



Affordable, Adaptable ERP Software



Material Planning User Guide

Version 6.00

FOURTH GENERATION SOFTWARE SOLUTIONS

Fitrix™ Material Planning ♦ User Guide

Version 6.00

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Introduction to Material Planning

This chapter contains basic information about Fitrix Material Planning. It is meant to give you a general picture of what the module can do and how it is used. The sections that address this are as follows:

General description of the Fitrix Material Planning system

Features of Fitrix Material Planning

Overview of Material Planning

General Description

Material Planning enables the strategic planning of material production and purchases within an organization. It analyzes requirements for saleable, manufactured and purchased items, and creates a plan for production and purchasing to satisfy the requirements.

Planned orders are generated by analyzing demand for master-scheduled and non-master-scheduled items. Bills of material for the planned orders are expanded to analyze requirements for all lower level items, whether produced or purchased. Requirements at each level are netted against on hand inventory and scheduled receipts for active orders, to determine the need to generate additional planned orders.

Generated planned orders may then be reviewed, optionally consolidated, and released for manufacture or purchase.

Multiple reports and inquiries are also available to provide a comprehensive view of current and planned production and purchase activities.

This chapter is designed for readers who want to know how Material Planning works. It describes the major functionality of Material Planning and provides brief descriptions of the features that are offered in the application.

Features

An effective material requirements planning application should allow you to plan for future production and purchased items, based on an identified demand from sales orders and/or sales forecast. It should consider existing inventory and open production and purchase orders when determining if additional inventory is needed to support the production plan. It also makes the planning information available to management in a straightforward and timely manner to assist in decision-making activities.

To address these requirements the following features are included in Material Planning

Multiple Demand Sources

Demand for either manufactured or purchased items can come from a variety of sources:

Master Schedule – Demand for non-master-scheduled items can come from master schedules from higher level items.

Sales Orders – Sales orders placed for saleable items will be included as demand

Forecast – Forecasts can be entered in the Master Schedule Planning module for master-scheduled items

Combinations – Demand for items can be expressed as the greater of sales orders or forecast.

Multiple Order Policies

Demand is summarized and netted against available inventory and incoming receipts to determine the quantity to be planned. The planned quantities may need to be configured to match various materials management strategies:

Some items (such as master scheduled items) may need to be ordered in quantities that match exactly to the forecast or sales orders.

Some intermediate items should be ordered at some economic quantity, to optimize setup and labor costs. Thus the planned order quantities may be a summarization of multiple demand occurrences for a given time period.

Some items (such as purchased items) may require that sufficient inventory exists on hand to support demand for a fixed period of time (for example, keep a 30-day supply on hand)

Material Planning allows you to setup an order policy method for each item to be planned. Each planned items can use one of the following order policies:

Discrete - Each occurrence of a forecast, sales order line item, master schedule requirement, or planned order requirement will create a discrete planned order to exactly match the requirements. This results in the highest level of detail possible when analyzing demand. It can also cause a much higher number of planned orders to be created.

Economic Order Quantity - Causes the economic order quantity to be ordered. The economic order quantity can be calculated by the system for each planned item.

Standard Order Quantity - Causes a user-defined standard order quantity to be ordered. The standard order quantity can be manually entered for each planned item.

Days of Supply - Allows the user to indicate the number of days worth of inventory to be stocked, to satisfy actual demand for that time period.

User-Defined Order Policy - Additional order policies may be created for special circumstances, where a customized order policy is needed. This order policy can be identified for the appropriate items but the program logic must be developed.

Multiple User-Defined Planning Intervals

Most planning systems typically generate large amounts of detail information which can be difficult to analyze effectively. Material Planning can generate such detail, depending on the order policies used. Fortunately, the information can be summarized into a variety of formats for much easier review and analysis. The details of requirements and planned orders can be accumulated into user-defined time periods. The time periods can be analyzed for exceptions first and then details can be researched. The user has total control over how these time periods are defined. The time periods can be daily, weekly, bi-weekly, 4-weekly, monthly, quarterly, or combinations of these frequencies. In addition, multiple 'period interval templates' may be created to satisfy the needs of users at different levels within the organization.

Multiple Warehouse Planning

Many manufacturing organizations need planning systems that support MRP generations at multiple plants, not just one central plant. In addition, plants may want to consolidate inventory from multiple warehouses whose items can be included in the plants main inventory for netting purposes. Material Planning lets you define multiple warehouses as planning warehouses. Each planning warehouse can execute its own MRP generation.

In addition, items in one warehouse can be 'sourced' from a different warehouse. Demand for the item is transferred as demand to the sourcing warehouse, and the MRP Generation will automatically plan items in all associated sourcing warehouses.

Finally, item planning parameters (order policies, order quantities, days of supply, etc) are defined at the item default level (in Update Inventory Information), but can be overridden for each warehouse in which an item is to be stocked and planned.

Planned Order Releases

The MRP generation creates one or more planned orders, based on the order policies set up for each item. Functions exist to allow the user to review these planned orders using a variety of selection criteria:

Planned orders for all items in a warehouse

Planned orders for specific planener code

Planned orders for specific buyer codes

Planned orders for specific vendor codes

The planned orders may then be ‘released’, to create active production and purchase orders, which can immediately be utilized to start manufacturing and purchase processes.

Open Order Recommendations

The MRP generation analyzes open production and purchase orders for available quantities and due dates, to determine if they can be used to satisfy planned requirements. When a requirement is identified, Material Planning attempts to use open orders before creating planned orders. If the open quantities of orders can be used, it compares the required date to the due date of the open order. If the due date is later, Material Planning recommends that the open order be expedited. If the due date is earlier, it recommends that the order be deferred. In addition, if open orders are encountered for which no demand exists, Material Planning recommends that the orders be cancelled.

Recommendations are created each time the MRP generation is executed. The recommendations can be displayed and/or printed for management review. Functions also exist to easily accept or reject the recommendations, from a single screen.

Inventory Control Integration

Material Planning works with Inventory Control in the following areas:

Planning parameters are defined for each item in the Inventory Information table, in the Manufacturing Base and Planning screens.

Planning parameters can also defined for each warehouse for an item in the Inventory Information table, in the Manufacturing/Warehouse Base and Warehouse Planning screens.

MRP Generations use an item’s on-hand and safety stock when netting requirements

In cases where an item's on-hand falls below safety stock levels, planned orders are created to replenish the inventory, even if no other demand exists.

Bill of Materials Integration

Material Planning works with Bills of Material in the following areas:

MRP generations use standard bills of material to compute demand for lower level items.

Shrinkage factors defined in the bill of material is also used to adjust the demand for lower level items.

Master Schedule Planning Integration

Material Planning works with Master Schedule Planning in the following areas:

Sales forecasts can be entered for Master-Scheduled Items. This forecast is one source of demand used by the MRP generation.

The MRP Generation plans all items, both Master-Scheduled and non-Master-Scheduled.

Planning reports in Material Planning can be printed for:

Master-Scheduled Items

Non-Master-Scheduled Items

Both

Production Order Processing Integration

Material Planning works with Production Order Processing in the following areas:

Open production orders are analyzed when netting requirements against available inventory and scheduled receipts.

The MRP generation makes recommendations to defer, expedite or cancel production orders, based on planned demand.

Production orders can be created directly from Material Planning via the Order Release function.

Components requirements for open production orders are included in the MRP generation as unsatisfied requirements.

Purchasing Integration

Material Planning works with Purchasing in the following areas:

Open purchase orders and blanket purchase orders with pending releases are analyzed when netting requirements against available inventory and scheduled receipts.

The MRP generation makes recommendations to defer, expedite or cancel purchase orders, based on planned demand.

Purchase orders can be created directly from MRP via the Order Release function.

Sales Order Integration

Material Planning works with Sales Orders in the following areas:

Open sales orders and blanket sales orders with pending releases are included as demand in the MRP generation.

Planned orders released to production or purchasing are directly linked to sales orders when the discrete order policy is used.

Overview

Before You Begin

Before you can use Material Planning, you must first complete “setup” of the module. Setup is the process by which you enter all of the information required to begin processing an MRP generation. Setup includes entry of basic “control” information that the programs need to run, and entry of special planning parameters for each item.

Material Planning-related activities can be divided into five broad categories: planning setup, MRP Generation, inquiry and report reviews, Order Release, and Recommendation Management. Each activity is associated with a specific menu option, and these options are listed for quick reference in this overview section. (The “keystroke path” to a menu option is indicated in parentheses following each option.)

Setup

There are three aspects of setup: Company Setup, Material Planning setup, and Item Planning Parameter setup. During setup, you enter all of the information the MRP Generation uses as it plans.

Company setup includes entering basic control information that the programs need to run, such as company information, and administrative information. This basic setup information is covered in the *Getting Started with Fitrix* User Guide.

Because the menu options used for company and administration pertain to the company as a whole, the menu options used to do this initial company setup are located under the General/Administrative menu (option 8) on the Main Menu. You only need to perform this setup procedure once for the system.

Module-specific setup, on the other hand is required for each module you have installed. The following option, accessed from the Material Planning/File Maintenance menu, is used for module setup:

Planning Parameters (6-2-1-a)

In addition, you must use the following options, accessed from the Material Planning/File Maintenance menu, to enter reference information which will be used in Material Planning Reports

Period Intervals (6-2-1-b)

You must also enter planning parameters for each item to be processed by the MRP generation. These item and warehouse level options are accessed from the Inventory Control module:

MRP Generation

After setup is complete, you can begin executing MRP Generations and reviewing the results. Depending on a number of factors, the MRP generation itself can be completed in a few minutes, or several hours. The factors that impact the length of the generation are:

The total number of items being planned

The number of levels in the standard bill of materials (the generation analyzes requirements, then creates planned orders for each level)

The number of open sales order, production orders and purchase orders in the system (these orders are analyzed at the beginning of the generation)

The number of sales forecasts entered into the future.

The number of occurrences of items being ‘sourced’ from other warehouses.

The number of items being planned with the discrete order policy (these types typically generate relatively more planned orders)

Any items using the standard order quantity Order Policy, which also have a very low standard order quantity value in the Inventory Information Master.

The MRP generation is executed via:

MRP Full Generation (6-2-2-a)

The generation does not create a printed report.

Inquiry and Report Review

The results of an MRP Generation can be reviewed in a variety of formats, groupings, and sequences. Groupings and sequences become valuable as the volume of detail to be reviewed increases. The groupings are defined by assigning items additional references in Inventory Information maintenance:

Planner Codes – manufactured and purchased items can be assigned to individual planner codes. These codes are predefined in the Planner Master, and can be designated as inventory categories, markets, or even individual employees.

Buyer Codes – purchased items can be assigned to individual buyers. These buyer codes can then be used to create reports to be directed to specific individuals or groups.

Vendor codes – purchased items can be assigned to specific vendors. These vendor codes can then be used to create reports to be directed to individuals responsible for working with specific vendors.

Warehouses – An MRP generation is executed against an initial warehouse.

The inquiries available are:

Material Requirements Inquiry (6-2-3-a)

Planned Orders by Warehouse (6-2-3-b)

Planned Orders by Item/Warehouse (6-2-3-c)

The reports available are:

Material Planning – By Item (6-2-4-a)

Material Planning – By Buyer (6-2-4-b)

Material Planning – By Planner (6-2-4-c)

Material Planning/Recommendation – By Item (6-2-4-d)

Material Planning/Recommendation – By Buyer (6-2-4-e)

Material Planning/Recommendation – By Planner (6-2-4-f)

Order Review/Release – By Item (6-2-4-g)

Order Review/Release – By Buyer (6-2-4-h)

Order Review/Release – By Vendor (6-2-4-i)

Order Review/Release – By Planner (6-2-4-j)

Order Recommendation – By Item (6-2-4-k)

Order Recommendation – By Buyer (6-2-4-l)

Order Recommendation – By Vendor (6-2-4-m)

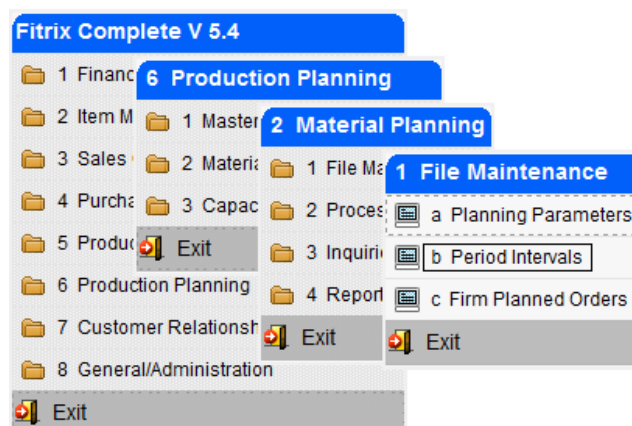
Order Recommendation – By Planner (6-2-4-n)

Setup Material Planning

This chapter covers the options, screens, and fields you use to set up the Material Planning module. It is assumed that if you are reading this chapter for setup reference, you have already done the basic Company setup that is required before you can set up any Fitrix module. For a more complete discussion of the Company setup, see *Getting Started with Fitrix*.

File Maintenance Menu

This menu provides options for setting up the module, and entering reference and default information.



The Material Planning File Maintenance Menu provides options for updating module defaults and creating entries in reference tables used when printing planning reports and working with planned orders. The options should be accessed in the following order, except where noted.

Planning Parameters

This menu option allows you to setup default values for the module, used primarily by the MRP Generation.

The following screen displays:

Planning Parameters

File Edit View Navigation Tools Actions Help

Update Browse

Generation Options

Lead Time in Weeks

Planning 5

Review/Release 5

Frozen Zone 5

Use Safety Stocks? ☒

Use Shrinkage Factors? ☒

Inventory Carrying Rate % 0.050000

Order Placement Cost \$25.00

General Options

Next Planned Order Number 410

Next Requirement Number 920

Last Generation Date 02/17/2014

OK Cancel

Enter MRP Planning Horizon Lead Time in weeks

OVR

When you run an MRP Generation, many of the runtime parameters come from this screen.

If your system is setup to run more than one company, you must enter defaults for each company.

The screen contains the following fields:

Lead Time in Weeks - Planning – The default number of weeks into the future used by the MRP Generation to extract requirements. It is used with the Planning Horizon Start Date to calculate a date, after which requirements will not be included. This can reduce the overall processing time for an MRP Generation, by ignoring requirements too far into the future. This is the default value displayed when an MRP Generation is requested, but can be overridden.

Lead Time in Weeks - Review/Release– This field is reserved for future use.

Lead Time in Weeks – Frozen Zone– This field is reserved for future use.

Use Safety Stocks? - If you check this box, any item which has a safety stock quantity will be planned to maintain an on-hand which equals or exceeds its safety stock value. If you uncheck this box, items will be planned to maintain an on-hand

balance which equals or exceeds zero. This is the default value displayed when an MRP Generation is requested, but can be overridden.

Use Shrinkage Factors? – If you check this box, the required quantity for any bill of material component defined with a shrinkage factor will be increased by the factor. If you uncheck this box, components will be planned assuming a zero shrinkage factor. This is the default value displayed when an MRP Generation is requested, but can be overridden.

Inventory Carrying Rate – Enter a percent rate which reflects your cost of carrying inventory. It is used when running the EOQ Calculation program in the Bill of Material module.

Order Placement Cost – Enter an amount which reflects your typical cost to create a manufactured or purchase order. It is used when running the EOQ Calculation program in the Bill of Material module.

Next Planned Order Number- Enter the next order number to be assigned. Generated planned orders are assigned an internal number for more efficient processing.

Next Requirement Number- Enter the next requirement number to be assigned. Generated requirements are assigned an internal number for more efficient processing.

Last Generation Date- Displays the date of the last MRP Generation

Period Intervals

This menu option is used to setup and maintain the Period Intervals used by MRP planning reports to place future activity into user-defined time periods. You can define multiple period intervals and then assign them to items in the Inventory Information master. When the planning reports execute, the Interval Code assigned to each item is used to print the period intervals along with their summarized activity.

In this example interval code A uses 26 weekly buckets.

Period Intervals

File Edit View Navigation Tools Actions Help

Find Prev Next Add Update Delete Browse

Interval Code: A

Description: WEEKLY

Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Days	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Period	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Days	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Period	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Days	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Period	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Days	7	7	7	7	7		

1 of 2

OK Cancel Header

Number of calendar days (should be 1, or a multiple of 7 for best results)

OVR

The Period Interval screen contains the following fields:

Interval Code - This field stores a unique three-character interval code. This code is then assigned to the inventory items using the Manufacturing Planning screen in the Update Inventory Information program.

Description - You enter a description of this period interval (up to 30 characters) in this field.

One or more periods must be defined:

Period – Period numbers are automatically assigned by the system. You are allowed to have up to 100 periods per period interval.

Days – Enter the number of days in for the period. This value should be entered in multiples of 7. This achieves a consistent division of time periods into multiples of weeks.

Firm Planned Orders

This menu option is used to change planned orders into firm planned orders. Planned orders are automatically created during the MRP generation. Each time the generation is run planned orders which were not released to production or purchasing are dropped and re-created based on the most current requirements. If you want to retain certain planned orders, so that they will not be dropped and replanned, you can change them to firm planned orders.

Changing a planned order to a firm planned order is typically performed when orders fall within a 'frozen zone'. A frozen zone is a time period before orders are released, when you are solidifying an overall production schedule, aligning resources, and verifying lead times. During this time you may not want the system to continue re-planning the orders, as it will potentially create a moving target that can be difficult to achieve.

Firm Planned Orders

File Edit View Navigation Tools Actions Options Help

Requirements

Find Prev Next Update Browse

Item12195SCM A SERIES NYLON

WarehouseSEATTLEU/MEA

Mfg/PurPurchasedVendorSCMOrder PolicyDiscrete

PlannerGroupDays Supply0

BuyerProductLow Level2

Quantities

On Hand86.000Backorder

Committed84.000On Order.000

Safety.000On Requisition

Quantity	Due Date	Start Date	Firm
5.000	02/11/2014	02/11/2014	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

1 of 1

View Detail

OVR

The following fields can be entered:

Item/Warehouse Summary – planning information is displayed for quick reference

Quantities – Values are displayed for the item/warehouse, to assist in verifying that the planned orders are appropriate.

One or more planned orders are displayed for the item. For each planned order, you may enter:

Quantity – use the generated quantity, or change if needed

Due Date – use the generated due date, or change if needed.

Start Date – use the generated start date, or change if needed

Firm – Check to firm the order, or uncheck to change to a planned order.



Click on the Requirements button to view usage requirements for the item.

A screenshot of a software window titled 'View Requirements'. It has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Navigation', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Required Date	Quantity	Source	Order	Line
03/04/2014	10,000	S	996	1
03/24/2014	1,000	S	1082	1

At the bottom right of the window, there is a label 'OVR'.

Potential source include:

S – Sales orders

ALC – Component allocation on work orders

FCS – Sales forecast

TFR – planned transfer to another warehouse

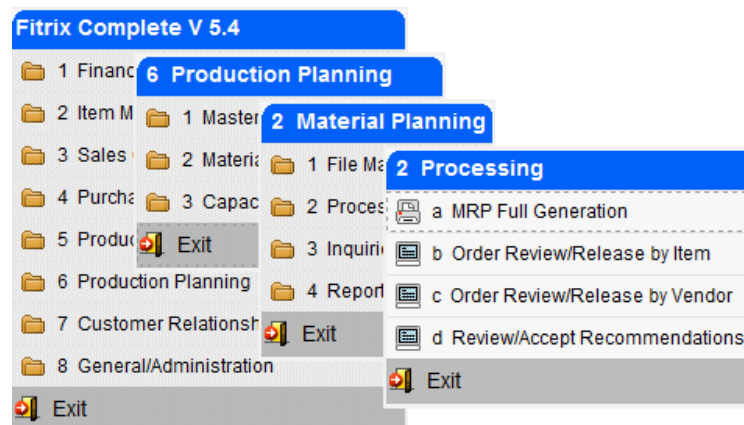
Processing

This chapter contains reference information about the different menu options on the Processing menu (option 2), and the screens and fields associated with these options. The information is organized by menu option MRP Generation (option 2-a) and working down.

For each menu option we briefly describe what the menu option does, show an example of the screen or report associated with the option, and describe each field on the data-entry screens.

The Processing Menu

Use the options on this menu to generate planned orders and order recommendations, and act on the plan and recommendations.



This menu contains the following options:

MRP Full Generation - Use this option to generate planned orders for a specific warehouse.

Order Review/Release - Use this option to review generated planned orders, and release them to production or purchasing.

Review/Accept Recommendations - Use this option to review recommendations made for open production and/or purchase orders, and to accept the recommendations (applying the changes to the affected orders)

MRP Full Generation

Use this option (2-a) to analyze material requirements for a given warehouse, and generate planned orders for production and/or purchase, to satisfy the requirements.

The MRP Generation is executed for a specific warehouse, and consists of multiple steps:

Retrieve forecasts for items which allow forecasting.

Retrieve allocations for booked sales orders which have not been shipped.

Retrieve allocations for open production orders with un-issued components.

Retrieve remaining quantities for production order end items and purchase order line items.

For each level in the bills of material:

Get on hand balances and safety stock for each item.

Process requirements.

For each requirement not satisfied by on hand balance or scheduled receipt, create one or more planned orders.

MRP Full Generation

The following screen will display after you select the display/print destination.

The screenshot shows the 'MRP Generation' dialog box. It includes a 'Warehouse' dropdown set to 'MIAMI' and a 'Last Generation' date of '02/17/2014'. The 'Planning Horizon' section contains a 'Start Date' of '02/20/2014', 'Plan Weeks' set to '5', and an 'End Date' of '03/27/2014'. Under 'Special Processing Options', the checkboxes for 'Extract New Requirements?', 'Include Safety Stock?', and 'Use Shrinkage Factors?' are all checked, while 'Reset Low Level Codes?' is unchecked. The dialog features 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom. A footer area contains the text 'Enter the warehouse for generation' and a small 'OVR' indicator.

The following fields are displayed:

Warehouse – Enter the warehouse for which the generation will be executed.

Planning Horizon – Start Date – Enter the effective date for the generation. For example, the generation could be executed on a Friday afternoon, with a Start Date of the next Monday, for analysis purposes.

Planning Horizon - Plan Weeks – The number of weeks into the future for which to analyze requirements. This value will automatically calculate the End Date.

Planning Horizon – End Date – The planning end date for the generation. Any requirements later than this date will be ignored.

Reset Low Level Codes? – Check to process all items to verify proper low level codes before the generation starts. Uncheck to skip this step.

Extract New Requirements? – Check to refresh all requirements since the last generation. Uncheck to use the requirements from the last generation.

Include Safety Stock? – Check to use any safety stock quantities entered for items in the selected warehouse. Uncheck to ignore any safety stock settings.

Use Shrinkage Factors? – Check to use any shrinkage factors defined in the bills of material, when computing component required quantities. Uncheck to ignore any shrinkage factor settings.

After selecting the appropriate options, click OK. The generation will notify you of the progress being made as it processes one or more bill of material levels for the items in

the selected warehouse. Upon completion, a one page report will print indicating the completion of the generation.

Order Review/Release by Item

Use this menu option (option 2-b) to review planned orders which have been created by the MRP Generation, and optionally release them for automatic creation of production and purchase orders.

This screen displays when you select the menu option

Select	Release Date	Due Date	Quantity	Firm	Sales Order	Line	Status	Order
	03/04/2014	03/04/2014	30.000		996	1		
	03/24/2014	03/24/2014	1.000		1082	1		

You must first click the Find button, then enter the selection criteria for the items you wish to view. Click OK to see the list, then click Update when you want to release one or more planned orders for the item being viewed.

For each item, general planning information is displayed on the upper portion of the screen.

For each planned order the following fields can be entered:

Select - Enter a value of 01 to 99 to indicate how the orders should be released. Orders can be combined by entering the same select number on multiple orders. Combined orders will use the earliest due date in the group. Each unique select number will create one production/purchase order.

Release Date - The recommended release date for the planned order.

Due Date - The due date for the planned order.

Quantity - The recommended quantity to be ordered.

Firm – If this field is checked, it is a firm planned order.

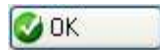
Sales Order/Line - If the planned order was generated directly from a sales order, the order and line number will display.

Status – Prior to release of the order, this column will remain blank. After it has been released, the column will change to 'Released'.

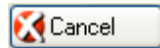
Order – Prior to release of the order, this column will remain blank. After it has been released, the column will change to the order number which was created with the release.

Enter select number(s) next to the orders to be released. Remember to use the same select number on multiple orders, if you wish to combine multiple planned orders into a single active order.

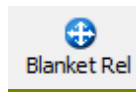
The following Action Buttons are available:



If one or more orders were selected for release, the Confirm Releases screen displays. See below for details about this screen.

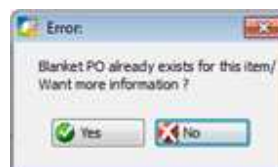


Click this button to ignore the planned orders for the current item

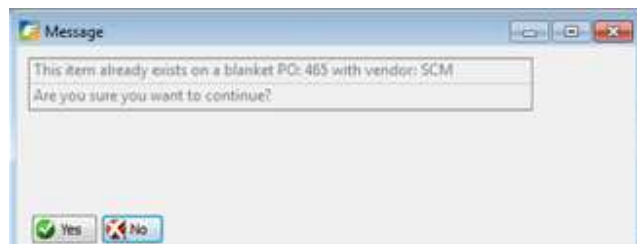


When displaying an item in display mode, if the item has an active PO with type BLO for its default vendor code, activate a new button with text 'Blanket PO'. If the user clicks it, start program pu/i_order and user will need to find the PO. When the user quits from pu/i_order, return to this program

If the user attempts to release planned purchase orders for an item that has an active PO with type BLO for the selected vendor this message displays and the Order will not be released.



If the user attempts to release planned purchase orders for an item that has an active PO with type BLO for A DIFFERENT vendor this message displays and you can release the planned order or not



Open POs Click this button to review a list of open purchase orders to buy the current item



Open Prod Click this button to review a list of open production orders to make the current item



Open Reqs Click this button to review a list of open purchase requisitions for the current item



Whse Bal Click this button to review the on-hand balances for the current item in all warehouses




Sales Alloc Click this button to review the open sales allocations to sell the current item



Prod Alloc Click this button to review open production orders, where the current item is used as a component

Confirm Releases screen

This screen displays when you select the  **OK** button from the Order Review/Release screen, and at least one order was selected for release.

Confirm	Seq	M/P	Order	Item	Warehouse	Due Date	Quantity	Vendor	Buyer	Unit Cost
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	Manufactured		FR3000MFG	MIAMI	03/04/2014	31.000			0.0000

This screen shows the results of the selected orders. Each line represents one order to be created.

The following fields can be entered:

Confirm — Leave this field checked if you want to continue with the release process. Uncheck if you want to skip the release.

Seq (Sequence) — This column shows the sequence in which the orders will be created.

M/P — This column will contain one of two values

Manufactured — the created order will be a production order

Purchased — the created order will be a purchase order, with one line item.

Order — If you leave this field blank, the system will automatically generate the next order number. If you enter a value, it will become the order number.

Item — This will be the end item created on the production order, or the single line item on the purchase order.

Warehouse — This will be the end item warehouse created on the production order, or the single line item warehouse on the purchase order.

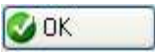
Due Date — Use the default due date, or change it to a new date

Quantity — Use the default quantity, or changed it to a new quantity.

Vendor — Use the item's default vendor, or change it to another vendor. Use the zoom button to see a list of vendors.

Buyer — Use the item's default buyer, or change it to another buyer. Use the zoom button to see a list of buyers.


The following action buttons are available:

Click  to continue with the release of the confirmed orders. A window will display as follows, when the active orders have been created:

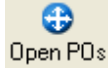


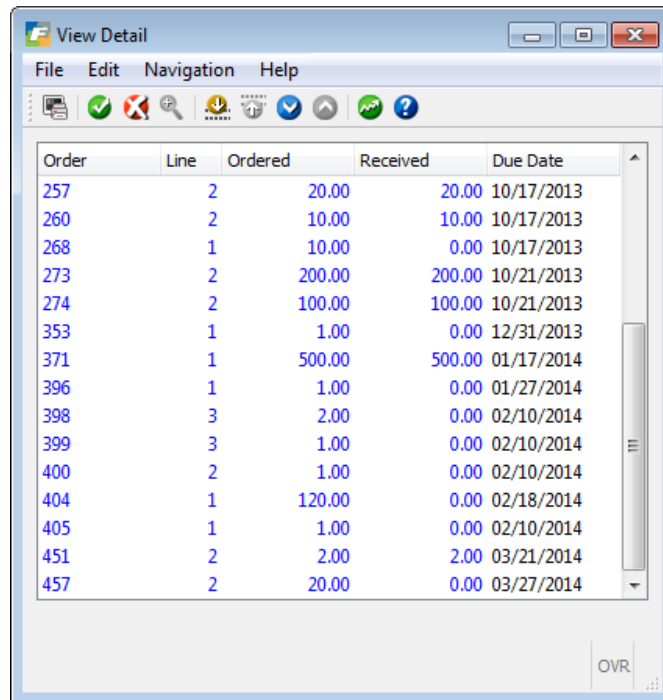
Click  to continue.

The first planned order screen will then redisplay, and any released orders in the list will be updated to indicate a Status of 'Released' and an order number.

Click  to skip the creation of any new orders

Open Purchase Orders screen

This screen displays when you select the  button from the Order Review/Release screen.



The screenshot shows a window titled 'View Detail' with a menu bar (File, Edit, Navigation, Help) and a toolbar with various icons. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Order	Line	Ordered	Received	Due Date
257	2	20.00	20.00	10/17/2013
260	2	10.00	10.00	10/17/2013
268	1	10.00	0.00	10/17/2013
273	2	200.00	200.00	10/21/2013
274	2	100.00	100.00	10/21/2013
353	1	1.00	0.00	12/31/2013
371	1	500.00	500.00	01/17/2014
396	1	1.00	0.00	01/27/2014
398	3	2.00	0.00	02/10/2014
399	3	1.00	0.00	02/10/2014
400	2	1.00	0.00	02/10/2014
404	1	120.00	0.00	02/18/2014
405	1	1.00	0.00	02/10/2014
451	2	2.00	2.00	03/21/2014
457	2	20.00	0.00	03/27/2014

At the bottom right of the window, there is a label 'OVR' and a small icon.

The following columns are displayed:

Order – the purchase order number


Line – the purchase order line number

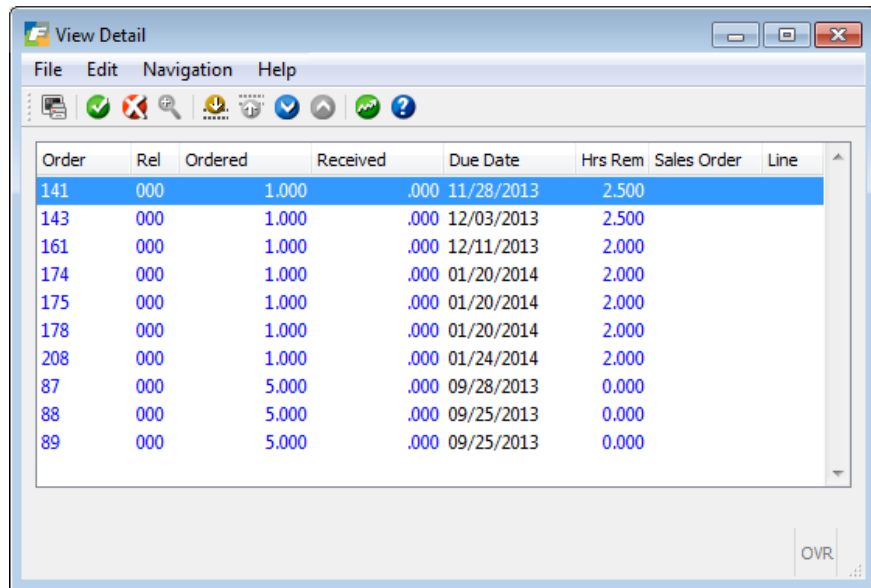
Ordered – the quantity ordered for the item

Received – quantity received to inventory

Due Date – line item due date

Open Production Orders screen

This screen displays when you select the  button from the Order Review/Release screen.



The screenshot shows a window titled 'View Detail' with a menu bar (File, Edit, Navigation, Help) and a toolbar. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Order	Rel	Ordered	Received	Due Date	Hrs Rem	Sales Order	Line
141	000	1.000	.000	11/28/2013	2.500		
143	000	1.000	.000	12/03/2013	2.500		
161	000	1.000	.000	12/11/2013	2.000		
174	000	1.000	.000	01/20/2014	2.000		
175	000	1.000	.000	01/20/2014	2.000		
178	000	1.000	.000	01/20/2014	2.000		
208	000	1.000	.000	01/24/2014	2.000		
87	000	5.000	.000	09/28/2013	0.000		
88	000	5.000	.000	09/25/2013	0.000		
89	000	5.000	.000	09/25/2013	0.000		

At the bottom right of the window, there is a label 'OVR'.

The following columns are displayed:

Order – the production order number

Rel – the production order release number

Ordered – the quantity ordered to make the current item


Received – the quantity received

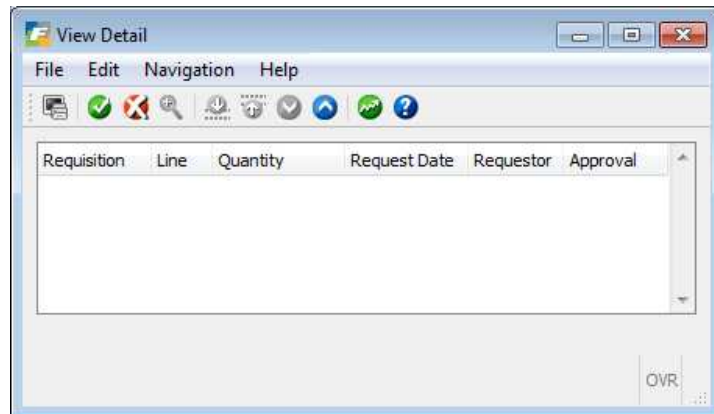
Due Date – the order due date

Hrs Rem (Hours Remaining) – estimated hours remaining to complete the order

Sales Order/Line – the sales order and line item to which this production order is linked.

Open Purchase Requisitions screen

This screen displays when you select the  button from the Order Review/Release screen.



The following columns are displayed:

Requisition – the requisition number

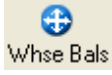
Line – the requisition line number

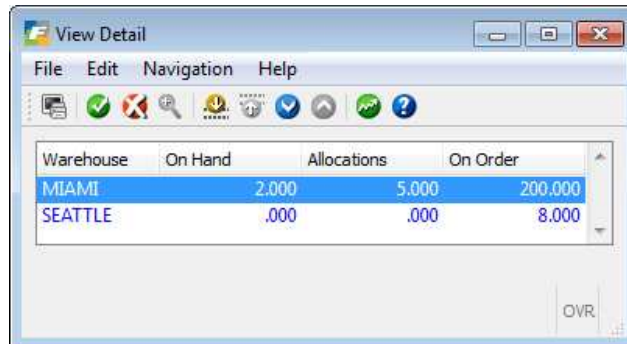
Quantity – the quantity requested for the item

Requestor – the person requesting the item

Approval – the authorization for the item

Warehouse Balances screen

This screen displays when you select the  button from the Order Review/Release screen.



The screenshot shows a 'View Detail' window with a menu bar (File, Edit, Navigation, Help) and a toolbar. Below the toolbar is a table with four columns: Warehouse, On Hand, Allocations, and On Order. The table contains two rows: MIAMI and SEATTLE. The MIAMI row shows 2.000 On Hand, 5.000 Allocations, and 200.000 On Order. The SEATTLE row shows .000 On Hand, .000 Allocations, and 8.000 On Order. An 'OVR' button is located at the bottom right of the window.

Warehouse	On Hand	Allocations	On Order
MIAMI	2.000	5.000	200.000
SEATTLE	.000	.000	8.000

The following columns are displayed:

Warehouse – the warehouse in which the balance exists

On Hand – the quantity on hand

Allocations – the quantity allocated to sales or production orders

On Order – the quantity on order from purchase or production orders

Sales Allocations screen



This screen displays when you select the **Sales Alloc** button from the Order Review/Release screen.

The screenshot shows a window titled "View Detail" with a menu bar (File, Edit, Navigation, Help) and a toolbar. Below the toolbar is a table with the following columns: Order, Line, Customer, Date Reqd, Qty Ordered, and Qty Shipped. The table contains 12 rows of data. The first row is highlighted in blue. At the bottom right of the window, there is a button labeled "OVR".

Order	Line	Customer	Date Reqd	Qty Ordered	Qty Shipped
701	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
702	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
705	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
706	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
708	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
719	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
721	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
723	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
728	1	12	01/10/2014	3.000	.000
730	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000
732	1	12	01/10/2014	1.000	.000

The following columns are displayed:

Order – the sales order number

Line – the sales order line number


Customer – the customer code for the order

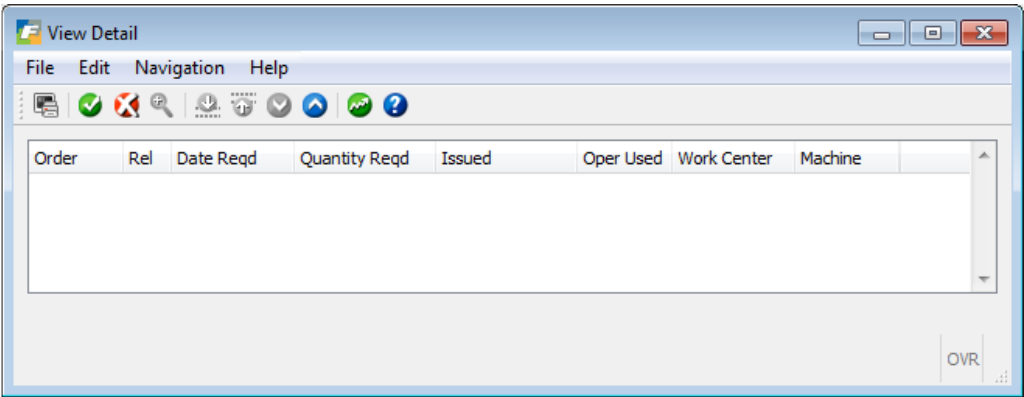
Date Reqd (Date Required) – the date the line item is to be shipped

Qty Ordered (Quantity Ordered) – the quantity ordered on the line item

Qty Shipped (Quantity Shipped) – the quantity already shipped for the line item

Production Allocations screen

This screen displays when you select the  button from the Order Review/Release screen.



The following columns are displayed:

- Order** – the production order number
- Rel** – the production order release number
- Date Reqd (Date Required)** – the date the item is to be used as a component
- Quantity Reqd (Quantity Required)** – the total quantity required for the item as a component
- Issued (Quantity Issued)** – the quantity already issued for the item
- Oper Used (First Operation Where-Used)** – the routing step where this item is to be used
- Work Center** – the current work center for the order
- Machine** – the machine for the order

Order Review/Release screen by Vendor

This program can be used to release orders by vendor instead of item. You will only see vendors where they are the primary vendor as defined in item catalog and the item has planned orders created by the Mrp generation process.

Order Review/Release by Vendor

File

Edit

View

Navigation

Tools

Actions

Options

Help

Blanket Rel

Open POs

Open Prod

Open Reqs

Whse Bal

Sales Alloc

Prod Alloc

Find

Prev

Next

Update

Browse

Vendor

CANON

CANON U.S.A., INC.

Whse

MIAMI

Select	Item	Release Date	Due Date	Quantity	Firm	Sales Order	Line	Status	Order
	12112	01/20/2014	01/19/2014	212.000		592		2	
	12112	01/27/2014	01/27/2014	1.000					
	12112	02/10/2014	02/10/2014	1.000		930		1	
	12112	02/10/2014	02/10/2014	1.000		927		1	
	12112	02/10/2014	02/10/2014	1.000		929		2	
	12112	02/11/2014	02/11/2014	1.000		931		1	

1 of 1

View Detail

OVR

Review/Accept Recommendations

Use this menu option (option 2-d) to review recommendations for active orders that have been created by the MRP Generation and optionally accept the recommended updates of the production and purchase orders.

The following screen displays:

Accept	M/P/BL	Order	Rel	Line	Current Due	Recommended	Recommendation	Open Quantity	Sales Order	Line
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	135		1	08/06/2015		Cancel	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	M	137	000	0	11/15/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	143		1	08/07/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	6.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	149		1	08/13/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	150		1	08/13/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	151		1	08/13/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	PO		1	08/31/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	160		1	09/03/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	162		1	09/03/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	M	163	000	0	12/12/2013	11/30/2013	Expedite	2.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	BL	164		1	09/03/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	M	164	000	0	12/11/2013	11/30/2013	Expedite	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	BL	165		1	09/06/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	8.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	BL	165		1	09/07/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	8.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	P	166		1	09/06/2013	11/30/2013	Defer	1.000		
<input type="checkbox"/>	BL	169		1	10/10/2013		Cancel	1000.000		

You must first click the Find button and then enter the selection criteria for the items you wish to view. Click OK to see the list and then click Update when you want to accept one or more recommendations for the item being viewed.

For each item, general planning information is displayed on the upper portion of the screen.

For each recommendation the following fields are displayed:

Accept – Check to accept the recommendation. Leave unchecked to ignore the recommendation.

M/P – This column will contain one of three values

M- Manufactured – the recommended order is a production order

P- Purchased – the recommended order is a purchase order.

BL- Blanket – the recommended order is a blanket purchase order.

Order – The production or purchase order being recommended

Rel (Release) – For production orders only, the release number of the order.

Line – For a purchase order only, the line number for this item.

Current Due – The current due date for the production order or purchase order line item.

Recommended Due – The recommended due date for the production order or purchase order line item.

Recommendation – This column contain one of three values:

Defer – changes the current due date to recommended date

Expedite – changes the current due date to an earlier recommended date

Cancel – cancels the planned order

Open Quantity – The quantity remaining on the production or purchase order.

Sales Order/Line – If this active order is directly associated with a sales order and line, it is displayed.

Select the recommendations desired then click OK to make the changes.

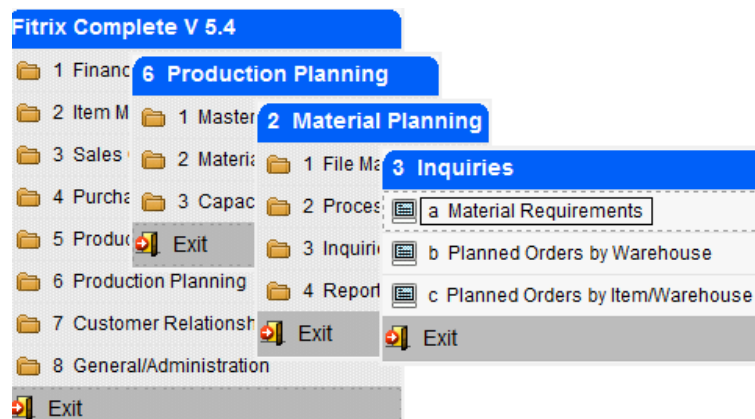
Inquiries

This chapter contains reference information about the different menu options on the Inquiries menu (option 3), and the screens and fields associated with these options. The information is organized by menu option. .

For each menu option we briefly describe what the menu option does, show an example of the screen associated with the option, and describe each field on the screens.

Inquiries Menu

Use the options on this menu to review on screens the planned production and order recommendations.



This menu contains the following options:

Material Requirements - Use this option to review summary planning information for specific items, as well as the details for planned orders, requirements and active orders. Details are displayed chronologically, and are used to compute projected on hand balances based on current and future activity.

Planned Orders by Warehouse - Use this option to review active and planned orders within a warehouse. Orders are sorted by item, then due date, to provide a quick review of active and planned activities within a production warehouse.

Planned Orders by Item/Warehouse - Use this option to review active and planned orders for specific items within a warehouse. Orders are sorted by item, then due date, to provide a quick review of active and planned activities for items in a production warehouse.

Material Requirements

Use this menu option (option 3-a) to display summary planning information for specific items, as well as the details for planned orders, requirements and active orders. Details are displayed chronologically, and are used to compute projected on hand balances based on current and future activity.

When you select the menu option, the following screen displays:

Material Requirements

File Edit View Navigation Tools Actions Options Help

Pegging Recommendations Bill of Material

Find Prev Next Details Browse

Item RB-LEGPACK B9 LEG PACK

Warehouse MIAMI Vendor 123457

Planning Parameters

Unit EA Planner Group Order Policy Discrete Low Level 1

Mfg/Pur Manufactured Buyer Product Days Supply 0 Re-Plan Needed

Planning Quantities

Standard Order 1.000 Minimum 0.000

Economic Order 1.000 Maximum 0.000

Safety Stock 0.000 Multiple 0.000

Current Quantities

Quantity On Hand 32.00

Production Allocations 25.000 Production Receipts 10.000

Sales Allocations -2.000 Purchase Receipts 23.000

Transfer Allocations Transfer Receipts

Requirements

Orders

Date	Reqd Quantity	Source	Number	Line	Type	Number	Release	Line	Order Quantity	Projected On Hand
09/21/2013					Purchase	217		1	4.000	36.000
10/05/2013					Purchase	235		8	15.000	51.000
10/18/2013	1.000	Prod Alloc	122							50.000
12/20/2013					Purchase	348		3	4.000	54.000
02/02/2014	1.000	Prod Alloc	232							53.000
02/02/2014	1.000	Prod Alloc	231							52.000
02/02/2014	1.000	Prod Alloc	283							51.000
02/02/2014	1.000	Prod Alloc	285							50.000
02/02/2014	1.000	Prod Alloc	18							49.000

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View Detail

OVR

Click the Find button to search for the item and/or warehouse to be reviewed. You can then click the Details button to access more options

General planning information is displayed for the item in the upper portion of the screen. The Quantity On Hand (in the Current Quantities box) is the starting point for the calculation of the Projected On Hand in the lower portion of the screen.

The detail rows are displayed in chronological order, starting with the oldest unfinished activity. This activity may include requirements and/or orders which are past due.

The columns with the sub-heading 'Requirements' reflect requirements for the current item. The required quantity for these requirements is subtracted from the Qty On Hand to compute the Projected On Hand.

Reqd Quantity (Required Quantity) – the quantity remaining to be used by the requirement

Source – this column can have one of four values:

Prod Alloc (Production Allocation) – the requirement comes from an open production order which needs this item as a component

Sale – the requirement comes from an open sales order for this item.

Planned – the requirement comes from a planned order for a higher level parent item

Forecast – the requirement comes from a sales forecast for this item

Number – The order number, for requirements coming from production or sales orders.

Line – The sales order line number, for requirements coming from a sales order.

The columns with the sub-heading ‘Orders’ reflect active or planned orders for the current item. The open quantities for the orders are added to the Qty On Hand to compute the Projected On Hand.

Type – this column can have one of three values:

Production – a production order for this item

Purchase – a purchase order for this item

Purchase Blkt – a blanket purchase order for this item

Planned – a planned order for this item

Number – The order number, for production or purchase orders

Release – The release number, only for production orders

Line – The line number, for purchase orders

Order Quantity – the quantity remaining to be received on production or purchase orders, or the planned quantity for a planned order.

The columns above are used to calculate the Projected On Hand column to the far right.

Pegging screen



This screen displays when you click the Pegging button from the Material Requirements screen:

The screenshot shows a software window titled 'View Detail'. It has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Navigation', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Lvl	Item	Type	Due	Quantity	Type	Order	Due	Quantity
0	FR3000MFG-1					3	03/04/14	60.000
1	FR3000MFG	PLN	03/04/14	30.000	S	996	03/04/14	10.000

At the bottom right of the window, there is a label 'OVR'.

The Pegging screen allows you to view requirements for parent items at multiple levels in the bill of material, to see the chain of demand.

The following columns are displayed:

Lvl (Level)– the relative level above the requirement being pegged. For example, a requirement for the item’s immediate parent is ‘1’. The level for the next level parent is ‘.2’, and the next level parent is ‘..3’, and so on.

Item – the parent item at the relative level being displayed

Type – the the source of the requirement

Due – the due date of the requirement

Quantity – the quantity required for the displayed item

Type – the type of the order that generated the requirement

Order – the sales order or production order number that generated the requirement

Due – the order due date

Quantity – the order quantity

Recommendations screen



This screen displays when you click the **Recommendations** button from the Material Requirements screen:

The screenshot shows a window titled 'Additional Information' with a menu bar (File, Edit, Navigation, Help) and a toolbar. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Type	Order	Rel	Line	Current Due	Recommendation
Purchase	447		1	03/17/2014	Cancel Order
Purchase	438		1	03/18/2014	Cancel Order
Purchase	440		1	03/18/2014	Cancel Order
Purchase	443		1	03/18/2014	Cancel Order

At the bottom right of the window, there is a label 'OVR' and a small icon.

The following columns are displayed

Type – on of the following values:

Manufacture – the order is a production order

Purchase – the order is a purchase order

Order – the production or purchase order number

Rel (Release) – for production orders, the release number

Line – for purchase orders, the line numbe

Current Due – the current due date for the order

Recommendation – text indicating if the order should be:

Expedited or Deferred, with the new due date

Cancelled

Bill of Material screen

This Bill of Material Maintenance screen displays for the current item, when you click



the **Bill of Material** button from the Material Requirements screen.

Bill of Material Maintenance

File Edit View Navigation Tools Actions Options Help

Add Summary Copy Bill Routing Detail Notes

Find Prev Next Add Update Delete Browse Options

Item Code: C-MAC Desc: MAC LAPTOP Type: M U/M EA

Bill of Material: MFG Revision Level: 1.5 Eng Change:

Sequence	Component	Rv Lvl	Description	Quantity per Unit	U/M	Op Used
1	C-MON		24" MONITOR	1.0000000	EA	2
2	C-KEY		KEYBOARD	1.0000000	EA	2
3	C-MOUSE		MOUSE	1.0000000	EA	2
4	C-DISK		HARD DISK	1.0000000	EA	1

1 of 1

OK Cancel Detail

Enter the revision level for this bill

OVR

Planned Orders by Warehouse

Use this menu option (option 3-b) to review active and planned orders within a warehouse. Orders are sorted by item, then due date, to provide a quick review of active and planned activities within a production warehouse.

When you select the menu option, the following screen displays:

Item	Date	Quantity	Type	Order	Rel	Line	Source
12104	01/31/2013	100.000	Purchase	354		1.00	
12104	05/16/2013	6.000	Purchase	9000		6.00	
12104	05/16/2013	5.000	Purchase	9000		5.00	
12104	08/07/2013	6.000	Purchase	143		1.00	
12104	08/13/2013	1.000	Production	42	000		
12104	08/13/2013	1.000	Purchase	151		1.00	
12104	08/13/2013	1.000	Purchase	150		1.00	
12104	08/13/2013	1.000	Purchase	149		1.00	
12104	08/15/2013	100.000	Purchase	213		1.00	
12104	08/23/2013	1.000	Production	43	000		
12104	08/23/2013	1.000	Production	46	000		
12104	08/23/2013	1.000	Production	44	000		
12104	08/23/2013	1.000	Production	45	000		
12104	08/23/2013	1.000	Production	47	000		
12104	08/31/2013	1.000	Purchase	PO		1.00	

Click the Find button to search for one or more warehouses. You can then click the Details button to access more options

The following columns are displayed:

Item – the item with the orders

Date – the due date of the order

Quantity – the order quantity

Type – this column will contain one of 3 values

Production – this is a production order

Purchase – this is a purchase order

Planned – this is a planned order

Order – for Production and Purchase Order types, the order number

Rel (Release) – for Production Order types, the order release

Line – for Purchase Order types, the line number

Pegging screen



This screen displays when you click the **Pegging** button from the Planned Orders by Warehouse screen:

A screenshot of a software window titled "View Pegging Details". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Navigation", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with various icons. The main area of the window contains a table with the following columns: Level, Item, Type, Due Date, Quantity, Rqmt Type, Rqmt Item, Rqmt Due, Rqmt Quantity, and Order. The first row of data is highlighted in blue and contains the following values: Level: 0, Item: 12104, Type: S, Due Date: 12/06/13, Quantity: 100.000, Rqmt Type: 561, Rqmt Item: 12104, Rqmt Due: 12/06/13, Rqmt Quantity: 100.000, and Order: 561. The bottom right corner of the window has a small "OVR" label.

Level	Item	Type	Due Date	Quantity	Rqmt Type	Rqmt Item	Rqmt Due	Rqmt Quantity	Order
0	12104	S	12/06/13	100.000	561	12104	12/06/13	100.000	561

The Pegging screen allows you to view requirements for the parent item at the next level in the bill of material, to see the immediate demand for the current item.

The following columns are displayed:

Lvl (Level)– the relative level above the requirement being pegged. For example, a requirement for the item’s immediate parent is ‘1’. The level for the next level parent is ‘2’, and the next level parent is ‘3’, and so on.

Item – the parent item at the relative level being displayed

Type – the the source of the requirement

Due Date– the due date of the requirement

Quantity – the quantity required for the displayed item

Rqmt Type – the type of the order that generated the requirement

Rqmt Item – the parent item which generated the demand

Rqmt Due – the order due date

Rqmt Quantity – the order quantity

Order – the order number

Planned Orders by Item/Warehouse

Use this menu option (option 3-c) to review active and planned orders for specific item/warehouse combinations. Orders are sorted by due date, to provide a quick review of active and planned activities for item within production warehouses.

When you select the menu option, the following screen displays:

[illegible]

Click the Find button to search for one or more items/warehouses. You can then click the Details button to access more options

The following columns are displayed:

Date – the due date of the order

Quantity – the order quantity

Type – this column will contain one of 3 values

Production – this is a production order

Purchase – this is a purchase order

Planned – this is a planned order

Order – for Production and Purchase Order types, the order number

Rel (Release) – for Production Order types, the order release

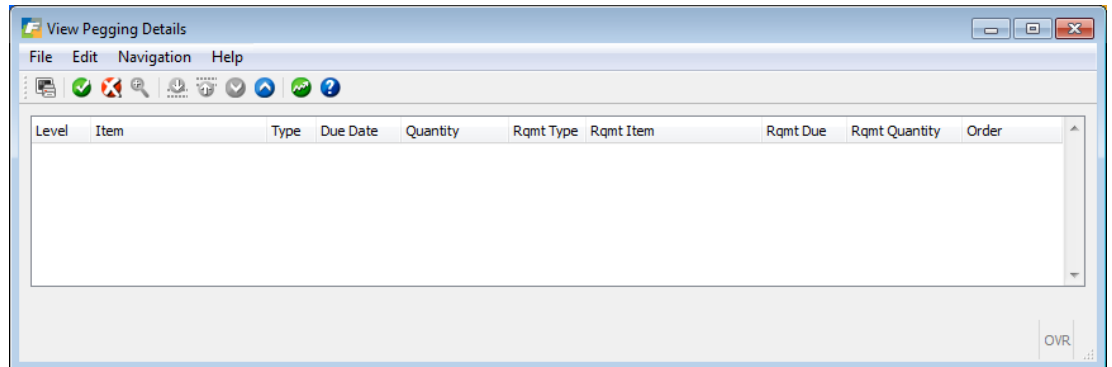
Line – for Purchase Order types, the line number

Source – the source of demand for the order

Pegging screen



This screen displays when you click the **Pegging** button from the Planned Orders by Warehouse screen:



The Pegging screen allows you to view requirements for the parent item at the next level in the bill of material, to see the immediate demand for the current item.

The following columns are displayed:

Lvl (Level)– the relative level above the requirement being pegged. For example, a requirement for the item’s immediate parent is ‘1’. The level for the next level parent is ‘.2’, and the next level parent is ‘..3’, and so on.

Item – the parent item at the relative level being displayed

Type – the the source of the requirement

Due Date– the due date of the requirement

Quantity – the quantity required for the displayed item

Rqmt Type – the type of the order that generated the requirement

Rqmt Item – the parent item which generated the demand

Rqmt Due – the order due date

Rqmt Quantity – the order quantity

Order – the order number

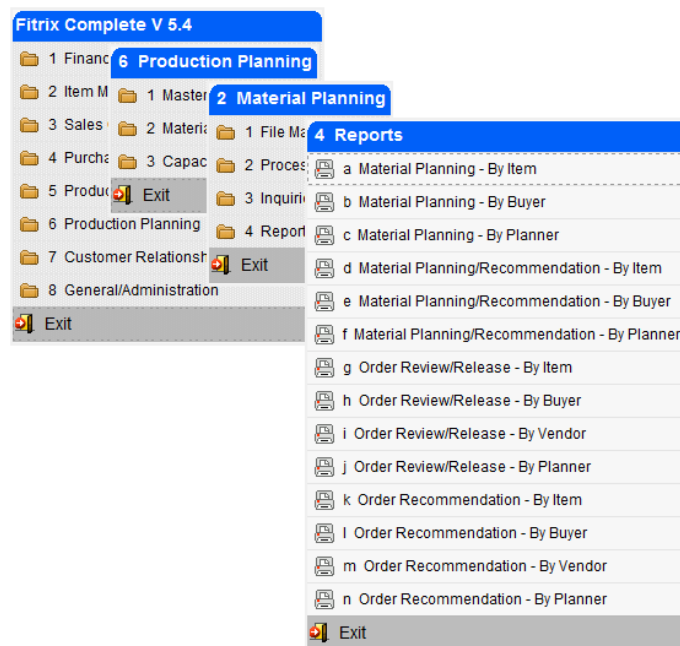
Reports

This chapter contains reference information about the different menu options on the Reports menu (option 4), and the screens and fields associated with these options. The information is organized by menu option. .

For each menu option we briefly describe what the menu option does, show an example of the screen or report associated with the option, and describe each field on the data-entry screens.

Reports Menu

Use the options on this menu to review on screens the status of open and closed production orders



Material Planning – by Item

You use this menu option (4-a) to print time-phased planning activity by item, for a specific warehouse. The report consolidates future and past due activity into user-defined periods (see File Maintenance/Period Interval – option 1-b). It uses the activity to compute a projected on hand balance at the end of each time period. This report is often used by material planners and master schedulers to decide when to release planned orders. The future and past due activities are categorized as:

Fcst – sales forecast for the period. These are optional, and are defined in the Master Schedule Planning module. If sales orders AND forecast are used together, the forecast quantity will be reduced by the sales orders placed in the same period.

Sales – open sales orders and unreleased blanket sales orders

Plan – planned orders due in the period

Rels – planned orders to be released in the period and unreleased blanket purchase orders

Schd – active orders (Scheduled Receipts) due in the period

Proj – the projected on hand of the end of the period. It is calculated as:

Previous period on hand

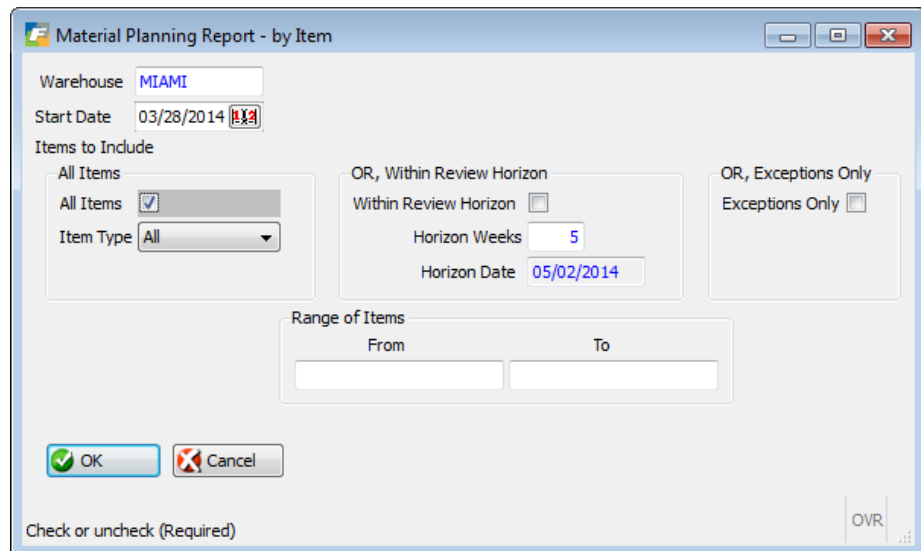
MINUS Forecast

MINUS Sales

PLUS Planned Orders

PLUS active orders

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

The image shows a software dialog box titled "Material Planning Report - by Item". It contains several input fields and checkboxes. At the top, there is a "Warehouse" field with "MIAMI" entered, and a "Start Date" field with "03/28/2014" and a calendar icon. Below these are three main sections for "Items to Include". The first section has a checkbox for "All Items" which is checked, and a dropdown for "Item Type" set to "All". The second section, labeled "OR, Within Review Horizon", has a checkbox for "Within Review Horizon" which is unchecked, a "Horizon Weeks" field with "5", and a "Horizon Date" field with "05/02/2014". The third section, labeled "OR, Exceptions Only", has a checkbox for "Exceptions Only" which is unchecked. Below these sections is a "Range of Items" section with "From" and "To" input fields. At the bottom left are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons. At the bottom right is a status bar with "Check or uncheck (Required)" and "OVR" with a small icon.

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – Enter the date to be used for the first time period. Each time period prints with its starting date. Any activity with dates before the 'Start Date' will be placed in a time period labeled 'Past Due'.

Items to Include – You must check one, and only one of the following boxes:

All Items – process all items for the warehouse

Within Review Horizon – process only items with future activity on or before the Horizon Date

Exceptions Only – process only items which have recommendations

All Items – additional selections when you check the 'All Items' box:

Item Type – Select one of the following:

Manufactured – manufactured items only

Purchased – purchased items only

All – all items

Within Review Horizon

Horizon Weeks – then number of weeks into the future which should be included in the time period analysis. This value is used to calculate a 'Horizon Date'. Any activity scheduled to occur after this date will not be included in the report.

Range of Items – In addition to selecting one of the three 'Items to Include' above, you may select a range of item codes.

An example of the report follows:

03/28/2014 14:46:34

ABC MANUFACTURING

Page: 3

User: bettyb

Material Planning Report

Pgm: rp402

By Item

<

For each item, general planning information is printed.

Time-period analysis prints, including the period beginning date, along with the activity types defined above, and the projected on hand balance at the end of each period.

Material Planning – by Buyer

You use this menu option (4-b) to print time-phased planning activity by item within a range of buyers, for a specific warehouse. The report consolidates future and past due activity into user-defined periods (see File Maintenance/Period Interval – option 1-b). It uses the activity to compute a projected on hand balance at the end of each time period. This report is often used by material planners and master schedulers to decide when to release planned orders. The future and past due activities are categorized as:

Fcst – sales forecast for the period. These are optional, and are defined in the Master Schedule Planning module. If sales orders AND forecast are used together, the forecast quantity will be reduced by the sales orders placed in the same period.

Sales – open sales orders and unreleased blanket sales orders

Plan – planned orders due in the period

Rels – planned orders to be released in the period and unreleased blanket purchase orders

Schd – active orders (Scheduled Receipts) due in the period

Proj – the projected on hand at the end of the period. It is calculated as:

Previous period on hand
MINUS Forecast
MINUS Sales
PLUS Planned Orders
PLUS active orders

When you select this menu option, the following screen will display:

Material Planning Report - by Buyer

Warehouse: MIAMI

Start Date: 03/28/2014

Items to Include

All Items: ☒ All Items

Item Type: All

OR, Within Review Horizon

Within Review Horizon: ☐

Horizon Weeks: 5

Horizon Date: 05/02/2014

OR, Exceptions Only

Exceptions Only: ☐

Range of Buyers

From: To:

OK Cancel

Check or uncheck (Required)

OVR

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – Enter the date to be used for the first time period. Each time period prints with its starting date. Any activity with dates before the ‘Start Date’ will be placed in a time period labeled ‘Past Due’.

Items to Include – You must check one, and only one of the following boxes:

All Items – process all items for the warehouse

Within Review Horizon – process only items with future activity on or before the Horizon Date

Exceptions Only – process only items which have recommendations

All Items – additional selections when you check the ‘All Items’ box:

Item Type – Select one of the following:

Manufactured – manufactured items only

Purchased – purchased items only

All – all items

Within Review Horizon

Horizon Weeks – then number of weeks into the future which should be included in the time period analysis. This value is used to calculate a ‘Horizon Date’. Any activity scheduled to occur after this date will not be included in the report.

Range of Buyers – In addition to selecting one of the three ‘Items to Include’ above, you may select a range of buyer codes. This is the buyer code set up in Item Master maintenance on the Mfg/Base and MfgWh/Base windows.

The report detail is the same as the Material Planning – by Item report, except that the items are sorted by Buyer, then Item.

Material Planning – by Planner

You use this menu option (4-c) to print time-phased planning activity by item within a range of planners, for a specific warehouse. The report consolidates future and past due activity into user-defined periods (see File Maintenance/Period Interval – option 1-b). It uses the activity to compute a projected on hand balance at the end of each time period. This report is often used by material planners and master schedulers to decide when to release planned orders. The future and past due activities are categorized as:

Fcst – sales forecast for the period. These are optional, and are defined in the Master Schedule Planning module. If sales orders AND forecast are used together, the forecast quantity will be reduced by the sales orders placed in the same period.

Sales – open sales orders and unreleased blanket sales orders

Plan – planned orders due in the period

Rels – planned orders to be released in the period and unreleased blanket purchase orders

Schd – active orders (Scheduled Receipts) due in the period

Proj – the projected on hand at the end of the period. It is calculated as:

Previous period on hand

MINUS Forecast

MINUS Sales

PLUS Planned Orders

PLUS active orders

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – Enter the date to be used for the first time period. Each time period prints with its starting date. Any activity with dates before the 'Start Date' will be placed in a time period labeled 'Past Due'.

Items to Include – You must check one, and only one of the following boxes:

All Items – process all items for the warehouse

Within Review Horizon – process only items with future activity on or before the Horizon Date

Exceptions Only – process only items which have recommendations

All Items – additional selections when you check the 'All Items' box:

Item Type – Select one of the following:

Manufactured – manufactured items only

Purchased – purchased items only

All – all items

Within Review Horizon

Horizon Weeks – then number of weeks into the future which should be included in the time period analysis. This value is used to calculate a 'Horizon Date'. Any activity scheduled to occur after this date will not be included in the report.

Range of Planners – In addition to selecting one of the three 'Items to Include' above, you may select a range of planner codes. This is the planner code set up in Item Master maintenance on the Mfg/Base and MfgWh/Base windows.

The report detail is the same as the Material Planning – by Item report, except that the items are sorted by Planner, then Item.

03/28/2014 14:52:05

ABC MANUFACTURING

Page: 2

User: bettyb

Material Planning Report

Pgm: rp403

By Buyer

Buyer:

Item 12104

Whse MIAMI

Desc SCM A SERIES MULSTRIKE

U/M EA

Safety Stock

0.000

Addl 2ND DESCRIPTION LINE

M/P P

Std Order Qty

1.000

Vendor Lead Time

Demand Source G

Economic Order Qty

1.000

Ven 0.00000

Order Policy 1

Min Order Qty

0.000

Days Supply

Max Order Qty

0.000

MRP Interval A

Mult Order Qty

0.000

Planner

Master Scheduled N

On Hand

11069.000

Past Due

03/28/2014

04/04/2014

04/11/2014

04/18/2014

04/25/2014

05/02/2014

05/09/2014

05/16/2014

05/23/2014

Sale

12807.000

500.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

500.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rqmt

21.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Plan

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Reis

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Schd

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Proj

05/30/2014

06/06/2014

06/13/2014

06/20/2014

06/27/2014

07/04/2014

07/11/2014

07/18/2014

07/25/2014

08/01/2014

Sale

0.000

0.000

1.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rqmt

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Plan

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Reis

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Schd

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

7.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Proj

Material Planning/Recommendation – by Item

You use this menu option (4-d) to print time-phased planning activity and activity/recommendation details by item, for a specific warehouse. The report consolidates future and past due activity into user-defined periods (see File Maintenance/Period Interval – option 1-b). It uses the activity to compute a projected on hand balance at the end of each time period. This report is often used by material planners and master schedulers to decide when to release planned orders. The future and past due activities are categorized as:

Fcst – sales forecast for the period. These are optional, and are defined in the Master Schedule Planning module. If sales orders AND forecast are used together, the forecast quantity will be reduced by the sales orders placed in the same period.

Sales – open sales orders and unreleased blanket sales orders

Plan – planned orders due in the period

Rels – planned orders to be released in the period and unreleased blanket purchase orders

Schd – active orders (Scheduled Receipts) due in the period

Proj – the projected on hand at the end of the period. It is calculated as:

Previous period on hand

MINUS Forecast

MINUS Sales

PLUS Planned Orders

PLUS active orders

In addition, the details for the time-period activity can be printed based on a user-defined 'Print Details Through' date. This date can be entered such that details for more near-term periods can be reviewed, but details for longer-term periods can be ignored.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Material Planning Report - by Planner

Warehouse: MIAMI

Start Date: 03/28/2014

Items to Include

All Items: ☒ All Items

Item Type: All

OR, Within Review Horizon

Within Review Horizon: ☐

Horizon Weeks: 5

Horizon Date: 05/02/2014

OR, Exceptions Only

Exceptions Only: ☐

Range of Planners

From: To:

OK Cancel

Check or uncheck (Required) OVR

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – Enter the date to be used for the first time period. Each time period prints with its starting date. Any activity with dates before the ‘Start Date’ will be placed in a time period labeled ‘Past Due’.

Items to Include – You must check one, and only one of the following boxes:

All Items – process all items for the warehouse

Within Review Horizon – process only items with future activity on or before the Horizon Date

Exceptions Only – process only items which have recommendations

All Items – additional selections when you check the ‘All Items’ box:

Item Type – Select one of the following:

Manufactured – manufactured items only

Purchased – purchased items only

All – all items

Within Review Horizon

Horizon Weeks – then number of weeks into the future which should be included in the time period analysis. This value is used to calculate a ‘Horizon Date’. Any activity scheduled to occur after this date will not be included in the report.

Range within Above Selection – In addition to selecting one of the three ‘Items to Include’ above, you may select additional ranges of item codes.

Range of Items

Master Schedule Type – select one of the following values:

Master Schedule – process only items with Master Schedule Item = Y, in the Item/Warehouse master file

Non-Master Schedule – process only items with Master Schedule Item = N, in the Item/Warehouse master file

All – process both type of items

Print Details Through – enter a date through which to print details for orders and requirements. Any details with dates after this date will not be included in the details. The time-period analysis will, however, include these data from the details.

An example of the report follows:

03/28/2014 14:53:14

ABC MANUFACTURING

Page: 2

User: bettyb

Material Planning Report

Pgm: rp404

By Planner

Planner:

Item 12104

Whse MIAMI

Desc SCM A SERIES MULSTRIKE

U/M EA

Safety Stock

0.000

Addl 2ND DESCRIPTION LINE

M/P P

Std Order Qty

1.000

Vendor Lead Time

Demand Source G

Economic Order Qty

1.000

Ven 0.00000

Order Policy 1

Min Order Qty

0.000

Days Supply

Max Order Qty

0.000

MRP Interval A

Mult Order Qty

0.000

Buyer

Master Scheduled N

On Hand

11069.000

Past Due

03/28/2014

04/04/2014

04/11/2014

04/18/2014

04/25/2014

05/02/2014

05/09/2014

05/16/2014

05/23/2014

Sale

12807.000

500.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

500.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rqmt

21.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Plan

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rel

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Schd

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Proj

05/30/2014

06/06/2014

06/13/2014

06/20/2014

06/27/2014

07/04/2014

07/11/2014

07/18/2014

07/25/2014

08/01/2014

Sale

0.000

0.000

1.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rqmt

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Plan

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rel

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Schd

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

7.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Proj

For each item, general planning information is printed.

Time-period analysis prints, including the period beginning date, along with the activity types defined above, and the projected on hand balance at the end of each period.

Receipts details also print up to the selected date. The columns included are:

Due Date – the scheduled due date for the order

Type – one of the following values

PLO – Planned order

PO – Purchase order

POB – Blanket PO not released

Order – the order number

Open Qty (Open Quantity) – the remaining quantity for the order. This quantity is order quantity, reduced by any partial receipts

Recommendations – if the MRP Generation created a recommendation for the order, it is included here

Requirements details also print up to the selected date. The columns included are:

Req Date (Required Date) – the date the item is needed

Open Qty (Open Quantity) – the remaining quantity for the requirement. This quantity is the original required quantity, reduced by any partial issues or shipments

Order – the order containing the needed item

Customer – for sales orders, the customer code for the order

Type – one of the following values:

S – Sales Order

SBL – Blanket sales order not released

ALC – Production Order – component allocation

Material Planning/Recommendation – by Buyer

You use this menu option (4-e) to print time-phased planning activity and activity/recommendation details by item within a range of buyers, for a specific warehouse. The report consolidates future and past due activity into user-defined periods (see File Maintenance/Period Interval – option 1-b). It uses the activity to compute a projected on hand balance at the end of each time period. This report is often used by material planners and master schedulers to decide when to release planned orders. The future and past due activities are categorized as:

Fcst – sales forecast for the period. These are optional, and are defined in the Master Schedule Planning module. If sales orders AND forecast are used together, the forecast quantity will be reduced by the sales orders placed in the same period.

Sales – open sales orders and unreleased blanket sales orders

Plan – planned orders due in the period

Rels – planned orders to be released in the period and unreleased blanket purchase orders

Schd – active orders (Scheduled Receipts) due in the period

Proj – the projected on hand at the end of the period. It is calculated as:

Previous period on hand

MINUS Forecast

MINUS Sales

PLUS Planned Orders

PLUS active orders

In addition, the details for the time-period activity can be printed based on a user-defined 'Print Details Through' date. This date can be entered such that details for more near-term periods can be reviewed, but details for longer-term periods can be ignored.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – Enter the date to be used for the first time period. Each time period prints with its starting date. Any activity with dates before the ‘Start Date’ will be placed in a time period labeled ‘Past Due’.

Items to Include – You must check one, and only one of the following boxes:

All Items – process all items for the warehouse

Within Review Horizon – process only items with future activity on or before the Horizon Date

Exceptions Only – process only items which have recommendations

All Items – additional selections when you check the ‘All Items’ box:

Item Type – Select one of the following:

Manufactured – manufactured items only

Purchased – purchased items only

All – all items

Within Review Horizon

Horizon Weeks – then number of weeks into the future which should be included in the time period analysis. This value is used to calculate a ‘Horizon Date’. Any activity scheduled to occur after this date will not be included in the report.

Range within Above Selection – In addition to selecting one of the three 'Items to Include' above, you may select additional ranges of item codes.

Range of Buyers This is the buyer code set up in Item Master maintenance on the Mfg/Base and MfgWh/Base windows.

Master Schedule Type – select one of the following values:

Master Schedule – process only items with Master Schedule Item = Y, in the Item/Warehouse master file

Non-Master Schedule – process only items with Master Schedule Item = N, in the Item/Warehouse master file

All – process both type of items

Print Details Through – enter a date through which to print details for orders and requirements. Any details with dates after this date will not be included in the details. The time-period analysis will, however, include these data from the details.

The report detail is the same as the Material Planning/Recommendation – by Item report, except that the items are sorted by Buyer, then Item.

03/28/2014 14:55:08

User: bettyb

ABC MANUFACTURING

Material Planning/Recommendation Report

By Buyer

Page: 2

Pgm: rp421

Buyer:

Item 12104

Whse MIAMI

Desc SCM A SERIES MULSTRIKE

Addl 2ND DESCRIPTION LINE

U/M EA

M/P P

Safety Stock

Std Order Qty

Economic Order Qty

Min Order Qty

Max Order Qty

Mult Order Qty

Vendor Lead Time

Demand Source G

Days Supply

MRP Interval A

Planner

Ven 0.00000

Order Policy 1

Master Scheduled N

On Hand

11069.000

Past Due

03/28/2014

04/04/2014

04/11/2014

04/18/2014

04/25/2014

05/02/2014

05/09/2014

05/16/2014

05/23/2014

Sale 17256.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rqmt 21.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Plan 0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rel 0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Schd 13754.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Proj 7546.000

7546.000

7546.000

7546.000

7546.000

7546.000

7546.000

7546.000

7546.000

7546.000

05/30/2014

06/06/2014

06/13/2014

06/20/2014

06/27/2014

07/04/2014

07/11/2014

07/18/2014

07/25/2014

08/01/2014

Sale 0.000

0.000

1.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rqmt 0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Plan 0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Rel 0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Schd 0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

7.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

Proj 7546.000

7546.000

7545.000

7545.000

7545.000

7552.000

7552.000

7552.000

7552.000

7552.000

Material Planning/Recommendation – by Planner

You use this menu option (4-e) to print time-phased planning activity and activity/recommendation details by item within a range of planners, for a specific warehouse. The report consolidates future and past due activity into user-defined periods (see File Maintenance/Period Interval – option 1-b). It uses the activity to compute a projected on hand balance at the end of each time period. This report is often used by material planners and master schedulers to decide when to release planned orders. The future and past due activities are categorized as:

Fcst – sales forecast for the period. These are optional, and are defined in the Master Schedule Planning module. If sales orders AND forecast are used together, the forecast quantity will be reduced by the sales orders placed in the same period.

Sales – open sales orders and unreleased blanket sales orders

Plan – planned orders due in the period

Rels – planned orders to be released in the period and unreleased blanket purchase orders

Schd – active orders (Scheduled Receipts) due in the period

Proj – the projected on hand at the end of the period. It is calculated as:

Previous period on hand
MINUS Forecast
MINUS Sales
PLUS Planned Orders
PLUS active orders

In addition, the details for the time-period activity can be printed based on a user-defined 'Print Details Through' date. This date can be entered such that details for more near-term periods can be reviewed, but details for longer-term periods can be ignored.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – Enter the date to be used for the first time period. Each time period prints with its starting date. Any activity with dates before the 'Start Date' will be placed in a time period labeled 'Past Due'.

Items to Include – You must check one, and only one of the following boxes:

All Items – process all items for the warehouse

Within Review Horizon – process only items with future activity on or before the Horizon Date

Exceptions Only – process only items which have recommendations

All Items – additional selections when you check the 'All Items' box:

Item Type – Select one of the following:

Manufactured – manufactured items only

Purchased – purchased items only

All – all items

Within Review Horizon

Horizon Weeks – then number of weeks into the future which should be included in the time period analysis. This value is used to calculate a 'Horizon Date'. Any activity scheduled to occur after this date will not be included in the report.

Range within Above Selection – In addition to selecting one of the three 'Items to Include' above, you may select additional ranges of item codes.

Range of Planners This is the planner code set up in Item Master maintenance on the Mfg/Base and MfgWh/Base windows.

Master Schedule Type – select one of the following values:

Master Schedule – process only items with Master Schedule Item = Y, in the Item/Warehouse master file

Non-Master Schedule – process only items with Master Schedule Item = N, in the Item/Warehouse master file

All – process both type of items

Print Details Through – enter a date through which to print details for orders and requirements. Any details with dates after this date will not be included in the details. The time-period analysis will, however, include these data from the details.

The report detail is the same as the Material Planning/Recommendation – by Item report, except that the items are sorted by Planner, then Item.

03/28/2014 14:56:13

ABC MANUFACTURING

Page: 2

User: bettyb

Material Planning/Recommendation Report

Pgm: rp422

By Planner

=====

Buyer:

=====

Item 12104	Whse MIAMI	Desc SCM A SERIES MULSTRIKE	U/M EA	Safety Stock	0.000					
		Addl 2ND DESCRIPTION LINE	M/P P	Std Order Qty	1.000					
		Vendor Lead Time	Demand Source G	Economic Order Qty	1.000					
		Ven 0.00000	Order Policy 1	Min Order Qty	0.000					
			Days Supply	Max Order Qty	0.000					
			MRP Interval A	Mult Order Qty	0.000					
			Buyer							
		Master Scheduled N		On Hand	11069.000					
Past Due	03/28/2014	04/04/2014	04/11/2014	04/18/2014	04/25/2014	05/02/2014	05/09/2014	05/16/2014	05/23/2014	
Sale	12388.000	500.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	500.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Rqmt	21.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Plan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Rel	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Schd	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Proj										
	05/30/2014	06/06/2014	06/13/2014	06/20/2014	06/27/2014	07/04/2014	07/11/2014	07/18/2014	07/25/2014	08/01/2014
Sale	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Rqmt	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Plan	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Rel	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Schd	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Proj										

Order Review/Release – by Item

You use this menu option (4-g) to print a list of planned orders to be released by item, for a specific warehouse.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – enter the date after which planned orders are to be included. Any planned orders with release dates before the ‘Start Date’ will be ignored.

Item Type – select one of the following values:

Manufactured – select items where item type = M (manufactured) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

Purchased – select items where item type = P (purchased) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

All – select both item types

Range of Items – enter an optional range of item codes, or leave blank to process all items.

Review Horizon Weeks – enter a number of weeks to calculate a Review Horizon Date, before which planned orders are to be included. Any planned orders release dates before the Review Horizon Date will be ignored

Include Details for Forecast – check to include a section on the report which lists sales forecast details for the date range selected.

Include Details for Sales Orders – check to include a section on the report which lists sales order line items for the date range selected

Include Details for Scheduled Receipts – check to include a section on the report which lists open production and purchase orders for the date range selected.

Include Production Allocations – check to include a section on the report which lists component allocations from open production order for the date range selected.

04/14/2014 15:05:29

ABC MANUFACTURING

Page: 2

User: bettyb

Order Review/Release Report

Pgm: rp410

By Item

=====

Item 12112-BLO

Whse MIAMI

Desc SCM A SERIES CVR-UP TAPE

U/M EA

Safety Stock 0.000

Addl

M/P P

Std Order Qty 1.000

Vendor Lead Time

Demand Source G

Economic Order Qty 1.000

Ven 0.00000

Order Policy 1

Min Order Qty 0.000

Buyer

Days Supply

Max Order Qty 0.000

Vendor CANON

MRP Interval A

Mult Order Qty 0.000

On Hand 0.000

Master Scheduled

----- Planned Orders -----

Rel Date Due Date Quantity Firm Rel Date Due Date Quantity Firm Rel Date Due Date Quantity Firm

05/07/2014 05/07/2014 50.000

----- Sales Orders -----

Order Line Due Date Open Qty Order Line Due Date Open Qty Order Line Due Date Open Qty

1139 1 04/07/2014 100.000

----- Sales Orders Blankets -----

Order Line Blkt Date Blkt Qty Order Line Blkt Date Blkt Qty Order Line Blkt Date Blkt Qty

1140 1 04/07/2014 50.000 1140 1 05/07/2014 50.000 1140 1 06/07/2014 50.000

1140 1 07/07/2014 50.000

For each item, general planning information is printed.

Planned orders whose release dates are between the Start Date and Review Horizon Date are included. This section prints up to 3 sets of planned orders across the page. The columns included for each planned order are:

Rel Date (Release Date) – the date for the planned order should be released

Due Date – the date the planned order is planned to be completed

Quantity – the planned quantity for the order

Firm – if the planned orders has been converted to a Firm Planned Order, 'F' will print

If the Forecast section was also requested, forecast dates and quantities will print with up to 5 sets of forecast details. The columns for each forecast are:

Demand Date – the date the forecast indicates the quantity will be needed

Quantity – the forecast quantity

If the Sales Order section was requested, up to 3 sets of sales order line item detail will print across the page. The columns for sales order detail are:

Order – the sales order number

Line – the sales order line item

Due Date – the order or line item due date

Rqd Qty (Required Quantity) – the quantity remaining to be shipped

If the Production Allocation section was requested, up to 3 sets of production order component item detail will print across the page. The columns for production order detail are:

Order – the production order

Rel (Release) – the production order release number

Rqd Date (Required Date) – the component required date

Rqd Qty (Required Quantity) – the unissued component quantity

If the Scheduled Receipts section was requested, up to 3 sets of production and/or purchase orders detail will print across the page. The columns for these order are:

M/P (Order Type) – prints M for Production Order, or P for Purchase Order

Order – the production or purchase order number

Rel (Release)– for a production order, prints the Release number

Line – for a purchase order, prints the line item number

Due Date – the date the item is due to be received

Open Qty (Open Quantity) – the quantity remaining to be received into inventory.s

Order Review/Release – by Buyer

You use this menu option (4-h) to print a list of planned orders to be released by item within a range of buyers, for a specific warehouse.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Order Review/Release Report - by Buyer

Warehouse: MIAMI

Start Date: 03/28/2014

Item Type: All

Range of Buyers: From: To:

Review Horizon: Weeks: 5 Date: 05/02/2014

Include Details For:

- Forecast ☒
- Sales Orders ☒
- Scheduled Receipts ☒
- Production Allocations ☒

OK Cancel

Enter the warehouse for reporting OVR

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – enter the date after which planned orders are to be included. Any planned orders with release dates before the ‘Start Date’ will be ignored.

Item Type – select one of the following values:

Manufactured – select items where item type = M (manufactured) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

Purchased – select items where item type = P (purchased) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

All – select both item types

Range of Buyers – enter an optional range of buyer codes, or leave blank to process all buyers. This is the buyer code set up in Item Master maintenance on the Mfg/Base and MfgWh/Base windows.

Review Horizon Weeks – enter a number of weeks to calculate a Review Horizon Date, before which planned orders are to be included. Any planned orders release dates before the Review Horizon Date will be ignored

Include Details for Forecast – check to include a section on the report which lists sales forecast details for the date range selected.

Include Details for Sales Orders – check to include a section on the report which lists sales order line items for the date range selected

Include Details for Scheduled Receipts – check to include a section on the report which lists open production and purchase orders for the date range selected.

Include Production Allocations – check to include a section on the report which lists component allocations from open production order for the date range selected.

The report details are the same as the Order Review/Release report by Item.

Order Review/Release – by Vendor

You use this menu option (4-i) to print a list of planned orders to be released by item within a range of vendors, for a specific warehouse.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Order Review/Release Report - by Vendor

Warehouse: MIAMI

Start Date: 03/28/2014

Item Type: All

Range of Vendors

From:

To:

Review Horizon

Weeks: 5 Date: 05/02/2014

Include Details For

Forecast ☒

Sales Orders ☒

Scheduled Receipts ☒

Production Allocations ☒

OK Cancel

Enter the warehouse for reporting OVR

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – enter the date after which planned orders are to be included. Any planned orders with release dates before the ‘Start Date’ will be ignored.

Item Type – select one of the following values:

Manufactured – select items where item type = M (manufactured) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

Purchased – select items where item type = P (purchased) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

All – select both item types

Range of Vendors – enter an optional range of vendor codes, or leave blank to process all vendors.

Review Horizon Weeks – enter a number of weeks to calculate a Review Horizon Date, before which planned orders are to be included. Any planned orders release dates before the Review Horizon Date will be ignored

Include Details for Forecast – check to include a section on the report which lists sales forecast details for the date range selected.

Include Details for Sales Orders – check to include a section on the report which lists sales order line items for the date range selected

Include Details for Scheduled Receipts – check to include a section on the report which lists open production and purchase orders for the date range selected.

Include Production Allocations – check to include a section on the report which lists component allocations from open production order for the date range selected.

The report details are the same as the Order Review/Release report by Item.

Order Review/Release – by Planner

You use this menu option (4-j) to print a list of planned orders to be released by item within a range of planners, for a specific warehouse.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Start Date – enter the date after which planned orders are to be included. Any planned orders with release dates before the ‘Start Date’ will be ignored.

Item Type – select one of the following values:

Manufactured – select items where item type = M (manufactured) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

Purchased – select items where item type = P (purchased) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

All – select both item types

Range of Planners – enter an optional range of planner codes, or leave blank to process all planners. This is the planner code set up in Item Master maintenance on the Mfg/Base and MfgWh/Base windows.

Review Horizon Weeks – enter a number of weeks to calculate a Review Horizon Date, before which planned orders are to be included. Any planned orders release dates before the Review Horizon Date will be ignored

Include Details for Forecast – check to include a section on the report which lists sales forecast details for the date range selected.

Include Details for Sales Orders – check to include a section on the report which lists sales order line items for the date range selected

Include Details for Scheduled Receipts – check to include a section on the report which lists open production and purchase orders for the date range selected.

Include Production Allocations – check to include a section on the report which lists component allocations from open production order for the date range selected.

The report details are the same as the Order Review/Release report by Item.

Order Recommendation – by Item

You use this menu option (4-k) to print a list of recommendations to change or cancel active orders by item, for a specific warehouse.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will then display:

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Item Type – select one of the following values:

Manufactured – select items where item type = M (manufactured) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

Purchased – select items where item type = P (purchased) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

All – select both item types

Range of Items – enter an optional range of item codes, or leave blank to process all items.

Select Recommendations with Due Dates on or before – enter a date for recommendations to print. Any orders with due dates after the entered will not print associated recommendations.

Minimum Defer Window – enter a number of days used to include 'Defer' recommendations. Any recommendations to defer orders for a number of working days less than this number will NOT print. Use this window to ignore defer recommendations which are relatively insignificant.

Minimum Expedite Window – enter a number of days used to include 'Expedite' recommendations. Any recommendations to expedite orders for a number of working days less than this number will NOT print. Use this window to ignore expedite recommendations which are relatively insignificant.

An example of the report follows:

File Navigate Help

04/02/2009 13:33:27

ABC MANUFACTURING

Page: 2

User: randyj

Order Recommendation Report

Pgm: rp430

By Item

Item 1001

Whse ATLANTA

Desc PERSONAL COMPUTER

U/M EA

Safety Stock

0.000

Addl

M/P M

Std Order Qty

1.000

Demand Source G

Economic Order Qty

1.000

Planner

0.00000

Order Policy 1

Min Order Qty

0.000

Buyer

0.00000

Days Supply

Max Order Qty

0.000

Vendor

0.00000

MRP Interval A

Mult Order Qty

0.000

On Hand

6.000

0.00000 Master Scheduled

Order Recommendations

Order

Rel Line

Type

Open Qty

Due Date

New Due

Recommendation

157

000

Production

2.000

12/24/2008

03/17/2009

Defer

162

000

Production

1.000

12/24/2008

03/17/2009

Defer

153

000

Production

2.000

01/26/2009

03/17/2009

Defer

198

000

Production

22.000

02/26/2009

03/23/2009

Defer

154

000

Production

3.000

03/17/2009

03/23/2009

Defer

RJ-1193

1

Purchase

1.000

03/17/2009

03/24/2009

Defer

205

000

Production

1.000

03/17/2009

03/23/2009

Defer

206

000

Production

1.000

03/17/2009

03/23/2009

Defer

207

000

Production

1.000

03/17/2009

03/23/2009

Defer

208

000

Production

1.000

03/17/2009

03/23/2009

Defer

220

000

Production

7.000

03/24/2009

03/23/2009

Expedite

224

000

Production

1.000

03/26/2009

03/23/2009

Expedite

1224

1

Purchase

1.000

03/30/2009

03/24/2009

Expedite

226

000

Production

1.000

03/30/2009

03/23/2009

Expedite

217

000

Production

10.000

04/01/2009

03/24/2009

Expedite

215

000

Production

10.000

04/01/2009

03/23/2009

Expedite

214

000

Production

10.000

04/01/2009

03/23/2009

Expedite

223

000

Production

10.000

04/03/2009

03/24/2009

Expedite

225

000

Production

3.000

04/05/2009

03/24/2009

Expedite

Item 1002

Whse ATLANTA

Desc CASE

U/M EA

Safety Stock

0.000

Addl

M/P P

Std Order Qty

1.000

Demand Source G

Economic Order Qty

1.000

Planner P0001

0.00000

Order Policy 1

Min Order Qty

0.000

Buyer CATHY

0.00000

Days Supply

Max Order Qty

0.000

Vendor

0.00000

MRP Interval A

Mult Order Qty

0.000

On Hand

1004.000

0.00000 Master Scheduled P0001

Order Recommendations

Order

Rel Line

Type

Open Qty

Due Date

New Due

Recommendation

1209

1

Purchase

7.000

12/18/2008

03/11/2009

Defer

1210

1

Purchase

4.000

03/17/2009

03/23/2009

Defer

For each item, general planning information is printed.

Recommendations within the selected date and defer/expedite windows print for each selected item in the warehouse:

Order – the production or purchase order number

Rel (Release)– for a production order, prints the Release number

Line – for a purchase order, prints the line item number

Type – one of the following values:

Production – a production order

Purchase – a purchase order

Purchase Blkt – unreleased blanket POs

Open Qty (Open Quantity) – the quantity remaining to be received into inventory.

Due Date – the date the item is due to be received

New Due – for 'Defer' or 'Expedite' recommendations, the new recommended date.

Recommendation – one of the following values:

Defer – change the order due date to the later 'New Due' date. This indicates the items on the order do have requirements, but are not needed as early as the current order due date.

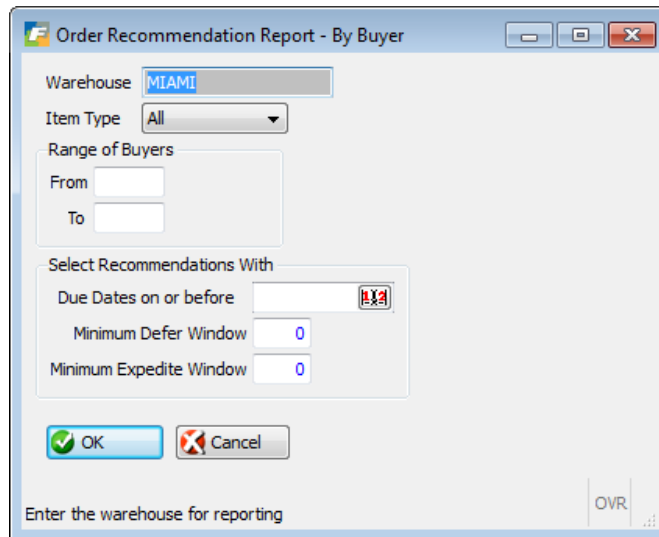
Expedite – change the order due date to the earlier 'New Due' date. This indicates the items on the order have requirements, but they are needed earlier than the current order due date.

Cancel – cancel the order. This indicates the quantity being ordered has no associated demand.

Order Recommendation – by Buyer

You use this menu option (4-I) to print a list of recommendations to change or cancel active orders by item within a range of buyer codes, for a specific warehouse.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will display:



Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Item Type – select one of the following values:

Manufactured – select items where item type = M (manufactured) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

Purchased – select items where item type = P (purchased) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

All – select both item types

Range of Buyers – enter an optional range of buyer codes, or leave blank to process all buyers. This is the planner code set up in Item Master maintenance on the Mfg/Base and MfgWh/Base windows.

Select Recommendations with Due Dates on or before – enter a date for recommendations to print. Any orders with due dates after the entered will not print associated recommendations.

Minimum Defer Window – enter a number of days used to include 'Defer' recommendations. Any recommendations to defer orders for a number of working days less than this number will NOT print. Use this window to ignore defer recommendations which are relatively insignificant.

Minimum Expedite Window – enter a number of days used to include ‘Expedite’ recommendations. Any recommendations to expedite orders for a number of working days less than this number will NOT print. Use this window to ignore expedite recommendations which are relatively insignificant.

The report details are the same as the Order Recommendation report by Item.

Order Recommendation – by Vendor

You use this menu option (4-m) to print a list of recommendations to change or cancel active orders by item within a range of vendors, for a specific warehouse.

When you select this menu option, you must first indicate the destination of the report on the ‘Select Printer’ window (see the *Getting Started with Fitrix* manual). The following screen will then display:

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Item Type – select one of the following values:

Manufactured – select items where item type = M (manufactured) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

Purchased – select items where item type = P (purchased) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

All – select both item types

Range of Vendors – enter an optional range of vendors, or leave blank to process all vendors.

Select Recommendations with Due Dates on or before – enter a date for recommendations to print. Any orders with due dates after the entered will not print associated recommendations.

Minimum Defer Window – enter a number of days used to include ‘Defer’ recommendations. Any recommendations to defer orders for a number of working days less than this number will NOT print. Use this window to ignore defer recommendations which are relatively insignificant.

Minimum Expedite Window – enter a number of days used to include ‘Expedite’ recommendations. Any recommendations to expedite orders for a number of working days less than this number will NOT print. Use this window to ignore expedite recommendations which are relatively insignificant.

The report details are the same as the Order Recommendation report by Item.

Order Recommendation – by Planner

You use this menu option (4-n) to print a list of recommendations to change or cancel active orders by item within a range of planner codes, for a specific warehouse.

When you select this menu option, the following screen will displays:

Warehouse – enter the desired warehouse

Item Type – select one of the following values:

Manufactured – select items where item type = M (manufactured) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

Purchased – select items where item type = P (purchased) in the Item/Warehouse master record.

All – select both item types

Range of Planners – enter an optional range of planners, or leave blank to process all planners. This is the planner code set up in Item Master maintenance on the Mfg/Base and MfgWh/Base windows.

Select Recommendations with Due Dates on or before – enter a date for recommendations to print. Any orders with due dates after the entered will not print associated recommendations.

Minimum Defer Window – enter a number of days used to include 'Defer' recommendations. Any recommendations to defer orders for a number of working days less than this number will NOT print. Use this window to ignore defer recommendations which are relatively insignificant.

Minimum Expedite Window – enter a number of days used to include 'Expedite' recommendations. Any recommendations to expedite orders for a number of working days less than this number will NOT print. Use this window to ignore expedite recommendations which are relatively insignificant.

The report details are the same as the Order Recommendation report by Item.

Glossary

Account – An account is a classifying or summarizing device. It represents a category of transactions that a business entity has decided to track. All transactions recorded in a journal are subsequently posted to two or more accounts. A transaction is posted as a debit or credit entry to an account. The difference between the total of all debit entries and the total of all credit entries posted to a single account is referred to as the account’s “balance.” Depending on the type of account, an account’s balance is either increased or decreased by a debit or credit entry (see Debits and Credits).

Account Number – Each account in the Chart of Accounts is identified by a unique number, up to nine digits long. Accounts of a given type usually are grouped by account number. For example, all asset accounts might begin with a “1” followed by up to eight numbers.

Example: a basic Chart of Accounts

A Basic Chart of Accounts

Number	Account Description	Type
100000000	CASH ACCOUNT	ASSET
200000000	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	LIABILITY
300000000	EQUITY	CAPITAL
400000000	PRODUCT SALES	INCOME
500000000	COST OF GOODS	EXPENSE
600000000	GENERAL EXPENSE	EXPENSE

Account Types – There are three basic types of accounts: asset, liability, and capital. Capital is also referred to as owners' equity. Income and expense accounts are a subset of retained earnings, which is a capital account.

Accounting Periods (General Ledger Periods) – Each business transaction is time-sensitive. In this system, a new accounting period is created every time you close out the existing period. You are not limited to any given number of periods during the course of a year. A transaction that takes place in the current year falls into one of these possible periods.

Accrual Method – A method of accounting which records revenues and expenses in the period in which they are earned or incurred and not in the period in which they are received or paid. Compared to the cash method of accounting, the accrual method of accounting is more accurate, but tends to be more complex.

Adding a Row – Adding a row means creating a new row and adding it to the table. For example, when you add a new account to the account table, you are adding a row to that table.

Adjusting Entries – Entries that adjust the balances of ledger accounts. Adjusting entries are usually made for one of two reasons. One reason is to record unrecorded events such as revenue earned but not received. The other reason is to correct accounting errors.

Age – The number of days between the date on a particular document and the “aging date.” When processing an aging report, the system prompts for the aging date; the user determines which date to use as an aging date. (See Customer Aging. See also Vendor Aging.)

Alphanumeric field – An alphanumeric field is a field whose entries can consist of any combination of letters and numbers.

Asset Account – Assets are things of value possessed by a business. Cash in a bank account is an asset, as is accounts receivable (the money owed a business by its customers). Assets need not be paid for to be considered assets. Asset accounts are increased by a debit and decreased by a credit.

Audit Trail – The ability to verify and track accounting transactions or ledger balances.

Automatic Reorder – The process of generating purchase orders for inventory items whose quantity falls below the reorder point.

Average Cost – Average cost is a method of calculating the cost of inventory items by averaging the per unit cost of all items currently in stock.

Backorder – If items are out of stock, these items can be put on back order. When the item comes in, it is usually shipped. The backorder document is a modified version of

the original sales order and represents an agreement to ship the item as soon as the item becomes available.

Backup – In computer terms, backup refers to the process of copying computer files. These copies are usually made to diskette or tape. File backups are insurance against system failure.

Balance – The balance of an account is equal to the sum of the debit and credit postings to the account. Accounts are in balance if the total debits are equal to the total credits.

Balance Forward Customers – Statements for “balance forward” customers show only the transactions that affect the current period. For balance forward customers, payments are applied to the oldest invoices first. In contrast, “open item” statements show each outstanding invoice, and payments may be applied to a particular invoice.

Balance Sheet – The balance sheet shows the current financial condition of a company. The balance sheet lists assets, liabilities, and capital. It is usually totaled in two main sections. The first section totals assets. The second totals liabilities and capital. Assets must always equal liabilities plus capital.

Blanket Order – This is a large order that is split into more than one shipment, possibly to different locations.

Blanket Release – A blanket release is a document that is a subset of a larger blanket order. It represents a single shipment for an order that comprises multiple shipments.

Capital Accounts – (Also called owners’ equity accounts.) These accounts record the difference between what is owned (assets) and what is owed (liabilities). They are also called proprietorship or net worth. Capital accounts are increased by a credit and decreased by a debit.

Cash Method – A method of accounting which records revenues and expenses in the period in which they are received or paid and not in the period in which they are earned or incurred. Compared to the accrual method of accounting, the cash method is less complex and often used by smaller businesses.

Cash Receipt – Money received as payment for goods or services. An A/R cash receipt is a payment that applies to an outstanding invoice. A non-A/R cash receipt is a payment that does not apply to an outstanding invoice. A non-A/R receipt may not even apply to a customer’s account.

Cash Receipts Journal – The cash receipts journal is the journal into which all cash receipts activity is recorded, thus affecting the balances of accounts in the receivable ledger.

Chart of Accounts – A “chart” is a list of accounts. A chart of accounts includes all the different accounts used in summarizing the transactions and current condition of a business.

Check Journal/Cash Disbursement Journal – This is the journal into which all cash disbursements activity is recorded, thus affecting the balances of accounts in the payable ledger.

Column – A column is a category slot into which you enter information in a table. For example, if the computer puts “Enter Company:” on the form, the space following the colon is the “column” into which information is entered. This is the “Company” column.

Cost of Goods (COG) Accounts – These are expense accounts; they track the cost of the same products whose revenues are recorded in sales accounts. In other words, these accounts record the cost of those products which the company sells. This cost is recorded at the time of sale. The balance of these accounts is increased with a debit and decreased with a credit.

Count Adjustment Account – This is a balancing account that is posted to when the inventory quantity-on-hand is adjusted—in this case there is no corresponding sale or purchase of inventory.

Count Sheet – This is a list of items and their physical locations in a warehouse(s) to be used by personnel counting inventory.

Credit – The term credit can refer to two different things depending on its usage. If used in reference to ledger accounts, credit refers to an entry that increases or decreases a ledger account. Some accounts are increased by a credit while others are decreased by a credit. How a credit or debit affects the balance of an account depends on the type of account involved. If used in reference to customer accounts, a credit refers to an acknowledgment of payment. When a customer pays you, you credit that customer’s account. When you pay a vendor, that vendor credits your account.

Credit Memo – If referring to customer accounts, a credit memo refers to a document notifying a customer that his account has been credited (reduced). When dealing with vendor accounts you enter a credit memo to increase the amount you owe the vendor.

Creditor – A person or company to whom you owe money. Your vendors are creditors when you owe them money.

Current Accounting Period or General Ledger Period – This is the accounting period for which you are currently posting transactions.

Current Assets – Current assets are assets that are normally used up during the operating cycle of a business (usually one year). Cash and inventory are typical examples of current assets.

Customer Accounts – Though not an account in the general ledger sense, a customer account is used to summarize what a given customer owes or is owed at a particular point in time. A customer's account is summarized by a statement.

Customer Activity – Activity refers to any transaction that affects the balance of a customer or ledger account. A summary of activity shows all transactions affecting those balances in the current period.

Customer Aging – The customer aging shows how long any open items have been on the books and how much of a customer's debt falls into various aging categories. Those aging categories reflect progressively more serious levels of overdue payment.

Customer Balance – The customer balance is the amount owed by or owed to a customer. If the customer owes you money, he is said to have a debit balance. If you owe him money, he is said to have a credit balance. A customer balance is the total of his current open items.

Customer Terms – Customer terms are the conditions under which you expect payment from the customer. Customer terms typically include the period of time within which you expect to be paid, any discounts allowed for early payment, and the time frame within which such discounts are allowed.

Database – A database is all the related information within a computer system to which you have access in one form or another.

Debit – The term debit can refer to two different things depending on its usage. If used in reference to ledger accounts, a debit refers to an entry that increases or decreases a ledger account. Some accounts are increased by debits while others are decreased by debits. How a credit or debit affects the balance of an account depends on the type of account involved. If used in reference to customer accounts, when a customer purchases goods from you, you debit that customer's account. When you purchase goods from a vendor, the vendor debits your account.

Debit Memo – If used in reference to a customer account, a debit memo refers to a document notifying the customer that his account has been debited (increased).

Debits and Credits – Each transaction entered into a journal, and eventually posted to the subsidiary and general ledgers, consists of debit and credit entries to two or more accounts. A ledger account balance is the difference between all debit postings to that account and all credit postings. Whether a debit or credit posting to an account increases or decreases the account balance depends on the type of account.

The basic accounting equation is: $\text{assets} = \text{liabilities} + \text{capital}$. Accounts (assets) on the left side of the accounting equation are increased with a debit. Those on the right side (liabilities and capital) are increased with a credit. Retained earnings is a type of capital account; revenue and expense accounts are a subset of retained earnings. Revenues increase retained earnings, and because capital accounts are increased with a credit,

revenue accounts are increased with a credit. Similarly, expense accounts decrease retained earnings and capital accounts are decreased with a debit. Therefore, expense accounts are increased with a debit.

Deleting a Row – Deleting a row is the process of removing it from the computer database after it has been added or updated.

Department Code – A three-character department code identifies which “profit center” an account belongs to. If you are not using profit centers, the default department code is “000.” Refer to the entry for Profit Centers for an example of the use of department codes to set up profit centers within a company.

Document – Transactions entered in the Fourth Generation Business system are referred to as “documents.” Different journals (accounts receivable, accounts payable, for example) may be used to record different types of documents. Documents consist of debit and credit entries to two or more ledger accounts. In order to save a document, that document must be in balance; that is, the total of all debit entries must equal the total of all credit entries.

Drop Ship Order – This is an order that is shipped directly to your customer. The items ordered never enter your warehouse. The items go directly from your vendor to your customer.

Employee Code – Each employee in the Payroll system is identified by a unique six-character code. Although an employee’s name and social security number can be used to sort and view data on an employee, the employee code is the key used throughout the Payroll system to uniquely identify an employee.

Employee Type – Each employee in the Payroll system can be associated with an employee type which is identified by a unique six-character code. The employee type provides access to default setup values for the employee, and provides a means for grouping employees.

Expense Accounts – Expense accounts are used to track the cost of doing business. They are a subset of retained earnings (a capital account). At the end of a period of time (usually a year) the difference between the total of all income account balances and the total of all expense account balances is calculated and that balance is transferred to retained earnings. After transferring this figure to retained earnings, the balance of each income and expense account is set to zero. Capital accounts are decreased with a debit. Because expenses decrease capital, expense accounts are increased with a debit.

Field – A field is a data-entry or display area on a form. A field may or may not correspond to what is actually stored in a table in the database.

FIFO – First-In First-Out—One of several methods of determining the value of inventory and calculating the cost of goods sold. Using the FIFO method, it is

assumed that the “first inventory items in” (the oldest inventory items) are the “first inventory items out” (the first items to be shipped).

Finance Charges – Finance charges are charges made by a vendor against you, or made by you against a customer, for non-payment of an amount due. Finance charges are new charges made against the account because the payment was not made according to the established terms.

Flat Rate – A value applied on a per-payment basis. Unlike a percentage rate, which calculates a specified proportion of an amount, a flat rate ignores the exact value of the amount, treating it as a single payment to which a single unit of the “rate” value is applied. Thus the “calculated” value due to a flat rate is the same each time it is applied.

FOB – FOB stands for “free on board” or “freight on board.” The FOB point determines when the title to a product changes hands; that is, it determines at what point the buyer assumes ownership of a product. FOB sometimes—but does not necessarily—affects who pays the freight charges for shipping a product. In some businesses the seller pays freight up to the FOB point and the buyer pays from the FOB point. Similarly, in some businesses the FOB point determines who pays insurance on the shipment.

Form – A form is the template into which information is entered. A form may combine information from several different tables, usually lines of information from a “header” table at the top of the form and several rows from a “detail” table at the bottom.

General Journal – The most basic type of journal in an accounting system is the general journal. It may be the only journal. Transactions which consist of a debit to at least one account and a credit to at least one (different) account are entered in such a journal. Ultimately each transaction is posted from the general journal to a general ledger account.

General Ledger – The general ledger includes each account listed in the chart of accounts, along with debit and credit transaction entries that add up to the account balance.

Income Accounts – These accounts are used to track revenues. Sales accounts, for example, are a type of income account. They are a subset of retained earnings (a capital account). At the end of a period of time (usually a year) the difference between the total of all income account balances and the total of all expense account balances is calculated and that balance is transferred to retained earnings. After transferring this figure to retained earnings, the balance of each income and expense account is set to zero. Capital accounts are increased with a credit and decreased with a debit. Because revenue increases capital, income accounts are increased with a credit.

Income/Deduction/Obligation Codes – Each type of income, deduction, and incurred employer obligation is identified by a unique six-character code. When the income,

deduction, or obligation is used in a payroll entry it is referred to by this code. The code provides access to default values and basic information required to calculate the income, deduction, or obligation amount.

Income Statement – The income statement (also referred to as a “profit and loss” statement) records the changes in equity associated with business operations for a specified period of time. This statement lists the revenues and expenses and the difference between them for a period of time. The difference between revenues and expenses is referred to as a net profit or a net loss.

Inventory Account – This is the current assets account that represents the value of the goods in stock.

Inventory Adjustment Account – This is the ledger account that balances changes made to the inventory account balance that do not result from sales, returns, or purchases.

Inventory Control (I/C) – This is the system for tracking goods stored for sale to customers, including calculation of costs and prices.

Inventory Item – This is a single unit of merchandise from inventory.

Item Code – An item code is a unique alphanumeric string identifying a type of inventory item.

Journal – Journals are used to sequentially record business transactions. Each transaction consists of a debit to at least one account and a credit to at least one (different) account. Journal entries are posted to ledger accounts; therefore, every entry made in a journal ultimately has an effect on the balance of two or more ledger accounts. An accounting system may include multiple journals, each used to record a specific type of transaction. The most basic type of journal is the general journal. In addition there may be an accounts receivable journal, an accounts payable journal, and so on.

Ledger – A ledger consists of a group of accounts and debit and credit entries representing transactions that affect the account balance. A group of accounts is called a ledger. The general ledger includes all accounts listed in the chart of accounts. Subsidiary ledgers comprise subsets of the chart of accounts. The accounts receivable ledger, for example, comprises all customer accounts. The total of all customer account balances equals the balance in the accounts receivable ledger account.

Liability Accounts – Liabilities are debts or anything that is owed. Liability accounts are increased by a credit and decreased by a debit.

LIFO – “Last-In First-Out” is one of several methods of calculating the cost of inventory items. With the LIFO method those inventory items “last in” (most recently purchased) are considered the “first out” (first to be sold).

Open Item Customers – Statements for open item customers show each outstanding invoice and payments are applied to a specific invoice. In contrast, balance forward statements show only the transactions that affect the current period. For balance forward customers, payments are applied to the oldest invoices first.

Open Items – Open items are posted invoices that contain outstanding balances representing amounts owed by customers or due to vendors. A document is considered an open item until that balance is zero.

Order Acknowledgment – An order acknowledgment is a hardcopy version of a sales order. Order acknowledgments may be sent to customers so that they have a record of the sales transaction.

Payable Document – There are four common types of payable documents: a vendor invoice, a cash disbursement, a vendor credit, and a vendor debit.

Payable Ledger – A payable ledger is the ledger that includes all the accounts affected by accounts payable transactions—invoices, cash disbursements, and vendor credits and debits.

Payroll Deduction – A payroll deduction is any amount withheld from an employee's check. For every deduction there is typically an employer liability incurred.

Payroll Document – A payroll document is the complete record of a payroll disbursement. This document includes an employee's gross income, deductions, net income, and employer obligations, as well as the related accounting data for the document.

Payroll Income – Payroll income comprises wages, reimbursements, and cash outlays recorded as part of a payroll entry. Payroll income normally is an operating expense.

Payroll Journal – The payroll journal is the journal into which all payroll activity—paychecks, income, deductions, and employer obligations—is recorded. When posted, this activity affects the balance of accounts in the payroll ledger.

Payroll Ledger – A payroll ledger is the ledger that includes all the accounts affected by posted payroll transactions—paychecks, income, withholding, and incurred obligations.

Payroll Obligation – An employer liability resulting from a payroll transaction, such as withholding federal taxes from an employee's paycheck.

Posting – Posting is the process of transferring transactions (documents) from the journal to the ledger.

Posting Sequence Numbers – All processes which “post” entered data into a storage area for completed documents have reports that feature a posting sequence number. These numbers are used to keep track of reports that should be permanently stored in your records. Each of these reports has its own sequence of posting numbers.

Prepaid Asset – This is an asset that you have paid for, but not yet received.

Profit Center – A “profit center” identifies a part of a company for which profits can be calculated separately. Sales and expenses for that division are designated with a “Department” number.

Simple Account Chart with Two Profit Centers

Number	Dept	Account Description	Type
100000000		CASH IN BANK	ASET
200000000		ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	LIABILITY
300000000		EQUITY	CAPITAL
400000000	100	PRODUCT SALES	INCOME
400000000	200	PRODUCT SALES	INCOME
450000000	100	SERVICE SALES	INCOME
450000000	200	SERVICE SALES	INCOME
500000000	100	COST OF GOODS	EXPENSE
500000000	200	COST OF GOODS	EXPENSE
600000000	100	GENERAL EXPENSE	EXPENSE
600000000	200	GENREXPENSE	EXPENSE

Purchase Order – A purchase order represents the purchase of merchandise from a vendor.

Purchasing – The purchasing system is one of several Fitrix modules. It provides an automated method for tracking purchases, tracking receiving, and projecting cash requirements.

Receivable Documents – There are four common types of receivable documents: a customer invoice, a customer cash receipt, a customer credit, and a customer debit.

Receivable Journal – The receivable journal is the journal into which all accounts receivable transactions—invoicing, credits, and debits—are recorded. When posted, these transactions affect the balance of accounts in the receivable ledger.

Receivable Ledger – A receivable ledger is the ledger that includes all the accounts affected by accounts receivable transactions—invoices, cash receipts, and customer credits and debits.

Retained Earnings – Retained earnings is the increase in equity that has resulted from profitable operations; net income to date minus dividends to date.

Row – A row is one set of specific information within a table. For example, an account table contains all the information about a single account in an account row. An account table contains as many rows as there are different accounts.

Statement – The customer statement shows the current activity for a given customer. The statement shows outstanding invoices, recent payments, credits, and debits to the customer’s account.

Store or Record – Recording or storing a row is the process of saving it in the computer database after it has been added or updated.

Table – A table is where information is stored in a computer. A given table contains only a specific type of information. For example, an account table contains the different sales and expense accounts used by the system.

Transaction – A transaction is an event that is recorded in the accounting records. Typically, such an event involves the transfer of money, product, or services. Each transaction entered in the Business system is referred to as a “document.”

Trial Balance – This is a work sheet used as a preliminary step to generating a Balance Sheet. The trial balance is a listing of every ledger account, along with its debit and credit balance. The total of all debit balances should equal the total of all credit balances.

Update – Updating a table is the process of changing rows within it. Whenever you change a description in the account table, for example, you are updating a row within that table.

Vendor Accounts – Though not an “account” in the general ledger sense, a vendor account is used to summarize what a vendor is owed at a particular point in time. A vendor’s account is summarized by an aging statement.

Vendor Activity – Activity refers to any transaction involving a vendor that affects the balance of a vendor or ledger account. A summary of activity shows all transactions affecting those balances over a specified period of time.

Vendor Aging – A vendor aging report lists outstanding vendor invoices categorized by number of days from the vendor invoice date or due date.

Vendor aging reports can be setup to “age” in two different ways. In the first, an aging report can put outstanding vendor invoices into categories, ranging from those

currently due to those past due. With this method, the aging categories reflect ever more serious levels of overdue payment.

In the second, an aging report can arrange outstanding vendor invoices into categories, ranging from those currently due to those that will be due in the future. This report is a projection of cash requirements. In this case, the aging categories reflect amounts due farther in the future.

Vendor Balance – The vendor balance is the amount owed to or owed by a vendor. If you owe a vendor money, the vendor’s account has a credit balance. If the vendor owes you money, the vendor’s account has a debit balance. A vendor’s balance is the sum of all open items pertaining to that vendor.

Vendor Terms – Vendor “terms” are the conditions under which the vendor expects payment from you. Vendor terms typically include the period of time within which you expect to pay that vendor’s invoices, any discounts allowed for early payment, and the time frame within which such discounts are allowed.

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