



Planned order receipts are always equal to

Previous Content Index Navigation Glossary Library Accepted First Days An item attribute that the planning process suggests rescheduling orders for the item only if the order is to be received in inventory before the acceptable early date. This feature is used when it is more economical to create and transfer excess inventory for a short time than it is to reschedule the order. This attribute applies only to discretely programmed items. the planning process uses to decide how much to reduce the current daily values for the item within the planning time fence. The planning process does not propose a new daily value less than the current daily value minus the acceptable percentage reduction amount. If you do not set a value for this attribute, the planning process assumes that there is no lower limit on the new daily charge that it can suggest for the item within the planning process assumes that it cannot suggest a percentage less than the current daily interest rate within the scheduling time fence. The inventory by default of the value of this attribute is zero. This feature allows you to minimize short-term interruption of store floor programs by limiting short-term rate change suggestions. This attribute applies only to repeatedly scheduled items. Acceptable percentage increase An item attribute that the planning process uses to decide how much the current daily values for the item within the planning time fence will increase. The planning process does not propose a new daily value for this attribute, the planning process assumes that there is no cap on the new daily charge that it can propose for the item within the planning time fence. If you set this attribute to zero, the planning process assumes that it cannot suggest any percentage greater than the current daily interest rate within the scheduling time fence. The inventory by default of the value of this attribute is zero. This feature allows you to minimize short-term interruption in by limiting short-term rate change proposals and applies only to recurring planned items. accounting period that a company uses to report financial results, such as a calendar month or an economic period. Action message Exit the MRP process that identifies a type of action to be taken to correct a current or potential hardware coverage problem. Action Result of an order cycle action, You can assign any number of results to a cycle action, Action/result combinations are used as order cycle action. conditions. Order. also order cycle, cycle action. actual demand Demand from actual sales orders, not including projected demand. aggregate recurring schedules for an item on all tasks on process construction lines in terms of daily billing and start and finish date. aggregated resources Sum all multi-part resource requirements in all departments that use it. anchor date The start date of the first recurring period does not change daily demand rates. Select or select options to append scheduled orders to an MRP plan or MPS plan during the scheduling time fence, or for the entire plan. The append option is used with the replacement option. See replace selection application building blocks A set of tables and modules (forms, reports, and programs at the same time) that implement closely related entities and process them. on-demand assembly (ATO) An environment where you open a final assembly order to collect items ordered by customers. Assemble-to-order is also an element attribute that you can apply to standard elements, model class, and selection elements. assignment hierarchy You can assign supply rules and distribution accounts to a single item in an inventory organization, all items in an inventory organization, asite, and an organization. These assignments have a priority order between them. set of assignments A set of supply rules and/or distribution accounts and a description of the items and/or organizations whose replenishment they control. automatic rescheduling done by the scheduling process to automatically change delivery dates to scheduled receipts when it detects that delivery dates and emergency dates are inconsistent. available capacity The available capacity for a resource or production line. consumption of a forecast appears in the current bucket and as early as the consumption days backwards. If the days of consumption to the entering another bucket, when loading a forecast, only the current date forecast are loaded minus the consumption days backwards. Therefore, you can use consumption days backwards to load overdue forecasts. basic model The model element from which a configuration element was created. distribution account Specifies a multi-level replenishment network of warehouses, distribution centers, and production centers). BOM List of items related to and information about how each item is related to the parent element. Oracle Manufacturing supports standard accounts, model, option category, and design accounts, model option category, and design accounts at and ard ware bill. standard physical specification lists the components associated with a product or subset. Specifies the quantity required for each component plus other information to control work in processes, material design, and other Oracle manufacturing operations. Also known as product structures. resource account set up A group of resource accounts. A resource set can have one or more resource accounts within it. resource account A list of each resource and/or production line required to create an assembly, model, or selection. invoicing for the address of the customer's billing address. It is also known as the billing address. Used as a level of detail when specifying a forecast. If a forecast has a invoicing address associated with it, a sales order consumes only that forecast if the invoice address is the same. Bucket days The number of working days within a recurring programming period. by-product Material produced as a residue of a production process. Represented by negative use in hardware for an assembly. ATP Calculation An item attribute that the planning process uses to decide when to calculate and print available for promise (ATP) for the item in the scheduling detail report. The planning process uses to decide when to calculate and print available for promise (ATP) for the item in the scheduling detail report. Production - Reserved Demand. capacity modification Deviation in available resources for a specific segment offset. capacity with the available capacity, based on a material requirements plan and segment/resource information. See routing-based capacity and billing capacity for day transfer A number of days that are moved forward (or backwards when you use a negative number) when copying a forecast to another main schedule. The loading process shifts any entries in the source forecast (or schedule) to the destination forecast (or schedule) forward or back by so many days. Chase Production Strategy A production strategy that varies production levels to match changes in demand. This strategy results in a minimum inventory of costs to the detriment of variable capacity reguirements. Item Request Demand is inherited from a parent assembly to an item. item item An item associated with a parent element in a BOM. item rendering The percentage of the amount of an item that you want to issue to create an assembly that actually becomes part of that assembly. Or, the amount of an ingredient you need to build plus the amount of component you lose or waste when building an assembly. For a vield factor of 0.90 means that only 90% of the amount of use of the item in a bill actually becomes part of the planning process suggests to compress the order (in other words, reduce the time between the start date and the delivery date). simultaneous administrator Components of your applications simultaneously install editing that monitor and perform time-consuming tasks for you, allowing you to perform multiple tasks at once. confidence rate The degree of confidence in a forecast that the projected element becomes real demand. When loading schedules from a forecast, the confidence percentage is multiplied by the forecast quantity to determine the type of schedule quantity configuration the item that corresponds to a basic model and a specific list of options. Hardware accounts create a configuration element for on-demand assembly models. Schedule CRP A process that can optionally be performed as part of the planning process. The CRP planning calculates the capacity requirements for resources and production lines using the material requirements calculated by the planning process. current total recurring schedules for an item for all lines for a given period in terms of daily billing and a start and end date. Current aggregated recurring schedules can be fixed or partially fixed. If all current recurring schedules for an item are fixed, then the current total recurring programs for an item are fixed, then the current recurring program is partially fixed. current date. currently projected available guantity displayed in the future if scheduled receipts are not rescheduled or canceled, and new scheduled orders are not created according to receipts) - gross receivables. Please note that the gross requirements for those projected on standby do not include the demand resulting from the Orders. Note also that the planning process uses the current delivery dates instead of the suggested delivery dates to pass demand on to lower-level items. See projected cut-off date of available balance Indication of the last date to be included in a plan or horizon. daily charge The number of integrated assemblies that plans to production. See recurring billing database diagram A graphical representation of application tables and relationships between them. delivery to A location where you deliver previously received goods from a vendor to individual applicants. demand category A A to allow the main schedule to monitor and consume different types of demand. A demand category can represent a specific group of customers, such as government and commercial customers. Demand may also represent different sources of demand, such as retail, mail order entry, order promise (available for promise), branch warehouse requirements, and other sources of demand. Typical Demand Date Item used to determine a future time period within which the planning process ignores forecast demand and takes into account sales order demand only when calculating gross claims for an item. Use this attribute to identify a time fence within which you want to create sales order demand only to reduce the risk of over-inventory transfer. A value of the cumulative construction delivery time means that the master planning/MRP calculates the demand time fence for the item as the plan date (or next business day, if the

plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the cumulative production time for the item. A cumulative total delivery time value means that the master planning/MRP calculates the demand time for the item as a plan date (or next business day, if the plan is created on a work day) plus the total production time for the item. A total delivery time value means that the master planning/MRP calculates the demand time fence for the item as a plan date (or next business day, if the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the total delivery time for the item. A value of the time fence specified by the user means that the master planning/MRP calculates the demand time fence for the item as a plan date (or the next business day if the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value vou enter for the item. Item Feature Demand Fence days for the item as a plan date (or the next business day if the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value vou enter for the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value vou enter for the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value vou enter for the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value vou enter for the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value vou enter for the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value vou enter for the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value vou enter for the plan is created on a nonworking day. Fence. Master Planning/MRP calculates the demand time fence for the item as a plan date (or next business day if the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the price you enter here. section An area within your organization that by one or more persons, machines or suppliers. You can also assign and update resources in a department. demand for an item directly related to or derived from demand for other items. destination forecast to another forecast to another forecast to another forecast to another forecast. date on which a BOM or routing task is no longer active, or the date on which a forecast or master schedule is no longer valid. discrete project A production costs and allows vou to report these costs--including fluctuations--by project. Also known as a task order or assembly order. Distribution Resource Planning (DRP) Apply replenishment inventory calculations to help design basic resources contained in a distribution system, such as procurement and transfer. DRP is an extension of distribution requirement planning, which applies the MRP logic to inventory replenishment in a warehouse on the date you expect to receive a purchase order. DRP See distribution resource planning delivery date The date on which scheduled receipts are expected to be received in inventory and made available for use. effective date of a BOM or routing feature is available for use. For example, this may be the effective date on which you anticipate revised item changes become part of a BOM and can no longer be controlled by an ECO. final assembly linked to the brake item attribute option that the planning process uses to decide when to calculate and print final assemblies for the item in the planning detail report. Even if you do not select this option, you can calculate and view the final assemblies for the item online. maturity date Means the last forecast date of a specific quantity in a forecast entry. From the forecast date to the expiry date, the same quantity is provided for each day, week or period between this time frame. A record with no expiration date is scheduled only for the forecast date. final item Any item that can be ordered or sold. See finished good and product engineering change series (ECO) A record of revisions to one or more items usually released by engineering. engineering component An original part, material, subset, assembly or product that has not yet been released into production. You can order, store, and create engineering items. entity A data object that contains information about an application, exception message A received message indicating a status that meets the predefined exception set for an item, such as over-bound items, items with excess inventory orders to be rescheduled. final good Any item subject to a customer order or prediction. See also the order scheduled by the product company An order scheduled for MRP that is stabilized using the planner workbench. This allows the designer to stabilize parts of the hardware design without creating discrete tasks or purchase requests. Unlike a fixed order, a fixed scheduled MRP order does not create a physical time fence for an item. fixed scheduled receipt A replenishment order that is not modified by any scheduling process. It can be a purchase order, discrete task, or recurring schedule. An order is is so that the designer can control the design of material requirements. Fixed Quote Days An item attribute that the planning process uses to modify the size and schedule of the scheduled order quantities for the item. The planning process suggests scheduled order quantities that cover net requirements for the period determined by the price you enter here. The scheduling process suggests one scheduled order for each period. Use this attribute, for example, to reduce the number of scheduled orders that the planning process would create for a discretely scheduled item. Fixed Lot Size Factor An item attribute that the planning process uses to modify the size of the planned order quantities or recurring daily values for the item. For discretely scheduled items, when net requirements fall short of the fixed lot size multiplier quantity, the planning process proposes a single order for the specified lot size multiplier guantity. Where the net requirements for the item exceed the guantity of the fixed lot size multiplier factor, the planning process proposes an order with an order guantity that is multiple of the fixed lot size multiplier guantity. For recurring planning period falls short of the fixed lot size multiplier guantity, the planning period falls short of the fixed lot size multiplier guantity. guantity. When the average daily demand for a recurring planning period exceeds the fixed lot size multiplier quantity, the planning process uses to modify the size of the scheduled order quantities or the recurring daily prices for the item. When net requirements fall short of the fixed order quantity, the planning process suggests the fixed order quantity, the planning process suggests multiple orders for the fixed order quantity. quantity. For discretely scheduled items, use this attribute to set up a fixed production or purchase quantity the species. For recurring scheduled items, use this attribute to set a fixed production percentage for the item. For example, if your suppliers can supply the item only in full quantities of cargo, enter the full quantity of transport cargo as a fixed order guantity for the item. Focus Forecast A simulation based on the forecast information about the initial and current forecast quantities (before and after consumption), the confidence factor, and any specific customer information. You can assign any number of forecast entries. consumption forecast The process of subtracting demand generated from sales orders from projected demand, thus preventing demand from being calculated twice in the planning period. Forecast Check An item attribute used to determine the types of demand you place for the item. Master Programming/MRP uses the option you select here to guide the behavior of key processes involved in the main two-level programming: explosion forecast, consumption forecast, planning, production relief. This feature is only suitable for items that are models, options, or mandatory model elements and choice classes. A Consumption value means that you directly predict demand for the item, rather than exploding forecast demand for the item using the forecast explosion process. The Consumption and Export price means that you directly predict demand for the item or that you explode the forecast demand in the item using the forecast explosion process or use a combination of both methods to forecast demand for the item. None means that you place the sales order demand, but you do not anticipate demand for the item. A forecast date and an associated quantity demand forecast A part of total demand derived from forecasts rather than from actual sales orders. predicted expiry date A forecast expiration date is the quantity for that day, week, or period, depending on the size of the bucket. final element predictions for an component can explode. forecast entry Forecast Forecast for an inventory item declared by date, optional expiration date, and quantity. Explosion prediction of the material. The projected demand for the planning or model bill is transferred to create the projected demand for its components. You can choose to explode the forecast when loading a forecast. forecast level The level defined a forecast. Also the level at which to consume a prediction. Examples of forecast levels include items, customers, customer invoicing, and sending customers to warehouses. load forecast The process of copying one or more source forecasts to a destination forecast. When copying forecasts, you can choose to replace all or a subset of existing entries in the destination forecast, specify whether the source forecast will explode, and specify whether to consume the source forecast. You can choose to modify the forecast by a modification percentage or roll the source forecast forward or back by a specified number of transfer days. You can also load compiled statistical and focus forecasts from inventory, and you can use the forecast interface table to load forecasts into master programming/MRP from external sources. total provisions A group of supplementary forecasts. For each forecast set, you specify a forecast level, usage usage, update time bucket, and demand class. A set of forecasts can have one or more predictions within it. consumption days forward Number of days after the current date used to consume and load forecasts. The consumption of a forecast appears in the current bucket and as forward enters another bucket, the forecast consumes anywhere in that bucket as well, gross receivables The total independent and dependent demand for an item before offsetting the on-the-spot inventory and planned receipts. hard commitment Sales order requires you to stabilize, reserve selected inventory for material planning purposes, available for promise calculations and customer service issues. independent demand Demand for an item that is not related to demand for other items. internal sales order, purchase replenishment, such as inventory or production, and is converted to an internal sales order when the information is transferred from the Purchase to the Order Entry. Also known as internal Accounts production line uses to calculate processing time for a specific recurring assembly, as delivery times may varv on different production lines. production strategy level A production strategy that maintains stable production levels despite changes in demand. The level production strategy results in minimal variations in capacity requirements at the expense of additional inventory transfer costs. line priority Line priority indicates which production line will be used to create assemblies. You can create recurring schedules on the highest priority line then, if the line capacity is less than demand, additional recurring schedules are created on other lines in descending order of line priority. For example, if demand is for 1000 units per day on two lines with a daily capacity of 750, the highest priority line is loaded with 750 and the lowest priority line with 250. For lines of equal priority, the load is evenly distributed between lines. line speed The hourly rate of production of assemblies on a production line. load factor The maximum hourly speed line speed for a given recurring assembly and production line. loading rate The required rate multiplied by the load factor for a given production line. working loader An independent simultaneous process in the design mechanism, initiated by the snapshot screen, that loads data from operating system files into tables. low-level code A number that identifies the lowest level in any BOM that a component displays. Low-level codes are used by the MRP design to ensure that net requirements from parent species are calculated first. Set or purchase an item attribute that the Planner workbench uses to request the default value for the implementation type when implementation type for scheduled orders for the item is usually manufactured. The Planner workbench has the default implementation type for scheduled orders for the item is usually manufactured. from manufactured items to lower-level components. A purchase price means that the item is usually purchased. The Planner workbench has the default implementation type for scheduled orders for the item in the purchased. components. manually rearrange The most common method of rescheduling scheduled receipts. The planning process provides reprogramming messages that identify scheduled receipts that have inconsistent delivery dates and emergency dates. The impact on lower-level hardware and capacity requirements is analyzed by material designers prior to any change in current expiration dates. main demand programme The expected ship schedule (MPS) The expected manufacturing schedule in terms of prices or discrete quantities, and dates. main schedule The name refers to either a main production schedule or a main demand schedule. Refer to the main demand schedule and the main demand schedule and the main demand schedule and the main demand schedule. you can choose to include all or a subset of sales orders, specify whether to take into account the demand time limit, and specify update options to control the consumption of the source forecast during loading. When copying master schedules, you can choose to modify the source master schedule by a specified number of transfer days. When loading sales orders, you can specify whether to take into account the demand time fence during loading. You can use the main schedule interface table to load primary schedules from external sources. material requirements design (MRP) A process process Uses hardware information, master schedule, and current inventory information, master schedule, and current inventory information, master schedule, and current inventory information to calculate net material requirements. material used in the production of a discrete project. You can schedule the arrival of the material on the start date of the order or the start date of the scheduled order quantities or recurring daily values for the item. For discretely scheduled items, when net requirements exceed the maximum order quantity. For recurring scheduled items, when the average daily demand for a recurring planning period exceeds the maximum order quantity. the planning process suggests the maximum order quantity as a recurring daily charge. Use this attribute, for example, to set an order quantity above which you do not have sufficient capacity to create the item, maximum rate The maximum number of completed assemblies that a production line per hour can produce. memory-based design The process in the memory-based design mechanism, which performs an explosion from gross to net. According to the standard design mechanism, the design process. It performs the explosion from gross to net in memory and offers a short overall design execution time. Uses a high degree of matching between snapshot tasks, eliminates functions that have not been added to values, and combines related tasks into one task. This programming engine consists of only one phase, the snapshot, in which all planning tasks are performed. memory-based snapshot Part of the snapshot phase, I quote the elements for designing and performing selected snapshot tasks. minimum fixed interest rate The total schedule is partially fixed, since only some of the detail schedules are fixed within a specific time frame Minimum Order Quantity An item attribute that the planning process uses to modify the size of the scheduled order quantities or recurring daily values for the item. For discretely programmed items, net requirements are less than the minimum order quantity, the planning process proposes the minimum order quantity. For recurring scheduled items, when the average daily demand for a recurring planning period falls short of the minimum order quantity as a recurring daily charge. Use this attribute, for example, to set an order quantity below which it is not profitable to create the item. minimum rate The minimum number of completed assemblies that a production line per hour can produce. Standard hardware bill A receipt for a model item. A model account lists the options and options that are available when you place a for the model element. percentage modification Used to modify the target main schedule entries or forecast entries that you load by a percentage of the source entries. module A program or process that implements one or more business operation in an application. Modules include forms, both programs, and subroutines. MPS See the main production schedule. MPS Explosion Level An option for a main demand schedule that allows you to limit the explosion through unnecessary levels during the MPS design process. Set the explosion level to the lowest level of the hardware line where there is an item programmed for MPS so that the design process does not have to search at all levels for items programmed for MPS. MPS Plan A set of scheduled orders and proposals to release or reschedule for items scheduled for MPS or items scheduled for MPS. Refers to distinct guantities and order dates. Item programmed by MPS An item that is controlled by the main schedule and placed on a main production schedule. The element is critical in terms of its impact on lower level data and/or resources, such as skilled labor, basic machines, or dollars. The main schedule retains control over these items. MRP See the planning of material requirements. MRP Plan A set of planned orders and proposals to release or reschedule for demand dependent items. Refers to distinct guantities and order dates. MRP Planning Method An item attribute used to decide when to design the item. An MPS programming value means that the item is programmed by the MPS programming for. Select this option for items with independent demand, items that are critical to your business, or items that control critical resources. An MRP programming value means that the item is scheduled by the MRP programming process. Select this option for non-critical items that do not require manual testing. These are usually dependent demand items. A DRP programming value means the item is programmed by the DRP programming process. A DRP & amp; MRP value means that the item is scheduled either by a DRP planning process or by an MRP programming process. A DRP & amp; MPS value means that the item is designed either by a DRP design process or by an MPS design process. A None value means that the item is not scheduled for MPS nor is it scheduled for MRP. It does not require long-term design of plans for material requirements. Select this option for high-volume and/or low-cost items that do not justify the administrative burden of designing material requirements. These are usually dependent demand items. Item scheduled for MRP An item planned by the MRP during the MRP programming process. multi-part resource A resource whose capacity can be shared with others Nervousness Characteristic presented by MRP systems where small changes in designs at higher material levels, for example at the main production schedule level, cause significant changes in patterns at lower levels. A clean change simulation process used to make changes in supply and demand due to the application of total supply (available stock, planned receipts and quantities of buffers) against total demand (gross receivables and reservations). Net receivables, lot size and delivery time compensation, become scheduled orders. It is usually used for reprocessing, prototype, and disassembly, option An optional component element in a selection class or model BOM. selection category A group of related selection items. A selection class is sortable only within a model. A selection class can also contain included items. select class hardware account A physical specification for a selection class or model BOM. order date of insertion of an order for goods or services. See also work order date. order modifier An item attribute that controls the size of planned orders proposed by the planning process to mimic inventory policies. organize a business unit such as a unit, warehouse, department, department, and so on. The Order Entry refers to organizations as warehouses in all windows and order entry reports. source The source of a forecast entry or a master schedule entry. When you load a forecast or master schedule, the source used to load it. The source can be a forecast, a master schedule, a sales order, or a manual entry. quantity of extreme values The amount of the sales order remaining after the maximum amount allowed (extreme price update percentage) was used to consume a forecast, extreme price update percentage of the initial guantity forecast consumed by a single sales order. Used to limit projected consumption from unusually large overload sales orders A condition where the required capacity for a resource or production is greater than the available capacity, excess percentage An item attribute that the planning process uses to when to propose new daily prices for the item. The planning process proposes a new daily charge for the item only if the current daily charge exceeds the recommended daily charge by more than the acceptable excess amount. This feature allows you to reduce nervousness and eliminate small rate change recommendations when it is more economical to bring excess stock for a short period of time than it is to manage the rate change. This attribute applies only to repeatedly scheduled items. The relevant attribute for discreetly programmed items is Acceptable first days. See the option to replace existing orders in an MRP plan or MPS plan during planning process. Without replacing, you can keep your existing normalized entries as well as add new ones. By replacing, you delete existing entries and add new ones according to current demand. The required hours are divided by the hours available for each specific segment, resource, and offset combination, period See ghost accounting period Assembly task in process explodes when it creates the physical specification for a project or schedule. A particular assembly can be a ghost assembly on one bill and a subset on another, tunnel Allows sessions in the same database instance to communicate with each other. Pipes are asynchronous, allowing multiple read and write access to the same pipe. project horizon The time period from the current date to a future date on which the material drawings are created. The planning horizon should cover at least cumulative purchase and construction delivery times, and is usually guite longer. scheduled order Suggested guantity, release date and delivery date that meets net item requirements. MrP holds scheduled orders and can change or delete orders during the next MRP processing if conditions change. The MRP cracks scheduled orders at one level in gross requirements for components at the next lowest level (dependent demand). Scheduled orders along with existing discrete tasks also serve as inputs to capacity requirements across the planning horizon. scheduled purchase order A type of purchase order that you issued before ordering the actual delivery of goods and services for specific dates and locations. You usually enter a scheduled purchase order to order and when you want to order the items. Design The third of the three processes that make up the design process within the standard design engine. The designer uses the low-level codes calculated from the supply and demand information collected from the snapshot, and calculates the net material requirements for each planned item associated with the main used to drive the programming process. According to the standard design engine, the memory-based design engine, the memory-based designer performs design functions. employee deletion design An independent simultaneous process, initiated by memory-based design, which removes the output of a previous drawing from the tables. Runs only when the memory-based design work You can use the design workbench to act according to the recommendations created by the design process of a design. You can implement scheduled orders as discrete or purchase requests, keep scheduled orders, reschedule scheduled receipts, and implement recurring scheduled orders. You can select all suggestions from an MRP plan or only those that meet certain criteria. hardware design A physical specification for a planning item that contains a list of items and planning percentages. You can use a planning account to facilitate the main planning account is not limited to 100% (it may exceed this number by any amount). design exception set A set of sensitivity controls used to set exceptions to your design. You set the exception set according to the selected criteria, and then report exceptions to an item. Set Planning Exceptions to an item attribute that the planning process uses to decide when to create planning exceptions for the item. Enter the name of the planning exception set that groups sensitivity controls and exceptions include: over-committed, ellipse, excessive, and recurring variance, programming horizon The length of time that extends a main schedule in the future. planning management A process that performs maintenance tasks once a day and period. These tasks include forecast consumption, main schedule relief, forecast and main schedule loads, and other various data clearing activities. Planning process The set of processes that calculate the net material and resource requirements for an item by applying inventory quantities and scheduled receipts to gross requirements for the item. The planning process is often referred to as the MPS programming process when designing only items scheduled for MPS and the MRP programming process when programming both MPS items and those scheduled for MRP at the same time. Maintaining recurring planning process. Programming Time Fence A master planning/MRP attribute used to determine a future point in time at which there are certain limitations to programming recommendations that the planning process can make for the item. discretely scheduled items, the planning process cannot suggest new scheduled orders for the item or suggest rescheduling existing orders for the item to an earlier date. For recurring scheduled items, the planning process cannot suggest new scheduled orders for the item or suggest rescheduling existing orders for the item to an earlier date. For recurring scheduled items, the planning process can only propose new daily values that fall within the acceptable percentage increase and the acceptable percentage reduction delivery time value means that the master planning/MRP calculates the planning time fence for the item as a plan date (or the next business day if the plan is created on a work day) plus the cumulative production time for the item. A value of the cumulative total delivery time means master master <a0> </a0> </a0& the total production time for the item. A total delivery time value means that the master planning/MRP calculates the planning time fence for the item as a plan date (or the next business day, if the plan is created on a work day) plus the total delivery time for the item. A value of the time fence specified by the user means that the master planning/MRP calculates the planning time fence for the item as the plan date (or the next business day if the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value you enter for the planning time fence days for the item. Programming Time Fence Days A component attribute Master programming/MRP uses when you set the programming time fence attribute to a user-defined time fence. Master Planning/MRP calculates the planning time fence for the item as a plan date (or next business day if the plan is created on a nonworking day) plus the value you enter here. time after processing The time it takes to receive a purchased item in inventory from the original vendor receipt, such as the time it takes to deliver an order from the receipt dock to its final destination. delivery time The time it takes to place a purchase order or create a discrete task or recurring schedule that you must add to the purchase or construction of the delivery time to determine the total delivery time. If you set this time for a recurring item, the planning process ignores it. main line See delivery time line processing time is equal to the production time. product A final item you are selling. See also finished good. production line The physical location where you construct a repeating assembly, usually associated with a routing. You can create multiple different assemblies on the same line at the same time. Also known as the assembly line. production relief The process of relieving the main production schedule when a discrete task is created. This reduces the construction schedule to represent an actual statement of supply. project A work unit broken down into one or more tasks for which you specify revenue and billing methods, invoice formats, an administrative organization project manager and billing programs. You can charge costs to a project, as well as create and maintain revenue, invoice, non-invoiceable, and unearned revenue information for a project task as with a project task as well as create and maintain revenue, invoice tasks in progress. Any balance remaining on such a task when it is closed will be reported as variance. project task A subtasks hierarchy below each top level You can only charge costs on tasks at the lowest level. See also Task Analysis Structure. projected available balance Quantity in hand provided in the future if scheduled receipts are rescheduled or cancelled and new scheduled orders are created in accordance with the recommendations made by the scheduled process. It is calculated by the planning process as a current and scheduled quote (available quantity with net quantity + scheduled receipts + scheduled orders) minus demand (gross receivables). Note that the gross requirements for the projected available include the derived demand from scheduled orders. Note also that the planning process uses suggested delivery dates instead of current delivery dates to pass demand on to lower-level items. See the current forecast on standby, manually provided The total guantity available plus total scheduled orders. purchase order that it issues when you request delivery of goods or services for specific dates and locations. You can order multiple items for each scheduled or standard purchase order. Each purchase order line can have multiple accounts. Refer to the standard purchase order and the scheduled purchase replenishment An internal request for goods or services. A replenishment can come from an employee or another process, such as inventory or production. Each replenishment line, Each replenishment line contains at least one description of the item, unit of measure, required quantity, price per item, and the Flex Ledger field that you charge for the item. See also internal sales order, capacity planning based on the pace at the production line level. The required capacity and capacity shall be declared on the basis of the production rate per line per week. read consistency A consistent view of all table data undertaken by transactions and all changes made by the user up to the time of reading. Decrease MPS An item attribute that Planning Manager uses to decide when to reduce the guantity in the entries in the main production schedule for the item to zero. None means that Management does not reduce the quantities of orders in the entries on the main production schedule to zero when the due date for the entry becomes due. A price within the demand time fence means that the planning process reduces the order quantities in the production schedule journal to zero when the delivery date for the entry moves within the demand time fence. A value within the planning time fence means that the planning process reduces the order quantities in the entries on the main production schedule to zero when the for input movements within the programming time fence, mrp repeating schedules that meet a given master schedule for repeating items, repeated planning The design of the demand or production of an item in terms of daily prices rather than distinct quantities. Repeated design (item attribute) An item attribute that the planning process uses to decide whether to design material requirements for the item in terms of discrete quantities or recurring daily values. recurring planning period, defined as a number of days, that normalizes the production rate over time. With recurring planning periods, you can prevent your scheduled recurring processing days The number of days you plan to work with a recurring schedule, from the first unit start date to the last unit start date. recurring percentage The daily charge for a recurring program. See daily recurring schedule Percentage A production costs, but you report these costs by period, not by schedule. Also known as flow order or scheduled speed. recurring schedule allocation The process of dividing the proposed aggregated recurring schedules and allocating them to individual production lines, based on predefined line priorities and line speeds. required capacity The amount of capacity required for a resource or production line. required hours The number of resource hours required per resource account item. required per resource unit to create a unit of the resource hours required per resource unit to create a unit of the resource account item. See purchase replenishment and internal sales order case, a fundamental logic of a scheduling process that requires that existing blanket orders can be released and received. As a result, the scheduling process does not generate scheduled order receipts until all scheduled receipts are applied to meet gross claims. Guaranteed distribution of the product in a specific sales order. A hold is placed with specific terms that ensure that a certain guantity of an item is available on a specific date when a transaction is made with a specific billing entity. Once reserved, the product cannot be assigned to another sales order or transferred to inventory. Oracle Order Posting checks the ATR (Available for Reservation) to verify an attempted reservation) to verify an attempted reservation. Also known as hard booking. Resource Anything of value, except material and cash, required for the manufacture, cost and timing of products. Resources include people, tools, machines, work that can be and physical space. Resource group Resources group grouped according to user-defined criteria to facilitate resource production and capacity planning. resource offset percentage An operation resource field that represents, as a percentage of the delivery time processing time for an item, the item when a resource is required on a routing. For example, if the delivery time processing time for an item is 10 days and the resource offset percentage to calculate regression days during the resource loading process. aggregate resources for a final assembly based on routing and hardware structure. resource set A grouping of resource hours The number of hours required by a recurring schedule, discrete task, or scheduled order resource units The number of units of a resource that are available for this resource in this operation. revision A specific version of an item, material specification, or routing. draft capacity planning The process of converting the main schedule into capacity needs for basic resources. See Routing-based capacity and billing-based draft capacity reduction planning The routine that automatically calculates the resources required to plan a draft reduction capacity (done when performing a report or survey). Rounding Check An item attribute that the planning process uses to decide whether to use decimal or entire numeric values when calculating the scheduled order quantities or recurring percentages for the item. A Do not round the order quantities that the planning process uses and displays decimal values when calculating scheduled order quantities and suggested recurring prices for the item. The price of round order quantities means the planning process rounds decimal values up to the next whole number when calculating the scheduled order quantities and suggested daily prices are always rounded up, never down. The planning process transfers any excess quantities and prices to subsequent periods as an additional quote. routing-based capacity planning at resource level. The required capacity, available capacity and capacity and capacity is declared on the basis of hours per resource per week. buffer Quantity of stock to be in storage to protect against fluctuations in demand and/or supply. Security Inventory (item attribute) An item attribute) An item attribute that the planning process uses to decide whether to use fixed or dynamically calculated quantities of buffers when planning material requirements for the item. A value of the planned MRP percentage means that the planning process plans to secure the quantities of inventory that it dynamically calculates as a percentage defined by the user of the average gross for a number of days specified by the user. The percentage by the user is defined by the value you enter for the Security Inventory Percentage attribute for the item. For discretely scheduled items, the user-defined number of days is defined by the value you enter for the Safe Bin Days attribute for the item. For recurring scheduled items, the planning period, not the Security Inventory Bin Days. These quantities of security stocks are dynamic, as they vary according to the average gross requirements calculated by the planning process that plans to secure the quantities of inventory calculated and kept in inventory. These buffer quantities are determined in that the Snapshot loads them from inventory before the planning process and do not differ unless recalculated in inventory. Security Bin Days An item attribute that the planning process uses when you set the Security Inventory attribute for the item to a percentage scheduled for MRP. The planning process dynamically calculates the security inventory quantities for the item by multiplying the average gross requirements for the security Inventory Bin Days by the value you enter for the Security Inventory Percentage. Security Inventory Percentage An item attribute that the planning process uses when you set the Security Inventory attribute for the item to a percentage scheduled for MRP. The planning process dynamically calculates the security inventory quantities for the item to a percentage and item attribute that the planning process dynamically calculates the security inventory quantities for the item to a percentage and the item over the time period defined by the value you enter for the Security Inventory Bin Days by the value you enter for the Security Inventory Percentage. amount of buffer The quantity proposed by the MRP as an additional commission required for the buffer. This quantity can be changed according to a effective date set in the Inventory. schedule date The date for a master schedule entry for an item. A schedule for an item has a planning date and an associated quantity. For the Order Entry, the date on which the order line must be ready for shipment is considered, the date notified by the Order Entry in inventory as the required date time you reserve or place a demand for an order line. expiration date schedule For repeating items, specifies the end of the repeating speed for a primary schedule for an inventory item. For discrete items, declared by date and quantity. For recurring items, declared by date, schedule expiration date, and guantity. smoothing schedule The manual process of entering guantities and dates in the main production schedule that represent a level production policy. scheduled receipt Discrete task, recurring schedule, non-standard task, purchase replenishment, or purchase order. It is treated as part of the available offer during the netting process. Scheduling receipt dates and/or guantities is not automatically from the MRP system. Set a read-only transactions that took place after it was executed. No transactions are recorded after the order is executed. See Read Consistency Regression Days The number of days set by the assembly end date required to create the assembly. offset Scheduled work period for a segment within an organization. shipping address A location where the items are to be shipped. Shipment Relief The process of relieving the main demand schedule when a sales order is shipped. This degrades the demand schedule to represent a real demand statement. Shrinking Charge An item attribute that the planning process uses to inflate demand for the item to compensate for expected material loss. Enter an agent that represents the average amount of material you expect to lose during the manufacturing process. For example, if on average 20% of all units of the item fail the final check, enter a shrink rate for the item by a factor of 1.25 (1/1 - rate of shrinkage). Simulation program Informal schedules for personal use that contain the latest scheduled item information. You can print simulation schedules, but you can't confirm or send them via EDI. simulations for resource shifts for simulation, design, or capacity planning. snapshot The only phase under the memory-based design engine. The snapshot takes a snapshot takes a snapshot or picture of the supply and demand information at a specific time. The snapshot gathers all the information about current supply and demand required by the designer to calculate net material requirements. based programming engine, explosion and design occur in the snapshot phase, task deletion snapshot An independent simultaneous process initiated by the snapshot An independent simultaneous process, initiated by the memory-based snapshot, that coordinates all processes related to the memory-based design engine. snapshot task A task performed by the snapshot or a snapshot worker during planning process. work snapshot a group of independent concurrent processes controlled by the snapshot screen that brings information to flat files. This information comes from in-progress project resource requirements, BOM, On-demand, purchase orders, final scheduled orders, routings, and work project resource requirements in process. soft commitment The planning process considers the demand for sales orders to be a mild commitment. another forecast, the source forecast is the forecast from which you load. commission rule Specifies how to requisition in an organism, such as purchased items in plants. You can also use supply rules to override the commission specified in the distribution pricing assigned to an item. assignment rule assignment See standard assignment hierarchy purchase order A type of purchase order that issues when you order the delivery of goods or services for specific dates and locations. Each standard purchase order line can have multiple accounts. Refer to the market order forecast statistics analysis A mathematical analysis of the history of previous transactions, the latest forecast quantities, and/or user-defined information to determine expected demand. proposed overall recurring schedule The optimal recurring schedule proposed by the MRP to meet a specific main schedule. The optimal schedule represents aggregated production for all lines and takes into account the limitations of planning periods, item delivery time, fixed schedules, time fence control, acceptable percentage changes, and excess amounts. proposed recurring schedule The schedule for a single production line for a specific item resulting from the proposed total schedule. The MRP divides the proposed total schedule for a specific line and item based on the characteristics of the production line: priority, minimum and maximum values. distribution and manufacturing plans in a global supply chain. time bucket A unit of time used to determine and consume forecasts. A bucket can be one day, one week or one period. time fencing A policy or guideline established to take place when various restrictions or changes are made to operating procedures. The planning process cannot create or reschedule orders within the scheduling time fence. This enables the designer to stabilize the design and thus minimize the nervousness of the system. phase-in requirements Requirements For resources where the need dates are offset by the delivery time for those resources. twolevel main programming technique A technique that facilitates the projected explosion of product groupings in relatively main product line, family, or end product, while level is defined for basic options and elements. underload Term where the required capacity for a resource or production is less than the available capacity. guantity of use The guantity of an ingredient, including the performance of the component required to produce an assembly on a separate project or recurring schedule, as indicated in the BOM. usage Required capacity divided by available capacity. task order date The start date for processing documents for the discrete project. This date is offset from the start date from the preprocessing time. employee An independent simultaneous s Previous Contents Index Navigation Language Library Library actions.

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