Time Delivery by Warehouse

A status achieved when delivery to the warehouse equals the scheduled delivery date plus or minus tolerance days.

One-Step Cycle Counting

A method of automatically adjusting inventory values in the computer system to inventory values in the warehouse.

One-time Vendor

A vendor that is set up for one invoice only. After the payment of the invoice is reconciled, the one-time vendor is purged during Month End File Purge processing, PUR900. Set up a one-time vendor using Vendor Master Maintenance, or during A/P Invoice entry.

On-Hand

A calculated quantity displayed in inventory terms that indicates the items being physically in stock. See also Available Quantity.

Open Order

An order which is entered and acknowledged, and which is unfilled or partially fulfilled, but not yet fully invoiced (billed).

Operating Systems

Software that controls a computer's environment-hardware and the application programs performing the logical processing of the system. It is a system of programs controlling the execution of application programs and can provide scheduling, accounting, debugging, and input/output control.

Operation

A specific task or set of tasks within a routing.

Operation Number

An optional option on a parent bill of material which defines the step where the material enters the process.

Operational Yield

In LX manufacturing, operational yield refers to the compounding of the yield at each operation to calculate the total yield for a parent item.

Operations Execution and Control

MRP II functions performed in the short term, these processes are used when manufacturing goods.

Operations Management Planning

MRP II functions performed as medium range planning, these processes are used to balance supply and demand creating a schedule and production plan.

Option Based Pricing

Estimated cost of end item delivers on-line during order entry using only options.

Order Class

An Order Processing program that establishes a sequence of events that comprise order processing. Assigned at Order Entry, the Order Class routes the order through the system. Events include entry, picking, confirmation, shipping, and invoicing. Order classes are defined through Order Class Maintenance, ORD170.

Order Class Print Options

When defining an order class, the user also defines the documents to be produced during each order processing event. Examples include an acknowledgement during Order Entry, a pick slip during Pick Release, and a choice of invoices during Billing. Order class print options are defined through Order Class Maintenance, ORD170D4.

Order Entry

The process of converting a customer's purchasing requirement into the supplier's terms, assigning a price, and tracking the record through order fulfillment.

Order Line Status Codes

Indicate processing events for which an order line is ready or eligible.

Order Processing (ORD)

One of the key components of the LX application line. Use the Order Processing application to enter and maintain all types of customer orders, acknowledge and allocate stock, and print a number of different business documents.

ORD

Order Processing.

Order Route Code

A user-defined value representing a shipping route that LX uses to filter order lines in Pick Release and Pick Confirm. Order lines with like shipping route codes are more likely to consolidate and form packing groups. Shipping routes are defined in Shipping Route Maintenance, OLM135.

Order Status Codes

Indicate processing events for which one or more lines of an order are ready or eligible.

Order Type

An Order Processing program that establishes a system of alphanumeric codes that separates orders into categories. The categories indicate whether LX should update sales history statistics, accounts receivable, and inventory. There are several predefined order types that you can copy to add new, user-defined order types.

Order Type (general)

Some applications use the term Order Type to group or distinguish transactions of different types. Examples customer orders, purchase orders, resupply orders and shop orders; planned and firm planned orders; campaign planning orders; and RMS and RMS JIT orders.

Order Type (general)

The LX Warehouse Management application (WHM) uses the Purchase Order, Resupply Order, and Unscheduled Receipt order types for receipts and picking.

Ordering Customer

The customer ordering the item, not the parent company or a subsidiary. Also known as Sold To Customer.

Original Price

This refers to the net price initially charged for the Order Line. In the event of a price change the user can compare the original versus the current net price. This may or may not be the same as the System Generated Price.

Out Currency

An Out currency is a currency that does not participate in the single currency system of the European Economic and Monetary Union.

Outbound Logistics Management

An LX application that allows you to ship products, track and validate freight invoices received from carriers, and allow costs associated with freight to be tracked at an item level. Load management is accomplished using OLM.

Outers

Warehouse Storage names are user-defined terms in Warehouse Management Parameters, WHM820D-01. For consistency and clarity the documentation uses, in ascending level, the terms Units, Inners, Outers, Layers, and Pallets.

Outside Operation Price

The comparison of the standard outside operation price to the actual price.

Outside Operation/Subcontracted Work

Outside Operation/Subcontracted Work is a shop order operation taking place outside the factory. It is invoiced and paid through Accounts Payable (ACP)

Outside Operations

Process performed by an outside contractor or vendor.

Outside Process Purchase Orders

Outside Process Purchase Orders is used to purchase any manufacturing or processing services performed outside the company such as plating or special machining processes.

Outside Processing

Procedures outlining and tracking the subcontracting work with outside manufacturers used to meet cost, schedule, or technology objectives.

Overhead

Costs incurred in the operation of a business not directly related to the individual products or services produced. These costs, such as light, heat, supervision, and maintenance, are grouped into several pools (department overhead, factory overhead, general overhead) and distributed to units of product or service by a standard allocation method, such as direct labor hours, direct labor dollars, or direct materials dollars.

Overhead Cost

In manufacturing, overhead cost refers to cost other than material or labor cost that is tied to production.

Overhead Rate

The comparison of the rate that a product moves through a work center to the standard rate.

Override Exchange Rate

The Override Exchange rate panel displays the divisor and multiplier rates for EMU countries required to use triangulation during the transition period from their national currency to the euro. These rates cannot be overridden. For non-EMU countries, this function permits overriding the default exchange rate.

Override Price

Refers to a price manually entered by the Order Entry user or provided by an outside application such as an integrated Order Entry product.

Packaging

There are numerous ways to refer to packaging. Cartons, pallets, skids, boxes, and crates are a few.

In early versions (BPCS V6.0 – V8.1), LX standardized on two - Pallets and Cartons, which can be broadly considered as Outers and Inners. The following applies:

- The outer level of packaging is referred to as the pallet whether there is another level of packaging.
- Where an item is simply packed in a box or carton and that box or carton is shipped loose to the customer, the box or carton is regarded as the pallet because it is the outer level of packaging.
- Where an additional inner level of packaging is defined, this is referred to as the carton. Where smaller boxes are packed inside a larger box the smaller boxes are referred to as the carton and the larger box as the pallet.
- When using LX, it is important to realize the pack types are not limited to only pallets and cartons, but the reference to the terms pallet and carton mostly applies to the level of packaging.

In modern versions (BPCS V8.2 and later), OLM provides multiple levels of user-defined packaging through Packaging Maintenance, OLM600. See Multi-Level Packaging.

Packing Group Number

Pack Group (or consignment) is used in OLM and RMS to represent a selection of items/packages that are grouped together for purposes of transportation and document control.

Packing Methods

A data field in the Customer Master and the Item X-Reference program that accepts one of four codes that specify how the customer prefers to receive shipments.

Pallet

This is any shipping platform that secures layers of cartons containing an item for storage, loading, and/or transport. Pallet level packaging is defined in Packaging Maintenance, OLM600. LX is configured to integrate detailed Pallet Type information into OLM, RMS and related applications.

Pallet Type

A WHM Warehouse Management Maintenance program, Pallet Type establishes type codes that you define and accepts loading and storage parameters.

Parameters

In LX, the constraints or limits that govern a decision path, usually defined by the user to conform to local conditions.

Parent

A parent is an item made up of one or more component items.

Parent Quantity

The amount of the parent item produced including both good and rejected material.

Partial Retirement

When part of an asset is retired (for example, an internal computer drive is broken beyond repair).

Partial Transfer

When part of an asset is moved to another location.

Partition

This is a functional area of information. It allows the segregation of repositories, IRs, and applications.

Pay-as-Built

Suppliers that use sequenced shipping also have the option to assign the shipped goods to a customer-specific consigned inventory warehouse/location, and receive payment (electronically) from the RMS customer at the time the goods are consumed in the customer's manufacturing process.

Pay Date

This is the date that payment is made on a vendor's invoice.

Payment Agreement

An agreement between a company and its bank and either its customer or vendor. The payment agreement outlines a specific payment policy in a specific currency. This policy consists of the payment type being used, the draft terms code (which denotes the terms for these payments), and a bank code that denotes the bank that processes the payments and oversees the agreement. The payment agreement denotes which party is to pay the bank charges (either the company or its customer/vendor).

Payment (Draft) Status

A term denoting the state in which a draft currently exists. The typical life cycle of a draft includes at least the following stages:

- Recorded (00)
- Issued (10)
- Reconciled (99)

The issued status (10) means that the customer has accepted the draft and they acknowledge its existence, thereby accepting the responsibility to provide payment when each installment becomes due. To the invoicing company and in LX , it means payment. Even though all of the draft installments have not been reconciled (cashed), this has moved from Accounts Receivable into Notes (Drafts) Receivable.

These status codes are used to set up payment distributions (see above). Payment draft status codes are stored in the Payment Status Code file (ZPA).

Payment Type

This is a code designating the method of payment to be used by a customer, such as check, draft, etc. Payment type codes and their descriptions are maintained in the Payment Types program. In the case of drafts, which are used along with the Cash Management application (CSH), the payment type also defines how these drafts are to be recorded and printed in the system.

Pay-to Vendor

This is a vendor or vendor location, other than the vendor from which goods are received, and to which the payment is sent.

Pegging

Ability to identify source of demand for an item.

Performance Measurement (PRF)

Use of historical data to judge operation and system effectiveness.

PRF

See Performance Measurement.

Period

A period is a user-defined financial reporting interval with a designated length of time and definite start date and end dates.

In EGLi, this is Period number.

Period Tables

A period table is a user-defined financial calendar for an organization containing time intervals called periods. It consists of a period table name and a year.

In EGLi, this is Financial calendar.

Phantom Item

Term used to describe transient or non-stocked items, or a placeholder for lower level components (actual items) in a Bill of Material.

Physical

A warehouse or location describing the stock's geographic location.

Physical Inventory

A subsystem of Inventory Management allowing the user to update the system inventory values with an actual physical count of the inventory.

Physical Location

This is the place where an asset is actually (physically) located.

Physical Location Code

The total of all segments must be less than the segment total defined in the Fixed Assets Company Master. A maximum of 30 positions with 6 segments are allowed. The physical code is set up using a top-down approach, for example, country, state, city, building, and floor.

Physical Warehouse

Physical warehouses group the stock's geographic locations such as a stockroom, warehouse, or storage facility. Physical warehouses can contain consignment inventory and floor stock.

Pick Confirm

Pick Confirm involves checking the identity and quantity of items withdrawn from stock for shipment on a customer order line. In LX, Pick Confirm also updates inventory records, dispatches OLM loads, and creates work records for Billing.

Pick Release Batch Allocations

In LX Order Processing, pick release batch allocations refer to a form of batch allocation that can optionally be run as part of the Pick Release record selection process.

Pick Sequencing

A pick staging system used to increase stock clerk efficiency when picking items from various WHM managed warehouses, zones, or locations.

Picking

The process of withdrawing from stock the products to be shipped to a customer.

Picking Confirmation

See Pick/Ship Confirm.

Pick/Ship Confirm

Order Processing application that combines the activities and updates performed by Pick Confirm (ORD570) with dispatching of the OLM load (OLM575).

Planned Delivery

A delivery with orders assigned to it. In a planned state changes can be made to the delivery, including carrier changes for better rates.

Planned Order

The system creates planned orders when you run the generation programs. These planned orders are recommendations to resupply in order to meet the calculated requirements at the proper time. A planned order becomes a Firm Planned Order when the user marks it as such. Firm Planned Orders are never deleted, moved, or changed automatically by the planning programs.

Planning Bill of Material

Planning Bills of Material in LX are used to model both generic product structures as well as family relations by grouping items used for planning or specialty purposes.

The components of Planning Bills are assigned to a parent item with forecast percentages used by LX planning engines. Pre-defined components are either optional, standard, or selectable features.

Planning Date

Whenever you generate a schedule using Distribution Resource Planning Generation, you can set the planning start date to any date. The system re- plans material requirements from that date forward.

Planning Horizon

Amount of time the master schedule extends into the future.

PO Lines

These are individual lines on a Purchase Order that provide order line-level detail.

Post (In EGLi – Post event)

This is the act of updating an account balance with an event number and its related journals.

In EGLi, this is a Post event.

Posting Engine

This program processes events, models, and macros to create and post journal entries. It allows users to create specific templates for processing individual transactions without modifying LX applications.

Post-Ship Order

The process of creating and releasing orders for recording sales after the goods are shipped (over-the-counter sales), or for making exchanges or similar adjustments to history. Post-ship orders go directly from Order Entry to Invoicing.

Pre-Production Release

Determining which orders to release and ensuring that those orders have a reasonable chance of being completed.

Previous-level Cost

These are calculated costs as a result of a lower level items cost (component or child).

Price Discounting

The ability to override the list price with a special price, promotional price, allowance or other discount price.

Price Margins

Measure or degree of difference allowed when pricing.

Price Type

The price type codes indicate the usage of the factor entries assigned to the price breaks types. Factor entries are either percentages or discount prices depending on the price type selected.

Pricing

Pricing refers to the process used to set an item's price during Order Entry.

Pricing Customer

The parent customer whose pricing applies to its subsidiary companies.

Pricing Hold

An order is considered on Pricing Hold if it has not yet been priced, or if any line of the order has failed pricing.

Pricing Methods

Enable users to identify the database values that Pricing record is based on.

Pricing Region

Assignment of customers or ship-to's to a geographic region for pricing qualification purposes. Pricing Regions are defined in Code Master Maintenance, SYS105.

Primary Asset Number

The designation given to an asset by the user (usually the Tag Number). Not to be confused with the Internal Asset Number.

Primary Code

Detail records to be validated such as commission code, country code, and item discount code.

Primary Item

Main or original internal item number used to define possible alternative items. Alternate items are defined in Alternate Item Maintenance, INV180.

Primary Location

The designation of a certain storage location as the standard, preferred location for an item.

Print Frequency

Indicates the frequency for printing schedules for a vendor, for example M for monthly, W for weekly, and so on.

Priority Planning

Process of determining what material is needed and when.

Proactive Load Building

A feature of the LX Outbound Logistics Management (OLM) application, Proactive Load Building maximizes efficiency by using shipping, route, carrier and other variables to group logically related order lines for picking. Immediately after Order Entry, loads drive the order fulfillment process.

Process

A set of instructions defining the execution of an application.

Process Group

A concept that allows transactions to be processed independently through the EDM. This is established for a Trading Partner in the ECA Maintenance programs.

Process Sequence

Process Sequence is a series of processes executed in a specific order.

In EGLi, this is Sequence.

Process Source

The ledger and book supplying information used as the basis for a financial consolidation.

In EGLi, this is Source.

Process Target

The ledger and book receiving information.

In EGLi, this is Target.

Processing Parameters

The parameters are the filters and process modes set for each processing session in Events Processing.

Procurement Authorization

Refers to the process of assigning individual limits to users of the system.

Product Yield

In LX manufacturing, product yield refers to the total yield for the parent item. Individual operation step yield variances from 100% are added together and the sum is used to calculate the total yield for the parent.

Production Activity Control

Activities directly responsible for managing the transformation of planned orders into actual production.

Production Overrun

Overproduction of a daily rate or specified quantity that commonly occurs in repetitive manufacturing environments.

Production Overrun Netting

LX posts production overrun to the oldest shop order and then to the next open shop order. Production overrun netting cascades from one shop order to another. LX allows for an override when shop order quantity is exceeded.

Production Plan

Overall level of manufacturing output planned for production.

Production Posting

Collecting and recording actual production data in order to track order status and identify problems.

Production Release

Authorizing a planned order to be manufactured within the shop.

Production Reporting

Providing on-hand and on-order production status information to the manufacturing schedule, and measuring effectiveness of the production process so corrective action can be taken.

Production Schedule

Time-based purchase order and planned requirements for production items prepared for a vendor.

Production Schedule Type

Use Production Schedule Type if visibility of future requirements exists, for example, raw materials and purchased components on bills of material whose replenishment is planned by MPS/MRP. Production schedules show requirement quantities and week numbers/dates for an item, based on the time period specified for the vendor. LX default time period shows requirements in detail for the first five weeks, then weekly for eight weeks, and finally monthly for three months.

Profit Center

This is a general ledger entity used in posting transactions.

Proforma Invoice

Sample invoice sent to the customer for approval detailing what was ordered or shipped, its price, and quantity.

Projected Amount

In promotion processing, projected amount refers to an expected amount, in transaction currency, for which the Discount Offered value and the Discount Taken value are posted for a given promotion master record. This process tracks the relative success or overall usage of a promotion.

Projected Lift

Projected lift refers to the expected increase in sales (quantity and/or amount) generated by promotions and deals.

Projected On-hand

Calculated inventory amount at end of time period.

Promotion Capping

In promotion processing, promotion capping refers to functionality that allows a user to limit the application of a specific promotion. The user defines a maximum amount that can be charged against the promotion.

Promotion Category

The field or fields within an order or order line that are grouped together for promotion definition and qualification.

Promotion Customer

The parent or subsidiary company with the promotion pricing.

Promotion Period

A period defining the start and end dates for a promotion. Used for analysis and tracking, promotion periods may overlap.

Promotion Price Basis

This is the price of the item before LX applies promotional discounting. When a promotion is assigned, a new promotion price basis is calculated for the next discount to be assigned.

Promotion Qualifiers

Those characteristics that an order or line must contain before eligible discounts are made available.

Promotion Region

Assignment of customers or ship-to's to a geographic region for promotion qualification purposes. Promotion Regions are defined in Code Master Maintenance, SYS105.

Promotion Terms Code

A field defining the type and level of a promotion, off-invoice, bill-back, or split at the total order or order line level.

It identifies the method of handling promotions either line, total order, split, off-invoice, or bill-back.

Promotional Pricing

Promotions allow you to offer price, amount, percent, cash value, or free good discounting with a flexible matrix of allowable product and customer categories on which to base the discount.

Promotional Product

A promotional product is subject to wide fluctuations in sales because it is usually sold at a reduced price or with some other sales incentive.

Promotions and Deals (PRO)

This is LX Pricing, Promotions and Deals application. Promotions help move product by offering flexible pricing schemes.

PRO

See Promotions and Deals.

Prorate

Prorate is the ability to divide, distribute, or assess proportionately.

Pull Through

Production of items only as demanded for use, or to replace those taken for use. Withdrawal of inventory as demanded by using operations.

A pull approach to production means that items are produced only when the customer needs them. This concept also applies to reporting and production. LX automatically posts production and time for non-collecting operations after the parent item is finished. Pull-through occurs only for non- reporting operations that happen on a routing between two reporting operations. Pull through also refers to movement of parent item work-in- process through work centers.

Purchase Order

Formal authorization for the purchase of material or services from a vendor/supplier.

Purchase Order Cost

These are costs used by Purchasing system; quoted, standard, expected, and actual.

Four different costs are tied and tracked to each purchase order line item. They are standard cost, actual cost, expected (PO) cost, and invoice cost. These costs provide feedback for cost comparisons (Purchased Price Variance or PPV). LX tracks the four different purchase order related costs and provides feedback against cost comparisons (PPV).

Purchase Price

The comparison of the standard material price to the actual material price.

Purchase Price Variance

The difference between actual and expected cost. In the Accounts Payable system, it is the difference between actual and accounting standard cost.

Purchase Unit of Measure

Items can be purchased in one quantity and stocked in another using a conversion quantity. Purchasing performs this calculation automatically. Purchase unit of measure provides greater flexibility.

Purchasing

Purchasing application produces requisitions and purchase orders. It performs maintenance and tracks purchased items.

Purchasing Integration

Allows quotes to be directly linked to contracts and POs can be tracked at the contract header and contract detail level or for any item.

Purge

Process by which data files may be cleared of old records.

Putaway

This is the process of moving stock from a receiving area to main storage. WHM Warehouse Management supports both manual and automatic putaway.

Qualifiers

Those characteristics that an order or line must contain before to be eligible for discounts.

Quality Performance

When an item is transferred from inspection-to-stock or received directly to stock.

Quantitative Forecasting Method

There are three quantitative forecasting methods: Time series patterns identify historical patterns.

Explanatory methods project historical causal relationships into future occurrences.

Monitoring methods identify pattern changes.

Quantity On-Hand

A transaction effect used in the calculation of on-hand inventory.

Query

An application that is an on-line display of records from the host or local database.

Queue Time

Time spent waiting prior to an operation.

Quote

A statement of price, terms of sale and description of goods or services offered by a supplier to a prospective purchaser. When given in response to an inquiry it is usually considered an offer to sell, or a bid. LX will print a Quote Acknowledgment, but will not plan production to fulfill the Quote until it is copied to an order. Quote Entry is an optional event.

Quote (Vendor)

Definition of price, terms and other conditions for buying goods or services offered by a vendor.

Quoted Cost

This is a pre-established cost per unit for an item setup within a Vendor Quote.

Rate Based Production

The daily schedule quantity is based on the daily run rate for an item.

Rate Type

Rate Type is a user-defined code indicating a type of exchange rate.

Rate Variance

The deviation between standard rate/cost of production resource and actual rate reported.

Rated Capacity

In LX manufacturing, rated capacity is the available capacity in a work center that factors by efficiency and desired load percentage, DLP.

Raw Material

Purchased material used in components or finished goods.

Reactive Load Building

Unlike Proactive Load Building, Reactive is an approach to shipping that assembles orders for loads after picking. Whereas in Proactive Load Building, loads drive the order fulfillment process; in Reactive Load Building, shipping considerations do not inform the order fulfillment process.

Real (or Standard) Customer

An occupant of Sales and Corporate Hierarchies that names a customer with whom you transact business. As opposed to Logical Customers, LX allows the creation of orders against Real Customers.

Real Property

Synonymous with real estate.

Reason Code

This is a five-character alphanumeric code designating the purpose of a particular function and/or transaction within the product. This code is used to determine the event in CEA which will be used to create journal entry transaction during the Advanced Transaction Processing. Also known as Billing Reason Code or Financial Reason Code.

In EGLi, this is Financial reason code.

Reason Code (Inventory)

This is a two-character alphanumeric code designating the purpose of a transaction effect code for an inventory transaction.

Receiver Ticket

System-generated audit trail for dock-to-stock material movement.

Receiving

Receiving encompasses the physical receipt of material, the inspection of the shipment for conformance with the purchase order (quantity and damage), the identification and delivery to destination, and the preparation of receiving reports.

Receiving Direct-To-Stock

Receiving Direct-To-Stock is receiving goods directly into inventory.

Receiving Through Inspection

Purchasing feature that allows for accepting goods into an inspection area before they are received into inventory.

Receiving Warehouse

This is the same as a mass release warehouse for planned purchases generated by MRP/MPS. However, it is manually assigned when creating requisitions and purchase orders. It must reside within a facility assigned to a purchase order line.

Reconciliation

The process through which dynamic customer JIT/release demand is reconciled, with prior in-transit shipments, to determine the true outstanding demand. The reconciliation process varies depending on the type of information supplied by the customer. For items where a JIT is supplied, the release requirements that fall within the period of the JIT are replaced by the JIT requirements. Where no reconciliation is required, all of the requirements are outstanding.

Record

In LX, a record is a discrete body of data that you associate with a given label, such as company or customer.

Record Identifier

The first two digits of each record used to identify active and inactive records, and which help to identify the physical file within which the records are stored.

Recurring Payable

This is an expense that occurs periodically for the same amount. Recurring payables are for charges such as rent and insurance.

Redesignation

This is the re-identifying of a material from one item number to another to recognize a change in the grade of the material, usually to a lower grade. It is done using a Redesignate transaction (reserved) in Inventory Management, INV500.

Reference Designators

Sometimes a single item number can appear in multiple places within a single bill of material. Reference designators enable each occurrence of a component to designate the physical location of the occurrence. It is common to designate a component in terms of its physical location, as well as its quantity per assembly.

For example, in the electronics industry, a memory chip could be designated as a component several times on a bill of material. The reference designator defines each chip in terms of its physical position on the printed circuit board.

Referential Integrity

This is a monitoring device that ensures file relationships built into a database are maintained when records are added, deleted, and updated during data processing.

Regular Promotion

You can combine this type of promotion with other promotions if no exclusive or semi-exclusive promotions apply.

Relational Databases

To the user, a data warehouse is a relational database that can be queried using a report writer tool. Users can obtain information drawn from two or more databases made up of two dimensional arrays of data.

Release

A statement used by high volume, repetitive manufacturers to communicate on-going requirements to a supplier by release schedules. The customer periodically (for example, weekly, monthly) sends the supplier a statement of future requirement quantities and expected ship or delivery dates. A contract is typically negotiated for a given period (usually 12 months) based on an expected purchase volume at an agreed upon price.

Periodically, the latest requirements for a given item are sent to the supplier manually, by fax or utilizing Electronic Data Interchanges (EDI).

Requirements can be for specific dates or summarized by week numbers. Details related to the last shipment(s) received by the customer are also transmitted to the supplier to be considered in calculating the new net requirements.

Release Conversion

A Release Management System program, Release Conversion takes releases through the three stages in the life of a release: Next, Current, and Old. As you accept the release, RMS creates customer Order Lines automatically, according to parameters you specify within Contract/Release Processing.

Release Date

The date when a purchase order is placed with the supplier/vendor. It is calculated in Material Requirements Planning (MRP) and Master Production Planning (MPS) as the due date minus the lead time. The lead time includes supplier/vendor delivery lead time, time in transit, and inspection time at the destination.

Release Management System (RMS)

An integrated customer solution designed to meet the requirements of a repetitive, high-volume contract based order business environment, and contains built-in electronic communication efficiencies associated with the Infor Electronic Communication Manager (ECM) application. The design of Release Management System and Electronic Communication Manager minimizes the overall system support requirements and maximizes the processing efficiencies within the client's receipt-to-order fulfillment cycle.

RMS

See Release Management System.

Release Method

The LX code that denotes how a scheduled purchase contract for an item/vendor combination is to be conveyed to the supplier, such as via EDI, fax, or printed in hard copy.

Released Orders

These are open purchase orders or shop orders that have been released for processing.

Remaining Life

The number of accounting periods an asset still has left to depreciate. It is the number of years/periods that remain to be depreciated for this asset (in the format YYPP). This field does not appear if the Depreciation Type option code is 3 for non-depreciable assets.

Remeasurement

This is basically the same process as translation, however, different rates defined by the user are applied to certain accounts. This process complies with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) 52 requirements.

Remembered Key

A field that LX recalls for users to bypass screens.

Reorder Point

Set inventory level where action is taken to replenish stock.

Repetitive Manufacturing

Production of a variety of products without distinct batches using an in-line production process common to most items.

Replenishment

Replenishment is the process of relocating material from a bulk storage location to a picking or consolidation location in a WHM managed warehouse.

Replenishment Order

See Resupply Order.

Report Catalog

Report Catalog is the combination of objects defined and selected for a report. This is where reports are executed.

Report Table

Report tables are data specified for a Partition that is available for selection for an IR in that Partition. A table in a USERVision IR is the equivalent of a file in BPCS.

Report Year-to-Date Rollup

This is a required process used to calculate year-to-date account balances. The rollup results are the source for the download process in Financial Report Writer.

Reporting Currency

It is the local or functional currency the parent company uses to record daily operating activities. Also, it is the currency a foreign unit or subsidiary must use to report financial statement information to the parent company.

Reporting Hierarchy

This is the user-defined rollups optionally used to limit data contained in a report and present that data in a summarized fashion.

Reporting Structure

This is the user-defined groups of segments and segment values within the same chart of accounts, used to create report hierarchies.

In EGLi, this is Financial structure.

Reports

An application that is a printed copy of records from the host or local database.

Repository

A repository is a storage chest of reusable specifications.

Repricing

LX allows you to reprice an order line based on current prices entered in the pricing files. Repricing can be done by the Batch Pricing program for a group of orders, or initiated by the user when maintaining orders.

Request Collection Agent

The process responsible for collecting event requests in Electronic Commerce Manager (ECM) from all external DataDocks except the LX DataDock, validating the request, and writing an entry into the Dispatch Request List.

Request Send Agent

The ECM Request Send Agent process is called by the ZPD processor which formulates a request for the LX RCA to validate. The request is placed in the LX DataDock.

Requirement

A quota that specifies the rate of production. Sometimes manufacturers determine the quota with an estimation of demand; sometimes customers determine or modify the quota with a direct statement of demand, as with JIT arrangements.

Requisition

A requisition is a request for the purchase of the specified material in a particular quantity by a given time.

Reservation

Reservations are a form of allocation at the pallet level. WHM Warehouse Management allows you to reserve individual pallets, as well as a phantom location defined in the WHM600 system parameters to contain the reservations.

Reserved Transaction Type

Reserved transaction types are pre-set in LX. It is recommended that you do not change the transaction types.

Resource

Anything that adds value to or is required to produce, create, or deliver a product.

Resource Planning

This is the process of establishing, measuring, and adjusting limits or levels of long-range capacity.

Resupply Order

A special order (identified by Base Order Type 9) through which items are shipped from one warehouse to another. Resupply orders can be processed through Order Entry or generated by DRP. Processing activities for resupply orders are similar to customer orders from the perspective of the supplying (ship- from) warehouse. Also known as Replenishment Order.

Retirement Code

The classification code indicating the reason an asset was retired. The valid retirement codes are entered in the Field Value file (with field type RET).

Retirement Cost Basis

In Retirement Maintenance, this is the cost basis for any partial retirement. Leave this field blank for a full retirement.

Retirement Date

The date an asset is retired from service.

Retroactive Invoicing

A billing procedure that applies price changes to historical RMS invoices, that is, to RMS invoices processed at least once in the past. Typically, prices are agreed with a supplier on an annual basis, however, price negotiations can be lengthy even though the activity may have started well in advance of the previous RMS contract termination date.

During the negotiation period, the supplier continues to ship and invoice at the old price with the understanding that a supplementary invoice can be produced by the supplier for the difference once the new price is established.

Return Material Authorization

A Return Material Authorization is a request from a customer to return goods, that has been authorized for credit by the original seller. LX supports tracking and reporting of returns starting with Return Material Authorization Entry.

Revaluation

This refers to a situation where a target account balance requires adjusting based on a parallel source account balance maintained in a foreign currency. Revaluation decisions are based on the Period End exchange rate type selected in the Gain/Loss Rate Type group box on the Translation Process window.

Review Process

During interactive subsystem processing, this is an option to review the resolved model lines and make changes while in the subsystem.

Revision Level

An indicator of the number of times a record has been edited and saved.

Roll-to Bucket

This is used to consolidate cost bucket totals for previous level costs at the next-highest bill of material level.

Rough Cut Capacity Planning

Review and comparison of planned load versus critical or bottleneck resource capacity.

Rounding

In an RMS context, rounding refers to LX capacity planning to prescribe packing methods when customers specify that shipments be in multiples of whole pack quantities.

In a financial context, rounding refers to LX methods of adjusting the totals in data summations to suit legal and fiscal requirements.

Routing

Set of information describing an item's manufacturing process and sequence.

Routing Method

This is an alternate routing defined in Method Code Maintenance (SYS).

Routing Yield

In manufacturing, routing yield refers to using the yield at each routing step to calculate the yield factor to use for each component. In LX, the system calculates the cumulative yield for each step during routing maintenance and stores the data in the Routing Master file, FRT.

Row Format

Row Format is one of the objects required to produce a financial report. It is used to define information on the rows of a report.

Run Hours

This is the capacity determined by people.

Run Time

Run time is the standard production rate in an operation.

Rundown Allocation

In allocation processing, rundown allocation refers to a process in which stock is fully allocated to each order in turn until available inventory is exhausted. Sometimes the result is that some orders are fully allocated, while others receive no allocation.

Rush Order

A Rush Order describes a customer order that you deem necessary to fulfill in less than normal lead time. This is accomplished by skipping the Pick Release event. Rush orders are immediately available for confirmation in Pick Confirm.

Safety Stock

Inventory used as a buffer against demand uncertainty and used as a reorder flag when inventory balance is at or below safety stock.

Sales Activity

To compare the net selling price charged to the customer as compared to what the price would have been based on a system generated price.

Sales Analysis

Sales analysis provides sales statistics.

Sales Hierarchy

Established in a Customer Master data field called Sales Parent, the Sales Hierarchy enables you to model relationships among the various organizations of a parent company with whom you do business.

Sales Performance Management (SPM)

A BPCS application that is a sales analysis and planning tool that combines powerful sales management functionality with sales and open order data.

SPM

See Sales Performance Management.

Sales Plan

Overall sales level expected to be achieved.

Salesperson (In IDF – Sales representative)

LX requires a minimum of one salesperson per order. As many as three salespeople can split the commission amount for an individual order line.

Salesperson Code

A numeric code that represents a salesperson or sales area and associates him/her with a given company and commission codes.

Salesperson Master

A Sales Analysis program, Salesperson Master Maintenance establishes a one-to-six-digit code that you define, for each salesperson on staff at your company. LX requires at least one SSM record on file. As many as three salespeople can split the commission amount for an individual order line.

Salvage Amount

This is a reference field unless the Salvage Reduction flag on the Company Master is selected. If Salvage Reduction is selected, then this amount is reduced from the Asset Cost Basis to arrive at the Depreciable Basis. This is only used for financial books.

Salvage Reduction

Select this option in Book Setup if the Asset's Depreciable Basis is to be reduced by the Salvage Value for depreciation purposes.

Sample

Sample orders allow for shipment of goods at no charge to the customer. A portion of a lot taken for evaluation purposes.

Sample Order

An Order Class code that allows for shipment of goods at no charge to the customer. Sample orders have no inventory, sales history or financial effect.

Schedule Delivery Date

The date when a purchased item must be received into inspection to meet the due date. It is calculated as the due date minus the days in inspection.

Schedule Horizon

This determines how many days of planned/firm planned orders to convert to purchase order lines. The value entered is overridden by the value entered on the Item Master.

Schedule Time Frame

Weekly time schedule for purchase orders.

Schedule Time Period

Distinct time periods into which the planning horizon can be divided or sub- divided for use on the Production Schedule Print Report.

Scheduled Contracts

Scheduled contracts are long-term purchase orders that have contract detail records, and offer the automated release of requirements and contract statistics processing.

Scheduled Delivery Date

Date adjusted for inspection days for a purchased item to be received into the warehouse to meet the due date.

Scheduled Receipts

Manufacturing orders, purchase orders, or firm planned orders with an open balance due in a particular time period.

Scheduled Release

An automatic or manual release of requirements for a scheduled contract.

Scheduled Release Period

The requirements from MPS/MRP for this item are converted into purchase order lines in calendar days for this period. Requirements beyond this period still print on the production schedule but no purchase order lines are created at this time. In add mode this defaults to the Schedule Release Period for the primary vendor.

Scrap

Scrap is material residue from the manufacturing process that has a measurable, but minor recovery value.

Seasonality

A cyclic sales trend that shows a relationship to seasons of the year.

Security Manager

An LX security manager is authorized to maintain security and authorization settings for LX users, but is not permitted to maintain security and authorization settings for LX security managers or security officers, and is only permitted to execute LX programs if explicitly authorized by an LX security officer.

Security Officer

An LX security officer is authorized to maintain security and authorization settings for LX users, security managers and security officers; and is also permitted to execute any and all LX programs.

Segment Size, Company Master, Accounting Location Setup

This is the segment length. The total of all segment lengths and breaks cannot exceed 30 positions. It is not necessary to define all six segments. For example, land needs to be tracked at the state level (two segments), while handheld test equipment needs to be tracked at the room level (five segments).

Segments

Segments identify the chart of account components used to track information. Segment values define valid entries for that segment. Both segments and segment values are defined globally.

Selling Price

Selling price refers to the list price you established for an item prior to applying any discounts.

Semantic Message Gateways

Processes that serve as direct processing pipelines for specific BPCS transactions, and which enable BPCS to be extended to and communicate with other application systems.

Semi-exclusive Promotion

You can combine a semi-exclusive promotion only with other promotions that have semi-exclusive promotion selected. In this way you can group promotions.

Sequence Shipping

The ability to support an RMS customer requirement that the shipper must pack several similar items in a specific sequence prior to shipment. An example is a requirement to pack 50 different items of mixed red, gray, black and brown carpeting so that they match the sequence of 50 different cars on the automotive customer's assembly line.

Service Commodity

Commodity code assigned to purchased services or other non-physical purchases such as rent or interest.

Service Provider or Service Vendor

Parties who add value to the movement of goods, such as carriers, freight forwarders, and insurance agents. Service providers normally correspond to LX vendors, as service providers are normally performing a function that is paid for and for which purchase orders are required for authority to proceed.

Settlement

A term used in Trade Funds Management that describes the resolution of a claim, a pre-arranged agreement made with the customer to pay them a certain amount to perform a service such as co-op advertising. Once the customer has followed through on their part of the agreement, they will request settlement of the claim or agreed upon funds. A claim is entered and then settled. The settlement may take the form of a check payment to the customer or as a deduction to an invoice.

Setup Time

Work required that changes a specific machine, resource, work center, or production line from one product to another.

Ship Confirm

An optional Order Processing event, OLM575, that allows for review of the OLM load details, printing of shipping documents, and dispatch of the load to make it ready for Billing.

Shipment

A specific portion of a load. A shipment is one or more orders going to the same destination. Therefore, if you have numerous orders going to the same destination, those orders are known as a shipment.

Shipper

The shipper or consignor is the address from which goods are shipped. In most cases, this is the address of your warehouse or shipping department.

Shipping

The department providing facilities for the outgoing shipment of parts, products, and components. It includes packaging, marking, weighing, and loading for shipment.

Shipping Lead Time

If the requirement date supplied by the customer is a ship date, you must use a shipping lead time of 0. If the requirement date is the date the customer expects to receive the shipment at his specified location, you can optionally specify a shipping lead time.

This can be defined on the Customer Master to act as a default for the Address Masters, which default onto the release header for RMS contracts. The shipping lead time value on the release header is the only value used to determine the ship date.

The ship date is actually calculated dynamically during contract/release maintenance by applying the shipping lead time in conjunction with the non- working day's calendars.

Equation:

Ship date = Shipment arrival date - (shipping lead time - carrier non-working days).

Shipping Manifest

A document also known as a Master Bill of Lading that lists the pieces in a shipment. A manifest usually covers an entire load regardless of whether the load is to be delivered to a single destination or many. Manifests usually list the piece count, total weight, and the destination name and address for each destination in the load.

Shipping Pattern Code

This is used to define a particular table of dates of the year when deliveries are accepted from a vendor.

Shipping Patterns

A series of dates of the year that you accept deliveries from a vendor.

Ship-to

The location where a purchased item is delivered.

Ship-To Master

An address record in Address Master Maintenance, Ship-To names the customer location that receives your shipment of goods, and as such, it can differ from the postal address location. Ship-To Master Listing provides maintenance access exclusively for Ship-To addresses.

Shop Calendar

Calendar used in inventory and production planning using only work days, so component and work order scheduling can be done based on actual manufacturing time available.

Shop Operations Detail

This provides the routing information for an order.

Shop Order

An order to the factory to begin the manufacture of a given item. It specifies the item to make, the quantity required, the schedule completion date. You can link it to a customer order.

Shop Order Inquiry

A method that provides several inquiries into shop order information.

Shop Packet

A package of documents used in planning and controlling the shop floor movement of an order.

Shopping List

In supplemental order processing, a shopping list refers to a list of products that a customer has purchased frequently in the past.

Short Taxable Year

A tax return filed for a period of less than twelve months by a taxpayer who: changes their annual accounting year-end (for example, from fiscal to calendar year), or (b) whose company is in existence during only part of what would otherwise be their taxable year.

Simulated Cost

These are hypothetical costs for planning and what-if analysis. These are transferred from frozen, standard, or actual costs.

Simulation

For a simulation you can perform "what if" evaluations of alternate plans.

Single Facility Contract

Can be one contract per item and purchase order, one contract for a group of items with separate purchase orders, or one contract for a group of items with the same purchase order.

Single Unit Bill of Material

A Bill of Material defined for a batch size of one.

Slotting Allowance

The type of discount earned by a customer for providing shelf space, advertising, or other promotional activity on behalf of the product.

Soft Allocation

A soft allocation is the quantity of open order demand for an item at the warehouse level. LX also supports hard allocations defined at the location, lot, and/or container levels.

Source

This specifies the origin of some particular data.

Source Allocation

This specifies the origin and total value of allocation base. There are two source types, pool and fixed.

Source Contra

This serves as the offset account in a journal entry reducing the source amount.

Source File

A file used to compile source code.

Special Price Master

Special Price Master, PRO140, is used to establish list pricing and special pricing that determine the net price a specific customer pays for an item.

Special Prices

Special Prices enable you to apply discounts by item, customer, item discount code, customer discount code, or combinations of these. You can also apply the discounts by salesperson and item information. Special prices are used to calculate a net price on customer orders.

Specification

This is for quality activity containing combinations of samples, tests, and testing level relationships.

Spend Type

A method in Trade Funds Management of classifying the purpose or use of individual amounts, (for example, media, research and development, prizes, and so on). Spend types allow for specific tracking of different types of spending associated with a program fund.

Split Discount

A discount method which applies both off-invoice and bill-back to one transaction.

Split Bill Back Promotion

A split promotion that offers a choice of discount for the customer. The customer can get a small price discount immediately, and a further discount during cash application; or can get a larger total discount during cash application.

Split Off Invoice Promotion

A split promotion that offers a choice of discount for the customer. The customer can get a price discount immediately, or a larger total discount consisting of a smaller price discount now plus a further discount during cash application.

Split Promotions

A promotion that offers a choice of discount for the customer, with part of the discount applied during Order Entry and the remainder is a bill back applied during cash application.

Spot Rate

The exchange rate in effect on a specific date. The Spot Rate in effect at month-end is equivalent to the month-end Balance Sheet Rate.

Stamp Tax

A tax applied for the use of a draft. The tax amount is based upon the draft amount. Stamp taxes are usually collected by the company from its vendor/customer and then paid to the local taxing body.

Standard Bill of Material

A manufacturing Bill of Material

Standard Configuration

A specific configuration ordered often enough to have a permanent item master, bill, and routing.

Standard Configured Cost

Estimated cost to build a configured end item. This cost is defined under the family item and selected components.

Standard Cost

A Cost Accounting application, Standard Cost establishes a current standard cost per unit for an item. A second program, Item Master Maintenance (IIM), accepts the same data.

Standing Order

A long-term commitment to a supplier or a customer. Often, standing orders cover only one item, with predetermined delivery dates.

Standing Order for Supplemental Order Processing

In supplemental order processing, a standing order refers to a list of products a customer is expected to order on a specific day or on all days of the week. If a day-specific standing order exists, LX uses it automatically in preference to a standing order for all days.

Static Resolution

In the Advanced Transaction Processing context, this means the segment value, amount, date, or reference field is always resolved to the same value.

Status Code

A code assigned to a purchase order by the system. You can assign it at the header level and the line level. The status code informs you where the purchase order is in terms of completion.

Straightline Depreciation

A depreciation method that allocates an equal portion of an asset's cost to each accounting period during the asset's life.

Strategic Planning

MRP II functions performed in the long term, these processes are used to determine future demand and supply requirements.

Structure

This is a user-defined group of segments and segment values within the same chart of accounts.

Structure Arithmetic

This performs arithmetic calculations between two structures, or within a single structure and outputs the results to another structure as a rollup entry.

Structure Hierarchy

Structure Hierarchy is a series of structures grouped in multi-level, linked relationships. It is often referred to as the structure tree. A structure hierarchy can contain up to 9,999 structures.

Structure Rollup

This is a process defined to add up all accounts contained in the structures of a structure hierarchy.

Subclass

A class derived from a base class using inheritance.

Subprogram

A program called by other programs to perform repetitive tasks.

Substitution

The comparison of differences in costs where one item is substituted for another, net after scrap.

Subsystem Process

This refers to LX programs capable of sending journals to the ledger using ATP.

Summarization

This is the process of summing all lines within a journal based on matching account segment strings.

Supplier/Vendor Tax Code

Pointer from the Vendor Master table to help determine applicable purchasing tax rates.

Supplier/Vendor Tolerance

Specifies supplier/vendor delivery percentage over or under the expected delivery amount. Quantities within tolerances are considered fully received.

Supply Chain Management

An LX application family that facilitates demand management and customer order fulfillment.

System Generated Price

Refers to the net price LX calculates for the Order Line.

System i Manager (SiM)

The staging area that receives information about LX users and menus for both WebTop and IDF, and makes the combined information available to SiW.

System i Workspace (SiW)

The product that displays a combined menu of LX WebTop and IDF options in Ming.le™.

SiW

See System i Workspace.

System Parameters

An application in LX Cross-Product Applications, System Parameters enable the user to establish certain operating norms that conform to local conditions and to define constraints that govern certain decision paths.

Table ID

Code Master Tables allows definition of codes such as customer discount codes, margin line hold codes, and price source codes. The user is able to designate the type of code to be maintained by selecting the appropriate table ID.

Table Life

In Depreciation Table Setup, this is a reference only field. It does not have to be the number of years the table will depreciate because MACRS methods always depreciate over one more year than the Table Life (half-year convention). This field is accessed for several reports.

Tare Weight

Weight of the packaging or container for a shipment alone, excluding the weight of the contents.

See also Gross Weight, Net Weight, Net Net Weight.

Target

A Target specifies the destination of some particular data.

Target Allocation

This specifies the destination and total value of allocation base. There are two target types, variable and fixed.

Target Basis

These are the accounts used to calculate the percentage of the source amount allocated to each target account.

Target Contra

A Target Contra offsets the target amount of an allocation.

Tax Authority

The governmental bodies within whose jurisdiction taxes are charged. This authority can typically be city, county, state or Federal. The taxing authority is associated with a tax book. Some pre-defined

MACRS and ACRS editing is performed for taxing authority U.S.A. The tax authority is not displayed for financial books.

Tax Basis

The list price or other value of the line item used for calculating taxes. The user can specify a different Tax Basis for items where the Net Price is zero.

Tax Rate Code

This is a five-character code that defines the tax rate in effect for a particular country, state or province.

Tax Rate Table

Identifies the taxing authorities applicable to a purchase order or billing invoice.

Technological Forecasting Method

Addresses long term issues of a technological, societal, economic, or political nature.

Extrapolative methods use historical patterns and relationships.

Normative methods use objectives, goals, and desired outcomes to influence the future.

TEFRA

The U.S. Federal Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) became effective on January 1, 1983. The allowance for ITC was reduced by either decreasing ITC percentage by 2 points to 4% on class 3, and 8% on class 5 and 10, or (b) by decreasing the depreciable basis by one half of the ITC and still allowing the full ITC.

Template Order

In supplemental order processing, a template order is a list of items that are commonly ordered together or that are related. Template orders serve as a sales aide to the order taker to make customers aware of items that are related to items, they currently order.

Terms Code

This is a two-character code that determines the basic terms of payment for customer invoices. For example, the number of days an invoice can be due before being considered past-due and the number of days the discount is available.

Tests

The evaluation of a sample.

Text Box

A data field specifically designed to accept alphanumeric data via the keyboard and is often called a text box.

Third Party Applications

This refers to software applications other than LX.

This-level Cost

These are costs incurred directly by the item.

Three Way Match

Accounts Payable compares the original purchase order to receipt information and the invoice being entered.

Tolerance

Purchase order delivery tolerances can be established globally in the system parameters, by warehouse, and/or by commodities.

Total Last Years Depreciation

In Depreciation Book Maintenance, this is the amount of depreciation taken during the previous year.

Total Order Discount

A pricing method based on the total invoice amount or the quantity ordered. All lines may have line discounts applied, and the total order discount is calculated on the netted line amounts. The meaning of the terms Total Order

Discount and Order Total Discount are identical; they are used interchangeably throughout the product.

Trade Spend

A term used in Trade Funds Management (TFM) that describes expenses typically incurred as a result of marketing products to the customer. They may be an agreement between a broker and customer to encourage product placement, displays, slotting and so on, or they may be invoice related discounting.

They may also be payments made to satisfy claims made by customers that are not related to specific orders or invoices. These types of expenses are often lump sum amounts given to customers who settle by taking deductions or cash payment.

Trading Partner

A trading partner is a participant in the process of shipping goods from the supplier to the customer.

Transaction Currency

The currency in which a transaction occurred originally. Transactions are converted into a book's base currency during Events Processing.

Configurable Enterprise Accounting maintains a transaction history for each journal entry line in both the base and transaction currencies.

Transaction Effect

An event reported to the computer system such as adjustments, issues, receipts, and transfers.

Transaction Effect Code

A user-defined or LX reserved code used to define types of inventory transactions. Transaction effect codes are defined in Transaction Effect Maintenance, INV150.

Transaction Effect Inquiry

Application for viewing all valid transaction effect types, INV355.

Transaction File

This is a file that is created by data entry programs or where the data is updated in master files.

Translation

This is the process of multiplying foreign currency account balances by an exchange rate to produce account balances in a parent's reporting currency.

Triangulation

This is a conversion process that uses a two-step calculation to convert transactions and/or account balances from one currency to another and then to the euro currency via an intermediary conversion.

Two-Step Cycle Counting

A method similar to one-step cycle counting, but there is no automatic update to inventory levels. Instead, the user must input the cycle count data, run variance reports, decide which results to post, and execute a second transaction using a cycle count adjustment transaction effect in Inventory Transactions.

Unique Pallet Identifier (UPI)

The Unique Pallet Identifier is a means of identifying the pallet that inventory is stored on. Also called a Pallet Number.

Unit

Warehouse Storage names are user-defined terms in Warehouse Management Parameters, WHM820D-01. For consistency and clarity the documentation uses, in ascending level, the terms Units, Inners, Outers, Layers, and Pallets.

Unit of Measure

A unit in which the quantity of an item is managed (stocking, purchasing, selling, DWM, physical, theoretical, pricing, or alternate).

Unit Price

The price for one unit of product.

Units of Production Depreciation

In this depreciation method, the cost of an asset is depreciated based on the actual units produced during a period, divided by the estimated production units during its entire service life.

Unscheduled Receipt

Items that arrive at the warehouse without documentation are unscheduled receipts. Within WHM Warehouse Management, unscheduled receipts are treated as Purchase Orders that do not require costing.

Usage Variance

The deviation between standard quantity of a production resource and actual quantity consumed.

Use Exclude Rule

An option that disallows a customer to purchase items in your inventory that you define. Found in the Customer Master Shipping window, the Use Exclude Rule interfaces the Customer Master with Item X-Reference.

User Hold

This is one of several statuses that can prevent an order from being shipped to a customer. An Order Entry user can put a customer order on user hold for any reason.

A customer order can be released from user hold through Hold Release.

USERVision

A BPCS report application used to create quick reports, conduct queries on existing data, and develop permanent reports.

Validation

This is the process in which subsystem transactions are validated.

Variable Discount Pricing Basis

For one promotional pricing option, LX uses the list price discounted by a special price and then applies the promotions to the special price.

Variable Expense

Sales allowances, such as case or volume related discounts offered to the customer. They are defined in Promotion Master Maintenance, PRO110, and are handled through standard LX Promotions and Deals.

Variance

The difference between planned and actual values.

Vendor Class

The Vendor Class is a user-assigned code that describes the type of vendor; for example, service vendor or trading vendor.

Vendor Delivery Due Dates

Lead time and days required for inspection are used to automatically calculate due dates. The due date minus the days required for inspection equals the vendor delivery due date.

Vendor Fax Number

If the vendor's release method is set up for fax, provide a fax number.

Vendor Terms

This is a set of information assigned by a terms code to each vendor. The terms designate the number of days after invoicing by which this vendor requires payment, the number of days this vendor allows for a discount, the default discount percentage that the vendor allows, the description assigned to these terms, and the override due date and discount date for recurring payables.

Vendor Type

The vendor type combines vendors into groups. The members of a Vendor Type usually have a logical similarity. A vendor's type designates the default bank account code for payments. Vendor type codes are used for the revaluation of accounts and gain or loss processing when using the LX Multiple Currencies application, MLT.

Void

Reverses posting of an event number and its journal entries by creating negative debit and credit entries.

Volumetric Picking

Specification of limits based on Weight, Volume, and Units. WHM Pick Lists, WHM531B, are sub-divided if any of the limits specified are reached.

Warehouse

The place where inventory is stored. Each warehouse is identified by a three- character code that is stored in the Warehouse Master file (IWM). A warehouse may be managed, non-managed (regular), or one of several other warehouse types.

Warehouse Inquiry

Method for viewing warehouse stocking capability information, INV330.

Warehouse Management (WHM)

An application for detailed control of inventory movement within LX warehouses.

Warehouse Type

Designation of each warehouse based on the functions it can perform. Regular warehouses hold regular inventory and are processed in LX. WHM managed warehouses have special location and inventory functions and are processed by WHM applications. Other warehouse types describe warehouses used with certain integrations. Warehouse Types are defined in Code Master Maintenance, SYS105, and are assigned to warehouses in Warehouse Master Maintenance, INV110.

WebTop

A screen scraper that makes each of the LX green screens available through a web browser.

Weighted Average Cost

A method for updating actual cost. It uses the formula [(old quantity)(old actual)+(new quantity)(new actual cost)] divided by total on hand.

Weighted Average Method

This is a method for updating actual cost using a formula extending old quantity x old actual + new quantity x new actual cost divided by total on hand.

Wildcards

These are the symbols representing multiple values for a segment entered in setup fields and account strings.

Wildcard Commission Codes

Sales commission rates can be defined using the asterisk to represent any commission code that meets the other criteria. Examples are C* (any customer commission code starting with C); I* (any item commission code starting with I); *7 (any salesperson commission code ending in 7); and ** (any commission code value not otherwise defined specifically). Wildcard commission rates can be defined in Sales Commission Maintenance (SAL120).

Work Center

Any group of machines, people, or workstations considered a single entity for scheduling, capacity planning, and/or cost purposes.

Work File

A file containing data of a temporary nature; usually created and deleted within the same job.

Work-in-Process

Inventory within the manufacturing process.

Year-End Close

To close the year by calculating totals and rolling the current totals into the last year and zeroing out the current year amounts. To start a new year with fresh totals.

Year-End Period

Period 999 is a closing entry used by Transfer Opening Balance Processing.

Year-to-Date Depreciation

The amount of depreciation taken during the current year.

Yield

In manufacturing, yield refers to the quantity of good or acceptable material available after the completion of a process. Manufacturing planning and control systems usually relate yield to specific routing steps or to the parent item to determine the number of units to schedule to produce a specific number of finished goods.

Zone

Zones are optional physical spaces defined within a WHM managed warehouse to support movement and storage of goods. Zones must be unique within a warehouse. The hierarchy within the warehouse is area, zone, location. Zones are defined in Zone Master Maintenance, WHM190.

ZPA File

The LX System Parameters file.

ZPD Processor

An LX process that controls the printing of end user documents during Order Processing events.