

PeopleSoft®

EnterpriseOne JDE5
Inventory Management
PeopleBook

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Overviews

Overviews

Inventory Management is the basis of your supply chain. You must understand how to set up and manage your inventory to effectively work with all the other applications in your J.D. Edwards system.

Industry Overview

Inventory is the basis of the entire supply chain. Although inventory is a very broad term, the J. D. Edwards Inventory Management system defines discreet inventory items, which allows you to manipulate inventory throughout the supply chain. This overview provides industry examples and describes the advantages of using the Inventory Management system.

Industry Environment and Concepts for Inventory Management

Item identification and processing characteristics are the basic information elements that are specific to individual items across an entire company. This information can be further defined by facility, to provide geographic or market flexibility.

Classification of Items

Items can be classified into groups. The J. D. Edwards Inventory Management system provides for numerous purchasing, sales, and distribution classifications. Using these classifications, you can report on purchasing or sales activity using many different facets of item characteristics. These classifications can also be used to determine how product will move through or reside within the warehouse.

Unit of Measure Conversions

Items can be purchased and sold in many different package sizes. The system allows you to define package size and the relationships among packages. For example, a pallet can be expressed as "each" or as "cases" based on user-defined conversion tables. The system performs standard conversions, such as pounds to ounces or eaches to dozens.

Manufacturing Information

You can define elements of items that will assist in the manufacturing process. This information can enhance inventory planning and leadtime forecasting. As companies move toward leaner inventories, such forecasting is critical to successful operations. For example, in just-in-time systems a stock-out can cripple a manufacturing process. Accurately forecasting completion leadtimes and material requirements is essential to optimizing such a process.

Item Grade and Potency Information

Grade and potency are closely monitored qualities in industries such as the food and drug manufacturing. These qualities must be recorded and tracked as components are received. In many cases, recording and tracking processes are strictly regulated, and noncompliance can result in stiff penalties. Furthermore, regulatory agencies require extensive

documentation. The Inventory Management system allows you to track and document quality requirements.

Inventory Transactions

Companies use inventory transactions to move items within and among their facilities. The J. D. Edwards Inventory Management system defines inventory transactions as:

- Issues
- Adjustments
- Transfers

Issues

Issues are typically used to remove inventory from a location. An issue can be used in each of the following situations:

- Damaged goods. Product can be damaged. You can issue this product to a loss location or account.
- Marketing demonstration. A sales representative may require an inventory item for demonstration purposes during the sales cycle. To maintain accountability, this item can be issued to the sales representative.
- Internal use. Some businesses need to remove product from inventory for internal use. For example, an oil company might use product for its delivery fleet. You can use an issue to move an item from inventory to internal disposition.

Adjustments

Adjustments are used to reconcile discrepancies between physical inventory counts and on-hand system quantities. You can use an adjustment in the following situations:

- Shrinkage. Items occasionally disappear from inventory through theft or loss. Adjustments can be used to document these losses.
- Unrecorded gain. Sometimes a missing item reappears. Adjustments can be used to document the gain in inventory.
- Initial balances. When creating records for a new warehouse, adjustments can be used to record initial inventory levels.

Transfers

A transfer documents the movement of an item from place to place. You can use a transfer in the following situations:

- Movement from location to location. When it is necessary to move an inventory item between locations in a warehouse or on the shop floor, you can make a transfer to document this type of movement.
- Movement from vehicle to location. Product movements from vehicles to locations in a warehouse are common. You can use a transfer to track this type of movement.
- Movement from plant to plant. Inventory movements among facilities must be recorded to accurately maintain inventory records. You can use a transfer for this type of movement.

Physical Inventories

To be competitive on a global scale, company must keep inventory accurate. Companies that fail in this challenge can lose:

- Customers due to backorders and untimely deliveries
- Working capital that is tied up in unnecessary stock
- Profits due to costly interruptions in production runs

The J. D. Edwards Inventory Management system provides the following two methods for conducting periodic physical inventory reconciliations:

- Cycle count
- Tag count

Cycle Count

Use a cycle count to periodically count individual items. Items are selected, counted, and reconciled with system records. Use a cycle count for costly or fast moving items that require frequent accountability.

Tag Count

A tag count is more complicated than a cycle count. During a tag count, every item in a facility is counted by its location. The tag count is appropriate for a full-scale, end-of-the-year physical inventory.

Kits and Components

A kit is not a discrete inventory item. A kit consists of a number of discrete components that are sold together as a unit. A computer system is a good example of a kit: the entire system is not an inventory item but the components of the system are inventory items. You can group these components as one kit for a specific time or purpose, and then regroup them as a different kit as necessary. The kit is never an inventory item; rather it is based on a relationship among other inventory items.

To better understand kits, consider the trend toward mass customization in industry. Mass customization is a practice that allows consumers to configure anything—from electronic systems to automobiles—from a vast list of component parts. Each kit that is sold can be very unique, even though all its component parts are standard. Mass customization offers consumers flexibility in their purchases.

Lot Control

Lot numbers are unique identification codes. Lot numbers are frequently used to track inventory items such as food products, manufacturing components, chemical compounds, and ammunition from the source to the consumer. Tracking by lot numbers allows a company to manage inventory in situations such as a manufacturer's recall or to rotate perishable product.

When a car manufacturer must recall a model for repairs to a component, it is typically due to a defect in one individual component of the car. With lot control, the company can identify the specific lots affected by the defect, the cars containing the lots, and the consumers who own the cars. Lot control allows a company to precisely identify which manufactured items contain any discrete component by lot number.

Inventory Containers

Companies frequently sell product in containers that must be returned. A propane tank is an example of such a container. When a company sells propane in a returnable container, the consumer buys only the fuel and not the container.

When companies conduct this type of transaction with other companies, the buying company generally does not provide the initial tanks or containers. The selling company provides the containers and charges a deposit for them. As containers move back and forth as full and then empty, the deposits are tracked and increased or decreased as necessary. Over time, additional deposits and varying deposit prices contribute to the complexity of the transactions. The J.D. Edwards Inventory Management system addresses the challenges of managing containers.

Idea to Action: The Competitive Advantage

The following table provides examples of typical problems, a way to resolve each problem, and the return on a company's investment.

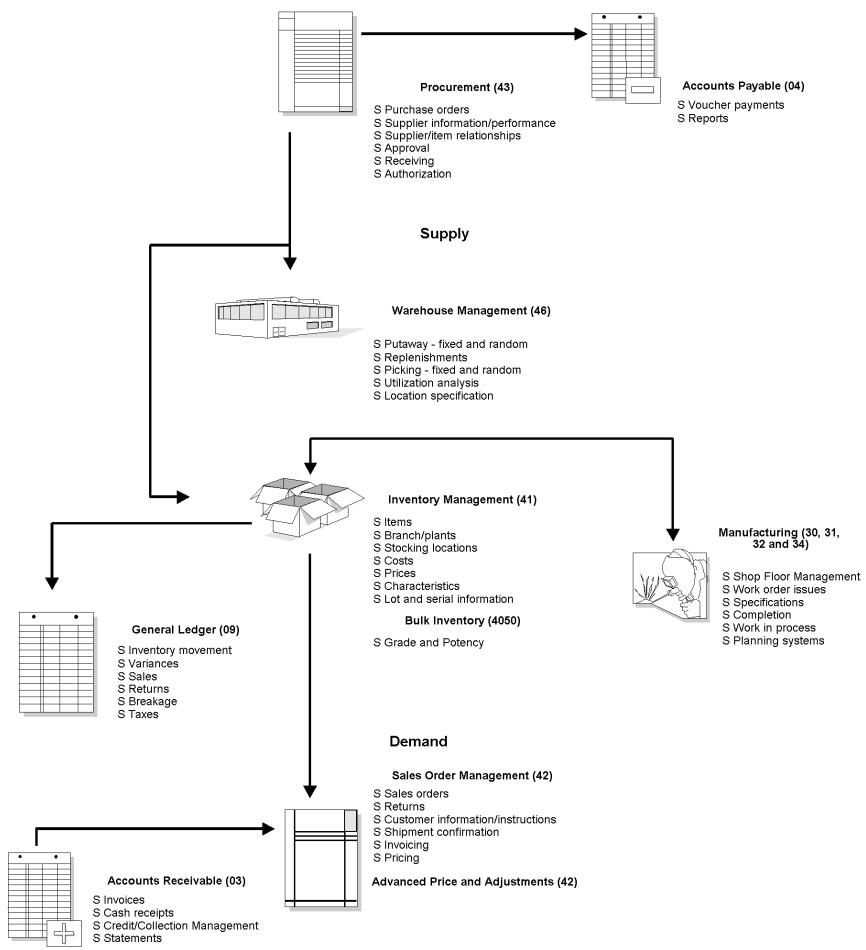
Multiple item masters	OneWorld uses an integrated Item Master. Each item can be further customized at the branch/plant level for local flexibility. Item information is entered once and then integrated with other applications in the system. This integrated approach simplifies maintenance, which occurs in only one place. Consistency is maintained in all functional areas of the company. The system allows you to view integrated information through a central entry and maintenance point. Benefits include reduced information maintenance, costs, and costs with increased accuracy and reliability.
Inaccurate inventory transaction reports	OneWorld uses three types of inventory transactions: issues, adjustments, and transfers. These transaction types allow users to clearly define the nature of a given transaction while ensuring accurate inventory records. When inventory transaction reports are generated, transactions are categorized by type. These transactions help maintain inventory integrity and customer service. Reason codes provide business visibility and financial accuracy.
Infrequent physical inventories	To ensure accurate inventory records, physical inventory counts should be conducted periodically. Cycle counts allow targeted counts of selected items based on inventory value, rotation, or time. Tag counts assist in end-of-the-year, wall-to-wall counts while tracking accountability for each tag. Variance analysis allows you to investigate count variances before reconciling the system count. Inventory accuracy contributes to reduced inventory costs and higher levels of customer service.
Mandatory tracking of components and finished product	Lot control and serial numbers allow you to track items received, items stored, items manufactured, and items shipped. Lot numbers can be generated by the system or you can assign them manually. You can quickly locate specific lot or serial numbers and you can manage your inventory using receipt dates or product expiration dates. By automating the critical function of tracking inventory by lot, regulatory compliance is streamlined and quality and safety are improved.
The right product at the wrong place	With OneWorld, inventory is visible at the company, branch/plant, and location levels. Interbranch transfers allow you to relocate stock and record financial variances. Inventory visibility at multiple sites and the ease of transferring inventory

results in better customer service and reduced inventory carrying costs.

Out-of-date inventory reports	As an integrated solution, OneWorld updates inventory as soon as you execute a transaction. This allows real-time visibility of available inventory, lowers the carrying costs, and improves customer service.
Item histories require special reports	The OneWorld® system's integrated item ledger provides an online transaction history for every item. This labor saving tool improves customer service.
Cannot work in multiple units of measure for an individual item.	OneWorld uses a unit of measure conversion table that allows you to define an item in various units of measure. The system provides flexibility by converting three units from one to the other so that the user can work with the most relevant unit.
Multiple item codes for a single item	In OneWorld, the Item Cross References program gives you numerous possibilities for identifying an item. For example, you can cross-reference several internal codes, a supplier's code, a bar code, and several customers' codes. Cross-referenced items can flow seamlessly throughout the supply chain which helps avoid costly errors while conducting supplier and client transactions. Cross-referencing also saves time spent on maintaining the item file and ensures information accuracy.
Analyzing activity, turnover and margins	ABC analysis lets you rank items by sales, turns, and margins. This information provides performance feedback for sales, marketing, finance, planning, and logistics departments, and it supports strategic and tactical decision making.
Extracting relevant information from the system	Classification codes allow you to group items in many different ways and to generate activity-based reports on numerous groupings. The analysis of this available information allows you to increase business visibility and contributes to good decision making.

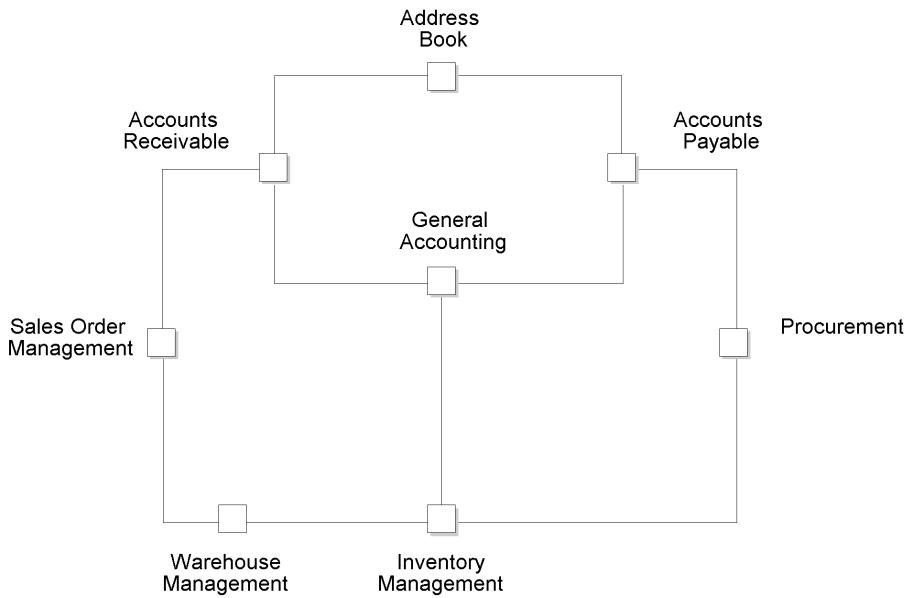
Inventory Management Overview

The J.D. Edwards Inventory Management system works with the distribution/logistics and manufacturing systems.



System Integration with Distribution/Logistics Systems

The Inventory Management system integrates with general accounting and other distribution systems as described in the paragraphs that follow.



Review the following topics for information about how the Inventory Management system integrates with other distribution systems:

- Inventory Management
- General Accounting
- Procurement
- Sales Order Management
- Address Book
- Warehouse Management

Inventory Management

The Inventory Management system stores item information for the Sales Order Management, Procurement, and manufacturing systems. It also stores sales and purchasing costs and quantities available by location and places holds on locations from which you do not sell items.

You update the general ledger inventory account balances with any change in inventory valuation, count variances, or movement.

General Accounting

The J.D. Edwards General Accounting system allows you to track inventory accounting.

Procurement

The Procurement system retrieves item costs for purchase orders from the Inventory Management system. After you receive and create vouchers for purchased goods, the system updates the general ledger and creates accounts payable entries for payment.

Sales Order Management

The Sales Order Management system retrieves item prices and costs for sales orders from the Inventory Management system. The system updates the general ledger and creates accounts receivable entries to record inventory, cost of goods sold, revenue, and tax transactions for cash receipts processing.

Address Book

The Inventory Management system works with the Address Book system to retrieve up-to-date customer, supplier, and warehouse address information.

Warehouse Management

The Warehouse Management system integrates with the Inventory Management system to:

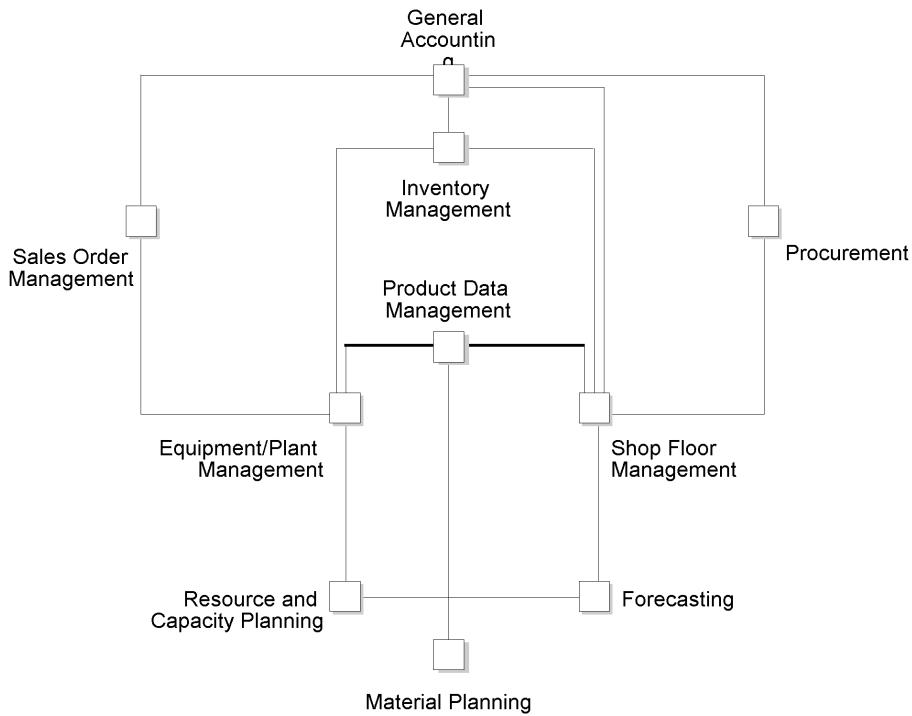
- Use information from the Location Master, Item Master, Item Branch File, Branch/Plant Constants, Item Location File, and Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors tables
- Suggest locations for Putaway, Picking, and Replenishment operations
- Record warehouse transactions in the Item Ledger File table

System Integration with Manufacturing Systems

The Inventory Management system integrates with manufacturing functions and systems as described in the paragraphs that follow.

Review the following topics for information about how the Inventory Management system integrates with manufacturing functions and systems:

- Bills of material
- Product Data Management
- Shop Floor Management
- Equipment and Plant Maintenance
- Resource, capacity, and material planning and forecasting



Bills of Material

Both the Inventory Management and the Product Data Management systems use bills of material to:

- Define kits and the quantities of components that you need to assemble or manufacture a parent item during sales order entry
- Select components during purchase order entry

Inventory Management and Shop Floor Management transactions initiate the issue of bill of material components, create general ledger entries, and update inventory on-hand quantities.

The following features provide flexibility for manufacturing planning and costing processes:

- Parent/component structures
- Quantities of components per kit
- Feature planning
- Costing percentages
- Date effectivity

Product Data Management

The Product Data Management (PDM) system provides the foundation on which you define manufacturing data, including:

- Bills of material
- Routing instructions

- Product cost rollups
- Engineering change management

PDM is the repository for data that controls your material and product planning processes, including:

- Resource and Capacity Planning
- Material Planning

Shop Floor Management

The Shop Floor Management system lets you transact product assembly and manufacturing activities through either work order or rate-based production processes.

Shop floor transactions are the basis for the following entries and updates:

- General ledger entries
- Updates to on-hand inventory quantities
- Payroll time entries

Shop floor transactions perform the following functions:

- Issue material components
- Record hours of direct or setup labor
- Track machine activity hours
- Allow completion of finished or semifinished items into inventory

Equipment and Plant Management

The Equipment/Plant Management system lets you transact equipment and plant maintenance activities through work order activity processes.

You use maintenance transactions to:

- Issue material components
- Record hours of direct or setup labor
- Track machine activity hours
- Track and record costs to the Fixed Asset and General Accounting systems

These transactions also update on-hand inventory quantities.

Resource and Capacity Planning, Material Planning, and Forecasting

These systems use information about on-hand inventory quantities and demand that is current and forecast for:

- Product sales or replacement parts
- Interbranch inventory needs
- Parts requirements for equipment/plant maintenance
- Incoming item availability from purchase orders or shop floor production

These systems perform planning activities that:

- Recommend internal transfer orders

- Suggest purchase orders or blanket/contract purchase order releases
- Propose the release of shop floor work orders or changes to shop floor production rate schedules to meet inventory demands

Electronic Data Interchange

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is the computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions such as purchase orders, invoices, and shipping notices in a standard format.

The Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system consists of J.D. Edwards System 47, which is an application interface containing interface files, tables, and programs. System 47 works with a third-party translation software that translates EDI standard data into a J.D. Edwards flat file format so that the J.D. Edwards application software can manage the data.

When you receive documents, your third-party translation software:

- Retrieves the data via network communications
- Translates the data from EDI standard format to J.D. Edwards application table format
- Moves the translated data into the J.D. Edwards EDI flat files

The inbound conversion program moves the translated data into the J.D. Edwards EDI interface tables. The J.D. Edwards Electronic Commerce system then moves the data into the appropriate application tables. When you send documents, the system performs the above procedures in reverse order.

See Also

- ❑ Overview for *Electronic Data Interchange System* in the Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide for more information on the J.D. Edwards programs supported by EDI

Inventory Management Features

The following features help you maximize your Inventory Management system:

- Stocking features
- Item identification
- Location and lot features
- Physical and logical warehouses
- Item count and cost computation
- Supplemental data
- Container management
- Inventory interoperability

See Also

- ❑ The [Bulk Stock Management Guide](#) for information about managing and moving bulk stock

Stocking Features

Consider the types of inventory that you have, what you use them for, and where and how you store them. Then consider your company's needs based on your business activities and your suppliers' and customers' requirements.

Typically, your company maintains one or both of the following types of inventory:

- Stock items
- Non-stock items

Stock items are stored products or parts that are ready for sale. Non-stock items are items that are used by your company, such as office supplies. Non-stock items may also include:

- Kit components
- Consignment items
- Customer supplies
- Standing-order items

If your company stores both stock and non-stock items, you must determine the most efficient method to identify, store, and track them. You must also decide how to use the Inventory Management system to determine how to:

- Identify and store stock and non-stock items
- Account for stock and non-stock items
- Identify and track prices in multiple currencies
- Identify and store items that require special handling such as refrigeration
- Identify items that require quality analysis or testing
- Determine obsolete items
- Identify and account for broken or defective parts

Item Identification

The following topics assist you determining how you want to identify inventory items in the system.

Item Numbering and Description

J.D. Edwards provides multiple methods of identifying items within the software. You can use actual item numbers, numbers that you designate, or a combination of both. Actual item numbers are numbers that identify pertinent information about an item such as:

- Material used
- Year produced
- Specific contract
- Special processes of manufacture
- Country of origin
- Tests or quality analyses performed

Each item can have up to three inventory item numbers:

- Primary number
- Secondary number (for vendor, manufacturing, or industry standards)
- System-assigned number

The Inventory Management system's cross-reference capabilities allow you unlimited item identifiers within the system.

In addition to identifying items numerically, you can describe each item with information, such as:

- Standard description
- Technical description with specifications
- Warning message
- Vendor information and availability

You can use any of the item descriptions or numbers interchangeably on forms, reports, or in transaction processing.

Item Cross Referencing

Typically, customers use several methods of identification when they order inventory. For example, assume that customers order inventory with their own part numbers or that vendors require that you order items using their part numbers. Using the Inventory Management system, you can establish these numbers as cross-reference numbers that are interchangeable on forms and reports or during transaction processing.

Cross referencing is also useful if you have contracts that require parts or items from a specific customer. For example, sometimes items used for government contracts must be kept separate in the storage, manufacturing, and accounting processes.

Location and Lot Features

After you determine how to store your inventory, you must set up physical locations to fully utilize the available storage space. A physical location, also known as an item location, is where you actually store an item.

Lot processing allows you to manage and maintain information about groups of items. Often, a lot consists of a group of items that are components of a final product (for example, parts of a bicycle).

You must also determine how to identify item locations and lots in the system to allow you to locate items quickly and perform daily operations efficiently.

Item Locations

The Inventory Management system allows you to track your items through a vast number of item locations that you create in the system. The branch/plants, which are the actual item locations that you set up, can represent everything from warehouses to stores to trucks.

Each branch/plant can define its own set of rules, which allow you to separate divisions of universal items for which you can implement unique rules, costs, prices, and so forth. Within each branch/plant, you can create locations online that resemble the structure of your physical locations (for example, aisles, bins, and shelves) within the branch/plant. For example, you can define locations by classifying them into groups that accommodate:

- Consignment items

- Items requiring rework or repair
- Returned items
- Special items belonging to a particular customer

After you establish item locations, you can use the information to:

- Verify specific locations
- Display item descriptions
- Review available quantities
- Review lot statuses

After you establish a branch/plant, you can further define it by identifying locations, which include zones, aisles, bins, lots, and so on.

Lots

You can identify and segregate inventory by lots within locations for special lot control or layered costing. This feature allows you to provide unique descriptions, cost information, and expiration dates. You can:

- Assign a lot number to an item or have the system assign it upon receipt of the item
- Place a lot on hold when there is a problem within the lot
- Assign a status, such as one in quarantine or inspection, to a lot
- Review transactions by lot
- Identify perishable lots so that you can sell the oldest goods first
- Track items bought or produced at the same time in case you have to retrieve those goods from your customers

Physical and Logical Warehouses

If you typically receive large shipments of items that take up a lot of space, you can distribute the item into physical and logical warehouses and use the Inventory Management system to track each item. The following topics define physical and logical warehouses:

Physical Warehouses

Using the Inventory Management system, you can maximize the dimensions and layout of your physical warehouse to:

- Use overflow areas more efficiently
- Assign locations
- Track work in process
- Identify and track items in transit
- Identify similar items

Logical Warehouses

A logical warehouse is a location that does not physically exist. You designate a logical warehouse to resemble an actual physical warehouse, and define its locations in a format that fits your needs. You can define locations for:

- Damaged goods
- Demo inventory
- Consigned items
- Customer inventory
- Returns
- Rework
- Expensed inventory

Additionally, you can define pseudo locations which represent a physical location for products you sell but do not stock such as products that are stocked at your supplier's facility and shipped from there.

Item Count and Cost Computation

Item Counts

You can use the Inventory Management system to identify discrepancies between your online amounts and your cycle and tag counts. You can conduct as many cycle and tag counts as you need at any time. You can also:

- Print count sheets
- Enter and verify counts
- Review variances online or by report
- Update correct counts

You can quickly access the following quantity information for inventory:

- On hand
- Committed to orders
- On back order
- On purchase orders

The Inventory Management system allows you to use its interactive and batch capabilities to compute reorder points and quantities.

Item Costs

Maintaining accurate and complete records on the value of inventory is one of the major concerns of most businesses today. With automatic unit cost computation, you can maintain an unlimited number of costs by item and location. The Inventory Management system can automatically compute weighted average and last-in costs after goods are received or adjusted.

The Inventory Management system, with its variety of cost bases, can also help you maintain appropriate valuation of your inventory. Various methods of valuation can help you take into account differences in value because of:

- Age
- Changing costs
- Design changes
- Technology changes

With ABC Analysis, you can identify the items in greatest demand and most profitable inventory. The ABC Analysis report details total sales, gross margin, or on-hand value for each item for one or all locations.

Supplemental Data

You might need to store item information that is not included in the standard master tables. J.D. Edwards refers to this additional information as supplemental data.

You can use supplemental data at either the item master level or the branch/plant level. You define types of supplemental data for inventory items to specify categories of additional information and the specific information that you want to track for each category.

Examples of supplemental data include:

- Quality performance information
- Legal descriptions
- Repair and replacement records
- Government procurement information
- Hazardous material regulations
- General remarks

Container Management

Because containers are of high value and your company maintains ownership of them even when they are in the possession of your customers, it is essential that you carefully track container transactions.

Container Management integrates with the Procurement and Sales Order Management systems to:

- Extract all information concerning container transactions from the other systems and maintain this information in tables specific to Container Management
- Track the movement of both empty and full containers
- Track customer deposit or rental charges for containers
- Determine when customers need to be invoiced for deposits and credited for the return of containers
- Print invoices for deposit and rental fees and credit memos for refunds
- Allow you to review container balance and customer deposit information and print the necessary reports

Inventory Interoperability

Interoperability among different products is key to successfully implementing the enterprise solution. Full interoperability results in a flow of data among the systems that is seamless to the user. The OneWorld Interoperability function provides an interface that facilitates exchanging transactions with external systems. Inventory Interoperability includes functions for inbound and outbound transactions.

Tables and Descriptions

The Inventory Management system uses the following primary tables:

Location Master (F4100)	Contains basic information about each warehouse location, such as zones and level of detail.
Inventory Constants (F41001)	Contains information for day-to-day transactions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location number definition• Warehouse control data• Default units of measure• Inclusion rule, which determines the document types and status codes to process through the system
Item Master (F4101)	Contains basic information about each item, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Item number• Description• Search keys• Category codes• Default units of measure• Process groups for the Warehouse Management system• Item dimension group
Item Branch File (F4102)	Contains default item information, including each item's process and dimension groups, and other parameters that are common to every unit of that item in your warehouse.
Item Location File (F41021)	Contains each item's quantity information, general ledger class, and lot status in each location.
Item Ledger File (F4111)	Contains a history of all inventory movements.

The Inventory Management system also uses the following tables:

Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors (F41002)	Contains the unit of measure conversion equations that are unique to the warehouse item and its default unit of measure structure information.
Unit Of Measure Standards Conversion (F41003)	Contains the unit of measure conversion equations that are common to all warehouse items.

Item File (F4101A)	Contains pending transactions and history.
Item Master Bulk Data (F4101B)	Contains pending transactions and history for bulk data.
Item Category Codes (F4101C)	Contains pending transactions and history related to category codes.
Item Master - Alternative Description (F4101D)	Contains item descriptions and search text in a different language.
Item Customer Service Data (F4101F)	Contains pending transactions and history for the Customer Service Management system.
Item Manufacturing Data (F4101M)	Contains pending transactions and history for manufacturing data.
Item Master Packaging (F4101P)	Contains pending transactions and history for packaging data.
Item Master Shipping Data (F4101S)	Contains pending transactions and history for shipping data.
Item Master Tag File (F4101T)	Contains pending transactions and history for information such as replenishment hours and issues and receipts.
Item Profile Data (F4101W)	Contains pending transactions and history about item profiles.
Item Location Definition Table(F41023)	Contains definitions for item locations.
Item Cross Reference Table (F4104)	Contains item descriptions that the Item Search program (P41200) uses.
Item Cost File (F4105)	Contains inventory cost records.

Item Base Price File (F4106)	Contains inventory price records.
Lot Master (F4108)	Contains information used in lot processing
Item Supplemental Data Types (F41090) and Item Supplemental Data Base User Defined Codes (F41092)	Contains information that is required for supplemental data if OneWorld coexists with WorldSoftware.
Item ASOF File (F41112)	Contains information summarized from the Item Ledger table (F4111), which the Item Ledger - Running Balance Summary/Detail program (P41112) creates and updates.
Item History (F4115)	Contains item master history.
Cycle Count Header File (F4140) and Cycle Count Transaction File (F4141)	Contain information about physical inventories using the cycle count method.
Tag Inventory File (F4160)	Contains information about physical inventories using the tag count method.
Item Word Search Table (F41829)	Contains information that the Item Word Build program extracted from the Item Master (F4101), Item Branch Master (F4102), Location Master (F4100), Lot Master (F4108), Item Master - Alternative Descriptions (F4101D), and Item Cross Reference (F4104) tables.
Demand/Supply Inclusion Rules (F34004)	Contains the order types (sales, procurement, and so on) and the order statuses at which the system will create a request.
Supplemental Database Setup (F00090), Supplemental Database Language Preferences (F00090D), and Supplemental Database Data Types (F00091)	Contain information used by the Supplemental Data Setup program (P00091).

Supplemental Data (F00092)	Contains information used by the Supplemental Data by Item or by Item/Branch program (P00092).
Order Address Information (F4006)	Contains information required to print the Inventory Turn report (R41116).
Distribution/ Manufacturing Constants (F4009)	Contains information that specifies whether the item unit of measure conversions are unique for each item or applicable to each item in the warehouse.
Default Location/Printers (F40095)	Contains the default warehouse code (branch/plant) and the default printer output queue for transactions that you process through the subsystem.
Print Messages (F4016) and Print Message Report Defaults (F4017)	Contain predefined messages that print on documents such as sales orders and purchase orders.
Distribution/ Manufacturing - AAI Values (F4095)	Contains the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) used by J.D. Edwards Distribution and Manufacturing systems.
Document Type Master (F40039)	Contains information about document types for Inventory Management, Sales Order Management, Procurement, and Customer Service Management System.

Menu Overview

The following list identifies the most commonly used menus for the J.D. Edwards Inventory Management system:

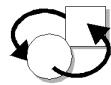
Menu Overview - Inventory Management

Inventory Management G41



Daily Processing G4110

- S Inventory Master/Transactions G4111
- S Item Revisions G4112
- S Lot Control G4113
- S Bill of Materials G4114
- S Inventory Reports G41111
- S Inventory Inquiries G41112
- S Container Management G4118
- S Bulk Stock Management G41501



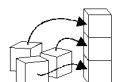
Periodic Processing G4120

- S Inventory Count Alternatives G4121
- S As Of Processing G4122
- S Inventory Price/Cost Updates G4123
- S Item Supplemental Data/CIF G4124
- S Bulk Stock Reconciliations G41502



Inventory Advanced and Technical Operations G4131

- S Global Updates and Purges G41311
- S Interoperability G41313



Inventory System Setup G4141

- S Inventory User Defined Codes G41411

Setup

System Setup

The following list describes the features that you must set up before using the Inventory Management system and the purpose of each feature.

Constants	Constants provide the system with the following types of default information:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• System constants determine which functions to perform.• Batch control constants determine whether an application requires management approval and batch control.• Branch/plant constants define the day-to-day transactions within a branch/plant.• Location format determines how you identify item storage areas in a branch/plant.• Item availability defines how the system calculates the quantity of items that are available in each branch/plant.
Warehouse locations	Warehouse locations define the locations that are available in branch/plants.
Automatic accounting instructions (AAIs)	AAIs provide the Inventory Management system with accounting information and the general ledger relationships for interacting with the General Accounting system.
Messages	Messages appear depending on which programs you specify and which messages you determine should print.
Default location and printers	Default location and printer settings provide the system with branch/plant, printer output queue, and approval route code information to use as default settings.
Item cross-references	Item cross-reference numbers allow the system to associate internal and external items.
Document type information	Document type information is typically set up in user defined code lists. You can use the Document Type Maintenance program to set up and maintain this information for Distribution.

See Also

- Setting Up Inventory Supplemental Data*
- Setting Up Container Management*

Setting Up Constants

Constants provide a basic framework for how your Inventory Management system works. Based on your business needs, you associate specific constants with either the entire system or a specific branch/plant. The Inventory Management system uses constants as default information in other J.D. Edwards systems.

After you determine the information that you want to use throughout your system, you can enter the appropriate values or change any predefined values.

Note

The Inventory Management system includes branch/plant ALL, which is required for default information. See *Reviewing Branch/Plant ALL* for more information.

Before You Begin

- Create an address book record for the branch/plant.
- Set up the branch/plant as a business unit.

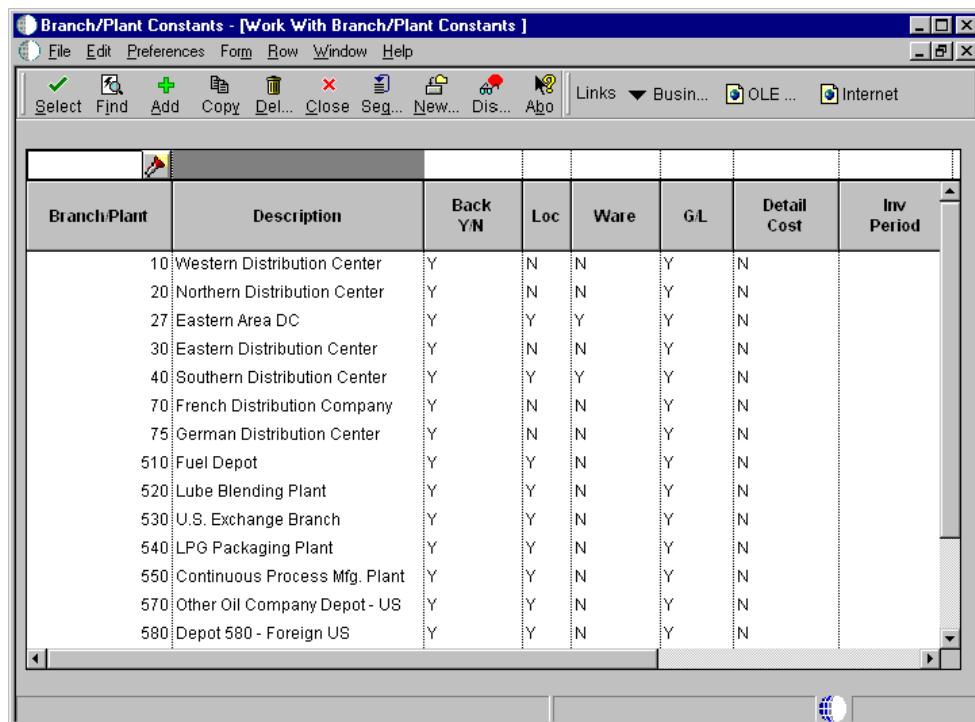
Defining Branch/Plant Constants (Required)

Branch/plant constants allow you to customize the processing of daily transactions for each branch/plant in your distribution and manufacturing systems.

If you use the Warehouse Management system, you must define the warehouse information on the Branch Location Definition form. Otherwise, you should at least define location length information.

► To define branch/plant constants

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Branch/Plant Constants.



1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft Active Foundation interface. The main title bar says "PeopleSoft." and the top navigation bar includes links for "Portal", "WWWE", "Intranet", and "Training". Below the title bar, there's a toolbar with icons for "OK", "Cancel", "Form", "Tools", and a search function. The main content area has a header "Active Foundation" and a sub-header "Branch/Plant Constants". The form contains several input fields and checkboxes. A callout box highlights the "Symbol Customer/Supplier" field and its dropdown menu, which lists various configuration options.

2. On Branch/Plant Constants, locate the branch/plant and complete the following fields to enter identification symbols for items in the branch/plant:
 - Address Number
 - Short Item Number Identifier
 - Second Item Number Identifier
 - Third Item Number Identifier
 - Symbol to Identify Segmented Item
3. To allow cross-reference information with customers or suppliers for items in the branch/plant, complete the following fields:
 - Symbol Customer/Supplier
 - Customer Cross Ref. Code
 - Supplier Cross Ref. Code
4. To separate items into segments of their characteristics and attributes, complete the following field:
 - Segment Separator Character
5. To enter accounting information for items in the branch/plant, complete the following fields:

- Current Inventory Period
 - General Ledger Explanation
6. To enter accounting information for items in the branch/plant, choose the following options:
- Interface G/L (Y/N)
 - Write Units to Journal Entries
7. To enter cost information for items in the branch/plant, complete the following fields:
- Purchasing Costing Method
 - Sales/Inventory Costing Method
 - Purchase Order Issue Cost
 - Inventory Carrying Cost (%)
8. To enter commitment and sales information for items in the branch/plant, complete the following fields:
- Commitment Method
 - Specific Commitment (Days)
 - Number of Days in Year
 - Approval Route Code
9. To use the Quality Management system, choose the following option:
- Quality Control (Y/N)
- In addition to activating quality control for each branch/plant that you want to include in quality tests, you need to activate the Quality Management system on the Quality Management Setup menu (G3741).
10. To specify the depot of a partner for use in Agreement Management, choose the following option:
- Foreign Depot
11. To specify whether the system can create new lots through transaction applications, choose the following option:
- Inventory Lot Creation (Y/N)
12. To enable the Location Segment Specification tab on the Branch Location Definition form and allow locations to be set up by segments, choose the following option:
- Location Segment Control (Y/N)

13. To specify any of the following options for items at this branch/plant, choose the following options:

- Backorders Allowed (Y/N)
- Location Control (Y/N)
- Warehouse Control (Y/N)
- Use Product Cost Detail (Y/N)

14. When you have assigned all the constants that you want for items in this branch/plant, click OK.

Setting Up ABC Analysis Codes

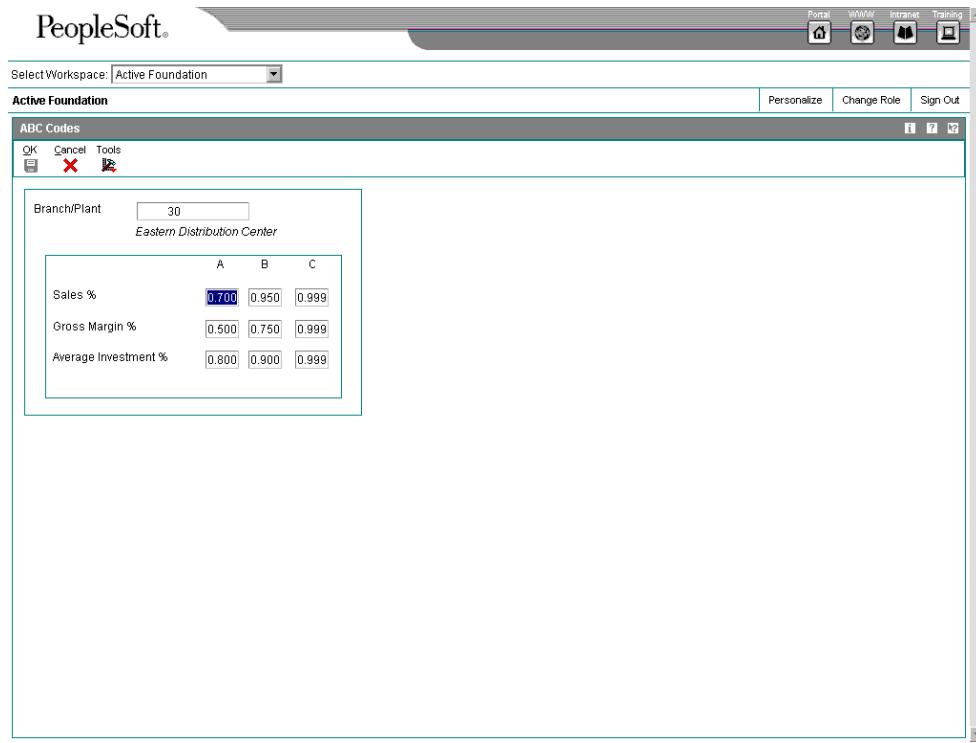
ABC Analysis is based on the principle that a small number of items (A) typically accounts for the largest part of a company's business. A slightly larger number of items (B) accounts for a smaller yet significant amount of business. The remaining large number of items (C), taken together, accounts for only a small amount of business.

You can use the ABC Analysis as the basis for inventory cycle counts (in which A items are counted more often than C items). Determine the natural breaks in your inventory item listing to determine where to define the percentage breaks in the branch/plant constants.

► To set up ABC analysis codes

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, complete the following field for which you want to set up ABC analysis codes and click Find.
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant for which you want to set up ABC analysis codes and click Select.
3. On Branch/Plant Constants, choose ABC Codes from the Form menu.



4. On ABC Codes, complete the A, B, And C columns for the following fields, and then click OK:
 - Sales %
 - Gross Margin %
 - Average Investment %

Reviewing Branch/Plant ALL

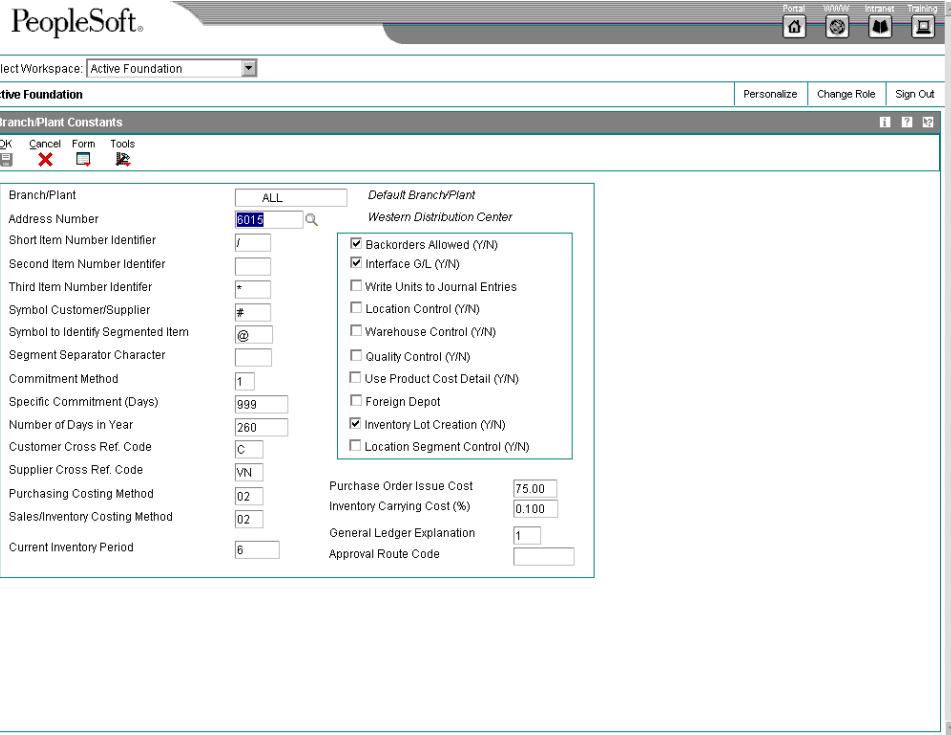
Branch/plant ALL is a generic branch plant that J.D. Edwards provides as part of the Inventory Management system. The system uses branch/plant ALL as a source of default information against which to validate certain types of entries.

You can copy branch/plant ALL to create a new branch/plant. Under some circumstances, you might need to change the settings in branch/plant ALL.

► To review branch/plant ALL

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, type ALL in the following field in the Query By Example row and then click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
2. To review the settings for branch plant ALL, choose its record and click Select.



3. Change any of the fields as necessary and click OK.

Defining Item Availability

You must define how you want the system to calculate item availability for each branch/plant. Item availability affects how the system calculates back orders, cancellations, and customer delivery times.

Note

If you are using the Configuration Management system, you must set the Check Availability field in Configurator Constants to check availability during sales order entry. If the system finds the exact item and string match, a window displays all locations containing the specific configuration. See *Setting Up Constants* in the *Sales Configurator Guide* for more information.

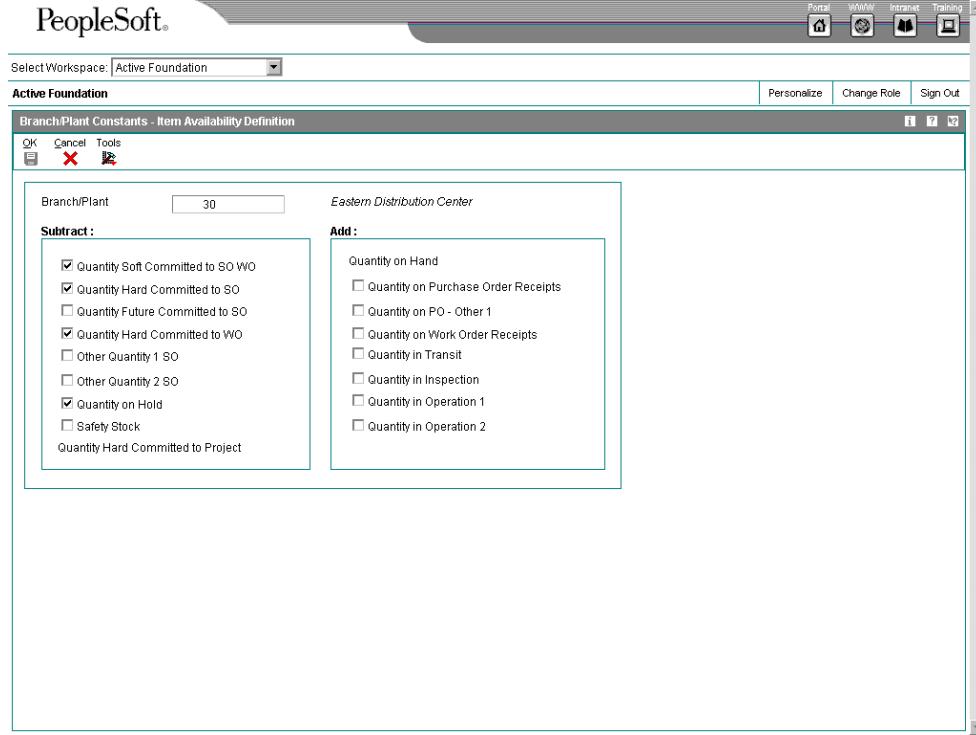
► To define item availability

From Inventory Setup (G4141), Procurement System Setup (G43A41), or Sales Order Management Setup (G4241) menu, choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, complete the following field and click Find:

- Branch/Plant

2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant for which you want to define item availability.
3. From the Row menu, choose Availability.



4. On Item Availability Definition, to specify items that you want to exclude from the item availability calculation, click any of the following options under the Subtract heading:
 - Quantity Soft Committed to SO & WO
 - Quantity Hard Committed to SO
 - Quantity Future Committed to SO
 - Quantity Hard Committed to WO
 - Other Quantity 1 SO
 - Other Quantity 2 SO
 - Quantity on Hold
 - Safety Stock
5. To specify items that you want to include in the item availability calculation, click any of the following options under the Add heading:
 - Quantity on Purchase Order Receipts

- Quantity on PO - Other 1
- Quantity on Work Order Receipts
- Quantity in Transit
- Quantity in Inspection
- Quantity in Operation 1
- Quantity in Operation 2

6. Click OK.

See Also

- ❑ *Reviewing Performance Information* or *Reviewing Supplier Performance Information* for more information about quantities

Defining System Constants

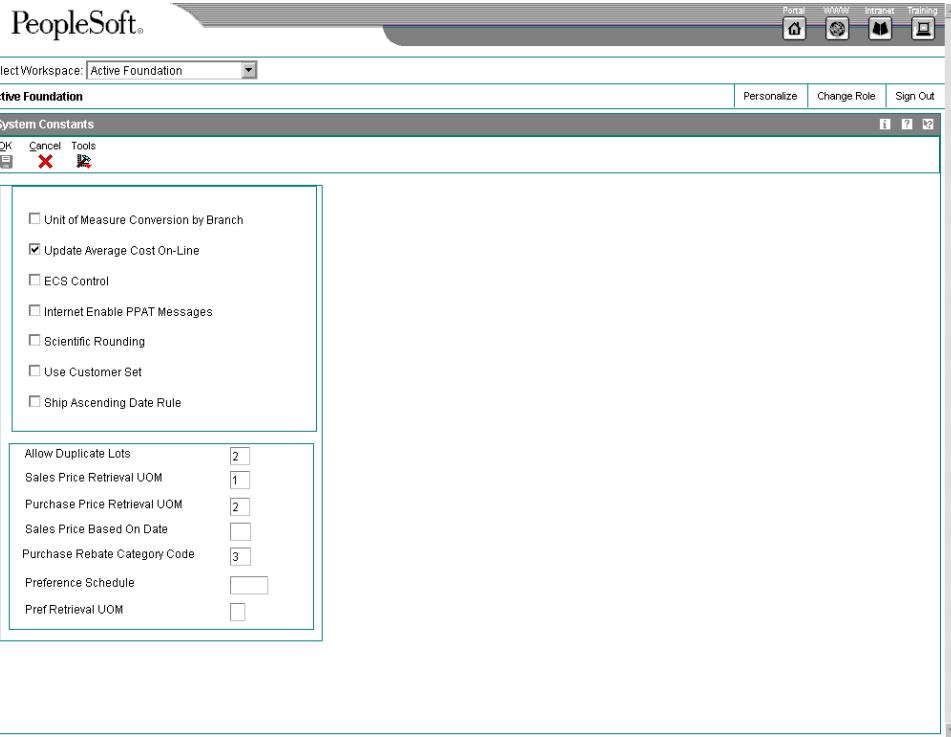
Set up system constants to determine which functions to perform. For example, assume that you have several branch/plants and you use different units of measure for the items in each branch/plant. You can set a system constant to automatically convert units of measure by branch/plant.

System constants apply to all branch/plants. You cannot customize system constants for individual branch/plants. You must restart OneWorld before your changes to system constants take effect.

► To define system constants

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, choose Sys Constants from the Form menu.



2. On System Constants, click any of the following options:

- Unit of Measure Conversion by Branch
- Supplemental DB by Branch (World only)
- Update Average Cost On-Line
- ECS Control
- Internet Enable PPAT Messages
- Non-Coexistence Lot Processing
- Scientific Rounding

3. Complete any of the following fields, and then click OK:

- Allow Duplicate Lots
- Sales Price Retrieval UOM
- Purchase Price Retrieval UOM
- Sales Price Based On Date
- Purchase Rebate Category Code

The system displays the Update Warning window.

4. Click OK.

You must restart OneWorld before your changes take effect.

Defining Batch Control Constants

You define batch control constants to prevent the system from applying changes that unauthorized personnel make to the general ledger. Also, you can define a constant that requires you to enter batch control information before the system runs a batch processing job. You might enter batch control information to compare the anticipated size of the job to the end result.

You must define management approval and batch control separately for each distribution and manufacturing system that you use.

► To define batch control constants

From Inventory Setup (G4141) or Sales Order Management Setup (G4241), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
2. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, choose Application Constants from the Form menu.

The screenshot shows a PeopleSoft application window titled 'Branch/Plant Constants - Application Constants'. The window has a toolbar at the top with icons for Home, Help, Intranet, and Training. Below the toolbar is a menu bar with 'Active Foundation' selected. The main area contains a grid table with the following data:

System Code	Description	Mgmt Aprv	Batch Ctrl
31	Shop Floor Cont	Y	✓
41	Inventory Manag	N	
42	Sales Managem	Y	
43	Procurement	N	N

3. On Application Constants, complete the following fields for each system, if available, and then click OK:

- System Code
- Mgmt Apprv
- Batch Ctrl

Defining the Location Format

Defining the location format allows you to determine how to set up item locations. You can define elements that contain more specific information about the actual location. An element can represent an aisle, bin, shelf, or any other location that you use in a branch/plant. You can use up to 10 different elements to define a location's format. For each element, you can define the following:

- Length
- Justification
- Separator character

The total length of all elements, including separators, cannot exceed 20 characters. The system does not store separators in the tables, but uses separators to edit a location on a form or report. If you do not want to use separators, leave the separator field blank. When you do so, the system displays the location as one string of characters.

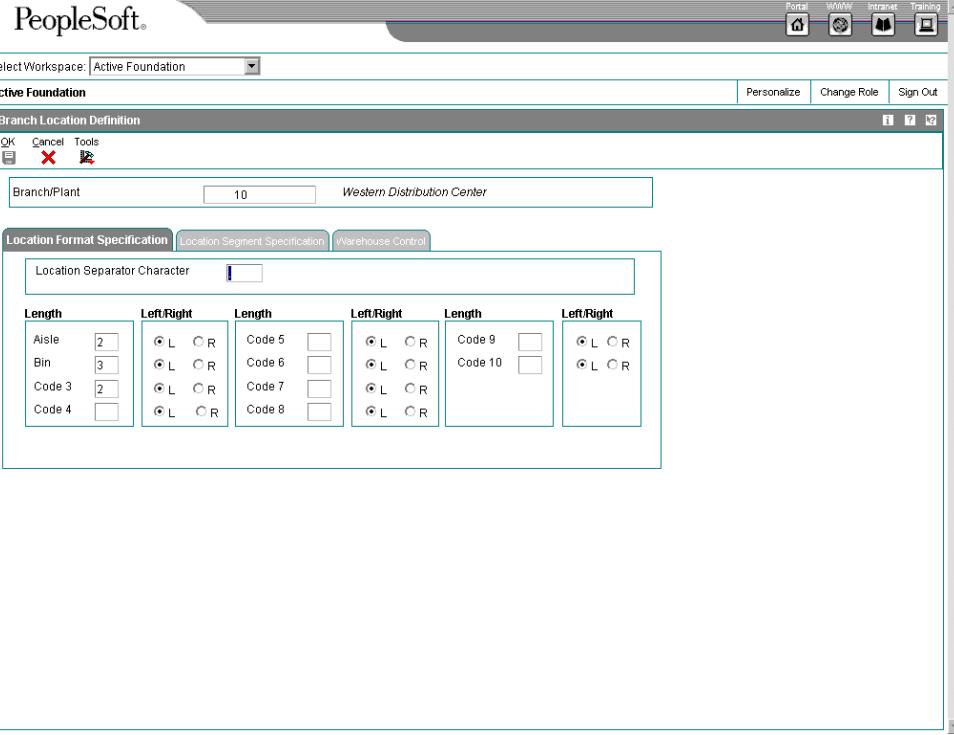
Note

If you use the Warehouse Management system, you must also define default units of measure for volumes, dimensions, and weights.

► To define the location format

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, complete the following field for which you want to define the location format and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant and then choose Location Def from the Row menu.



3. On the Location Format Specification tab on Branch Location Definition, complete as many of the following fields as needed to format your locations:
 - Location Separator Character
 - Aisle
 - Bin
 - Code 3
 - Code 4
 - Code 5
 - Code 6
 - Code 7
 - Code 8
 - Code 9
 - Code 10
 - For each element, click either the Left or Right justification options.
4. Click OK.

See Also

- Defining Segments for Locations* if the Location Segment Specification tab is accessible and you want segmented locations in this branch/plant

Defining Segments for Locations

You can separate locations into segments. When you define segments for locations, you set up a template for all the locations throughout the branch/plant. If you use segments across branch/plants, you must define all segments the same for all branch/plants. Locations with segments are useful if your company handles co-mingled product in the same locations or works with consigned inventory for a customer or vendor.

You cannot add segment information to an existing location. You must either define the segments when you add a new record or manually add the segment information to every existing location.

A location can have up to 10 segments. Each segment is an attribute that you can use for inquiry purposes. Each segment is assigned a rule number that designates that segment as one of the following:

- Address book number
- User defined code
- Range of numbers
- Alphanumeric value

You can assign an address book number to the first two segments only. Each segment is limited to a specific length.

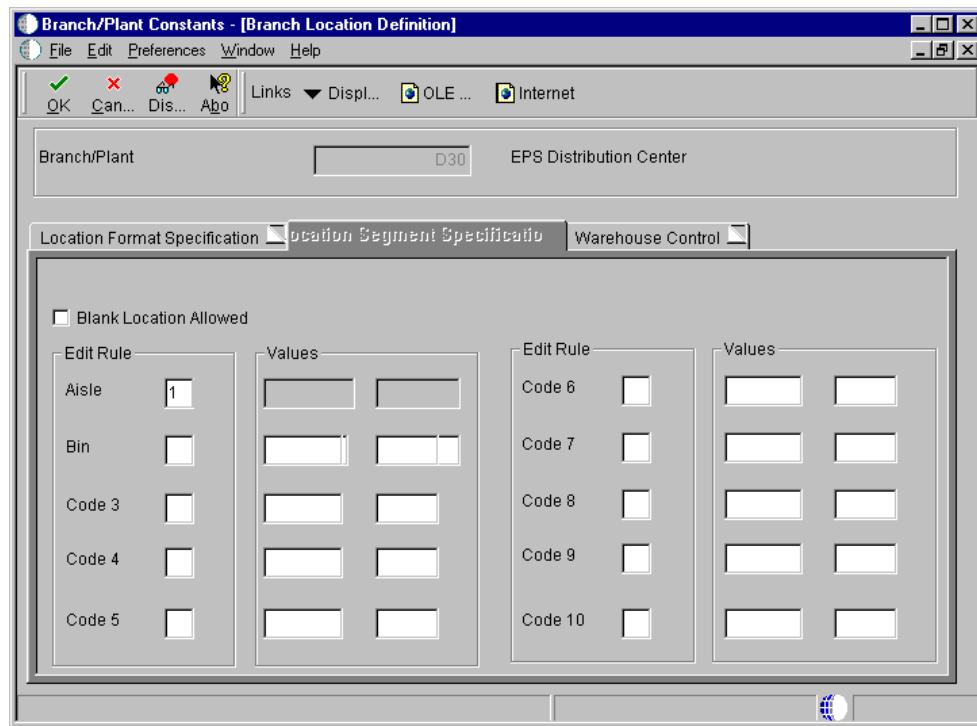
Before You Begin

- Activate Location Segment Control on the Branch/Plant Constants form. See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants*.
- Set up the information on the Location Format Specification tab. See *Defining the Location Format*.

► To define segments for locations

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Branch/Plant Constants.

1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant and then choose Location Def from the Row menu.



3. On Branch Location Definition, choose the Location Segment Specification tab.
4. To allow a blank location for this branch/plant, click the following option:
 - Blank Location Allowed
5. To enter edit rules and values for a location segment, complete the following fields:
 - Aisle
 - Bin

If you want to assign location ownership, either the Aisle or Bin field must contain edit rule 1 to allow an address book number for that segment.

 - Code 3

Depending on the code you enter in any of these fields, enter a valid code or number in the Value fields.
6. To assign additional segments, complete a line for one or more of the following codes:
 - Code 4
 - Code 5
 - Code 6

- Code 7
- Code 8
- Code 9
- Code 10

7. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, click Find.

Setting Up Warehouse Locations

Your warehouse consists of locations, such as bins, spaces on a rack, pallet spaces on the floor, and so on. To locate items more easily, you can create a hierarchy of locations within the warehouse and enter information about zones.

After you have defined the format for your locations, you must define all of the locations in a warehouse. Use the format that you specified on Branch/Plant Constants to enter each location where you store inventory in your warehouse.

You can define a primary location to store basic information about items in a warehouse. A primary location is not an actual physical location. For example, you could designate a primary location as "Location A," and then assign every item in the warehouse to a location that begins with "A."

You can also define a blank location as the primary location for inventory items. How the system displays the primary location depends on the location format specifications that you defined for the branch/plant.

Location control is a J.D. Edwards feature that you activate through the branch/plant constants. Location control is required for the Warehouse Management system but optional for all other distribution systems.

The system stores location information in the Location Master table (F4100).

Before You Begin

- Define the location format specifications in the branch/plant constants. See *Defining the Location Format*.
- Verify that location control is activated in Branch/Plant Constants (optional). See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants*.

Entering Locations Individually

You can enter locations one at a time. Enter locations individually if you have only a few locations to create, or if you do not want to use the speed location process. You choose the naming convention (a combination of numbers, letters, or both, such as A/3/4, 6/B/2/A, and so on), and use the format and separator character that you specified on Branch/Plant Constants. A separator character is a character such as / or . that you use to name locations such as A/3/4 or 3.C.9).

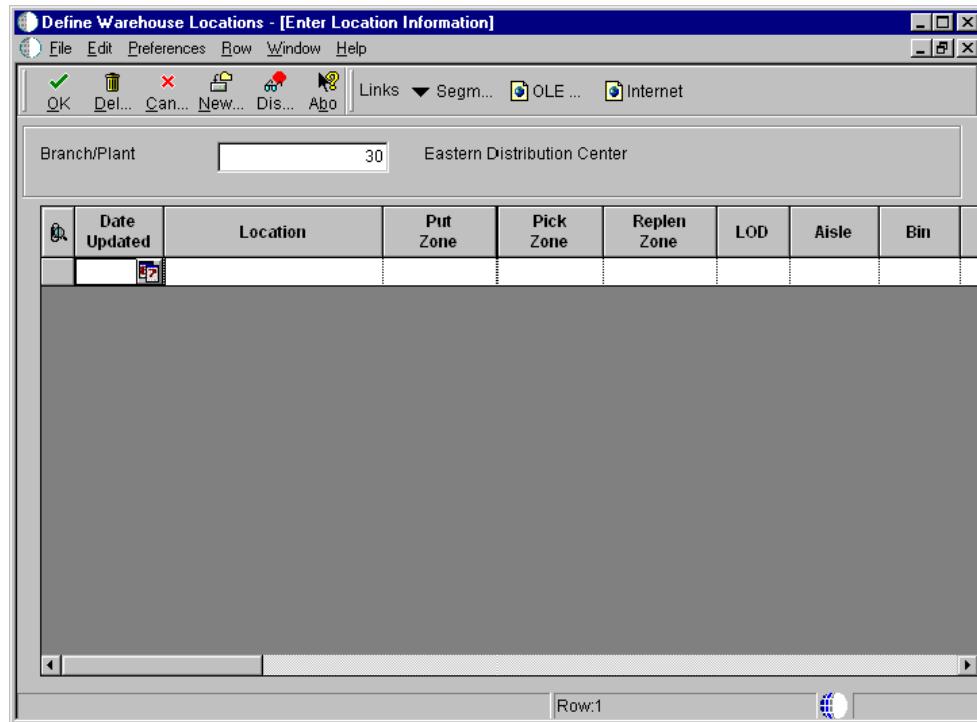
► To enter locations individually

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Define Warehouse Locations.

1. On Work With Location Master, complete the following field and click Find.
 - Branch/Plant

2. To create a hierarchy of locations within a warehouse, complete the following field with level of detail (LOD) information:
 - LOD

3. Click Add.



4. On Enter Location Information, complete the following field to define a primary location but do not use a separator character:
 - Location

If you enter the location identifier without the separator character, you must enter characters and spaces to equal the correct length of each element. The system displays the location with the correct separator and spaces.

5. To prohibit the system from combining different items into one location or combining different lot or serial numbers of the same item into one location, complete the following field:
 - Mix Item/Lot

6. Click OK.

Processing Options for Location Master

Display

1. Enter a '1' to omit item location records with no quantity available and no quantity inbound/outbound when calling Availability by Location.
-

Entering Multiple Locations

You can add or revise multiple locations simultaneously instead of one at a time. You specify the range of locations to create (starting and ending at locations that you define) and the incremental value that separates each location.

The Speed Location Setup program allows you to set up your warehouse quickly by copying an existing location to create new locations. Using this program is much faster than entering locations individually. However, if you copy an existing location that contains errors, you will duplicate the errors to each new location.

You can use an existing location as the model for creating new locations without having the Warehouse Management system installed. However, the fields that the program copies such as the putaway, pick, and replenishment sequences are specific to Warehouse Management.

For information, review the following:

- Elements
- Steps
- The speed location process

To enter multiple locations, follow this procedure:

- Enter multiple locations

Elements

You can use up to 10 elements to define the location. These elements consist of aisle, bin, and location codes 03 to 10. Each element can consist of either alphabetic characters or numbers. You cannot combine numbers and letters in a single element. You can, however, use multiple elements, some consisting of numbers (such as aisles) and some consisting of letters (such as bins).

Steps

A step is a number that the program uses to create locations from a specified range of locations. After the program creates each new location, it increments the location by the step number that you enter for locations that are numeric, or by 1 for locations that are alphabetic. Therefore, by entering a range of locations in combination with a step, you can enter many locations at once.

For example, assume that you want to enter new locations for a flow zone in Warehouse A. The flow zone consists of aisles and bins. There are three aisles marked A, B, and C and six bins marked 1 through 6.

- For aisles, the range is A through C. The program creates aisles A, B, and C because it always uses a step of 1 for alphabetic locations.

- For bins, the range is 1 through 6 and the step number is 1. The program creates bins 1 through 6 for each aisle, resulting in aisle and bin locations A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, B1, B2, and so on.

In this example, if you enter a step number of 2, the program creates the bin locations of 1, 3, and 5 for each aisle, resulting in aisle and bin locations A1, A3, A5, B1, B3, B5, C1, C3, and C5.

The Speed Location Process

Using the Speed Location Setup program consists of three parts:

- Specifying the location information
- Choosing the operation to be performed (Add Locations or Revisions)
- Updating the Location Master table

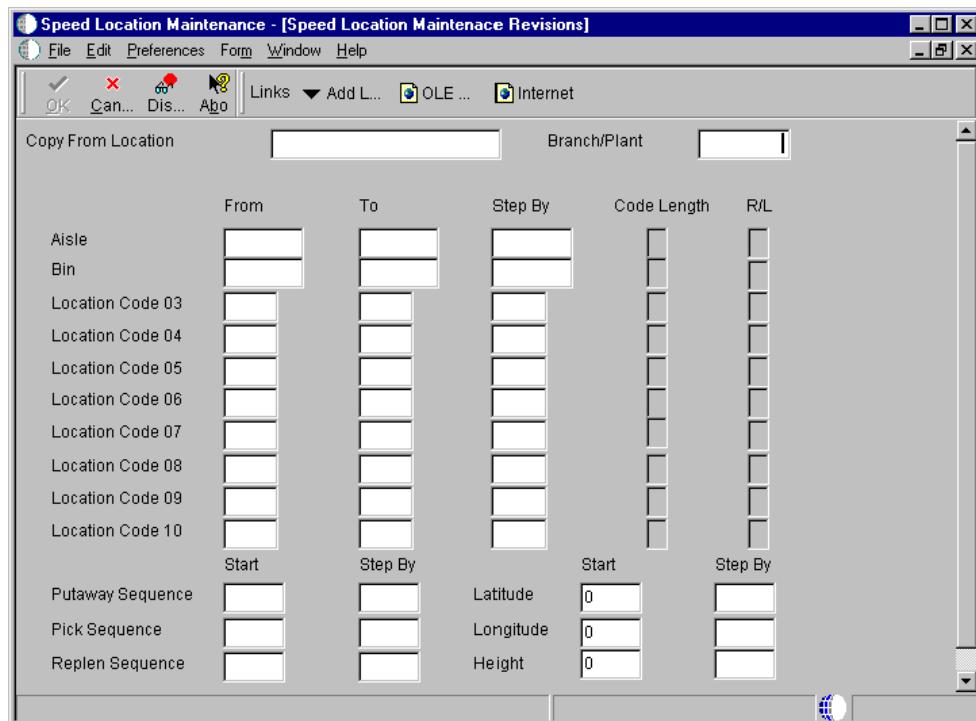
After you choose the operation, the program displays the number of locations that your specification will create. Be sure to review this number for correctness before you update. You can change your specification and choose the operation again as often as needed to obtain the desired results before you update the table.

If you make a mistake in setting up your locations with the Speed Location Setup program, you cannot delete locations using Speed Location Setup. Using the Work With Location Master form, you can:

- Delete your mistakes on a location-by-location basis if only a few errors exist
- Delete an entire range of locations and create them again if many errors exist

► To enter multiple locations

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Speed Location Maintenance.



1. On Speed Location Maintenance Revisions, complete the following optional field to identify a location to use as a model for new locations:
 - Copy From Location
2. Complete the following field:
 - Branch/Plant
3. Specify the range for the new locations by completing the From, To, and Step By fields for the following:
 - Aisle
 - Bin

The Code Length and R/L fields display the number of characters and right or left justification defined for the Aisle, Bin, and levels of detail fields in the branch/plant constants.

4. To specify one or more levels of detail, such as Location Code 03, complete the From, To, and Step By fields associated with the location:
 - Location Code 03
5. To specify sequence information for the new locations, complete the Start and Step By fields for the following:
 - Putaway Sequence
 - Pick Sequence
 - Replen Sequence

The Latitude, Longitude, and Height fields are reserved for future use in the Warehouse Management system.

6. If you are copying an existing location, choose Fields To Copy from the Form menu.
7. On Work With User Defined Codes, review the following field for each field you want to copy from the model location:
 - Description 02

The system copies only those fields with 1 in the first position of the Description 02 field.
8. To copy one or more fields that do not contain 1 in the Description 02 field, click Add.
9. On User Defined Codes, enter 1 in the first position of the following field for each field you want to copy and click OK:
 - Description 2

If the copied field is blank, the program uses the default value for the field. If a default value does not exist, the program leaves the field blank for an alphabetic value or uses a zero for a numeric value.

10. On Work With User Defined Codes, click Close to return to Speed Location Maintenance Revisions.
11. On the Speed Location Maintenance Revisions form, choose one of the following from the Form menu:
 - Add Locations to add locations or to copy from a model for the specified range of locations
 - Revisions to revise the specified range of locationsA line in the upper left corner of the form indicates the number of locations that the program will create, based on the location information that you entered. Ensure that this is the number of locations that you want to create before proceeding to the next step.
12. To start the copy, add, or revision operation, choose Update F4100 from the Form menu.

Setting Up AAIs in Distribution Systems

Automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) define your day-to-day functions, chart of accounts, and financial reports. The system uses AAIs to determine how to distribute G/L entries that the system generates. For example, in the Inventory Management system, AAIs indicate how to record the transaction after you issue inventory from a location.

For distribution systems, you must create AAIs for each unique combination of company, transaction, document type, and G/L class that you anticipate using. Each AAI is associated with a specific G/L account that consists of a business unit, an object, and a subsidiary (optional). You also can enter memo text on the generic text form for each AAI table.

After you review and revise the existing AAIs for your business needs, you might need to set up additional AAI items. The system stores AAIs in the Distribution/Manufacturing – AAI Values table (F4095).

AAIs for the Inventory Management System

The following list identifies the predefined AAI items available in the Inventory Management system.

- 4122** An inventory AAI that provides the balance sheet inventory valuation account.
- 4124** An inventory AAI that provides the expense or cost of goods sold account.
- 4126** A zero balance adjustment AAI that provides the inventory offset account.
- 4128** A zero balance adjustment AAI that provides the expense or cost of goods offset account.
- 4134** An item balance cost change AAI that determines the inventory offset account.
- 4136** An item balance cost change AAI that determines the expense or cost of goods offset account.
- 4141** A standard cost variance AAI that determines the cost of goods offset account.
- 4152** A physical inventory update AAI that determines the inventory offset account.
- 4154** A physical inventory update AAI that determines the cost of goods offset account.
- 4172** A batch cost maintenance AAI that determines the inventory offset account.
- 4174** A batch cost maintenance AAI that determines the expense or cost of goods offset account.
- 4182** A bulk product gain/loss AAI that determines the bulk inventory offset account.
- 4184** A bulk product gain/loss AAI that determines the expense or cost of goods offset account.

Before You Begin

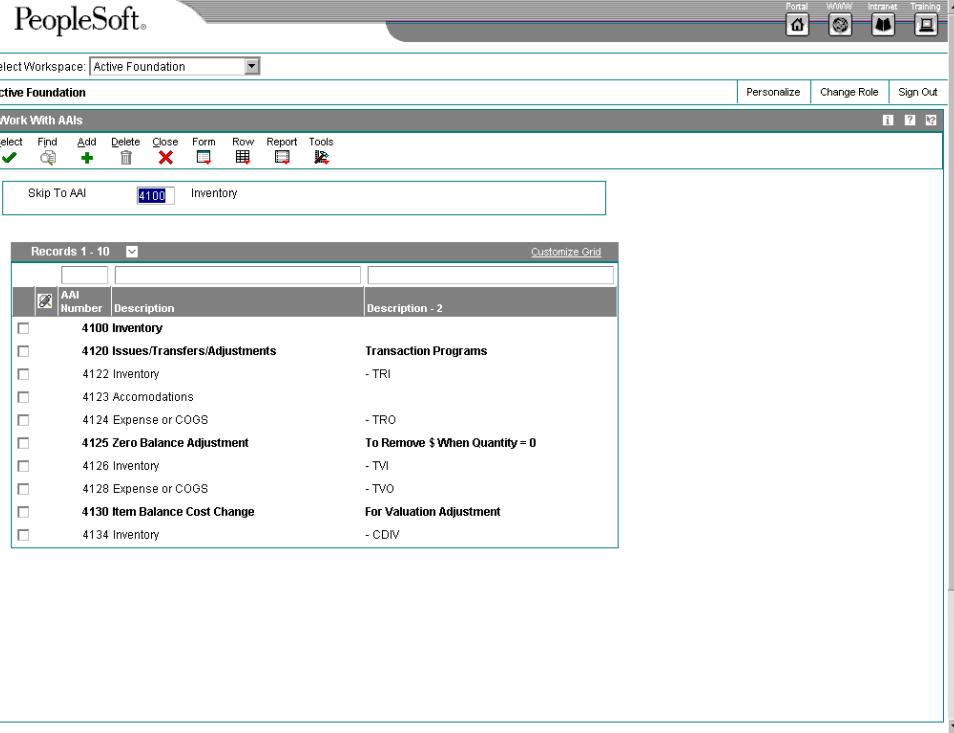
- Set up companies. See *Setting Up Companies* and *Working with Business Units* in the *General Accounting Guide*.
- Determine transaction types as set up in user defined code table (00/DT). See *Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld® Foundation Guide* for information on how to set up UDCs.
- Set up document types in the user defined code table (00/DT). See *Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld® Foundation Guide* for information on how to set up UDCs.
- Set up G/L Class codes in user defined code table (41/9). See *Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld® Foundation Guide* for information on how to set up UDCs.
- Set up account master information. See *Creating and Updating Your Chart of Accounts* in the *General Accounting Guide*.
- Determine the account numbers for recording transactions. See *Reviewing Your Chart of Accounts* in the *General Accounting Guide*.

See Also

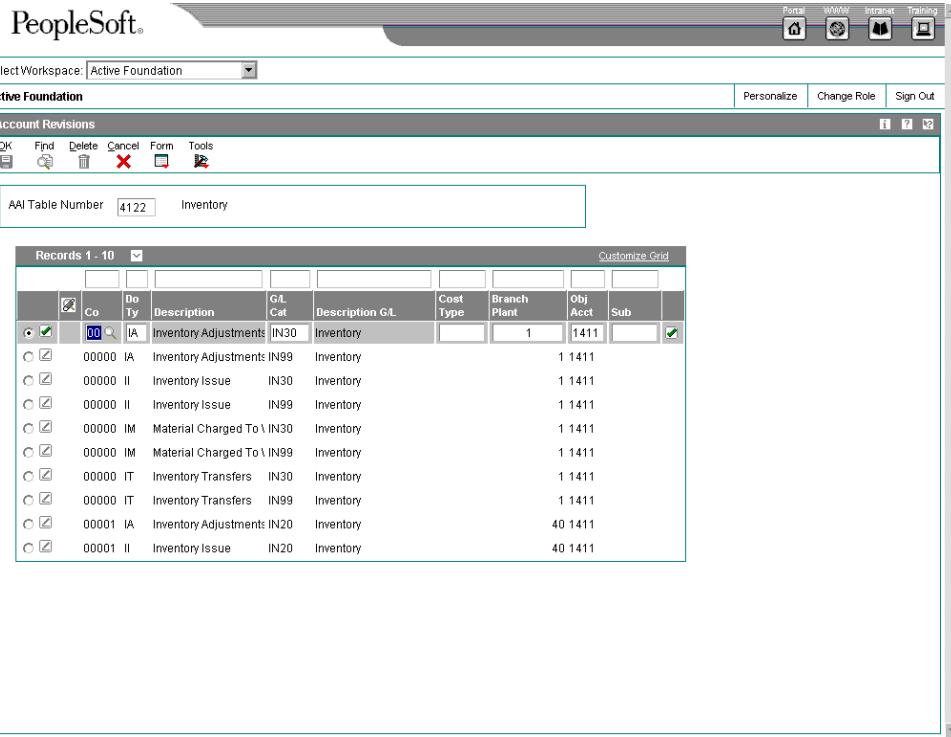
- Understanding AAIs for Inventory Management*

► To set up automatic accounting instructions

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Automatic Accounting Instr.



1. On Work With AAIs, click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the AAI that you want to set up.
3. From the Row menu, choose Details.



4. On Account Revisions, scroll down to the first empty row, complete the following fields and click OK:
- Co
 - Do Ty
 - G/L Cat
 - Branch Plant
 - Obj Acct
 - Sub

Processing Options for Distribution AAIs

Defaults

AAI Table Number

Enter a '1' if the cost type field should be available to Distribution AAI tables listed below: 4122, 4124, 4134, 4136, 4220, 4240 and 4310.

Setting Up Messages

You can define two types of messages throughout J.D. Edwards systems:

- Print messages, which are messages that you attach to different document types, customers, or suppliers
- Item notes, which are messages that you attach to items

You set up print messages and item notes in the same way. An easy and efficient method is to choose an existing message as a base and modify the description and text. Using a base message is also helpful when you need to define the same message or note in multiple languages.

You can display:

- Print messages or item notes
- Current messages
- All messages, including those that have expired

To print a message, you can select an existing version from the versions list or create your own version.

You also can delete a message, although you should consider the following:

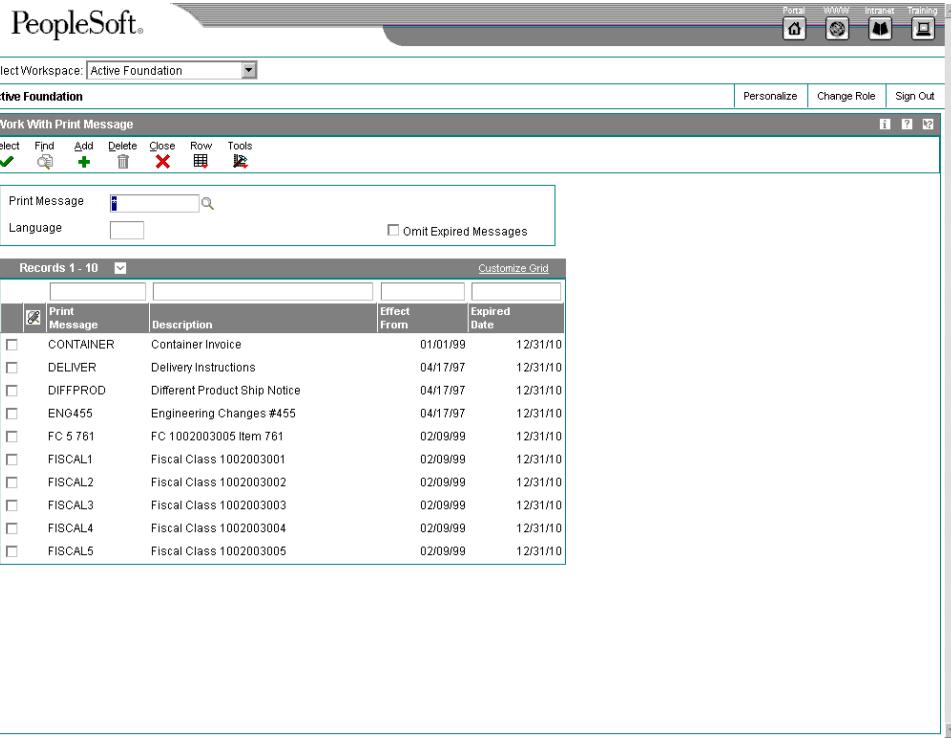
- If you delete a message in a specific language, the system deletes only that message. No other languages are affected.
- If you delete the base message, the system deletes all messages that are related to the base message.
- The system removes the message code, detail information, and text lines from the text tables.

Defining a Message

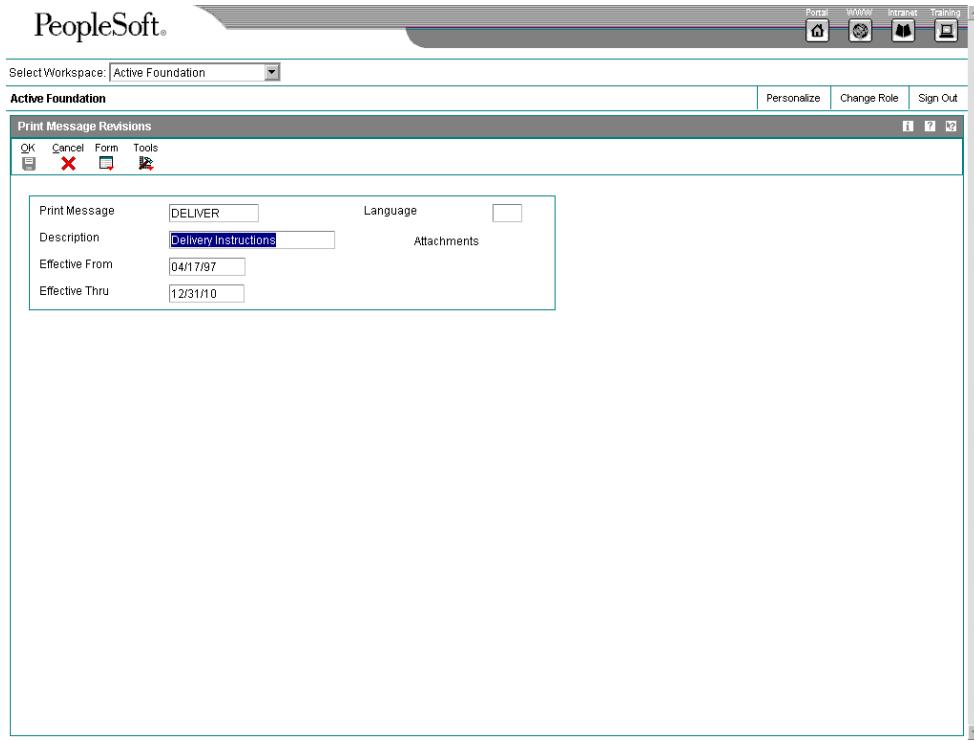
Defining messages involves attaching text to different document types, customers, or suppliers.

► To define a message

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Print Message Revisions.



1. On Work With Print Message, click the visual assist in the Print Message field. The Select User Defined Code form appears, where you must choose a predefined message to use as your base message. After you select the message, the system returns you to Work With Print Message.
2. On Work With Print Message, click Find.
3. Choose the row that contains the base message that you have selected.
4. From the Row menu, choose Revisions.



5. On Print Message Revisions, complete the following fields:
 - Description
 - Effective From
 - Effective Thru
6. From the Form menu, choose Attachments.
7. On Media Objects, choose Add, and then Text from the File menu.
A document icon titled "Text" appears in the left section of the form.
8. Enter the note in the right section of the form.
9. From the File menu, choose Save & Exit.

Defining Print Information for Messages and Item Notes

You must define the documents on which to print messages. For example, you might print special delivery instructions on every work order. Note that you cannot define individual print programs for item notes. All item notes print on all documents.

Sometimes a print program generates a document that is used for multiple purposes. For example, you can use the Purchase Order Print program to print both purchase orders and other documents such as blanket orders and sales bids. In this example, you might have a message that you only print on blanket orders. For each print program, you can define the document types that exclude messages.

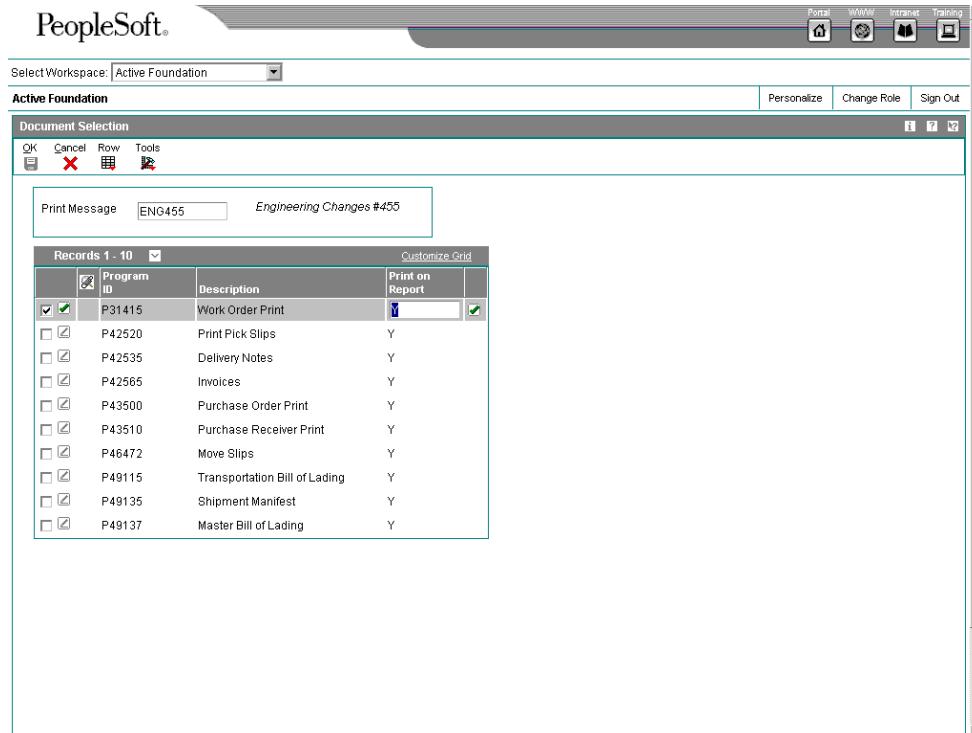
► To define documents on which to print messages

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Print Message Revisions.

1. On Work With Print Message, click the visual assist in the Print Message field.

The Select User Defined Code form appears, where you must choose a predefined message to display on selected documents. After you select the message, the system returns you to Work With Print Message.

2. On Work With Print Message, click Find.
3. Choose the row that contains the message.
4. From the Row menu, choose Documents.



5. On Document Selection, choose the row that contains the document upon which you want the print message to display.
6. Complete the following field and click OK:
 - Print on Report

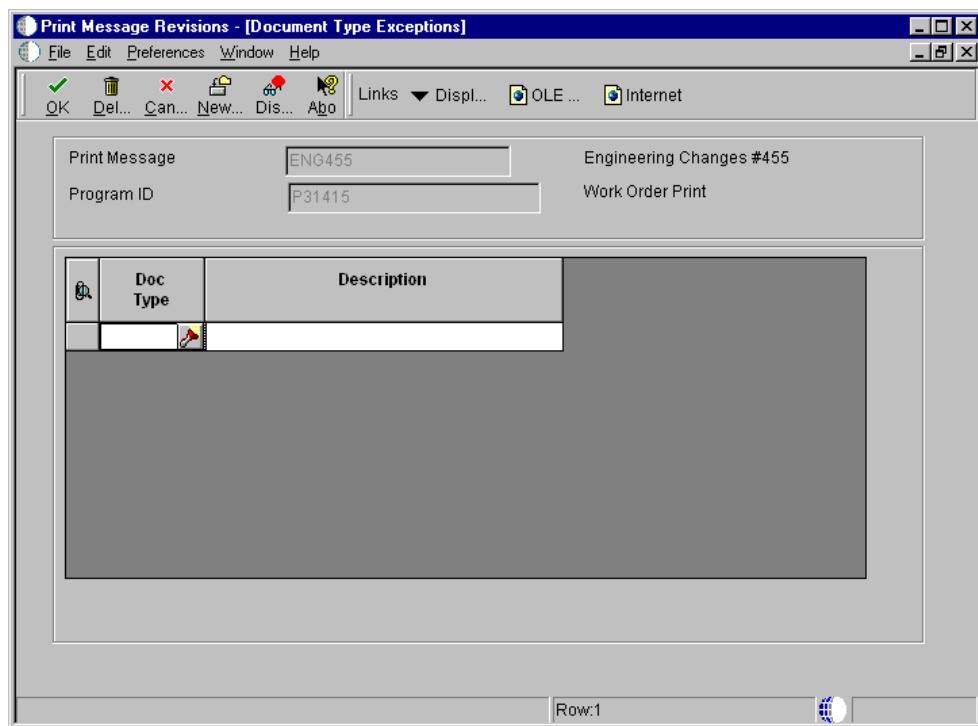
► To define document type exceptions

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Print Message Revisions.

1. On Work With Print Message, click the visual assist in the Print Message field.

The Select User Defined Code form appears, where you must choose a print message that you want to exclude from printing on selected documents.

2. On the Work With Print Message form, click Find.
3. Choose the row that contains the message.
4. From the Row menu, choose Documents.
5. On Document Selection, choose Doc Typ Exception (Document Type Exception) from the Row menu.



6. On Document Type Exceptions, do one of the following:
 - If documents appear, choose the row that contains the document upon which you do not want the print message to display. Click Delete and then click OK.
 - If no documents appear, click the flashlight button in the Document Type field and select a document from Select User Defined Code.

Setting Up Default Location Information

When you set up default location information, you assign a branch/plant and print queue to a terminal that the system uses every time you sign on.

A default location is the branch/plant that is assigned to your user ID or terminal ID. If the system uses a default location, it automatically displays the branch/plant. In addition to setting up a default branch/plant for each user who works for your organization, you can also set up a default branch/plant for each supplier and customer who uses your self-service web site to enter and review information about orders, quotes, inventory, and so on. If no branch/plant is assigned to a user ID or terminal ID, then the user must enter a branch/plant manually. When you set up a default branch/plant, you also can define an approval route code if you use approval routing for purchase orders.

Default print queues represent the location where the system sends certain types of documents. You can assign a default print queue so that each time you print, the system sends the document to the default print queue. If you have not assigned a default print queue, the system first accesses the print queues that were assigned in the version list, and then accesses the print queue that is assigned to your user profile.

Print programs that you have automatically defined access the Default Print Queues table (F40096). To display other print programs, modify them to access the Default Print Queues table and then set them up as user defined codes.

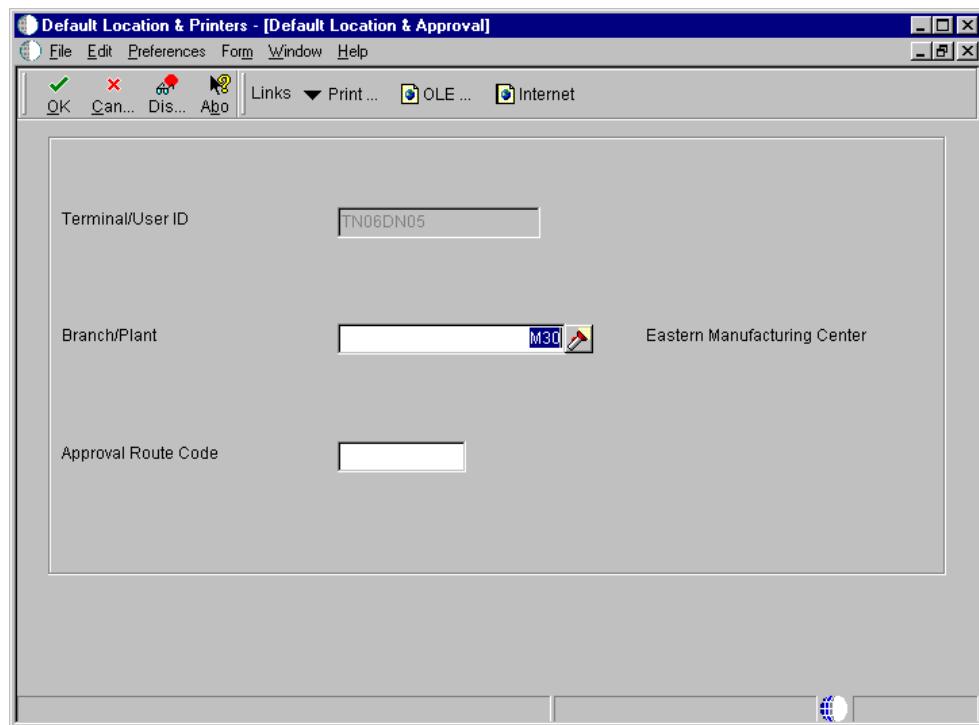
Before You Begin

- Verify that you have set up branch/plants.
- Verify that you have set up print queue codes in user defined code table 40/PP. See *Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide*.

► To define a default location and approval route code

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Default Location & Printers.

1. On Work With Default Location & Printers, click Add.



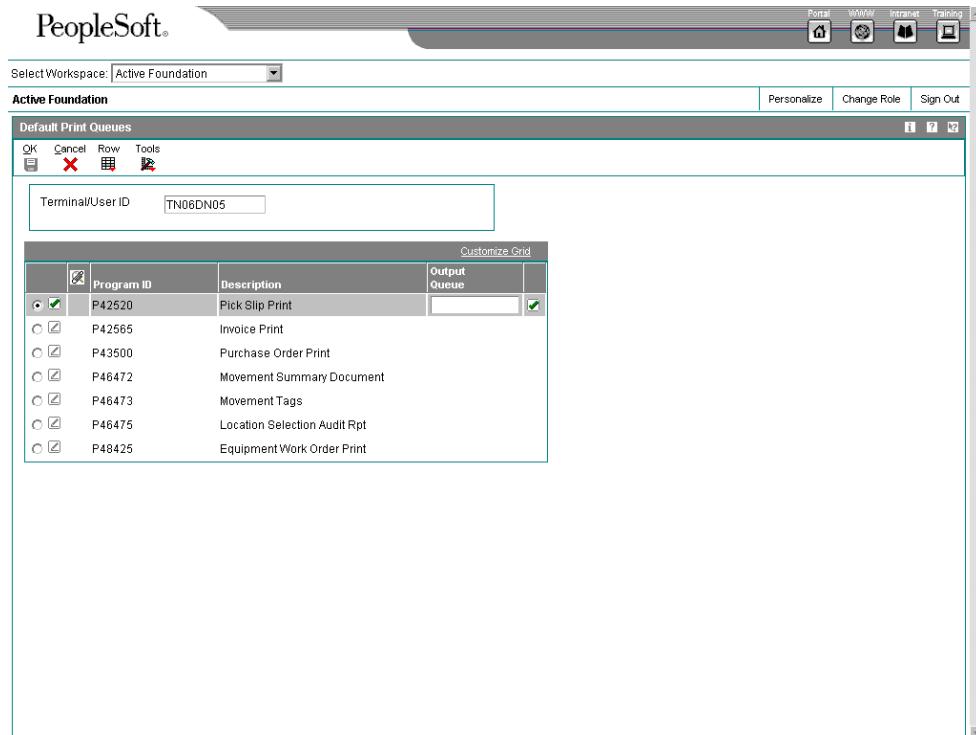
2. On Default Location & Approval, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Terminal/User ID
- Branch/Plant
- Approval Route Code

► To assign default print queues

From the *Inventory Setup* menu (G4141), choose *Default Location & Printers*.

1. On Work With Default Location & Printers, click Find.
2. Choose the branch/plant where you want to assign the print queue and click Select.
3. From the Form menu, choose Print Queues.



4. On Default Print Queues, complete the following field on each row that contains a document for which you want to assign a default print queue.
 - Output Queue
5. When all appropriate documents are assigned a print queue, click OK:

Note

For any new or changed assignment, the user must log off and restart OneWorld for the assignment to be in effect.

Setting Up Standard Units of Measure

You must define units of measure for each inventory item. Use the standard unit of measure information as a template for customizing your unit of measure information. You specify the primary unit of measure and unit of measure conversions for each item. You can do this:

- For each item or item/branch combination
- For all items using standard units of measure

Specify the primary unit of measure information for individual items or item/branch combinations when you set up item or branch information. The system stores unit of measure information in the Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors table (F41002).

When you specify the primary unit of measure information for all items, the system stores the information in the Unit of Measure Standard Conversion table (F41003). You can also use unit of measure conversion information that you set up here for non-stock items in other distribution systems.

After you enter a transaction, the system uses the following hierarchy to determine the unit of measure for an item:

- The system first searches for the item or item/branch combination in the Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors table (F41002).
- If none are found in the Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors table, the system checks for system-wide standard units of measure for the item or item/branch in the Unit of Measure Standard Conversion table (F41003).
- If none are found in either the Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors table or the Unit of Measure Standard Conversion table, the system displays an error message.

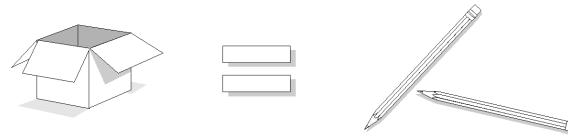
When you define standard units of measure, you can create any number of conversion factors for any number of units of measure. You can also set up conversion factors that associate each unit of measure with the primary unit of measure.

Example: Conversion Factors for Units of Measure

1 box = 2 eaches

1 crate = 2 boxes

1 pallet = 2 crates



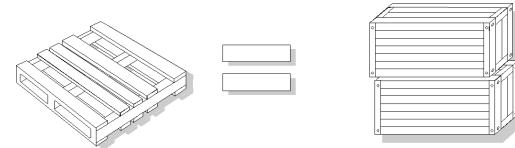
1 box

2 eaches



1 crate

2 boxes



1 pallet

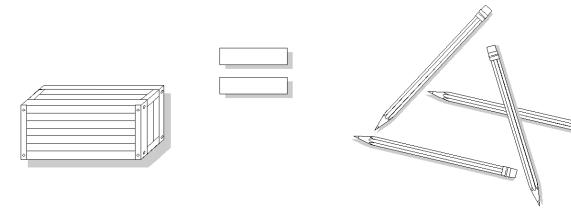
2 crates

To determine the primary unit of measure, the system performs the following calculation:



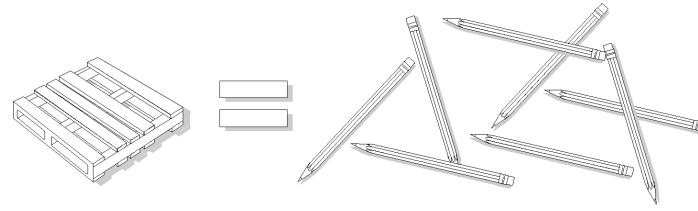
1 box

2 eaches



1 crate

4 eaches



1 pallet

8 eaches

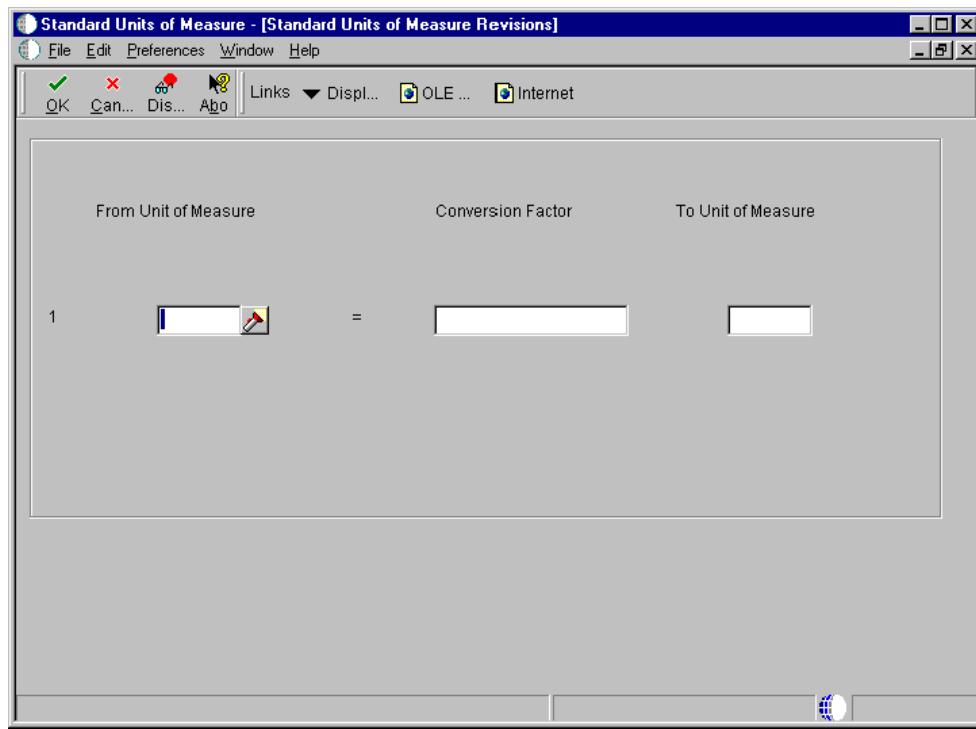
Before You Begin

- Review the setup information for units of measure in *Entering Basic Item Information*.
- Verify that you have set up units of measure in user defined code table 00/UM. See *Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide*.

► To set up standard units of measure

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Standard Units of Measure.

1. On Work With Standard Units of Measure, click Add.



2. On Standard Units of Measure Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - From Unit of Measure
 - Conversion Factor
 - To Unit of Measure

Setting Up Item Cross-References

As part of inventory management, you might define relationships between your company's item information and the item information of your suppliers and customers. Additionally, you might set up substitute items, replacement items, and bar codes that are associated with an item. Cross-references associate your internal item numbers with those from other trading partners. You can manage these cross-references in your Inventory Management system. For example, customers can order items using their item numbers. If you have set up item cross-references for a customer, you can easily convert the customer's item numbers into your company's equivalent.

Examples of cross-referenced items are:

Vendor item numbers Use when vendors require their part numbers for orders or communications.

Customer item numbers Use when customers prefer to order with their part numbers.

Substitute items Use when the item ordered has no quantity on hand.

Replacement items Use when you or your vendors discontinue an item and replace it with a new item.

Bar codes Use to associate bar code input with a specific item.

Associated items Use to recommend an item as part of the sale.

When setting up cross-references for electronic data interchange, you should cross-reference each possible number that your trading partners might transmit.

Before You Begin

- ❑ Indicate in the processing option whether you want to enter cross-references by item number or by address book number.
- ❑ Set up user defined code table 41/DT for the cross-reference types that you define. See *Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide*.

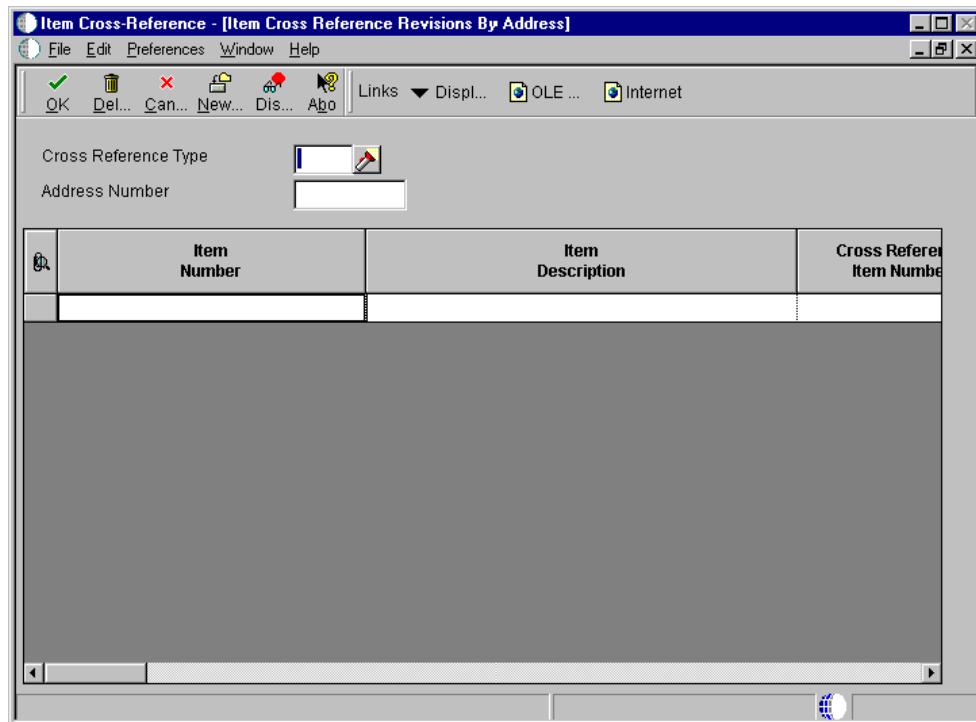
► To enter cross-references

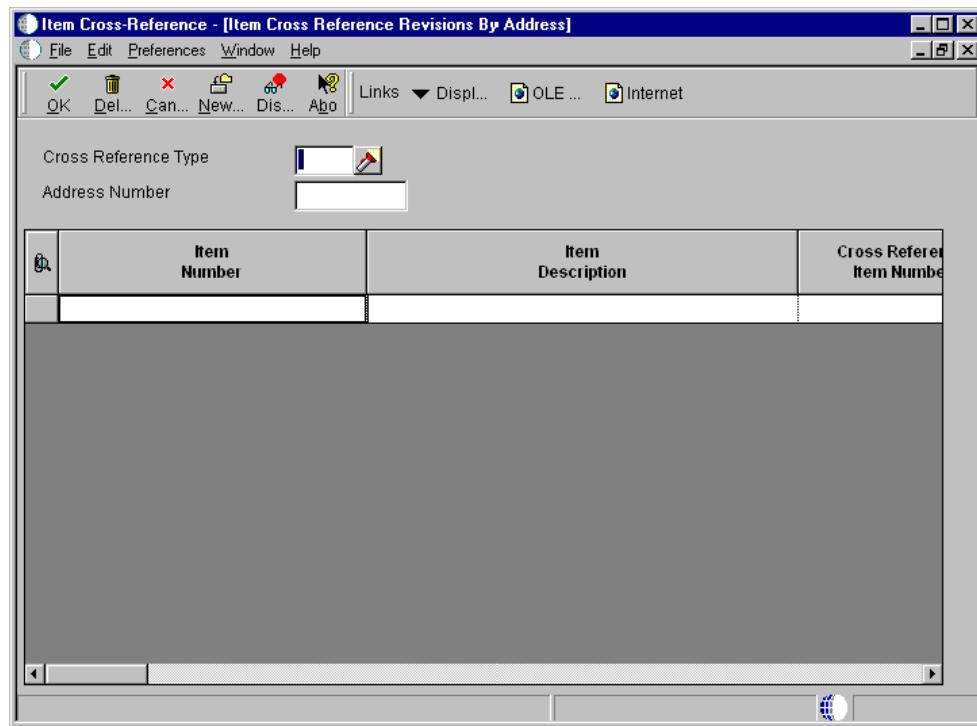
From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Item Cross-Reference.

Alternatively, from the EDI Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G4731), choose Item Cross Reference.

1. On Work With Item Cross Reference, click Add.

Depending on how you set the processing option, the system displays either Item Cross Reference Revisions by Address or Item Cross Reference Revisions By Item.





2. On Item Cross Reference Revisions By Address or Item Cross Reference Revisions By Item, complete the following fields:
 - Cross Reference Type
 - Address Number
 - Item Number
 - Cross Reference Item Number
3. Complete the following optional fields.
 - Eff Date Date
 - Expired Date
 - Cross Reference Description
4. Click OK.

► **To review cross-references**

From the Inventory Inquires Menu, choose Item Cross Reference

Alternatively, from the EDI Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G4731), choose Item Cross Reference.

After you enter item cross-references, you can use the Work With Item Cross Reference form to review them. You can review all items in all cost centers, not just those that are set up for your EDI trading partner. Note that branch plant security does not function on Work With Item Cross Reference. When you review an item, the system shows all items in all branch plants.

X-Ref Type	Address Number	Address Description	Second Item Number	
C	4247	Coastal Services	210	Mountain
C	4247	Coastal Services	230	Youth Spc
C	4247	Coastal Services	222	Touring B
C	4247	Coastal Services	221	Touring B
C	4247	Coastal Services	220	Touring B

 At the bottom left is a 'Find records' button."/>

On Work With Item Cross Reference, complete any of the following fields and click Find:

- Item Number
- Date Valid
- X-Ref Type
- Address Number

Processing Options for Item Cross Reference

Processing

Enter '1' if you wish to use the revisions form by Item. Leave blank to use the revisions form by Address.

Note that this option does NOT affect the display of the Browse Form.

1. Revise by Item or Address

Setting Up Document Type Information

Document types can have various characteristics associated with them. This type of information in OneWorld is typically stored in a user defined code table specific to the type of

information. For example, user defined code table 40/OC contains codes to use for a regular order or a blanket order.

You can set up and maintain information about document types using the Document Type Maintenance program. This program updates the Document Type Master table (F40039), a single repository for information that is currently stored in various user defined code lists. This program also updates the User Defined Codes table (F0005).

The Document Type Maintenance program currently maintains information for document types in the following user defined code lists:

- Trace/Track Document Types (40/DC)
- Commitment Document Types (40/CT)
- Blanket Order Types (40/BT)
- Inventory Update Types (40/IU)
- Transaction Type (39/TT)
- Nature of Transaction (40/NT)
- Category of Order (40/OC)
- Other Quantity (40/OQ)
- Interbranch Orders (40/IB)
- Service Order Type (17/SO)

Note

If you add information directly into the listed user defined code tables, this action updates only the User Defined Codes table. It does not update the Document Type Master table.

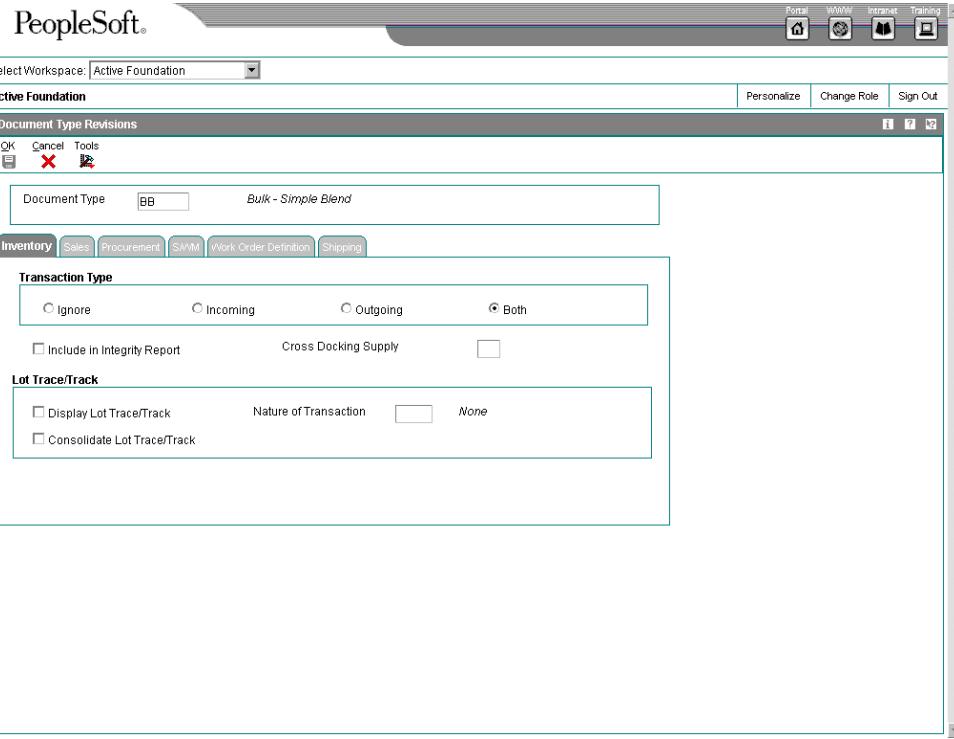
If you are using Enterprise Asset Management (EAM), set up document types in the table with no attributes tied to the document type.

You can use the Document Type Maintenance program to add document types. Using this program is an advantage if you specify some or all of the other information that the Document Type Maintenance program includes.

► To set up document type information

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Document Type Maintenance.

1. On Work With Document Type, click Add.



2. On Document Type Revisions, complete the following field:
 - Document Type
3. On the Inventory tab, click one of the following options for Transaction Type:
 - Ignore
 - Incoming
 - Outgoing
 - Both
4. Click Both to specify incoming and outgoing transactions. Click Ignore to specify no transactions.
5. To include the document type in the integrity report, choose the following option:
 - Include in Integrity Report
6. Choose the following options under the Lot Trace/Track heading:
 - Display Lot Trace/Track
 - Consolidate Lot Trace/Track
 - Nature of Transaction

7. To set up document type information for Sales Order Management, Procurement, or Customer Service Management System (CSMS), click the appropriate tab.
8. On the Sales tab, complete the following fields:
 - Order Category
 - Interbranch Orders
 - Other Quantity
 - Next Number System Code
 - Document Type Next Number
9. Choose the following option:
 - Relieve On Hand Inventory at Ship Confirm
10. On the Procurement tab, complete the following fields:
 - Order Category
 - Other Quantity
 - Next Number System Code
 - Document Type Next Number
11. Choose the following option:
 - Commit Procurement Orders
12. On the CSMS tab, complete the following field:
 - Service Order Type
13. Click OK.

Daily

Item Entry

Before you can work with your inventory, you must provide the system with information about the items you stock. When you enter each inventory item, you provide the system with details such as:

- Item identifiers
- Item descriptions (foreign and domestic)
- Item rules
- Item costs and prices
- Item weights and measures

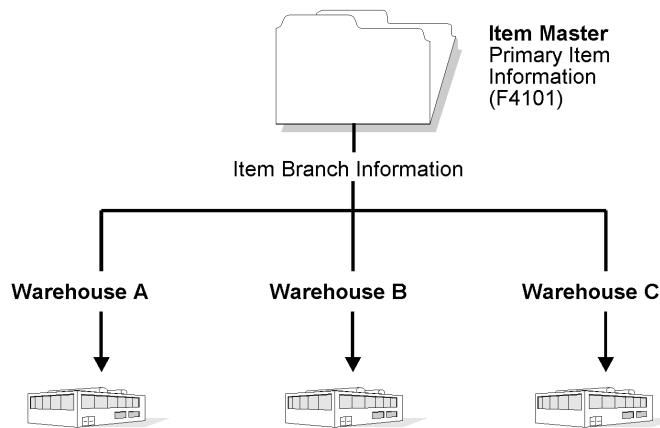
You also must provide the system with information about the location of each item, including:

- The branch/plant where each item resides
- The locations used within each branch/plant

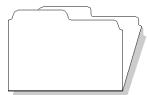
The system uses this information to help track and process each item through your distribution and manufacturing systems.

Entering an item includes two steps:

1. Entering item master information, which includes basic information about an item.
2. Customizing the item master information to suit each branch or plant that the item occupies.



When you enter item master information, the system creates a record in the Item Master table (F4101). When you enter branch/plant information for an item, the system creates records in the Item Branch File table (F4102) and the Item Location File table (F41021).



Item Branch Master

Item information that applies throughout the branch, such as:

- S Category codes
- S Planner/Buyer numbers



Item Location

Item information specific to certain locations, such as:

- S On-hand quantities
- S General Ledger G/L class code

Before You Begin

- Set up G/L class codes.
- Review and modify branch/plant constants.
- Set up next numbers.
- Set up default locations and printers.
- Set up applicable user defined code tables, including:
 - G/L posting categories
 - Stocking type codes
 - Units of measure
 - Classification code categories
 - Cost method codes
 - Language preference codes

See Also

- Customizing User Defined Codes in the OneWorld Foundation Guide*

Entering Item Master Information

You must enter master information for all stock and non-stock items. Master information includes the item number, item name, description, and general information about the item. The system uses this information to identify and process each item in the distribution and manufacturing systems.

You may want to enter one item that you use as a template when you enter additional items. By creating an item to use as a template, you can enter field values that are common to many items that you will add in the future. When you add the new items, you first locate the item that you entered as the template and modify field values as necessary for the new item.

When you enter a new item, the system creates an item master record in the Item Master table (F4101). After the system creates the item master record, you cannot delete master information for the item if any of the following information exists:

- Item branch records
- Bills of material
- Item cross-reference numbers
- Supplier relationships
- Sales prices

Before You Begin

- The system uses branch/plant ALL as a source for default information. Branch/plant ALL must be available in your system when you enter item information. See *Reviewing Branch/Plant ALL* for more information.

See Also

- *Entering Item Cost Information* for information about entering master information that pertains to item costs
- *Entering Sales Price Information* for information about entering master information that pertains to item prices
- *Setting Up Non-Stock Items* in the *Procurement Guide* for information about items not accounted for as part of inventory
- *Setting Up Basic Item Information by Depot* and *Setting Up A Bulk Item* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*
- *Setting Up Item Shipping Information* in the *Transportation Management Guide* for shipping information
- *Bulk Item Setup* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide* for information about setting up a bulk item.
- *Setting Up Item Identifiers for UCC 128 Processing* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for UCC 128 information

Entering Basic Item Information

Each item can have up to three identifiers. You use the identifiers to locate the item. These identifiers can represent universal product codes (UPCs), bar codes, supplier numbers, or a user defined value.

On the Branch/Plant Constants form, you must specify a primary item identifier. In the item master, you must also enter an item description and the text on which a user is most likely to search when trying to locate the item. You can also translate item descriptions and search text into multiple languages to accommodate those users who must locate items using alternate languages. Descriptions in other languages are available based on the user profiles set up by the system administrator.

If you revise the second and third item identifiers, the program can transfer these changes to other selected files, depending on how you activate the related processing option.

Item processing information consists of values that control how the system processes the item. These values pertain to stocking, packaging, accounting transactions, system interfaces, and so on.

See Also

- ❑ *Defining Branch/Plant Constants* for more information about specifying the primary item identifier
- ❑ *Setting Up User Profiles* in the *System Administration Guide* for information about language preferences

► To enter item identification and processing information

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

Each item can have up to three identifiers that you use to locate the item.

When you enter a new item, first you must enter information that identifies the item. Next, you must enter an item description and the text. The item description and text represent the information upon which a user is most likely to search when trying to locate the item.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft Item Master Revisions window. At the top, there are buttons for OK, Cancel, Form, Tools, and a red X. The title bar says "Item Master Revisions". Below the title bar, there is a toolbar with icons for Home, My View, Intranet, Training, and Help. The main area has tabs for "Basic Item Data", "Additional Info", "Weights and Measures", and "Lot Processing". The "Basic Item Data" tab is selected. It contains fields for Item Number (Short) (60003), Item Number (1001), Catalog Number (1001), Description (Bike Rack - Trunk Mount), and Search Text (Bike, Rack). Other fields include Stocking Type (Purchased Inc. Raw Material), G/L Class (IN30), Unit of Measure (EA), Line Type (Stock Inventory Item), Build/Packed Flag (Packaged Item), Planner Number (8444), Buyer Number (8444), and various cost and location level fields. At the bottom of the tab, there are checkboxes for Backorders Allowed and Check Availability.

2. On the Basic Item Data tab on Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields to enter an item identifier, description, and search text:
 - Item Number
 - Catalog Number
 - Description
 - Description

- Search Text

The Description field is required.

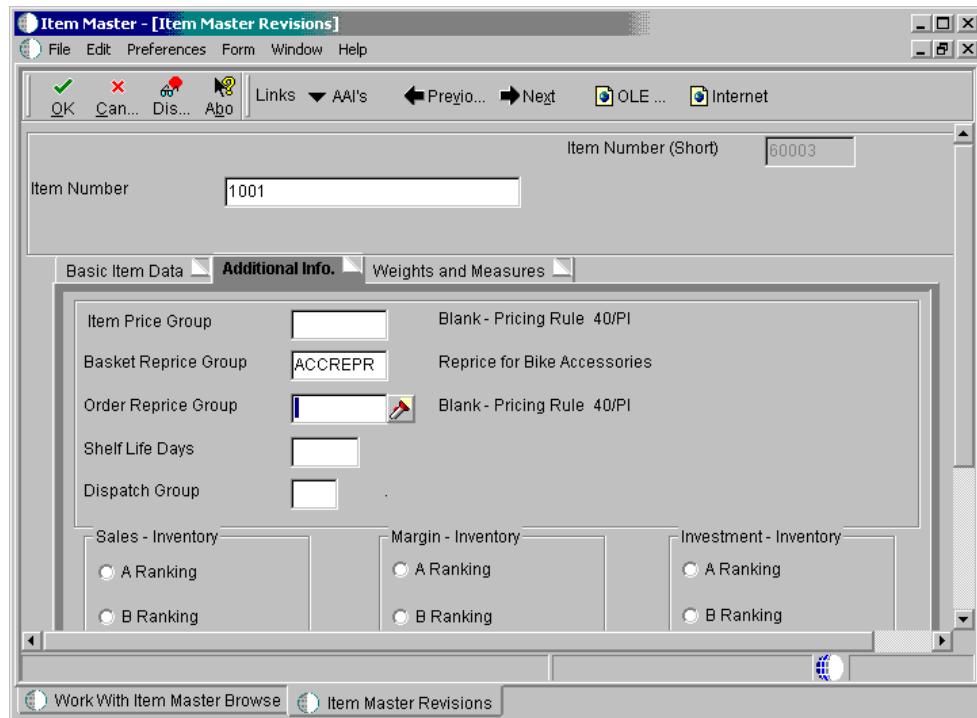
3. To enter item processing information, complete the following fields:

- Stocking Type
- G/L Class
- Unit of Measure
- Line Type

4. Choose one or both of the following options:

- Backorders Allowed
- Check Availability

5. Click the Additional Info. tab.



6. Click the appropriate box to rank the item as A, B, C, or D under each of the following headings:

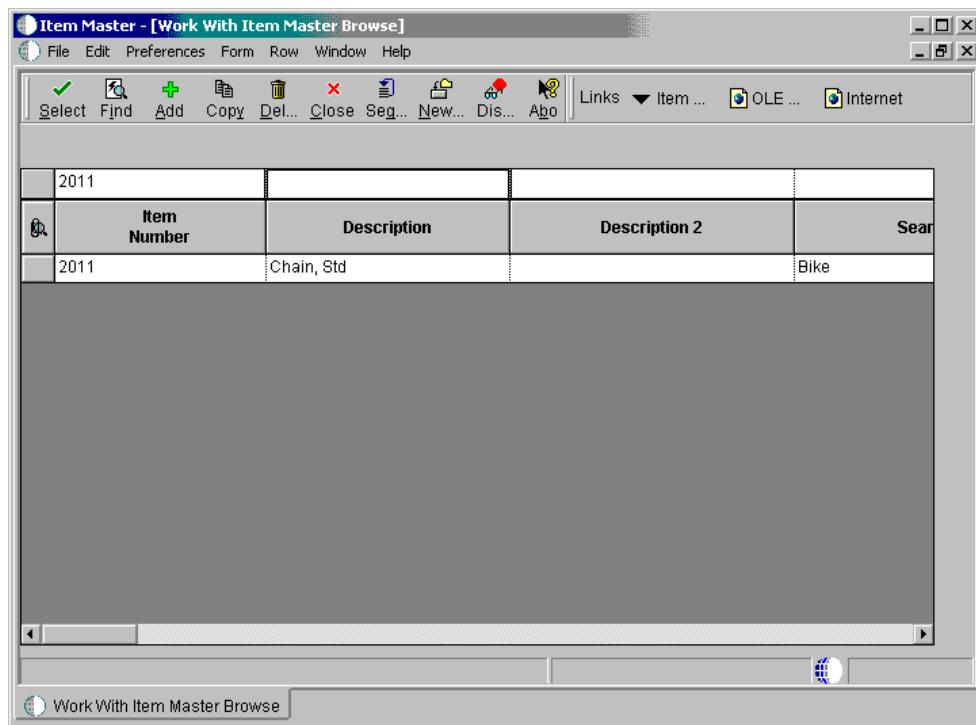
- Sales – Inventory
- Margin – Inventory
- Investment – Inventory

7. Some companies set up the unit of measure information when they enter the basic item information. See *Entering Item Units of Measure Information*.
8. Click OK.

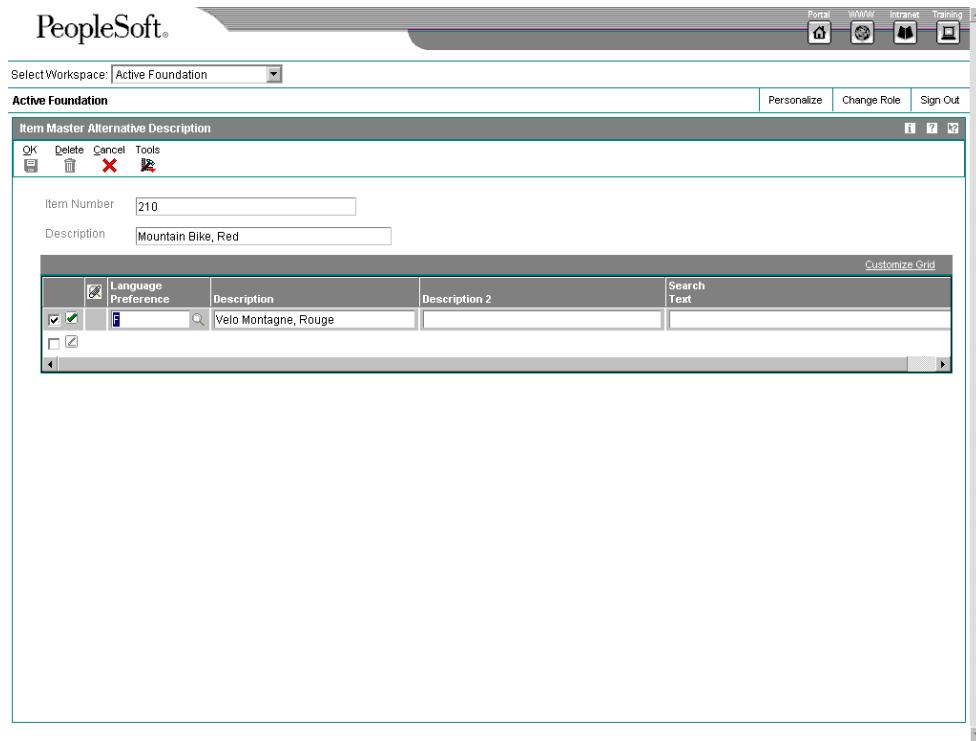
► To enter alternate descriptions

From the *Inventory Master/Transactions* menu (G4111), choose *Item Master*.

After you enter item identification and processing information, you can locate the item and enter a description and search text in one or more languages. This alternate text is available in the language set up at the system level or in your user profile.



1. On Work With Item Master Browse, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Item Number
2. Choose the row that contains the item for which you want to enter an alternate description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Alt Desc (Item Alternative Description).



4. On Item Master Alternative Description, complete the following fields and click OK:
- Language Preference
 - Description
 - Description 2
 - Search Text

Working with Segmented Items (Optional)

Many industries have base products that differ from another base product because of packaging components, packaging processes, other attributes, or other differences that can cause costing structures to differ. Each variation of the product is usually a unit that is used for order entry, and it may have the following:

- Manufacturing data
- Inventory management
- Forecasts
- Pricing rules
- Preferences

You can use segments to accommodate these types of items. A segmented item can have up to 10 characteristics or attributes that identify it. Examples include:

- Polo shirts with segments of size and color
- Fruit drinks with segments of flavor, packaging, and type.

Before You Begin

- Set up the symbol to identify segmented items and the separator character. See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants*.

► To create a template for segmented items

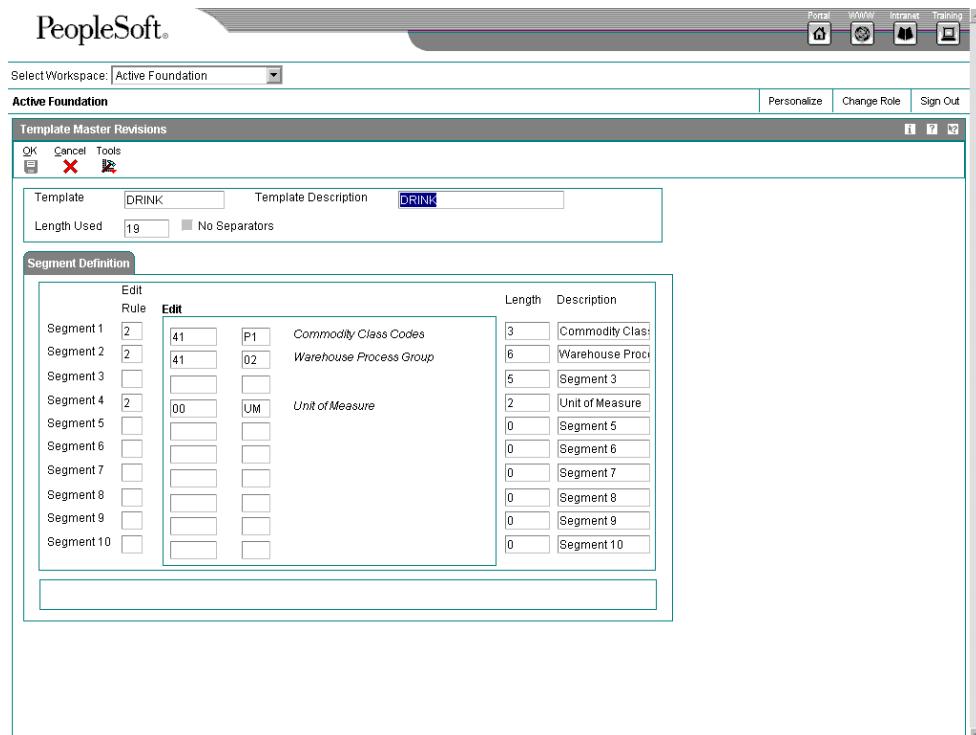
From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Template Master.

You create one or more templates to use to enter segmented items. If the same template will not be applicable for all your segmented items, create a template for each type and name each template appropriately. When you create a template, you define the segments that you want to use to track this item. A template can have up to 10 segments. Each segment in the template can be either:

- Defined by UDC
- Controlled by length

A template can have no more than 25 total character spaces for all the segments combined including all those used in each UDC, those controlled by length, and the separators.

1. On Work With Templates, click Add.



The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft Template Master Revisions window. At the top, there are buttons for OK, Cancel, and Tools. Below that, the template details are shown: Template DRINK, Template Description DRINK, Length Used 19, and No Separators. The main area is titled "Segment Definition". It contains a table with 10 rows, each representing a segment. The columns are labeled "Edit Rule", "Edit", "Length", and "Description". The segments are defined as follows:

Edit Rule	Edit	Length	Description
Segment 1	2	41	Commodity Class Codes
Segment 2	2	41	Warehouse Process Group
Segment 3	1		
Segment 4	2	00	Unit of Measure
Segment 5	1		
Segment 6	1		
Segment 7	1		
Segment 8	1		
Segment 9	1		
Segment 10	1		

2. On Template Master Revisions, complete the following field:

- Template

This field is case sensitive. If you type a letter in capital letters when you add the template, you must always use a capital letter when searching for or applying the template.

3. If you want to use the maximum 25 characters for this template and eliminate the separators between each segment, choose the following option:
 - No Separators
4. If you want to use a UDC for the segment, complete the first two fields for that segment:
 - Segment 1
 - UDC Edit
5. If you want to define the segment by length, complete the following field for that segment:
 - Length
6. If you have additional segments, complete a line for each segment as needed.
The Length Used field keeps a running total of the number of spaces, including separators, used in all the segments.
7. Click OK when you have completed the template information.
Once you have created a template, you can attach it to Item Master Revisions if the processing option has been set to use templates.

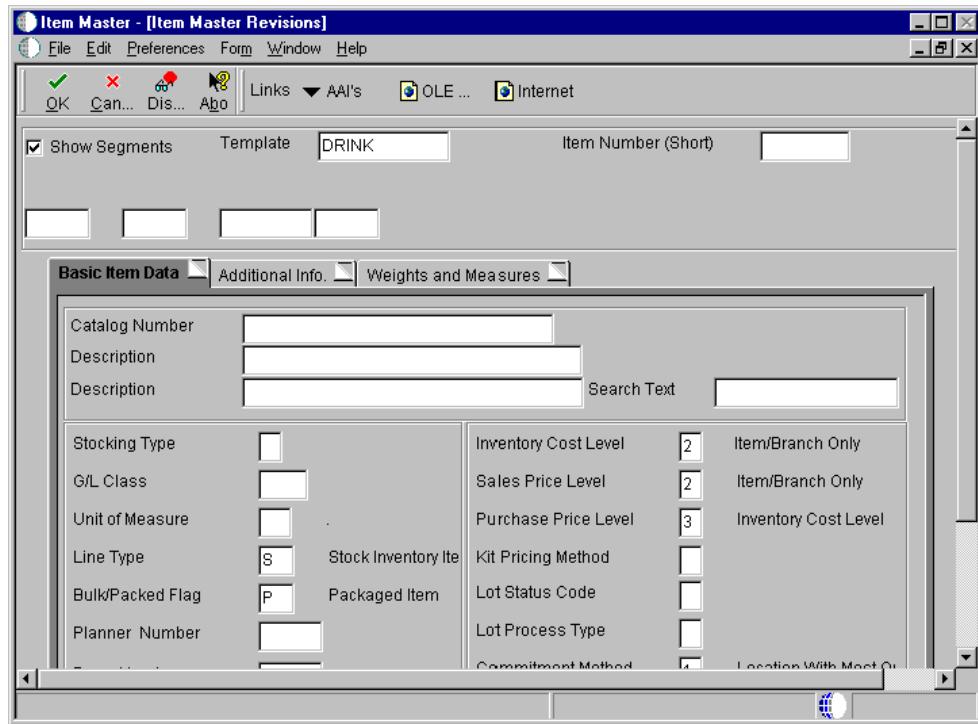
Before You Begin

- Create the template that you want to use for this type of segmented item. See *To create a template for segmented items*.
- Set the Item Master Revisions program processing options to use templates. You will find these options on both the Defaults and Process tabs.

► To enter a segmented item

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, click Add.



2. On Item Master Revisions to attach a template and display the segments, complete the following field:

- Template

This field is case sensitive. If you want the template and segment information to default, you can enter the template name in the appropriate processing option under the Default tab. You can override the default template from this field.

3. Choose the following option:
- Show Segments
4. Complete the steps to set up the item.

See *Entering Basic Item Information*.

Entering Item Text (Optional)

You might want to enter text about an item that others can view or print when working with the item. Item messages are predefined, so you can attach the same message to multiple items.

Unlike item messages, item notes are not predefined. If notes already exist for an item, a paper clip icon appears next to the item number on Work With Item Notes. The system stores item notes by the language in which they are entered so that you can print the notes on documents (such as invoices and purchase orders) in multiple languages.

Unlike item notes, attachments can be viewed and printed regardless of the language in which you are working. Typically, you enter an attachment to provide others within your

organization with a picture or diagram of an item. You cannot print attachments on documents such as invoices and purchase orders.

Before You Begin

- ❑ Before you can attach a predefined message to an item, you must create text for the message. Where you create this text depends on the message type.

See Also

- ❑ *Working with Media Objects* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide* for more information about adding notes and attachments

► To attach messages to an item

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

After you have entered basic item information, you can attach predefined messages to an item.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item to which you want to attach messages.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Revisions.
4. On Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Print Message
 - Item Flash Message

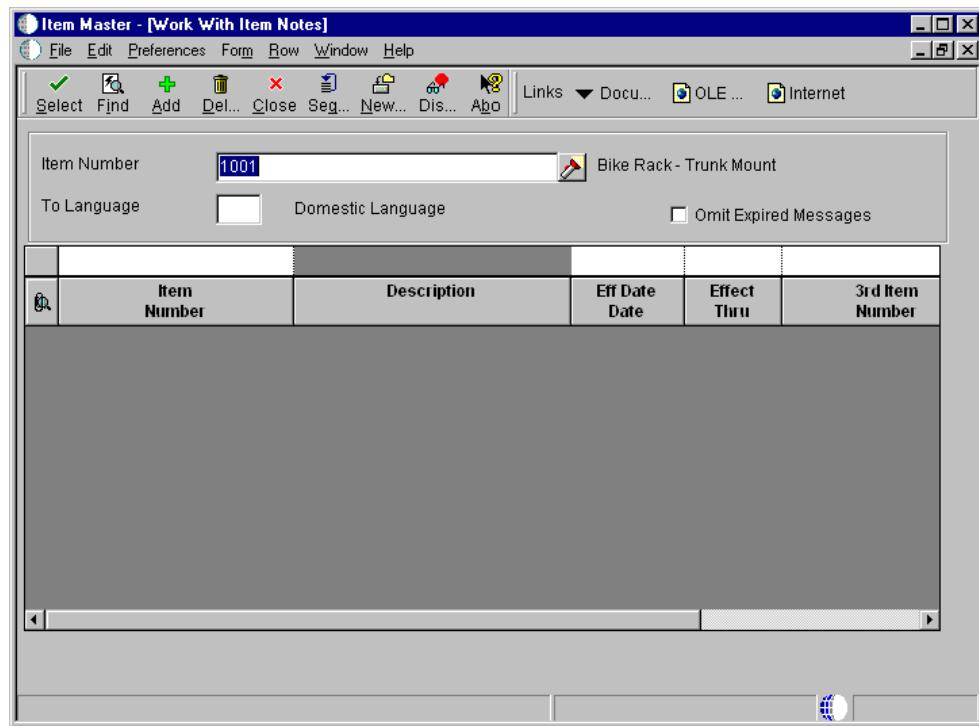
To enter information for an item that is not predefined, follow the steps for entering item notes.

► To enter notes for an item

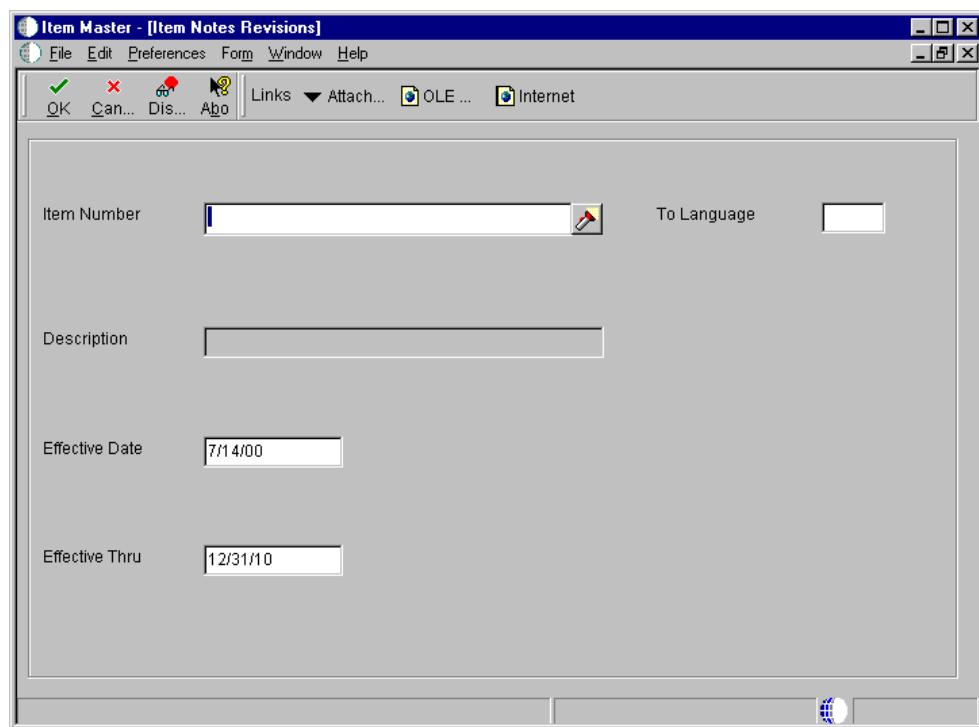
From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

Enter item notes to provide additional information about an item, such as information about discounts or deliveries. Unlike item messages, item notes are not predefined.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, to display all items, click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item for which you want to enter item notes.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Notes.



4. On Work With Item Notes, click Add.



5. On Item Notes Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Item Number
 - Effective From
 - Effective Thru
6. On Media Objects, choose New and then Text from the File menu.
A document icon titled "Text" appears in the left section of the form.
7. In the right section of the form, enter the note.
8. From the File menu, choose Save and then choose Exit.
9. On Item Notes Revisions, click Cancel.
On Work With Item Notes, the system displays a paper clip next to the item for which you entered a note.

► To enter attachments for an item

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

Typically, you enter attachments for an item to provide graphical information such as a picture or diagram. Unlike item notes, you can view and print attachments regardless of the language in which they were entered. Therefore, if you attach a diagram that contains text to an item, the system displays the text only in the language in which the text was entered.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to enter an attachment and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item.
3. From the Row menu, choose Internal Attachmen (Attachments).
4. On Media Objects, choose New and then Image from the File menu.
5. On Select an Image, choose an option from the following field:
 - Queue Name
6. Choose an image and click OK.
7. From the File menu, choose Save & Exit.

Assigning Item Responsibility (Optional)

When you enter master information for an item, you can specify those persons or businesses that are responsible for the item, including the buyer, planner, and preferred carriers. Before you can assign responsible persons or businesses to an item, each person and business must have an address book number in the Address Book system.

► To assign item responsibility

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

After you have entered basic item information, you can specify who is responsible for the item.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item to which you want to assign responsibility.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Revisions.
4. On the Basic Item Data tab on Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields:
 - Planner Number
 - Buyer Number
5. Enter the remaining item information as necessary and click OK.
6. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to add preferred carriers and click Find.
7. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
8. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft Category Codes window for item number 1001. The window title is "Category Codes". The item number is "1001" and the description is "Bike Rack - Trunk Mount". The window is divided into several sections:

- Sales Cataloging Section:**
 - Sales Cataloging Section: Blank - Sales
 - Sub Section: Blank - Sales
 - Sales Category Code 3: Blank - Sales
 - Sales Category Code 4: Accessories
 - Sales Category Code 5: Bike Accesso
 - Preferred Sales Carrier: [empty]
- Shipping Conditions Code:**
 - Shipping Conditions Code: Blank - Shipp
 - Shipping Commodity Class: Blank - Shippl
 - Cycle Count Category: Blank - Cycle
- Item Dimension Group:**
 - Item Dimension Group: [empty]
- Warehouse Process Grp 1:**
 - Warehouse Process Grp 1: Blank
- Warehouse Process Grp 2:**
 - Warehouse Process Grp 2: Blank
- Warehouse Process Grp 3:**
 - Warehouse Process Grp 3: Blank
- Commodity Class:**
 - Commodity Class: Blank - Comr.
 - Commodity Sub Class: Blank - Comr.
 - Supplier Rebate Code: Blank - Suppl
- Master Planning Family:**
 - Master Planning Family: Bike Accesso
- Landed Cost Rule:**
 - Landed Cost Rule: Blank - Lande
- Preferred Purchasing Carrier:**
 - Preferred Purchasing Carrier: [empty]
- Item Pool Code:**
 - Item Pool Code: [empty]
- Category Code 6:**
 - Category Code 6: [empty]
- Category Code 7:**
 - Category Code 7: [empty]
- Category Code 8:**
 - Category Code 8: [empty]
- Category Code 9:**
 - Category Code 9: [empty]
- Category Code 10:**
 - Category Code 10: [empty]

9. On Category Codes, complete the following field in the sales and commodity sections:
 - Preferred Carrier
10. Click OK.

Entering Item Classification Codes (Optional)

You might want to group items with similar characteristics so that you can work with the entire group at the same time. For example, grouping items provides good sales analysis information.

To group items, you assign classification codes to them. You can assign classification codes to items when you enter item master information or when you enter item branch/plant information. In either case, you assign classification codes on Category Codes. The fields are the same.

There are several categories of classification codes. Each category represents a different item classification or property type, such as shipping conditions. From the shipping conditions category, you can select a code that indicates the condition, such as fragile, under which you ship an item.

There are four types of classification codes available. Each type relates to one or more of the following J.D. Edwards systems:

- Sales Order Management
- Procurement
- Inventory Management
- Warehouse Management
- Transportation Management

► To enter sales classification codes

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

Enter sales classification codes to provide information about what sales codes represent (the type of item).

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to add category code information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.
4. On Category Codes, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Sales Catalog SectionDDD
 - Sub Section
 - Sales Category Code 3
 - Sales Category Code 4
 - Sales Category Code 5
 - Preferred Carrier
 - Item Pool Code
 - Category Code 6

- Category Code 7
- Category Code 8
- Category Code 9
- Category Code 10

After you complete these steps, follow the steps for entering purchasing, inventory, and warehouse classification codes.

► **To enter purchasing classification codes**

Enter purchasing classification codes to provide information that the system uses to sort and group items for purchase order processing.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to add classification code information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.
4. On Category Codes, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Commodity Class
 - Commodity Sub Class
 - Supplier Rebate Code
 - Master Planning Family
 - Landed Cost Rule

After you complete these steps, follow the steps for entering sales, inventory, and warehouse classification codes.

► **To enter inventory and transportation classification codes**

Enter inventory and transportation classification codes to provide information that the system uses to group similar items for shipping, and to count items.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to add classification code information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.
4. On Category Codes, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Shipping Conditions Code
 - Shipping Commodity Class
 - Cycle Count Category

The Transportation Management system uses the Shipping Conditions Code and Shipping Commodity Class fields.

After you complete these steps, follow the steps for entering sales, purchasing, and warehouse classification codes.

► **To enter warehouse classification codes**

Enter warehouse classification codes to provide information that the system uses to group items with similar dimensions, and to move groups of items.

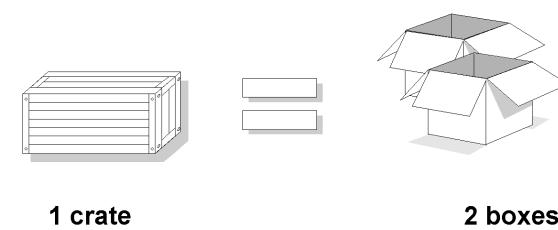
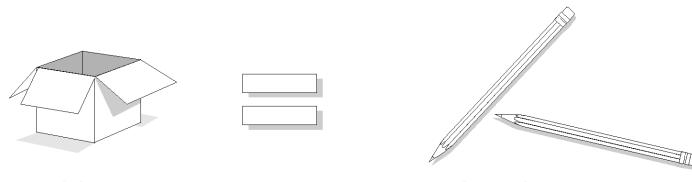
1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to add classification code information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.
4. On Category Codes, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Item Dimension Group
 - Warehouse Process Grp 1
 - Warehouse Process Grp 2
 - Warehouse Process Grp 3

After you complete these steps, follow the steps for entering sales, purchasing, and inventory classification codes.

Entering Item Units of Measure Information (Optional)

You must provide the system with the item units of measure that are most common to each of your distribution processes, such as sales, purchasing, and so on. For example, you might purchase an item in pallets, stock it in boxes, and ship it in individual containers.

If you work with an item in multiple units of measure, you must specify how to convert one unit of measure to another. For example, if you stock items in boxes and crates, you must specify the number of individual items in a box and the number of boxes in a crate.



In some instances, the system must work with an item in its smallest (primary) unit of measure. The item conversions you specify must enable the system to trace all units of measure back to the primary unit of measure.

You can set up unit of measure conversions that are specific to an item or to an item and branch/plant combination. You specify whether item conversions are specific to a branch/plant in System Constants. You can also set up units of measure that are standard for all items.

You must set up all units of measure for an item in the Unit of Measure Conversion Factors table (F41002) or the Unit of Measure Standard Conversion table (F41003). The system verifies the item unit of measure conversions before using standard unit of measure conversions.

See Also

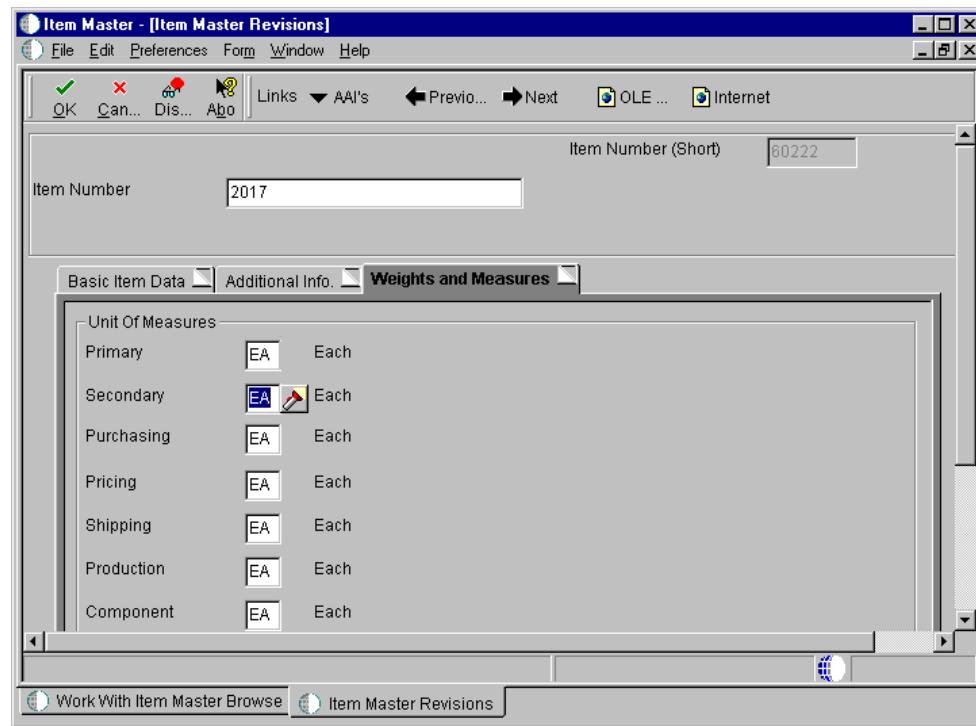
- Setting Up Standard Units of Measure*

► To enter default units of measure for items

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

After you enter basic item information, such as the item identifier and the item's primary unit of measure, you must provide the system with more specific unit of measure information for the different distribution processes.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item number and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item for which you want to enter default unit of measure information.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Revisions.
4. On Item Master Revisions, click the Weights and Measures tab.



5. Complete the following fields and click OK:

- Unit of Measure
- Secondary
- Purchasing
- Pricing
- Shipping
- Production
- Component
- Weight
- Volume

For bulk items, gallons (GA) defaults unless you enter a different value.

After you complete these steps, follow the steps to define item unit of measure conversions.

► To define item unit of measure conversions

After you enter the default unit of measure information, you must provide the system with unit of measure conversion information if the item has multiple units of measure (for example, an item that you stock in boxes and in crates).

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item number and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item for which you want to define item unit of measure conversions.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Revisions.
4. On Item Master Revisions, choose Conversions from the Form menu.

The Conversions exit is available when an existing item is displayed. For a new item, this exit is not available until you have clicked OK, selected the item on Work With Item Master Browse, and returned to Item Master Revisions.

UM St	B	From UOM	D	Conversion Factor	To UOM	Inverse Conversion	Conversion to Primary
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1	1	PL	=	4.0000000	CA	0.2500000	400.0000000
<input type="radio"/> 2	1	CA	=	10.0000000	BX	0.1000000	100.0000000
<input type="radio"/> 3	1	BX	=	10.0000000	EA	0.1000000	10.0000000

5. On Work With Item Unit of Measure Conversions, click Add.

The screenshot shows the 'Item Unit Of Measure Conversions' screen in PeopleSoft. At the top, there are buttons for OK, Find, Delete, Cancel, and Tools. Below that, the item number '2017' is entered, and the primary UoM is set to 'EA' with the label 'Each'. A checkbox 'DisplayStructuredUoM' is unchecked. The main area displays a grid of conversion rules:

	From UoM	=	Quantity	To UoM	Structure Code	Exclude from SO	Exclude from PO	Sales UoM Seq.	Procurement UoM Seq.	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1 PL	=	4.000000	CA	1			0	0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>	1 CA	=	10.000000	BX	2			0	0	
<input type="radio"/>	1 BX	=	10.000000	EA	3			0	0	
<input type="radio"/>										

6. On Item Unit Of Measure Conversions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Item Number
 - From UoM
 - Quantity
 - To UoM
7. Click Cancel to return to Work With Item Unit of Measure Conversions, where you can define unit of measure conversions for the next item.

Entering Item Manufacturing Information (Optional)

When you enter item master information, you define manufacturing information about an item including:

Requirements planning information You enter requirements planning information to develop an inventory planning forecast that you use to run your distribution and manufacturing operations.

Leadtime information You enter leadtime information to calculate the time frames that are necessary to assemble or manufacture items.

Engineering information You enter reference information about the drawing plans for an item.

► To enter requirements planning information

From the *Inventory Master/Transactions* menu (G4111), choose *Item Master*.

Enter requirements planning information to develop an inventory planning forecast that you use to run your distribution and manufacturing operations.

1. Enter the item for which you want to enter manufacturing information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Addl System Info.

4. On the Manufacturing Data tab on Additional System Information, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Order Policy Code
 - Value Order Policy
 - Planning Code
 - Planning Fence Rule
 - Planning Fence
 - Freeze Fence
 - Message Display Fence

After you complete these steps, follow the steps to enter leadtime information.

► To enter leadtime information

After you enter requirements planning information, you can enter leadtime information to calculate the time frames that are necessary to assemble or manufacture an item.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to enter leadtime information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Addl System Info.
4. On the Manufacturing Data tab on Additional System Information, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Issue and Receipt
 - Replenishment Hours
 - MFG Leadtime Quantity
 - Leadtime Level
 - Leadtime Manufacturing
 - Leadtime Per Unit
 - Leadtime Cumulative
 - Fixed/Variable

After you complete these steps, follow the steps to enter engineering information.

► To enter engineering information

After you enter leadtime information, you can enter engineering information about the item.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to enter engineering information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Addl System Info.
4. On the Manufacturing Data tab on Additional System Information, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Drawing Size
 - Last Revision No
 - Drawing Number

To choose Drawing from the Form menu, you must complete the Last Revision Number and Drawing Number fields.

Entering Item Grade and Potency Information (Optional)

After you enter item master information or item branch/plant information, you specify whether grade or potency applies to an item. Grades enable you to classify items (for example, grade

A eggs and grade B eggs). Potency allows you to specify an active ingredient in a product (for example, the percentage of alcohol in cough syrup).

When you activate grade or potency control for an item, you can enter a standard grade or potency for the item and a range of acceptable values. If you receive or issue items that are not within the range, the system provides a warning message. You cannot complete sales transactions on items that are not within the range.

You can specify an acceptable grade or potency range for each of your customers using preference profiles. Item grade and potency are applicable only to items that are produced in lots. You cannot use both grade control and potency control for the same item. You can specify the grade or potency of all items in a lot on Work With Lot Master. If you do not specify a grade or potency, the system uses the standard grade or potency entered on the Additional System Information form.

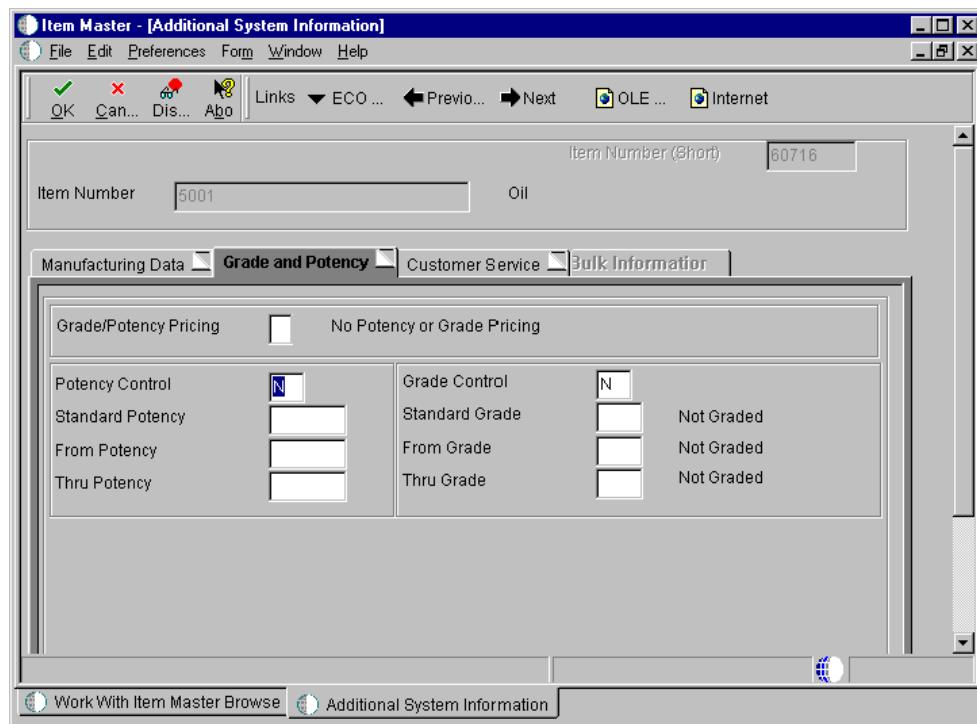
See Also

- ❑ *Entering Information for Lots* for information about specifying grade and potency values for lots
- ❑ *Setting Up Preferences in the Sales Order Management Guide*

► To enter item grade and potency information

From the *Inventory Master/Transactions* menu (G4111), choose *Item Master*.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to enter grade or potency information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Addl System Info.
4. On Additional System Information, click the Grade and Potency tab.



5. To indicate whether you price the item by potency or by grade, complete the following field:
 - Grade/Potency Pricing
6. If you chose pricing by potency, complete the following fields:
 - Potency Control
 - Standard Potency
 - From Potency
 - Thru Potency
7. If you chose pricing by grade, complete the following fields:
 - Grade Control
 - Standard Grade
 - From Grade
 - Thru Grade
8. Click OK.

Processing Options for Item Master (P4101)

Defaults Tab

These processing options define the default information that the system uses, such as unit of measure.

1. Primary Unit of Measure

Blank = EA

Use this processing option to identify the primary unit of measure that the system uses. If you leave this option blank, the system uses EA (each).

2. Weight Unit of Measure

Blank = LB

Use this processing option to identify the unit of measure for weight that the system uses. If you leave this option blank, the system uses LB (pounds).

3. Volume Unit of Measure**Blank = GA****4. Template****Blank = None**

Process Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the effective from and thru dates that the system uses in the Item Notes table and whether the system displays certain forms when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form.

1. Notes From Date**Blank = System Date**

Use this processing option to specify the effective from date that the system uses in the Item Notes table (F40163). If you leave this option blank, the system uses the system date.

2. Notes Thru Date

Blank = Last day of default century

Use this processing option to specify the effective thru date that the system uses in the Item Notes table (F40163). If you leave this option blank, the system uses the last day of the default century.

3. Category Codes**Blank = Do not display screen****1 = Display screen**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Category Codes form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

1 Display the form.

4. Additional System Information**Blank = Do not display screen****1 = Display screen**

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system displays the Additional System Information form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

1 Display the form.

5. Storage/Shipping**Blank = Do not display screen****1 = Display screen**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Storage/Shipping form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

1 Display the form.

6. Cost Revisions (Conditional)

Blank = Do not display screen

1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Cost Revisions form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

1 Display the form.

In order for the system to display the Cost Revisions form, you must also have the Inventory Cost Level set to one on the Item Master Revisions (P4101) form.

7. Price Revisions (Conditional)

Blank = Do not display screen

1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Price Revisions form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

1 Display the form.

In order for the system to display the Price Revisions form, you must also

have the Sales Price Level set to one on the Item Master Revisions (P4101) form.

8. Item Branch

Blank = Do not display Item Branch screens

1 = Display Item Branch and return to Item Master

2 = Display and remain on Item Branch

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Item Branch form when you add or change information on the Item Master Revisions form. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the Item Branch form.

1 Display the Item Branch form but return to the Item Master form.

2 Display and remain on the Item Branch form.

9. Attachments

Blank = Display the Internal Attachments

1 = Display Item Notes

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Item Notes form when you select a media object on the Work With Item Master Browse form. Valid values are:

Blank Display the internal attachments.

1 Display item notes.

10. Use Templates

Blank = Do not use Templates

1 = Use Templates

Workflow Tab

This processing option allows you to specify whether to activate workflow and whether users are allowed to add or change information.

Workflow

Blank = Do not activate Workflow

1 = Adds

2 = Changes

3 = Adds and Changes

For future use.

Global Update Tab

This processing option allows you to update changes made to the second or third item numbers to records in selected tables.

1. Transfer Changes

1 = Transfer changes to 2nd and 3rd item numbers

2 = Transfer changes to records in selected files

Use this processing option to specify whether the system updates the changes that you have made to item numbers in the Item Branch records or to records in tables that you have selected. Valid values are:

Blank Do not update other tables.

- 1 Transfer changes made to the second and third item numbers to the Item Branch records.
-

-
- 2 Transfer changes made to the records in the selected tables.
-

Versions Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the versions for various programs that you access from the Item Master program. Versions control how the system processes and displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to meet your specific needs.

1. Item Availability (P41202)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Availability program (P41202). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Item Branch (P41026)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Branch program (P41026). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Interop Tab

These processing options allow you to specify whether the system performs outbound interoperability processing and whether the system creates a record of a transaction prior to changes to the transaction.

1. Transaction Type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to define the type of document on which you want the system to search. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT) that identifies the type of transaction, such as an invoice or a sales order. Enter a transaction type to use as the default or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

2. Before/After Image Processing

Blank = Write only the after image

1 = Write the before image

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates a record of a transaction after the transaction is changed or whether the system creates a record of a transaction before and after a transaction is changed. Valid values are:

Blank Create a record of a transaction after the transaction is changed.

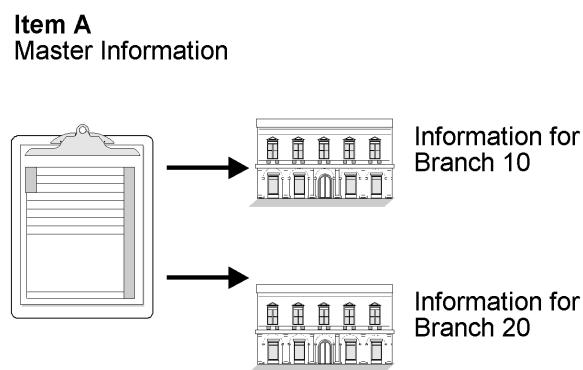
1 Create one record of the transaction before it is changed and one record after it is changed.

Entering Branch/Plant Information

Information about an item might differ from warehouse to warehouse. For example, taxes might be applicable to an item in one warehouse but not in another. You might also have different quantity requirements for items depending on the warehouse.

After you enter master information for an item, you can assign the item to warehouses or branch/plants. You can then customize the item information for each branch/plant. You can also specify the locations within the branch/plant where the item is stored.

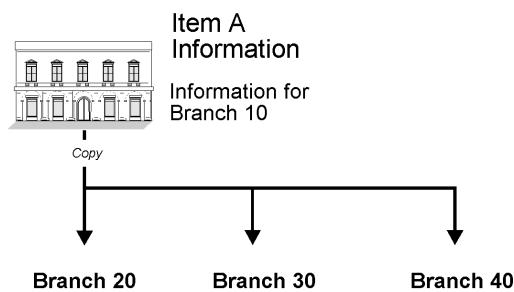
The following graphic illustrates the flow of item information from the master information to two branches:



Every J.D. Edwards system that retrieves item information searches for the item branch/plant information before searching the item master information.

You can enter item information for a single branch/plant or copy existing item information and duplicate it for multiple branch/plants.

The following graphic illustrates setting up item information for one branch and copying the information to three other branches:



You begin entering item information for a branch/plant on Item/Branch Plant Info.(Information). Most fields on Item/Branch Plant Info. are identical to those on the Item Master Revisions form. The system uses the default values from Item Master Revisions.

Besides location information, you can enter item processing information. Use processing options to specify that other forms, such as Category Codes, appear so that you can add or change the information.

After you enter item information for a specific branch/plant, the system creates a record in the Item Branch File table (F4102).

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Item Profiles* in the *Warehouse Management Guide* for Warehouse Profile information
- ❑ *Setting Up Basic Item Information by Depot* and *Setting Up A Bulk Item* in the Bulk Stock Management Guide
- ❑ *Setting Up Base Warranty Defaults* in the *Customer Service Management Guide* for Customer Service information
- ❑ *Entering Basic Item Information* for descriptions of fields on Item/Branch Plant Info

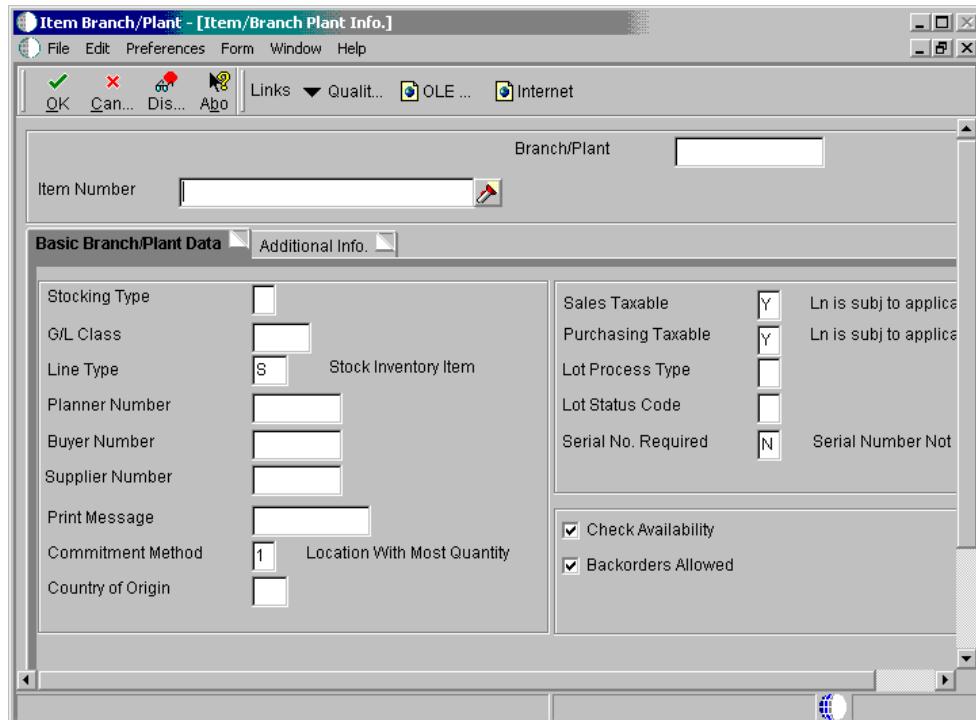
Assigning an Item to a Branch/Plant

After you enter master information for an item, you must assign the item to a specific branch/plant. You can then locate the item and branch/plant to customize the master information.

► To assign an item to a branch/plant

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch/Plant.

1. On Work With Item Branch, and click Add.



2. On Item/Branch Plant Info., complete the following fields:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
3. On the Basic Branch/Plant Data tab, complete any of the fields that you want unique for this branch/plant.
4. Click the Additional Info. tab and complete any of the fields that you want unique for this branch/plant.
5. Click OK when the information is accurate.

The Inventory Constants table (F41001) must contain a record for the branch/plant you enter.

After you complete these steps, you can follow the steps to assign a primary location in the branch/plant for the item.

See Also

- Working with Item Locations* for descriptions of fields on Item/Branch Plant Info.

Working with Item Locations

After you assign an item to a branch/plant, you can indicate multiple locations in which the item resides. For each branch/plant, you can assign:

- A primary location
- Multiple secondary locations

The system prompts you for the primary location immediately after you assign an item to a branch/plant. The system usually processes an item through its primary location. For example, when you receive an item, the system assigns the item to its primary location unless you specify a secondary location.

You can also assign secondary locations to an item when you enter branch/plant information. The system automatically assigns a secondary location if you enter a location other than the primary location for an item when you receive it.

Each time that you enter a location for an item, the system creates a record in the Item Location File table (F41021). To delete a primary location, you must first change it to a secondary location. Locations that you delete cannot contain quantities.

If you specify location control on System Constants, you can assign an item to only those locations set up using the Branch/Plant Location Master menu selection on the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111). If you do not specify location control, you can assign an item to any location.

In addition to assigning locations to an item and branch/plant, you can assign multiple lot numbers to each location. You can enter lot numbers manually when you enter item locations or when you receive the items.

You also can change the primary location for an item. However, if you change an item's primary location and any of the following quantities exist, the quantities transfer to the new primary location:

- Quantity on back order
- Quantity on purchase order
- Quantity on work order
- Other purchasing 1
- Quantity on soft commit

See Also

- *Entering Information for Lots* for information about defining lot details
- *Working with Lot Statuses* for information about putting lots and locations on hold

► To assign a primary location to an item

After you assign an item to a branch/plant on Item/Branch Plant Info., Primary Location appears automatically. You must enter a primary location that indicates a specific location in the branch/plant where you will store the item.

On Primary Location, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Location
- Lot/Serial

After you complete these steps, follow the steps to assign a secondary location to an item.

► To assign a secondary location to an item

After you assign a primary location to an item, you can assign a secondary location so the item can be stored in multiple locations.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to assign a secondary location and click Find.
2. Choose the row of the item that you want to assign to a secondary location.
3. From the Row menu, choose Location Revisions.
4. On the Work With Item Locations form, click Add.
The Primary/Secondary field defaults to S (Secondary).

5. On the Location Revisions form, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Location
 - Lot/Serial

Repeat these steps to assign more secondary locations.

► To change the primary location for an item

After you have assigned a primary and secondary location to an item, you can choose a secondary location that you have already assigned to the item and change it to the primary location.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item you want to change and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant, item, and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Location Revisions.
4. On Work With Item Locations, choose the row that contains the location that you want to change to the primary location.
5. From the Row menu, choose Change Primary.

The system changes the location that was the primary location to a secondary location and changes the location that you chose to the primary location.

Entering Item Branch Classification Codes (Optional)

You might want to group items with similar characteristics so that you can work with the entire group at the same time for branch/plants. For example, grouping items together provides good sales analysis information.

There are four types of classification codes available. Each type relates to one or more of the following J.D. Edwards systems:

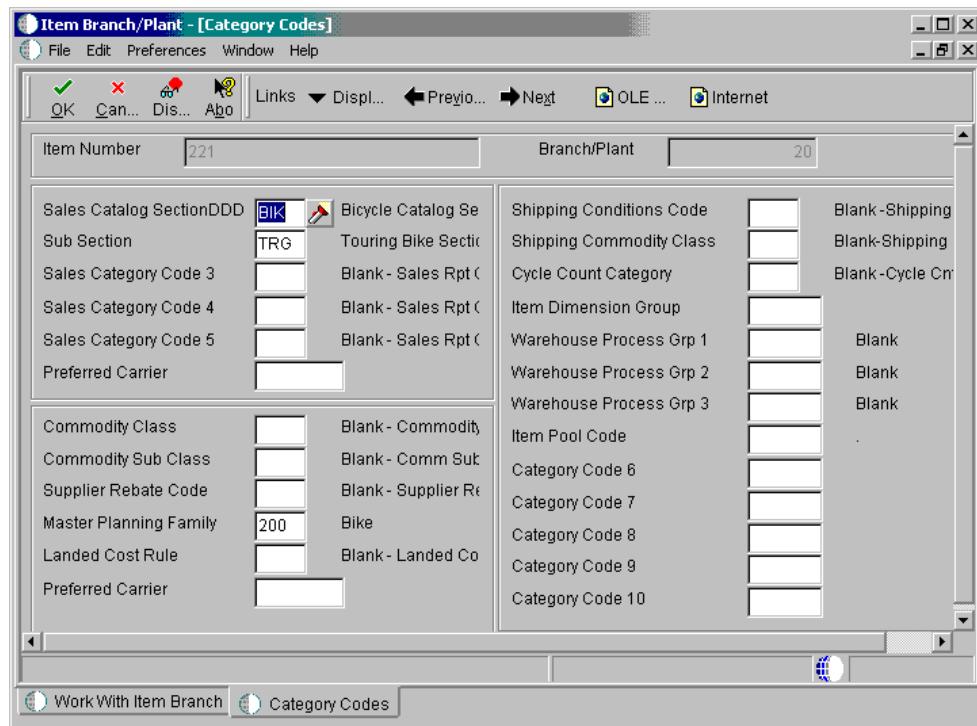
- Sales Order Management
- Procurement
- Inventory Management
- Warehouse Management
- Transportation Management

► To enter sales classification codes

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch/Plant.

Enter sales classification codes to provide information about the type of item that the sales codes represent.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to add category code information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.



4. On Category Codes, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Sales Catalog SectionDDD
- Sub Section
- Sales Category Code 3
- Sales Category Code 4
- Sales Category Code 5
- Preferred Carrier
- Category Code 6
- Category Code 7
- Category Code 8
- Category Code 9
- Category Code 10

After you complete these steps, follow the steps for entering purchasing, inventory, and warehouse classification codes.

► To enter purchasing classification codes

Enter purchasing classification codes to provide information that the system uses to sort and group items for purchase order processing.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to add classification code information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.
4. On Category Codes, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Commodity Class
 - Commodity Sub Class
 - Supplier Rebate Code
 - Master Planning Family
 - Landed Cost Rule

After you complete these steps, follow the steps for entering sales, inventory, and warehouse classification codes.

► To enter inventory and transportation classification codes

Enter inventory and transportation classification codes to provide information that the system uses to group similar items for shipping and to count items.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to add classification code information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.
4. On Category Codes, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Shipping Conditions Code
 - Shipping Commodity Class
 - Cycle Count Category

The Transportation Management system uses the Shipping Conditions Code and Shipping Commodity Class fields.

After you complete these steps, follow the steps for entering sales, purchasing, and warehouse classification codes.

► To enter warehouse classification codes

Enter warehouse classification codes to provide information that the system uses to group items with similar dimensions, and to move groups of items.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to add classification code information and click Find.

2. Choose the row that contains the item number and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Category Codes.
4. On Category Codes, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Item Dimension Group
 - Warehouse Process Grp 1
 - Warehouse Process Grp 2
 - Warehouse Process Grp 3

After you complete these steps, follow the steps for entering sales, purchasing, and inventory classification codes.

Entering Item Tax Information (Optional)

You can specify whether an item is subject to tax when you enter branch/plant information. The system uses the values that you enter as default information in the Sales Order Management and Procurement systems.

► To enter tax information

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch/Plant.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to enter tax information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant, item, and description.
3. From the Row Menu, choose Item/Branch Info.
4. On the Basic Branch/Plant Data tab on Item/Branch Plant Info., complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Sales Taxable
 - Purchasing Taxable

See Also

- ❑ *Working with Detail Information in the Sales Order Management Guide*
- ❑ *Entering Tax Information for a Detail Line in the Procurement Guide*

Locating Item Sources (Optional)

You can locate the country in which an item originates and the preferred supplier for an item. Locating these sources allows you to distinguish items based on a country or supplier. You specify this information when you enter branch/plant information for an item.

► To locate item sources

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch/Plant.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to enter item source information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant, item, and description.
3. From the Row Menu, choose Item/Branch Info.
4. On the Basic Branch/Plant Data tab on Item/Branch Plant Info., complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Supplier Number
 - Country of Origin

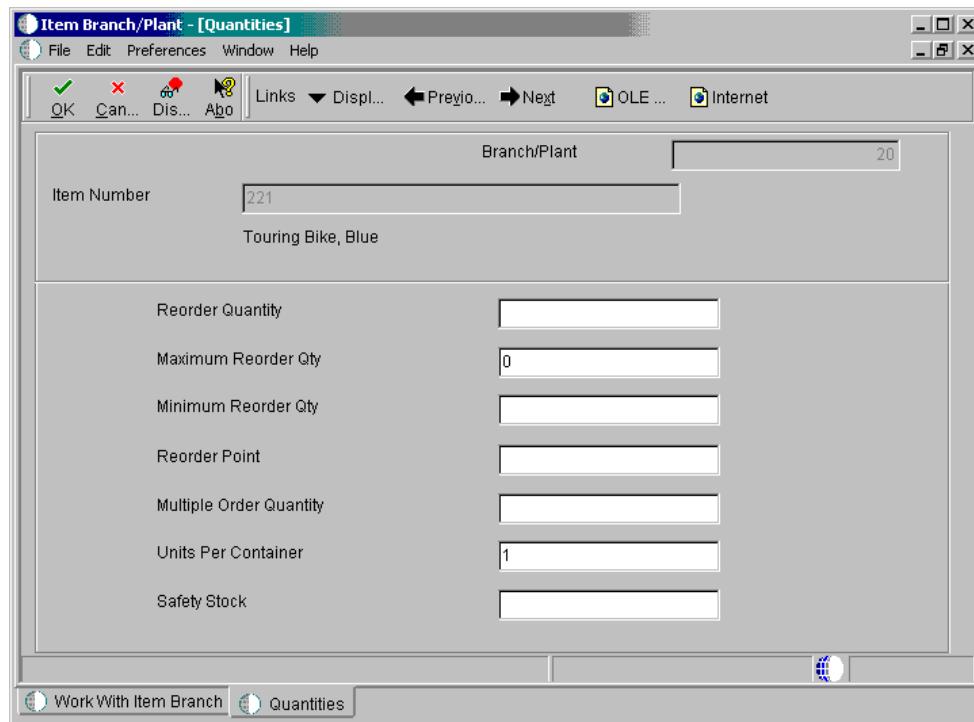
Entering Item Reorder Quantities

You can specify the minimum, maximum, and normal reorder quantities for an item. You can also specify the level of stock at which reordering takes place. The system uses these values for the Enterprise Requirements Planning and Execution system.

► To enter item reorder quantities

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch/Plant.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to enter reorder quantities and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant, item, and description.
3. From the Row Menu, choose Quantities.



4. On Quantities, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Reorder Quantity
- Maximum Reorder Qty
- Minimum Reorder Qty
- Reorder Point
- Multiple Order Quantity
- Units Per Container
- Safety Stock

Entering Item Branch/Plant Manufacturing Information (Optional)

For each item, you can define manufacturing information that is specific to each branch/plant, including:

Requirements planning information You enter information about inventory shrinkage for items to plan for the quantity you need to replace due to shrinkage.

Leadtime information You enter leadtime information to calculate the time frames that are necessary to assemble or manufacture an item.

Engineering information You enter reference information about the drawing plans for items.

Most of the items on Plant Manufacturing Data are identical to those on Manufacturing Data. The system uses the default values that you specified on Manufacturing Data.

► To enter requirements planning information

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch/Plant.

Enter this information to plan for the quantity of an item that you will need to replace due to inventory shrinkage.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to enter requirements planning information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant, item, and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Addl System Info.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft Additional System Info window for the Plant Manufacturing tab. The window has tabs for Plant Manufacturing, Grade and Potency, Service/Warranty, Depot/Product Info, and Advanced Planning. The Plant Manufacturing tab is selected. The window displays various configuration parameters for item 221, including:

- Order Policy Code:** Lot for Lot, As Required
- Value Order Policy:** [empty field]
- Planning Code:** 1 (Planned by MPS or DRP)
- Planning Fence Rule:** C (Customer Demand)
- Planning Fence:** 15
- Freeze Fence:** 10
- Message Display Fence:** 60
- Setup Labor:** [empty field]
- Move / Queue Hours:** [empty field]
- ECO Number:** [empty field]
- ECO Reason:** [empty field]
- ECO Date:** [empty field]
- Accounting Cost Qty:** [empty field]
- Issue Type Code:** Manual Issue
- Time Basis:** U (Unit Rate)
- Item Revision Level:** AA
- Shrink Factor:** [empty field]
- Shrink Factor Method:** %
- Leadtime Level:** [empty field]
- Leadtime Manufacturing:** [empty field]
- Leadtime Cumulative:** [empty field]
- Leadtime Per Unit:** [empty field]
- Fixed/Variable:** F
- MFG Leadtime Quantity:** [empty field]
- Issue and Receipt:** 0 (No Action Taken)
- Replenishment Hours:** [empty field]
- Last Revision No:** [empty field]
- Active Ingredient:** [checkbox]

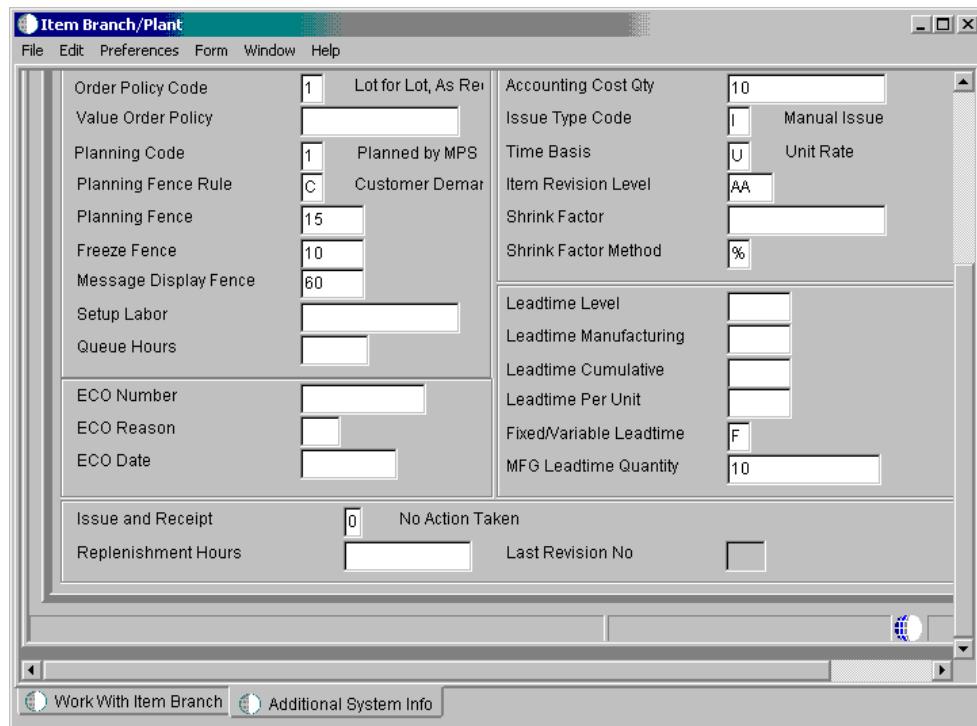
- On the Plant Manufacturing tab on Additional System Info, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Shrink Factor
 - Shrink Factor Method

After you complete these steps, follow the steps to enter leadtime information.

► To enter leadtime information

Enter leadtime information to calculate the time frames that are necessary to assemble or manufacture an item.

- On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to enter leadtime information and click Find.
- Choose the row that contains the branch/plant, item, and description.
- From the Row menu, choose Additional System Info.



4. On the Plant Manufacturing tab on Addl System Info, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Setup Labor
 - Queue Hours
 - Time Basis
 - Issue and Receipt
 - Replenishment Hours

Note

You might need to use the scroll bars to locate all the fields.

After you complete these steps, follow the steps to enter engineering information.

► **To enter engineering information**

Enter engineering information to specify the drawing plans for an item.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item for which you want to enter engineering information and click Find.

2. Choose the row that contains the branch/plant, item, and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Additional System Info.
4. On the Plant Manufacturing tab on Addl System Info, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - ECO Number
 - ECO Reason
 - ECO Date
 - Item Revision Level

Duplicating Item Information for Multiple Branch/Plants (Optional)

You might have item information that applies to items in multiple branch/plants. You can enter item information for one branch/plant and then duplicate the information for as many as 10 other branch/plants by doing either of the following:

- Use Item Branch Duplication to select individual items for duplication
- Use the Item Branch Duplication batch program to define criteria for items that you want to duplicate

These programs use the Item Duplication Worktable (F41015) during processing.

For both procedures, you use processing options to specify the branch/plants for which you are duplicating information. You can also specify additional information to duplicate, such as costs, prices, units of measure, and so on. For either procedure, the system sends a message to the Employee Work Center when the duplication process is completed.

When you duplicate item information, the system does not duplicate the primary location for an item. The system uses the blank location that you have set up for the branch/plant to which you are duplicating information.

If you use Item Branch Duplication to select individual items for duplication, you can set processing options to display up to four search fields to allow you to locate items for a particular branch/plant.

► To duplicate item information for multiple branch/plants

From the Inventory Advanced -- Technical Ops menu (G4131), choose Item / Branch Duplication.

1. On Work With Item Branch Duplication, enter the branch/plant from which you are duplicating information and click Find.
2. Choose the rows for the items to be duplicated and click Select.

See Also

- *Setting Up Warehouse Locations* for information about blank locations for branch/plants

Processing Options for Item Branch (P41026)

Process Tab

These processing options allow you to specify whether the system displays additional Item Branch forms when you perform an add or change on the Item Branch/Plant Info. form.

1. Category Codes

Blank = Do not display screen

1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Category Codes form when you add or change information. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

1 Display the form.

2. Quantities

Blank = Do not display screen

1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Quantities form when you add or change information. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

1 Display the form.

3. Additional System Information

Blank = Do not display screen

1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Additional System Information form when you add or change information. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

1 Display the form.

4. Item Profile Revisions**Blank = Do not display screen****1 = Display screen**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Item Profile Revisions form when you add or change information. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form

1 Display the form.

5. Cost Revisions**Blank = Do not display screen****1 = Display screen**

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system displays the Cost Revisions form when you add or change information. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the form.

-
- 1 Display the form.

6. Price Revisions

Blank = Do not display screen

1 = Display screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Price Revisions form when you add or change information. Valid values are:

- Blank Do not display the form.
1 Display the form.

7. Unit of Measure

Blank = Do not display screen

1 = Display Unit of Measure screen

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Unit of Measure form when you add or change information and when the Unit of Measure conversions are at the branch level. Valid values are:

- Blank Do not display the form.
1 Display the form.

Versions Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the versions for various programs that you access from the Item Branch program. Versions control how the system processes and

displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to meet your specific needs.

1. Summary Availability (P41202)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Summary Availability program (P41202). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Item/Location Information (P41024)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item/Lot Information Revisions program (P41024). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Interop Tab

These processing options control whether the system performs outbound interoperability processing and whether the system creates a record of a transaction prior to changes to the transaction.

1. Transaction Type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to define the type of document on which you want

the system to search. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT) that identifies the type of transaction, such as an invoice or a sales order. Enter a transaction type to use as the default or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

2. Before/After Image Processing

Blank = Write only the after image

1 = Write the before and after image

Use this processing option to specify whether the system creates a record of a transaction after the transaction is changed or whether the system creates records of a transaction before and after a transaction is changed. Valid values are:

Blank Create a record of a transaction after the transaction is changed.

1 Create one record of the transaction before it is changed and one record after it is changed.

Processing Options for Item Branch Duplication

Defaults 1

Enter the branch/plants to which you want to duplicate the items:

Branch One

Branch Two

Branch Three

Branch Four

Branch Five

Branch Six

Default 2

Branch Seven

Branch Eight

Branch Nine

Branch Ten

Process

Enter a '1' next to each file to duplicate. If left blank, the file will not be duplicated.

Cost Ledger File (F4105)
Base Price File (F4106)
UOM Conversion Factor (F41002)
Bulk Depot/Product Information (F41022)
Item Profile (F46010)
Item Unit of Measure Definition (F46011)

Entering Item Cost Information

You must provide cost information for items in order to track inventory costs. Cost information determines:

- Whether the system maintains one overall cost for the item or a different cost based on branch/plant
- Which cost method the system uses to track inventory costs
- Which cost method the system uses for purchase orders

You can also add prorated setup costs for manufacturing.

For each cost method you assign to an item, you must also specify a cost. For example, to use the last-in cost method for an item, you must enter an initial cost for that cost method. The system updates the last-in cost based on the cost of the item as of the last receipt date.

The system stores inventory cost records in the Item Cost File table (F4105).

See Also

- Updating Costs for an Item Across Multiple Branch/Plants*

Assigning a Cost Level to an Item

You determine whether the system maintains one overall cost for an item or a different item cost for each branch/plant. You can also define a different cost for each location and lot within a branch/plant. The level where you assign a cost to an item determines whether the system maintains costs at the lot, location, branch/plant, or master level. The cost level also determines how you locate the item to assign cost methods and enter item costs. For example, you can locate the item based on the:

- Item
- Item and branch/plant
- Item, branch/plant, and location

You can also indicate from which table the system is to retrieve a cost for an item when you enter a purchase order. The purchase price level you specify for an item indicates which of the following costs to use:

- The inventory cost for the item, which is stored in the Item Cost File table (F4105)
- The supplier's cost for the item, if supplier costs are set up in the Supplier Price/Catalog File table (F41061)

► To assign a cost level to an item

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to assign cost levels and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Revisions.
4. On Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Inventory Cost Level
 - Purchase Price Level

See Also

- Defining Supplier Prices and Discount Rules in the Procurement Guide*

Assigning a Cost Method to an Item

You must specify the cost method that the system uses to determine an item's cost for:

- Sales and costs of goods sold
- Purchase orders

For example, you can use the weighted average cost method to determine the cost of goods sold for an item, and the last-in cost method to determine the item's unit cost for purchase orders. You can enter cost methods for items when you enter either item master information or item branch information.

The system provides eight predefined cost methods. You can define your own cost methods with user defined codes, although J.D. Edwards reserves cost methods 01 through 19.

If you do not enter an item cost for the cost methods that you assign to sales, inventory, or purchasing, the system displays a warning message. If you ignore the warning, the system assigns a zero cost for the cost method.

► To assign a cost method to an item

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to assign cost methods and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Cost Revisions.
4. On Work With Item Cost, choose the row that contains the branch/plant where the item is located.
5. From the Row menu, choose Cost Revisions.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft Cost Revisions screen. At the top, there are buttons for OK, Delete, Cancel, and Tools. Below this, there are fields for Item Number (1001) and Branch/Plant (30). To the right, there is a section titled "Costing Methods" with two rows: Sales/Inventory (selected, value 01) and Purchasing (value 01). A search icon is also present. Below this is a grid titled "Customize Grid" with columns for Cost Method, Description, and Unit Cost. The grid contains four rows:

	Cost Method	Description	Unit Cost
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	01	Last In	32.1000
<input type="radio"/>	02	Weighted Average	31.7714
<input type="radio"/>	07	Standard	35.0000
01 - 19 Reserved for JDE			

6. On Cost Revisions, complete the following fields under the Costing Methods heading and click OK:
 - Sales/Inventory
 - Purchasing

Entering Item Costs

You establish costs for an item by entering an amount for each cost method. When you review costs for the item, the system displays only those methods for which you entered an amount.

You can change the amount for any cost method at any time. For example, if you change the amount for the cost method that you use to track costs of goods sold, the system applies the new amount to the on-hand quantity of the item. It also creates journal entries to record the difference between the old and the new amounts.

Certain programs update the amount for cost methods 01 through 08. For example, the system updates last-in and weighted average amounts as follows:

- For last-in, the system interactively updates this amount based on the last cost of the item at the time of receipt.
- For weighted average, the system calculates and updates this amount by adding transaction quantities together, adding transaction costs together, and dividing the total cost by the total quantity.

The system also updates the following costs:

- Last-in, purchasing, and lot costs are updated by the Receipts program.
- Purchasing cost is updated by the Voucher Match program.

If you create additional cost methods, you must update their amounts manually.

You can delete a cost method for an item if it is no longer applicable. If you try to delete your sales, inventory, or purchasing cost method, the system displays a warning message. The system does not delete the cost method, but assigns a zero cost for the cost method.

► **To enter item costs**

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to enter item costs and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Cost Revisions.
4. On Work With Item Cost, click Add to enter the item cost.
5. On Cost Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
 - Cost Method

Entering Manufacturing Setup Cost Information

If you use J.D. Edwards manufacturing systems, you can prorate setup costs for an item based on the quantity of the item that you plan to produce.

► **To enter manufacturing setup cost information**

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item for which you want to enter manufacturing setup cost information and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Addl System Info.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface with the title 'PeopleSoft' at the top. The main window is titled 'Active Foundation' and contains a sub-section titled 'Additional System Information'. At the top of this sub-section is a toolbar with buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', 'Form', 'Tools', and a red 'X'. Below the toolbar, there is a header row with fields for 'Item Number' (containing '210') and 'Item Description' (containing 'Mountain Bike, Red'). A status bar at the bottom of the header row shows 'Item Number (Short) 60011'. Below the header, there are several tabs: 'Manufacturing Data' (selected), 'Grade and Potency', 'Service/Warranty', 'Bulk Information', and 'Advanced Planning'. The 'Manufacturing Data' tab displays various configuration options. Some fields are dropdown menus or checkboxes, while others are text input fields. For example, 'Order Policy Code' has a dropdown menu with '1 Lot for Lot, As' selected. Other visible fields include 'Value Order Policy', 'Planning Code', 'Planning Fence Rule', 'Planning Fence', 'Freeze Fence', 'Message Display Fence', 'Accounting Cost Qty' (with a dropdown menu showing '1 Manual Issue'), 'Issue Type Code' (checkboxes for 'Do Not Round' and 'No Action'), 'Round to Whole Number', 'Issue and Receipt', 'Replenishment Hours', 'Drawing Size', 'Last Revision No.', 'Drawing Number', 'MFG Leadtime Quantity', 'Leadtime Level', 'Leadtime Manufacturing', 'Leadtime Per Unit', 'Leadtime Cumulative', 'Fixed/Variable', and 'Material Status'.

4. On the Manufacturing Data tab on Additional System Information, complete the following field and click OK:
 - Accounting Cost Qty

Processing Options for Cost Revisions

Process

1. Enter a '1' to prevent the standard cost from being changed.

Interop

1. Enter the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If left blank, outbound interoperability processing will not be performed.
-

Entering Sales Price Information

If you use the Sales Order Management system with the Inventory Management system, you must provide sales price information for each item. You can have a different sales price for each unit of measure and currency in which you sell an item. You can also specify the effective dates for each sales price.

You determine whether the system maintains overall sales prices for an item or different prices for each branch/plant. You can also define different prices for each location and lot within a branch/plant. The level where you assign a sales price to an item indicates the level at which the system maintains prices. The sales price level also determines how you locate the item to assign price methods and enter item prices. For example, you can locate the item based on the:

- Item
- Item and branch/plant
- Item, branch/plant, and location

To change an item's price level after you have entered prices, you must use Sales Price Level Conversion.

You can also specify how the system calculates the sales price for a kit item. You can have the system add prices for all components that make up the kit, or you can use one price for the entire kit.

During your entry of sales price information, you can specify that the system maintain overall prices for an item or different prices for each branch/plant. You can also assign items with similar characteristics to price groups to which the system applies discounts and markups from the Sales Order Management system. You can assign price groups to items on Item Master Revisions or Item Branch/Plant Revisions.

You enter sales prices for an item by entering an amount for the unit of measure, currency, and effective dates for which the price is applicable. You also can enter a currency code for a price if you use multiple currencies. The system stores sales prices in the Item Base Price File table (F4106).

See Also

- ❑ *Entering a Bill of Material* for information about setting up kits
- ❑ *Setting Up Item Price Groups* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for more information about item price groups
- ❑ *Base Pricing* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for information about using Sales Price Level Conversion

► To assign price levels to an item

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

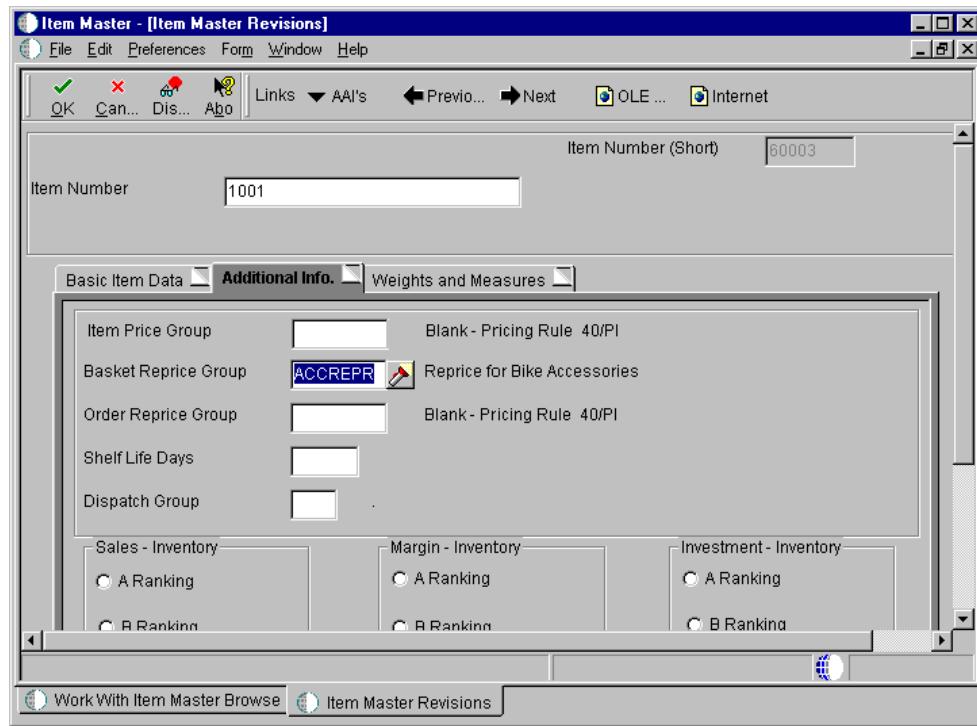
1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item to which you want to assign price levels and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Revisions.
4. On Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Sales Price Level
 - Kit Pricing Method

► To assign price groups to an item

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item to which you want to assign price groups and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Revisions.

4. On Item Master Revisions, click the Additional Info. tab.



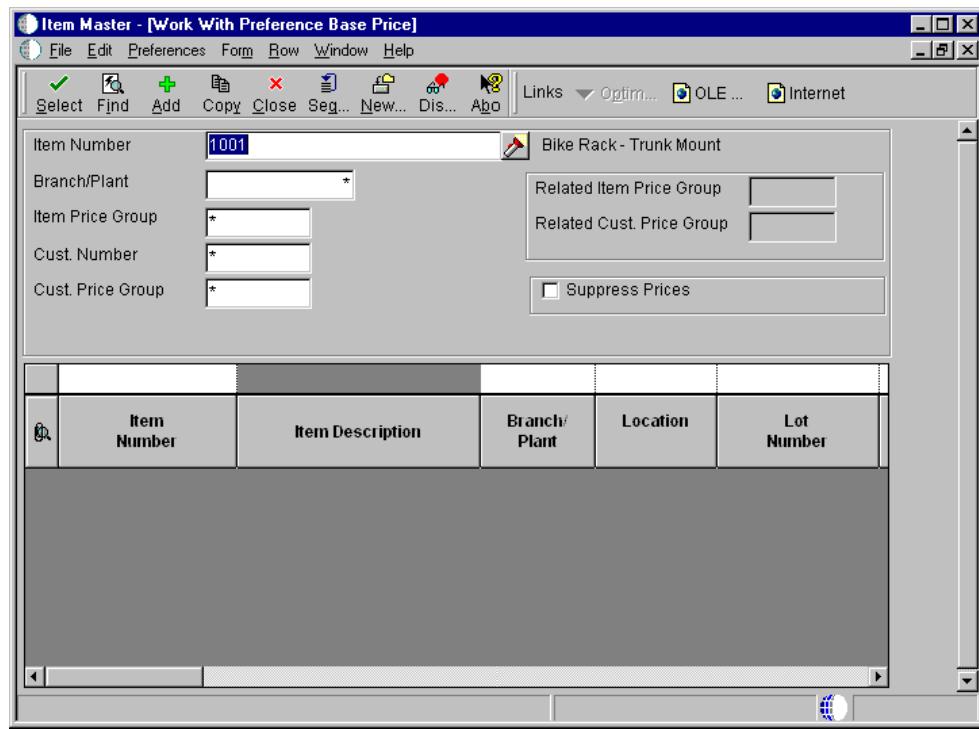
5. Complete the following fields and click OK:

- Item Price Group
- Basket Reprice Group
- Order Reprice Group

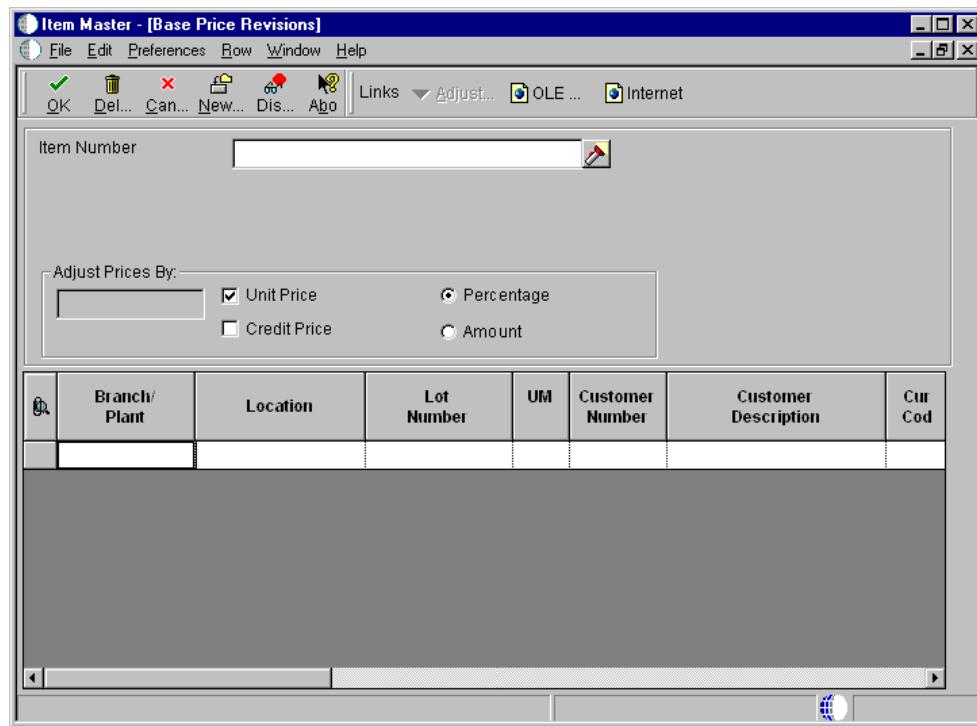
► To enter item prices

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, enter the item to which you want to assign prices and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item and description.
3. From the Row menu, choose Price Revisions.



4. On Work With Preference Base Price, limit the search by completing any of the fields (all are optional).
5. Click Add.
6. On Preference Hierarchy Selection, choose the item, customer group, or both to which you want to enter an item price and click Select.



7. On Base Price Revisions, click one of the following options under the Adjust Prices By heading:
 - Unit Price
 - Credit Price
8. Click one of the following options under the Adjust Prices By heading:
 - Percentage
 - Amount
9. Complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Branch/ Plant
 - UM
 - Unit Price
 - Eff Date From
 - Eff Date Thru

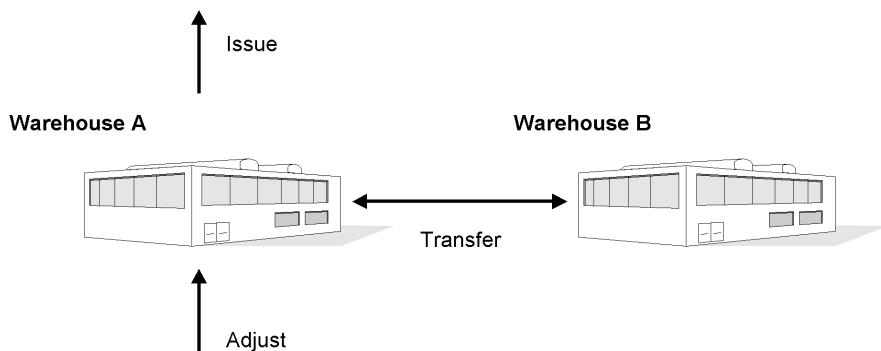
Inventory Transactions

To help you manage the complex recording and accounting functions that are involved in maintaining an up-to-date inventory, you might need to record inventory movement between branch/plants and between locations in a branch/plant. For example, you can use the issue transaction to remove damaged or obsolete goods from your inventory. Occasionally you might need to adjust inventory for damaged items or discrepancies. Alternatively, you might use the transfer transaction to move inventory from one branch/plant to another. After you move inventory, the system adjusts the quantity balance for the item and creates the appropriate general ledger (G/L) entries for the transaction.

You can move inventory using the following programs:

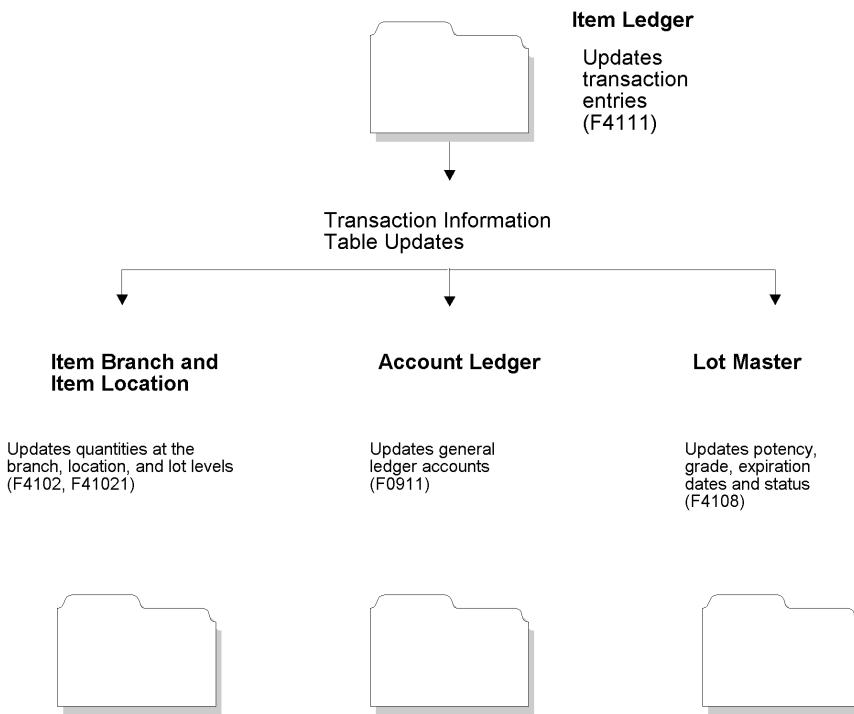
- Issues
- Adjustments
- Transfers

When you issue inventory, you remove it from a location. When you adjust inventory, typically you move it from one location to another to reconcile a discrepancy between the number of items that are recorded at a location and the actual count. You might also adjust inventory out of a location when it is damaged. When you transfer inventory, you move it from one location to another.



How you enter transaction information depends on the item and your specific business environment. For example, you can issue, adjust, or transfer items by entering quantity or cost amount, or quantity and cost amount information. Entering transactions by the cost amount helps you accommodate variances that are due to different costing methods that are used in different branch/plants.

The system records each transaction in the Item Ledger File table (F4111) and updates information as shown in the following illustration:



Every transaction affects accounting information in your system if you have set the branch/plant constant for the general ledger interface. The system uses automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) to update the general ledger with all of the accounting information that is related to transactions. AAIs direct inventory transactions to a specific account in the general ledger.

You can use the following programs to review the updated accounting information when you are working with a transaction:

G/L Journal Provides information on two levels:

Review

- Summary or detailed batch level. The summary level displays batch information by user, status, number, and entry date. The detailed level shows batch information by journal entry, such as the transaction type for the document.
- Individual document level. The individual document level displays information for each journal entry, such as the updated account and the amount posted to the account balance.

Journal Entries Displays the G/L accounts that a transaction is written to before it is posted.

Item Ledger Inquiry Displays all transactions for an item.

See Also

- Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions* for more information about the AAIs used in the Inventory Management system

Issuing Inventory

Issuing inventory typically involves removing items from a branch/plant or location, adjusting the inventory balance, and recording the transaction in the general ledger (G/L). Occasionally, when you remove only the cost amounts for an inventory record. You do this to devalue items.

A variety of tasks relate to issuing inventory items:

- Recording the use of inventory items by an operating department in your company
- Removing obsolete or damaged goods
- Issuing inventory to a job
- Charging inventory that is used for the repair or maintenance of equipment
- Copying a bill of materials list for an issue

To issue inventory, you must enter transaction, item, and accounting information. You can also enter issue-related information for each branch/plant in which an item is stored.

When you enter a transaction, the system displays a document type, batch number, and document number. Record the document number so you can locate the transaction later.

You can choose from several online formats to record and track different types of issues by setting the related processing option:

Standard format	Issue inventory items from a branch/plant.
Equipment format	Record inventory that is issued to a specific piece of equipment.
Subledger format	Debit a specific general ledger account for an issue.
Equipment and subledger format	Record the specific piece of equipment that was issued to a job, and debit a specific general ledger account for an issue.

If you work with a kit, you can issue all of the kit components at once by accessing the Copy Bill of Material function from the Inventory Issues form. This function allows you to issue components without affecting the parent item quantity. If you do not use this function, the parent item quantity might be affected but the component quantities remain the same. However, never enter an issue for a kit that contains a feature.

Depending on how you set the processing options, you may be able to issue a quantity that is greater than the on-hand quantity for the parent item in a kit. The system displays the parent quantity as a negative number.

You can correct an issue made in error by creating a reversing entry. Because records of each inventory transaction are kept for accounting purposes, you cannot delete the record. A reversing entry enters a positive quantity and cost amount back into the item information.

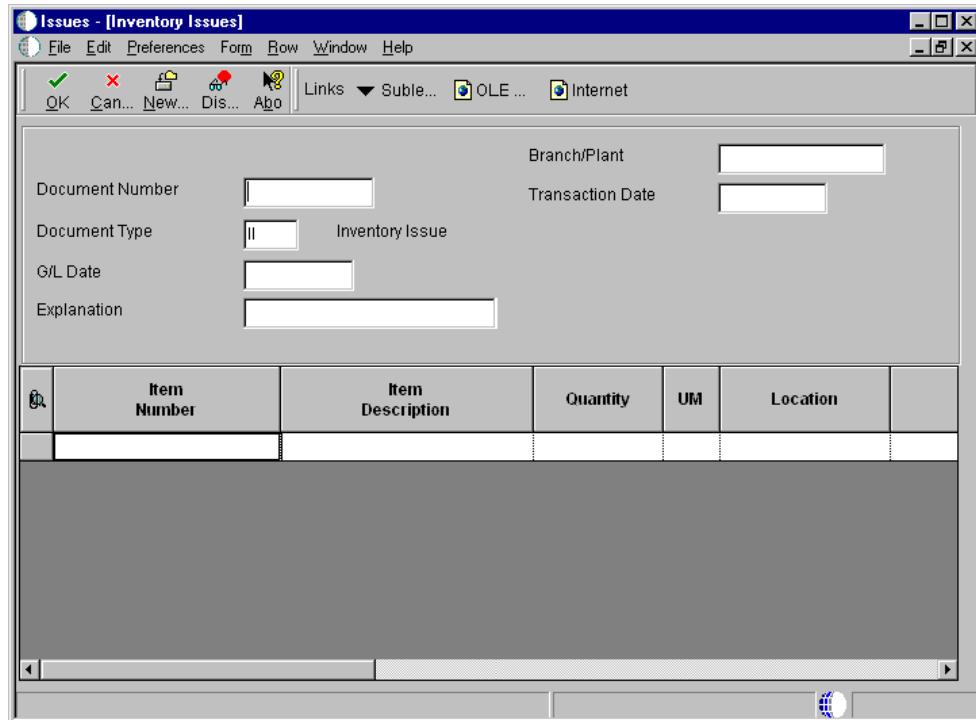
Before You Begin

- ❑ Verify that the following information is set up:
 - Item and branch/plant information in the Item Branch File table (F4102) and the Item Location File table (F41021). See [Entering Branch/Plant Information](#).
 - General ledger accounts in the Account Master table (F0901). See *Creating and Updating Your Chart of Accounts* and [Revising Accounts](#) in the *General Accounting Guide*.
 - AAIs for distribution transactions. See [Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions](#).
 - Processing option is set to allow for subledger information.

► To issue inventory

From the *Inventory Master/Transactions* menu (G4111), choose *Issues*.

1. On Work With Inventory Issues, click Add.



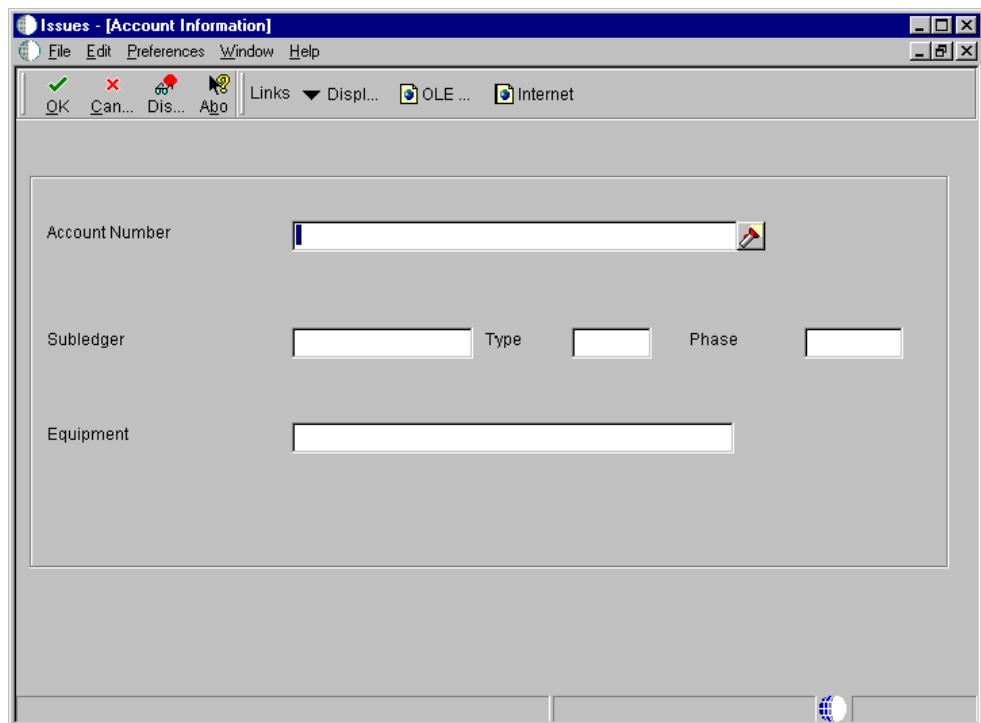
2. On Inventory Issues, complete the following fields:

- Branch/Plant
- Transaction Date
- Document Type
- Explanation

3. To enter issue information for each branch/plant in which the item is stored, complete the following fields:

- Item Number
- Quantity
- UM
- Location
- Lot/Serial
- Unit Cost
- Extended Amount
- Branch/Plant

4. To enter accounting information, choose Subledger Info from the Form menu.



5. On Account Information, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Account Number
- Subledger
- Type

- Phase

The system processes the transaction and displays the document number, document type, and batch number for the transaction.

6. To use a zero unit cost, choose the row and choose Zero Cost from the Row menu.

The system changes the Unit Cost field to zero and the Extended Amount field to blank. The fields are not available for entry.

7. To turn off zero cost, choose the row and choose Cancel Zero Cost from the Row menu.

When you move the cursor to the next row, the program uses the default in the Item Cost File table (F4105) to complete the Unit Cost and Extended Amount fields.

See Also

- Kits* for information on parent and component items
- Entering a Bill of Material* for kit information

Processing Options: Inventory Issues (P4112)

Defaults Tab

These processing options determine the document type and location/lot that the Inventory Issues program (P4112) uses when other values are not entered for the transaction. If you leave these processing options blank, the system does not supply default values during transaction entry.

1. Document Type

A specific document type

Blank = No default

The default for the user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the issue.

Use this processing option to define the default document type supplied by the Inventory Issues program during issue entry. Typically, the default is document type II (inventory issues). Your choices are:

- o Enter the document type to use or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.
- o If you leave this processing option blank, the Inventory Issues program does not supply a default for the Document Type field. This field must

be completed during issue entry.

2. Location/Lot

1 = Default from primary location

Blank = No default

Use this processing option to define the primary location and lot as the default location supplied by the Inventory Issues program during issue entry.

Valid values are:

1<Tab>Use the primary location and lot as the default.

Blank<Tab>The system does not supply default values for the location and lot fields.

NOTE: You can use the primary location as the default only if all secondary locations have a physical location (for example, aisle and bin). If any of the secondary locations has a blank location and lot, you cannot set the primary location as the default.

Versions Tab

These processing options determine the version that the system uses when you choose the associated row or form exit on Inventory Issues forms. You can specify versions for the Journal Entries, Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX), and Manual Replenishments programs. If you leave a processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how programs display information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set the processing options for specific versions.

1. Journal Entries (P0911)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you

choose the row exit from the Work With Inventory Issues form or, in some cases, the form exit from the Inventory Issues form to the Journal Entries program (P0911). If you leave this processing option blank, the Journal Entries program uses the ZJDE0001 version.

The version controls how the Journal Entries program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

2. Item Ledger (P4111)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you choose the row exit on the Work With Inventory Issues form or the form exit on the Inventory Issues form to the Item Ledger program (P4111). If you leave this processing option blank, the Item Ledger program uses the ZJDE0001 version.

The version controls how the Item Ledger program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

3. Warehouse Request (P46100)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you choose the form exit from the Inventory Issues form to the Warehouse Request program (P46100). If you leave this processing option blank, the Warehouse Request program uses the ZJDE0001 version.

The version controls how the Warehouse Request program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

Process Tab

These processing options control whether the Inventory Issues program performs as follows:

- Displays the standard issue fields or includes equipment information, subledger information, or both equipment and subledger information
- Requires account numbers to be entered if subledger information is displayed
- Displays and allows changes to the costs fields on the Inventory Issues form
- Produces journal entries for each line on the issue or summarized by account number
- Allows issues to result in a negative quantity on-hand
- Allows issues to lots that are on hold
- Updates the Item History table (F4115)

The choice you make for the Inventory Issues (P4112), Process tab, Issue Type processing option determines whether you can require account number entry in the Inventory Issues (P4112), Process tab, Account Number processing option.

1. Issue Type

1 = Equipment information only

2 = Subledger information only

3 = Equipment and Subledger information

Blank = Neither (Standard issues)

Use this processing option to specify whether equipment and subledger information appears in the detail area of the Inventory Issues form. Valid values are:

- 1 Display the Equipment field and hide the Account Number, Subledger, and Subledger Type fields in the detail area.

When you choose the Subledger Information exit from the Form menu, the Account Information form displays the Equipment field but does not display fields for account number and subledger information.

- 2 Display the Account Number, Subledger, and Subledger Type fields

and hide the Equipment field in the detail area.

When you choose the Subledger Information exit from the Form menu with this setting, the Account Information form displays the fields for account number and subledger information, but does not display the Equipment field.

- 3 Display the Equipment, Account Number, Subledger, and Subledger Type fields in the detail area.

When you choose the Subledger Information exit from the Form menu with this setting, the Account Information form displays fields for equipment, account number, and subledger information.

- Blank Display the standard issue format, without equipment and subledger information fields. The Inventory Issues program disables the Subledger Information exit from the Form menu.

NOTE: If you enter 2 or 3 in this processing option, you can set the Inventory Issues (P4112), Process 1 tab, Account Number processing option to require entry in the Account Number field.

2. Account Number

1 = Required

Blank = Not required

Use this processing option to require entry of account numbers (for example, business unit.object.subsidiary) in the detail area of the Inventory Issues form. Valid values are:

- 1 Require entry in the Account Number field in the detail area. This field is available only when you enter 2 or 3 in the Inventory Issues (P4112), Process 1 tab, Issue Type processing option.

Blank Allow transactions using the expense account from the inventory

default 4124 AAI item.

3. Cost Entry

1 = Display but disallow entry

2 = Do not display

Blank = Allow entry

Use this processing option to specify whether the Inventory Issues program allows changes to, hides, or protects the Unit Cost and Extended Amount fields on the Inventory Issues form. Valid values are:

- 1 Display the fields with default values from the Cost Ledger table (F4105). Do not allow changes to the fields.
 - 2 Do not display the fields.
- Blank Display the fields and allow changes to them.

4. Journal Entries

1 = Summarized by account number

Blank = Detailed (each line)

Use this processing option to specify whether the Inventory Issues program creates detailed or summarized journal entries for the general ledger. Valid values are:

- 1 Create journal entries that are summarized by account number. This setting results in a summarized debit total and a summarized credit

total per account number for all lines in an issue.

Blank Create one journal entry (debit and credit) for each detail line in an issue.

The batch type that the Inventory Issues program creates is N. This processing option affects journal entries for the Account Ledger table (F0911) only. The AAI's most commonly used are 4122 (inventory valuation account) and 4124 (expense or cost of goods sold account). If you use standard costs, the system might create journal entries for the variance, based on AAI item 4141. The Item Ledger table (F4111) will contain information for each detail line in each issue, without regard to the setting of this processing option.

5. Issue Quantity

1 = Allow negative quantity available

Blank = Disallow negative quantity available

Use this processing option to allow an issue quantity that is greater than the available quantity, which could result in a negative available quantity. Valid values are:

1 Allow an issue quantity that results in a negative on-hand quantity.

Blank Do not allow an issue quantity that results in a negative on-hand quantity.

CAUTION: Allowing the available quantity to be negative is not compatible with using the weighted average cost function.

6. Lots on Hold

1 = Allow if lot on hold

Blank = Disallow if lot on hold

Use this processing option to allow issues to lots that are on hold. Valid values are:

1 Allow issues to lots on hold.

Blank Do not allow issues to lots on hold.

If the Lot Status Code field on the Item/Branch Plant Information form is blank, the lot is not on hold. Any character other than blank in the Lot Status Code field indicates that the lot has been placed on hold.

7. Item Sales History

1 = Update table

Blank = Do not update table

If you use Inventory Management without Sales Order Management, use this processing option to update the Item Sales History table (F4115). For example, an organization that operates a consignment warehouse might use the Inventory Issues program to reduce inventory but not use Sales Order Management. The organization might want to review historical information about issues.

If you use Sales Order Management, the system can update the Item Sales History table as a result of sales transactions as part of the sales updating process.

Valid values are:

1 Update the Item Number, Branch, Fiscal Year, and Period fields in the Item Sales History table with issue information.

Blank Do not update the fields.

You can review sales history information online on the Buyer's Information

form, which is available from the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112).

Interop Tab

This processing option determines whether the system creates outbound interoperability transactions for inventory issues and, if so, the transaction type used.

1. Transaction Type

A specific transaction type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to define the transaction type, a user defined code (00/TT) used in creating outbound interoperability transactions. Your choices are:

- o Enter the transaction type to use or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.
- o If you leave this processing option blank, the system will not perform outbound interoperability processing.

Adjusting Inventory

You can enter adjustments to increase or decrease the on-hand quantity and the cost of inventory items in a branch/plant without conducting a complete physical inventory. For example, you can adjust inventory when there is a discrepancy between the number of items that are recorded for a location and the actual count.

If you are using lot processing, you can use adjustments to add lots into inventory and to place them on hold. If you are working with a kit, you typically add the entire kit into inventory by entering an adjustment for each component. The Inventory Adjustments program allows you to enter an adjustment for the parent item, although the system does not update quantity information for the components.

To adjust inventory, you must enter transaction, item, and lot information. You can enter adjustment information for each branch/plant in which an item is stored. When you enter a

transaction, the system displays a document type, batch number, and document number. Record the document number so that you can locate the transaction later.

You can correct an adjustment that was made in error by entering a reversing entry. Because the system records each inventory transaction for accounting purposes, you cannot delete the record. A reversing entry enters a negative quantity and cost amount back into the item information.

You can set up processing options to provide default values and to display cost and lot information. The lot information that appears depends on how you set up duplicate lot processing in System Constants.

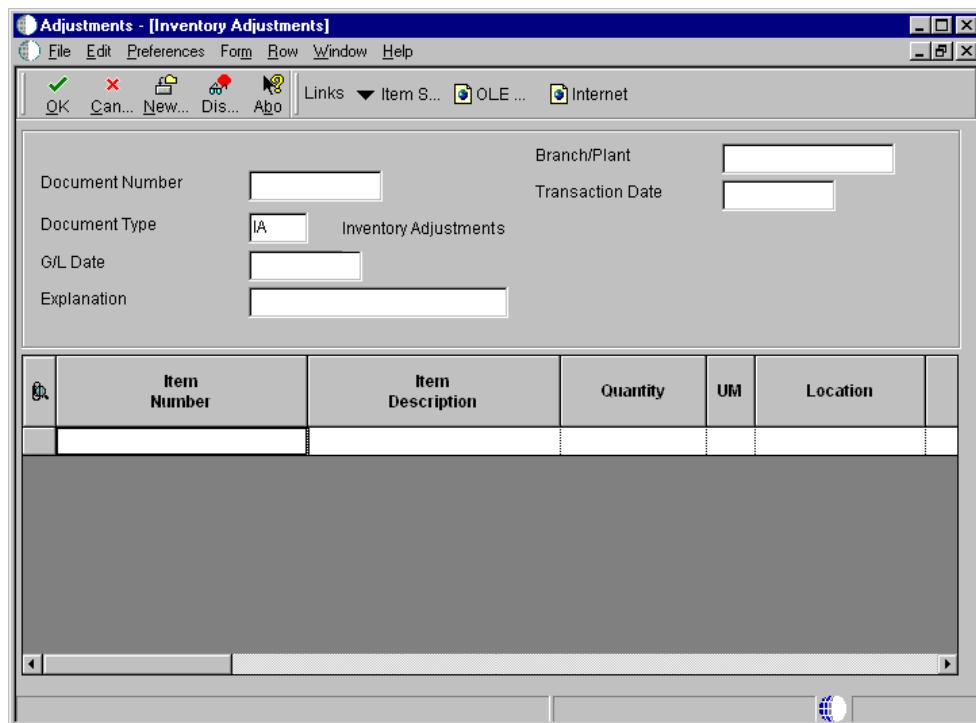
Before You Begin

- Verify that the following information is set up:
 - Item and branch/plant information in the Item Branch File table (F4102) and the Item Location File table (F41021)
 - General ledger (G/L) accounts in the Account Master table (F0901)
 - AAIs for distribution transactions

► To adjust inventory

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Adjustments.

1. On Work With Inventory Adjustments, click Add.



2. On Inventory Adjustments, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Branch/Plant

- Transaction Date
- G/L Date
- Explanation
- Item Number
- Quantity
- UM
- Location

The system processes the transaction and displays the document number, document type, and batch number for the transaction.

3. To use a zero unit cost, choose the row and choose Zero Cost from the Row menu.

The system changes the Unit Cost field to zero and the Extended Amount field to blank. The fields are not available for entry.

4. To turn off zero cost, choose the row and choose Cancel Zero Cost from the Row menu.

When you move the cursor to the next row, the program uses the default in the Item Cost File table (F4105) to complete the Unit Cost and Extended Amount fields.

See Also

- Confirming Shipments and Updating Customer Sales in the Sales Order Management Guide*
- Kits for information on components

Processing Options: Inventory Adjustments (P4114)

Defaults Tab

These processing options determine the document type and location/lot that the Inventory Adjustments program (P4114) uses when other values are not entered for the transaction. If you leave these processing options blank, the system does not supply default values during transaction entry.

1. Document Type

A specific document type

Blank = No default

The default for the user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and

purpose of the adjustment.

Use this processing option to define the default document type supplied by the Inventory Adjustments program during adjustment entry. Typically, the default is document type IA (inventory adjustments). Your choices are:

- o Enter the document type to use or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.
- o If you leave this processing option blank, the Inventory Adjustments program does not supply a default for the Document Type field. This field must be completed during adjustment entry.

2. Location/Lot

1 = Default from primary location

Blank = No default

Use this processing option to define the primary location as the default location supplied by the Inventory Adjustments program during adjustment entry. Valid values are:

1 Use the primary location and lot as the default.

Blank The system does not supply default values for the location and lot fields.

NOTE: You can use the primary location as the default only if all secondary locations have a physical location (for example, aisle and bin). If any of the secondary locations has a blank location and lot, you cannot set the primary location as the default.

Versions Tab

These processing options determine the version that the system uses when you choose the associated row or form exit on Inventory Adjustments forms. You can specify versions for the Journal Entries, Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX), and Manual Replenishments programs. If you leave a processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how programs display information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set the processing options for specific versions.

1. Journal Entries (P0911)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you choose the row exit from the Work With Inventory Adjustments form or, in some cases, the form exit from the Inventory Adjustments form to the Journal Entries program (P0911). If you leave this processing option blank, the Journal Entries program uses the ZJDE0001 version.

The version controls how the Journal Entries program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

2. Item Ledger (P4111)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you choose the row exit from the Work With Inventory Adjustments form or the form exit from the Inventory Adjustments form to the Item Ledger program (P4111).

If you leave this processing option blank, the Item Ledger program uses the ZJDE0001 version.

The version controls how the Item Ledger program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

3. Warehouse Request (P46100)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you choose the form exit from the Inventory Adjustments form to the Warehouse

Request program (P46100). If you leave this processing option blank, the Warehouse Request program uses the ZJDE0001 version. The version controls how the Warehouse Request program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

Process Tab

These processing options control whether the Inventory Adjustments program performs as follows:

- Displays and allows changes to the cost fields on the Inventory Adjustments form
 - Produces journal entries for each line on the adjustment or summarized by account number
 - Activates lot and layering information
 - Allows adjustments that result in a negative on-hand quantity
 - Allows adjustments to lots that are on hold
-

1. Cost Entry

1 = Display but disallow entry

2 = Do not display

Blank = Allow entry

Use this processing option to control whether the Inventory Adjustments program allows changes to, hides, or protects the Unit Cost and Extended Amount fields on the Inventory Adjustments form. Valid values are:

- 1 Display the fields with default values from the Cost Ledger table (F4105). Do not allow changes to the fields.
 - 2 Do not display the fields.
- Blank Display the fields and allow entries to them.
-

2. Journal Entries

1 = Summarized by account number

Blank = Detailed (each line)

Use this processing option to control whether the Inventory Adjustments program creates detailed or summarized journal entries for the general ledger.

Valid values are:

1 Create journal entries that are summarized by account number. This setting results in a summarized debit total and a summarized credit total per account number for all lines in an adjustment.

Blank Create one journal entry (debit and credit) for each detail line in an adjustment.

The batch type that the Inventory Adjustments program creates is N. This processing option affects journal entries for the Account Ledger table (F0911) only. The AAIs most commonly used are 4122 (inventory valuation account) and 4124 (expense or cost of goods sold account). If you use standard costs, the system might create journal entries for the variance, based on AAI item 4141.

The Item Ledger table (F4111) will contain entries for each detail line in each adjustment, without regard to the setting of this processing option.

3. Lot and Layering Fields

Blank = Do not Display

1 = Display and Allow Entry

2 = Display and Protect

Use this processing option to specify whether you want the system to hide, display or protect lot information. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display the Lot Status, Lot Description, Lot Grade, and Lot

Potency fields.

- 1 Display all lot related fields and allow user input.
- 2 Display all lot related fields but protect the Lot Number, Lot Expiration Date, and Lot Status fields.

4. Adjustment Quantity

1 = Allow negative quantity available

Blank = Disallow negative quantity available

If you create negative adjustments to decrease inventory, you can use this processing option to allow a negative on-hand quantity. Valid values are:

- 1 Allow an adjustment quantity that results in a negative available quantity.

Blank Do not allow an adjustment quantity that results in a negative available quantity.

CAUTION: Allowing the available quantity to be negative is not compatible with using the weighted average cost function.

5. Lots on Hold

1 = Allow if lot on hold

Blank = Disallow if lot on hold

Use this processing option to allow adjustments to lots that are on hold.

Valid values are:

1 Allow adjustments to lots on hold.

Blank Do not allow adjustments to lots on hold.

If the Lot Status Code field on the Item/Branch Plant Information form<F!gb11!@Z7@Lam> is blank, the lot is not on hold. Any character other than blank in the Lot Status Code field indicates that the lot has been placed on hold.

Interop Tab

This processing option determines whether the system creates outbound interoperability transactions for inventory adjustments and, if so, the transaction type used.

1. Transaction Type

A specific transaction type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to define the transaction type, a user defined code (00/TT) used in creating outbound interoperability transactions. Your choices are:

- o Enter the transaction type to use or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.
 - o If you leave this processing option blank, the system will not perform outbound interoperability processing.
-

Transferring Inventory

You can use transfer transactions to record two types of inventory movement:

- Movement between different locations in the same branch/plant
- Movement between different branch/plants

An inventory transfer creates two journal entries in the general ledger (G/L). The first journal entry decreases inventory at the original location. The second entry increases inventory at the destination location.

To transfer inventory, you must enter transaction and item information for both the original and destination locations. You can set up processing options to provide default values and to display cost information. If you transfer inventory from a location that results in a quantity of zero but is still associated with an amount, the system automatically creates journal entries to the appropriate accounts to balance the amount to zero.

You can correct a transfer that was made in error by entering a reversing entry. Because the system records each inventory transaction for account purposes, you cannot delete the record. A reversing entry enters a positive quantity and cost back into the item information at the original location and a negative quantity and amount to the item at the destination location.

If you transfer a kit, you must enter a transfer for each component in the kit. The Transfers program allows you to transfer the parent item, although the system does not update quantity information for the components.

Example: Transfer Transaction

If you transfer an item that costs more at one branch/plant than at another, automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) direct the cost variance to a G/L account. For example, an item that costs 25.50 is transferred from Branch/Plant A to Branch/Plant B, where it costs 25.00. This transfer creates a credit of 25.50 to Branch/Plant A, a debit of 25.00 to Branch/Plant B, and a standard cost variance of .50. The .50 difference is recorded in a variance account.

From Branch/Plant A To Branch/Plant B

Credit 25.50 (standard cost) Debit 25.00 (standard cost variance of .50 recorded in variance account)

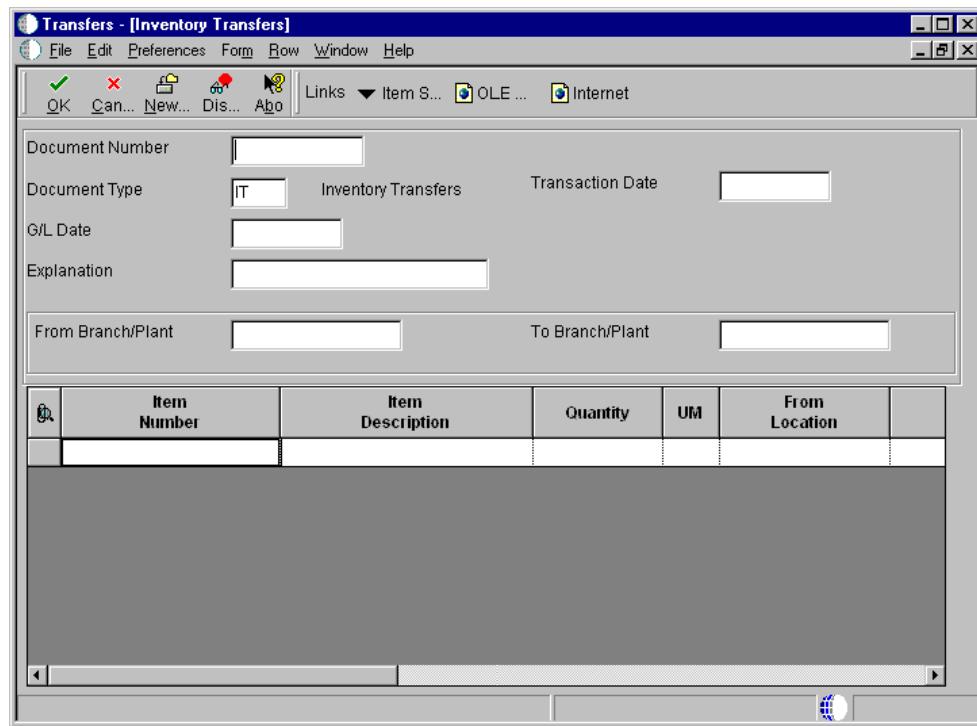
Caution

The Inventory Transfers program in the Inventory Management system does not create any sales or purchase order documents. It updates only the costing method for the branch/plant. Also, it does not provide an adequate audit trail for transferring as a result of sales or purchase orders. Use this program for inventory purposes only.

► To transfer inventory

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Transfers.

1. On Work With Inventory Transfers, click Add.



2. On Inventory Transfers, complete the following fields:
 - Document Type
 - G/L Date
 - Explanation
 - Transaction Date
 - From Branch/Plant
 - To Branch/Plant
3. To enter transfer information and create a new location and lot record at the destination, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Item Number
 - Quantity
 - UM
 - From Location
 - From Lot/Serial
 - To Location

- To Lot Number

The system processes the transaction and displays the document number, document type, and batch number for the transaction.

4. To use zero unit costs, choose the row and choose Zero Cost from the Row menu.

The system changes the Unit Cost fields to zero and the Extended Amount fields to blank. The fields are not available for entry.

5. To turn off zero cost, choose the row and choose Cancel Zero Cost from the Row menu.

When you move the cursor to the next row, the program uses the default in the Item Cost File table (F4105) to complete the Unit Cost and Extended Amount fields.

See Also

- Kits* for information on parent and component items

Processing Options: Inventory Transfers (P4113)

Defaults Tab

These processing options determine the document type and location/lot that the Inventory Transfers program (P4113) uses when other values are not entered for the transaction. If you leave these processing options blank, the system does not supply default values during transaction entry.

1. Document Type

A specific document type

Blank = No default

The default for the user defined code (00/DT) that identifies the origin and purpose of the transfer.

Use this processing option to define the document type supplied by the Inventory Transfers program during transfer entry. Typically, the default is document type IT (inventory transfers). Your choices are:

- o Enter the document type to use or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.
 - o If you leave this processing option blank, the Inventory Transfers program does not supply a default for the Document Type field. The field must be completed during transfer entry.
-

2. FROM Location/Lot

1 = Default from primary location

Blank = No default

Use this processing option to define the primary location and lot as the default location supplied by the Inventory Transfers program in the From Location and From Lot/Serial fields during transfer entry. Valid values are:

- 1 Use the primary location and lot as the default for the "from" side of the transaction
- Blank The system does not supply default values for the From Location and From Lot/Serial fields.

NOTE: You can use the primary location as the default only if all secondary locations have a physical location (for example, aisle and bin). If any of the secondary locations has a blank location and lot, you cannot set the primary location as the default.

3. TO Location/Lot

1 = Default from primary location

Blank = No default

Use this processing option to define the primary location and lot as the default location supplied by the Inventory Transfers program in To Location and To Lot Number fields during transfer entry.

- 1 Use the primary location and lot as the default for the "to" side

of the transaction.

Blank The system does not supply default values for the To Location and To Lot Number fields.

NOTE: You can use the primary location as the default only if all secondary locations have a physical location (for example, aisle and bin). If any of the secondary locations has a blank location and lot, you cannot set the primary location as the default.

Versions Tab

These processing options determine the version that the system uses when you choose the associated row or form exit on Inventory Transfers forms. You can specify versions for the Journal Entries, Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX), and Manual Replenishments programs. If you leave a processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how programs display information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set the processing options for specific versions.

1. Journal Entries (P0911)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you choose the row exit from the Work With Inventory Transfers form or, in some cases, the form exit from the Inventory Transfers form to the Journal Entries program (P0911). If you leave this processing option blank, the Journal Entries program uses the ZJDE0001 version.

The version controls how the Journal Entries program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

2. Item Ledger (P4111)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you

choose the row exit from the Work With Inventory Transfers form or the form exit from the Inventory Transfers form to the Item Ledger program (P4111). If you leave this processing option blank, the Item Ledger program uses the ZJDE0001 version.

The version controls how the Item Ledger program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

3. Warehouse Request (P46100)

Use this processing option to define the version that the system uses when you choose the form exit from the Inventory Transfers form to the Warehouse Request program (P46100). If you leave this processing option blank, the Warehouse Request program uses the ZJDE0001 version.

The version controls how the Warehouse Request program displays information. Therefore, for the version to meet your needs, you might need to set this processing option for a specific version.

Process Tab

These processing options control whether the Inventory Transfers program performs as follows:

- Displays and allows changes to the cost fields on the Inventory Transfers form
 - Produces journal entries for each line on the transfer or summarized by account number
 - Allows transfers to lots that are on hold
 - Allows transfers that result in a negative on-hand quantity
-

1. Cost Entry

1 = Display but disallow entry

2 = Do not display

Blank = Allow entry

Use this processing option to control whether the Inventory Transfers program allows changes to, hides, or protects the To Unit Cost and To Extended Amount fields on the Inventory Transfers form. Valid values are:

1<Tab>Display the fields with default values from the Cost Ledger table

(F4105). Do not allow changes to the fields.

2<Tab>Do not display the fields.

Blank<Tab>Display the fields and allow changes to them.

2. Journal Entries

1 = Summarized by account number

Blank = Detailed (each line)

Use this processing option to specify whether the Inventory Transfers program creates detailed or summarized journal entries for the general ledger. Valid values are:

- 1 Create journal entries that are summarized by account number. This setting results in a summarized debit total and a summarized credit total per account number for all lines in a transfer.

Blank Create one journal entry (debit and credit) for each detail line in a transfer.

The batch type that the Inventory Transfers program creates is N. This processing option affects journal entries for the Account Ledger table (F0911) only. The AAIs most commonly used are 4122 (inventory valuation account) and

4124 (expense or cost of goods sold account). If you use standard costs, the system might create journal entries for the variance, based on AAI item 4141. The Item Ledger table (F4111) will contain entries for each detail line in each transfer, without regard to the setting of this processing option.

3. Lots on Hold

1 = Allow if lot on hold

Blank = Disallow if lot on hold

Use this processing option to allow transfers from and to lots that are on hold. Valid values are:

1 Allow transfers from lots on hold and to lots on hold.

Blank Do not allow transfers from lots on hold and to lots on hold.

If the Lot Status Code field on the Item/Branch Plant Information form is blank, the lot is not on hold. Any character other than blank in the Lot Status Code field indicates that the lot has been placed on hold.

4. Transfer Quantity

1 = Allow negative quantity available

Blank = Disallow negative quantity available

Use this processing option to allow a transfer quantity that is greater than the on-hand quantity, which could result in a negative on-hand quantity. Valid values are:

1 Allow a transfer quantity that results in a negative on-hand

quantity.

Blank Do not allow a transfer quantity that results in a negative on-hand quantity.

CAUTION: Allowing the on-hand quantity to be negative is not compatible with using the weighted average cost function.

5. Lot Status Default

1 = Do not Default the lot Status from the "From" location to the "To" location

Blank = Default the lot Status from the "From" location to the "To" location

Interop Tab

This processing option determines whether the system creates outbound interoperability transactions for inventory transfers and, if so, the transaction type used.

1. Transaction Type

A specific transaction type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to define the transaction type, a user defined code (00/TT) used in creating outbound interoperability transactions. Your choices are:

- o Enter the transaction type to use or choose it from the Select User Define Code form.
 - o If you leave this processing option blank, the system will not perform
-

outbound interoperability processing.

Item and Quantity Information

You can accurately plan for future stocking needs by reviewing information that the system provides about both the item and the quantity. For example, you can do the following:

- Quickly access information about the items that you stock
- Access summary and detailed information about on-hand, committed, and available items
- Access and monitor supply and demand information to help you plan for future stocking needs
- Access item information about previous sales, current inventory quantities, and future receipts
- Review balance forward records for a specific fiscal year
- Reconcile inventory balances with the general ledger (G/L) and access detailed item transaction information
- Compare your inventory balances at the end of one period with the same period end for the G/L

To use quantity information to determine your current and future inventory needs, you must understand the following:

- Available versus on-hand quantities
- The four types of commitments and how the Inventory Management system commits inventory

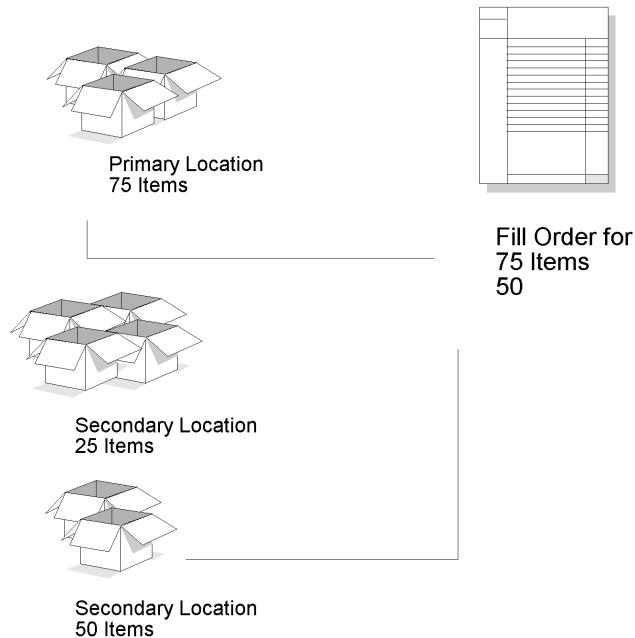
Types of Quantities

Available quantity	The number of items that you can use based on user defined calculations. You determine how the system calculates item availability by defining the factors that subtract from or add to the available quantity of an item. This calculation can include quantities that do not immediately affect on-hand amounts. For example, you can set up the availability calculation to subtract any quantities that are committed to sales or work orders and add any quantities that are on purchase orders or in transit.
On-hand quantity	The number of items (expressed in the primary unit of measure) that are physically in stock. The on-hand quantity of items is affected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variances that are recorded following a physical inventory • Daily removals, additions, or transfers of items • Shipment confirmations or updated sales information • Locations with lots on hold, such as items requiring inspection or placed in quarantine
Available to promise (ATP)	The number of items that are uncommitted (available for sales or distribution) until the next replenishment orders arrive. You choose whether to use the basic method or the cumulative method to determine ATP. The basic method assumes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer demand only, such as sales orders • Demand for all periods until the next replenishment order arrives, such as purchase orders • Complete consumption of existing quantities during the current period, resulting in no carry-over quantities for the next period When you use the cumulative method, which provides a running total, the system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not assume consumption within the current period • Does not allow a negative ATP within a period but does allow a negative cumulative ATP
Other Quantity 1 and 2	When you commit inventory for other quantities, the system assigns inventory to different types of sales and procurement documents, such as quote and blanket orders, that do not affect availability.

How the System Commits Inventory

You can use additional commitment methods if you are using lot processing. For example, you can define the commitment method by lot number or lot expiration date.

The following diagram shows how the Inventory Management system typically commits inventory:



System Calculations for Supply and Demand Quantities

The system uses supply and demand inclusion rules to calculate the supply and demand quantities for an item. A manufacturing environment uses work orders to create a supply of parts or materials, whereas work orders in a maintenance environment create a demand for parts.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sources of supply | Starting with the requested date on purchase orders, the system calculates the supply quantity from the following sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-hand inventory, where the supply quantity is the quantity on hand less hard commitments and quantities on sales and work orders Purchase orders, where the supply quantity is the quantity entered on purchase orders Manufacturing work orders, where the supply quantity is the quantity entered on a work order less the quantity shipped |
| Sources of demand | Starting with the requested date on sales orders, the system calculates the demand quantity from the following sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sales orders, where the demand quantity is the quantity entered on sales orders less the quantity shipped and the quantity canceled Safety stock, where the demand quantity is any quantity reserved as protection against fluctuations in demand and supply Work order requirements and parts lists; starting with the requested date on sales orders, the system calculates the demand quantity for sources such as the quantity required less the quantity issued |

Reconcile Item Balances with the G/L

You can compare your inventory balances to the G/L at the end of a period. Because inventory transactions continue after G/L periods close, the system provides a method for you to reconcile your inventory balances to the G/L for any fiscal period.

You can use this information to create the following:

- Summary level reports according to the G/L classification code
- Running balance information on Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX)
- Balance forward records
- Integrity reports

See Also

- Defining Item Availability* for information about the factors that define availability calculations
- Defining Branch/Plant Constants* for information about the factors that define availability calculations and defining the commitment method

Locating Item Information

You might want to locate item information for a variety of reasons, such as entering changes to inventory, revising the information associated with inventory items, or reviewing available quantities.

The method to choose depends on the type of search criteria to use and where the method is available, as follows:

Locating items with word search	Allows you to locate items based on text stored in any of 31 fields in six tables. This search is available when you are using Item Master or any transaction entry form (Issues, Transfers, Adjustments, and Reclassifications).
Locating and returning item information	Allows you to locate items by item number, to see the available quantities, and then to return to the transaction entry form many fields of information for multiple items. If necessary, you can access the word search function to find the item number. This search is available when you are using any transaction entry form (Issues, Transfers, Adjustments, and Reclassifications).
Locating item information with item search	Allows you to locate items by defined search text. This search is available as a visual assist from Item Number field and from the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112).

Locating Items with Word Search

You can locate items by searching for a term that describes an entire category of objects or other descriptive term. For example, to see all the types of bicycle equipment in inventory, you can locate all items that contain "bike" in any of 31 fields, such as the item name, description, or search text.

Updating Item Word Search Information

From the Periodic Processing menu (G4120), choose Item Word Build.

When you search for an item using item word search, the system accesses the Item Word Search Table (F41829) for item information. You must run the Item Word Search Build program to create and update the Item Word Search Table. When you change any of the descriptive (text) information, the system does not update the Item Word Search Table. The program extracts information from the following tables:

- Item Master (F4101)
- Item Branch File (F4102)
- Location Master (F4100)
- Lot Master (F4108)
- Item Master - Alternative Descriptions (F4101D)
- Item Cross Reference File (F4104)

You can run the Item Word Search Build program as often as necessary. For example, you might run the program monthly, depending on the number of changes to descriptions. You can set the processing option to clear and completely rebuild the Item Word Search table if appropriate. If you do not clear the table, use data selection to specify the items to update.

Processing Options: Item Word Search Build (P41829)

Build Options Tab

This processing option controls whether the system clears Item Word Search tables prior to a build.

1. Clear Item Word Search Tables

Blank = Do not clear tables before the build

1 = Clear tables before the build

Use this processing option to specify whether the system clears the Item Word

Search tables prior to the build. Valid values are:

Blank Do not clear the tables before the build.

1 Clear the tables before the build.

Locating Items by Entering Search Text

After you create the Item Word Search Table, you can use the Item Word Search Build program from several forms:

- Work With Item Master Browse form
- Transaction entry forms (Issues, Transfers, Adjustments, or Reclassifications)

The search procedure varies, depending on the form from which you initiate the search.

Before You Begin

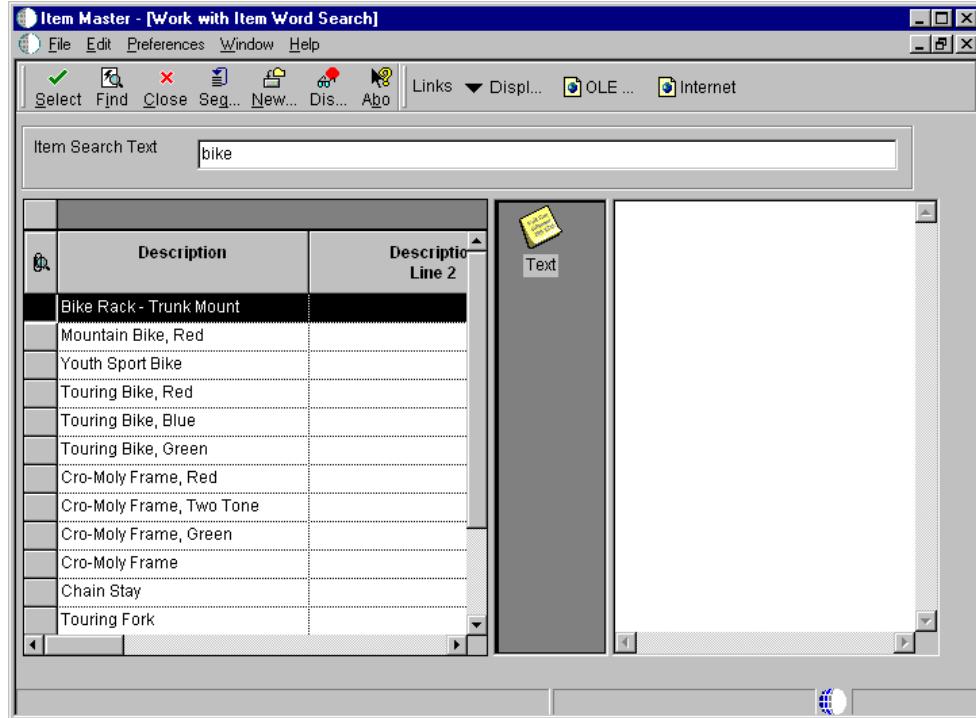
- Run the Item Word Search Build program to create or update the Item Word Search Table. See *Updating Item Word Search Information*.

► To locate items for Item Master

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

If you need to update item information using the Item Master program and you do not know the item number, use Work with Item Word Search to locate the item number.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, choose Item Word Search from the Form menu.
2. On Work with Item Word Search, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Item Search Text



If a graphic such as a picture is attached to an item, it appears in the right side of the form when the item is highlighted.

3. To return the item number to the Work With Item Master Browse form, choose the item and click Select.

The item number appears in the Query By Example row on Work With Item Master Browse.

4. Click Find to display the item in the detail area.

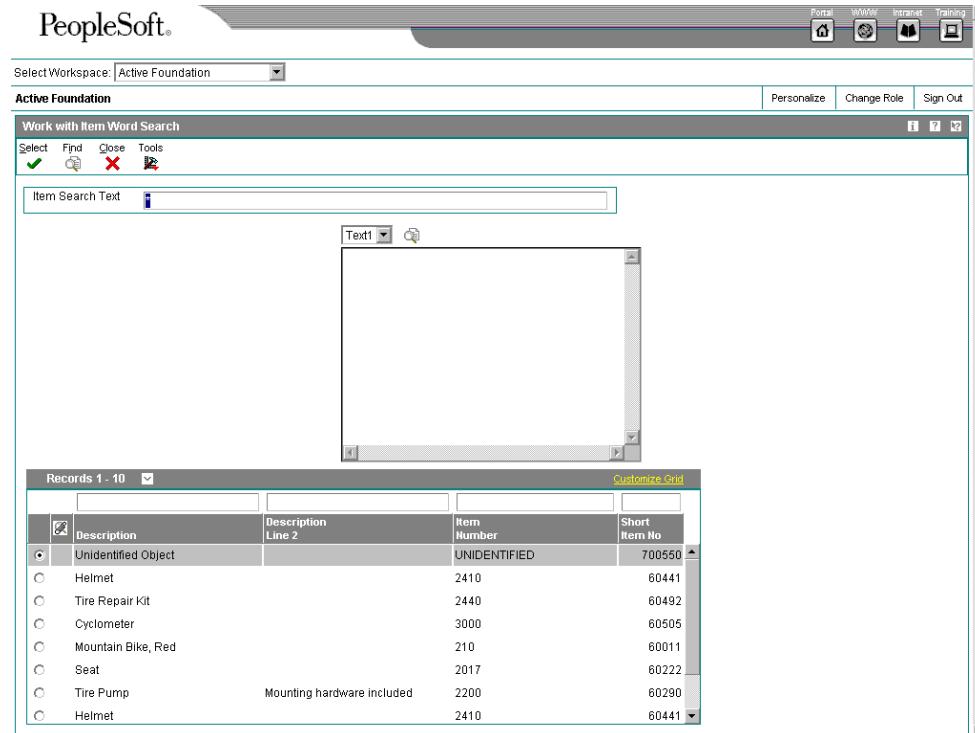
► To locate items for transactions

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Issues, Transfers, Adjustments, or Reclassifications.

If you do not know the item number when you are entering transactions, use Item Word Search Build to locate the item number. Using the Item Search Returning Quantity form to return information to the transaction form is a fast way to create a transaction with multiple lines.

1. From any browse forms for transactions, such as Work With Inventory Adjustments, click Add.
2. On the transaction entry forms, such as Inventory Adjustments, complete the fields in the header area.
3. Choose Item Search from the Form menu.
4. On Item Search Returning Quantity, complete the following field with either the actual number or with text related to the item or group of items to be located:
 - Item Number

5. From the Form menu, choose Word Search.



If you entered text in the Item Number field on Item Search Returning Quantity, the Item Word Search Build program locates all items with matching attributes.

6. On Work with Item Word Search, if necessary complete or change the following field and click Find:

- Item Search Text

If a graphic such as a picture is attached to an item, it appears in the right side of the form when the item is highlighted.

7. To return item information to the transaction entry form, choose the item and click Select.
 8. On Item Search Returning Quantity, click Find.
 9. To return less than the entire quantity, complete the following fields in the detail area:
- Quantity On Hand

	Item Number	Description	Quantity On Hand	Quantity Available	Quantity	U/M	Branch/plant	Location
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1001	Bike Rack- Trunk Mount	100			EA	70	
<input type="checkbox"/>	220	Touring Bike, Red	10135	1		EA	70	
<input type="checkbox"/>	221	Touring Bike, Blue	30			EA	70	
<input type="checkbox"/>	222	Touring Bike, Green	100			EA	70	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2017	Seat	150			EA	70	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2021	Handle Bar	50			EA	70	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2023	Pedal, Left	50			EA	70	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2410	Helmet	1000			EA	70	
<input type="checkbox"/>	2600	Bike Trailer	1			EA	70 1.C.6	
<input type="checkbox"/>								

10. Double-click the row or rows that you want to return so that a checkmark appears on each row, and click OK.

The item with the entered quantity, amount, and other associated information appears on the transaction entry form, such as Inventory Adjustments.

See Also

- ❑ *Locating and Returning Item Information* for more information about completing the Item Search Returning Quantity form.

Locating and Returning Item Information

When you create transactions such as issues, transfers, and adjustments, you can locate item information and return it to the transaction that you are creating. Locating and returning information such as location, lot number, grade, potency, expiration date, and lot status code can save you entry time and reduce errors. Use the Item Search Returning Quantity program (P40ITM2) to locate and return the information for items to the transaction entry form.

If you use quality mode, only branch/plants and grade and potency information specified in the customer preferences are available.

► To locate and return item information

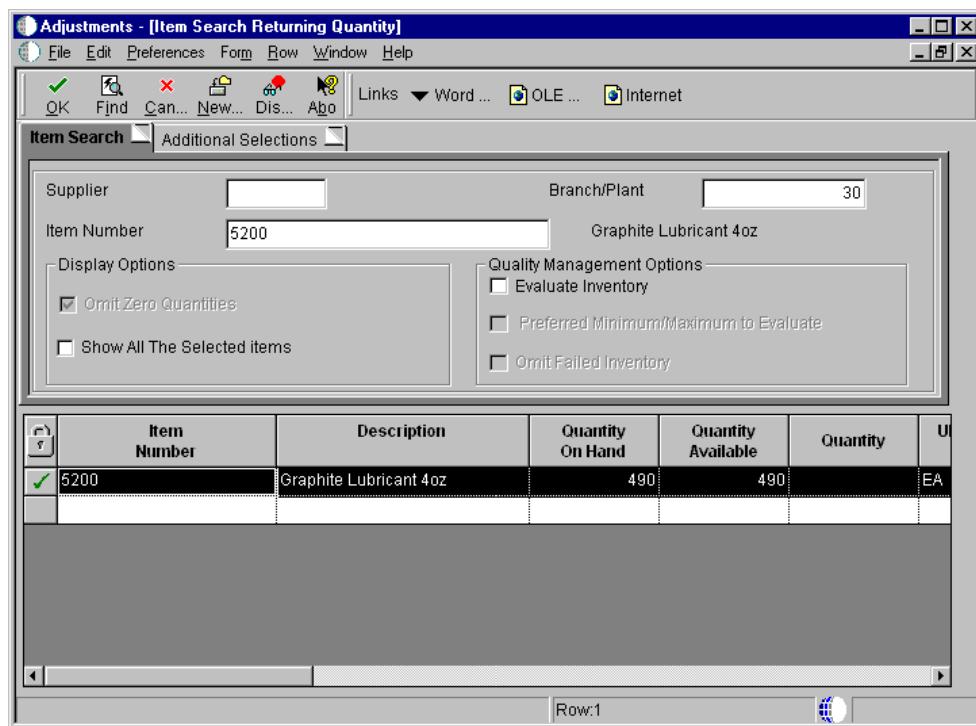
From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Issues, Transfers, Adjustments, or Reclassifications.

1. On a browse form for transactions, such as Work With Inventory Adjustments, click Add.
2. On a transaction entry form, such as Inventory Adjustments, complete the fields in the header area.
3. From the Form menu, choose Item Search.
4. On Item Search Returning Quantity, complete the following optional field:
 - Branch/Plant
5. Complete the following field and click Find:
 - Item Number

If you do not know the item number, use the item word search function.

6. To narrow your search for items by lots, click the Additional Selections tab, complete the following fields, and click Find:
 - Location
 - Memo Lot/Serial 1
 - Memo Lot/Serial 2
 - From Lot/Serial
 - To Lot/Serial
 - Lot/Serial Status Code
7. On Item Search Returning Quantity, complete the following optional fields for one or more rows:

- Quantity On Hand
 - UM
8. Double-click the rows from which to return information to the transaction entry form so that a checkmark appears on each row.



The system temporarily stores the information in memory. You can search for other items, enter quantity and unit of measure for as many items as needed, and select the rows to copy.

9. To see the selected rows, turn on the following option and click Find:
- Show All The Selected Items
10. To return information for the selected items to the transaction entry form, click OK.
- The program returns information from the selected rows to the detail area of the transaction entry form.
11. On the transaction entry form, change or complete the information in the detail area as needed and click OK.

See Also

- ❑ *Locating Items with Word Search* for information about using the item word search function

Locating Item Information with Item Search

You can locate item information using criteria that you define for each branch/plant. After you locate the item information, you can also access quantity information about the item.

You can define specific criteria for an item search. Use this type of search when you know what the item is but you want to limit your search. For example, you can limit the search for an item to a specific branch/plant and supplier.

When you define search criteria, the system searches the following tables for items with matching information:

Item Master (F4101) The system searches for the following information:

- Search text
- Description
- Drawing number (when using manufacturing systems)

Item Branch File (F4102) The system searches for the following information:

- Item number (short, second, or third)
- Branch/plant
- Supplier
- Purchasing or sales category codes 1-5, depending on the processing option that you select

You can use search text only to locate items that have search text information in the item master records. You can set up processing options to display sales or purchasing category codes that are applicable to items.

The system accesses information from the following tables:

Item Location File (F41021) The system searches for the following information:

- Location
- Lot number
- Lot status code

Lot Master (F4108) The system searches for the following information:

- Lot
- Lot description
- Serial number
- Expiration date

Location Master (F4100) The system searches for the following information:

- Picking zone
- Putaway zone
- Replenishment zone

Before You Begin

- ❑ Verify that search text is in the master item information records for your inventory items.
- ❑ Verify that you have set up the item cross-reference types for cross-reference numbers in user defined code table 41/DT. See *Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide*.
- ❑ Verify that you have set up any external item numbers, such as supplier or substitute numbers, in the Item Cross-Reference program (P4104).
- ❑ Verify that you have set up any internal item numbers, such as the second or third item numbers, on Item Master Revisions.

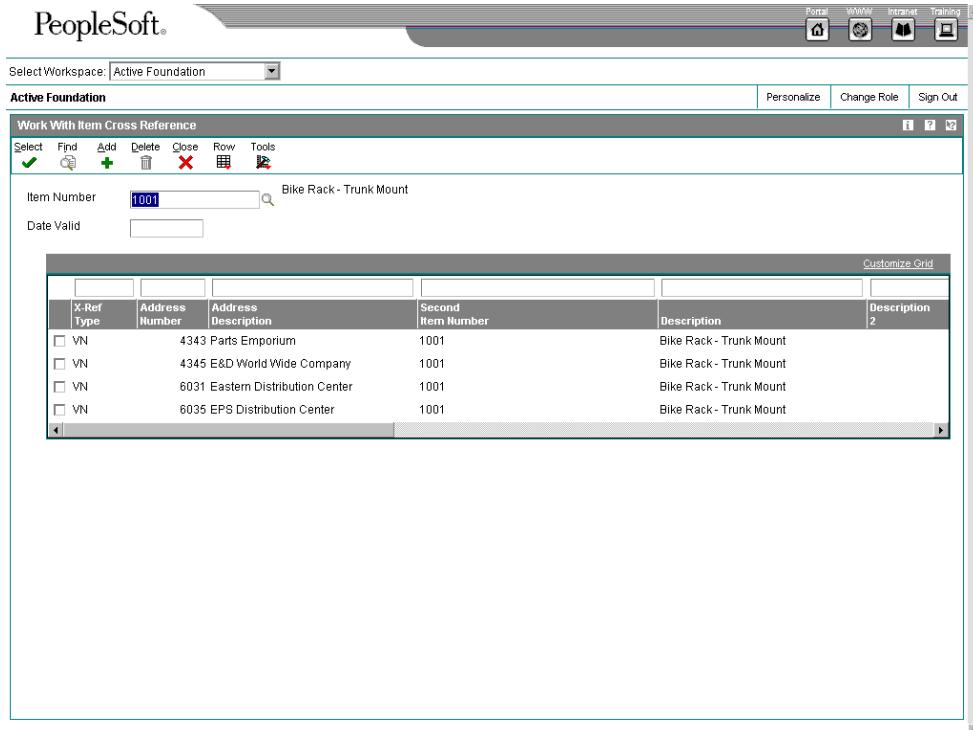
See Also

- ❑ *Locating Detailed Quantity Information* for information about availability information that you can access when you are working with item search information

► To define search criteria

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Item Search.

1. On Work With Item Search, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
2. Choose the row that contains the item for which you want to define search criteria.
3. From the Row menu, choose Cross Reference.



4. On Work With Item Cross Reference, complete the following fields in the Query By Example row and click Find:

- X-Ref Type
- Address Number
- Second Item Number

► To enter search text

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Item Search.

1. On Work With Item Search, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
2. Choose the row that contains the item for which you want to enter search text.
3. From the Row menu, choose Cross Reference.
4. On Work With Item Cross Reference, complete one or both of the following fields in the Query By Example row and click Find:
 - Cross Reference Item Number
 - Cross Reference Description

Locating Quantity Information

Quantity information includes the available and on-hand quantities for items. You use quantity information to determine your current and future inventory needs. The following table lists the types of quantity calculations that the system can perform:

Days available	This calculation reflects the number of days in the future that an item will be available.
On-hand	This calculation reflects the total number of items in a particular branch/plant.
Commitments	This calculation includes soft commitments, hard commitments, and quantities on work orders.
Available	You can define how the system performs this calculation. Typically, it includes on-hand quantities minus any outstanding commitments, reservations, and backorders.
On receipt	This calculation reflects quantities that are on open purchase orders.
Reorder point	You can specify the minimum item quantity for which replenishment should occur

or you can have the system calculate it.

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ)	This calculation determines a minimum quantity for an item based on an economic analysis of the cost of placing an order and keeping inventory.
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Locating Summary Quantity Information

You can access summary quantity information about each item that is based on the item number and branch/plant. You can also view the total quantity of items in any of the following categories:

- On-hand
- Held
- Hard- and soft-committed
- Available
- Purchase and work orders
- Backorders

You can locate all of the items in a specific location within a branch/plant and review detailed information for each item in the location. You can review availability for an item in a specific location by accessing Detail Availability.

You can set a processing option to specify the rounding method to use in calculations. The program rounds the calculation result to the number of decimal places specified in the data item Quantity On Hand - Primary Quantity (PQOH). The default in the Display Decimals field is no decimals. When this data item has no display decimals, you do not see decimals in the resulting quantity on hand.

The three rounding methods are as follows:

- Round: normal mathematical rounding (the default value). For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 is 2 and 2.6 is rounded up to 3.
- Round up: always round to the next higher number. For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 and 2.6 are both rounded up to 3.
- Truncate: always remove additional positions. For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 and 2.6 are both truncated to 2.

As another example, assume that you have an item with eaches as a primary unit of measure. This item has a unit of measure conversion of 10 eaches to one box. Currently, you have six eaches in stock. If you change the UOM (unit of measure) field in the heading area of the Work With Item Availability form from EA (eaches) to BX (boxes), you might expect to see .6 (6 eaches) displayed as the quantity on hand. However, with no display decimals specified, the system does not display decimal quantities. The quantity displayed depends on the rounding method you choose, as follows:

- Round or round up method: .6 boxes (6 eaches) displays as 1 box
- Truncate method: .6 boxes (6 eaches) displays as 0 (zero) boxes

You can change the rounding method on the Work With Item Availability form (Additional Selections 1 tab). In that case, the system interactively recalculates and displays the quantity.

You can review availability information in quality mode if the following setup operations are complete:

- Activate the Quality Management system on the Quality Management Setup menu (G3741).
- Turn on the Quality Control constant in the Branch/Plant Constants for each branch plant to include in quality tests.

To review only the records that passed quality testing, set the related processing option for Summary Availability. In quality mode, you can enter an address book number. The system does not allow changes to the Branch/Plant field or the Grade Range and Potency Range fields, even if set in the processing options. Only the branches set up in the user preferences appear.

You can set processing options that allow you to:

- Show the available quantity in both primary and requested units of measure when the requested unit of measure is not the primary unit of measure.
- Review available information in Shopping Cart mode. In this mode, your address book number is displayed. Not all fields usually displayed in the detail area are available in this mode.

Before You Begin

- ❑ If you are using the Inventory Management system, verify that your system is set up to calculate availability for inventory items. See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants*.
- ❑ If you are using the Product Data Management system, verify that your system is set up to calculate availability for manufacturing processes. See *Entering Bills of Material* in the *Product Data Management Guide*.

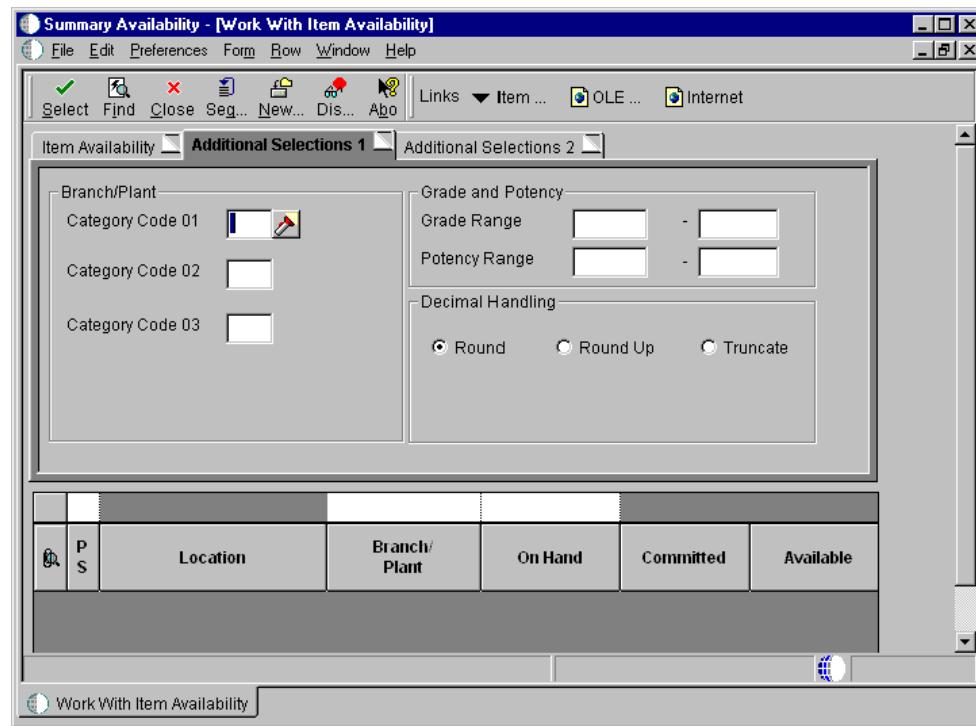
► To locate summary quantity information

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Summary Availability.

1. On Work With Item Availability, complete the following fields:

- Item Number
- Branch/ Plant
- U/M

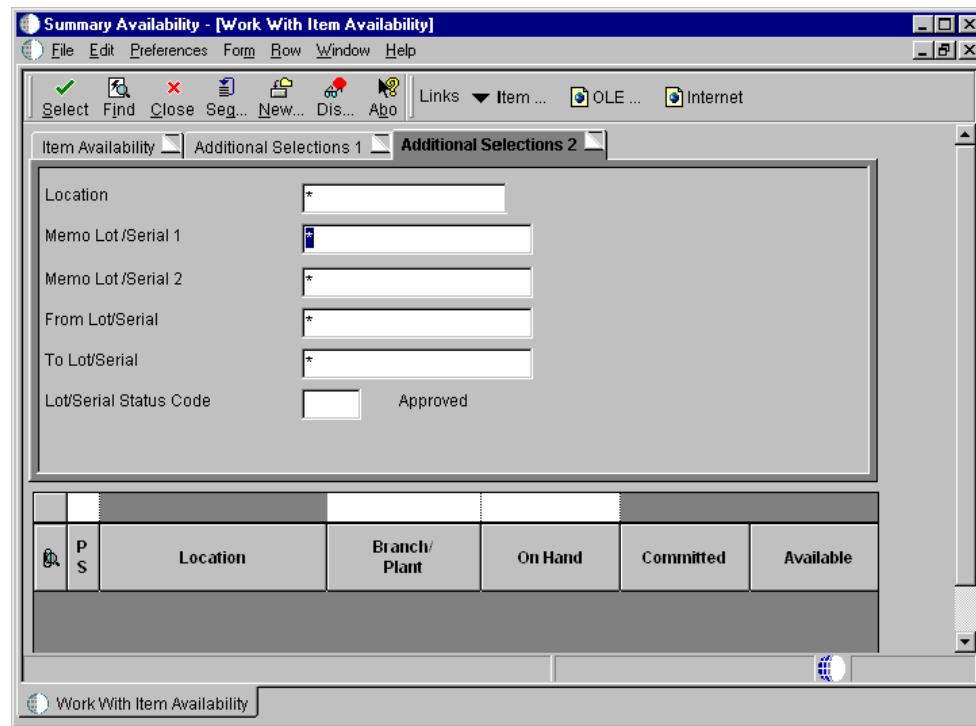
2. To access other selection criteria, click the Additional Selections 1 tab.



3. To review availability only for selected business units, complete one or more of the category code fields.
4. To review availability for ranges of grade and potency, complete the following fields:
 - Grade Range
 - Potency Range

Grade and potency fields appear only when the related processing options are turned on.

5. To change the rounding method, click one of the rounding options.
Note that the system does not display decimal quantities if the Display Decimals field in the Quantity On Hand-Primary Quantity (PQOH) data item has no display decimals specified (the default setting).
6. To access other selection criteria, click the Additional Selections 2 tab.



7. Complete one or more of the following fields and click Find:
 - Location
 - Memo Lot /Serial 1
 - Memo Lot /Serial 2
 - From Lot/Serial
 - Lot/Serial Status Code
8. To locate quantity information for each location in which an item is stored, review the following fields:
 - Location
 - On Hand
 - Committed
 - Available
 - On Receipt
 - SO/WO Soft Commit
 - Future Commit

- Backorder
- WO Hard Commit
- On WO
- On SO Other 1
- On SO Other 2
- On PO
- On PO Other 1

Processing Options: Item Availability (P41202)

Versions Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the versions for various programs that you access from the Item Availability program. Versions control how the system processes and displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to meet your specific needs.

1. Item Master

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Master program (P4101). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Item Notes

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Notes program (P40163). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. Item Search

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Search program (P41200). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

4. Purchase Order Inquiry

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Purchase Order Inquiry program (P430301). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

5. Customer Service Inquiry

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Customer Service Inquiry program (P42045). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

6. Open Work Orders

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Open Work Orders program (R31400). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

7. Supply and Demand

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Supply and Demand program (P4021). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

8. Bill of Material

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Bill of Material program (P30200). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

9. Lot Availability

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Lot Availability program (P41280). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

10. Item Ledger

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Ledger program (P4111). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

11. Branch/Plant Item Information

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Branch/Plant Item Information program (P41001). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

12. Location Master

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Location Master program (P4100). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

13. Item Location Information

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Location Information program (P41023). If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Display Tab

These processing options allow you to specify whether the system displays certain types of information and how the system calculates certain information.

1. Grade Information

Blank = No information is displayed

1 = Display grade information

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays grade information. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display grade information.

1 Display grade information.

2. Potency Information

Blank = No information is displayed

1 = Display potency information

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays potency information. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display potency information.

1 Display potency information.

3. Quality Management

Blank = No information is displayed

1 = Use Quality Management.

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays information from the Quality Management system. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display quality management information.

1 Display quality management information.

4. Quantity - Primary Units of Measure

Blank = No information is displayed

1 = Also display primary units

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays quantity information in primary units of measure. Valid values are:

Blank Do not display quantities in primary units of measure.

1 Display quantities in primary units of measure.

5. Truncate/Round

Blank = Default to round up

1 = Truncate information in the grid

2 = Round up

Use this processing option to specify whether the system truncates or rounds the information in the grid. Valid values are:

Blank Round the information in the grid. The system uses normal mathematical rounding. For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 remains 2 and 2.6 is rounded up to 3. This is the default.

- 1 Truncate the information in the grid. The system always removes additional positions. For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 and 2.6 are both truncated to 2.
- 2 Round up the information in the grid. The system always rounds to the next higher number. For example, with no display decimals specified, 2.3 and 2.6 are both rounded up to 3.

6. Customer Self-Service

Blank = Bypass Customer Self-Service functionality

1 = Activate Shopping Cart mode

Use this processing option to control whether the system uses standard mode or Customer Self-Service functionality. Valid values are:

- Blank Bypass Customer Self-Service functionality and use the standard mode
- 1 Activate Customer Self-Service functionality.

Locating Detailed Quantity Information

You can view detailed quantity information about an item in a specific storage area and verify the quantity committed compared to the quantity in the storage area.

In the branch/plant constants, you define availability calculations to meet your needs. Availability calculations can include:

- Quantities that subtract from availability, such as soft commits, hard commits, and future commits
- Quantities that add to availability, such as purchase order receipts and quantities

The on-hand quantity is the current physical amount of the item in the location

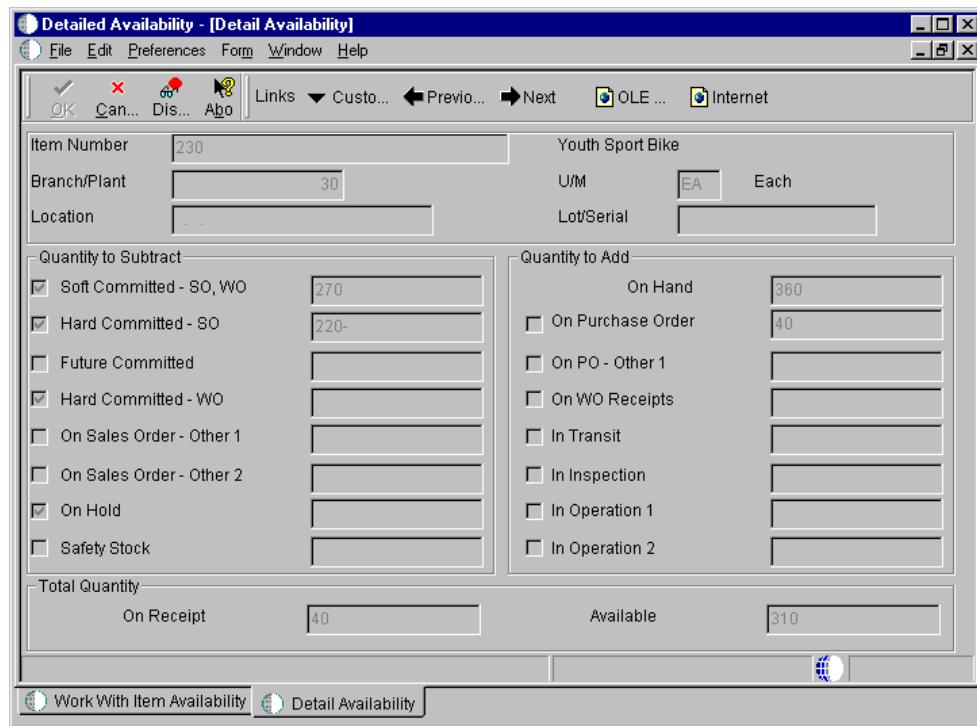
Before You Begin

- If you are using the Inventory Management system, verify that your system is set up to calculate availability for inventory items. See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants*.
- If you are using the Product Data Management system, verify that your system is set up to calculate availability for manufacturing processes. See *Entering Bills of Material* in the *Product Data Management Guide*.

► To locate detailed quantity information

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Detailed Availability.

1. On Work With Item Availability, complete the following fields:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
 - U/M
2. Click the Additional Selections 1 and 2 tabs to enter other selection criteria and values as needed.
3. Click Find.
4. Choose the row that contains the location for which you want to locate detailed quantity information.
5. From the Row Menu, choose Detail Avail (Availability).



6. On Detail Availability, review the following fields under the Quantity to Subtract heading:
 - Soft Committed - SO, WO
 - Hard Committed - SO
 - Future Committed
 - Word Order Hard Commit
 - On Sales Order - Other 1
 - On Sales Order - Other 2
 - On Hold
 - Safety Stock

7. Under the Quantity to Add heading, review the following fields:
 - On Purchase Order
 - On PO - Other 1
 - On WO Receipts
 - In Transit

- In Inspection
- In Operation 1
- In Operation 2

See Also

- *Defining Item Availability* and *Defining Branch/Plant Constants* for information about the factors that define availability calculations

Locating Segmented Item Availability

If you have set up items with segments, you can view item availability such as:

Availability by segments	Displays the item availability by segment with access to Item Availability.
Shipping availability	Displays the unit of measure structure for your warehouse and the quantity you have available to ship for each unit of measure.

If you have many different segmented items with different templates, you might want to set up different versions of Segmented Item Availability with a different template identified in each version.

See Also

- *Working with Segmented Items* for information on how to set up and enter segmented items

► To locate segmented item availability

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Segmented Item Availability.

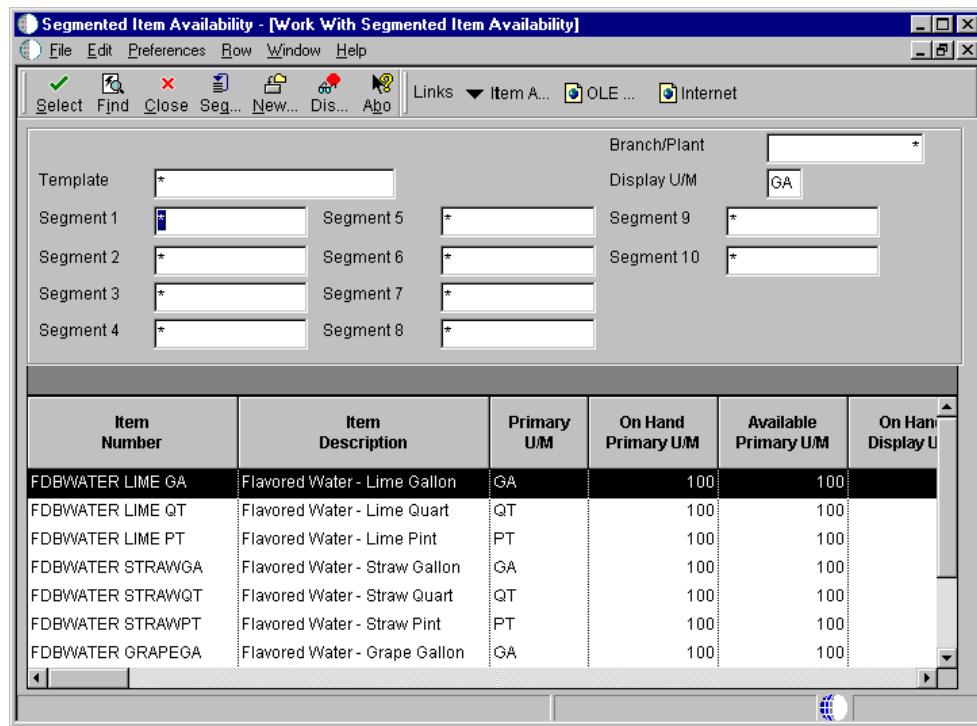
1. On Work With Segmented Item Availability, complete the following fields:

- Template

Set the template in the processing option if you want a template to default. You can override the default template.

- On Hand Primary U/M

If you leave this field blank, the system selects the primary unit of measure for the first item found.



2. To limit the display to specific segments, type valid values in any of the segment fields and click Find.
3. Select the row for which you want to check availability, and choose Item Availability from the Row menu.
4. On Work With Item Availability, review the item information and click Close when you are through.
5. On Work With Segmented Item Availability, select the row for which you want to check shipping availability, and choose Shipping Avail from the Row menu.
6. On Work With Shipping Availability, review the shipping information.

Processing Options for Segmented Item Availability

Defaults

1. Template

Versions

1. Summary Availability (P41202)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Locating Quantities in Locations with Segments

Use the Location Segment Inquiry program to review the inventory balances for items that are assigned to locations with segments. The system can retrieve inventory in the following ways:

Product	You can view the balance for the current product in any or all of the segments in the location.
Segment	You can select specific segments and view the balance for all owners within that segment of the location.
Address book number	If you have set one of the segments as an address book record, you can view all balances for all locations and products by the specified owner or address book number.

Note

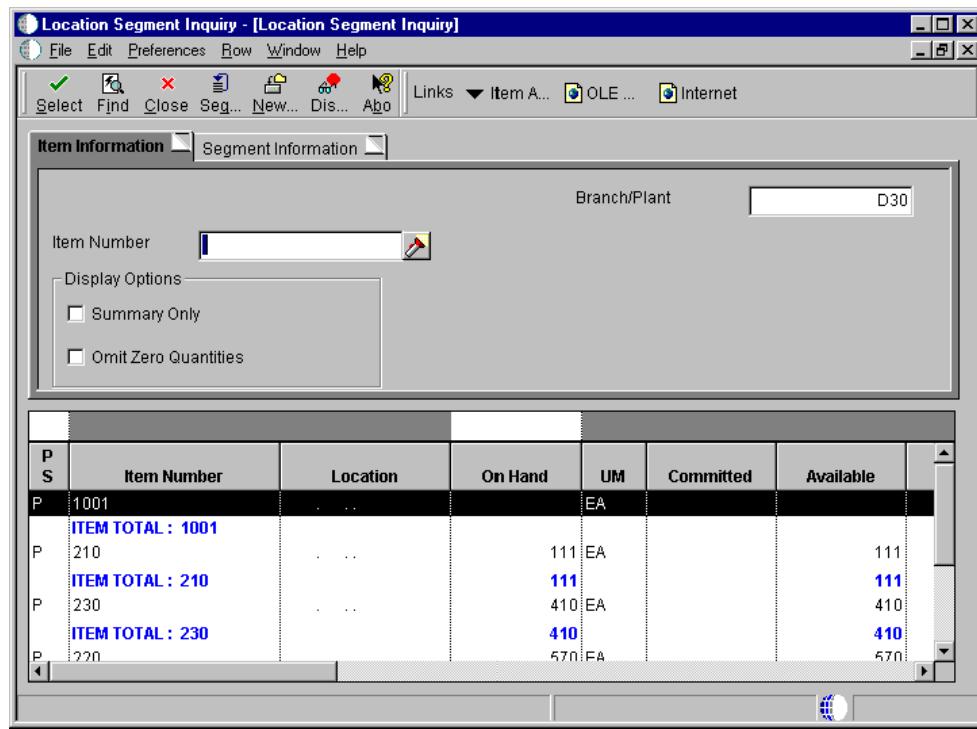
To access Location Segment Inquiry via the Web, set the appropriate processing option. The system displays only the item and location information that is related to you based on your user ID and address book number. If you are signed on to the system via the Web, Item Availability is disabled.

Before You Begin

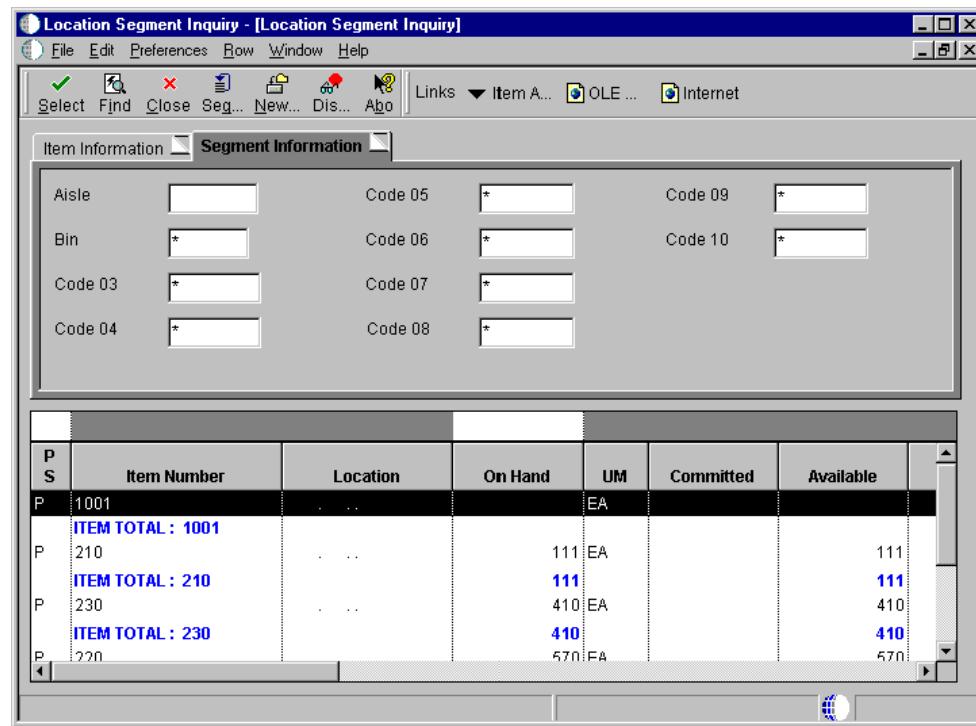
- You must set up location segments for this information to be available. See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants* and *Defining Segments for Locations* for information on how to set up location segments.

► To locate quantities in locations with segments

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Location Segment Inquiry.



1. On Location Segment Inquiry, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number
2. To limit the information displayed, choose the following options and click Find:
 - Summary Only
 - Omit Zero Quantities
3. To review the information by location segments, chose the Segment Information tab.



4. To limit the information to specific segments, complete any of the following fields and click Find.
 - Aisle
 - Bin
 - Code 03
 - Code 04
 - Code 05
 - Code 06
 - Code 07
 - Code 08
 - Code 09
 - Code 10

Processing Options for Location Segment Inquiry

Mode
Mode
Blank = Client Mode

Locating Quantity Information by Lot

You can review the number of items that are in a specific lot, as well as the activity dates, item quantities, and hold statuses that pertain to the lot. The activity date and quantity information reflect transactions such as issues, receipts, and sales. If the same item or lot appears more than once, the item exists in multiple locations.

Before You Begin

- If you are using the Inventory Management system, verify that your system is set up to calculate availability for inventory items. See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants*.
- If you are using the Product Data Management system, verify that your system is set up to calculate availability for manufacturing processes. See *Entering Bills of Material* in the *Product Data Management Guide*.

► To locate quantity information by lot

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Lot Availability.

1. On Work With Lot Availability, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Branch/ Plant
- Item Number
- Lot Grade
- Lot Potency
- Display Lots with Qty on Hand

2. Review the following fields:

- Lot Status
- Expiration Date
- Quantity On Hand
- Quantity Available

See Also

- Locating Detailed Quantity Information* for information on how the Inventory Management system calculates item availability

Processing Options for Lot Master Availability

Versions

1. Enter the Version of the Trace/Track Inquiry to call.
 2. Enter the Versions of Item Master Revisions to call.
 3. Enter the Versions of Work Order Entry to call.
-

-
4. Enter the Version of Branch/Plant Item Information to call.
Display
1. Enter a '1' to protect Lot Status from being updated.
 2. Enter a '1' to display the grade range. If left blank, no range will be displayed for selection.
 3. Enter a '1' to display the potency range. If left blank, no potency will be displayed for selection.
-

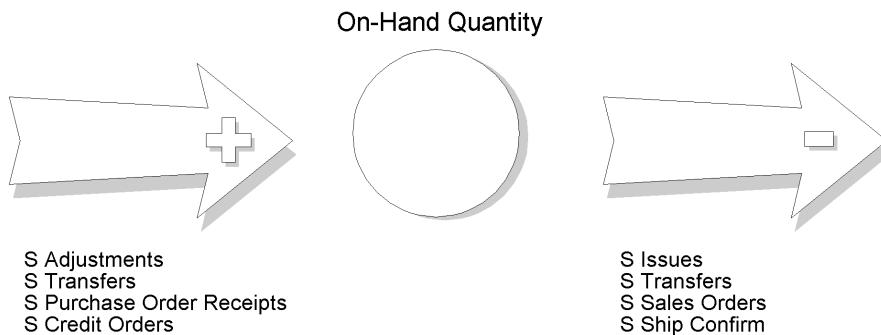
Locating On-Hand Quantity Information

After you conduct a physical inventory of your warehouse, you can review any variances in the on-hand quantity for an item. On-hand quantity is the number of items that are physically in stock.

In addition, you can locate on-hand quantity and accounting information for a specific transaction date and document number in the Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX). The Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX) contains transaction history such as sales, receipts, or transfers for each item in your inventory. Each entry represents a transaction that affects the on-hand quantity of an item.

You can review a transaction to determine both item quantities and the related costs in any branch, location, or lot as of a particular date. You can also see any transactions for that item that have taken place as of a specific date and locate information about quantities that are deducted from the on-hand quantity.

The following illustration shows transactions that add to or subtract from the on-hand quantity:



Before You Begin

- ❑ If you are using the Inventory Management system, verify that your system is set up to calculate availability for inventory items. See *Defining Branch/Plant Constants*.
- ❑ If you are using the Product Data Management system, verify that your system is set up to calculate availability for manufacturing processes. See *Entering Bills of Material* in the *Product Data Management Guide*.

► To locate on-hand quantity information

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Item Ledger (CARDEX).

1. On Work With Item Ledger, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Item Number
 - Branch/ Plant
 - Transaction Date
2. To locate on-hand quantity information for a specific branch/plant, location, and lot, complete the following fields and click Find:
- Location
 - Lot/Serial
3. Review the following field:
- Quantity

See Also

- Working with Transaction Records* for more information about locating running balance and transaction-related information using the Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX)
- Locating Detailed Quantity Information* for more information about quantities that are deducted from the on-hand quantity

Processing Options for Item Ledger (The CARDEX)

Default

Enter a Document Type. If left blank, '*' will be the default value and all document types will be shown.

1. Document Type

Versions

Enter the version to be used for each program. If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.

1. Load and Delivery Ledger Inquiry (FUTURE)

Display

1. Enter a '1' to display Quantity in Primary Units of Measure along with Quantity in Transaction Units of Measure.

Reviewing Current Inventory Levels on the Web

Your suppliers can use the Web to inquire on the items that they supply. They can check the availability and on-hand quantity of those items so that they can determine whether to use other applications in Supplier Self-Service to create purchase orders or to issue quotes.

Reviewing inventory levels from the web provides your supplier with the ability to maintain a predictable delivery of goods and services, which allows for better communication and a better working relationship. It also allows your supplier to prepare for future activity, gather information on particular trends, and prepare for surpluses and shortages.

Using their item number, your suppliers can review information such as branch/plant, quantity on-hand, quantity on purchase order, location, lot/serial number, and short item number. Your supplier can also have the system display the information in summary to detail mode.

► To review current inventory levels on the Web

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Supplier Self-Service Inventory.

Supplier Self-Service Inventory - [Work With Inventory Quantities]

File Edit Preferences Row Window Help

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Supplier Number	4343	Parts Emporium			
Item Number	*				
<input type="checkbox"/> Omit Zero Quantities		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Summary			
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Detail			
	Description	Branch Plant	Supplier Item Number	Item Number	Item Description
		30	BK762	220	Touring Bike, Red
		30	BK762	220	Touring Bike, Red
	Σ Branch Total	30	BK762	220	Touring Bike, Red
	Σ Item Total		BK762	220	Touring Bike, Red
		30		2002	Cro-Moly Frame, Tv
	Σ Branch Total	30		2002	Cro-Moly Frame, Tv
	Σ Item Total			2002	Cro-Moly Frame, Tv

Row:12

1. On Work With Inventory Quantities, complete one or more of the following fields:
 - Supplier Number
 - Item Number
2. Complete one or more of the following options and click Find:
 - Omit Zero Quantities
 - Detail
 - Summary
3. Review the inventory levels.

Reviewing Supply and Demand Information

Use the Supply/Demand Inquiry form to review demand, supply, and available quantities for a specific item. You can review general product/item performance for a given branch/plant, as well as past sales performance, current demand, and other item information. The information is based on inventory, purchasing, and sales history.

The highlighted available-to-promise (ATP) lines on the Supply/Demand Inquiry form indicate your company's uncommitted available inventory. Available-to-promise inventory is available for sale or distribution within a specified period.

The system displays information from the following tables:

- Item Location File table (F41021)

- Sales Order Detail File table (F4211)
- Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311)

The demand quantities are shown by date and can include safety stock, quantities on sales orders, work order parts lists, planned order demand for lower levels, and interplant and forecasted demand.

The supply quantities are shown by date and can include on-hand inventory and quantities on purchase orders, manufacturing work orders, planned orders, and rate schedules. Supply quantities shown without a date or order information represent current availability by branch/plant storage location.

You can also access the following forms to confirm detail information:

- Work With Order Scheduling
- Parts Availability
- Work With Detail Messages
- Work With Time Series
- Work With Pegging Inquiry
- Work With Item Availability
- Customer Service Inquiry
- Plant Manufacturing Data

Before You Begin

- ❑ Verify that the supply and demand inclusion rules and relationships are set up in the Enterprise Resource Planning system if you use them in conjunction with the Inventory Management system. See *Setting Up Supply and Demand Inclusion Rules* and *Setting Up Supply and Demand Relationships* in the *Manufacturing and Distribution Planning Guide*.

► To review supply and demand information

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Supply and Demand.

From the Sales Order Inquiries menu (G42112), choose Supply/Demand.

From the Daily Order Preparation - Discrete menu (G3111), choose Supply/Demand Inquiry.

1. On Work With Supply and Demand, to locate a specific item complete the following fields and click Find:

- Branch/Plant
- Item Number

2. To limit the items that display, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Thru Date

- UOM

3. Review the following fields:

- Demand
- Supply
- Quantity Available
- Order No
- Type
- Branch/ Plant
- Customer/Supplier Name
- Location
- Lot/Serial

Reviewing Performance Information

When you review performance information for an item, you can review buyer information related to the item, previous sales activity, and open purchase orders. This information, when used in conjunction with item availability information, is useful in helping you to plan for your inventory needs.

► To review performance information

From the Inventory Inquiries menu (G41112), choose Buyer's Information.

1. On Work With Buyer's Item Information, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Branch/Plant
- Buyer Number
- Item Number

2. Review the following fields:

- Buyer Name
- Supplier Name
- ABC 1 Sls
- ABC 2 Mrg
- ABC 3 Inv
- Reorder Point

- Economic Order Qty
 - Safety Stock
 - Leadtime Level
3. For additional information on sales activity and open purchase orders, choose a row, and then choose the appropriate forms from the Row menu.

Processing Options for Buyer Information

Versions

Enter the version to be used for each program. If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.

1. Open Purchase Order Inquiry (P4310)
 2. Item Availability (P41202)
 3. Supplier Rating (P43230)
 4. Supplier Catalog Maintenance (P41061)
 5. Supply and Demand (P4021)
-

Working with Transaction Records

You can use transaction records for the following purposes:

- Keep accurate balance forward records from year to year
- Compare and reconcile your inventory balances for different fiscal periods
- Access information about the quantity and cost of an item in any location

You can create balance forward records for a fiscal year by running the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program. This program summarizes item transactions for each general ledger category code and provides the most accurate and efficient method of updating the records in the Item ASOF table (F41112).

After you create balance forward records, you can compare and reconcile your inventory balances at the end of one period with the same period end for the general ledger. This comparison is helpful because the system continues to record inventory transactions after the general ledger periods close.

Using the balance forward records, you can review total transactions by location and review how much of an item (both the quantity and cost amount) that you have in any specific branch, location, or lot as of a specific date. You can also review any transactions for that item that have taken place after that date.

Before You Begin

- Verify that you allow an adequate amount of time for the Ledger As Of Record Generation program to run. You typically run the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program during off-peak hours when more system resources are available.
- Read *Locating On-Hand Quantity Information* for information about reviewing current transaction information on the Item Ledger Inquiry (CARDEX).

Creating Balance Forward Records

Accurate balance forward records are essential for comparing and reconciling your inventory balances. These records allow you to access information about the quantity and cost of an item in any location.

Running the Item Ledger As Of Generation Program

From the As Of Processing menu (G4122), choose Item Ledger As Of Generation.

You can keep accurate balance forward records from year to year. You create the balance forward records for item transactions by running the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program. You can run this program using one of the following methods:

Complete regeneration	Typically, you only run the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program the first time that you create the Item ASOF table (F41112). However, if you change the fiscal date patterns on the general ledger, you must completely regenerate this table. During a complete regeneration, the system processes the information as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Verifies records, including those that were in the previous complete regeneration• Builds the table based on transactions in the Item Ledger File (CARDEX) table (F4111) as of the current date• Marks all transactions in the table as "summarized" so that they will not be included in any partial regeneration
Partial regeneration	After you create the Item ASOF File table (F41112) for the first time, you can run this process at the end of each general ledger period to enter new transactions and keep your balance forward records current.

If records have been purged from the Item Ledger File table (F4111) or if you do not know whether a purge has been run, use the partial regeneration method.

The system records a transaction for the following information, using the primary unit of measure:

- Data for the entire year, based on your fiscal date pattern
- Cumulative quantity and cost amount totals from the previous years

The system creates a record for each unique combination of the following levels:

- Item Number
- Branch/Plant
- Location
- Lot
- G/L Class
- Fiscal Year

After you enter individual transactions to the Item ASOF File table (F41112), you create a record for each of the unique combinations of the levels. When one of these records changes, the system creates a new balance forward record at each level. However, the system bypasses the item ledger and G/L transaction accounts.

Use the following data sequence when you run the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program:

- Item Number - Short
- Branch/Plant
- Location
- Lot
- G/L Class
- G/L Date

Do not delete transactions from the Item ASOF File table (F41112). Deleting transactions results in the loss of totals, as follows:

- The system updates the balance forward information but not the Item Ledger File and other general ledger transaction accounts.
- The system marks any transactions that you delete as "summarized" in the Item Ledger File and does not reselect them if you run a partial regeneration of the Item ASOF File table.

The system loads only the records for sales orders that have been processed through sales update during the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program. The system cannot load purged item ledger records into the Item ASOF File table. Loading the item ledger records after a purge results in inaccurate totals.

Processing Options for Item Ledger As Of Record Generation

GENERATION

1. Enter a '1' to REgenerate the entire "AsOf" file (F41112). If left blank, the "As Of" file will be updated with any transactions in the Item Ledger file (F4111) that have not yet been processed by the "As Of" generation.
Regenerate option
 2. Enter a '1' to print a completion report. If left blank, the report will print only if there are errors.
-

Updating Balance Forward Records for Inactivity in the Fiscal Year (Optional)

To include items with no transactions in the current fiscal year in the balance forward records, choose As Of Updating from the As Of Processing menu (G4122).

The Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program creates records in the Item ASOF File table only when a record exists in the Item Ledger table. If no transaction occurs during the year for an item, the system does not create a record in the Item Ledger File table. Therefore, the system does not subsequently create a record in the Item ASOF File table.

To include records of prior year activity, run the As Of Updating program after you run the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program. The As Of Updating program searches for an item record in the Item ASOF File table and then determines whether a corresponding record exists for the next year. If a record does not exist for that year, the program inserts a record, carrying forward the cumulative amounts and quantities. The program continues to fill in any gaps until processing is complete for the year specified in the processing options.

For example, if the first generation of the Item ASOF File table occurs in 1999 and you specify 2002 in the processing option, the program starts with 1999 balances. If item 1001 had transactions only in 1999, the program creates records for 2000, 2001, and 2002, carrying the 1999 balances forward.

Processing Options for As Of Updating

Defaults

1. Enter the fiscal year (four digits -- e.g. 1999) through which the file is to be updated. If left blank, the current year will default. Entry of an invalid year will prevent the program from executing.
-

Entering Individual Transactions

You might have to enter individual transactions if the Item ASOF File table (F41112) has been purged or if some records were damaged. You can use the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program to enter these transactions.

Caution

Enter only those item quantities that actually exist in the Item Ledger table. Any entries that do not match the Item Ledger table will cause errors in the Item Balance/Ledger Integrity report. In addition, there might not be an adequate audit trail for you to reconcile any differences.

► To enter individual transactions

From the As Of Processing menu (G4122), choose Direct As Of Entry.

After the As Of table (F41112) is generated, you can review item transaction and balance information for a specific fiscal period on Work With Direct As Of Entry.

1. On Work With Direct As Of Entry, complete the following field and click Add:

- Item Number

Period 01/07	Amount	Period 08/14	Amount
01/31/05	100,000.00	08/31/05	
02/28/05		09/30/05	
03/31/05		10/31/05	
04/30/05		11/30/05	
05/31/05		12/31/05	
06/30/05		12/31/05	
07/31/05		12/31/05	

2. On Direct As Of Entry, complete the following fields:

- Item Number
- Fiscal Year
- Location
- Branch/Plant

If cumulative amounts and quantities for the previous year are in the system, the system displays them after you enter the fiscal year, branch/plant, and item number on Direct As Of Entry. If the system does not display this information because there are no balance forward records for the previous year, you can enter them manually. However, any amounts that you enter must match the previous year's totals.

3. To enter cumulative transaction information for an item if the system does not display it, complete the following fields:
- Cumulative Amount
 - Cumulative Quantity
4. Complete the field for the applicable G/L period, such as the following field, and click OK.
- Amount

Reviewing Multiple Transactions and Balances

You can review transaction history that the system summarizes by each fiscal period when you use the running balance version of the item ledger. The summarized running balance version allows you to review transaction history by the general ledger date rather than by the transaction date. The system displays the summarized information from the Item ASOF File table (F41112) only.

You also can review the individual transactions for each fiscal period by accessing each fiscal period's detailed information. The system displays information not only from the Item ASOF File table (F41112), but also from the Item Ledger File table (F4111). Reviewing this information is helpful when you are preparing to reconcile your inventory and need to review a number of transactions. It is also helpful when you are tracking the original versus the general ledger document type for a transaction.

Before You Begin

- You must run the Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program, which creates the balance forward records for individual transactions. Read *Creating Balance Forward Records* for more information.

► To review multiple transactions and balances

From the As Of Processing menu (G4122), choose Item Ledger (Running Balance).

1. On Item Ledger - Running Balance Summary, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
 - Location
 - Lot/SN

Ending Period	Period Quantity	Cumulative Quantity	Period Amount	Cumulative Amount
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Balance Forward	32800	32800	1,040,670.53	1,040,670.53
<input type="radio"/> 1/31/05	32800	32800	1,040,670.53	1,040,670.53
<input type="radio"/> 2/28/05	280	33080	117,443.00	1,158,113.53
<input type="radio"/> 3/31/05	935	34015	427,633.50	1,585,747.03
<input type="radio"/> 4/30/05		34015		1,585,747.03
<input type="radio"/> 5/31/05		34015		1,585,747.03
<input type="radio"/> 6/30/05		34015		1,585,747.03
<input type="radio"/> 7/31/05		34015		1,585,747.03
<input type="radio"/> 8/31/05		34015		1,585,747.03
<input type="radio"/> 9/30/05		34015		1,585,747.03

2. Review the following fields:

- Ending Period
- Period Quantity
- Cumulative Quantity
- Period Amount
- Cumulative Amount

3. Choose the row that contains the fiscal ending period for which you want to review detailed information from the Item Ledger File table (F4111).
4. From the Row menu, choose Details.

Item Ledger (Running Balance) - [Item Ledger - Running Balance Detail]

Item Number	2006	Touring Fork	
Branch/Plant	30	G/L Class	*
Location	*	GL Date	
Lot/SN	*	From	1/1/05
		Through	1/31/05

GL Date	Do Ty	Document Number	Doc Co	Amount	Cumulative Amount	Quantity	Trans UM	Other
OPENING								
1/1/05	IA	4006	00001	23,125.00	23,125.00	500	EA	
CLOSING					23,125.00			

5. On Item Ledger - Running Balance Detail, review the following fields:

- Do Ty
- Amount
- Quantity

Reviewing Transactions on General Ledger Reports

You can review inventory transactions on the following general ledger (G/L) reports.

Reviewing the Item Ledger Detail Print Report

From the As Of Processing menu (G4122), choose Item Ledger Detail Report.

The Item Ledger Detail Print report lists the cumulative transactions from balance forward records prior to the G/L date that you select in the processing options. The G/L date that you select is based on the user defined G/L dates that you set up in the processing options.

Processing Options for Item Ledger Detail Print

REPORT DISPLAY

1. Enter the beginning General Ledger Date.

Beginning Date

2. Enter the ending General Ledger Date.

End Date

Reviewing the Item Ledger by G/L Class Code Report

From the As Of Processing menu (G4122), choose Item Ledger by G/L Class Report.

Use Item Ledger by G/L Class Code report to review the high-level totals of transactions for specific G/L class and category codes. Each line of the report displays a G/L classification code total for the fiscal year and period that you specify in the processing options.

The Item Ledger As Of Record Generation program creates the quantity and amounts for the fiscal periods that this program uses.

Do not change the sequence order of this report:

- Branch/Plant
- G/L Class

Processing Options for Item Ledger By G/L Class Code

Report Option

1. Enter the final year and period for which the item ledger by G/L class code report is to be prepared. If a fiscal period and year are not entered, the financial reporting year and period will be used.

Effective Year

Period Number - General Ledger

Reviewing the General Ledger by Object Account Report

From the As Of Processing menu (G4122), choose G/L by Object Account Report.

The G/Ledger by Object Account report prints your general ledger in object account sequence. You can select specific transaction documents or all transaction documents. The system accesses information for this report from the Business Unit Master table (F0006) and the Account Master table (F0901). The report includes:

- Balance forward summaries
- Account mode selection
- Subledger selection
- Object account summaries

See Also

- R09421, G/L by Object Account in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for G/L by Object Account

Report Detail

1. Select a from period to show account balances in detail. Enter: '0' = year-to-date '1'= current period '2' = inception to date

From Period:

-OR- Enter a from date to show account balances in detail. If left blank then the previous selection will be used.

From Date:

2. Enter a thru fiscal year and period for which account balances are to be shown in detail.

Fiscal Year:

Period Number:

-OR- Enter a thru date for which the account balances are to be shown in detail. If left blank then the previous selection will be used.

Thru Date:

Print

1. Select the account number to print:
'1' = account number (default) '2' = short account i.d.,
'3' = unstructured account.
2. Enter '1' to print units. Leave blank to print amounts only.
3. Enter '1' to omit accounts that have no balances.

Document

1. Enter a ledger type code to use, or leave blank for Actual Amounts (AA)
2. Enter document type to use if a selective ledger is used. Leave blank to use all document types.
3. Enter '1' to print both posted and unposted transactions. Leave blank to print only posted transactions.

Subledger

1. Enter subledger to use, or '*' to include all.

Subledger:

2. If a specific subledger is used in the option above, enter the

Subledger Type:

Summary

1. Enter the object account range for account summarization.

Beginning:

Ending:

Currency

1. Enter a specific currency code or an '*' for all currency codes.

As-If Currency

1. Enter the currency code for as-if reporting. This option allows for amounts to print in a currency other than the currency they are stored in. Amounts will be translated and print in this as-if currency. If left blank, amounts will print in their database currency.

2. Enter the "As Of" date for processing the current exchange rate for the as-if currency. If left blank, the Thru date will be used.
-

Reviewing the Trial Balance by Object Account Report

From the As Of Processing menu (G4122), choose T/B by Object Account Report.

The Trial Balance by Object Report prints trial balances with total postings and account balances by object account sequence. The system selects information for this report from the Business Unit Master table (F0006) and the Account Master table (F0901). The report includes:

- Trial balance by object account
- Account mode selection
- Subledger selection
- Object account summaries

See Also

- R094121, Trial Balance by Object Report* in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Trial Balance By Object Report

Period Info

1. Enter the fiscal year and period for the report. If left blank, the current period and year of the Financial Reporting Date will be used.

Year:

Period:

Ledger Type

1. Enter a ledger type (leave blank if the General Ledger 'AA' is desired).

Print Opts

1. Enter a '1' to omit the printing of accounts with zero balances.

2. Select the account number to print:

'1' = Account Number (default),

'2' = Short Account I.D.,

'3' = Unstructured Account

Subledger

1. Enter a specific subledger or '**' for all subledgers.

2. Enter a subledger type if you have selected a specific subledger in the option above.

Currency

1. Enter a specific currency code or '**' for all currency codes.

Summarize

1. Enter the object range for account summarization.

Beginning:

Ending:

Non-Posting Accounts

1. Enter 1 to assume that non-posting accounts have zero balances and will not be fetched from the Account Balance table. The default will always fetch the balances from the Account Balance table.

Reports

You can generate inventory reports to review and analyze information about your inventory.

Use inventory status reports to review the status of your inventory by location, time period, and so on. Use inventory analysis reports to review the profitability, turnover, demand, and so on, for your inventory. Use inventory integrity reports to review discrepancies between item information and accounting information.

Reviewing Inventory Status Reports

Inventory status reports provide you with the following information:

- Status by location
- Item master records
- Product/item performance by location
- Transactions during a specific time period
- Pricing of your inventory

Reviewing the Stock Status Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Stock Status Report.

Stock Status is a report that lists the location and status of your inventory items in a specific branch, plant, or warehouse, including:

- Inventory on hold by location
- Commitments by location
- Cost information by location

See Also

- R41530, Stock Status in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Stock Status

UOM Options

1. Enter the Unit of Measure (BX, DZ, CS, CA, etc.) to appear on the report. If the chosen Unit of Measure is not defined for an item, the Primary Unit of Measure will be used. If left blank, the Primary Unit of Measure will be displayed.

Unit of Measure

Reviewing the Item Master Directory Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Item Master Directory Report.

The Item Master Directory report lists the item master records.

See Also

- R41560, Item Master Directory in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Item Master Directory

Process

1. Enter a '1' to include Item Notes on report.
 2. Enter a '1' to include Print Message on report.
-

Reviewing the Buyers Guide Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Buying Guide Report.

The Buyers Guide report lists product and item performance information.

See Also

- R4152, Buyers Guide in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Buyer's Guide

Display

1. Enter a '1' print all items or '2' to print only items at/or below reorder point
-

2. Enter a '1' to print item notes.

Reviewing the Inventory Journal Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Inventory Journal Report.

The Inventory Journal is a report that you use to review the transactions against your inventory. The information is grouped by the source of the transactions over a specific period of time. This report lists all the basic information about the items in a specific branch, plant, or warehouse. You can also use this report to verify the amount of your inventory against the general ledger.

The Inventory Journal retrieves records from the Item Ledger table (F4111).

Processing Options for Inventory Journal

Print Options

1. Beginning Date
 2. Ending Date
-

Reviewing the Price Book Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Price Book Report.

The Price Book report lists the current prices for your inventory.

The system retrieves this information from the following tables:

- Item Base Price File (F4106)
- Price by Item (F4207)
- Price by Customer (F4208)

See Also

- R41510, Price Book in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Price Book

Display Value

1. Price Group
-

Reviewing Inventory Analysis Reports

Inventory analysis reports provide the following information about items in your inventory:

- Which items are in the greatest demand
- Differences in transaction costs versus current costs
- Profitability
- Value

- Turnover
- Supply and demand
- Tag information for each item

Reviewing the ABC Analysis Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose ABC Report.

ABC Analysis is based on the principle that a small number of items will account for the largest part of a company's business. A slightly larger number of items will account for a smaller but significant amount of business. The remaining large number of items, taken together, will account for only a small amount of business.

You can generate an ABC Analysis report based on an item's total sales, gross margin, or on-hand value. The ABC Analysis report ranks inventory items with a letter grade of A, B, or C (where A represents the items with highest total sales, largest gross margin, or largest on-hand value). You can also use different ranking percentages in each category. For example, the system could rank Item A based on percentage of sales and Item C based on gross margin. The information that the ABC Analysis report helps you determine which items control your inventory costs and profits.

You can use the ABC Analysis as the basis for inventory cycle counts (in which A items are counted more often than C items)

You can run this report in proof or final mode based on how you set up the processing options. The first time you run the ABC Analysis report, you should run it in proof mode. Proof mode allows you to review the information without updating the item master and branch/plant records with the new ABC ratings.

Before You Begin

- Set up the ABC code percentage breaks in the branch/plant constants. See *Setting Up ABC Analysis Codes*.
- If you plan to run the sales version or the gross margin version of the ABC Analysis report, verify that you have set the processing options for the Sales Update program so that the system updates the Item History table (F4115).
- If you decide to include forecasted records in the ABC calculations, you must first run DRP (Distribution Requirements Planning).
- Determine which inventory items to exclude from the ABC analysis rankings. To exclude an item when you run this report, you must set the code on Branch/Plant Information to bypass the item. See *Entering Basic Item Information* for information on the ABC codes.
- Determine which inventory items to exclude from the ABC analysis rankings. To exclude an item when you run this report, you must set the code on Branch/Plant Information to bypass the item.

See Also

- R4164, ABC Analysis in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for ABC Analysis

Display

1 Enter a 101 to rank and display the items by Sales Amount. Enter a 102 to rank and display the items

by Gross Margin. Enter a '3' to rank and display the items by On Hand Value. If left blank, the items will be ranked by Sales Amount.

2. If displaying the items by Sales or Gross Margin, enter a '1' to retrieve forecasted quantities from the MPS Summary file. If left blank, the Item History file will be used for past quantities. (FUTURE - Forecasting)

3. If displaying the items by Sales or Gross Margin, enter the Date Range for Periods to be selected for processing. If left blank, the System Date will be used.

From Date

Thru Date

Process

4. Enter a '1' to consolidate the amount totals of multiple Cost Centers. The ABC Codes will be based on the ABC Percentages for the Cost Center 'ALL'.

Update

5. Enter a '1' to update files with the new ABC Codes. If left blank, no files will be updated.

Reviewing the Cost Analysis Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Cost Report.

Unit Cost Warnings is a report that lists items with a transaction cost that is different from the current average cost that you specified in the processing options. The Unit Cost Warnings report retrieves records from the Item Ledger File (F4111) and Item Cost File (F4105) tables. J.D. Edwards recommends that you print this report at least once a month so that you are aware of transactions that vary significantly in costs from the average cost per item.

See Also

- R41580, Cost Analysis (Unit Cost Warnings) in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Unit Cost Warnings

Variance

1. Enter the variance percent (i.e. '5' will select any transaction where transaction cost was 5% greater or 5% less than the current average cost for the item.)

Reviewing the Inventory Cost/Price Comparison Report

Inventory Cost/Price Comparison is a report that identifies profit margin based on current information. This report allows you to periodically analyze your cost and price values. It also identifies margin exception items.

The Inventory Cost/Price Comparison report retrieves records from the Item Cost File (F4105) and the Item Base Price File (F4106) tables.

The two asterisks (**) next to the unit of measure indicate that the margin percentage does not meet the minimum margin that you specified in the processing options.

See Also

- R41700, Margin Analysis (Inventory Cost/Price Comparison) in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Inventory Cost/Price Comparison

Defaults

1. Enter an override sales costing code. (Mandatory for costing).
 2. Enter warning minimum margin percent. Item below this percent will be denoted with "***".
 3. Enter a '1' to only print those items that fall below the warning minimum margin percent (Default of blanks will print all items).
-

Reviewing the Valuation Analysis Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Valuation Report.

Use the Inventory Valuation Analysis report to review the extended value of on-hand inventory. It is based on the following cost bases:

- Weighted average unit cost
- Last-in unit cost
- Lot cost (associated with each storage area for an item)

You can compare these costs to your inventory account or the inventory accounts in your general ledger. You can create a version of this report using the G/L class code to produce totals that correspond directly to the accounts in your general ledger.

Data Sequence

You must use the following data sequence:

- Warehouse
- Sales reporting code 1
- Sales reporting code 2

See Also

- R41590, *Inventory Valuation Analysis* in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Inventory Valuation Analysis

Costing Method

1. Enter the Costing Method you wish to print for the first cost number (Default is Weighted - 02).
 2. Enter the Costing Method you wish to print for the second cost number (Default is Last In - 01).
 3. Enter the Costing Method you wish to print for the third cost number (Default is Layer - 06).
-

Reviewing the Inventory Turn Report

The Inventory Turn Report allows you to analyze the following:

- Trends in your inventory environment
- Inventory turnover in amount

Before You Begin

- Set up document type codes.

Grouping Transaction Types

Before you run the Inventory Turn Report, you must group your transaction types by document codes.

For example, you can group the transaction codes for inventory adjustments (IA), inventory issues (II), and inventory transfers (IT) into a transaction type for inventory transactions (I). You can then run the Inventory Turn Report using "I" as a transaction family document type in the processing options.

► To group transaction types

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Transaction Family Documents.

On Work with Transaction Type, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Tran Type
- Doc Ty

Running the Inventory Turn Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Inventory Turn Report.

You can print this report for a cost center, an item, and a date range combination that you specify.

The Inventory Turn Report:

- Retrieves records from the Item Ledger File table (F4111)
- Clears the existing workfile, rebuilds it, and accesses records to produce the report

The system calculates beginning, ending, and average inventory as follows:

- Beginning inventory is the amount for all transactions prior to the first date that you specified in data selection.
- Ending inventory is the amount of the beginning inventory plus or minus the amount of the item ledger transactions for the period that you specified in the processing options.
- Usage is the amount of all the item ledger records that match the transaction family document types that you specify in the processing options for the report.

Data Sequence

You must use the following data sequence:

- Transaction date
- Branch/plant
- Item number - short

Processing Options for Inventory Turn Report

Selections

1. Enter the Transaction Family Document Types to Include: Based on the UDC Table 41/TT
Transaction Family 1
-

Transaction Family 2
Transaction Family 3
Transaction Family 4
Transaction Family 5
Transaction Family 6
Dates
1. Enter the date range to be used in calculating the beginning and ending inventories.
From Date
To Date

Reviewing the Supply and Demand Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Supply/Demand Report.

Supply and Demand Report provides information about an item's demand, supply, and available quantities. The report lists the following information:

- Quantities on hand
- Safety stock
- Sales orders
- Purchase orders
- Forecasts
- Work orders

You can print a report for supply and demand information using the following criteria:

- Branch/plant
- Item number
- Date

Before You Begin

- Ensure that you have correctly identified all sources of supply and demand and have specified all sources in the supply and demand inclusion rules.
- Review the formulas for determining supply and demand and available to promise. See [Reviewing Supply and Demand Information](#) and [Reviewing Performance Information](#).

Processing Options for Supply and Demand Report

Process 1
1. Enter a '1' to deduct Safety Stock from Availability.
Safety Stock Flag
2 . Enter a '1' by the following Routing Quantities to be considered on hand. Any quantity not included will be displayed on the appropriate date.
Quantity in Transit
Quantity in Inspection
User Defined Quantity 1
User Defined Quantity 2
Process 2
3. Enter a '1' to summarize all In Receipt Routing Steps into one line.
Receipt Routing Summary Flag
4. Enter a '1' to summarize the Item Balance Quantity records.

Item Balance Quantity Summary Flag
5. Enter the thru date for the period of transactions to appear on the report. If left blank, all transactions will be printed.

Effective Thru Date
6. Enter the version of Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules to be used for processing.

Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

Print
1. Enter one of the following: '' = No ATP Line, '1' = ATP Line, '2' = Cumulative ATP Line

ATP Line Flag

Display 1
1. Enter a '1' to print Planned Orders from the MRP/MPS/DRP generations. If left blank, Planned Orders will not print.

Planned Order Flag
2. Enter the Forecast Type(s) to be included (Up to 5 types). If left blank, the program will not include any Types. Example: for types 01, 02, & BF, enter '0102BF' etc.

Forecast Types (5 types maximum)
3. Enter the number of days (+/-) from today's date that you wish to begin including Forecast records. A blank will use today's date to begin including Forecast records.

Forecast Lead Days
4. Enter a '1' to omit 'Bulk Stocking Type records from report. Blank is the default and 'Bulk' record types will be printed.

Bulk Stocking Type Flag

Display 2
5. Enter the Unit of Measure you would like to appear on the report. If left blank, Primary units will be used.

Unit of Measure
6. Enter '1' to display all quantities at Standard Potency.

Standard Potency Flag
7. Enter '1' to reduce quantity available due to lot expiration. (Note: This option will not work with ATP. If this option has to work, Option 1 in Print Options must be set to blank or 2).

Lot Expiration Flag

Process Mfg
1. Enter the Rate Base Schedule Type to be included on the Supply/Demand report. If left blank, Rate Based Items will not appear. (FUTURE)

Rate Base Sched Type (FUTURE)

Reviewing Inventory Integrity Reports

Inventory integrity reports provide information about discrepancies between item and accounting information.

Reviewing the Item Ledger/Account Integrity Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Item Ledger/Account Integrity Report.

Item Ledger/Account Integrity report (R41543) displays the following types of discrepancies between the Item Ledger (F4111) and Account Ledger (F0911) tables:

- Item ledger detail records exist with no corresponding general ledger detail records.
- Item ledger does not balance with the corresponding general ledger detail.

The report displays summary lines that represent specific totals by:

- Document type
- Document number
- Key company

The report also displays the solutions to the discrepancies. A blank report indicates that no discrepancies exist. You can run this report as many times as needed because no tables are updated.

If you use summarized journal entries for work orders, the program ignores material issue transactions (IM), completions (IC), and scrap transactions (IS) against those summarized work orders because they are not actual work orders.

Certain types of general ledger (G/L) batches, such as procurement and sales, require exceptions to the basic program logic that the system uses to create the report. These batches contain multiple types of journal entries that are not appropriate for the report. To ensure that the program selects only the inventory entries, you set up exception rules in the Inventory Integrity Report UDC (41/IN). The exception rules must be entered in the Description-1 field for the document types that your organization uses. The following table explains the types of exception rules:

Rule 0: Used for Manufacturing Issues of Material	Exception rule 0 is necessary because the Account Ledger table uses frozen standard costs and the Item Ledger table uses the inventory costing method that the user has chosen. If the methods are not the same, set up this code. For documents to which the integrity check applies, this rule ensures that if records exist in the Item Ledger table, they also exist in the Account Ledger table.
Rule 1: Used for Sales Invoices	Exception rule 1 is necessary because journal entries such as revenue or loss entries, taxes, freight, and intercompany settlements are written to the Account Ledger table when sales transactions take place. The program checks AAI 4240 from the Distribution/Manufacturing - AAI Values table (F4095) to determine which object accounts to include. The program compares only journal entries with these object accounts in the Account Ledger table to the journal entries in the Item Ledger table.
Rule 2: Used for Purchase Vouchers	Exception rule 2 is necessary because journal entries such as favorable or unfavorable price variances, taxes, and freight are written to the Account Ledger table when purchase transactions take place. The program checks AAI items 4330, 4340, and 4350 from the Distribution/Manufacturing - AAI Values table to determine which object accounts to include. The program compares only journal entries with these object accounts in the Account Ledger table to the journal entries in the Item Ledger table.

Note

If the exception rules in UDC 41/IN are set up correctly, the report prints only incorrect transactions.

Before You Begin

- Verify that you have set up exception rules in UDC (41/IN).

See Also

- Customizing User Defined Codes in the OneWorld Foundation documentation*

- R41543, Item Ledger/Account Integrity* in the *Reports* documentation for a report sample
- Creating Journal Entries* for more information about summarized journal entries

Data Sequence

You must use the following data sequence:

- Document type
- Document
- Document company

Processing Options for Item Ledger/Account Integrity

Report Display

1. Enter the beginning Item Ledger Date.

Date - For G/L (and Voucher)

2. Enter the ending Item Ledger Date. If it is left blank, the current date would be the default.

Date - For G/L (and Voucher)

Reviewing the Item Balance/Ledger Integrity Report

From the Inventory Reports menu (G41111), choose Item Balance/Ledger Integrity Report.

Item Balance/Ledger Integrity is a report that displays discrepancies for both quantity and amount between the Item Location File (F41021) and Item Ledger File (F4111) tables, in combination with the Item ASOF table (F41112).

The report displays summary lines that represent specific totals by:

- Branch/plant
- Item number
- Location
- Lot number

Unless you set the processing option to print all records, a blank report indicates that no discrepancies exist.

See Also

- R41544, Item Balance/Ledger Integrity* in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Item Balance/Ledger Integrity

Process

1. Enter 'Y' to print all items on the report. Enter an 'N' to print only those items with the variance. If left blank, an 'N' will default.

Printed Flag

2. Enter the amount variance percent which will cause only items with an amount variance above this percentage to print. If left blank, all amount variances will print. (Items with a quantity variance will always be printed.)

Percentage - Acceptance

2 Enter the costing method you want used to calculate the unit cost for each item. If left blank, the system will use the standard cost.

costing method for each item will be retrieved from Cost Ledger (F4105).
Cost Method

Periodic

Physical Inventories

Accurate inventories help you:

- Reduce backorders
- Reduce dollars invested in inventory
- Reduce downtime attributed to stock outages
- Increase on-time deliveries

You can use both cycle and tag counts to satisfy a variety of needs. Both help you to reconcile your online inventory records and physical inventory.

A cycle count is the item-based method of counting inventory. Using the cycle count process, you select items to be counted at various intervals throughout the year. A tag count is the location-based method of counting. It is designed for an end-of-year, wall-to-wall physical inventory.

Processing a Cycle Count

A cycle count is the item-based method of counting inventory. You record data such as item numbers, descriptions, and locations on printed inventory count sheets, which you later use to update the online inventory records.

The cycle count method allows you to:

- Group items to be counted at specific intervals throughout the year
- Track variances
- Reduce costs and backorders

Consider using a cycle count in conjunction with a tag count to ensure accuracy.

Note

If OneWorld coexists with WorldSoftware, be aware that OneWorld updates any new locations using the Cycle Count Update program and WorldSoftware updates new locations using the Cycle Count Entry program. Because of this difference, you must update cycle counts entered in OneWorld using OneWorld software, and update cycle counts entered in WorldSoftware using WorldSoftware.

Before You Begin

- ❑ Read *Locating On-Hand Quantity Information* and *Entering Branch/Plant Information* for setup information.
- ❑ Verify that the following AAIs are set up:
 - AAI table 4152, which provides the inventory account to offset against any count variance

- AAI table 4154, which provides the cost of goods sold account to update
- AAI table 4141, which provides the variance account to update (set up only if you use standard costs)
- AAI tables 4122, 4124, 4126, and 4128, which provide the accounts for zero balance adjustments
- Set up the Cycle Count Category Code field using the Item Master and Item Branch programs. This field must be set up for you to use the associated method of updating in the Cycle Count Update program.
- Identify which items to count by reviewing the fields in the Item Branch File (F4102) or Item Location File (F41021) tables.
- Specify status codes in the processing options to further specify the information that displays.

Running the Select Items for Count Program

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Select Items for Cycle Count.

Before you start the cycle count process, you must run the Select Items for Count program. Select Items for Count is a program that builds a record for each inventory item to be counted and records the current on-hand quantity and cost for each item. The system then generates the Select Items for Count report, which lets you compare your actual on-hand quantity with the online records.

The system processes the information as follows:

- Selects items to be counted based on your data selection
- Copies the current on-hand balance to the Quantity On-hand at Count field in the Cycle Count Transaction File table (F4141)
- Creates a cycle count header in the Cycle Count Header File table (F4140) that contains the status codes for the processes that have been completed for Cycle Count items
- Updates the following data in the Cycle Count Detail table for each item in the selected locations:
 - Item information
 - Quantity on hand
 - Amount on hand
- Produces the Select Items for Count report that lists the selected items for each location and the quantity on hand at the time of the count

You can use data selection to group items by:

- Cycle count categories (for example, monthly and semi-annually)
- ABC codes (for example, count "A" items monthly)

You cannot change the following sequence for the Select Items for Count report:

- Item number (short)
- Lot
- Location

See Also

- Running the Cycle Count Update Program* for information about how the system determines the next count date
- R41411, Select Items for Count* in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Select Items for Count

Print

1. Enter the Cycle Count Description

Cycle Count Description

Reviewing the Cycle Count Status

Before you perform the cycle count, review the online status of each cycle count and access detailed information, such as descriptions of each item in the count. You specify a range of status codes in the processing options. The program uses these status codes to select the cycle count records to view. You can change the range of status codes at any time when you are reviewing the cycle count.

Sometimes transactions occur during the time between running the Select Items for Cycle Count program and the actual count, resulting in an inaccurate Quantity On Hand field in the Cycle Count Transaction Table (F4141). Before you count items, you can use the Work With Cycle Count Review form to update the on-hand quantity to the most current number. The system refers to this procedure as resetting the frozen value.

► To review the cycle count status

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Cycle Count Review.

1. On Work With Cycle Count Review, complete the From and Thru fields for the following and click Find:
 - Cycle Status
 - Date
2. To update the on-hand quantity, choose the row and choose Reset Frozen Value from the Row menu.

The program updates the Quantity on Hand field in the Cycle Count Transaction File table with the Quantity on Hand from the Item Location File table, updates the Amount field based on the new quantity, and zeroes out the Quantity Counted field.
3. Choose the row that contains the cycle count that you want to review.
4. From the Row menu, choose Cycle Count Detail.
5. On Work With Cycle Count Detail, review the following fields:
 - Item Number
 - Quantity On Hand
 - Quantity Counted

Processing Options: Cycle Count Review (P41240)

Defaults Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the default status range for displaying cycle counts.

1. From Cycle Status

Use this processing option to specify the status of the first step in the process at which you want the system to begin displaying cycle counts.

2. Thru Cycle Status

Use this processing option to specify the status of the last step in the process at which you want the system to stop displaying cycle counts.

Versions Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the versions for various programs that you access from the Cycle Count Review program. Versions control how the system processes and displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to meet your specific needs.

1. Cycle Count Print (R41410A)

Blank = Version ZJDE0001

Use this processing option do specify the version that the system uses when you access the Cycle Count Print program. If you leave this field blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Cycle Count Update (R41413)

Blank = Version ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Cycle Count Update program. If you leave this field blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Printing Cycle Count Sheets

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Print Cycle Count Sheets.

After you choose the items to include in the cycle count and have reviewed them online, you can print the cycle count sheets that you will use to perform the actual count. You can also print cycle count sheets from the Cycle Count Review program. The system uses the version that you specified in the processing options.

Run the Print Cycle Count Sheets program to print information from the Cycle Count Transaction File table (F4141) onto the count sheets. To print a specific cycle count number, specify the count number in the data selection.

J. D. Edwards recommends that you use the following sequence on the Print Cycle Count Sheets report:

- Cycle Count Number
- Item Number
- Branch/Plant

After you print the count sheets, the Status field displays *Printed*.

Before You Begin

- Ensure that you have not changed any printer file override information. Any changes to information such as report length or width might affect the appearance of the report.

See Also

- R41410A, Print Cycle Count Sheets in the *Reports Guide* for a report sample

Processing Options for Print Cycle Count Sheets

Print

1. Enter a '1' to print non-cancelled sheets. If left blank, all cycle sheets will be printed.

Print Non-cancelled sheets

Canceling the Cycle Count

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Cycle Count Review.

You can cancel a cycle count at any time before you update it. For example, if there are several days between the time that you print cycle count sheets and actually perform the cycle count, you can cancel the cycle count and reprint it later.

After you cancel the cycle count number, the Status field displays *Canceled*.

Entering the Cycle Count Results

After you have performed the cycle count and recorded the information on the cycle count sheets, transfer the results to your online inventory records. Even if the result of the count is zero, you must enter the cycle count results.

If the count included an item found in a new location, you can add the new location on a blank line of the Cycle Count Entry form unless the Location Control constant is turned on for the branch/plant. If the Location Control constant is turned on, you must set up the new location in the Location Master table (F4100) before you can enter the quantity on the Cycle Count Entry form.

When you enter a new location, the system creates an item location record and a variance for the entire quantity and amount after you enter the cycle count results and then run the Cycle Count Update.

► To enter the cycle count results

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Cycle Count Entry.

1. On Work With Cycle Count Review, complete the From and Thru field for the following and click Find:
 - Cycle Status
 - Date From
2. Choose the row that contains the cycle count for which you want to enter cycle count results.
3. From the Row menu, choose Enter Cycle Count.

	Quantity	UM	Total Quantity	Pri UoM	Secondary Quantity	Secondary UoM	Item Number	Location	Lot/S
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	1001	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2001	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2002	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2003	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2004	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2005	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2006	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2007	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2008	...	
<input type="checkbox"/>	EA	EA	0 EA	EA	EA	EA	2009	...	

4. On Cycle Count Entry, complete the following fields:

- Quantity
- UM

If an item has a zero balance, enter zero in the Quantity field. Leaving the Quantity field blank indicates that no count was performed, and the program does not update the on-hand balance for the location.

5. To enter a new line of cycle count information, scroll to the first line that contains no data and complete the following fields:

- Quantity
- UM
- Item Number
- Skip to Location
- Lot/Serial
- Branch/Plant

6. Review the following field:

- Total Quantity

7. Click OK.

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Warehouse Locations* for information about entering locations in the Location Master table
- ❑ *Revising the Cycle Count Quantity* for information about finding specific item numbers, locations, or category codes on Cycle Count Entry

Reviewing the Cycle Count Variances

After you enter the results of the cycle count, the system automatically calculates variances. A variance is the difference between the on-hand quantity and the counted quantity. Use the information to help you resolve discrepancies online.

You can review the following information for each item:

- On-hand quantity
- Counted quantity
- Variance

The system records variances to the Item Location File (F41021), Item Ledger File (F4111), and Account Ledger (F0911) tables when the system updates the count.

Besides reviewing variance information online, you can print a report, Print Variance Detail, either from the Form menu or directly from the Inventory Count Alternatives menu. This report lists the variances between the results of the cycle count and the inventory records to help you resolve discrepancies.

When you run this report from the Form menu, the system uses the variance criteria set up on the form (that is, it overrides any processing option defaults). When you run the report from the Inventory Count Alternatives menu, the system uses the processing options for the version.

► To review the cycle count variances

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Cycle Count Review.

1. On Work With Cycle Count Review, complete the From and Thru fields for the following and click Find:
 - Cycle Status
 - Date
2. Choose the row that contains the cycle count that you want to review.
3. From the Row menu, choose Cycle Count Detail.

The screenshot shows the 'Work With Cycle Count Detail' screen in PeopleSoft. At the top, there are buttons for Find, Close, Form, Tools, and a magnifying glass icon. Below that is a search bar with '250' in it. The main area has tabs for 'Active Foundation' and 'Personalize'. The 'Work With Cycle Count Detail' tab is selected. The interface includes a toolbar with icons for Find, Close, Form, Tools, and a magnifying glass. The data grid shows the following information:

Item Number	Description	Quantity On Hand	Quantity Counted	Cnt Code	Count Date	Quantity Variance	% Quantity Variance	Secondary Quantity On Hand
1001	Bike Rack- Trunk Mount	0	0					
<input type="radio"/>	TOTALS	0	0					
<input type="radio"/>	Cro-Moly Frame, Red	500	0					
<input type="radio"/>	TOTALS	500	0					
<input type="radio"/>	Cro-Moly Frame, Two Tone	500	0					
<input type="radio"/>	TOTALS	500	0					
<input type="radio"/>	Cro-Moly Frame, Green	500	0					
<input type="radio"/>	TOTALS	500	0					
<input type="radio"/>	Cro-Moly Frame	500	0					
<input type="radio"/>	TOTALS	500	0					

4. On Work With Cycle Count Detail, click one of the following options to change the setting of the variance type:
 - Quantity Variance
 - Amount Variance
5. Complete the following field:
 - Amount
6. To change the current setting of the variance display, click one of the following options:
 - Absolute Value
 - Percentage
7. Complete the following optional field:
 - Relationship
8. Click Find.

See Also

- ❑ *Printing a Variance Report* for information about printing this report from the Inventory Count Alternatives menu

Revising the Cycle Count Quantity

After you enter and review your cycle variance information, you might recount some items and subsequently revise the cycle count quantity. After you recount and revise, you can review variances again, both online and through the Print Variance Detail report (R41403).

You can revise the cycle count quantity using one of the following methods:

- Replace the count
- Add and subtract quantities

If you are counting by item location, replacing the count is the preferable method.

► To revise the cycle count quantity

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Cycle Count Review.

1. On Work With Cycle Count Review, complete the From and Thru fields for the following and click Find:
 - Cycle Status
 - Date
2. Choose the row that contains the cycle count for which you want to enter cycle count results.
3. From the Row menu, choose Enter Cycle Count.
4. On Cycle Count Entry, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Item Number
5. To skip to a specific location, perform the following actions:
 - From the Preferences menu, choose Grid and then Sequence.
 - On Select Grid Row Sort Order, move Location from Columns Available to Columns Sorted and click OK.
 - On Cycle Count Entry, complete the Skip to Location field and click Find.
6. To skip to a specific category code, perform the following actions:
 - From the Preferences menu, choose Grid and then Sequence.
 - On Select Grid Row Sort Order, move the type of category code you want to locate (for example, Sales Category Code 3) from Columns Available to Columns Sorted and click OK.
 - On Cycle Count Entry, complete the Skip to Category Code field and click Find.
7. Complete the following fields for each item to be revised:
 - Quantity
 - UM

To add to or subtract from the existing count, enter the quantity to be added (positive quantity) or subtracted (negative quantity). If you do this, the program adds or subtracts the quantity you entered in the Quantity field from the Total Quantity field. Click OK to save your entries.

8. To replace the existing count, enter the new quantity and choose Replace from the Row menu.

The program replaces the quantity in the Total Quantity field with the quantity you entered in the Quantity field.

See Also

- Entering the Cycle Count Results*

Printing a Variance Report

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Cycle Variance Detail Print.

Alternatively, choose Print Variance from the Form menu on Work With Cycle Count Detail.

You can print a report of the variances between the results of the cycle count and the inventory records to resolve discrepancies.

Use data selection to print a variance report for a specific cycle count.

Processing Options for Print Variance Detail

Processing

1. Enter '1' to select on Quantity Variance (default) or '2' to select on Amount Variance.
 2. Enter the Relation to use for the variance selection. (Default is greater than.)
 3. Enter the Quantity or Amount to use to compare with the variance for selection.
 4. Enter '1' to compare the Percent Variance or '2' to compare the Unit Variance (default).
-

Approving the Cycle Count

After you enter and review your cycle count and have it approved by the appropriate person, you must update the cycle count status to indicate approval. The system stores the status in the Cycle Count Header File table (F4140).

Approving a cycle count advances the status code so that the cycle count is available for the update process. You can override counts as needed.

► **To approve the cycle count**

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Cycle Count Review.

1. On Work With Cycle Count Review, click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the cycle count for which you want to update the status.
3. From the Row menu, choose Approve Cycle Count (Count).

After cycle count information is entered, reviewed, and approved, you must run the Cycle Count Update program to update ledgers and balances.

Running the Cycle Count Update Program

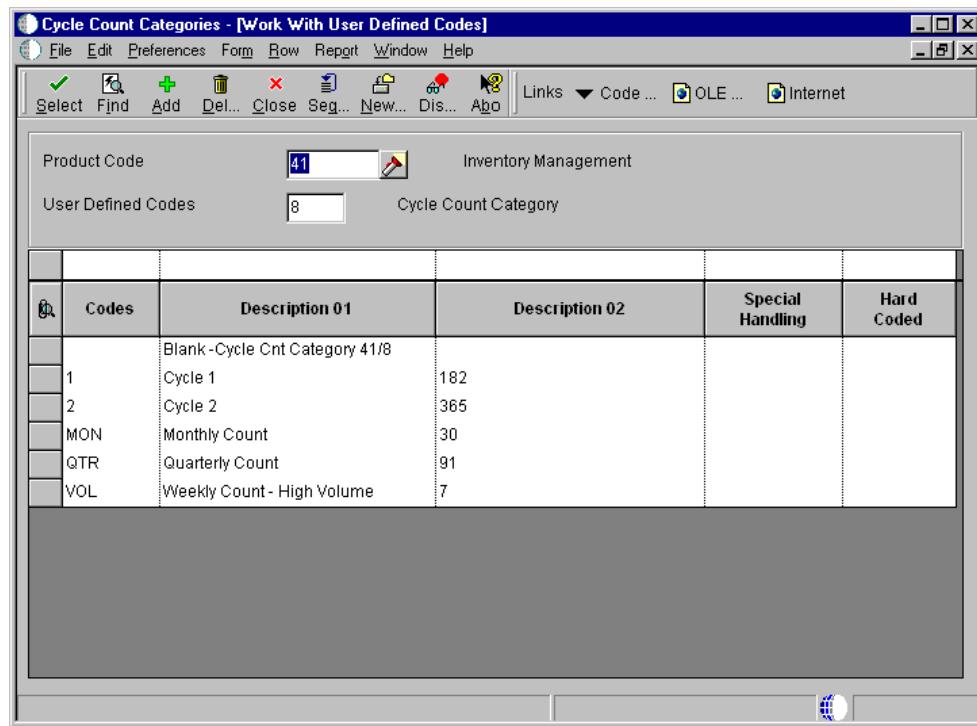
From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Cycle Count Update.

After the cycle count has been entered, reviewed, and approved, run the Cycle Count Update program. This program records variances to the Item Ledger File table (F4111), the Account Ledger table (F0911), and the Item Location File table (F41021).

Use data selection to specify the cycle count number for the update. Cycle counts must have a cycle count status of Approved to be updated. After a successful update, the Cycle Count Update program updates the cycle count status to Complete. The program does not generate an error log if the update is not successful. In that case, the cycle count status remains at Approved.

The program updates the next count date field in the Item Location File table in preparation for the next cycle count. A processing option determines the method that the program uses. The available methods are as follows:

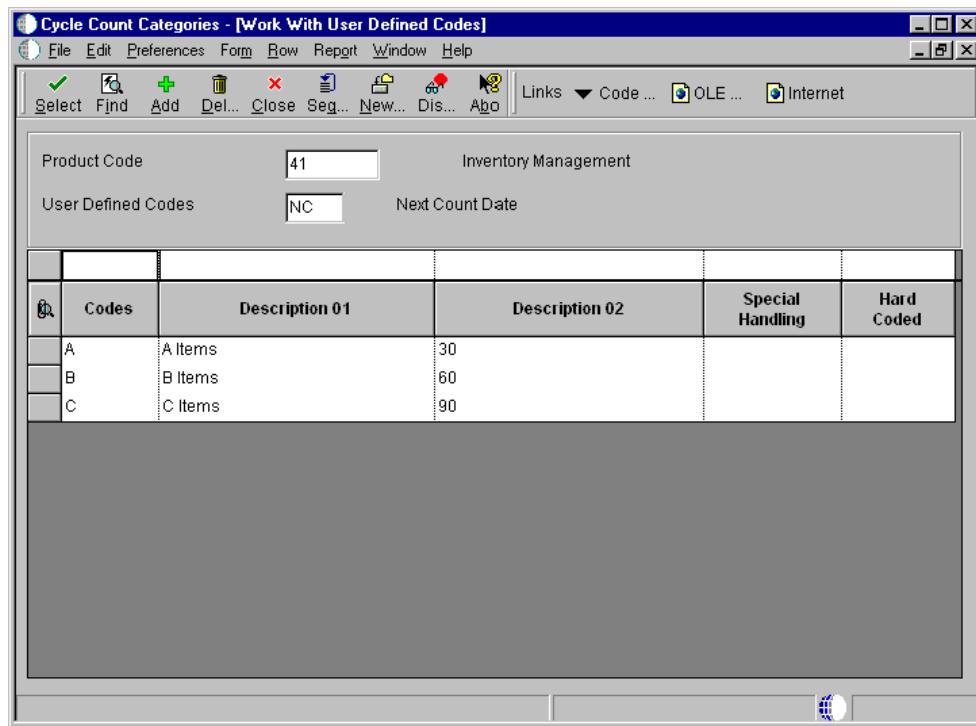
- The cycle count category codes, a user defined code table (41/8), define the frequency and number of days for cycle counts.



To use this method, the cycle count code that applies must be entered in the Item Master (F4101) and Item Branch File (F4102) tables.

For example, if you enter 1 in the Defaults tab, Next Count Date processing option, and the item has QTR stored in the Cycle Count Category field, the system calculates the next count date from the current date using the number of days (91) in the Description 02 field for QTR.

- If you leave the Defaults tab, Next Count Date processing option blank, the ABC Codes method correlates the ABC Code 1-Sales-Inventory ranking for the item with user defined code table (41/NC) to determine the next count date.



You can review this date in the Next Count Date field on the Location Revisions form, and you can specify the field as data selection in the Select Items for Count program.

See Also

- Running the Select Items for Count Program*

Processing Options: Cycle Count Update (R41413)

Defaults Tab

These processing options define the dates that the system will use for general ledger posting and for the next cycle count.

1. General Ledger Date

A specific date

Blank = Today's date

Use this processing option to define the date associated with the cycle count variances when they are posted to the Account Ledger table (F0911). Enter a specific date or choose a date from the calendar. If you leave this processing

option blank, the system uses today's date.

2. Next Count Date

1 = Date based on cycle count category codes

Blank = Date based on ABC codes

The Cycle Count program updates the Next Count Date field in the Item Location table (F41021) in preparation for the next cycle count.

Use this processing option to specify how the system determines the date for the next cycle count. Valid values are:

1 The system bases the date on the cycle count category codes.

Blank The system bases the date on ABC codes.

Each method for determining the date depends on a set of user defined codes that provide a correlation between a code and the number of days until the next cycle count. The appropriate code must be entered in the Item Master (F4101) and Item Branch (F4102) tables during item entry or revisions.

- o With the Cycle Count Category method, the system references user defined code table 41/8. To use this method, items must have a cycle count code in the Cycle Count Category field in the Item Master and Item Branch tables.

For example, if the item has QTR in the Cycle Count Category field, the system calculates the next count date by adding the number of days (such as 91) stored in the Description 02 field for QTR in user defined code table 41/8 to the current date.

- o With the ABC Codes method, the system references user defined code table 41/NC. To use this method, items must have an ABC sales code in the ABC Code 1 field (Sales - Inventory) in the Item Master and Item Branch tables.

You can review the calculated date in the Next Count Date field on the

Location Revisions form, and you can specify the field as data selection in the Select Items for Count program.

Process Tab

These processing options determine whether the program performs the following actions:

- Deletes detail transactions from the Cycle Count Transaction (F4141) and Warehouse Count Transaction (F4142) tables
 - Creates records in the Item Ledger table (F4111) for transactions with variances of zero
-

1. Delete Detail Records from Cycle Count and Warehouse Transaction tables

1 = Delete detail records

Blank = Do not delete detail records

Use this processing option to specify whether the program deletes detail records from the Cycle Count Transaction table (F4141) and Warehouse Count Transaction table (F4142) after processing. Valid values are:

1 Delete detail records from the Cycle Count and Warehouse Count Transaction tables.

Blank Do not delete detail records.

Detail records contain the on-hand quantities and amounts stored in the general ledger. They also contain the quantities that were counted for locations, the unit cost, the name of the person who performed the count, and the date. When you set this processing option to 1, the program deletes the records after processing is complete.

If you set the processing option to 1, you must run a variance report before you run the Cycle Count Update program. After you run the program, no detail records will exist to calculate the variance.

If you leave this processing option blank, you could use file utilities or create a batch program to delete the detail records from the Cycle Count and Warehouse Count Transaction tables at a later time.

2. Create Item Ledger Records for zero variances

1 = Create records for variances of zero

Blank = Do not create records for variances of zero

Use this processing option to create records in the Item Ledger table (F4111)

for transactions with variances of zero. Valid values are:

1 Create records for variances of zero.

Blank Do not create records for variances of zero.

Interop Tab

This processing option determines whether the system creates outbound interoperability transactions for cycle count variances and which transaction type is used for the outbound transaction.

1. Transaction Type

A specific transaction type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to define the transaction type, a user defined code (00/TT) used in creating outbound interoperability transactions. Enter a specific transaction type or choose it from the Select User Defined Code form.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not perform outbound interoperability processing for cycle count transactions.

Processing a Tag Count

A tag count is the method for counting all items in a location. When you perform a tag count, you physically tag and count all items twice by location. Typically, a tag count occurs at the end of the year or any frequency scheduled by a company. To complete a tag count, two teams independently perform the same physical inventory and record their data on two different parts of the tag. Later, you use each team's data to compare results and resolve variances.

Consider using a tag count in conjunction with a cycle count to ensure accuracy.

See Also

- Processing a Cycle Count* if you consider processing both cycle and tag counts

Running the Select Items for Count Program

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Select Items for Tag Count.

Before you start the tag count process, you must run the Select Items for Count-Tag Inventory program. Select Items for Count-Tag Inventory is a program that builds a record for each inventory item to be counted and records the current on-hand quantity and cost for each item.

Before you run the Select Items for Count-Tag Inventory Program, exclude the following stocking types because they represent non-stock items:

- K (kits)
- F (features)
- Any other user defined stocking types

Printing Inventory Tags

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Tag Print.

Although you can print tags at any time, you typically print tags at the beginning of the tag count process and distribute them to the teams who are counting items. Run the Print Inventory Tags program to print inventory tags for each location. The tag is a two-part form that includes the following information:

- Branch/plant
- Date printed
- Tag number

You can vary the tag's format to accommodate your business needs. The system stores the tag number and tag status in the Tag Inventory File table (F4160).

Data selection and data sequencing are not available for the Print Inventory Tags program. The purpose of the program is to print the number of tags that you specify in the processing option.

Processing Options for Print Inventory Tags

Defaults

1. Enter the number of Tags you wish to print

Number of Tags

2. Enter the Branch/Plant to print on the tags

Branch / Plant

Recording Tag Distribution Information

Before you distribute tags to the teams, you must record who is responsible for each tag number. You use this information to track:

- Who tagged each item
- Who returned the parts of each tag

You must inform the teams of any receipts, shipments, and item breakage that occur during the count. The counters must record by location all items that are added and moved during the count.

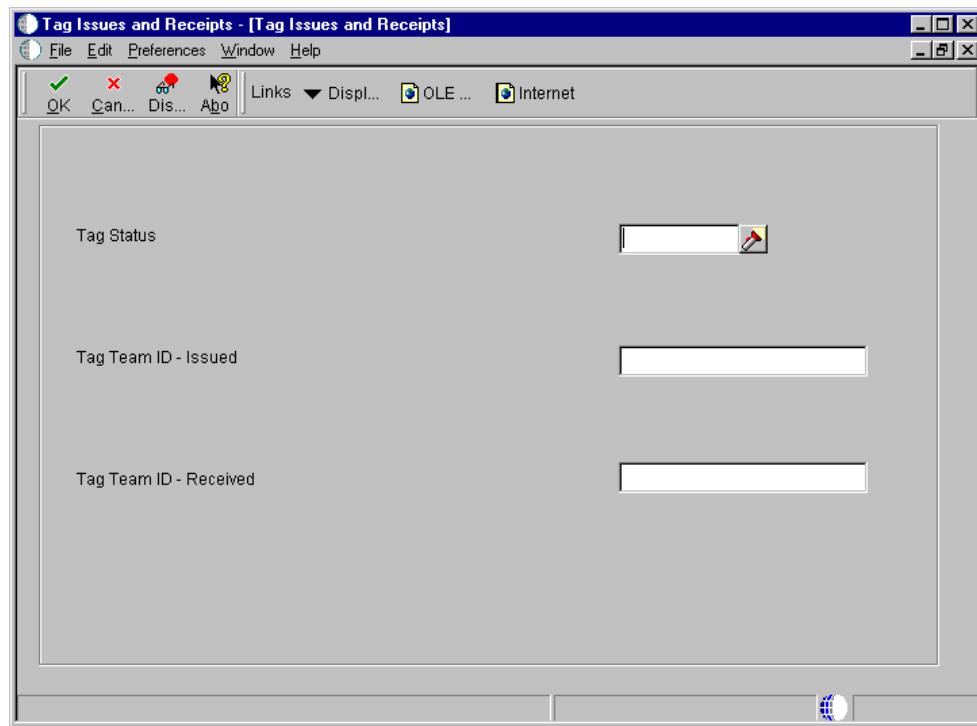
You cannot enter additional tags to an existing group. Print a new group of sequentially numbered tags using the Print Inventory Tags program. You also cannot delete tags on Tag Status Review because all tag numbers must be accounted for. You can, however, change the status of a tag to DS (destroyed) to indicate that the tag should not be used.

If you need to enter counts for specific location detail records, set the appropriate processing option in the Tag Status Review (P41604) program.

► To record tag distribution information

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Tag Issues and Receipts.

1. On Work With Tag Status Review, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - From
 - Thru
2. Choose the row that contains the tag number for which you want to record tag distribution information.
3. From the Row menu, choose Issue/Receive.



4. On Tag Issues and Receipts, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Tag Status
- Tag Team ID - Issued

Processing Options for Tag Status Review

Defaults

1. Enter the statuses that a Tag can be at to be valid for a change:

Status One

Status Two

Status Three

Status Four

2. Enter a '1' to default the Location and Lot from the Primary Location. If you are using blank secondary locations then this processing option is invalid.

Default Primary Location and Lot

3. Enter a '1' to allow for the addition of secondary location records.

Add Secondary Location

Process

WAREHOUSE PROCESSING: (FUTURE)

4. Enter a '1' to use the Location Detail Selection Window (P4605) to enter counts for specific Location Detail records (F4602). If left blank, the Location Detail records will be selected by the system.

Recording Tag Receipt Information

After the counters return the inventory tags, you can record the following information:

- The team who returned the tag
- The tag number from the team

► **To record tag receipt information**

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Tag Issues and Receipts.

1. On Work With Tag Status Review, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - From
 - Thru
2. Choose the row that contains the tag number for which you want to record tag receipt information.
3. From the Row menu, choose Issue/Receive.
4. On Tag Issues and Receipts, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Tag Status
 - Tag Team ID - Received

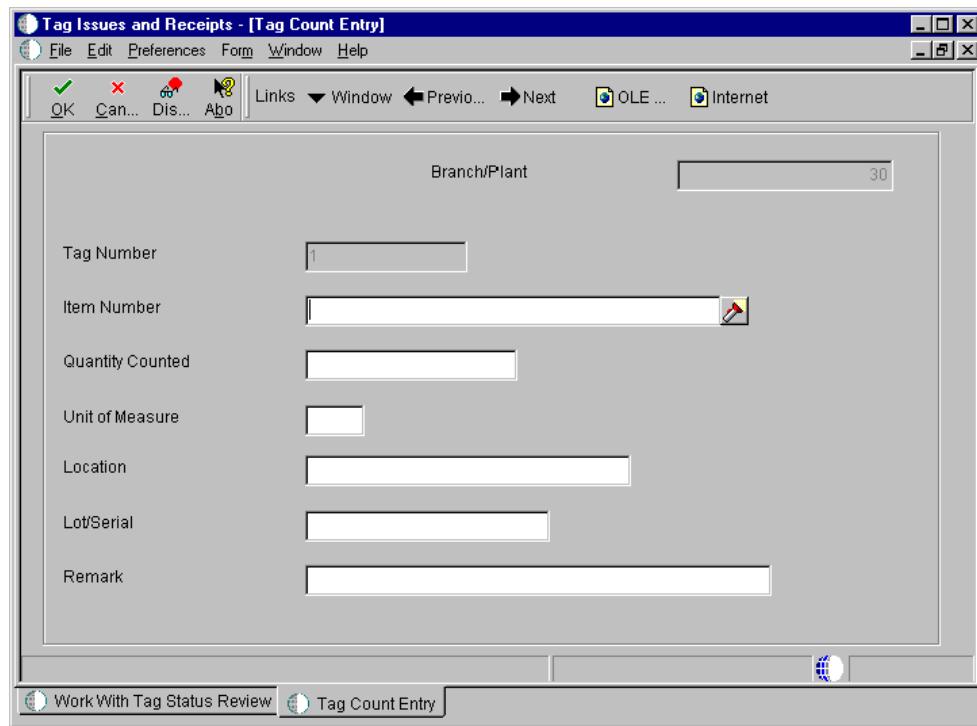
Entering the Tag Count Results

After the tag count is complete, you must enter the information from each tag into the system.

► **To enter the tag count results**

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Tag Count Entry.

1. On Work With Tag Status Review, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - From
 - Thru
2. Choose the row that contains the tag number for which you want to record tag count results.
3. From the Row menu, choose Enter Count.



4. On Tag Count Entry, complete the following fields:

- Item Number
- Quantity Counted
- Unit of Measure
- Location

5. If applicable, complete the following field:

- Lot/Serial

6. Click OK.

Reviewing the Tag Status

You can review the current status of tags to check for any that are lost or incomplete.

► To review the tag status

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Tag Status Review.

1. On Work With Tag Status Review, complete the following fields and click Find:

- From

- Thru

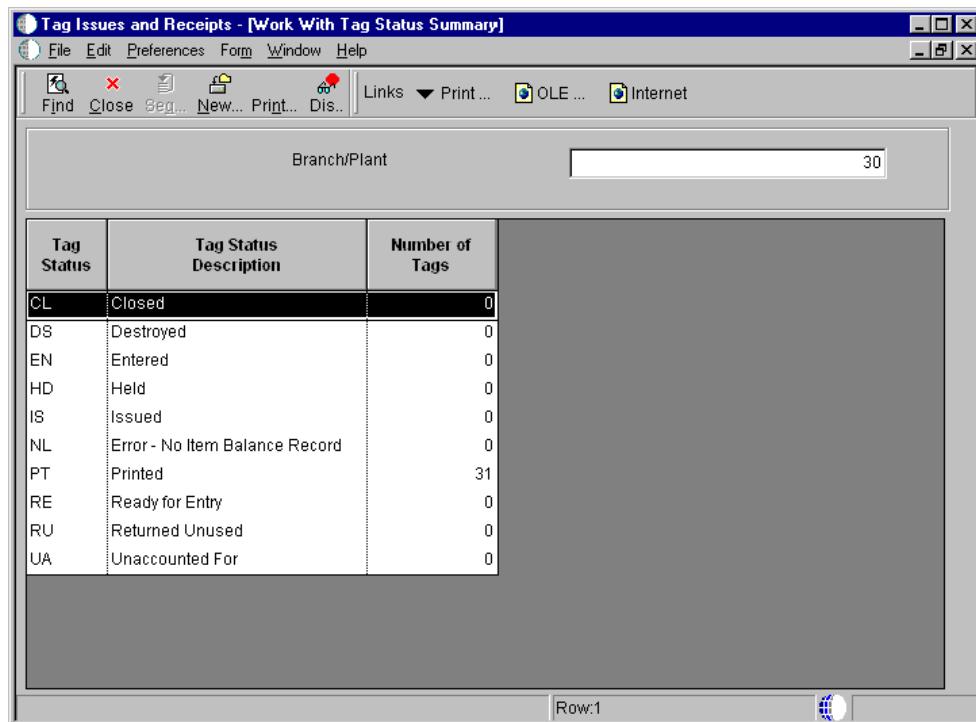
2. Review the following fields for the particular tag number:

 - Tag Status
 - Item Number
 - Item Description
 - Branch/Plant

- To review the tag status summary

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Tag Status Review.

1. On Work With Tag Status Review, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - From
 - Thru
 2. From the Form menu, choose Status Summaries.



3. On the Work With Tag Status Summary form, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant

4. To print detailed tag information, choose Print Detail from the Form menu.

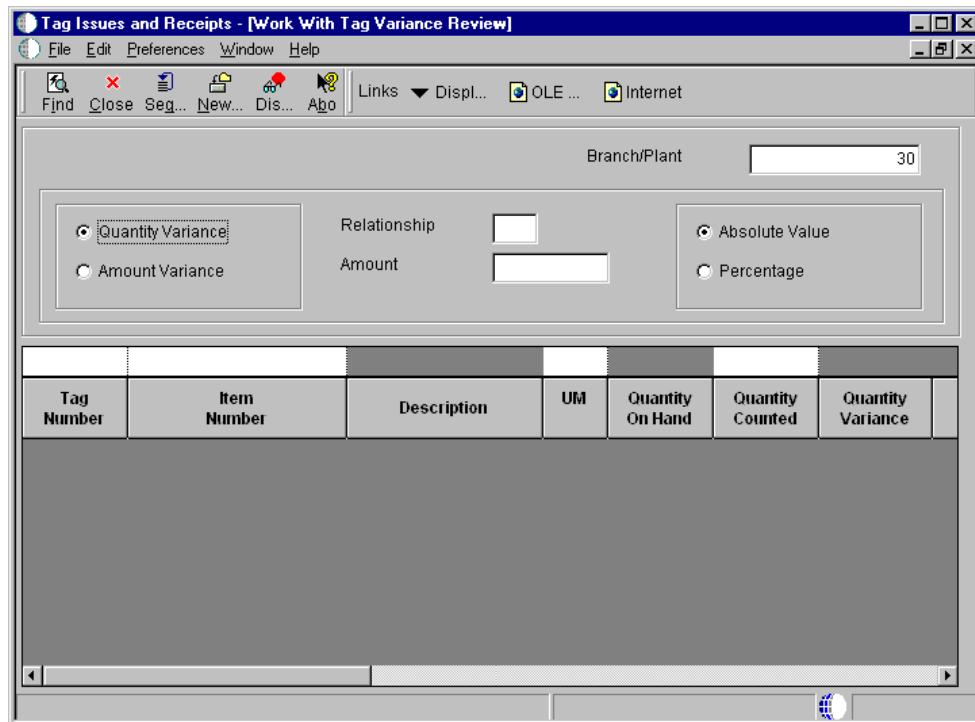
Reviewing the Tag Count Variances

After you enter the results of the tag count, you can review the variance between the amount and cost of inventory online and the amount of inventory that the teams counted.

► To review the tag count variances

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Tag Status Review.

1. On Work With Tag Status Review, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - From
 - Thru
2. Choose the row that contains the tag number for which you want to review tag count variances.
3. From the Form menu, choose Variance Review.



4. On Work With Tag Variance Review, complete the following optional fields:

- Branch/Plant
- Relationship
- Amount

5. Click one of the following two options:

- Quantity Variance
- Amount Variance

6. Click one of the following two options:

- Absolute Value
- Percentage

7. Click Find.

Running Tag Count Updates

From the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121), choose Tag Update.

After you have entered the tag count results and reviewed variances, run the Tag Inventory Update program to perform the following functions:

- Compare the online on-hand count to the physical count
- Calculate the quantity and amount of variances
- Update the new quantity information in the item location record and item ledger
- Create entries to the general ledger based on automatic accounting instructions

The system does not accept any additional count entries for the group of tags that were used for the update. After the update, the system updates the status in the Tag Inventory table to CL (Closed) or deletes the record, depending on how you set the processing options. You can verify the results of the update on Item Ledger Inquiry and General Journal Review.

Note

If you use OneWorld to enter tag counts, use OneWorld for the update. If you use WorldSoftware to enter tag counts, use WorldSoftware for the update.

Data Sequence

J.D. Edwards recommends that you use the following sequence for the Tag Inventory Update program:

- Item Number-Short
- Branch/Plant
- Location
- Lot

Processing Options: Tag Inventory Update (R41610)

Process Tab

These processing options allow you to specify information associated with the tag inventory update.

1. Tag Delete

Blank = Do not delete tags after an update

1 = Delete tags after update

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system deletes tags from the Tag Inventory Update table (F41610) after an update. Valid values are:

Blank Do not delete tags after an update.

1 Delete tags after an update.

2. G/L Date

A specific date

Blank = Today's date

Use this processing option to define the G/L date associated with the tag inventory update. Enter a specific date or choose a date from the calendar. If you leave this option blank, the system uses the current date.

Interop Tab

This processing option controls whether the system performs outbound interoperability processing.

1. Transaction Type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to indicate whether the system processes outbound

interoperability transactions through the subsystem. Valid values are:

- Blank Bypass outbound interoperability processing.
 - 1 Perform outbound interoperability processing.
-

Updating Costs

You can update costs for items simultaneously, rather than on an individual or cost-by-cost basis. For example, you can implement a percentage increase in the standard cost for a group of items. If you use the average cost method to determine inventory costs, you can update the average cost for all items.

Cost maintenance procedures allow you to update costs for individual items or for multiple items in the branch/plants, locations, and lots that you choose. You select the cost method to use for updating costs.

The system stores item costs in the Item Cost File table (F4105). After you update item costs, the system updates the Item Cost File table. After you update costs for an item's sales/inventory cost method, the system creates general ledger (G/L) and item ledger records.

Before You Begin

- Verify the current cost information for items.
- Verify that you have set up automatic accounting instructions for changes to inventory costs.

See Also

- Assigning a Cost Method to an Item* for information about assigning an item's sales and inventory cost method
- Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions* for information about specifying the general ledger accounts for changes to inventory costs

Updating Item Costs

You can update costs for items in the branch/plants, locations, and lots that you choose. You can increase or decrease costs by a percentage or dollar amount, or you can specify a new dollar amount. You specify the cost method for which you want to update costs. You can also update average costs or future costs for all items that you select.

See Also

- Assigning a Cost Method to an Item* for information about assigning an item's sales/inventory cost method

Updating Costs for an Item across Multiple Branch/Plants

You can update costs for a single item across multiple branch/plants, locations, and lots. You select the cost method for which you want to update item costs. For example, you can update an item's last-in costs, average costs, and so on. Changes you make to costs take place immediately.

You can increase or decrease costs by:

- A specified amount
- A specified percentage

You can also enter a new dollar amount to override the previous cost.

► To update costs for an item across multiple branch/plants

From the Inventory Price & Cost Updates menu (G4123), choose Speed Cost Maintenance.

1. On Work With Location Costs, complete the following field and click Find:

- Item Number

The system displays all branch/plants where the item is located.

2. To update costs by amount, choose the row that contains the branch/plant in which you want to update the item's cost.
3. From the Row menu, choose Cost Revisions.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft Cost Revisions interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for Portal, WWW, Intranet, Training, and a search bar. Below the toolbar, the workspace is set to "Active Foundation". The main area has a title bar "Cost Revisions" with buttons for OK, Delete, Cancel, and Tools. On the left, there are input fields for "Item Number" (1001) and "Branch/Plant" (10). To the right of these fields is a "Costing Methods" section with two options: "Sales/Inventory" (selected, value 02) and "Purchasing" (value 02). Below this is a "Customize Grid" table:

	Cost Method	Description	Unit Cost	
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	02	Weighted Average	0.0000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="radio"/>		01 - 19 Reserved for JDE		

4. On Cost Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Sales/Inventory
- Purchasing

Processing Options for Speed Cost Maintenance

Defaults

1. Enter the default cost method to display.

Process

1. Enter a '1' to prevent the standard cost from being changed

Updating Costs for Multiple Items across Multiple Branch/Plants

From the Inventory Price & Cost Updates menu (G4123), choose Batch Cost Maintenance.

You can update costs for numerous items across multiple branch/plants, locations, and lots using the Batch Cost Maintenance program. You can increase or decrease item costs by a specific amount or percentage, or you can identify a new cost.

You can update item costs for the cost methods you select. For example, you can update last-in costs, weighted average costs, and so on.

You can preview your changes by running this program in proof mode and reviewing the report. After you are satisfied with the results, you can run the program in final mode.

Processing Options for Batch Cost Maintenance

Process

1. Enter the Cost Change to use for update. (When entering a percentage, enter it as a whole number.)
2. Enter the cost change type. (A = Amount, % = Percent, * = Actual)

Defaults

1. Reason Code
2. Document Type
3. G/L Date

Print

1. Enter a '1' to generate a report. If blank, no report will be generated.

Edits

1. Enter a '1' to run this program in final update mode. If left blank, this program will perform no file updates.
-

Updating Average Costs for Items

From the Inventory Price & Cost Updates menu (G4123), choose Update Average Cost.

There are two methods you can use to update average costs for items:

- Interactive

- Batch, through the Average Cost Update program

To specify that the system updates average costs interactively, you use System Constants. To update average costs in batch mode, you use the Average Cost Update program. You specify the items, branch/plants, locations, and lots for which to update average costs.

Each time that a transaction affects the current cost of an item, the system updates the Average Cost Work file. When you run the Average Cost Update program, the system:

- Accesses current cost information from the Average Cost Work file table (F41051)
- Calculates the average cost for each item
- Updates the Item Cost File table (F4105)
- Deletes transactions from the workfile

You can specify the programs that update the workfile by using Define Average Cost, which contains user defined code list 40/AV.

Before you run the Average Cost Update program, you should be familiar with the cost level of the items that you want to update. Consider the following:

- For all items with a cost level of 1, you must specify ALL for the branch/plant and locations.
- For all items with a cost level of 2, you specify ALL for the locations only.
- If you choose to run the update over items from all three cost levels, you should only select by item number.

See Also

- *Defining System Constants* for information about updating average costs interactively

Updating Current Item Costs with Future Costs

From the Inventory Price & Cost Updates menu (G4123), choose Future Cost Update.

You can replace current costs with future costs using the Future Cost Update program. You choose the cost level of the items for which to update future costs. For example, you can list the future cost for the item and branch/plant on the Cost Revisions form as cost method 05. Then, in the data selection for Future Cost Update, select items with a cost method of 05.

After you run this program, the system prints a report that lists the new costs and the old costs. The report also lists any errors that detail invalid cost methods.

Note

If you are updating costs from Interoperability, you must choose the Interoperability Cost Update version of the program. That version has IC as the cost method in the data selection. The application can work with only one cost method at a time. Therefore, you will need to do one of the following:

- Use only one version of the Interoperability Cost Update and change the processing option to select the cost method each time that you run it.
- Set up a different version of the Interoperability Cost Update for each cost method that you use.

Do not set the interoperability processing option to update IC inbound costs. This processing option is only for outbound interoperability.

See Also

- Receiving Item Costs from Inbound Transactions* for all the steps to follow when updating costs using Interoperability

Processing Options for Future Cost Update

PROCESS CNTRL

1. Enter the Cost Method you wish to be updated with a future cost. If left blank, the cost to be updated is the one associated with your current Inventory/Sales costing method.

Cost Method

2. Enter the document type to be used when writing General Ledger and Item Ledger records. If left blank, document type 'WD' will be used.

Document Type

3. Enter the General Ledger date to be used when writing General Ledger and Item Ledger records. If left blank, the system date will be used.

Date - For G/L (and Voucher)

4. Enter 1 to purge future cost records

Interop

1. Enter the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If left blank, outbound interoperability processing will not be performed.

Working with Detail Costing in Distribution

In a distribution environment, there are no bills of material or routings from which to calculate costs. Instead, the Simulated Cost Update program uses costs from the Item Cost File table (F4105) to update costs in the Item Cost Component Add-Ons table (F30026). Use a processing option to define which cost component contains the costs.

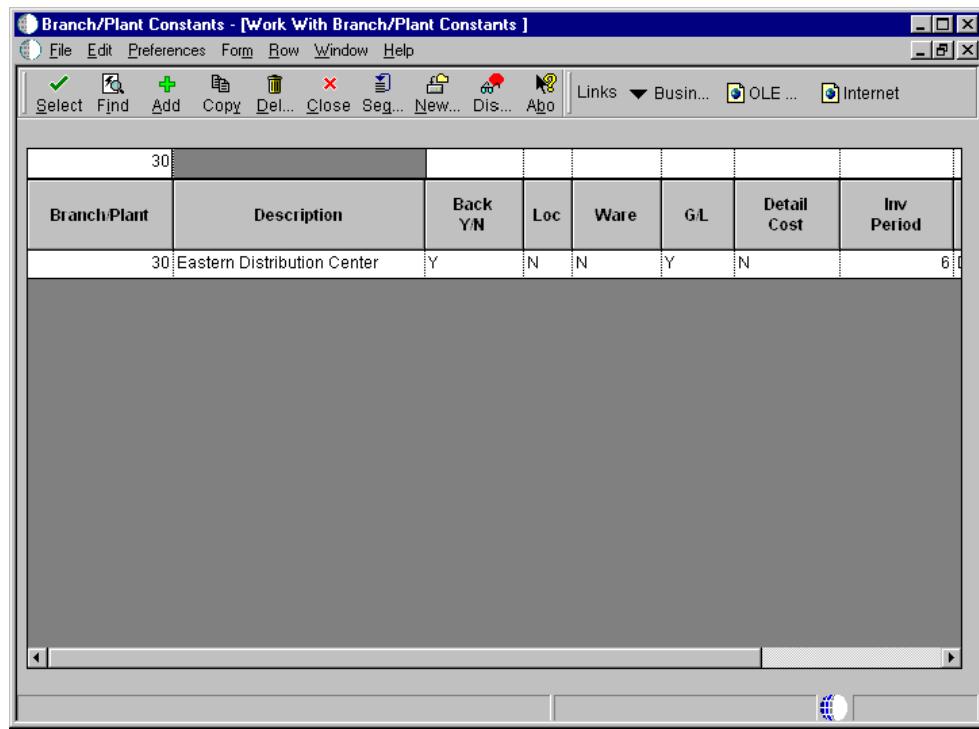
You can specify any cost component to contain the costs. A, B, and C cost components are not hard-coded in this environment.

Setting Up Detail Costing in Distribution

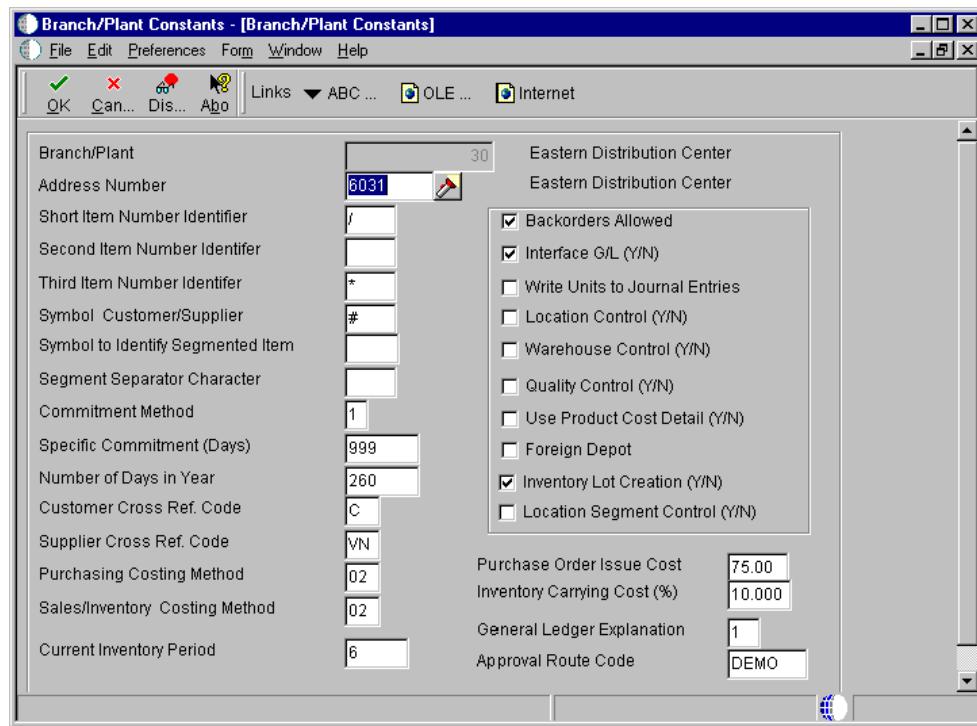
To use distribution costing, you must turn on a branch/plant constant that specifies that the distribution programs use detailed product costs.

► To set up detail costing distribution

From the Inventory Setup menu (G4141), choose Branch/Plant Constants.



1. On Work With Branch/Plant Constants, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose a row and click Select.



3. On Branch/Plant Constants, click the following option and then click OK:
 - Use Product Cost Detail (Y/N)

Creating Simulated Costs for Distribution

From the Product Cost Detail - Distribution menu (G4125), choose Simulated Cost Update.

The Simulated Cost Update program for distribution is similar to the Cost Simulation program for manufacturing. Use the Simulated Cost Update program to copy costs from the Item Cost File table (F4105) to the Item Cost Component Add-Ons table (F30026).

After you update simulated costs to determine the effect of changes, you can update your frozen costs with simulated values by running a frozen update.

See Also

- ❑ *Creating Simulated Costs in the Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Guide* for more details about the Simulate Cost Rollup program
- ❑ *Updating Frozen Costs in the Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting Guide* for more information about the Simulated Cost Update program.

Processing Options for Simulated Cost Update

Process
PURCHASED ITEMS

(Blanks will not move the cost)
Purchased Cost Method
MANUFACTURED ITEMS
2. Enter the cost method (i.e., 01,02,03) to move from the Cost Ledger to the Cost Components table.
(Blanks will not move the cost)
Manufactured Cost Method
3. Enter the cost type (i.e.,A1,X1) to use when bringing cost from the Cost Ledger Table(F4105).
Cost Type
Defaults
1. Enter the Cost Method to calculate (i.e., 01,02,03). Blanks will default to '07' (standard).
Cost Method to Calculate
Print
1. Enter a '1' to print all the items selected or a '2' to print only changed items.
Report Selection

Copying Manufacturing Cost Components

From the Inventory Price & Cost Updates menu (G4123), choose Copy Mfg. Cost Components.

Use this program to copy costs from the Item Cost Component Add-Ons table (F30026) to the Item Cost Components table (F41291). You can copy simulated or frozen costs for the cost method that you specify.

Processing Options for Copy Cost Components

From
1. Select the Cost Method to copy (ie., 01, 02, 03). (Blanks will not copy costs.)
Cost Method
2. Select the Costs to be copied: 1 = Simulated, 2 = Frozen
Tax Authority 5
Costs to be Copied
Landed Cost
3. Enter the Effective From date for the cost component. Default is today's date. This date is used for effectiveness checking on existing cost components and for writing new cost components.
Effective From Date
4. Enter the Effective Thru date for new cost components. Default is December 31st of the century change year (Default value from CENTCHG in the Data Dictionary).
Effective Thru Date
Default
5. G/L Class Code
G/L Category Code
6. Supplier Number
Supplier Number

Supplemental Data for Inventory Management

You might need to store item information that is not included in the standard master tables. J.D. Edwards refers to this additional information as supplemental data.

You can use supplemental data at either the item master level or the branch/plant level. You define types of supplemental data for inventory items to specify categories of additional information and the specific information that you want to track for each category.

For example, perhaps you need to store detailed information for your engineering change specifications that is not included in the standard master tables. Using the supplemental database, you can enter additional information such as the departments and people who are responsible for specific duties.

As another example, you can use the supplemental database to track costs for an advertising campaign. For each item used in the campaign, you can use the supplemental database to enter information such as dates, costs, the type of campaign, and so forth.

Other examples of supplemental data include:

- Quality performance information
- Legal descriptions
- Repair and replacement records
- Information about government purchases
- Hazardous material regulations
- General remarks

Before You Begin

- Enter the items for which you want to track supplemental data. See [Entering Item Master Information](#) and [Entering Branch/Plant Information](#).

Setting Up Supplemental Data Types

Data types are user defined codes that you use to organize your supplemental data. Depending on your requirements, you can choose to set up a supplemental data type in any of the following formats::

Narrative format	Narrative format allows you to enter text. Consider using the narrative format for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notes • Memos • Descriptions • Remarks
Code format	Code format requires you to enter information in specific fields on the form. Consider using the code format for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dates • Amounts • Categories To standardize data entry and make reporting on supplemental data possible, you can associate the following columns in a code format data type with a user defined code table: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code Title • Remark 1 • Remark 2 You can use existing user defined code tables, or you can create new user defined code tables. When you create new tables, you must use system codes ranging from 55 to 59, inclusive, to protect the table from being overwritten during the reinstall process. <p>You can also add an attachment to enter text for data types in code format.</p>
Program format	Program format allows you to access a program and version number from a supplemental data type. Instead of customizing menus, you can set up supplemental data types to access the forms that you use most often. You can access these forms from a single menu selection, which saves time and streamlines data entry tasks.
Message format	Message format allows you to directly exit to the form for entering narrative information about the data type code. This format is similar to narrative format.

The system stores supplemental code data in the Supplemental Data table (F00092). The system stores supplemental narrative text as generic text attachments.

Before You Begin

- Decide whether to assign information at the item level, or at the item and branch/plant level. If OneWorld coexists with WorldSoftware, you must use the same level that you use in WorldSoftware. If OneWorld does not coexist with WorldSoftware, J.D. Edwards recommends that you choose either the item level, or the item and branch/plant level for all of your supplemental data.
- Determine which user defined code lists to use to validate code information.
- Set up the code type table before you set up the data type. The system can then validate code information. You may set up a new code type table that relates only to the supplemental data. In this case, J.D. Edwards recommends that you define the code type for install systems 55-59 to protect the code type table from being overwritten during the reinstall process.

See Also

- Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld Foundation* documentation for information about setting up user defined code tables

Defining Supplemental Data Types in Narrative Format

Narrative format allows you to enter information in free-form text. Use the narrative format for entering the following types of information:

- Employee performance appraisals
- Applicant interview notes
- Job descriptions
- Legal descriptions
- General remarks

► To define supplemental data types in narrative format

Depending on which system you are currently using, use one of the following navigations:

From the CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

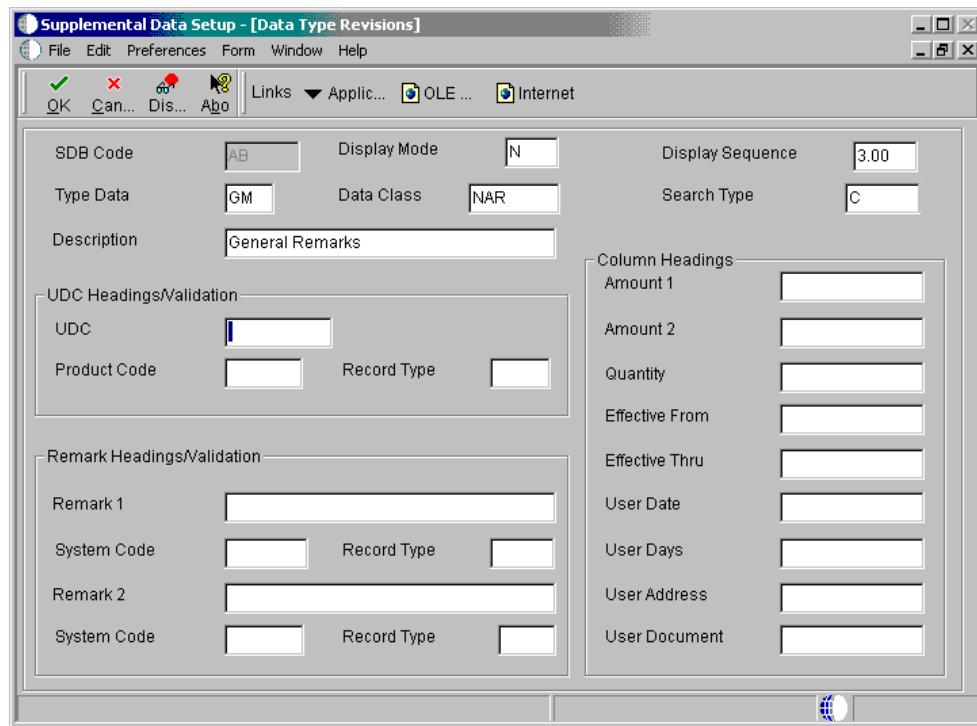
From the Business Unit Supplemental Data menu (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

From the Supplemental Data Setup menu (G05BSD4), choose Supplemental Database and Data Type Setup.

From the Supplemental Data Setup menu (G1344), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

1. On Work With Supplemental Database Setup, click Find to display existing database codes.
2. Choose the database code for which you want to define a narrative data type, and then choose Work With Data Typ (Types) from the Row menu.
3. On Work With Data Types, click Add. .



4. On Data Type Revisions, type N in the following field:
 - Display Mode
5. Complete the following fields:
 - Type Data
 - Description
6. Complete the following optional fields:
 - Display Sequence
 - Data Class
 - Search Type

Leave the remaining fields blank for narrative supplemental data types.
7. Click OK.
8. Click Cancel to return to Work With Data Types.
9. On Work With Data Types, click Find to view your newly created record.

Defining Supplemental Data Types in Code Format

Code format allows you to enter supplemental information in specific fields on the data entry form. For example, you could use code format for the following information:

- Language skills
- Training Completed
- Employee appraisal details
- Description of incident
- Cost of damage

You can associate a user defined code list with each supplemental data type that has a code format.

When you set up a data type in code format, you can customize the form on which you enter supplemental data. For each data type, you can customize validation and column heading fields that appear on the data entry form.

See *Customizing the data entry form for code format* for more information about customizing the data entry form.

► **To define supplemental data types in code format**

Depending on which system you are currently using, use one of the following navigations:

From the CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

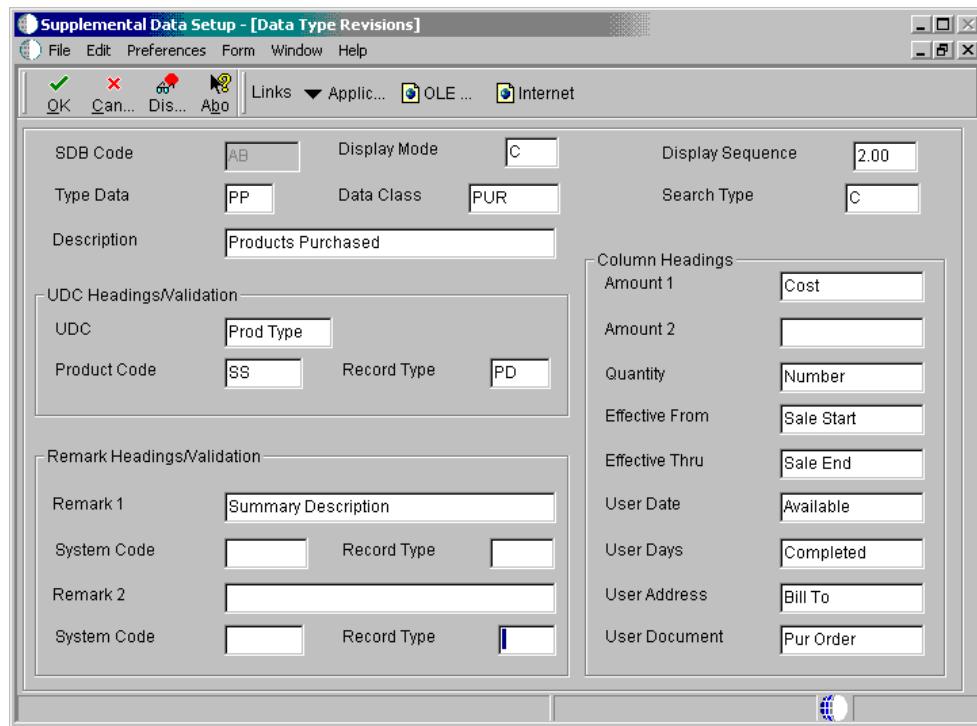
From the Business Unit Supplemental Data menu (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

From the Supplemental Data Setup menu (G05BSD4), choose Supplemental Database and Data Type Setup.

From the Supplemental Data Setup menu (G1344), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

1. On Work With Supplemental Database Setup, click Find to display existing database codes.
2. Choose the database code for which you want to define a code data type, and then choose Work With Data Types from the Row menu.
3. On Work With Data Types, click Add.

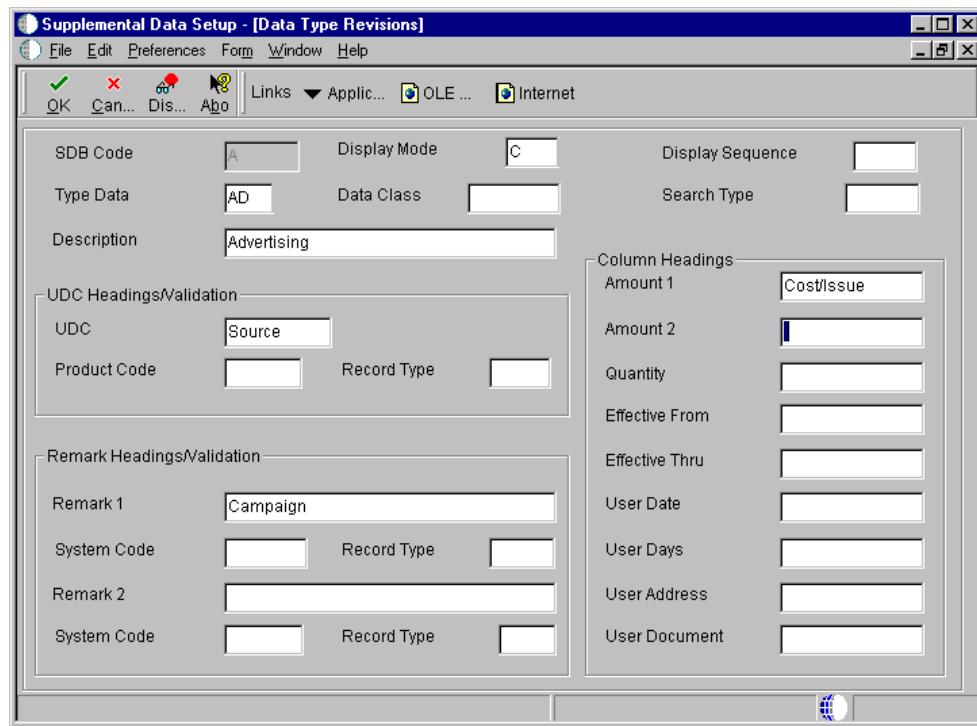


4. On Data Type Revisions, type C in the following field:
 - Display Mode
5. Complete the following fields:
 - Type Data
 - Description
6. Complete the following optional fields
 - Display Sequence
 - Data Class
 - Search Type
7. To customize the user defined codes column heading that appears on the General Description Entry form, complete the following field:
 - Display Mode
8. To associate a user defined codes table with the UDC field, complete the following fields in the UDC Headings/Validation group:
 - Product Code
 - Record Type
9. To customize the Remarks column headings that appear on the General Description Entry form, complete the following fields:

- Remark 1
 - Remark 2
10. To associate either of the Remark fields with a record type in a J.D. Edwards system, complete the following corresponding fields in the Remark Headings/Validation group:
- System Code
 - Record Type
11. To customize the column headings that appear on the General Description Entry form, complete the following fields in the Column Headings group and then click OK:
- Amount 1
 - Amount 2
 - Quantity
 - Effective From
 - Effective Thru
 - User Date
 - User Days
 - User Address
 - User Document

Information that you type in any of the above fields appears on the data entry form as column headings.

The following form, which shows the Advertising (AD) data type, provides an example of the setup for code format:



12. Click Cancel to return to Work With Data Types.
13. On Work With Data Types, click Find to view your newly created record.

Defining Supplemental Data Types in Program Format

Program format allows you to access a specific program and version number from the Supplemental Data program. Instead of customizing menus, you can set up supplemental data types to access the forms that you use most often. Setting up supplemental data types in this way allows you to access these forms from a single menu selection, which saves you time and streamlines your data entry tasks.

► To set up supplemental data types in program format

Depending on which system you are currently using, use one of the following navigations:

From the CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

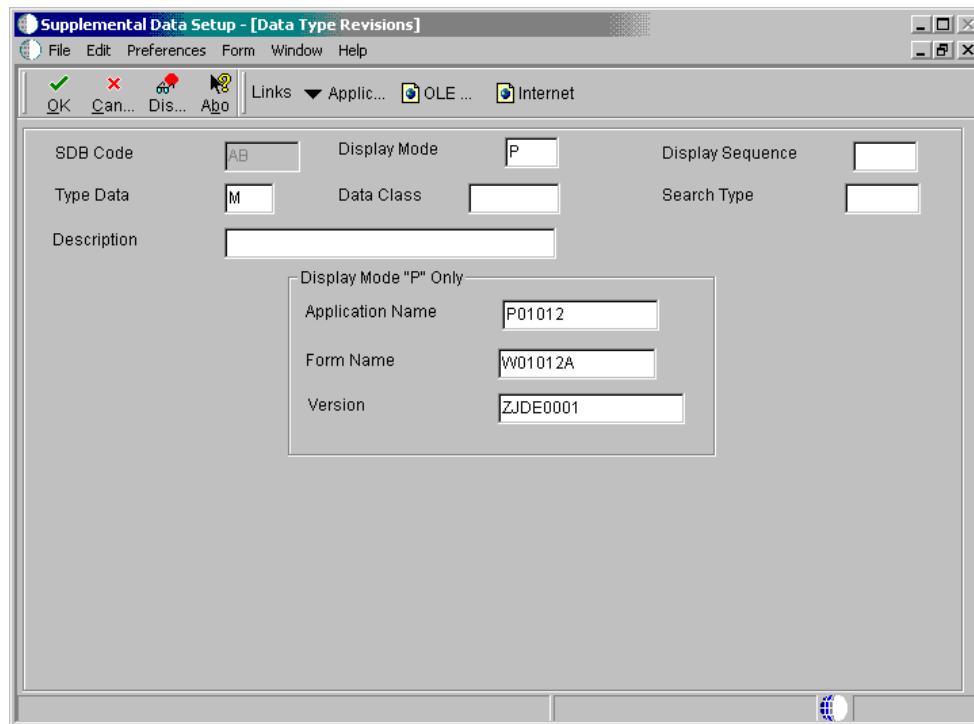
From the Business Unit Supplemental Data menu (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

From the Supplemental Data Setup menu (G05BSD4), choose Supplemental Database and Data Type Setup.

From the Supplemental Data Setup menu (G1344), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

1. On Work With Supplemental Database Setup, click Find to display existing database codes.
2. Choose the database code for which you want to define a program data type, and then choose Work With Data Types from the Row menu.
3. On Work With Data Types, click Add.
4. On Data Type Revisions, type P in the following field:
 - Display Mode
5. Complete the following field:
 - Type Data



6. Complete the following optional fields:
 - Display Sequence
 - Data Class
 - Search Type
 - Description
7. To specify the program that you want this data type to access, complete the following fields:
 - Application Name

- Form Name
 - Version
8. Click OK.
- The Data Type Revisions form displays additional fields.
9. On Data Type Revisions, click Cancel to return to the Work With Data Types form.

See Also

- ❑ *R00650, Supplemental Data by Business Unit* in the Reports Guide for a report sample
- ❑ *Printing the Supplemental Data by Data Type Report* for the processing options for this program

Synchronizing OneWorld and World Software Databases

If OneWorld and WorldSoftware coexist, you must synchronize the OneWorld and WorldSoftware supplemental databases.

See Also

- ❑ *Supplemental Data Coexistence* in the *Application Coexistence Guide* for additional coexistence information

► To synchronize OneWorld and World Software databases

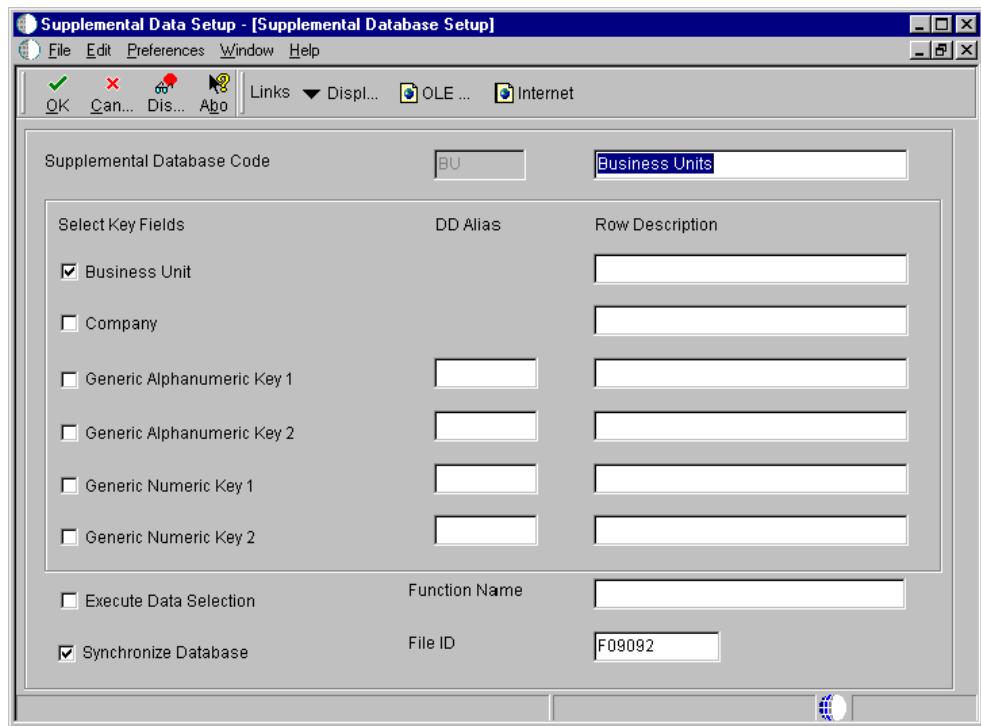
Depending on which system you are currently using, use one of the following navigations:

From the Business Unit Supplemental Data menu (G09312), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Supplemental Data Setup.

1. On Work With Supplemental Database Setup, click Find.
2. Select the appropriate database, such as the Business Units (BU) database.
3. On Supplemental Database Setup, ensure that the following fields are chosen:
 - Business Unit
 - Synchronize Database

The File ID field should be automatically populated.



4. Click OK.

See Also

- ❑ *Supplemental Data Coexistence* in the *Application Coexistence Guide* for additional coexistence information

Working with Supplemental Data

After you set up the supplemental database and data types for your system, you can enter supplemental data. Supplemental data is any type of information that you want to track that is not already provided for by the system. It can include detailed information about employees, such as their education or experience, or information unique to your business requirements, such as information about foreign languages spoken. ...

You can enter additional information in either code or narrative format. If supplemental data applies to more than one record, you can copy the supplemental data to all of the records to which it applies.

Note

If OneWorld and WorldSoftware coexist, you must run the trigger described in *Supplemental Data* in the *Application Coexistence Guide*. If you do this, narrative text and text attached to code data types that you enter in OneWorld are available in the WorldSoftware, and vice versa.

Example: Narrative Text

Your company has set up a narrative data type for general remarks.

You can enter specific narrative information for each campaign that corresponds to each narrative data type. For example, you can enter free-form text about the success of the campaign.

Example: Coded Entries

Your company has set up the following coded data types:

- Advertising
- Customer satisfaction

You can enter specific information for each item on the data entry form that corresponds to each data type. For example, on the Advertising form, you can create an entry for a specific category of campaign information and fields for each campaign, including:

- The source of the campaign
- The cost of each item issued during the campaign

Before You Begin

- ❑ Set up the supplemental database and data types for the Address Book system. See *Defining a Supplemental Database* and *Defining Supplemental Data Types*.
- ❑ To have the Address Book system data types automatically appear, enter the supplemental database code AB in the Supplemental Data processing option.
- ❑ If you do not use ending effective dates, enter a 1 in the Supplemental Data processing option.

Entering Supplemental Data

Supplemental data is information that is not included in the standard master tables. Supplemental data might include the following information:

- Products purchased
- Annual sales
- Annual volume
- Billing contracts
- Delivery method
- Request for proposal
- Internal rating
- Emergency Contacts
- Job skills
- Work history

When you set up your system, you define the types of supplemental data (data types) that you want to track. For each data type, you define the format in which you want to track information. Valid formats include the following:

- Narrative

- Code
- Program

You enter text for data types that are narrative format. You typically use this format for general information, such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want to track about an employee, customer, or supplier. For example, if your company works with suppliers, you might use narrative format to write notes about the quality of the supplier products.

When you enter supplemental information for data types that you have designated as code format, you type the appropriate supplemental information in specific fields. You typically use code format to track categories, amounts, and dates. For example, if your company works with suppliers, you might use code format to track product type, cost, effective sales date, and so on.

You can add attachments to data types that are code format. However, if you use WorldSoftware and OneWorld software in a coexistence environment, generic text (either for narrative data types or attachments for code data types), do not transfer between the systems. You must manually enter generic text in each system.

Program-format data types allow you to group programs in a manner that is convenient for you. For example, you can set up a program-format data type that allows you to access Requisition Activity when you are entering supplemental data for applicants.

The supplemental data that you enter is stored in the Supplemental Data table (F00092).

Entering Supplemental Data in Narrative Format

When you enter supplemental data in narrative format, you enter free-form text. You typically use narrative format for general information that is unique for each employee, business unit, or item number. For example, you might use narrative format for performance appraisal information.

► To enter supplemental data in narrative format

Depending on which system you are currently using, use one of the following navigations to enter supplemental data in narrative form:

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Supplemental Data by Item or Supplemental Data by Item/Branch.

From the Employee Supplemental Data menu (G05BSDE1), choose Employee Supplemental Data Entry.

From the Business Unit Supplemental Data menu (G09312), choose Supplemental Data.

From the CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose Supplemental Data.

From the Supplemental Data menu (G1318), choose Data Entry.

1. On Work With Supplemental Data, complete the following field:

- Supplemental Database Code

The system completes this field if you entered a database code in the processing option for the Supplemental Data program.

2. On Work With Supplemental Data, complete one or more of the following applicable fields, and click Find:

- Item Number
- Branch/Plant
- Business Unit
- Address Number

You specified the key fields for the Work With Supplemental Data form when you set up the database code. See *Defining a Supplemental Database*.

3. Choose a row in the detail area that contains an N in the Data Mode column and click Select.
4. On Media Objects, choose New and then Text from the File menu. .
5. Enter the text and choose Save & Exit from the File menu.

When Work With Supplemental Data reappears, the system displays a paper clip icon to the left of each row that has narrative text.

Entering Supplemental Data in Code Format

When you enter supplemental data in code format, you enter values in predefined fields. For example, the form for entering job skills information might have fields for skill code, number of years of experience, and proficiency level.

To ensure consistency of data entry, code fields are typically associated with user defined code tables. Any value that you enter in one of these fields must be defined in the associated user defined code table.

Processing Options for Item Supplemental Data Profile Inquiry

Process

Enter the Supplemental Data Code to be used for the Item Profile Inquiry. If left blank, or if the entry is invalid for Inventory, a selection window will be presented.

► To enter supplemental data in code format

Depending on which system you are currently using, use one of the following navigations to enter supplemental data in code format:

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Supplemental Data by Item or Supplemental Data by Item/Branch.

From the Employee Supplemental Data menu (G05BSDE1), choose Employee Supplemental Data Entry.

From the Business Unit Supplemental Data menu (G09312), choose Supplemental Data.

From the CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose Supplemental Data.

From the Supplemental Data menu (G1318), choose Data Entry.

1. On Work With Supplemental Data, complete the following field:

- Supplemental Database Code

The system completes this field if you entered a database code in the processing option for the Supplemental Data program.

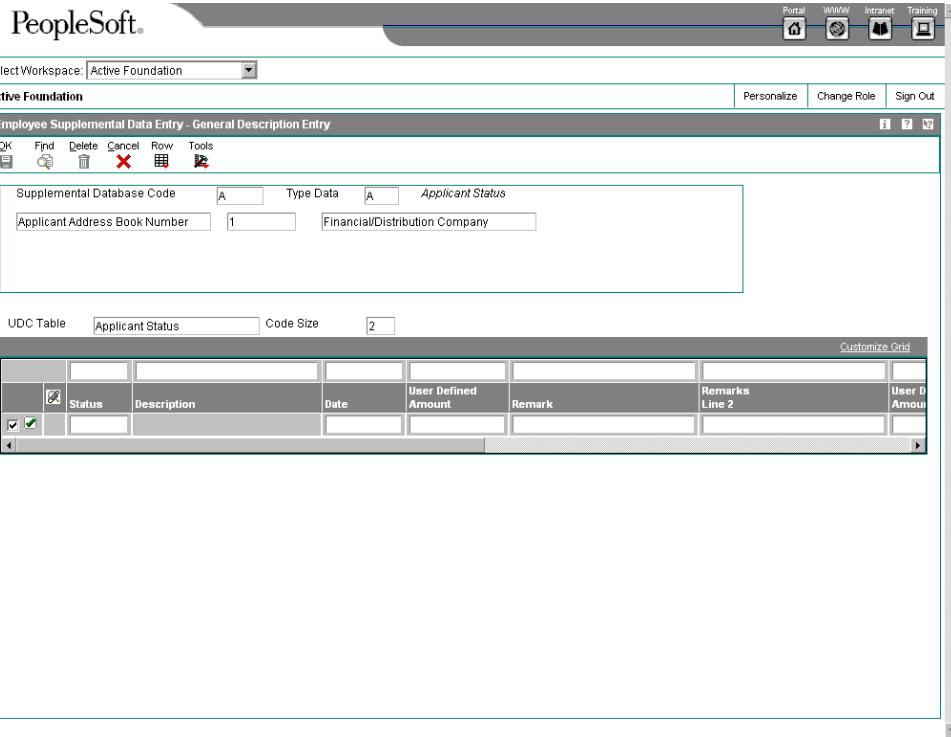
2. On Work With Supplemental Data, complete one or more of the following applicable fields and click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
 - Business Unit
 - Address Number

You specified the key fields for the Work With Supplemental Data form when you set up the database code. See *Defining a Supplemental Database*

The system displays the available types of supplemental data. A checkmark in the row header of a supplemental data type indicates that code format data already exists in that data type. A C in the Data Mode column indicates that the data type is in code format.

Employee Supplemental Data Entry - Work With Supplemental Data						
Select	Find	Copy	Close	Form	Row	Tools
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
Supplemental Database Code <input type="text" value="A"/> Applicant Applicant Address Book Number <input type="text" value="1"/> Financial/Distribution Company						
Customize Grid						
Display Sequence	Data Class	Data Type	Description	Data Mode	SDB Code	Search Type
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Applicant Status	C	A		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A1	Prior Employment	C	A		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A2	Interview Notes	N	A		
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Skills	C	A		
<input type="checkbox"/>	E	Education	C	A		

3. To determine whether narrative information is associated with a data type, move the cursor to the row header for that data type. If narrative information exists, a paper clip icon appears.
4. Choose a row in the detail area that contains a C in the Data Mode column, and then click Select.



The column headings in the detail area vary, as defined in the setup for each data type.

5. On General Description Entry, complete the following fields if your data type is associated with a user defined code table:
 - User Def Code
 - Effective Date
6. Complete any of the fields that apply to the data type. For example, the following fields might have been set up for the data type:
 - User Defined Amount
 - Remark
 - Remarks Line 2
 - User Defined Amount #2
 - Addl Date
 - Ending Date
 - User Def Days

Depending on the data that you entered on the Data Type Revisions form, your column headings might be different.

Note

If you leave the Ending Date field blank and you did not enter a 1 in the Supplemental Data processing option, the system automatically uses the ending effective date from the Address by Date table (F0116).

7. Click OK.

You can review your data type setup from the Work With Supplemental Data form by choosing a data type, and then choosing Data Type Revisions from the Row menu. You can change the names of the column headings. You also can delete information associated with the fields in the UDC Headings/Validation and Remarks Headings/Validation areas.

Note

J.D. Edwards recommends that you use the Supplemental Data Setup program to add or change information associated with the fields in the UDC Headings/Validation and Remarks Headings/Validation areas of the Data Type Revisions form. If you change the information associated with the UDC Headings/Validation and Remarks Headings/Validation from the Supplemental Data program, the next time that you look at the record, you get an error because the system is validating the data against another UDC.

Processing Options for Supplemental Data by Item (P00092)

Processing

1. Select the Supplemental Database Code for the system you would like to create a central information index for.
 2. Enter a '1' if the system should not assign an ending effective date when the field is left blank.
-

Copying Supplemental Data

To save time and reduce data entry errors, you can copy supplemental data to other records. For example, if you need to enter supplemental data for a similar address book number, you can copy information from one address book number record to another address book number. After you copy the data, you can revise it as necessary.

When you copy supplemental data, consider the following rules:

- You can copy supplemental data within the same supplemental database code. For example, you have two address book supplemental database codes, AB and SU. Within database code AB, you can copy information from one data type to another data type. If you have information in database AB that you also want in database SU, you must manually enter the information in both databases.
- You can copy data in code format only. You cannot copy narrative text.
- You can copy information from one code-format data type to a different code-format data type. For example, if you have a code-format data type for skills and another code-format data type for professional licenses, you can copy one employee's skills information into another employee's professional licenses data type.

► To copy supplemental data

Depending on which system you are currently using, use one of the following navigations to copy supplemental data:

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Supplemental Data by Item or Supplemental Data by Item/Branch.

From the Employee Supplemental Data menu (G05BSDE1), choose Employee Supplemental Data Entry.

From the Business Unit Supplemental Data menu (G09312), choose Supplemental Data.

From the CIF Supplemental Data menu (G01312), choose Supplemental Data.

1. On Work With Supplemental Data, complete the following field:

- Supplemental Database Code

The system completes this field if you entered a database code in the processing option for the Supplemental Data program. .

2. On Work With Supplemental Data, complete one or more of the following applicable fields, and click Find:

- Item Number
- Branch/Plant
- Business Unit
- Address Number

3. In the detail area, choose the row that contains the supplemental data to copy.

4. Click Copy.

5. On General Description Entry, complete one of the following applicable fields to which you are copying supplemental data:

- Item Number
- Branch/Plant
- Business Unit
- Address Number

6. Click OK.

Reviewing Supplemental Data

You can review supplemental data for specific data types in various formats (displays). For example, you can review supplemental data by data type when you want to review a specific type of supplemental data for multiple items, such as training information for your employees or a specific type of supplemental data for multiple business units. You can also review supplemental data by item when you want to review the master information about an item

and the supplemental information with which it is associated, such as the complete information for a specific employee, work order, or business unit. ..

The system provides two tabs on the Work With Supplemental Data Profiles (Key1) or (MCU/Key1) form. Each tab represents a different order in which the system sorts and displays the columns in the detail area of the form.

Data Type Sort first by data type, and then by short item number.

Item Number Sort by short item number, and then by data type.

You can rearrange the order in which the system displays the columns in the detail area. In addition, you can save your changes as a new format. As you add formats to the form, the system adds tabs with the names that you define for the formats. You can also use the Preferences menu, and then choose Grid and Sequence to change the sort sequence for tabs.

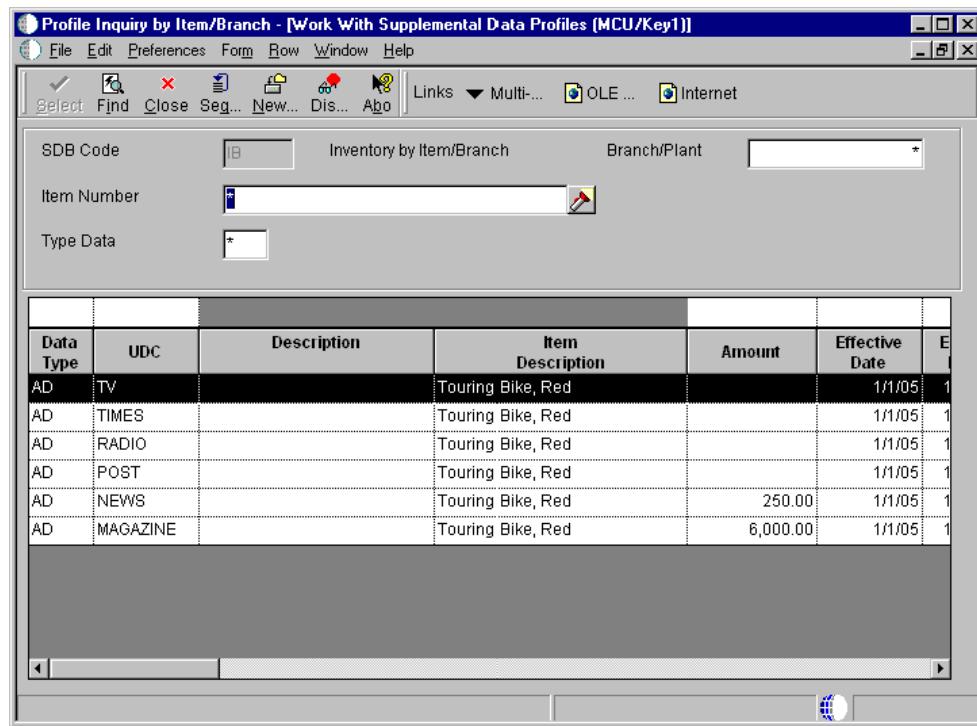
► **To review supplemental data**

Depending on which system you are currently using, use one of the following navigations:

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Profile Inquiry by Item or Profile Inquiry by Item/Branch. (When you choose Profile Inquiry by Item, the processing option has a default of I. When you choose Profile Inquiry by Item/Branch, the default is IB.)

From the Work Order Supplemental Data menu (G4813), choose Inquiry by Data Type or Inquiry by Order.

From the Business Unit Supplemental Data menu (G09312), choose Inquiry by Business Unit.



1. On Work With Supplemental Data Profiles (Key 1) or (MCU/Key 1), complete one of the following fields:
 - Item Number
 - Type Data
 - Business Unit
 - Order No.
2. If you complete the Item Number field on Work With Supplemental Data Profiles (MCU/Key1), also complete the following field:
 - Branch/Plant
3. To limit your search, complete any of the available fields in the Query by Example row.
4. When you have defined the limits of your search, click Find.

Searching for Data Types and Items

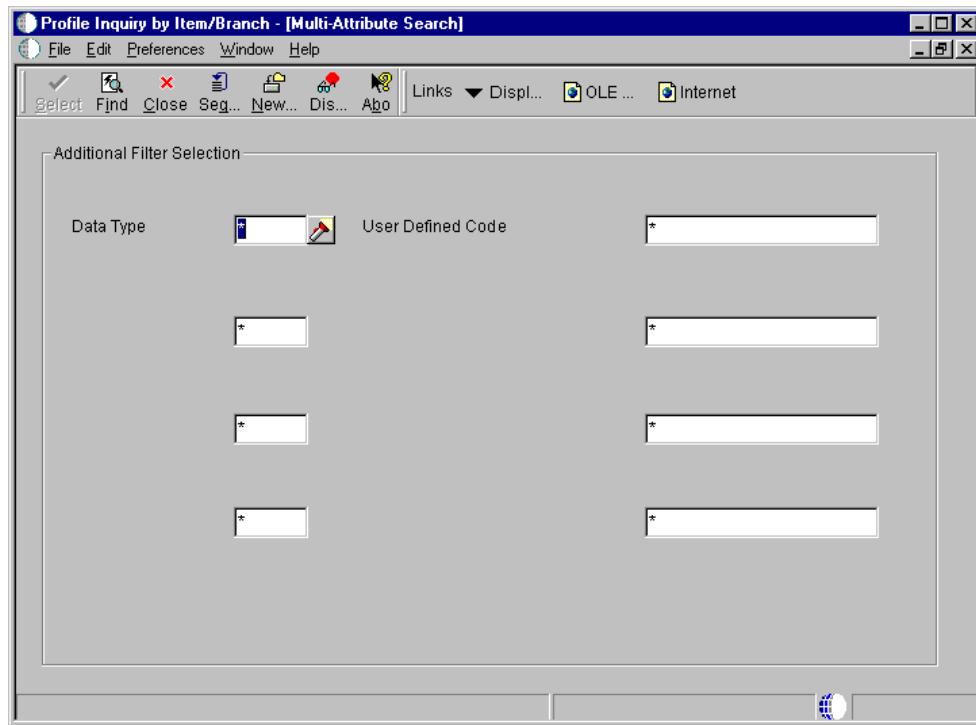
You can search your supplemental database for records that meet criteria that you define. You typically use this type of search when you are looking for supplemental data for more than one data type or more than one user defined code.

You can enter up to four data types and four user defined codes. When you perform the search, the system lists all of the items that meet the criteria that you define.

► **To search for data types and items**

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Profile Inquiry by Item or Profile Inquiry by Item/Branch.

1. On Work With Supplemental Data Profiles (Key 1) or (MCU/Key 1), choose Multi-Attribute from the Form menu.



2. On Multi-Attribute Search, complete up to four instances for each of the following fields, as needed, and then click Find:

- Data Type
- User Defined Code

The entries depend on how you set up your data types. For example, if you specify user defined code 00/UM in the setup for one or more data types, you can search for supplemental data that refers to the codes in that table, such as BX and EA.

The system displays the data types that you specified on the Work With Supplemental Data Profiles (Key1) or (MCU/Key1) form.

Printing Supplemental Data

These reports provide a summary of data that is stored in the following tables:

- Supplemental Database Data Types (F00091)
- Supplemental Data (F00092)

For business units, you can print two versions of each report. One version sorts business units alphabetically, and the other version sorts them numerically.

You can include or exclude the narrative text for each version. The system stores supplemental narrative text as generic text attachments.

Report Heading and Column Titles

The heading on each report is the text that you entered in the Description field when you defined the data type on Data Type Revisions or General Description Entry.

Column titles are the text that you enter in the UDC, Amount 1, Remark 1, Remark 2, Effective From, and Effective Thru fields when you define the data type. See *Defining Supplemental Data Types in Code Format*.

See Also

- Setting up Supplemental Data Types* for more information

Printing the Item Profile Report

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Item Profile Report.

Run the Item Profile report to print the supplemental data associated with items. The report lists the supplemental data in the following order:

- Branch/plant
- Short item number
- Data type
- User defined code
- Effective date

Processing Options for Item Profile

Processing

1. Enter a '1' to bypass printing text information on the report. Default of blank will print the text.
 2. Enter the Supplemental Database Code for the level at which data was stored. Enter 'I' for Item level or 'IB' for Item and Branch level.
-

Printing the Items by Data Type Report

From the Item Supplemental Data/CIF menu (G4124), choose Items By Data Type Report.

Run the Profile Information by Data Type report to print the item supplemental data associated with data types. You can print two versions of the Profile Information by Data Type report. The sort sequence and the report format differ. The sort sequences for the versions are as follows:

XJDE0001 Sort by branch/plant, then data type, user defined code, short item number, and effective date.
version

XJDE0002 Sort by branch/plant, then data type, short item number, user defined code, and

version effective date.

Because the formats differ, copy the version that you want to print (instead of using the Add function).

See Also

- *R410400, Printing the Item Profile Report* for the processing options for this program

Kits

A kit is a collection of inventory items that are associated with a parent item. Kits provide a way to:

- Package items together to be sold under a parent name
- Assemble a parent item from multiple inventory items

For example, you might store together several computer components, such as a monitor, hard drive, keyboard, and mouse. When you sell the items, you might sell them collectively as a computer system. In another example, you might store the same computer components in different locations within a warehouse. By entering the components in the system as kit components, you can easily locate each item and assemble the final product. You do not stock the parent item as an inventory item.

The bill of material defines which items form the kit. If the kit has features or options, such as an optional glare-resistant screen, you can specify these. If the kit has required components, the system orders them automatically.

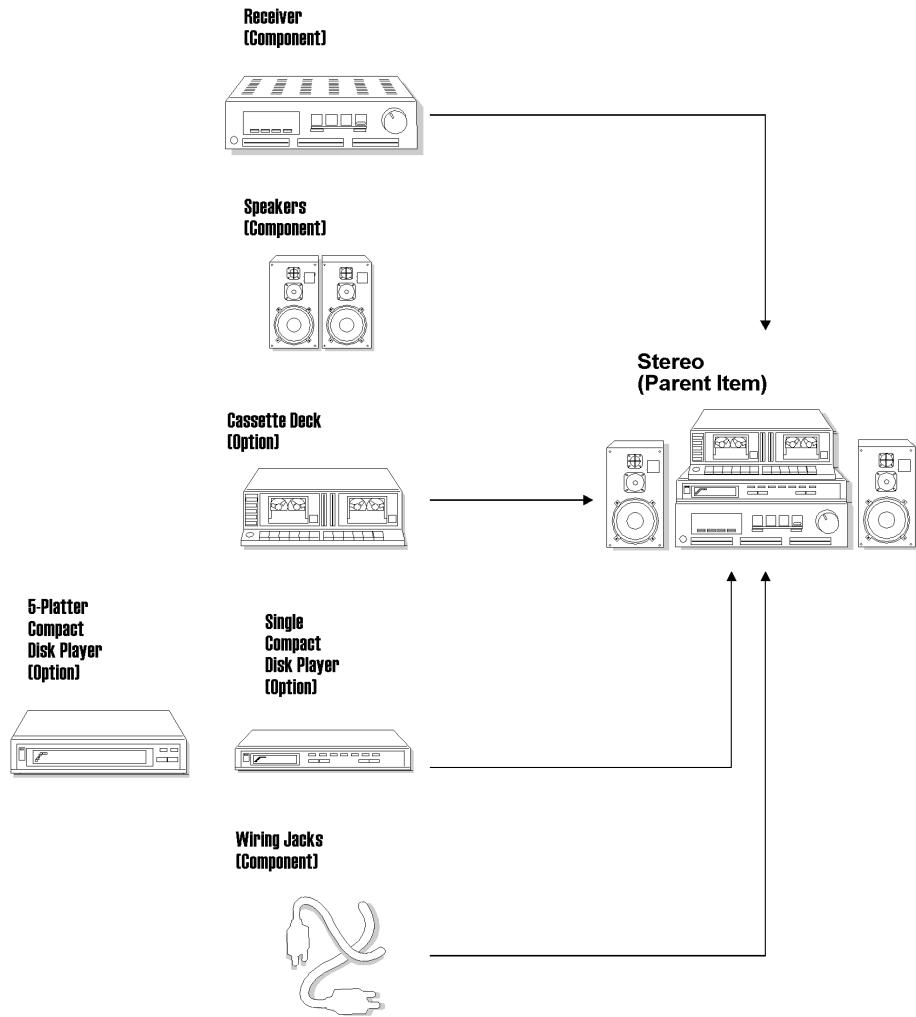
You can view kit components in the Sales Order Management and Procurement systems if you have set the appropriate processing options.

Kit Components

A kit is typically made up of several types of inventory items.

Parent item	A parent item represents the assembled item. Generally, the system does not carry inventory for a parent item. You must set up a parent item in the Item Master and designate it with a stocking type of K (for kit). The Item Master determines how the system calculates the price.
Components	Components are the actual inventory items that are contained in the kit. You set up components in the Item Master as regular stock items.
Features and options	Features and options are additional items for the kit. Feature items have a stocking type of F (for feature). The system recognizes feature items as second-level parent items because the system does not carry inventory for the feature items. You set up the actual inventory items in the bill of material.

Example: Kit



Assume that a kit consists of a stereo, which is the parent item, and the following components and options:

- Wiring jacks (component)
- Receiver (component)
- Speakers (component)
- Cassette deck (option)
- 5-platter CD player (option)
- Single CD player (option)

Example: Feature

Assume that a compact disk (CD) player is a feature in the kit, and there are two versions of the feature:

- 5-platter CD player
- Single CD player



Kits in Distribution Systems

It is important to remember that in distribution systems the word "kit" has a different meaning than in the manufacturing environment:

- Distribution systems use the bill of material to locate and assemble the group of items that form the kit.
- Manufacturing systems use the bill of material to create a parts list for a work order. When you create a work order, you are preparing to produce a product. The parts list indicates the material and quantity that you will need.

Entering Kit Information

Kits and bills of material can have up to 999 levels. A level consists of components, features, and options. Each level can consist of various parts. For example, you define a feature in a parent kit's component and then enter the feature as a parent. The feature's parent is the first level. The feature becomes a second level (a child of the first level).

After you enter each kit component, the system checks component item numbers against the Item Master table if you assign a line type to the component, feature, or option. Kits can also contain non-stock components. In this case, the system does not validate the item numbers against the Item Master table. An example of a non-stock component is a flyer or catalog.

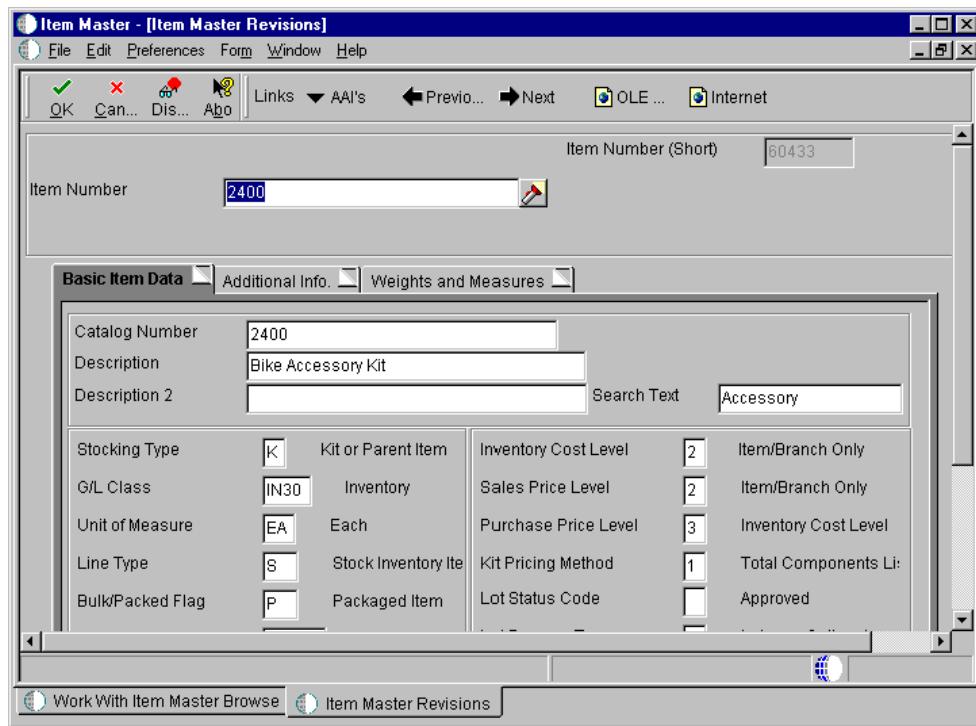
Entering Item Master Records for Kits

After you have decided which kits you need and what each kit will contain, enter the items on Item Master Information.

► To enter item master records for kits

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, click Add.



2. On Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Stocking Type
- Kit Pricing Method

See Also

- *Entering Item Master Information* for more information on entering item master records

Setting Up Locations for Kits

After you enter the kit's components, you must identify the location where the kit is stored.

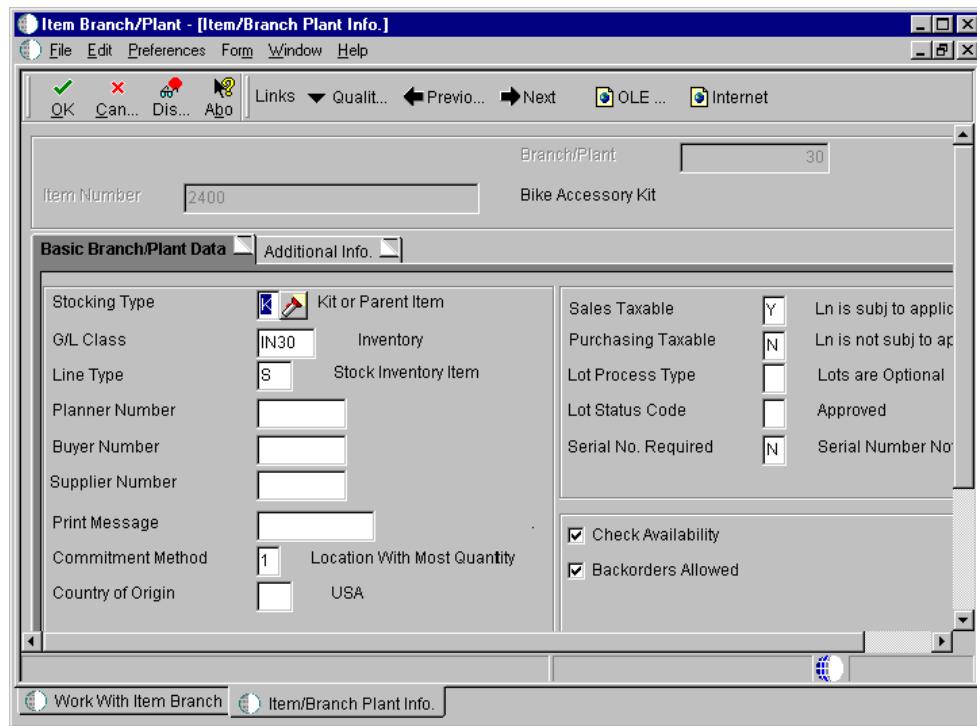
► To set up locations for kits

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Branch/Plant.

1. On Work With Item Branch, enter the item and click Find.
2. Choose the component that you want to assign to a location.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item/Branch Info.

OR

From the Row menu, choose Location Revisions.



4. On the Basic Branch/Plant Data tab on Item/Branch Plant Info., complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
5. On Primary Location, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Location
 - Lot/Serial

Perform this procedure for each kit component.

See Also

- *Entering Branch/Plant Information*

Entering Kit Pricing Information

You must specify how to price kits in the item master. If you decide to price the kit at the parent level, you enter only pricing information for the parent item. To price the kit by the sum of the component prices, you enter pricing information for each component but do not enter pricing information for a feature parent item.

► To enter kit pricing information

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On the Work With Item Master Browse form, enter the item and click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the kit item for which you want to enter pricing information.
3. From the Row menu, choose Item Revisions.
4. On the Item Master Revisions form, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Sales Price Level
 - Purchase Price Level
 - Kit Pricing Method

Entering a Bill of Material

You must enter a bill of material to specify how to assemble kit components to create the parent item. By entering a bill of material, you also provide the system with information such as:

- The feature items and options that are included with the kit
- The feature items that are optional
- The number of items that you need to assemble the kit

To enter a bill of material, you must set up your inventory kit and enter each level in the kit separately.

If you are entering a bill of material for a kit that contains a feature, you must first enter the bill of material for all of the kit components except the feature. Then you re-enter the bill of material for the feature using the feature as the parent item. Next, you add the individual items that are part of the feature to the bill of material.

If you have set a processing option so that the system does not validate the existence of an item/branch record, you do not have to set up the location of a component in the branch/plant where the kit is created. However, the item information must exist in the item master.

Before You Begin

- Verify that the parent, components, features, and options for the kit are set up in Item Master Information.
- Verify that a valid parent item number exists in the Item Master table.
- Determine whether you need to enter branch/plant information for kits.

► To enter a bill of material

From the Bill of Materials menu (G4114), choose Bill of Materials Revisions.

1. On Work with Bill of Material, complete the following fields and click Add:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item Number

PeopleSoft®

Records 1 - 1												Customize Grid
	Item Number	Description	Quantity	UM	Active Ingr. Flag	F V	Is Cd	Stkg Typ	Ln Ty	Line No.	Oper Seq#	Effe Fror
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2405	Bike Accessory Kit	1									

2. On Enter Bill of Material Information, complete the following field and click OK:

- Parent Item

See Also

- *Entering Bills of Material in the Product Data Management Guide*

Processing Options for Bill of Material Revisions

Defaults

1. Component Branch

Blank = The system uses component branch when copy BOM.

1 = The system uses parent branch when copy BOM.

2. Bill of Material Type

Blank = The system uses M for manufacturing bill of material.

3. As of Date

Blank = The system uses all dates.

1 = The system uses the current date.

4. Display Sequence

Blank = The system sequences by component line number.

1 = The system sequences by component line Number.

2 = The system sequences by operation sequence number.

Display

1. Bill Type

Blank = The system does not display the Bill Type field.

1 = The system displays the Bill Type field.

2. Batch Quantity

Blank = The system does not display the Batch Quantity field.

1 = The system displays the Batch Quantity field.

Versions

Enter the version for each program. If left blank, version ZJDE0001 will be used.

1. Single Level BOM Print (R30460)
2. Multi Level BOM Print (R30460)
3. ECO Workbench (P30225)
4. Component Maintenance (P3015)
5. ECO Header [P30BREV]
6. Bill of Material Where Used (P30201)
7. Item Master (P4101B)
8. Co/By- Products Inquiry (P30211)
9. Bill of Material Inquiry (P30200)

Edit

1. Item Branch Validation

Blank = The system does not check to see if the item branch is valid.

1 = The system checks for a valid item branch record.

Interop

1. Transaction Type

Blank = The system does not perform outbound interoperability processing.

JDEBOM = The system performs outbound interoperability processing.

2. Write Image for a Change Transaction

Blank = The system stores the after image from F3002 to F3002Z1

1 = The system stores the before image from F3002 to F3002Z1

3. Interoperability Outbound (R00460)

Blank = The system uses the ZJDE0001 version of R00460.

Lot Processing

Lot processing allows you to manage and maintain information about groups of items. For example, you can have the system assign lot numbers to groups of perishable items based on receipt dates to identify the items that you must sell first. You can view current information about each lot, such as the quantity of available items and the transactions that have affected the lot.

Lot control is beneficial for identifying groups of items that are components of a final product. For example, if you assign lot numbers to both bicycle tires and bicycles assembled from the tires, you can:

- Identify the lot number for the tires that were used to build a specific bicycle
- Identify all bicycles that were assembled from a specific lot of tires

If you later find that a particular lot of tires is defective, you can immediately identify and recall all bicycles that were assembled with the defective tires.

A lot usually contains one type of item, but you can set up system constants to allow different types of items in the same lot. If a lot contains different items, the system maintains lot information for each lot number and item. You can also set up system constants to restrict a lot to one type of item and still allow that lot to exist in multiple warehouses.

You can use one of the following methods to assign lot number to items:

- Have the system assign lot numbers
- Assign your own lot numbers
- Assign supplier lot numbers

After you create a lot, the system adds a record to the Lot Master table (F4108).

See Also

- Defining System Constants* for information about allowing different types of items in the same lot

Entering Lot Information

You can group items and monitor them through your inventory system by assigning them to lots.

When you enter lot information for an item, you specify whether a lot number is mandatory, how the system assigns the number, and so forth. When you enter information for a lot, you specify the type of item that is contained in the lot, the expiration date for the lot, and so on.

Entering Lot Information for Items

When you enter master information or branch/plant information for an item, you can specify:

- Whether the item requires a lot number at the time of receipt
- Whether the system commits the item's inventory based on lot numbers

You can also specify:

- The method by which lot numbers are assigned to the item
- The number of days that the item can remain in inventory before expiring

You can further specify lots by assigning serial numbers to items within the lots.

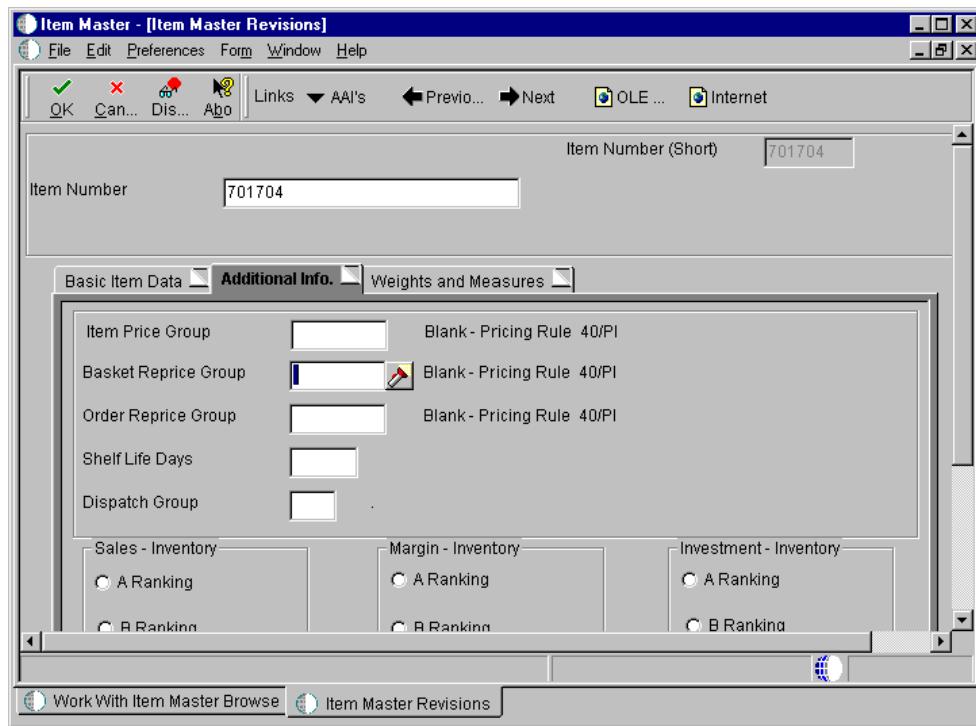
See Also

- Entering Item Master Information*

► To enter lot information for items

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

1. On the Work With Item Master Browse form, click Add.
2. On the Item Master Revisions form, complete the following fields:
 - Serial No. Required
 - Lot Status Code
 - Lot Process Type
 - Commitment Method
3. Click the Additional Info. tab.



4. Complete the following field and click OK:

- Shelf Life Days

Entering Information for Lots

After you assign a new lot number to an item, the system creates a lot. You can enter information for the new lot on the Work With Lot Master form. You also can assign new lot numbers to items when you receive purchase order receipts, adjust inventory, and complete work orders. You can also assign new lot numbers for items on Work With Item Locations.

You might create a lot for items that you expect to receive in the future. You can create a lot manually by entering the lot number and specifying lot information on Work With Lot Master.

Lot information can include the expiration date, grade and potency values, supplier information, and so on. You can also assign up to 10 category codes to each lot for reporting purposes.

The system maintains separate lot information for each type of item in a lot. For example, if Lot 1 contains Item A and Item B, you can enter separate lot information for each item. A lot can contain multiple items only if you set up system constants to allow more than one type of item in a lot.

Also, you can set up system constants to process a lot that contains only one type of item but those quantities are located in multiple warehouses. For example, Lot 234 consists of one type of item, bicycle tires. In addition, Warehouse A represents the bulk warehouse, where the majority of the tires are stored. However, Warehouses B and C receive partial quantities of the same item so that Warehouse A has adequate space. When you receive the tires at

Warehouses B and C, you can assign them to Lot 234 and track them through the unique lot number.

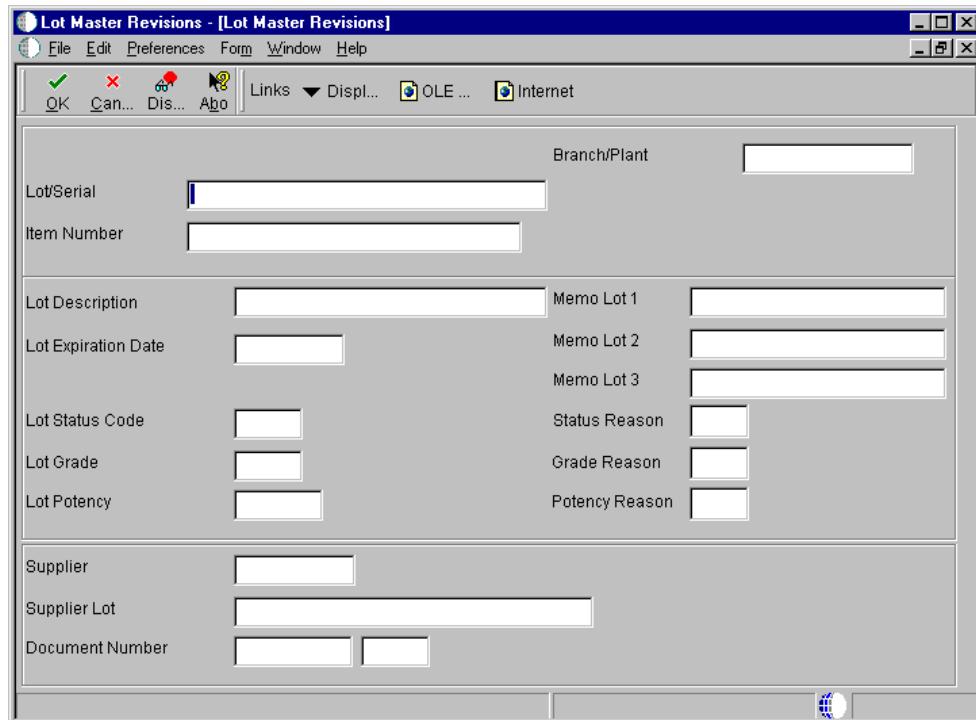
See Also

- ❑ *Working with Item Locations* for information about adding new lots to item locations
- ❑ *Entering Item Grade and Potency Information* for information about item grades and potencies
- ❑ *Locating On-Hand Quantity Information* for information about viewing the Item/Lot Ledger
- ❑ *Defining System Constants* for information about allowing duplicate lots and about the length of the Lot/Serial field

► To create lots

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Lot Master Revisions.

1. On Work With Lot Master, click Add.



2. On Lot Master Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Branch/Plant
- Lot / Serial
- Item Number
- Lot Expiration Date

After creating lots, enter lot control information for each lot.

► To enter lot control information

After you create a lot, you can enter lot control information such as grade and potency. To change grade and potency information, turn off the processing options that protect those fields from update.

1. On Work With Lot Master, enter the lot number and Click Find.
2. Choose the item for which you want to enter grade and potency information.
3. From the Row menu, choose Lot Revision.
4. On Lot Master Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
 - Lot Grade
 - Lot Potency

After you enter lot control information, enter availability information for each lot.

► To enter availability information

After you create a lot and enter lot control information, you can enter availability information, such as when the item was received.

1. On Work With Lot Master, enter the lot number and Click Find.
2. Choose the item for which you want to enter availability information.
3. From the Row menu, choose Qty/Dates (Quantities/Dates).

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft Work With Lot Master interface. The window title is "Lot Dates and Quantities". The main area contains two tables: "Date" and "Quantities".

Date	Quantities
Received/Created	Received/Created
Issued	Issued
Adjusted	Adjusted
Completed	Completed
Approved	Approved
Sold	Sold

In the "Quantities" table, the "Completed" field is populated with "1,000".

At the top of the window, there are buttons for OK, Cancel, Tools, and a red X. The status bar at the bottom shows "Lot Dates and Quantities" and "Lot Master Revisions".

4. On Lot Dates and Quantities, complete the following fields under the Date heading and click OK:

- Received/Created
- Issued
- Adjusted
- Completed
- Approved
- Sold

After you enter availability information, enter supplier information for each lot.

► To enter supplier information

After you create a lot and enter lot control and availability information, you can enter information about the supplier of the lot.

1. On Work With Lot Master, enter the lot number and click Find.
2. Choose the item for which you want to enter supplier information.
3. From the Row menu, choose Lot Revision.
4. On Lot Master Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Supplier
- Supplier Lot
- Order Number

Processing Options for Lot Master

Process

1. Enter a '1' to protect the lot status from being updated.
2. Enter a '1' to protect the lot grade from being updated.
3. Enter a '1' to protect the lot potency from being updated.

Defaults

1. Enter the document type to be used when updating lot grade. If left blank, the default document type "CG" will be used.
2. Enter the document type to be used when updating lot potency. If left blank, the default document type "CP" will be used.

Working with Lot Availability

You can view the availability of items in a lot as well as the activity dates, item quantities, and hold statuses that pertain to the lot. Activity dates and item quantities reflect receipts, issues, sales, and so on for items in a lot.

Viewing Lot Availability

You can view lot availability for:

- All items in a lot
- All lots that contain the item you specify

You can choose to view only those items or lots for which there are on-hand balances. If the same item or lot appears more than once, each item or lot exists in a different location.

► To view lot availability

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Lot Availability.

1. On Work With Lot Availability, for the item or lot that you want to view, complete the following fields:

- Lot/Serial
- Item Number
- Branch/ Plant

2. Click the following option, and then click Find:

- Display Lots with Qty on Hand

When you turn on the Display Lots With Qty on Hand option (indicated by a checkmark), the program displays only lots that have quantities.

3. Review the following fields:

- Lot Status
- Expiration Date
- Quantity On Hand
- Quantity Held
- Quantity Available

See Also

- ❑ *Locating Detailed Quantity Information* for information on how the system calculates item availability
- ❑ *Locating Summary Quantity Information* for information on viewing detailed item availability by location and lot

Processing Options for Lot Master Availability

Versions

1. Enter the Version of the Trace/Track Inquiry to call.
2. Enter the Versions of Item Master Revisions to call.
3. Enter the Versions of Work Order Entry to call.
4. Enter the Version of Branch/Plant Item Information to call.

Display

1. Enter a '1' to protect Lot Status from being updated.
 2. Enter a '1' to display the grade range. If left blank, no range will be displayed for selection.
 3. Enter a '1' to display the potency range. If left blank, no potency will be displayed for selection.
-

Reviewing Lot Quantities

You can view the on-hand quantity, the available quantity, and the quantity held for each lot. You can also view up to six other quantity types, which you set up on user defined code table 40/LQ. These quantity types might reflect the quantity of items:

- Received
- Issued
- Adjusted
- Completed
- Approved
- Sold

You set up user defined code table 40/LQ to indicate for which document types the system tracks lot quantities. You must associate each document type with one of the quantity type categories that appears on Lot Master Revisions.

For example, if you specify the Received category for document type OP (purchase orders) each time you receive items on a purchase order, the system records the quantity to the Received category for the lot.

For certain items, you should enter grade and potency information. If you do not specify a grade or potency for items that require this information, the system uses the standard grade or potency from Grade & Potency Profile Revisions.

See Also

- *Customizing User Defined Codes in the OneWorld Foundation Guide*

► To review lot quantities

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Lot Master Revisions.

1. On Work With Lot Master, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Lot/Serial
 - Item Number
 - Branch/ Plant
2. Choose the row that contains the lot for which you want to review quantities.
3. From the Row menu, choose Qty/Dates (Quantity/Dates).
4. On Lot Dates and Quantities, review the following fields under the Quantities heading:
 - Received/Created

- Issued
- Adjusted
- Completed
- Approved
- Sold
- On Hand
- Held
- Available

Working with Lot Activity Dates

You can view up to six activity dates for a lot. You determine the activity dates that display by setting up user defined code table 40/LD. These activity dates might reflect the last time that activities such as the following occurred for an item:

- Received/Created
- Issued
- Recalibrated
- Completed
- Approved
- Sold

You set up user defined code table 40/LD to indicate for which document types the system tracks lot activity dates. You must associate each document type with one of the date categories above.

For example, you specify the Sold category for the document type SO (sales orders). Then, each time you confirm shipments for a sales order, the system records the date to the Sold category for the lot.

You can also enter lot activity dates manually instead of having the system track them for you.

See Also

- *Customizing User Defined Codes in the OneWorld Foundation Guide*
-
- **To change activity dates for a single lot**

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Lot Master Revisions.

1. On Work With Lot Master, complete the following fields and click Find:

- Lot/Serial
- Item Number

- Branch/ Plant
2. Choose the row that contains the lot for which you want to change activity dates.
 3. From the Row menu, choose Qty/Dates (Quantity/Dates).
 4. On Lot Dates and Quantities, complete the following fields under the Date heading:
 - Received/Created
 - Issued
 - Adjusted
 - Completed
 - Approved
 - Sold

► To change activity dates for multiple lots

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Lot Master Revisions.

1. On Work With Lot Master, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/ Plant
 2. Choose the row that contains the lot whose activity dates that you want to change.
 3. From the Row menu, choose Qty/Dates (Quantity/Dates).
 4. On Lot Dates and Quantities, complete the following fields under the Date heading:
 - Received/Created
 - Issued
 - Adjusted
 - Completed
 - Approved
 - Sold
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 for each lot whose activity dates that you want to change.

Assigning Lot Status Codes

You set up lot status codes to identify the reasons that a lot is on hold. After you set up the codes, you can assign them to items and lots on Item Master Revisions, Work With Item Branch, Lot Master Revisions, and other forms. You cannot process items from lots on hold.

You can assign different status codes to a single lot based on the different locations in which the lot resides.

You also can assign status codes to locations as well as lots. The system verifies that a lot is on hold before verifying that the location is on hold. The system might process items out of locations on hold depending on the program in which you are working and the way that processing options are set.

You can run the Hold Expired Lots program to place expired lots on hold. You can preview a list of all lots that will be placed on hold by running the program in proof mode.

See Also

- *Customizing User Defined Codes in the OneWorld Foundation Guide*

► To assign lot status codes

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Lot Master Revisions.

1. On Work With Lot Master, complete the following fields and click Find:
 - Lot/Serial
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
2. Choose the row that contains the lot for which you want to assign a status code.
3. From the Row menu, choose Location Lot Status (Status).

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface with the title 'Location Lot Status Update'. At the top, there are buttons for OK, Cancel, Tools, and a red X. Below these are input fields for 'Lot/Serial' (57236) and 'Item Number' (220), with a note 'Touring Bike, Red' next to the item number. A 'Branch/Plant' field is set to 'M30'. At the bottom left, it says 'No records fetched.' and there is a 'Customize Grid' link. The grid header includes columns for 'Location', 'Current Lot Status', 'New Lot Status', 'Status Change Reason', 'Quantity On Hand', and 'Quantity Available'. The first column has a small icon next to the 'Location' header.

4. On Location Lot Status Update, complete the following fields for each location whose status code you want to change and click OK:

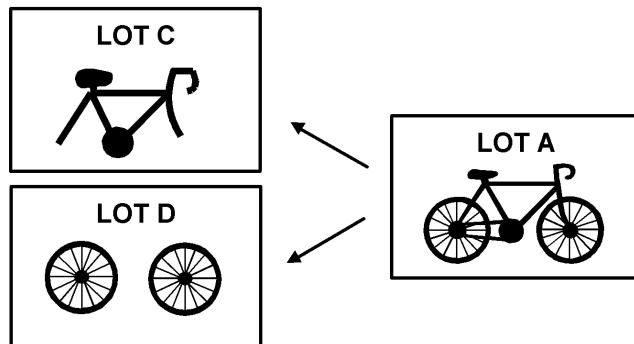
- Lot/Serial
- New Lot Status

Viewing Lot Transactions

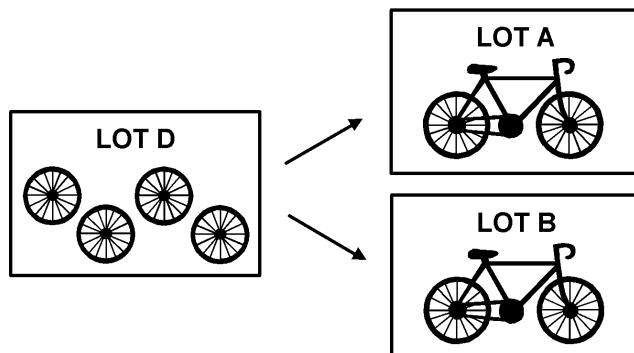
You might want to view the transactions that have affected a lot, such as:

- The receipts and inventory issues that were generated as a result of assigning items to the lot.
- The inventory issues, work order completions, and sales that were generated as a result of removing items from the lot.

Use lot tracing to view the transactions in which items were assigned to the lot. If the lot contains kit or assembled items, you can identify the parts that were used to assemble items in the lot and the lots from which the parts came.



You use lot tracking to view the transactions in which items were removed from the lot. You can identify items that have been assembled using parts from the lot, and the lots to which the assembled items were assigned.



You provide information about how you want the system to trace and track lots. For example, you specify the document types that the system monitors to trace and track lots. You also specify whether you want to view transactions for assembled items or non-assembled items by specifying a trace and track mode.

Setting Up Trace and Track Inclusion Rules

Before you use lot tracing and lot tracking, you must set up trace and track inclusion rules. These rules let you specify the document types that the system monitors to trace and track lots. You must specify whether each document type applies to lot tracing, lot tracking, or both.

For example, if you use the Procurement system, you would specify that document type OP (purchase orders) applies to lot tracing. Then, each time you receive a lot item, the receipt transaction displays on Lot Tracing.

The system traces and tracks a lot by associating corresponding transactions such as a receipt, an issue, a completion, and a sales order. If the association is terminated, the system stops tracing and tracking. For example, if you do not include the completion document type in inclusion rules, the system stops tracking at the completion transaction.

Required Values

Issue transactions	You must include the issues document type (IM) in inclusion rules if you perform multilevel tracing and tracking. You must also assign the issues document type a value of I (issue transactions) in the user defined code list for trace/track inclusion rules (40/DC).
Receipt, adjustment, and sales transactions	Do not assign a value of M (manufacturing completion) for receipts and adjustment transactions in the user defined code list (40/DC). Assign a value of B (bottom level). For sales transactions, assign a value of C. Do not use a value of B for sales transactions. A sale is the last transaction that can occur for lot tracking.

See Also

- Customizing User Defined Codes in the OneWorld Foundation Guide*

Printing Trace and Track Reports

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Trace/Track Print.

You can print a report that provides trace and track information, such as the level by which the system traces or tracks lots. You determine whether the report displays tracing or tracking information by using processing options for the report.

Processing Options for Lot Track & Trace Print

Display
1. Track/Trace

Blank = Trace Lot Usage
1 = Track Lot Usage
2. Mode

1 = Single level Track/Trace
2 = No Intermediates

3 = Multi-level Track/Trace
4 = Multi-level indented Track/Trace

Reviewing Trace and Track Information

You can review trace and track information online. You determine whether the system displays tracing or tracking information by using processing options for the Lot Track & Trace Inquiry program.

► To review trace and track information

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Trace/Track Inquiry.

1. On Work with Lot Track & Trace, complete the following field and click Find:
 - Lot Number
2. Review the following fields:
 - Level
 - Lot Serial Number
 - Trans Quantity
 - Trans Date
 - Transaction Explanation
3. To access lot control information, choose the row that contains the appropriate lot.
4. From the Row menu, choose Lot Master.
5. On Work With Lot Master, review the following fields:
 - Branch/ Plant
 - Supplier Lot Number
 - Lot Grade
 - Lot Potency

Processing Options for Lot Track & Trace Inquiry (P41203)

Display Tab

These processing options allow you to specify how the system assigns lot usage and which mode the system uses to indicate when specific orders are being processed.

1. Track/Trace

Blank = Trace Lot Usage**1 = Track Lot Usage**

Use this processing option to specify which method the system uses to assign lot usage. Valid values are:

Blank Trace lot usage.

1 Track lot usage.

If you choose to trace the lot, the system traces back, from the time of shipment to the time of manufacture, all of the items that made up the current item. If you choose to track the item, the system determines all of the assemblies of which this item is to be a component, from the time of manufacture to the time of shipment.

2. Mode**1 = Single level Track/Trace****2 = No Intermediates****3 = Multi-level Track/Trace****4 = Multi-level indented Track/Trace**

Use this processing option to specify the processing mode that the system uses to indicate when specific orders are being processed. Valid values are:

- 1 Use single level track/trace. The system displays only top level items that can be tracked or traced.
- 2 Use no intermediates. The system displays only top level items that can not be tracked or traced.
- 3 Use multi-level track/trace. The system displays all items from all levels that can be tracked or traced.

-
- 4 Use multi-level indented track/trace. The system displays all items from all levels that can be tracked or traced and indents all of the levels based on their value.
-

Changing Trace and Track Mode

You determine the types of lot transactions that appear on Lot Tracing and Lot Tracking by defining a mode:

- Mode 1 - Single-level transactions
- Mode 2 - Only origination and completion transactions
- Mode 3 - Multilevel transactions for kit, parent, or manufacturing assembly items
- Mode 4 - Multilevel transactions for kit, parent, or manufacturing assembly items that are displayed in a hierarchical format

You use mode 1 and mode 2 for non-assembled items. For tracing, you can review the transactions that resulted in items that were assigned to the lot, such as receipts. For tracking, you can see the transactions that resulted in items that were distributed, such as sales. Mode 2 does not display intermediate level transactions, which are transactions that apply to both tracing and tracking.

You use modes 3 and 4 for items that are made up of several components. You can see all transactions that affect the lot, including receipts, issues, completions, and sales.

You set the mode in the processing options for the Lot Track & Trace Inquiry program. You can change the mode interactively.

► To change the trace and track mode

From the Lot Control menu (G4113), choose Lot Master Revisions.

1. On Work With Lot Master, enter the lot and click Find.
2. Click the row that contains the lot that you want to view in a different trace and track mode.
3. From the Row menu, choose Lot Trace/Track.
4. On Work with Lot Trace & Track, choose the mode from the View menu.

Reclassifying Lots

You can reclassify an item and any associated lot when the item's properties change. You can reclassify only uncommitted quantities of items and lots. When you reclassify, you create new item numbers and combine or split existing lots within locations.

For example, property changes that occur over time in technical grade sulfuric acid can result in a less potent grade of acid. You can create a new lot for this acid by specifying a different

potency and grade. Similarly, if you blend several lots of sulfuric acid together and dilute them with water, you can create a new lot with a new potency and grade.

You can change a lot and any of the associated items as follows:

- Change the item number, location, lot, and lot status
- Create a new lot from an existing lot
- Combine several lots into a single lot
- Split one lot into several lots
- Combine several lots and create several new lots

Caution

Use the Reclassifications Transactions program *only* for reclassifying items and lots. Using any other programs to reclassify items or lots can adversely affect information throughout the Sales Order Management and Procurement systems.

Example: Types of Reclassifications

The following graphic illustrates how you can combine, blend, and split lots.

After you reclassify an item and lot, the system shows the document type, batch number, and document number that you use to locate the transaction. The system then adjusts inventory balances and performs related tracking and accounting tasks. The system updates the following tables with item and lot change information:

- Item Ledger File (F4111)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Item Location File (F41021)
- Location Detail Information (F4602, only if you are using the Advanced Warehouse Management system with the Inventory Management system)

You can view detailed or summarized journal entries for these transactions on the Journal Entries and the Item Ledger Inquiry forms.

After you enter several reclassifications, you can group them together for processing. After you group transactions, the system assigns the same number to each transaction in the group and processes all of the From and To lines with the same transaction number. Depending on how you have set the processing options, the system validates that the From and To quantities balance.

You cannot use the Reclassifications Transactions program to reclassify bulk inventory. Instead, use the Bulk Stock Movement program to reclassify bulk inventory.

If you make an error when you reclassify an item or lot, you can correct the mistake by entering a reversing entry. Because the system stores records of each reclassification for accounting purposes, you cannot delete the record. The system reverses the item in the same document number and batch as the original reclassification.

Before You Begin

- ❑ Verify that you have set up the general ledger accounts in the Account Master table (F0901).

- Verify that you have set up the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) for distribution.
- Review uncommitted quantity information for the item and related lot that you are reclassifying on Item Availability.

► To reclassify items and lots

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Reclassifications.

1. On Work With Item Reclassifications, click Add.
2. On Item Reclassifications, complete the following fields and click OK:

The system processes the transaction and displays a document number, document type, and the batch number for the transaction.

Processing Options for Item Reclassifications (P4116)

Defaults Tab

These processing options allow you to specify default values such as the document type that the Item Reclassifications program (P4116) uses when not otherwise specified for the transaction.

1. Document Type

A specific document type

Blank = No default

Use this processing option to identify the default type of document. Document Type is a user defined code (00/DT) that also indicates the origin of the transaction. If you leave this option blank, the system does not enter a document type.

2. Assign Expiration Dates

1 = Assign manually

2 = Newest from expiration date

3 = Oldest from expiration date

4 = Transaction date + shelf life

Use this processing option to specify how the system assigns expiration dates to newly created lots. Valid values are:

- 1 Assign the expiration date manually.
- 2 Assign the expiration date of the newly created lot from the latest date out of all of the lots for the particular item or branch.
- 3 Assign the expiration date of the newly created lot from the earliest date out of all of the lots for the particular item or branch.
- 4 Assign the expiration date from the transaction date plus the shelf life days.

Versions Tab

These processing options allow you to specify the versions for various programs that you access from the Item Reclassifications program. Versions control how the system processes and displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing options to meet your specific needs.

1. Journal Entries (P0911)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Journal Entries program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Item Search (P41200)

Blank = ZJDE0001

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Search program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. Item Ledger (P4111)**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses when you access the Item Ledger program. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Process Tab

These processing options allow you to specify information such as cost and journal entries, lots on hold, the reclassification quantity, and how the system validates quantity.

1. Cost Entry**Blank = Allow entry****1 = Display but disallow entry****2 = Do not display**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays and protects costs. Valid values are:

Blank Display cost and allow the cost to be updated.

- 1 Display cost but do not allow the cost to be updated.
- 2 Do not display cost.

2. Journal Entries

Blank = Detailed (each line)

1 = Summarized by account number

Use this processing option to specify how the system processes G/L accounts.

Valid values are:

- Blank Run in detail mode.
- 1 Summarize by account number.

3. Lots on Hold

Blank = Disallow if lot on hold

1 = Allow if lot on hold

Use this processing option to specify whether the system allows transfers from held lots. Valid values are:

- Blank Do not allow transfers from held lots.
 - 1 Allow transfers from held lots.
-

4. Reclassification Quantity

1 = Allow reclassification quantity greater than quantity (available)?

Use this processing option to specify whether the system allows the reclassification of quantity to be greater than the quantity that is available. Valid values are:

Blank Do not allow the reclassification of quantity to be greater than the quantity that is available.

1 Allow the reclassification of quantity to be greater than the quantity that is available.

5. Quantity Validation

Blank = No validation performed

1 = Warning given if out of balance

2 = Error given if out of balance

Use this processing option to specify which method of quantity validation that the system uses for from and to quantities within a transaction. Valid values are:

Blank The system performs no quantity validation.

1 The system gives a warning if the quantity is out of balance.
2 The system gives an error message if the quantity is out of balance.

Interop Tab

This processing option controls whether the system performs outbound interoperability processing.

1. Transaction Type

Blank = No outbound interoperability processing

Use this processing option to define the type of document on which you want the system to search. Transaction type is a user defined code (00/TT) that identifies the type of transaction, such as an invoice or a sales order. Enter a transaction type to use as the default or choose it from the Select User Define Code form. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform export processing.

Container Management

Because containers are valuable and your company maintains ownership of them even when they are in the possession of your customers, it is essential that you carefully track container transactions.

Container Management integrates with the Procurement and Sales Order Management systems to:

- Extract all information concerning container transactions from the other systems and maintain this information in tables specific to Container Management
- Track the movement of both empty and full containers
- Track customer deposit or rental charges for containers
- Determine when customers need to be invoiced for deposits and credited for the return of containers
- Print invoices for deposit and rental fees and credit memos for refunds
- Allow you to review container balance and customer deposit information and print the necessary reports

Before You Begin

- Verify that container information and container transactions have been entered and processed through the Procurement, Inventory Management, and Sales Order Management systems.

See Also

- Entering Item Master Information*
- The *Procurement Guide* for more information about processing purchase orders
- The *Sales Order Management Guide* for more information about processing sales orders

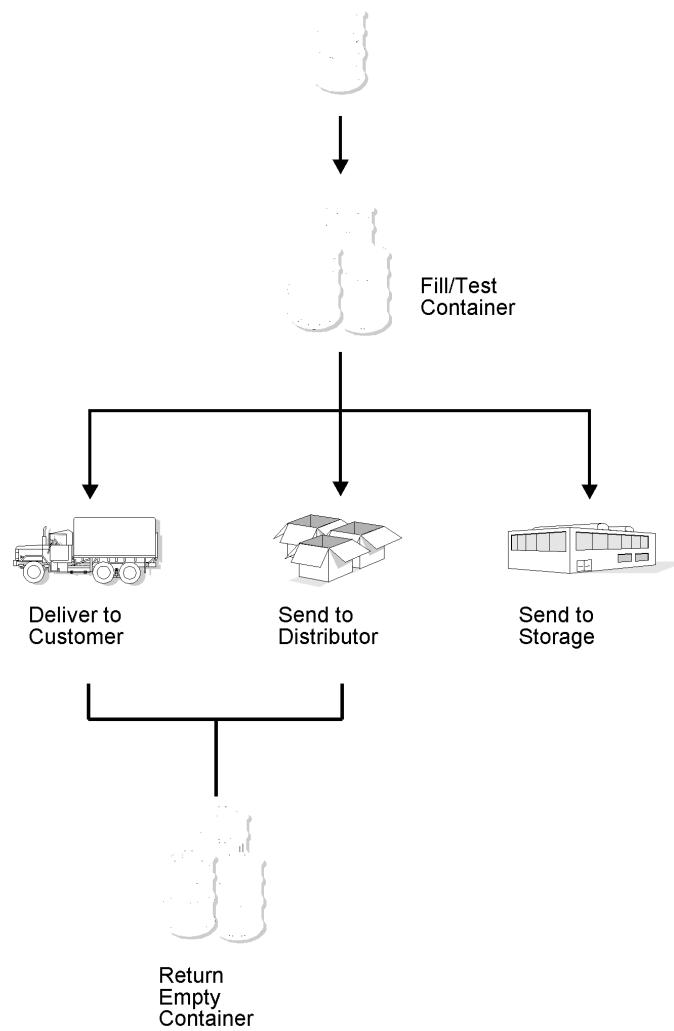
Inventory and the Container Life Cycle

Companies usually carry an extremely large inventory of containers, most of which are in constant circulation with customers. The sale of products in containers involves a unique inventory process. You loan containers to your customers to store the product that they purchase until the product is depleted. Your customers then return the containers to you, usually in exchange for full containers. You maintain ownership of the containers while they are in the possession of your customer. These outgoing and incoming transactions, in which containers are not sold, present two main issues for your company:

- The containers are valuable. You retain responsibility for them while they are in your customer's possession. It is imperative that you are always able to track and account for these containers.
- Your customer pays a deposit fee or rental fee for each container. These fees must be tracked separately from the invoicing for the product.

Container Management allows you to manage the regular exchange of containers and the payment of deposit and rental fees and refunds.

The following diagram illustrates the container life cycle.



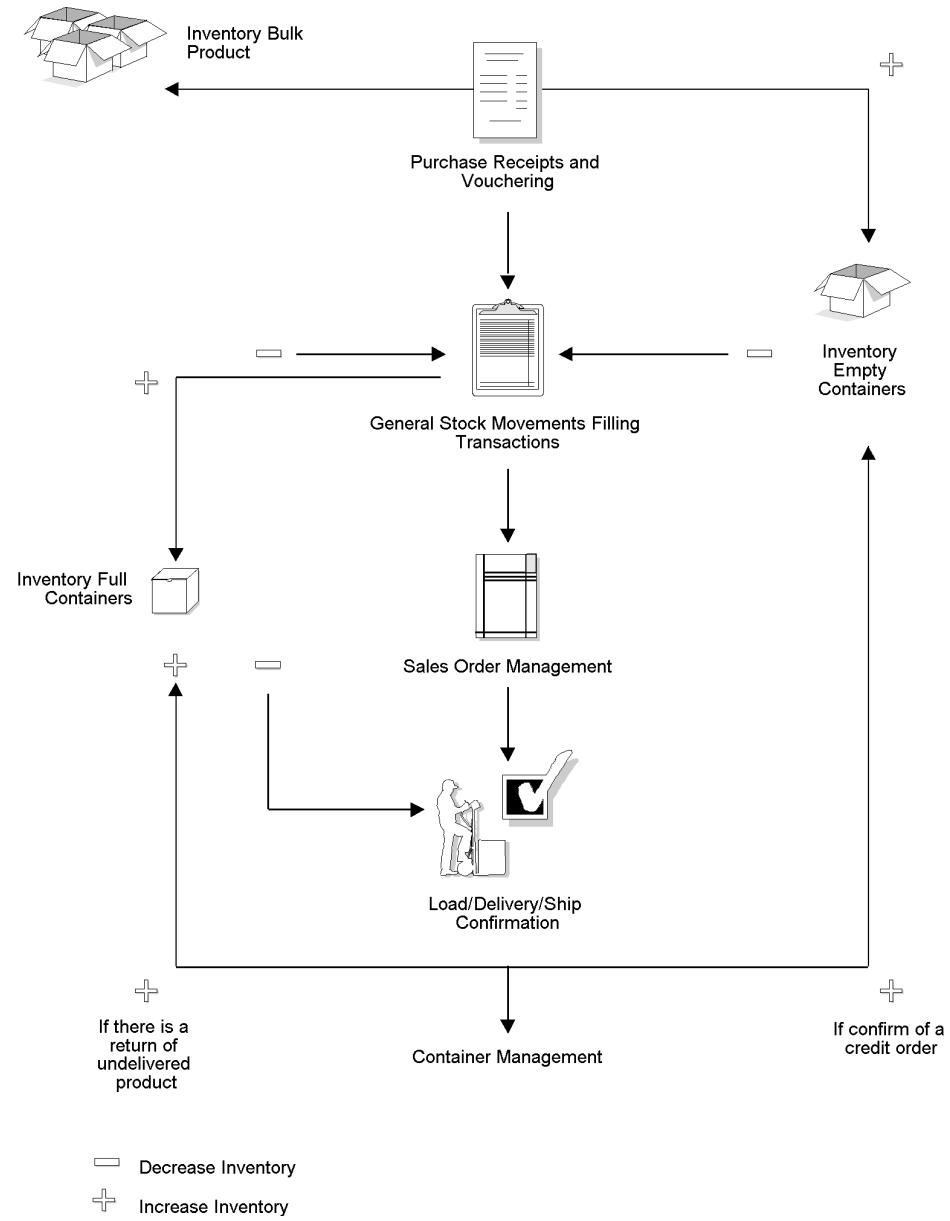
Normally, the supplying company purchases the container and introduces it into the cycle at the filling plant. After you fill and test the container, you either deliver it to the customer or send it to storage for future delivery. You can also send the full container to a distributor who, in turn, delivers it to the customer. The customer and distributor return the empty container to you after the product it contains is depleted.

As the container repeats this cycle for a period of time, it eventually requires maintenance. Maintenance is critical for storing the product safely in the container. You need to inspect the container after every cycle through the filling plant. After a number of cycles, you can no longer use the container because it is damaged beyond repair, and you must scrap it.

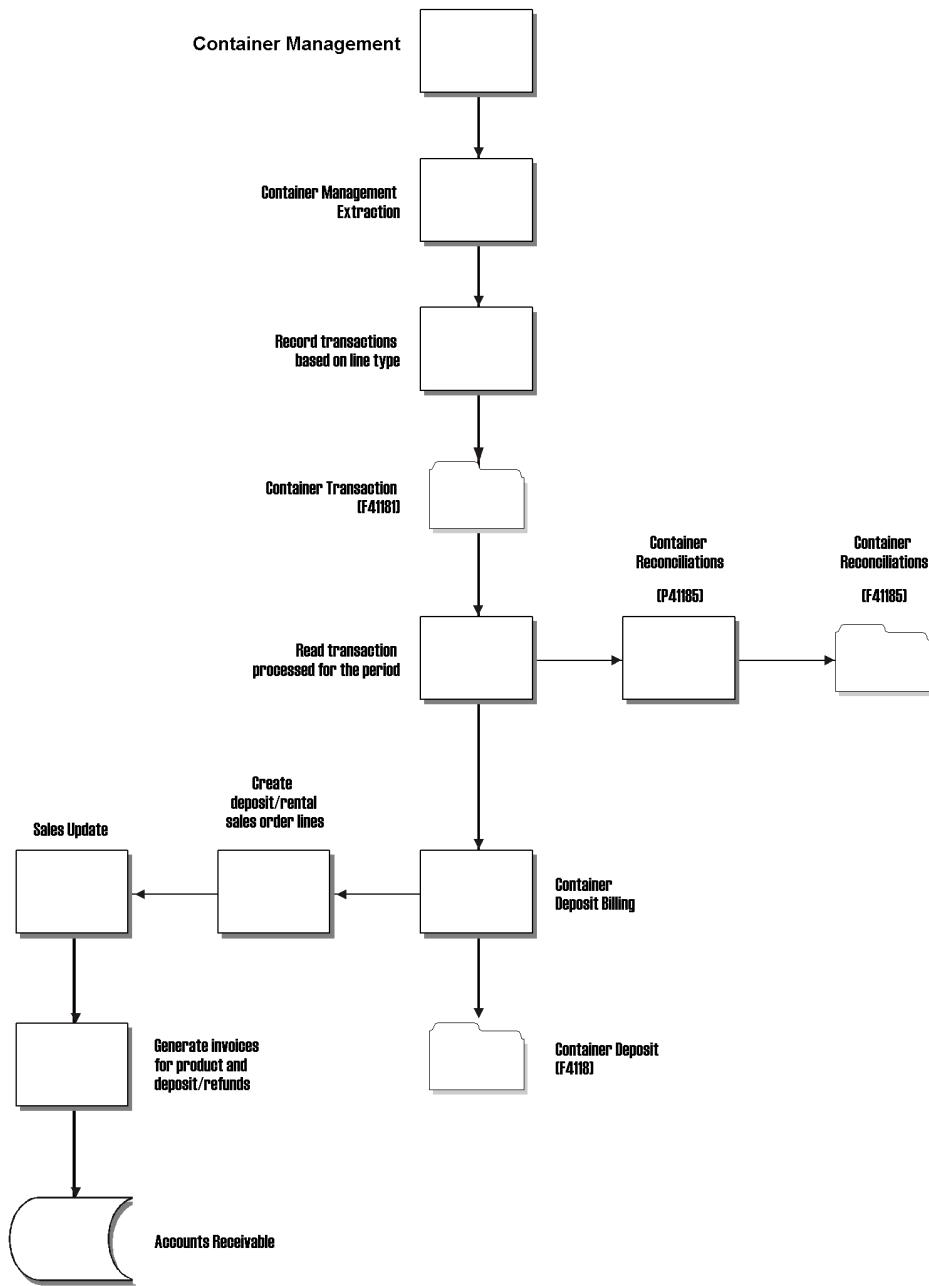
You use Container Management to track the container through the cycles and manage the deposits and refunds that must be generated for these exchanges.

Container Management System Flow

You use Container Management only after you have processed the container through the Procurement and Sales Order Management systems. The following graphic demonstrates how Container Management fits into the overall flow of J.D. Edwards systems.



The following graphic illustrates the processing in Container Management and the associated tables.



You must perform a number of tasks before you can use Container Management.

Recording the Receipt of the Container

You purchase empty containers only in limited quantities when they are needed to replace scrapped containers or to meet increased demand. You enter purchase orders in the Procurement system to record the ordering of new containers.

When the containers arrive, you record the receipt of the new containers to write a record to the Item Ledger File table (F4111), and to update the general ledger (G/L) accounts. The Item Ledger File table is the central repository of all inventory and cost movements. Each

program from all other J.D. Edwards systems that handles inventory writes records to this table whenever inventory and cost are affected. You then compare the receipt for the containers to the purchase order. If the Procurement system detects a variance, it writes a new record to the Item Ledger table and updates the general ledger accounts.

Usually, you enter the empty container into the Procurement system with no cost so that when it is filled with the bulk product, the cost of the full container will equal the cost of the bulk product. You can process the empty container as either an expenditure or a fixed asset. If you choose the latter, you can use the Fixed Asset system to track the empty container.

Filling the Container

You record the filling of containers in the Inventory Management system and, optionally, the Bulk Stock Management system. When you fill an empty container with a bulk product, you create a new packaged item, which is the full container. The Inventory Management system does the following when you fill a container:

- Reduces the inventory of empty containers
- Reduces the inventory of bulk product
- Increases the inventory of full containers

Processing Sales Orders

You enter a sales order when a customer requests to purchase product from your company. You enter the full container on the sales order as the item that is sold to the customer. If the customer is returning empty containers at the same time as taking delivery of full ones, you also enter a credit for the number of empty containers on the sales order.

You record the shipping of items to confirm the reduction in inventory or to confirm the return of empty or full, undelivered containers to inventory. You perform this additional task within the Sales Order Management system. When you perform a load confirmation using the Transportation Management system, the system then reduces the inventory of full containers.

You must enter a credit order and then confirm it to record empty containers that your customers return. The Sales Order Management system processes these credit orders and increases the number of empty containers in the Item Ledger File table.

Container Management interfaces with the other systems to extract container transaction information and maintain it in tables specific to Container Management.

Business Considerations

The J.D. Edwards integrated systems provide the flexibility to accommodate the full range of business considerations in distribution industries.

Types of Containers

You can use Container Management to track any type of container such as pallets, metal cylinders, or railroad cars. In the energy and chemical industry, the most common type of container is the metal cylinder. The following two types of products are usually sold in metal cylinders:

- Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) - In some countries and remote locations where natural gas is not "piped" to houses, LPG stored in metal cylinder containers is the main source of fuel for cooking and heating. LPG also has industrial applications, such as for cutting torches or as a propellant for packaged spray products.

- Environmental Gases - The environmental gases supplied in metal cylinder containers can be oxygen, argon, helium, nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon dioxide. Because government agencies such as the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require specific storage and transportation procedures for these gases, there is an even greater need to track them.

Metal cylinders do not have significant structural differences. They vary primarily in size and capacity but are typically of the same design. They are built to be portable for the specialized uses required by each customer.

Deposit and Rental Fee Accounts

Your company should set up a separate account to record customer deposit and rental fees. You draw against this account only for container refunds. Deposit, rental fee, and refund invoices should not affect a customer's normal revenue and cash accounts. In the case of a bad risk customer who returns containers but does not pay for the product, you can use the refunds issued for the returned containers to pay outstanding invoices.

Deposit Layers

The initial payment by the customer, the deposit, limits the customer to the number of containers that you allow for exchange without charging additional deposits. Container Management stores each deposit received from a customer as a layer. Container Management creates additional deposit layers when the customer takes delivery of containers exceeding the number allowed by the initial deposit.

For example, if a customer initially deposits 100,000.00 USD for 10,000 containers at a rate of 10.00 USD each and then takes delivery of 11,000 containers, you charge the customer for the 1,000 extra containers at the current deposit rate. When you receive the additional payment for the 1,000 containers, Container Management creates a new layer for the deposit.

Container Management uses the first in/first out (FIFO) method of accounting to calculate refunds. With this method, Container Management depletes the oldest deposit layer first when issuing refunds. If the deposit rate for a customer changes, the rate used to calculate the refund is the rate used in the oldest, undepleted layer.

The following example demonstrates how the system depletes deposit layers using the FIFO method. In this case, you refund the deposit for the 3,000 containers from the earliest layer, which is the layer created on 01/01/00. This reduces the balance for that layer's deposit to 2,000 containers at 20.00 USD each.

FIFO Refund Processing -- Period Ending 02/28/05

Description	Quantity	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)
1-Jan-00	5,000	20.00	100,000.00
15-Dec-03	3,000	30.00	90,000.00
10-Feb-05	1,000	40.00	40,000.00
Opening Balance	9,000		230,000.00

Quantity Delivered	5,000
Quantity Returned	8,000
Net Delivered/Returned	-3,000
Closing Balance	6,000
Net Adjusted Deposit	-3,000 20.00 (60,000.00)

Adjusted Deposit Balance

1-Jan-00	2,000	20.00	40,000.00
15-Dec-03	3,000	30.00	90,000.00
10-Feb-05	1,000	40.00	40,000.00
Closing Balance	6,000		170,000.00

Billing Methods

To determine how a customer is billed for deposits and rentals, Container Management uses the following two methods:

- Summary method
- Transaction method

Summary Method

With the summary method, Container Management calculates the net quantity and amount for the transactions that occur in a period and issues an invoice or refund based on the total outcome.

In the following example, the first return and delivery is an even exchange for the customer. The second exchange (on 01/15/03) is not. The summary method allows the customer to make these exchanges without being charged. The only criteria for being charged an additional deposit is if the delivered quantity is more than 5,000 containers.

Customer Transaction Record					
Description	Date	Quantity	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)	
Initial Deposit	01/01/00	5,000	20.00	100,000.00	
Returned	01/10/03	(500)			
Delivered	01/10/03	500			
Returned	01/15/03	(1,000)			

Delivered	01/15/03	800	
Returned	01/25/03	(800)	
Delivered	01/25/03	1,000	
Balance		5,000	100,000.00

Transaction Method

With the transaction method, Container Management processes each transaction recorded for the customer. You refund for each return and charge for each delivery. This method varies significantly from the summary method when the deposit rate changes.

The example below demonstrates the results when the system uses the transaction method in conjunction with the FIFO accounting method. In this case, you charge the customer even though the customer does not surpass the initial number of containers on deposit.

Customer Transaction Record					
Description	Date	Quantity	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)	
Initial Deposit	01/01/00	5,000	20.00	100,000.00	
Returned	01/10/03	(500)	20.00	(10,000.00)	
Delivered	01/10/03	500	20.00	10,000.00	
Returned	01/15/03	(1,000)	20.00	(20,000.00)	
Delivered	01/15/03	800	30.00	24,000.00	
Returned	01/25/03	(800)	20.00	(16,000.00)	
Delivered	01/25/03	1,000	30.00	30,000.00	
Balance		5,000		118,000.00	

Setting Up Container Management

Before you can use Container Management, you must set up a number of features to define the information that the system uses to process container transactions.

In addition to these tasks, you need to set up the following features:

- Order line types
- Order activity rules
- Item types
- User defined codes
- Print messages

- Automatic accounting instructions
- Invoice cycle calculation

Order Line Types for Container Management

You set up order line types to define how the system processes a sales order detail line. The Container Management Extraction program extracts information from the sales order by line types that identify containers. For example, the following line types allow for the correct processing of container transactions:

- CT (Container Transactions) for full containers
- A (Asset Movements) for empty containers
- EC (Container Deposit/Refund) for deposit/refund sales order lines

In addition, J.D. Edwards recommends that you set up each line type in the following ways to interface accurately with other systems:

Full container line type	You should set up full containers like basic stock items, to interface with the general ledger and the Inventory Management, Accounts Receivable, and Accounts Payable systems.
Empty container line type	You should set up empty containers to interface only with the Inventory Management system, without writing to the general ledger, the Accounts Receivable system, or the Accounts Payable system. You should also enter a Y in the Reverse Sign field, since all sales order entries containing empty containers will be credit entries for returns.
Deposit/refund sales order line type	You should set up the line type for container deposit sales order lines to interface only with the general ledger and the Accounts Receivable system. Note: For a line type of EC, you must check the Edit Item Master for Non-Stock Item box on the Line Type Constants Revisions form.

See Also

- *Setting Up Order Line Types in the Sales Order Management Guide*

Order Activity Rules for Container Management

You set up order activity rules to define a series of status codes that tells the system which processes each type of order must go through. You must create order activity rules for each order type and line type combination you use.

If you set up line types and order types for empty and full containers, you must set up order activity rules for the combination of each line type and order type. If you set up a different order type for container deposit sales orders, you use this order type. Otherwise, you use the regular order type for sales orders, such as SO.

J.D. Edwards recommends that you set up order activity rules for each line type to be processed in the following ways:

Empty containers	Empty containers should be processed through the following steps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter a return order
-------------------------	--

- Ship confirm the return order
- Run extraction
- Sales journal update

Full containers

Full containers should be processed through the following steps:

- The normal steps for processing a sales order
- An additional step for container extraction following ship confirmation

Container deposit/refund sales order lines

Container deposit/refund sales order lines should be processed through the following steps:

- Create deposit/refund order
- Print invoices
- Sales journal update

See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Order Activity Rules* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*

Item Types for Container Management

You perform standard item entry to define the following three items for Container Management:

- Empty containers
- Full containers
- Product, which can be a packaged item or, if you have installed the Bulk Stock Management system, a bulk item

You use the Item Master program to enter item information, such as the item number and description, price and costing methods, and availability and commitment rules. You also enter the line types for full and empty containers that you set up on the Order Line Type form.

When you define container units of measure, you should set up empty containers with a weight close to zero (for example, 1 EA = 0.00002 LT or 0.00002 KG) so the system will not factor in the weight of the container during unit of measure conversion to determine the price of the full container.

If you have installed the Bulk Stock Management system, you can set up bulk items, tanks, and default tank information.

You follow the normal procedures for setting up a tank using the Tank Master Maintenance and Default Tank Information Revision forms. You do this to specify structural information about the tanks that are used to store the bulk product. The system retrieves this information when processing transactions to calculate volume.

See Also

- ❑ *Entering Item Master Information*
- ❑ *Setting Up Container Codes and Items*
- ❑ *Setting Up a Tank and Defining Depot Temperature and Density* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*
- ❑ *Setting up a Bulk Item* in the *Bulk Stock Management Guide*

User Defined Codes for Container Management

You can optionally set up user defined codes (UDCs) to customize several features of Container Management, such as the following:

- Document types
- Status codes
- Line types

Each system has its own UDC types. UDCs are referenced by the system number and type. For example, Container Management is coded to system 41, and the UDC type for document types is DT.

J.D. Edwards has already set up some codes in the UDC table. When a UDC is referred to as hard-coded, you should not change it because the system has specific uses for hard-coded UDCs. If you change a hard-coded UDC, the system might not process your information correctly. You can, however, add UDCs to meet your own specific business needs.

You can define the following document types to simplify the tracking of container transactions:

- Deposit, rental, and refund invoice types
- Deposit, rental, and refund sales order types

You must enter the document types for deposit, rental, and refund sales orders in the 40/IU UDC table so that these orders update inventory when you confirm shipments.

See Also

- *Customizing User Defined Codes in the OneWorld Foundation Guide*

Print Messages for Container Management

You set up print messages to produce customized messages on any documents that you print. For example, you might want to customize your invoice for container deposits and refunds. You can set up a print message to give this invoice a *Container Deposit Invoice* title. You might also want to set up different print messages for deposit and rental invoices.

To set up print messages, you must first add a code for the print message in user defined code table (40/PM). You then create the print message and add it to the document on which you want it to appear.

If you have both deposit and rental customers and use different print messages for them, the best place to specify the appropriate print message to use is in the Print Message preference. This preference will give you the flexibility of printing different messages for different customers.

See Also

- *Defining a Message and Defining Print Information for Messages and Item Notes*
- *Setting Up Container Preferences*

Automatic Accounting Instructions for Container Management

Automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) are the user defined bridge between your day-to-day functions, the chart of accounts, and financial reports. The system uses AAIs to determine how to distribute the general ledger entries that it generates.

For distribution systems, you must create AAIs for each unique combination of company, document type, and general ledger class that you anticipate using. Each AAI points to a specific general ledger account consisting of a business unit, an object, and a subsidiary.

Once you define AAIs, the system knows how to record the transactions. When you run the Sales Update program, the system creates entries in the appropriate accounts.

You should set up the document type you defined for container deposit/refund sales orders in combination with AAI number 4230 (Revenue). You should set up this AAI to create records in a separate liability account for customer deposits and rentals, rather than the revenue account. You draw against this account only for container refunds.

See Also

- Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions*

Invoice Cycle Calculation for Container Management

You set up invoice cycles to control how the Cycle Billing Program calculates scheduled invoice dates. When you set up invoice cycles, you apply different invoice rules and schedules to different customer and item combinations. For example, one customer might prefer an invoice at the end of the month for all shipments made during that month, and another customer might want a weekly invoice for specific items.

You set up an invoice cycle calculation rule to define the type of calculation that the system uses to compute an invoice date. You can then enter test dates to review the calculated invoice dates and ensure that you have set up the calculation correctly. If the calculation rules are bi-weekly, semi-monthly, or at the end of each month, you must also set up scheduled invoice date ranges.

Once you set up invoice cycles, you can assign them to customer and item combinations with the Invoice Cycle preference. You can later revise scheduled invoice dates, if necessary.

See Also

- Setting Up Container Preferences*
- Setting Up Invoice Cycles in the Sales Order Management Guide*

Setting Up Container Codes and Items

Container Management tracks only empty container types. You set up both empty and full containers on the Item Master Revisions form. For the full container, you identify a container code. The record for the container code, which you set up on the Container and Carton Codes Revisions form, includes the item number of the empty item.

This setup allows the Container Management Extraction program to extract full container transactions along with empty container transactions and write this information to the Container Transaction File table.

► To identify the container code for the container

From the Inventory Master/Transactions menu (G4111), choose Item Master.

You must enter items for both the full and the empty container codes. For all items that Container Management will track as full containers, you must identify a container code. For example, if item F11 represents a full container, you might assign a container code of C1 to that item.

1. On Work With Item Master Browse, click Find.
2. Choose the row that contains the item number of the full container.
3. From the Row menu, choose Storage/Shipping.
4. On the UCC 128 tab of Storage/Shipping, complete the following optional field and click OK:
 - Container Code

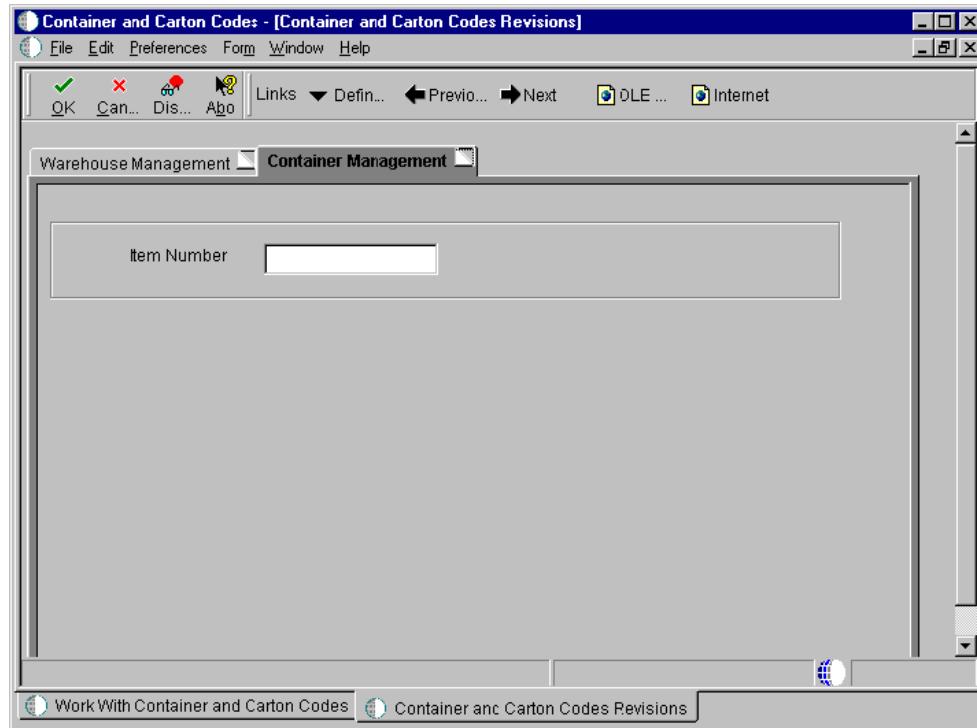
► To identify the item number for the empty container

From the Container Management Setup menu (G41184), choose Container and Carton Codes.

To set up the relationship between the full container and the empty container, you enter the item number of the empty container in the record of the container code that you identified for the full container.

For example, assume that item F11 is a full container with a container code of C1. You might use item number E11 for the corresponding empty container. To set up the relationship, you enter item number E11 in the record for container code C1 on the Container and Carton Codes Revisions form.

1. On Work With Container and Carton Codes, click Find.
2. Choose a container and click Select.



3. On Container and Carton Codes Revisions, click the Container Management tab, complete the following field, and click OK:

- Item Number

The item number you enter identifies the empty container.

Setting Up Container Preferences

You use preferences to customize the way sales orders are processed. For Container Management, you set up preferences for customers and customer and item combinations to define the following:

- The type of container transactions, deposits or rentals, for which you bill your customer
- The type of invoice, summary or transaction, you send your customer for container transactions
- The billing cycle for the customer and container item combination
- The pricing unit of measure

To create preferences, you must activate preferences, define the preference hierarchy, and then create the specific preferences.

Before you can create a preference, you must make sure it exists on the preference master. If it does not exist, you must add it to the preference master. Once the preferences exist in the preference master, you activate all of the preferences you need to use in Container Management. You then define the preference hierarchy to indicate the order in which you want the system to apply the preferences. You must also set the appropriate processing options for specific programs, such as Sales Order Entry, to use preference information.

See Also

- *Setting Up Preferences in the Sales Order Management Guide*

Creating a Container Deposit/Rental Preference

Create a Container Deposit/Rental preference to define the following three options for customer and item combinations:

- Whether the customer should be charged deposit or rental fees for the use of containers.
- Whether to send the customer a summary or transaction type invoice for container deposits or rentals.
- Which general ledger offset is used. The system can use the general ledger offset defined in the preference rather than the one defined in the Item Master table, so that you can separate potential sales of empty containers from the actual deposits.

Note

On the Work With Preference Master form, you must ensure that the effective quantities fields for the Container Deposit/Rental preferences are not enabled. If the effective quantities fields are enabled, the system does not process credit orders.

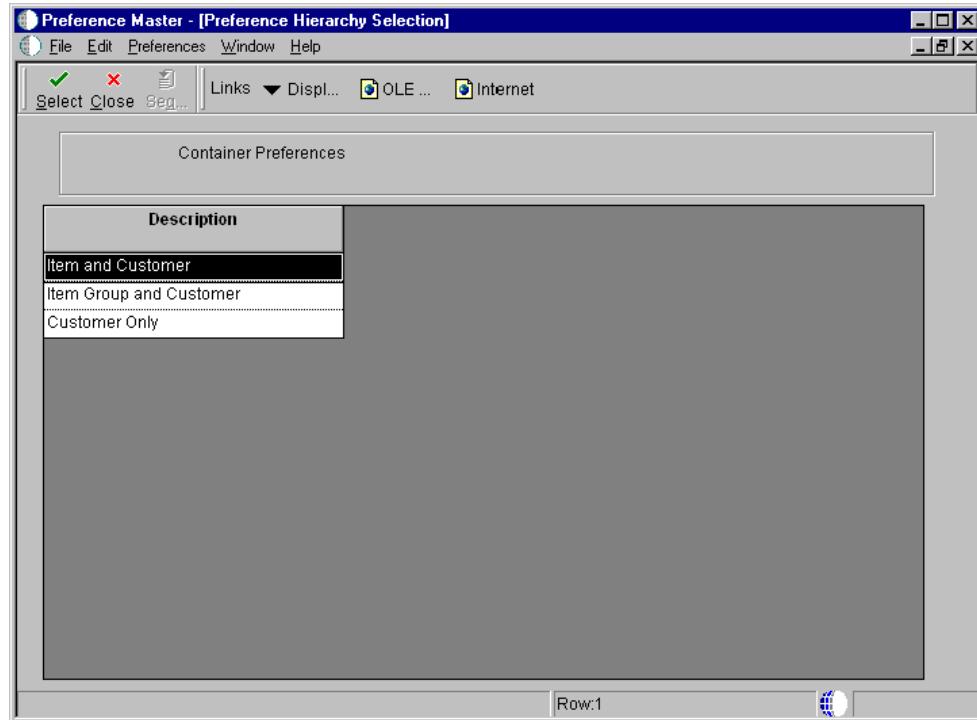
Before You Begin

- Verify that the G/L offset account for container deposits or rentals has been created.

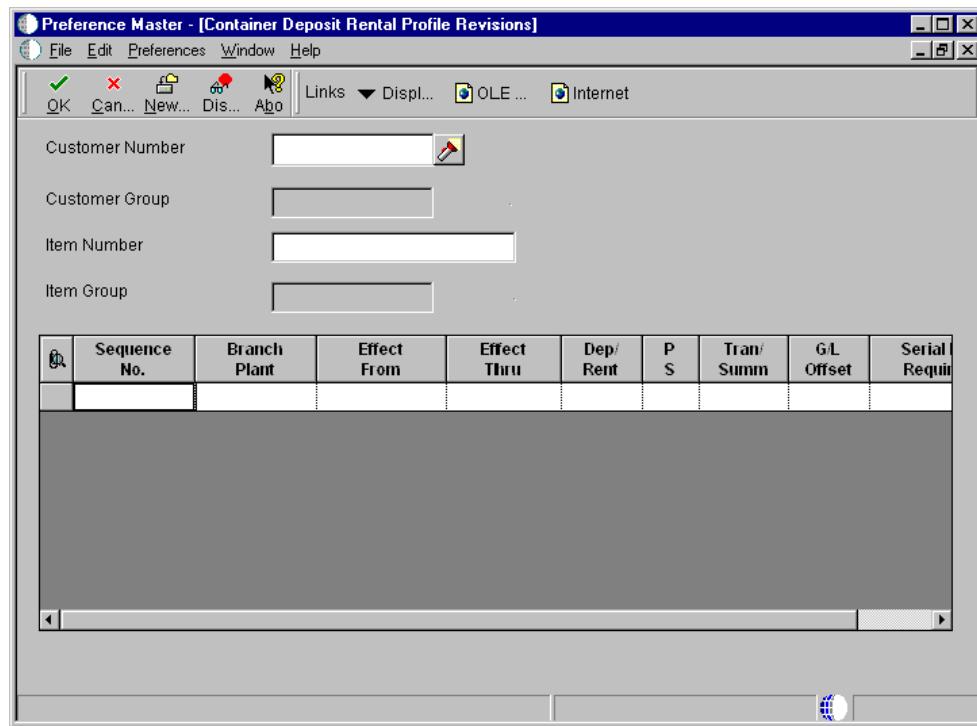
► **To create a container deposit/rental preference**

From the Container Management Setup menu (G41184), choose Preference Master.

1. On Work With Preference Master, choose a row with the container deposit/rental preference type and click Select.
2. On Work With Container Deposit Rental Profile, click Add.



3. On Preference Hierarchy Selection, choose a description and click Select.



4. On Container Deposit Rental Profile Revisions, complete one or more of the following fields to define customer and item combinations:
 - Customer Number
 - Customer Group
 - Item Number
 - Item Group
5. To define specific preference information, complete the following fields:
 - Sequence No.
 - Branch Plant
 - Effect From
 - Effect Thru
 - Dep/ Rent
 - Tran/ Summ
 - G/L Offset
 - Serial No. Required

Note

Information about advanced serial number processing and the values 3 through 5 for the Serial Number Required field do not apply to Container Management.

6. Click OK.

Creating an Invoice Cycle Preference

You create an invoice cycle preference for the customer and container item combination to define when invoices for deposit or rental fees are sent to the customer. For example, one customer might prefer a monthly invoice at the end of the month for all shipments made during that month. Another customer might want a daily invoice.

After orders are confirmed for delivery, they are processed by the Cycle Billing Program. The program accesses the invoice cycle preference and calculates the scheduled invoice date based on the invoice cycle calculation rules and scheduled invoice date ranges. Generally, you set up invoice cycle calculation rules and scheduled invoice date ranges during the install process. At a minimum, you should revise scheduled invoice dates on an annual basis.

You can access the invoice cycle calculation rules from the Work With Invoice Cycle form. You do not have to set up invoice cycle calculation rules each time you add a preference.

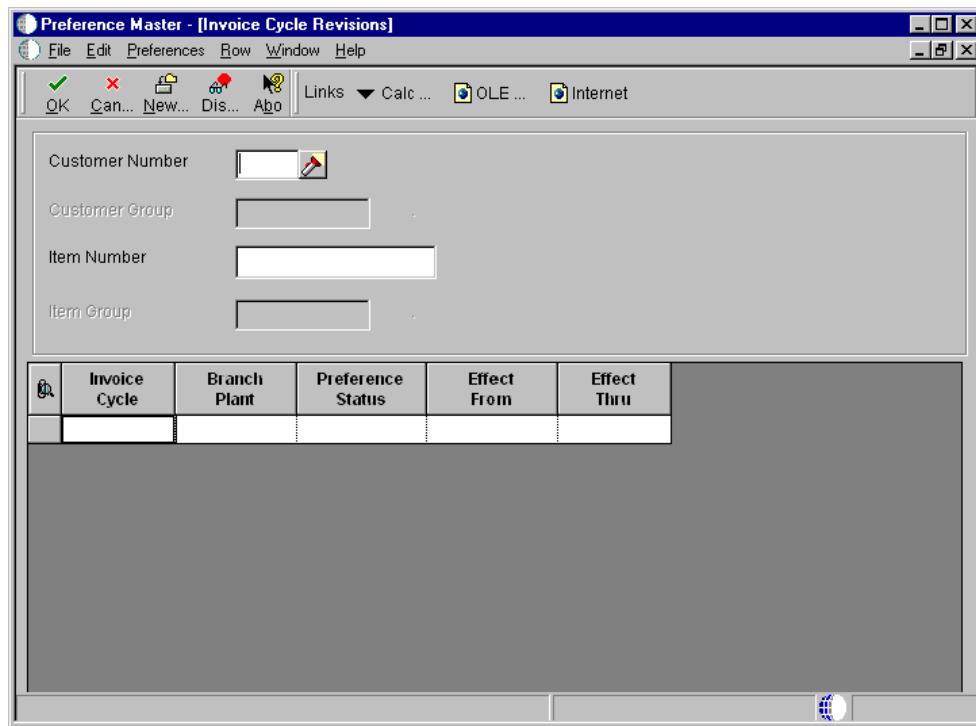
Before You Begin

- Verify that the invoice cycle calculation rule has been set up. See *Setting Up Invoice Cycles* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*.

► To create an Invoice Cycle preference

From the Container Management Setup menu (G41184), choose Preference Master.

1. On Work With Preference Master, choose a row with the Invoice Cycle preference type and click Select.
2. On Work With Invoice Cycle, click Add.
3. On Preference Hierarchy Selection, choose a description and click Select.



4. On Invoice Cycle Revisions, complete one or more of the following fields to define customer and item combinations:
 - Customer Number
 - Customer Group
 - Item Number
 - Item Group
5. To define specific preference information, complete the following fields:
 - Invoice Cycle
 - Branch Plant
 - Preference Status
6. Click OK.

Creating a Pricing Unit of Measure Preference

You use the Pricing Unit of Measure preference to override the pricing unit of measure on the sales order. The system determines the pricing unit of measure for a sales order detail line based on the information you have entered on the Item Master Revisions form and in the Sales Price Retrieval Unit of Measure field on the System Constants form. You can use this preference to assign a different pricing unit of measure for customer and item combinations based on the branch/plant.

The Pricing Unit of Measure preference also overrides the Sales Price Based On Date in the System Constants. The Sales Price Based On Date determines how the Price Effective Date in the Sales Order Header File and Sales Order Detail File tables will be updated.

You can use the Pricing Unit of Measure preference to determine the daily rental rate for a specific customer and container combination. This preference allows the system to calculate either a deposit rate or a rental rate for a container. If you create a unit of measure UDC for a rental rate per day in the UDC table 00/UM, you can use this code in the Pricing Unit of Measure preference for a customer and container combination.

For example, you can set up an empty container with a deposit price of 30 USD. If customer 502 pays a rental fee for this container, you can set up a unit of measure UDC for a rental rate of 2.00 USD per day and enter this code in the Pricing Unit of Measure preference for this customer and container combination. The preference overrides the pricing unit of measure in the sales order for this customer. Customer 502 is charged 2.00 USD per day for the use of this container, while another customer is charged the usual deposit rate of 30 USD.

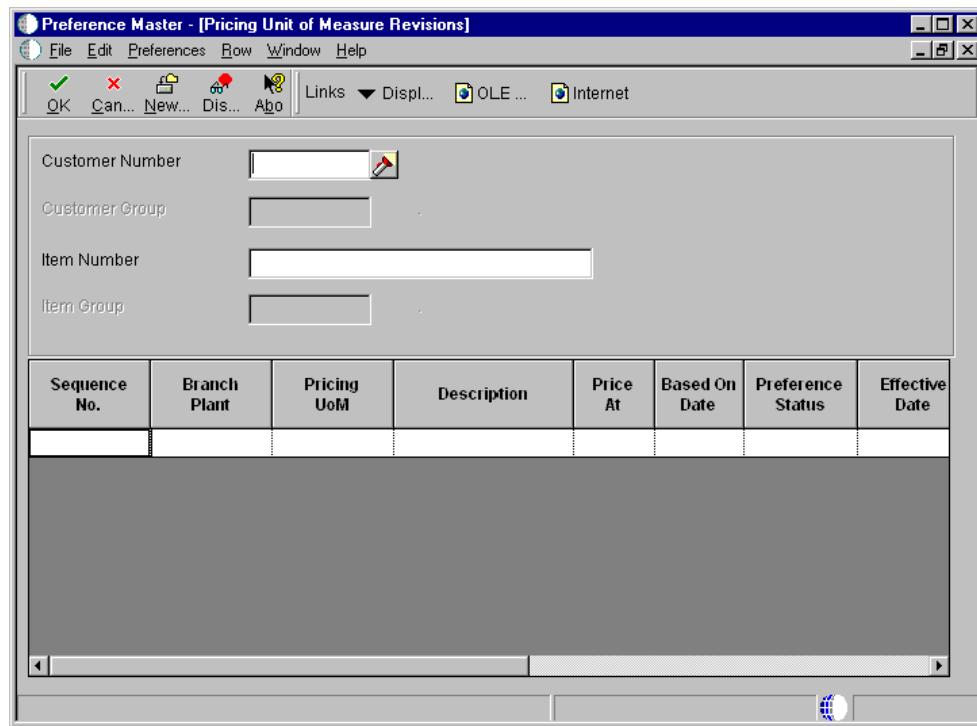
Before You Begin

- Set up the sales price retrieval unit of measure in the system constants. See *Defining System Constants*.
- Verify that a base price record exists for the pricing unit of measure to be entered in this preference. See *Setting Up Base Prices* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*.

► To create a Pricing Unit of Measure preference

From the Container Management Setup menu (G41184), choose Preference Master.

1. On Work With Preference Master, choose a row with the Pricing Unit of Measure preference type and click Select.
2. On Work With Pricing UoM Profiles, click Add.
3. On Preference Hierarchy Selection, choose a description and click Select.



4. On Pricing Unit of Measure Revisions, complete one or more of the following fields to define customer and item combinations:
 - Customer Number
 - Customer Group
 - Item Number
 - Item Group
5. To define specific preference information, complete the following fields:
 - Pricing UoM
 - Preference Status
 - Effective Date
 - Expired Date
6. Click OK.

Creating a Print Message Preference

Use the print messages preference to choose the messages that you want to automatically print on documents for a particular customer and item combination.

The system applies this preference when a document is printed, not during order entry. The Print Messages preference does not override any other messages you set up in Customer Billing Instructions and Item/Branch Plant Info.

Note

Leaving any of the key fields blank indicates you want to specify all valid values for that field. For example, a blank in the Business Unit field causes the system to apply the Print Messages preference to all business units.

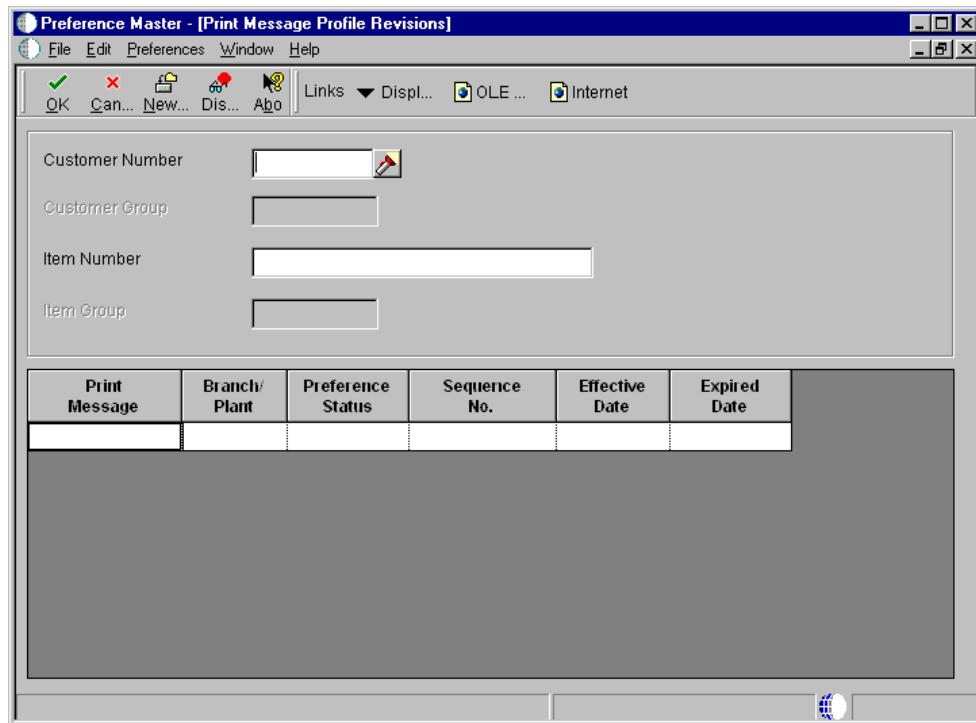
Before You Begin

- Verify that print messages have been created. See *Defining a Message*.

► To create a Print Messages preference

From the Container Management Setup menu (G41184), choose Preference Master.

1. On Work With Preference Master, choose a row with the Print Messages preference type and click Select.
2. On Work With Print Message Profiles, click Add.
3. On Preference Hierarchy Selection, choose a description and click Select.



4. On Print Message Profile Revisions, complete one or more of the following fields to define customer and item combinations:
 - Customer Number

- Customer Group
- Item Number
- Item Group

5. To define specific preference information, complete the following fields:

- Print Message
- Branch/ Plant
- Preference Status
- Sequence No.
- Effective Date
- Expired Date

6. Click OK.

Setting Up Pricing Schedules

You normally set up the deposit and rental rates a customer pays for the use of containers before the start of business with that customer. You can use the standard method of setting up base pricing in the Sales Order Management system to define the deposit or rental rates for any combination of customers, customer groups, items (containers), or item groups. If you install the Advanced Pricing system, you can also use Advanced Pricing to set up pricing schedules for deposits and rentals.

You can set up the base price of the empty container to equal the deposit or rental rate (if you are not using the Advanced Pricing system). The only time the system uses this price is when it processes deposit/refund sales order lines. You can set up the base price of the full container to equal the price of the product. This amount is the customer invoice amount for the sale of the product.

See Also

- *Setting Up Base Prices in the Sales Order Management Guide*
- *Building Adjustment Schedules in the Advanced Pricing Guide*

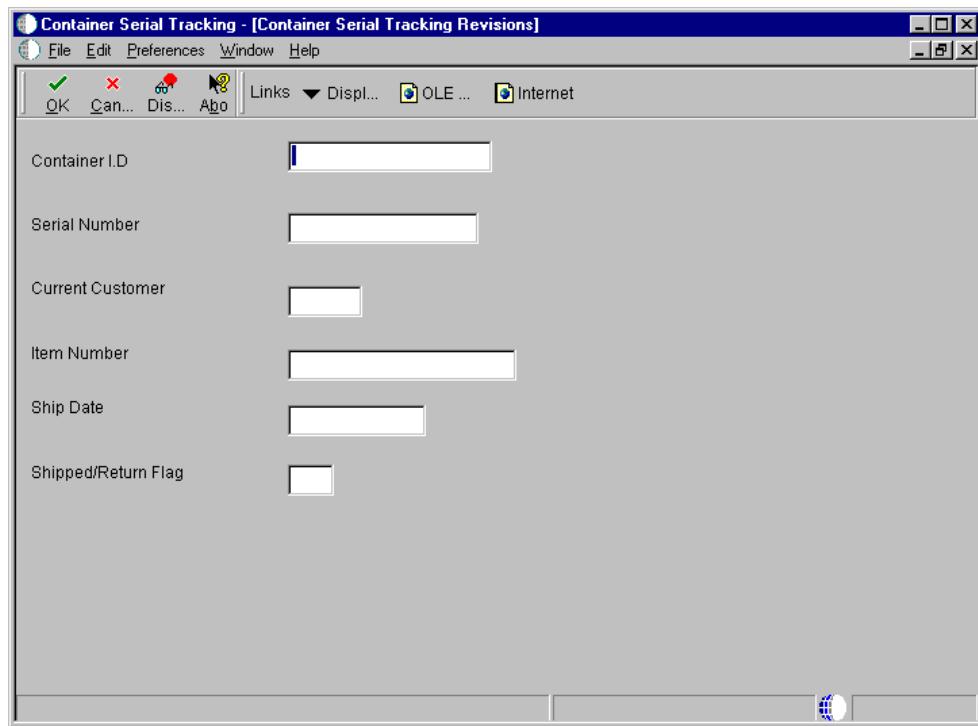
Setting Up Serial Number Tracking

Using serial number processing allows you to record the location of a specific container as it moves from your warehouse to the customer and back, and to other customers. If you set container preferences to require serial number, the system displays the pack confirmation form for entry of the serial number.

► To set up serial number tracking

From Container Management (G4118), choose Container Serial Tracking.

1. On Work With Container Serial Tracking, click Add.



2. On Container Serial Tracking Revisions, complete the following fields:
 - Container I.D
 - Serial Number
 - Item Number
3. Complete the following optional fields:
 - Current Customer
 - Ship Date
 - Shipped/Return Flag
4. Click OK.

Processing Container Transactions

You process container transactions to record information about containers and container rental fees and deposits in the Container Transaction File (F41181), Container Reconciliation File (F41185), and Container Deposit File (F4118) tables.

You typically run the Container Management Extraction program at the end of the day to extract container transaction information from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211). You then run the container deposit billing batch programs to create sales order lines for rental

fees or deposits on containers that your company has delivered to customers and to create credits for refunds on containers that your customers have returned.

You can generate reports to review the container transaction activity for each customer and the number of containers you have on hand. You can also use the inquiry programs in Container Management to review the deposit layers for each customer and analyze container transactions.

Running Container Management Extraction

From the Container Management menu (G4118), choose Container Extraction.

You usually run the Container Management Extraction program at the end of the day to extract container transaction information from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211). The program copies this information to the Container Transaction File table (F41181).

The Container Management Extraction program extracts information for full and empty containers. You set up Container Management to track full containers as empty containers. You also specify the container type during item entry and set up the relationship between the full and the empty container.

In updating the Container Transaction File table, the program does the following:

- Extracts information for items with line types you have set up for full and empty containers
- Verifies item cross-references
- Retrieves preferences by customer and item to determine whether the customer pays a deposit or rental fee for containers and whether a customer is invoiced by the summary or transaction method
- Calculates the scheduled invoice dates of orders
- Updates the status of orders involving container transactions based on the processing options or the order activity rules

The program stores container transaction information in the Container Transaction File table so that the system can track container movements and invoicing separately from other systems. For example, when the Sales Order Management system moves sales order lines to the Sales Order History File table (F42119), the container transaction information remains intact in the Container Transaction File table.

When the Container Management Extraction program reads a record that already exists in the Container Transaction File table, it checks the status codes of the record in the Sales Order Detail File table to determine if you have processed the record through the container billing programs. The Container Management Extraction program updates the record only if you have not already processed it through the container billing programs.

When you set the appropriate processing option for the Container Management Extraction program, the program produces a report showing each of the records added to the Container Transaction File table.

Before You Begin

- Verify that the order line types and order activity rules have been set up. See *Setting Up Order Line Types* and *Setting Up Order Activity Rules* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*.

- Verify that container codes and items are set up. See *Setting Up Container Codes and Items*.
- Verify that the Container Deposit/Rental and Invoice Cycle preferences have been set up. See *Setting Up Container Preferences*.

Data Selection

You must set the data selection to include user defined line types for both full and empty containers.

Set the data selection for this program to reflect the information you have set up for order line types and order activity rules. You should identify the line types for full and empty containers. For each line type, you need to select the correct next status for container extraction. For example, if you set up line type A to perform container extraction at Next Status equal to 620, then these must be your settings in the data selection for this program.

See Also

- See *Setting Up Order Line Types* and *Setting Up Order Activity Rules* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*

Processing Rental Fees, Deposits, and Refunds

You run the container billing batch programs to create sales order lines for rental fees or deposits on containers that your company has delivered to customers and to create credits for refunds on containers that your customers have returned.

The container billing programs create sales order lines based on the scheduled invoice date calculated by the Container Management Extraction program. If the scheduled invoice date is on or before today's date, the container billing programs create sales order lines. You then process these sales order lines through the normal flow of invoicing and customer sales update.

Depending on how you set up the customer's preferences, the programs perform either transaction billing or summary billing.

With the transaction method, the programs create a rental fee, deposit, or refund detail line on the sales order for each container transaction recorded for the customer. If the customer has received containers in addition to those covered by the present deposit or rental fee, the system generates a new sales order detail line for the additional deposit or rental fee required. If the customer has returned containers, the system generates a credit order.

With the summary method, the programs summarize all transactions for a single combination of branch/plant, customer, and item that occurred over a specified period. The programs create a single sales order detail line to record this summary. During invoicing, the system issues an invoice or credit memo based on this summary of transactions.

When the transaction or summary quantity is greater than zero, the system records it as a deposit charge. Each time you invoice your customer for a new deposit charge, the system creates a new deposit layer record in the Container Deposit File table (F4118).

When the transaction or summary quantity is less than zero, the system records it as a deposit refund. Each time you issue a credit order for a refund, the system depletes the deposit layers based on the first in/first out (FIFO) accounting method. The system depletes the oldest deposit layer first. The unit price of the refund equals the deposit rate from the layer currently being depleted.

For example, if the deposit rate for the first deposit layer is 20.00 USD, the deposit rate for the second deposit layer is 30.00 USD, and you have not fully depleted the first deposit layer, the refund rate on returned containers is 20.00 USD. When you deplete the first deposit layer, the refund rate is 30.00 USD. If there is an insufficient quantity in the deposit layers to satisfy the entire refund quantity, the system prices the remaining refund quantity using the standard pricing methods.

Before You Begin

- Verify that the container deposit/rental and invoice cycle preferences have been set up. See *Setting Up Container Preferences*.
- Verify that the processing options for the container billing programs have been set up to use the correct version of the preferences, depending on which ones you created for your company.
- Verify that a sales order line type for container rentals and deposits has been set up. See *Setting Up Order Line Types* in the *Sales Order Management Guide*.
- Verify that a separate document type for container rentals and deposits has been set up. See *Customizing User Defined Codes* in the *OneWorld Foundation Guide*.

Creating Sales Order Lines for Rental Fees

From the Container Management menu (G4118), choose Container Rental Billing.

The Container Management Rental/Billing program reads the Container Transaction File table and, for customers who are scheduled to be invoiced, creates sales order detail lines for rental fees. This program creates records in the Container Deposit File table (F4118) that correspond to each rental fee. The program also creates records in the Sales Order Detail File -Tag File table (F49211).

When you set the appropriate processing option, the Container Management Rental/Billing program prints a report of the records it has created and updated.

Creating Sales Order Lines for Deposits and Refunds

From the Container Management menu (G4118), choose Container Deposit/Refund Billing.

The Container Management Deposit/Refund Billing program reads the Container Transaction table and, for customers who are scheduled to be invoiced, creates sales order detail lines for deposit charges or refunds. This program creates records in the Container Deposit table (F4118) that correspond to each deposit charge and refund. The program also creates records in the Sales Order Detail-Tag table (F49211).

When you set the appropriate processing option, the Container Deposit/Refund Billing program prints a report of the records it has created and updated.

Processing Sales Order Lines for Rental Fees, Deposits, and Refunds

After you have created container deposit charge, rental fee, and refund sales order lines, you can print invoices for customers who are due to be billed and update all applicable records. Sales order lines for deposit charges, rental fees, and refunds flow through the normal invoicing process and customer sales updates in the Sales Order Management system.

The customer sales update posts entries to the general ledger and updates the following tables with container transaction information:

- Sales Order Header File (F4201)
- Sales Order Detail File (F4211)
- Item Location File (F41021)
- Account Ledger (F0911)
- Accounts Receivable Ledger (F0311)
- Item Ledger File (F4111)

When you process rental fees, deposit charges, or refunds through invoicing, the system will generate either a transaction or summary invoice, depending on whether the container billing programs created transaction or summary sales order detail lines. The transaction invoice contains separate lines for each container transaction recorded for the customer. The summary invoice summarizes all transactions over a specified period for a single combination of branch/plant, customer, and item.

See Also

- Printing Standard Invoices* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for more information about processing order lines through invoicing
- Updating Customer Sales* in the *Sales Order Management Guide* for more information about customer sales updates

Printing Reports (Optional)

To review the container transaction activity for each customer and the number of containers you have on hand, you can do the following:

- Print the Customer/Distributor Balance report
- Print the Container Reconciliation Report

Printing the Customer/Distributor Balance Report

From the Container Management menu (G4118), choose Customer Distributor Balance.

The Customer/Distributor Balance program reads the Container Deposit and Container Transaction tables and prints a report of the customer's or distributor's deposits and container transactions for a given period. The report includes the deposit balance for the customer or distributor and the deposit and refund amounts by layer. You can use the Customer/Distributor Balance report as a statement of account activity to send to your customer or distributor.

You can run this program in proof or final mode. When you run it in final mode, the program updates the Container Deposit and Container Transaction tables.

The program prints transaction level or summary level invoice statements, depending on how you set up the preferences for the customer. The transaction level invoice statement displays the deposit charge or refund sales order lines for each container transaction recorded for the customer. The summary level invoice statement summarizes all transactions over a specified period for a single combination of branch/plant, customer, and item.

Before You Begin

- Verify that the correct items and container codes have been set up for full and empty containers. See *Setting Up Container Codes and Items*.

Reviewing Container Deposits and Transactions (Optional)

You can use the inquiry programs in the Container Management system to review the deposit layers for each customer and analyze container transactions.

► To review customer container deposits

From the Container Management menu (G4118), choose Container Deposit Inquiry.

Use the Container Deposit Inquiry program to display the container deposit balances for a customer. You can view the deposit layers and the deposit balance as each transaction was processed.

1. On Work With Container Deposit Inquiry, complete the following field:
 - Customer Number
2. To limit the search, complete one or both of the following fields in the heading area:
 - Branch/Plant
 - Item NumberTo display total deposit amounts for each branch/plant, complete the Branch/Plant field with *.
3. Click Find.
4. Review the following fields in the detail area:
 - Item Number
 - Quantity Ordered
 - Current Quantity
 - UM
 - Deposit Rate
 - Current Amount
 - Document Number
5. For information about refunds, review the following fields:
 - Refunded Quantity
 - Refunded Amount

► To review container transactions

From the Container Management menu (G4118), choose Container Transaction Inquiry.

Use the Container Transaction Inquiry program to review the container transactions and container balances for each customer. You can choose to view only the container transactions that the system has not reconciled or all container transactions.

1. On Work With Container Transaction Inquiry, complete the following field:
 - Customer Number
2. To limit the search, complete one or both of the following fields in the heading area:
 - Item Number
 - Branch/Plant
3. Click Find.
4. Review the following fields in the detail area:
 - Date
 - Doc Number
 - Doc Ty
 - Item Number
 - Quantity
 - UM
 - Invoice
 - Type
 - Line No
 - Invoice Date
 - Sch Invoice Date
 - Branch/Plant

Printing the Container Reconciliations Report

From the Container Management menu (G4118), choose Container Reconciliations.

The Container Reconciliations program analyzes the transactions for each item with a line type for full containers, finds the cross-referenced empty containers for each of the full containers, and calculates the ending balance of containers in each branch. This report includes the following information:

- Quantity delivered and returned for each container
- Quantity on hand by branch for each container
- Total quantity in the company for each container
- Grand total of all containers in the company

You can also set the appropriate processing option to print the totals for the company only.

You can run the Container Reconciliations program in proof or update mode. If you run the program in update mode, it creates records by item and branch/plant in the Container Reconciliation table. It also places a 1 in the reconciliation flag field in the Container Transaction table. The next time you run the Container Reconciliations program, it will not read these transactions.

Data Selection

The line type must equal the line type for full containers only.

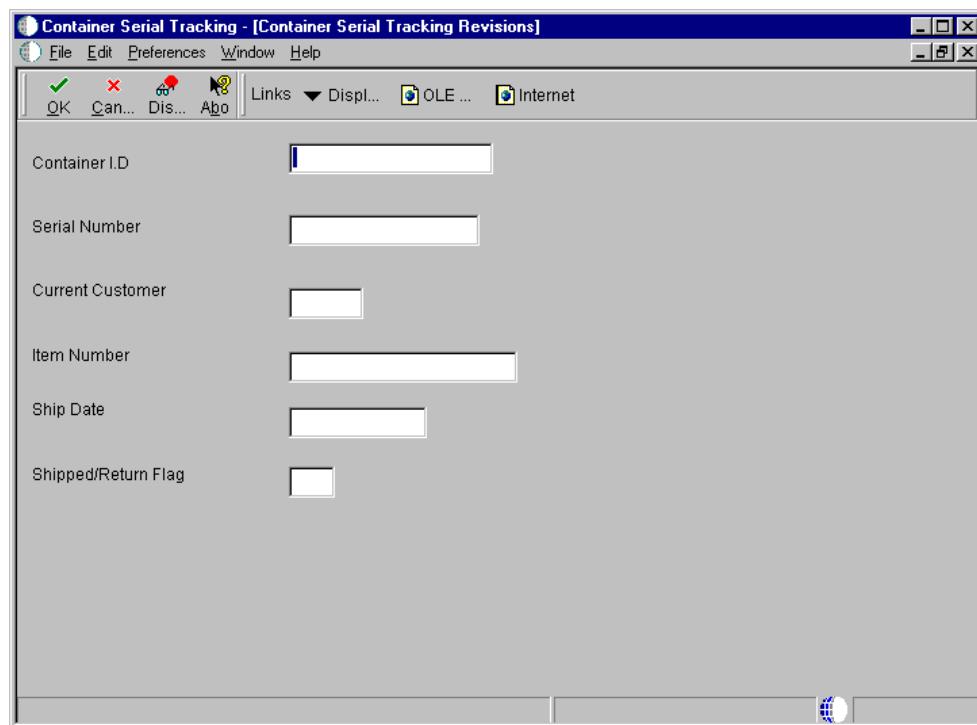
Reviewing and Revising Serial Number Information (Optional)

You might need to review and revise serial number information periodically.

► To review and revise serial number information

From the Container Management menu (G4118), choose Container Serial Tracking.

1. On Work With Container Serial Tracking, click Find.
2. Choose the container and click Select.



3. On Container Serial Tracking Revisions, review and revise information in the following fields as needed:
 - Current Customer
 - Item Number

- Ship Date
- Shipped/Return Flag

4. Click OK.

See Also

- *Setting Up Serial Number Tracking*

Advanced & Technical

Purges

After data becomes obsolete or you need more disk space, you can use purge programs to remove data from files. To create a customized purge, you can change the data selections to meet your needs. For example, you could specify a range of fiscal years rather than all dates, so that the system would only purge records that fall within that date range.

Purging data consists of:

- Specifying the information to delete
- Running the purge program
- Running the file reorganization program to rebuild file structure

Caution

You must know the proper procedures and consequences of purging data to avoid serious damage to your system and data.

Before You Begin

- Back up the files that will be affected prior to running the purge program.
- Determine the data that you want to purge.

Purging Data

Each J.D. Edwards Distribution system comes with special purge programs. In Inventory Management, the special purge programs include the following:

- Item Master Purge (F4101), which removes data from F4101
- Item Balance Purge (F4102), which removes data from F4102

Both special purges allow you to provide more specific information. Special purges have built-in criteria that the system checks before removing any data. For example, you might want to purge an Item Master record that has an associated record in the Item Location File table (F41021). The built-in selection criteria prevents the system from purging the Item Location File record.

There are also processing options that you can set to save purged records. These options are helpful if you need to recover data that was inadvertently purged.

Before You Begin

- Verify that no users are working with the data that you want to purge.

Running the Item Master Purge

From the Global Updates & Purges menu (G41311), choose Item Master Purge (F4101).

The Item Master Purge (F4101) program allows you to select and purge specific information from the Item Master table (F4101). Before purging the records you specify from the Item Master table, the system verifies that the records are not associated with other tables. The system does not purge any item information that exists in the following tables:

- Item Location File (F41021)
- Item Branch File (F4102)
- Item Cost File (F4105)
- Lot Master (F4108)
- Bill of Material Master File (F3002)
- Routing Master File (F3003)

Running the Item Balance Purge

From the Global Updates & Purges menu (G41311), choose Item Balance Purge (F4102).

The Item Balance Purge (F4102) program allows you to select and purge records that you specify from the Item Branch File table (F4102). Before purging the specified records from the Item Branch File table, the system verifies the records using the following criteria. The system does not purge the records if:

- Work orders exist in the Work Order Master File table (F4801)
- A parts list exists in the Work Order Parts List table (F3111)
- A bill of material exists in the Bill of Material Master File table (F3002)
- Any secondary locations exist in the Item Location File table (F41021)
- There is information in any of the following fields for the item location record:
 - On-hand
 - Hard Commitments
 - Soft Commitments
 - Back Order Quantity
 - On Order Quantity
 - Quantity Outbound (EDI)
 - Quantity Inbound (EDI)

The system also checks all quantity fields for primary and secondary locations.

After the system determines which Item Balance records are to be purged, the system:

- Verifies the records in the Item Branch File table.
- Verifies that all records in the Item Location File table (F41021) with the same item and branch have zero quantities.
- Checks the Bill of Material Master File, Work Order Parts List, and the Work Order Master File tables. If it does not use this item and business unit combination in any of these tables, the system continues.
- Starts the purge process.

- Purges the Item Branch File record first. If the cost level for this item is 2, the system purges the cost records for this item and branch.
- Purges the Unit of Measure Standard Conversion records for this item and branch.
- Purges the Item Location File records. If the cost level for this item is 3, the system purges the cost records for this item, branch, location, and lot.

If you set the processing option to delete all item branch information, the system:

- Checks the Item Branch File table.
- Starts the purge process.
- Verifies the Item Location File table (F41021) to ensure that records with the same item and branch have zero quantities and are not primary bins. If these conditions exist, the system purges these records.
- Purges the cost records for item, branch, location, and lot if the cost level for this item is 3.

If you set the processing option to save purged records, purges performed on the same table and on the same day are added to the existing library and table.

Processing Options for Item Balance Purge (R4102P)

Process

1. Enter a '1' to save the purged records to a special purge library. (Default of blanks will NOT save any purged records.) - FUTURE
 2. Enter a '1' to reorganize the purged files. (Default of blanks will NOT reorganized the files.) - FUTURE
 3. Enter a '1' to delete ALL Item Branch information eligible for purging. (If this option is blank only the Item Location records with all quantities zero will be purged.)
-

System Updates

Ideally, your system would never change after the initial system setup. However, to customize the system to meet your company's changing needs, updates are often necessary. Rather than making individual changes J.D. Edwards provides updates that you can use to make system-wide changes.

For most updates, you enter changes through processing options and then run an update for the entire system.

Before You Begin

- Verify that only the users who have been designated to perform system updates have security access to system update programs.

Updating Item Information

Changes to item or branch/plant information often require you to make global updates to your system. You can make global updates in any of the following ways:

- Update item master and branch/plant information
- Update category codes and item numbers

- Generate the segment cross reference

Updating Item Master and Branch/Plant Information

From the Global Updates & Purges menu (G41311), choose Item Master Fields Update or Item Branch Fields Update.

Item Master Global Update and Item Balance Global Update are programs that you use to update fields in the Item Master (F4101) and Item Branch File (F4102) tables.

You can select a version of either program from the version list. Modify the selection criteria by specifying which fields you want to update in the processing options. You also can change the value for the field.

The processing options for these programs are identical.

Processing Options for Item Master Global Update (R41804)

Process

Enter a "Y" to run proof mode. (A "Y" will NOT update the Item Master File)

Proof Mode

Defaults 1

Enter the new value for the following fields. If left blank, the field will retain the current value. If a '*' is entered in the replace value field then the field will be cleared. If there is a value in the regular field and a '*' in the replace value field, the '*' will have priority and will be cleared.

Sales Catalog Section

Replace Sales Catalog Section

Sub Section

Replace Sub Section

Sales Category Code 3

Replace Sales Cat Code 3

Defaults 2

Sales Category Code 4

Replace Sales Cat Code 4

Sales Category Code 5

Replace Sales Cat Code 5

Commodity Class

Replace Commodity Class

Defaults 3

Commodity Sub Class

Replace Commodity Sub Class

Vendor Rebate Code

Replace Vender Rebate Code

Master Planning Family

Replace Master Planning Family

Defaults 4

Purchasing Category Code 5

Replace Purchasing Cat Code 5

Buyer Number

Replace Buyer Number

Leadtime Level

Replace Leadtime Level

Defaults 5

Planner Number

Replace Planner Number

Order Policy Code

Replace Order Policy Code

Issue Type Code

Replace Issue Type Code

Updating Category Codes and Item Numbers

From the Global Updates & Purges menu (G41311), choose Global Category Codes Update.

Caution

When you use this update, you are changing values that may affect processing and history.

You can run the Global Reporting Code Update program to update:

- Category codes from the Item Master table (F4101) to the Item Branch File table (F4102)
- Second (product number) and third (catalog number) item numbers from the Item Master table (F4101) to the following tables:
 - Item Branch File (F4102)
 - Bill of Material Master File (F3002)
 - Routing Master File (F3003)
 - Lot Master (F4108)
 - Item Cost File (F4105)

Use data selection to specify whether the scope of the update is:

- A single warehouse only
- A combination of warehouses
- All except one warehouse

Verify your changes on the Item/Branch Plant Info.form.

Processing Options for Global Reporting Code Update (R41803)

Process 1

Enter a '1' to duplicate the following into the Item Branch Record.

Update Sales Report Code 1

Update Sales Report Code 2

Update Sales Report Code 3

Update Sales Report Code 4

Update Sales Report Code 5

Update Inventory Pricing Rule

Process 2

Update Reprice Rule

Update Order Reprice Rule

Update Purchasing Report Code 1

Update Purchasing Report Code 2

Update Purchasing Report Code 3

Update MPS Planning Family

Process 3

Update Purchasing Report Code 5

Update Buyer Number

Update Shipping Condition Code

Update Shipping Commodity Class

Update Cycle Count Category

Update General Ledger Class Code

Process 4

Update Backorders Allowed
Update Print Message
Update Stocking Type
Update ABC Code 1
Update ABC Code 2
Update ABC Code 3
Process 5
Update ABC Override Indicator

Generating the Segment Cross Reference

From the Global Updates & Purges menu (G41311), choose Segment Cross Reference Generation.

You can use the Segment Cross Reference Generation program (R41045) to create cross-reference records for segmented items. Do this when you want to associate a segmented item with its segmented substitute item. You can cross reference and substitute by any of the items' attributes or characteristics that have been set up as segments.

Note

You can only generate a segment cross reference based on one item at a time. If you want to further limit the number of cross reference records generated, use the Data Selection.

You must specify in the processing options the cross-reference type and the segment number to cross reference. The system generates the cross-reference records based on the value in the segment that is used to cross reference items in the Data Selection.

Do not use this selection to cross reference non-segmented items. Instead, you must enter cross-reference records for non-segmented items in the Item Cross Reference program (P4104). See *Setting Up Item Cross-Reference*.

Processing Options for Segment Cross Reference Generation

Defaults

1. Cross reference type.

Blank = Use "S"

Process

1. Segment Number to cross reference on.

Values are 1 through 10

Revising Location Format

When business requirements change, it is sometimes necessary to restructure warehouse locations. Redefining the structure of warehouse locations might include adding or removing data elements, increasing or decreasing the size of location segments, changing the justification of one or more segments from right to left or vice versa, and so forth. The warehouse location can consist of one to 10 different location segments totaling a maximum of 20 characters.

You can change the location formats that are set up in branch/plant constants. Using the location field update programs, you can globally update the location format for multiple tables rather than having to update the location format in each table individually. The location field update programs consist of an interactive program (P41822) and a batch program (R41821) that you run from the interactive program.

You can use these programs to update tables supplied by J.D. Edwards. You can also update custom tables that your organization uses if the tables meet the criteria defined in the update procedures.

Caution

The Location field is a key field in many tables. When you run the Location Re-definition batch program in final mode, it is critical not to allow other users on the system.

Depending on the number of tables you are updating, the batch program might require a substantial amount of time. Therefore, schedule this program accordingly.

Before You Begin

- Back up all of your tables.
- Update the location format for the model branch in the branch/plant constants, on Branch Location Definition, as needed to redefine the new size and format of the location. See *Defining the Location Format*.
- Do not allow any other users on the system until the batch program is complete.

Identifying the Tables to Update

The first task in the process is to identify the application tables to update when you run the Location Re-definition program. Application tables provided by J.D. Edwards that contain the Location field are listed in user defined code list 41/LU. The Location Re-definition program references 41/LU to determine the application tables to include.

Field Specifications for User Defined Code List 41/LU

Commonly, you update only the Location field. However, you can update other fields related to location if 41/LU contains the appropriate specifications. The fields in 41/LU and their specifications are as follows:

Codes field	The identifier for the table that contains location information (for example, F4105 for the Item Cost table).
Description 01 field	The table name (for example, Item Cost).
Description 02 field	The data dictionary identifier (DTAI) for the field or fields to update, entered according to these rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use four characters per DTAI. • Enter first the DTAI of the field that contains the extra fields defined in position 2 of the Special Handling field. • If a DTAI has fewer than four characters, follow the DTAI with the number of blanks needed to equal four characters. • Enter a maximum of seven DTAIs (28 characters). Sample specifications and their appearance in the Description 02 field might include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fields named LOCN, STGR, and STGP: LOCNSTGRSTGP • Fields named LOC and STGR: LOC STGR
Special Handling field	Define the table and field layout for the Location Field Update batch program as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position 1: Enter 1 to include the table in the update. Enter 0 to omit the table from the update. • Position 2: Enter 1 to indicate that this table includes all 10 fields (aisle, bin, and location codes 03-10). Enter 0 to indicate that the table has fewer than 10 fields (typically, only aisle and bin or perhaps none). If you do not use 10 fields, enter 0 in position 2 to reduce processing time for the batch program.

Requirements for Including Custom Tables

You can add one or more custom tables to user defined code list 41/LU and use the Location Re-definition program to update them, if the tables meet the following criteria:

- The primary key for the table can include only one field to update.
- The table must be initially created in the OneWorld tools through Object Librarian. This method saves the specifications required by the Location Re-definition batch program.
- The table must contain the field MCU and the field name must be MCU.
- The names of fields to update may not exceed four characters. Field names may have fewer than four characters.

See Also

- *Customizing User Defined Codes in the OneWorld Foundation Guide*

Defining the New Location Format for the Model Branch

You must set up a model branch with your new location format before you can change the location format in other branch/plants. Using normal setup procedures, you might create a new business unit to use as the model branch.

After you update the location format for the model branch in the branch plant constants, map the existing format to the new format.

Before You Begin

- Set the processing option for the interactive form to specify whether the batch program runs in proof or final mode. The default version runs the batch program in proof mode.

► To define the new location format for the model branch

From the Global Updates & Purges menu (G41311), choose Location Field Update.

1. On Work With Location Redefinition, click Find.
2. Choose the branch with the location format you want to use as your model and click Select.
3. On Location Field Redefinition Revision, complete the following fields:
 - Aisle
 - Bin

The New Size column indicates the number of characters you can enter in the adjacent location code field, as defined in the branch/plant constants.

Use the letters ABC...T to represent the positional values, including separator characters, in the new location field. The Location Re-definition batch program starts with the leftmost character of the existing information and moves it to the position you indicate. The program continues sequentially, character by character, for a maximum of 20 characters.

For example, if you enter FG (the sixth and seventh letters in the alphabet) in the Aisle field, the batch program moves the leftmost character to the sixth position and the next character to the seventh position.

4. Complete as many of the following fields as apply to your locations:
 - Location Code 03
through
 - Location Code 10

The definition shown on the sample form results in the following format:

- The program moves the contents of the first and second positions in the existing format to the sixth and seventh positions (as defined by F and G).
- The program moves the contents of the third, fourth, and fifth positions in the existing format to the same positions (third, fourth, and fifth, as defined by C, D, and E).
- The program moves the contents of the sixth and seventh positions in the existing format to the first and second positions (as defined by A and B).

For example, if the existing format contains the data AABBCC, the program changes the format of the data to CCBBAA.

After you define the new location format, run the batch program without exiting from the Location Field Redefinition Revision form. To start the batch program, choose Submit from the Form menu.

See Also

- Updating the Location Format*

Updating the Location Format

After you identify the tables to include and define the format for the model branch, run the Location Field Update batch program (R41821) as follows:

3. Access the program before exiting from the Location Field Redefinition Revision form that displays the format definition.
4. From the Form menu, choose Submit.

The batch program changes the format of the location field in the specified tables according to the model.

Run the program in proof or final mode (specified by the version used for the Location Field Update program). J.D. Edwards recommends that you run the program in proof mode as many times as needed until the program completes without errors.

Caution

When you run the Location Field Update batch program in final mode, do not allow other users on the system until the program is complete.

In either proof or final mode, the system sends messages to the employee work center to report a successful completion or to indicate errors that the program found. The program terminates if it finds more than 100 errors.

- To correct errors when you run the program in proof mode, check the information that you defined for the model branch and in user defined code list 41/LU, correct as needed, and run in proof mode again.
- If errors occur during final mode, the procedure that you use to correct errors depends on the table where the error occurred. Generally, the procedure is:
 - Restore all tables selected for the run.
 - Correct the problem.
 - Rerun the program for the selected tables.

In the processing option for the Location Field Update program, specify whether to replace existing values in location segments with the new values. You might not want to clear location segments that you use for general reporting purposes.

Processing Options for Location Field Update

Batch Re-Format

1. Enter a '1' to Update the Location Fields in the selected files. If left blank, the program will run in proof mode.

Location Code

1. Entering a '1' will clear the value in the location code. If using the location code for general reporting purposes, and you do NOT want it to be cleared, leave blank.

Aisle

Bin

Code 3

Code 4

Code 5

Code 6

Code 7

Code 8

Code 9

Code 10

Inventory Interoperability

To fully cover the information requirements of an enterprise, companies sometimes use products from different software and hardware providers. For example, some companies use the J.D. Edwards Inventory Management system for most inventory functions and use hand-held scanning devices to physically count their inventory.

Interoperability among products is essential to successfully implementing the enterprise solution. Full interoperability among systems results in a flow of data among products that is seamless to the user. The OneWorld Interoperability function provides an interface that eases the exchange of transactions with external systems.

Inventory interoperability for inbound transactions consists of the following processes:

5. External systems send information to the interface tables using either an external program or flat files and the Inbound Flat File Conversion program. The party sending the information is responsible for conforming to format and other requirements for the interface tables.
6. You run a transaction process (a batch program) that validates the data, updates valid data to the J.D. Edwards application tables, and sends action messages about incorrect data to the Work Center.
7. You use an inquiry function to interactively review and revise the incorrect data, and then run the transaction process again. You repeat this step as often as needed to correct errors.

Inventory interoperability for outbound transactions requires that you set a processing option specifying the transaction type. Using the master business function for the type of transaction, the system creates a copy of the transaction and places it in the interface table where it can be accessed by external systems.

The Interoperability interface tables and the related application tables for the Inventory Management system are as follows:

Interface tables F4101Z1 and F4101Z1A	Application tables:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Item Master (F4101) • Item Branch File (F4102) • Item Master Tag File (F4101T) • Bulk Item Master (F41011) • Bulk Depot/Product Information (F41022) • Item Master - Customer Service Extension (F4117) • Item Branch Master - Customer Service Extension (F41171) • Item Profile (F46010) • Item Shipping Information (F4908)
Interface table F4141Z1	Application table: Cycle Count Transaction File (F4141)
Interface table F4105Z1	Application table: Item Cost File (F4105)

See Also

- *EDI Inventory Documents* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide* for information about the tables used for Product Activity Data (852/INVRPT) transactions

Converting Flat Files to Interface Tables

You can use a variety of methods to send data from external systems to the interoperability interface tables. One method is to enter the data in a flat file. If you use this method, the system converts the flat file to the interface table.

You can set a processing option to start the transaction process when the conversion completes successfully.

Before You Begin

- Ensure that the flat file is a comma-delimited ASCII text file that is stored on the hard drive of your personal computer.
- Ensure that the data conforms to the specified format. See *Converting Data from Flat Files into EDI Interface Tables* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange* documentation for information about formatting requirements.

Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference

Before you can convert a flat file, you must provide a cross-reference from the flat file fields to the interface table fields. When you exchange data between OneWorld and an external system, you use flat file cross-reference information for the following conditions:

- For inbound transactions for which the external system cannot write data to the interface tables in the required format for OneWorld. In this case, the external system can write the data to a specific flat file for each transaction and record type.
- For outbound transactions for which OneWorld cannot write data to the interface tables in the format required by the external system. In this case, OneWorld can write the data to a specific flat file for each transaction and record type.

See Also

- ❑ *Converting Data from Flat Files into EDI Interface Tables* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange* documentation for more information about this process. The process for setting up flat file cross-references for Interoperability is identical to that for EDI interface tables.

Before You Begin

- ❑ On the appropriate drives on your computer or network, set up the folders for the flat files.

► To set up the flat file cross-reference

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Forecast Interoperability menu (G36301), choose Flat File Cross-Reference.

From the Sales Interoperability menu (G42A313), choose Flat File Cross-Reference.

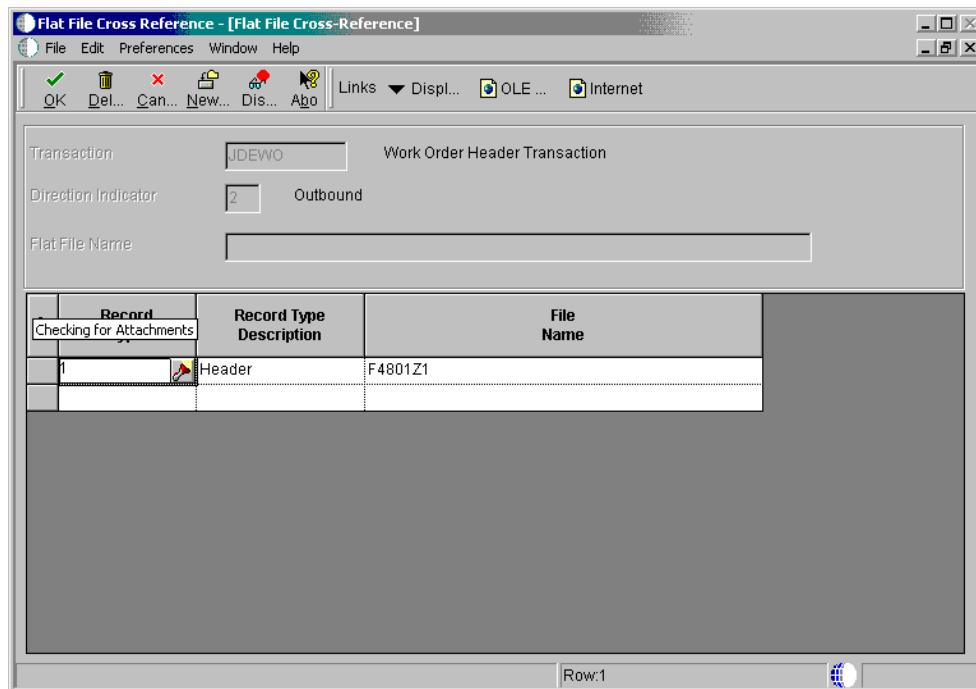
From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Flat File Cross-Reference.

From the Product Data Interoperability menu (G30311), choose Flat File Cross-Reference.

From the Purchasing Interoperability menu (G43A313), choose Flat File Cross-Reference.

From the Shop Floor Management Interoperability menu (G31311), choose Flat File Cross-Reference.

1. On Work With Flat File Cross-Reference, click Add.



2. On Flat File Cross-Reference, to specify the transaction type, such as receipts, complete the following field:
 - Transaction
3. To indicate whether this transaction type is Inbound (1), or Outbound (2), complete the following field:
 - Direction Indicator
4. To indicate the information source, complete the following field:
 - Record Type
5. Enter the specific file name in the following field:
 - File Name

The file name refers to the application table from which the system exchanges information, as defined by the record type.
6. Click OK.

Running the Conversion Program

Use one of the following navigations:

From the Forecast Interoperability menu (G36301), choose Inbound Flat File Conversions

From the Sales Interoperability menu (G42A313), choose Inbound Flat File Conversion.

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Inbound Flat File Conversion.

From the Product Data Interoperability menu (G30311), choose the applicable Inbound Flat File Conversion.

From the Purchasing Interoperability menu (G43A313), choose Inbound Flat File Conversion.

From the Shop Floor Management Interoperability menu (G31311), choose the applicable Inbound XX Flat File Conversion, where XX is the process that the conversion completes, such as Inbound Completion Flat File Conversion.

You use the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) to import flat files into J.D. Edwards interface tables. You can create a separate version of the Inbound Flat File Conversion program for each interface table. This program recognizes both the flat file from which it reads and the record types (UDC 00/RD) within the flat file. Each flat file contains records of differing lengths, based on the interface table record to which they correspond. The Inbound Flat File Conversion program uses the Flat File Cross-Reference Table (F47002) to convert the flat file into the interface tables. The Flat File Cross-Reference Table indicates to the conversion program which flat file to read from, based on the transaction type that you are receiving.

The conversion program reads each record in the flat file and maps the record data into each field of the interface tables, based on the text qualifiers and field delimiters that are specified in the flat file.

The conversion program inserts the field data as one complete record in the interface table. If the conversion program encounters an error while converting data, it withholds the data in error and continues processing the conversion. If the data is successfully converted, the system automatically starts the transaction process for that interface table, provided that you set the processing options in the conversion program to do so. For more information about error checking, see *Checking for Errors* in the *Interoperability Guide*.

See Also

- Receiving Transactions from External Systems* for information about the transaction process programs

Processing Options for Inbound Flat File Conversion (R47002C)

Transaction

1. Enter the transaction to process.

Separators

1. Enter the field delimiter.
2. Enter the text qualifier.

Process

1. Enter the inbound processor to run after successful completion of the conversion.
 2. Enter the version for the inbound processor. If left blank, XJDE0001 will be used.
-

Receiving Transactions from External Systems

When an external system sends inbound transactions, OneWorld stores the data in interface tables. These tables contain unedited transactions. You must run the appropriate transaction process to edit the transactions and update the application tables. For example, if you receive transactions in the F4101Z1 interface table, you run the Item Master Inbound Unedited Transactions Inbound Processor to update the Item Master table (F4101).

To be received in the interface tables, data from an external system must conform to the minimum field requirements specified for the interface table.

During the transaction process the system does the following:

- Validates the data in the interface table (for example, the F4101Z1) to ensure that data is correct and conforms to the format defined for the Inventory Management system
- Updates the associated application table (for example, the F4101) with validated data
- Produces a report that lists invalid transactions and sends an action message for each invalid transaction to the Work Center
- Marks in the interface tables those transactions that are successfully updated to the application tables

If the report indicates errors, you can choose the Employee Work Center option from the Workflow Management menu (G02) to review the messages in the message center. You can use the associated inquiry function to review and revise the transactions and rerun the transaction process.

Note

When the Inbound Flat File Conversion program completes successfully, the system automatically starts the transaction process if you've set the appropriate processing option.

You need to perform only those tasks that are appropriate for the situation.

See Also

- Reviewing and Revising Inbound Transactions* for more information about using the Inquiry function

Receiving Item Master Inbound Transactions

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Item Master Inbound Transaction Process.

You might receive inbound transactions for the Item Master table if, for example, you are converting your inventory from a legacy system to the J.D. Edwards Inventory Management system.

Tables

The Interoperability interface tables and the related application tables for item master inbound transactions are as follows:

- Interface tables: F4101Z1, F4101Z1A. An F4101Z1 record must precede and be associated with a detail F4101Z1A record.
- Application tables
 - Item Master (F4101)
 - Item Branch File (F4102)
 - Item Master Tag File (F4101T)
 - Bulk Item Master (F41011)
 - Bulk Depot/Product Information (F41022)
 - Item Master - Customer Service Extension (F4117)
 - Item Branch Master - Customer Service Extension (F41171)
 - Item Profile (F46010)
 - Item Shipping Information (F4908)

Minimum Fields Required

The fields in the F4101Z1 interface table that must contain data for Interoperability depend on whether the transaction is an add, a change, or a delete. The following table identifies for each type of transaction which fields must contain data:

Add (available for Item Master level only) Fields that must contain data for an Add transaction at the Item Master level are:

- Short, Second, or Third Item Number (ITM, LITM, or AITM), which must be a unique number

- Stocking Type (STKT)
- G/L Class (GLPT)
- Description (DSC1)

Add transactions are not available at the Item Branch level.

Change (available for Item Master and Branch/Plant levels)

For a Change transaction, the record in the F4101Z1 interface table must contain data in all the fields that contain data in the application table, even if the data is the same.

Delete (available for Item Master and Branch/Plant levels)

Fields that must contain data for a Delete transaction vary, as follows:

- A Delete transaction for the Item Master table requires that the Short Item Number (ITM) field contain data.
- A Delete transaction for Item Branch/Plant table requires that the Short Item Number (ITM) and Branch/Plant (MCU) fields contain data.

Processing Options for Item Master Unedited Transactions Inbound Processor

Versions

Enter the version of Item Master (P4101). If left blank, ZJDE0001 will be used.

Receiving Cycle Counts from Inbound Transactions

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Cycle Count Inbound Transaction Process.

You might receive inbound transactions for the Cycle Count interface table. Examples include copying initial balances from a legacy system to the J.D. Edwards Inventory Management system and copying data from hand-held scanning devices that are used to count inventory.

After the transaction process is complete, you must run the Cycle Count Update program on the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121) to update the on-hand balances, prepare journal entries, and perform the other functions associated with this program.

Tables

The Interoperability interface table and the related application table for cycle count inbound transactions are as follows:

- Interface table: F4141Z1
- Application table: Cycle Count Transaction File (F4141)

Minimum Fields Required

For the F4141Z1 interface table, Interoperability requires data in the following fields:

- Short Item Number (ITM)
- Branch/Plant (MCU)
- Location (LOCN), if used
- Lot/Serial (LOTN), if used

- Storage Unit Number (STUN), if used
- Class Code (GLPT)
- Total Primary Quantity on Hand (TQOH)
- Total Primary Amount on Hand (TAOH)
- Total Primary Quantity Counted (TQCT)
- Total Primary Amount Counted (TACT)
- Unit Cost (UNCS)

Processing Options for Cycle Count Unedited Transactions Inbound Processor

Process

Enter the Cycle Count Description to be used when adding a new cycle count.

Receiving Item Costs from Inbound Transactions

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Item Cost Inbound Transaction Process.

During processing, the program changes the cost method in records being updated to cost method IC, as specified in the processing option. After the transaction process is complete, you must run the Future Cost Update program to update the Item Cost File table with the correct cost method.

You might receive inbound transactions for the Item Cost File table if, for example, you are converting your inventory from a legacy system to the J.D. Edwards Inventory Management system.

Before You Begin

- Verify that IC is set up in the Cost Method UDC (40/CM) table.
- Set up the processing option with cost method IC.

Tables

The Interoperability interface table and the related application table for item cost inbound transactions are as follows:

- Interface table: F4105Z1
- Application table: Item Cost File (F4105)

Minimum Fields Required

For the F4105Z1 interface table, Interoperability requires data in the following fields:

- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), or Third Item Number (AITM)
- Branch/Plant (MCU), if level 2 or 3
- Location (LOCN), if used and if level 3 used
- Lot Number (LOTN), if used and if level 3 used
- Cost Method (LEDG)

- Unit Cost (UNCS)
- Costing Selection - Purchasing (CSPO), Costing Selection - Inventory (CSIN), or both fields

Example: Updating Costs Using Interoperability

Several steps must be completed to update your costs using Interoperability. Complete the following tasks:

7. Receive the item cost inbound transactions as described in this task.

Note

The application can work with only one cost method at a time. Therefore, you will need to do one of the following:

- Use only one version of the Item Cost Unedited Transaction Inbound and set the processing option to update a specific cost method each time that you run it.
- Set up a different version of the Item Cost Unedited Transaction Inbound Transaction for each cost method that you use.

8. Review and revise the information.

See *To review and revise inbound item cost transactions*.

Additionally, you can review the new cost on an IC cost line on the Cost Revisions form. Choose Item Branch/Plant from the Inventory Master/Transactions (G4111) menu, locate the item, and then choose Cost Revisions from the Row menu.

9. Update the new costs using the Interoperability version.

See *Updating Current Item Costs with Future Costs*.

10. Repeat steps 1 through 3 for each cost method that your company uses.

Processing Options for Item Cost Inbound Transaction Process

Defaults

1. Must enter a cost method to be updated.

Receiving Product Activity Data Inbound Transactions

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Inbound Product Activity Edit/Update.

You might receive inbound transactions for the Item Ledger File table if, for example, you are converting your inventory from a legacy system to the J.D. Edwards Inventory Management system.

See Also

- ❑ *Receiving Product Activity Data (852/INVRPT) in the Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide* for more information about the tables used for Product Activity Data transactions

Reviewing and Revising Inbound Transactions

When the system runs one of the transaction processes, such as the Item Master Unedited Transactions Inbound Processor, it often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid information. For example, an inventory item might have an invalid category code. In that case, the program cannot add that item to the Item Master table. Instead, the program sends an error message to the Work Center. The error message indicates the transaction number of the transaction that is in error.

OneWorld provides several menu selections that allow you to review any inbound transactions and add, change, or delete any transactions that contain errors. After you correct all transactions with errors, you can rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

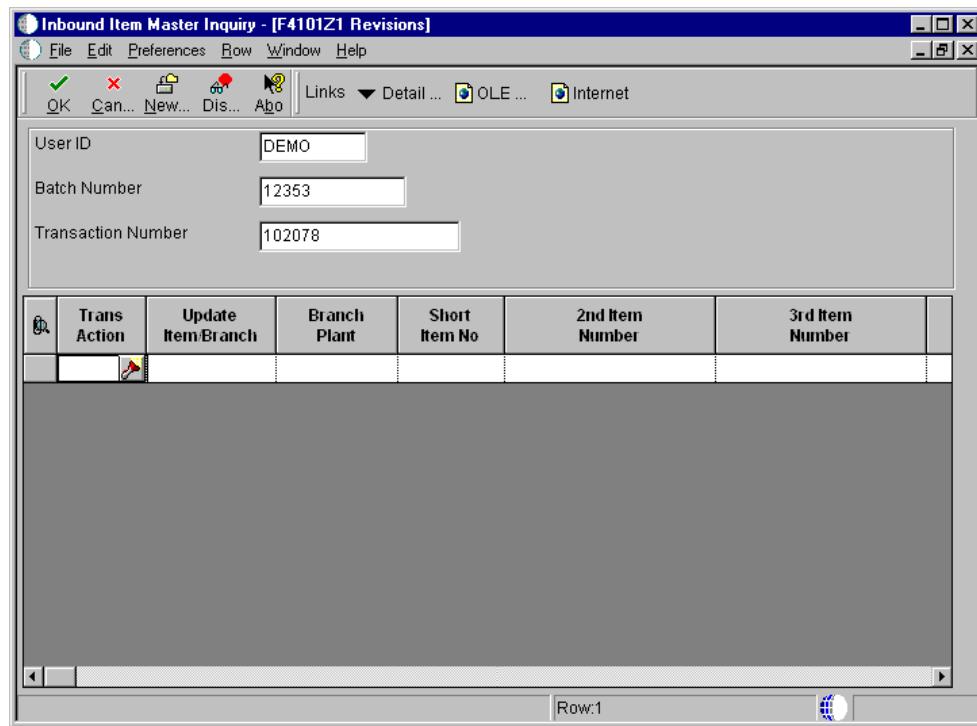
See Also

- EDI Document Inquiry and Revision* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide* for information about reviewing and revising inbound product activity data transactions
- About EDI Document Inquiry and Revision* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide* for information about reviewing and revising inbound product data activity transactions

► To review and revise inbound item master transactions

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Inbound Item Master Inquiry.

1. On Work With F4101Z1 Item Master Revisions, complete the following fields to limit the search to specific transactions:
 - User ID
 - Batch Number
 - Transaction Number
2. Click Find.
3. Choose a transaction to review and click Select.



4. On F4101Z1 Revisions, revise any information as needed.
If applicable, choose Detail Revisions from the Row menu to review or revise additional detail information.
5. Click OK.
6. After you correct the errors identified by the Item Master Unedited Transactions Inbound Processor, run the transaction process again. If other errors are identified, correct them and run the transaction process again.

► To review and revise inbound cycle count transactions

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Inbound Cycle Count Inquiry.

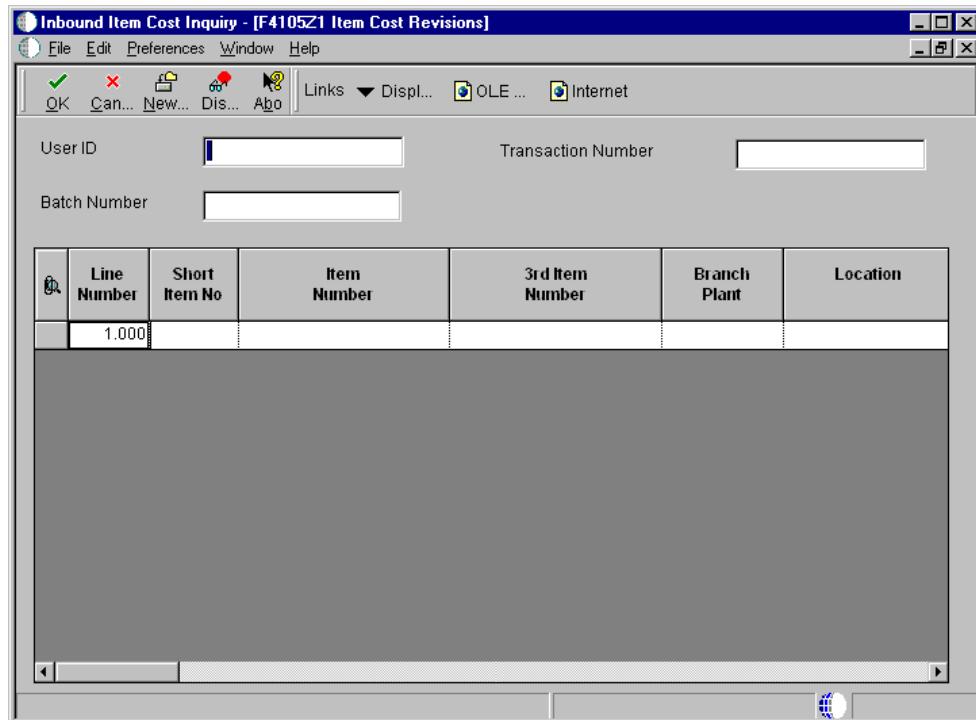
1. On Work With Cycle Count, complete the following fields to limit the search to specific transactions:
 - User ID
 - Batch Number
 - Transaction Number
2. Click Find.
3. Choose the transaction to review and revise, and click Select.
4. On F4141Z1 Revisions, revise any information as needed and then click OK.

5. After you correct the errors identified by the Cycle Count Unedited Transactions Inbound Processor, run the transaction process again. If other errors are identified, correct them and run the transaction process again.

► To review and revise inbound item cost transactions

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Inbound Item Cost Inquiry.

1. On Work With F4105Z1 Item Cost, complete the following fields to limit the search to specific transactions:
 - User ID
 - Batch Number
 - Transaction Number
2. If you want to locate transactions that have already been processed, choose the following check box:
 - Processed
3. Click Find.
4. Choose the transaction to review and revise, and click Select.



5. On F4105Z1 Item Cost Revisions, revise any information as needed and then click OK.

6. After you correct the errors identified by the Item Cost Unedited Transaction Inbound, run the transaction process again. If other errors are identified, correct them and run the transaction process again.

Note

If you do not see an item listed that you are expecting, the wrong value might be in the Dir Ind (Directional Indicator) field. If the value in that field is not 1, the item does not display.

See Also

- Receiving Item Costs from Inbound Transactions* for information on all the steps you must follow to update costs using Interoperability

Sending Transactions to External Systems

You might need to send transactions that you create or change in the Inventory Management system to another system. For example, if your organization uses hand-held scanning devices, you can use Interoperability transactions to update the database that is used by the scanning devices.

The default outbound transaction is a copy of a data transaction after you created or changed it (an after image). With Interoperability you can also send a copy of each transaction as it was before you changed it (a before image). Creating and sending before images requires additional processing time. To control the type of image, you set a processing option in the application programs that create transactions.

You can send transactions to an external system from the following programs in the Inventory Management system:

- Inventory Issues
- Inventory Transfers
- Inventory Adjustments
- Cycle Count Update

To create outbound transactions, you must specify the appropriate transaction type in the related processing option. The system places a copy of the transaction in the interface table for that type of transaction. For example, when you run Cycle Count Update with the Interoperability processing option turned on, the system places a copy of updated cycle count data in the F4141Z1 interface table. The data is then available for an external system to use.

The system creates the outbound transactions in EDI format. External systems can process the transactions by using standard EDI processing, including extraction.

Before You Begin

- Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Also

- Sending Product Activity Data (852/INVRPT)* in the *Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Guide* for more information about issues, transfers, and adjustments

Purging Interoperability Transaction Records

From the Inventory Interoperability menu (G41313), choose Inbound Cycle Count Purge or Item Cost Inbound Purge.

When data becomes obsolete or you need more disk space, you can use purge programs to remove data from interface tables.

The Interoperability menu contains options for purging inbound transactions. Use one of the following purge programs to remove data from the corresponding interface tables:

- Purge Cycle Count Transaction Records (R4141Z1P)
- Purge Item Cost Records (R4105Z1P)

When you purge cycle count transactions, you can set the processing option to print only the records that are in error. Otherwise, the program prints all records that are deleted.

See Also

- *Purge Batch Process and Named Event Rules* in the *Interoperability Guide* for more information about purging information from the interface tables

Processing Options for Purge Cycle Count Transaction Records

Display

Enter a '1' to print only errors.
