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Planned order receipts are always equal to

Previous Content Index Navigation Glossary Library Accepted First Days An item attribute that the planning process uses to decide when to suggest rescheduling orders for the item to a previous date. 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 attribute for recurring scheduled items is Decrease excess rate acceptable an item attribute that 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 time fence. If you set this attribute to zero, 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 that is greater than the current daily value plus the acceptable percentage increase amount. If you do not set a 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 The financial 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 A possible 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 schedule The sum of detail 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 programming period. It introduces consistency into the material design by stabilizing recurring periods as time passes so that a plan that runs on any of the days during the first programming period does not change daily demand rates. Select or select options to append scheduled orders to an MRP plan or MPS plan during the planning process. Append either after the last existing scheduled order, after 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, item categories in an inventory organization, a site, 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 days backwards Number of days backwards from the current date used to consume and load forecasts. 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, the forecast also consumes anywhere in that bucket. When loading a forecast, only the current date forecasts 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 (factories). 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. The item information in a invoicing depends on the item type and the invoicing type. The most common type of account is a standard hardware bill. A 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 calculates ATP using the following formula: ATP = Scheduled Production - Reserved Demand. capacity modification Deviation in available resources for a specific segment offset. capacity requirements design time phase plan comparing the required 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 forecast or schedule 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 requirements. 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 yield factor of 0.90 means that only 90% of the amount of use of the item in a bill actually becomes part of the final assembly. compression days The number of days that 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 without committing your terminal. Each time you submit a request, such as running a report, a concurrent administrator performs the task 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 schedule The sum of all current tasks in recurring process 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 schedule for the item is also fixed. If some, but not all current recurring programs for an item are fixed, then the current recurring program is partially fixed. current date This system date. currently projected available quantity displayed in the future if scheduled receipts are not rescheduled or canceled, and new scheduled orders are not created according to recommendations made by the scheduling process. It is calculated by the planning process as the current quote: (net available quantity on hand + scheduled 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 produce a recurring schedule per day. Also known as a percentage of 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 and wholesale. demand management The function of identifying and managing all requirements for products, to ensure the main schedule knows them. This includes forecasting, 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

