QAD Enterprise Applications
Standard & Enterprise Edition

Training Guide
MRP/CRP

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QAD 2012 Standard & Enterprise Edition
Lab: Enterprise Edition 2011.1 r01 - Training
Workspace: 10USA > 10USACO
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Contents

Change Summary

The following table summarizes significant differences between this document and the last published version.

Date/Version	Description	Reference
September 2011.1 EE	Rebranded for QAD 2011.1 EE	---
March 2012 EE	Rebranded for QAD 2012 EE	---

About This Course

Course Description

QAD designed this course to cover the basics of preparing to implement Material Requirements Planning (MRP) and Capacity Requirements Planning (CRP) in QAD Enterprise Applications.

The Course Includes

- An introduction to MRP and CRP in QAD Enterprise Applications
- An overview of key business issues
- Instructions on how to set up the MRP module
- Instructions on how to operate the MRP module
- Instructions on how to process CRP
- References to other QAD materials, such as on-line help
- Activities and exercises throughout the course (for student practice of key concepts and processes)

Course Objectives

In this course you learn how to:

- Identify some key business considerations before setting up MRP and CRP in QAD Enterprise Applications
- Set up MRP and CRP in QAD Enterprise Applications
- Use MRP and CRP in QAD Enterprise Applications

Audience

- Implementation consultants
- Members of implementation teams
- Operators

Prerequisites

- Initial QAD Enterprise Applications Setup training course
- Basic knowledge of:
  - American Production and Inventory Control Society (APICS) theory
  - Theory of MRP and CRP
  - QAD Enterprise Applications as it is used in the business
- Working knowledge of the manufacturing industry in general

Note Students that are unfamiliar with QAD Enterprise Applications should read the User Interface Guide before attending this class.

Course Credit

This course is valid for 6 credit hours.

This course is typically taught in one day.

Virtual Environment Information

The hands-on exercises in this book should be used with the "Enterprise Edition 2010 - Addons r03 - Training" environment, in the "10USA > 10USACO" workspace.

QAD Resources

If you encounter questions or problems on QAD software that are not addressed in this book, several resources are available.

Product Help

All QAD products ship with integrated help systems. A properly installed QAD application will display help when you press the Help key (F1), or access it through the menu. The help covers the normal use of the product.

QAD Web Resources

The QAD website provides product and company overviews. The Print Solution option on the opening page provides a means of compiling desired content into a document specialized to your industry, business implementation, and needs.

http://www.qad.com/

From QAD's main site, you can access QAD's Learning or Support sites.

QAD Learning Portal for Training Opportunities

To view available training courses, locations, and materials, use the QAD Learning Portal. Choose Learning under the Global Services tab to access this resource.

QAD Support for Product Documentation and the QAD Knowledgebase

To access release notes, user guides, installation and conversion guides by product and release, visit the Support website. Support also offers an array of tools depending on your company's maintenance agreement with QAD. These include the Knowledgebase and direct links to QAD Support experts.

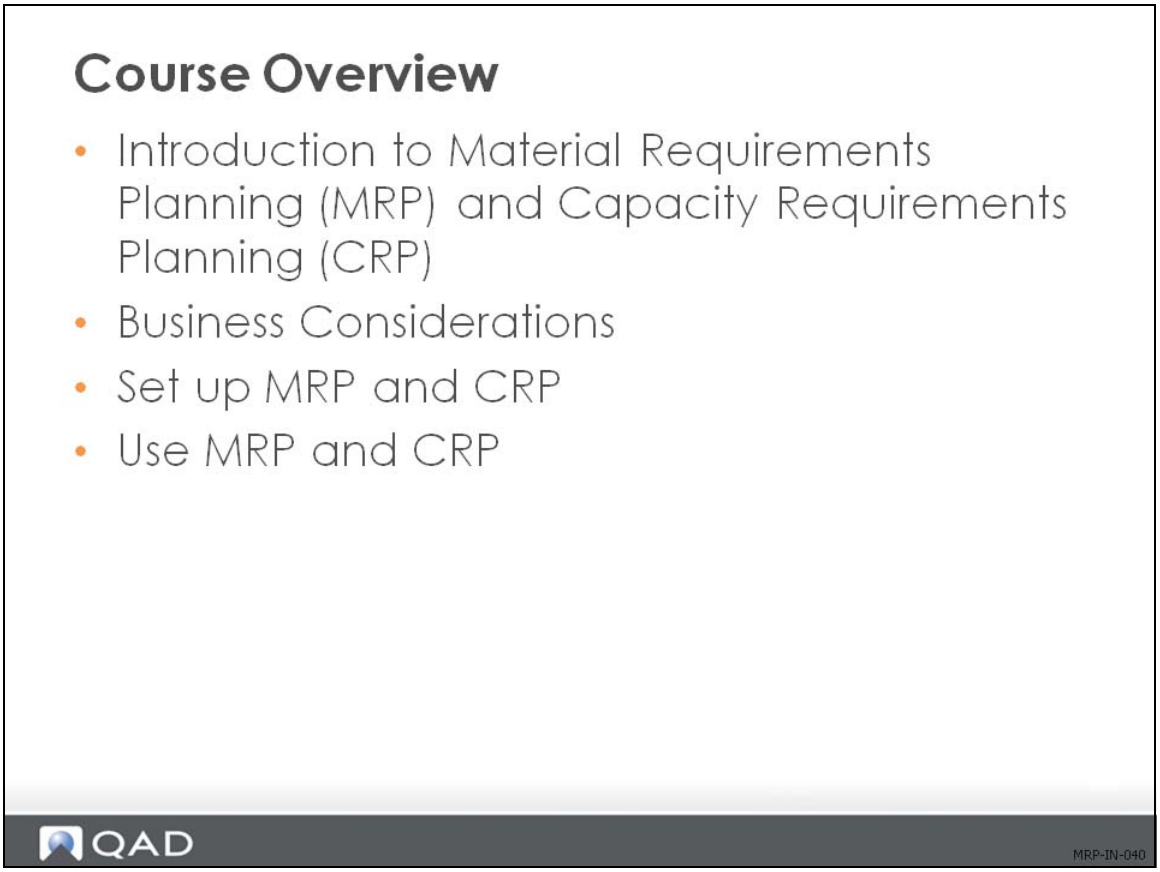
Choose Support under the Global Services tab.

Any QAD customer can register for a QAD web account by accessing the Support web site and clicking the Accounts link at the top of the screen. Your customer ID number is required. Access to certain areas is dependent on the type of agreement you have with QAD.

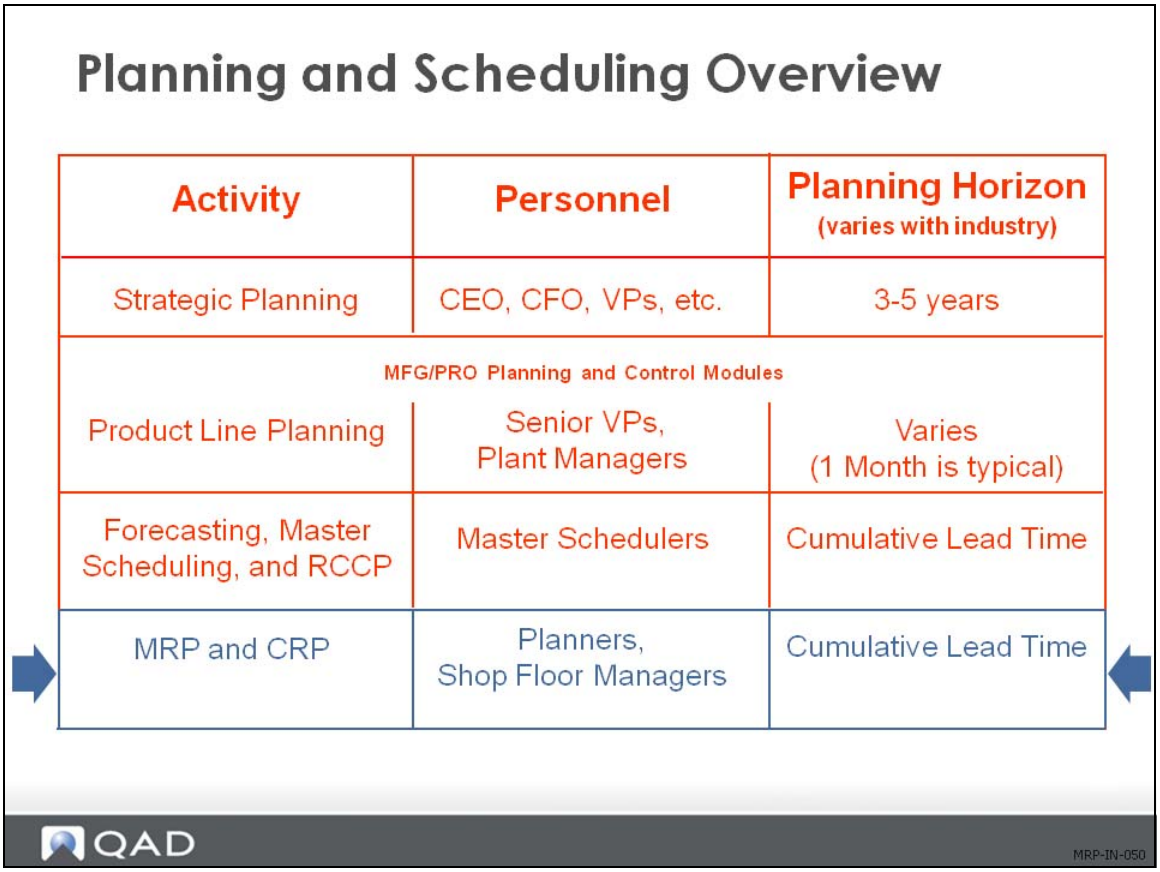
Chapter 1

Introduction to MRP and CRP

Course Overview



Planning and Scheduling Overview



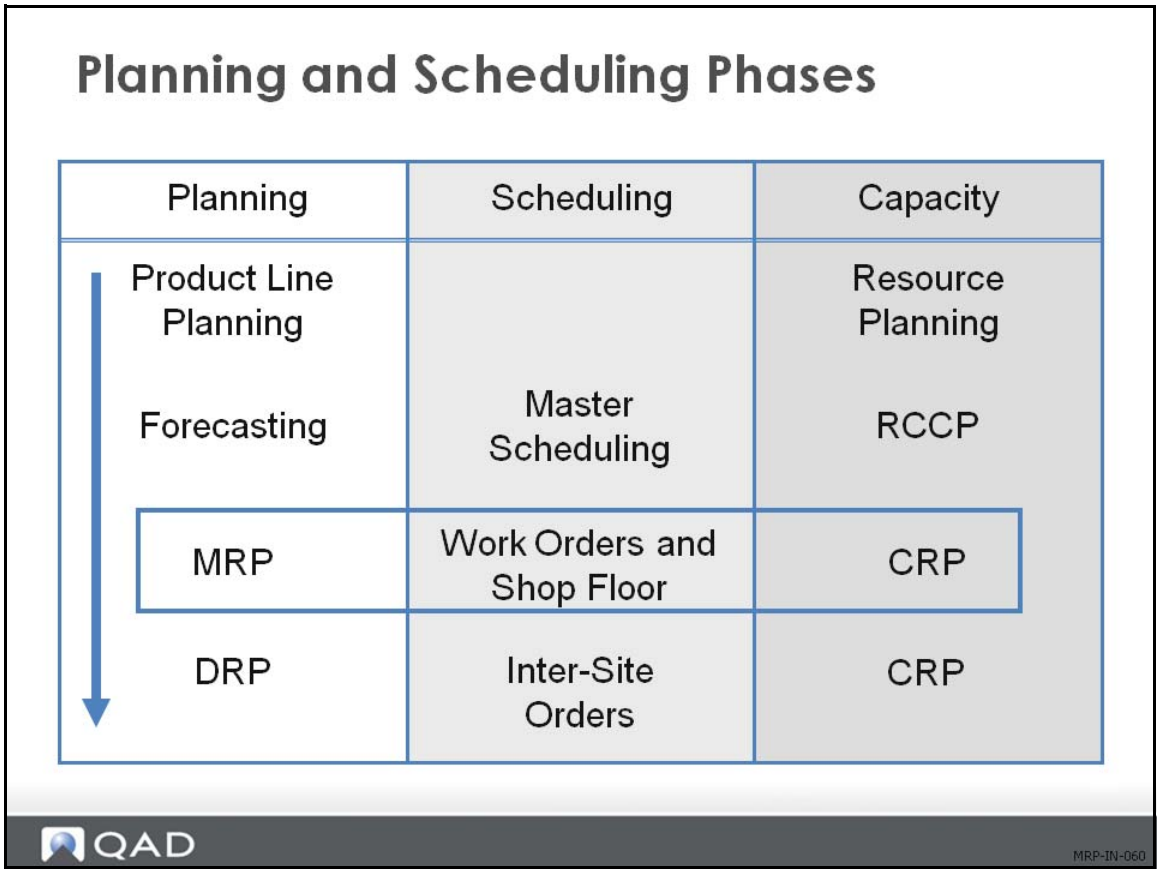
Component planning takes place in the Material Requirements Plan (MRP) module and the plans are checked against capacity in the Capacity Requirement Plan (CRP) module.

This tool enables you to schedule and issue orders for the items and for the work that will be needed to support the master schedule. You can use CRP to determine at a fairly precise level how this plan will load the resources you have at your site.

Component planning enables you to determine which work centers and components will be used to meet the plan. The check is to determine whether the work centers have the capacity to meet the schedule.

Items that are not master scheduled will be planned using MRP with master schedule as input. Master schedules generate demand for components. MRP uses this demand to schedule orders for components.

Planning and Scheduling Phases



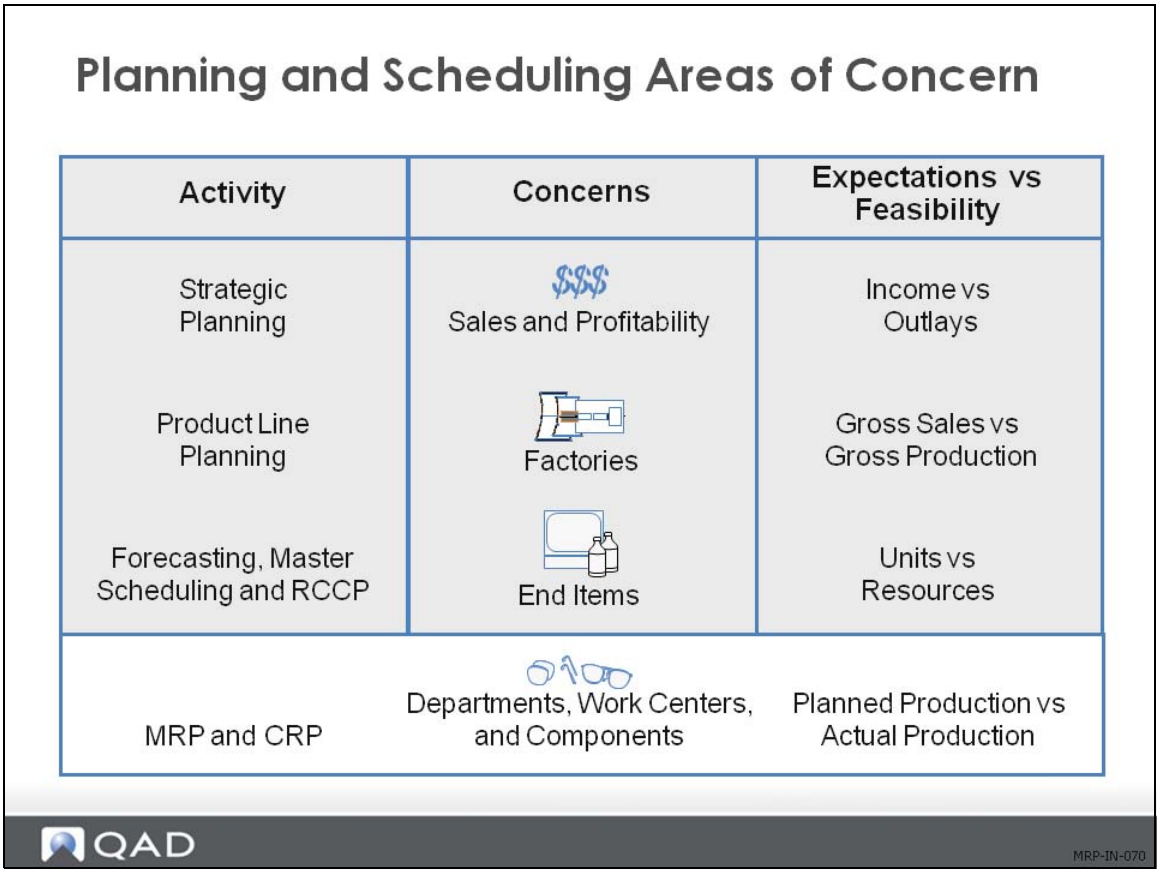
Planning and execution generally move down and to the right through the matrix shown above.

MRP is a time-phased priority planning system that calculates material requirements using:

- Product structures
- Inventory status
- The master schedule
- Open order dates

MRP plans orders: what to order, when and how much. Supply is scheduled and rescheduled to meet changing demand and maintain valid due dates.

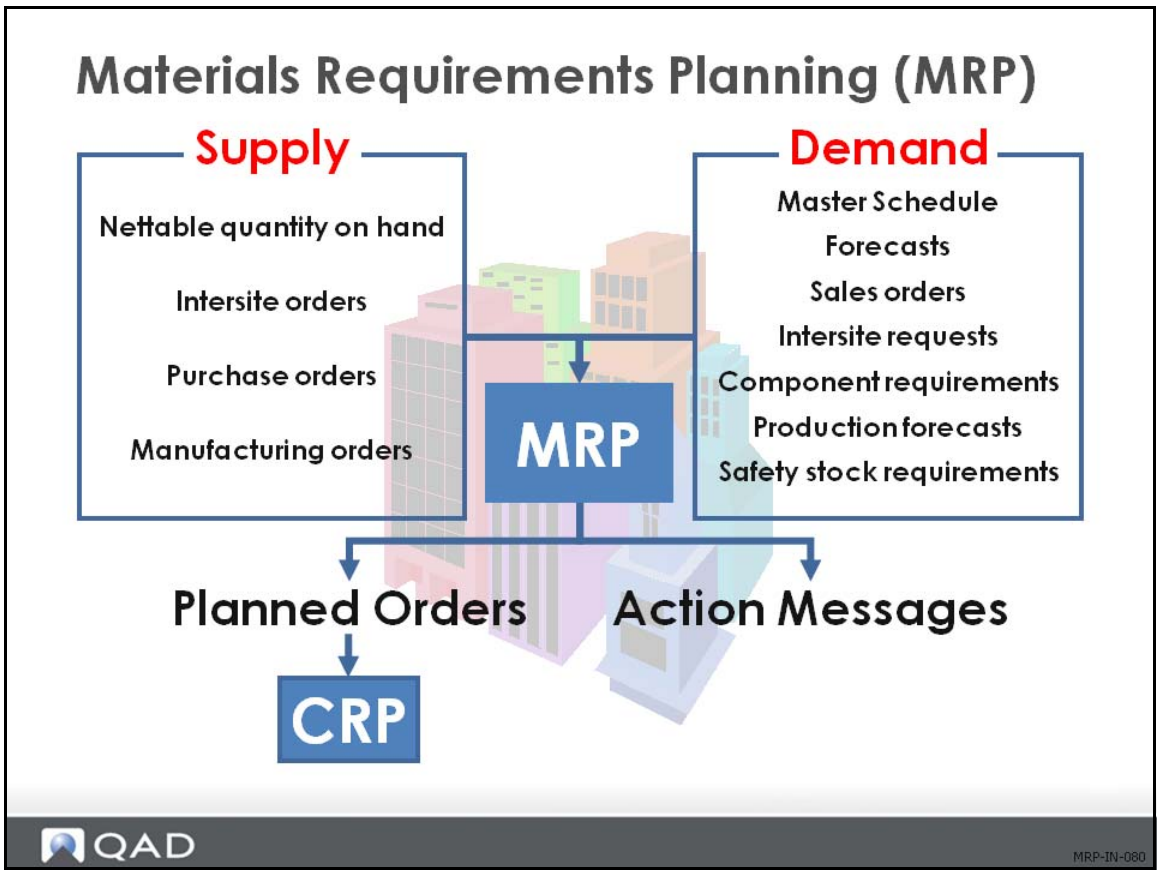
Planning and Scheduling Areas of Concern



MRP and CRP deal with departments, work centers and components.

Planners and shop floor personnel use MRP results to determine manufacturing schedules, which have the same time horizon as master schedules.

Materials Requirements Planning



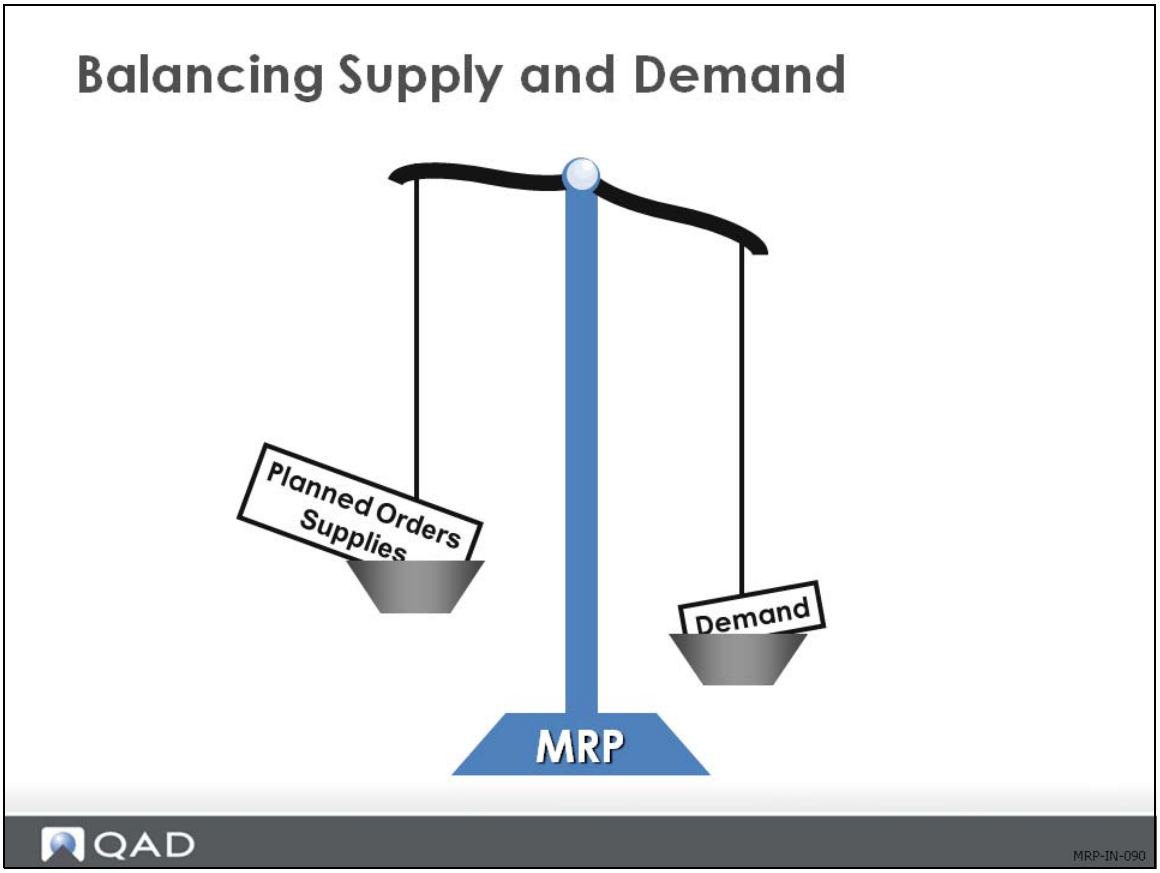
MRP balances supply and demand for purchased and manufactured items. Given a set of demands or requirements, MRP automatically calculates a time-phased schedule of planned supply orders or replenishments to satisfy those demands.

It also generates action messages to alert you to any problems such as shortages and late receipts.

- MRP looks at demand for finished items and uses product structure information to calculate demand for component items
- For each item, MRP looks at the:
  - Ordering information
  - Amount currently on hand
  - Lead times
- MRP then generates planned orders suggesting how many of each item to buy or make and when to do so
- MRP's planning activity is performed by site
  - Each site's material plan is completely independent from inventory, demand, and supply at other sites
  - To plan for multiple sites, you run MRP for each site separately
- Reliable MRP processing depends on accurate:
  - Inventory data

- Product structures and formulas
- Manufacturing and purchasing lead times

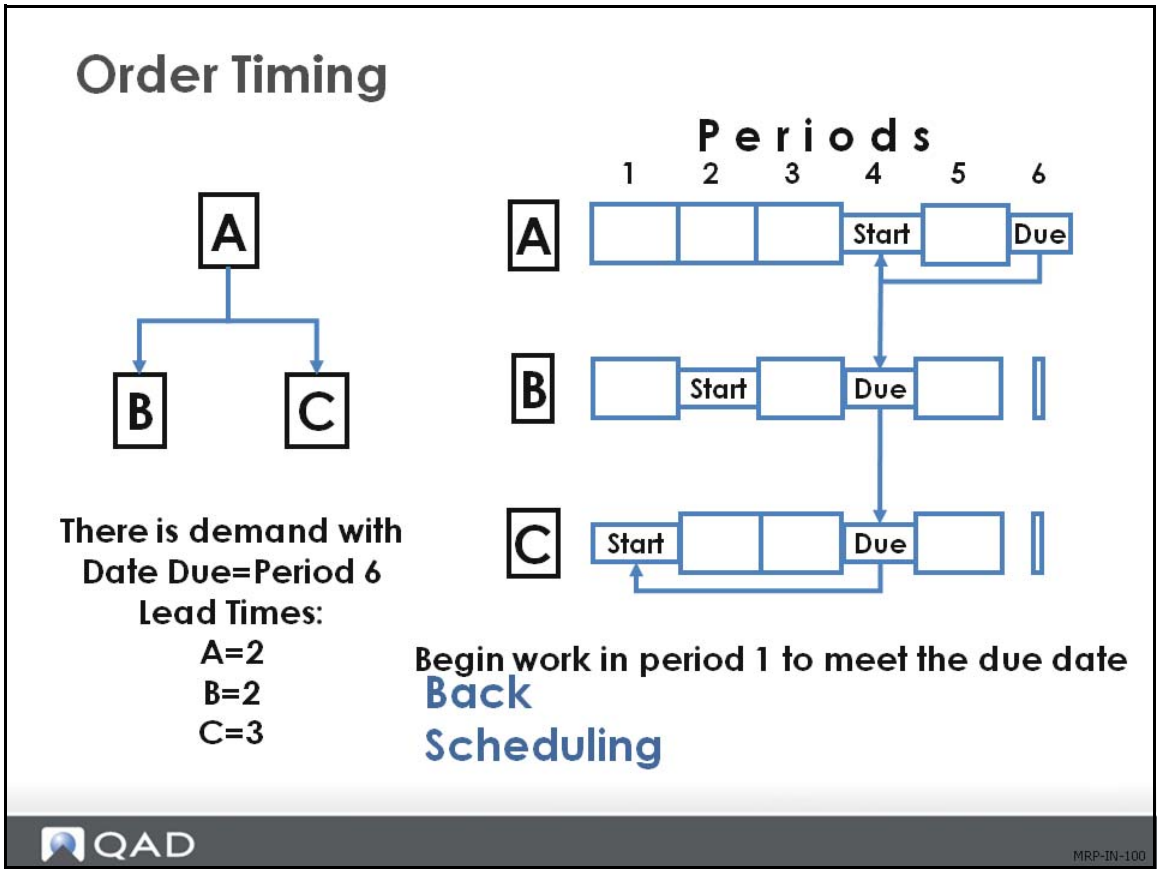
Balancing Supply and Demand



MRP attempts to balance supply and demand. It detects imbalances in the plan and makes recommendations to restore the balance.

- It tries to drive inventory to zero, never planning more than it needs
- It plans without respect to capacity

Order Timing

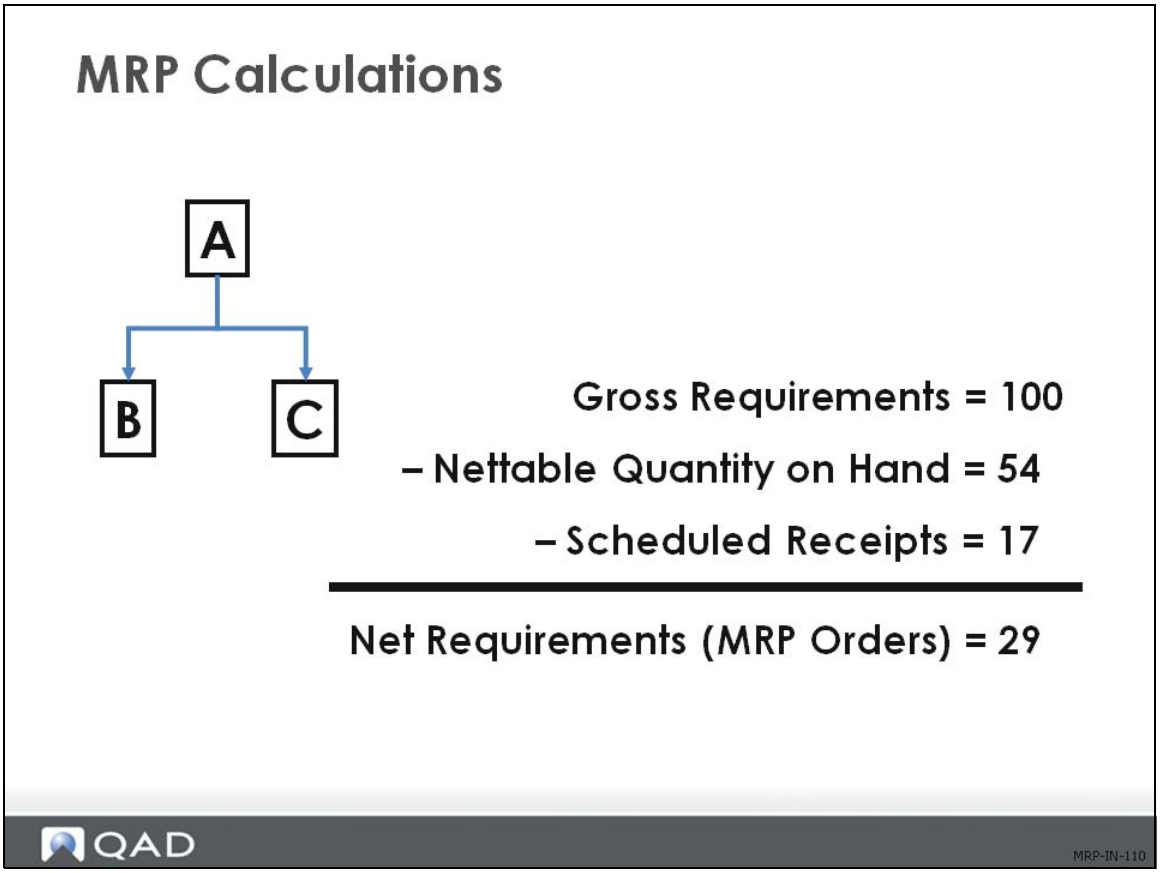


The master schedule sets the overall plan on which MRP bases the timing.MRP uses backward scheduling to determine the start date. In backward scheduling, the lead time is subtracted from the due date in order to arrive at the start date. MRP performs this calculation on all planned orders.

Some guidelines of MRP:

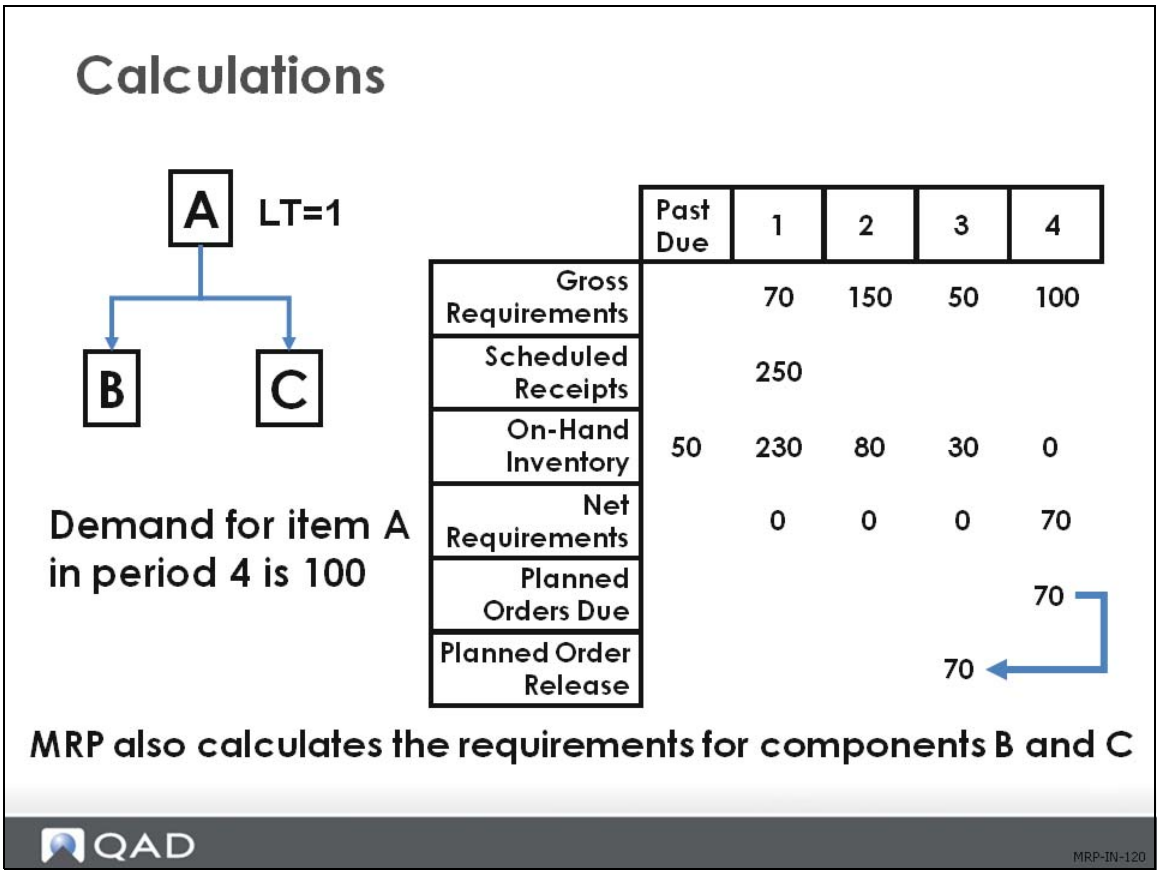
- A component due date is generally the parent item's release date; however, lead time offsets adjust the component due date.
- For all non-purchased items, MRP counts only work days as defined in the Shop Calendar.
- For purchased items, MRP uses regular calendar days; if the release date is a non-workday, MRP uses the prior workday.

MRP Calculations



MRP uses this calculation for each period.

- Maintaining the balance across the planning horizon complicates the calculations

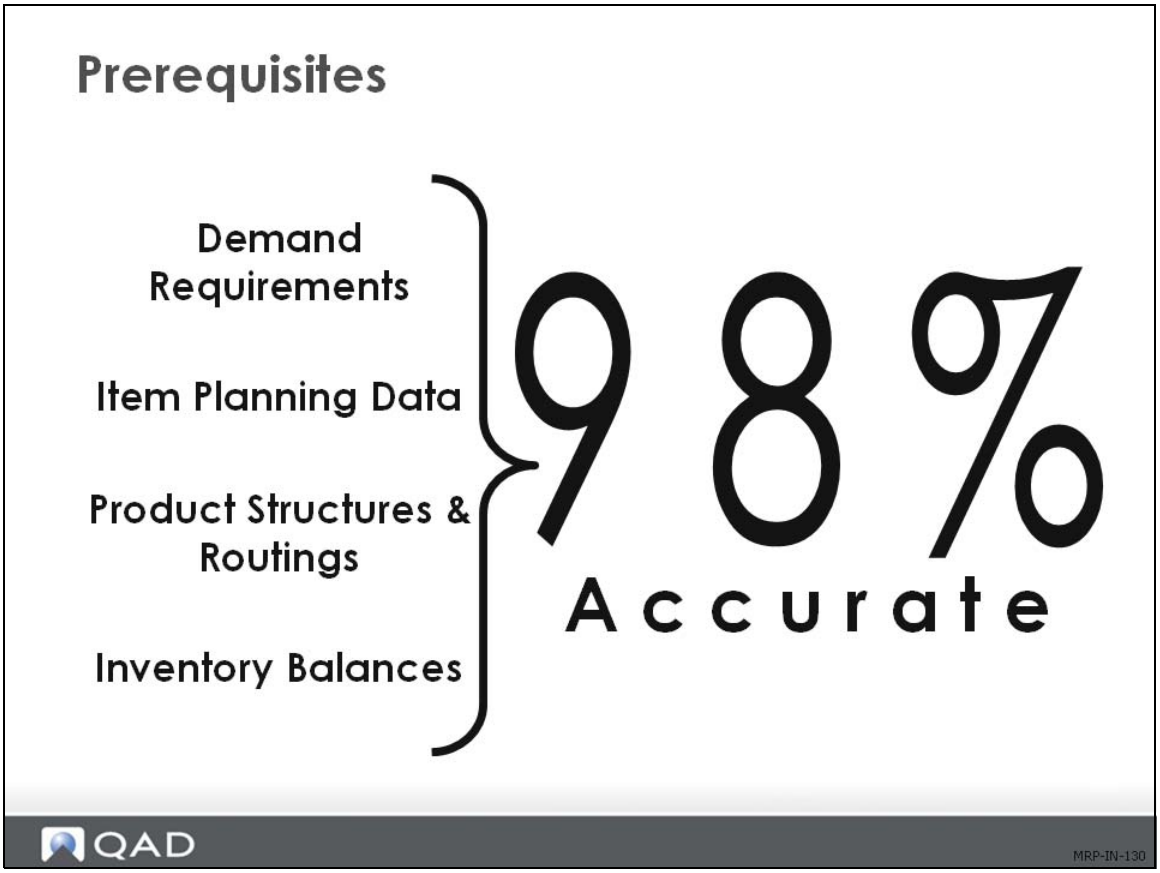


The illustration above shows the calculations for end item A.

- MRP also calculates the requirements for all components

  Net Req. = Gross Req. - Sched. Recp. - Nettable On Hand

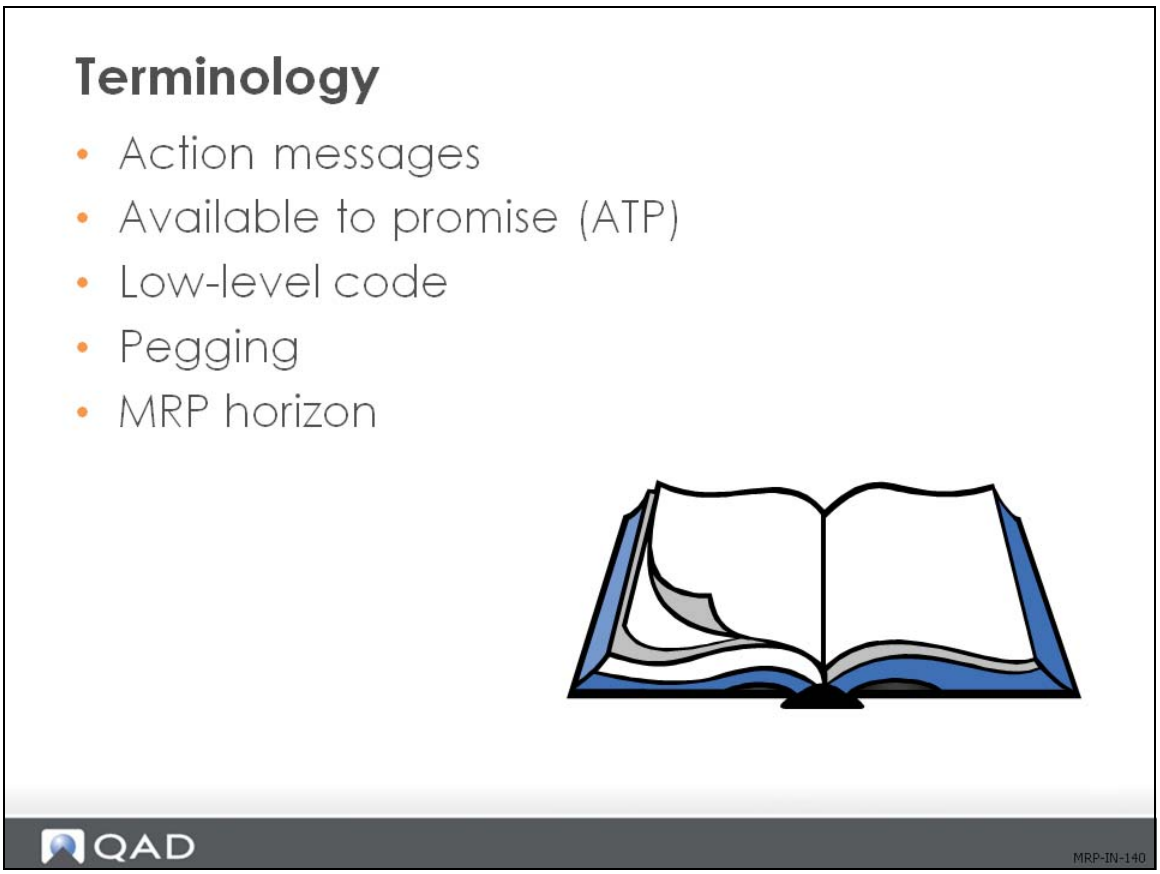
MRP Prerequisites



MRP is as accurate as its input allows it to be.

For useful output, the inputs should be more than 98% accurate.

Terminology



Action Message

A system message usually created during MRP calculations to call attention to a current or potential problem and suggest corrective action.

Available to Promise (ATP)

The uncommitted portion of inventory or planned production, maintained in the master schedule to support customer order promising. ATP quantity is the uncommitted inventory balance in the first period and is normally calculated for each period in which a Master Production Schedule (MPS) receipt is scheduled. In the first period, ATP equals on-hand inventory less customer orders due and overdue. In any period containing MPS scheduled receipts, ATP equals MPS minus customer orders for the period and all subsequent periods before the next MPS scheduled receipt. A negative ATP reduces prior period ATP

Low-Level Code.

The lowest level in a product structure (BOM) at which a particular component can appear. Net requirements for an item are not calculated until gross requirements are calculated down to that level. Normally calculated and maintained automatically by the system.

Pegging

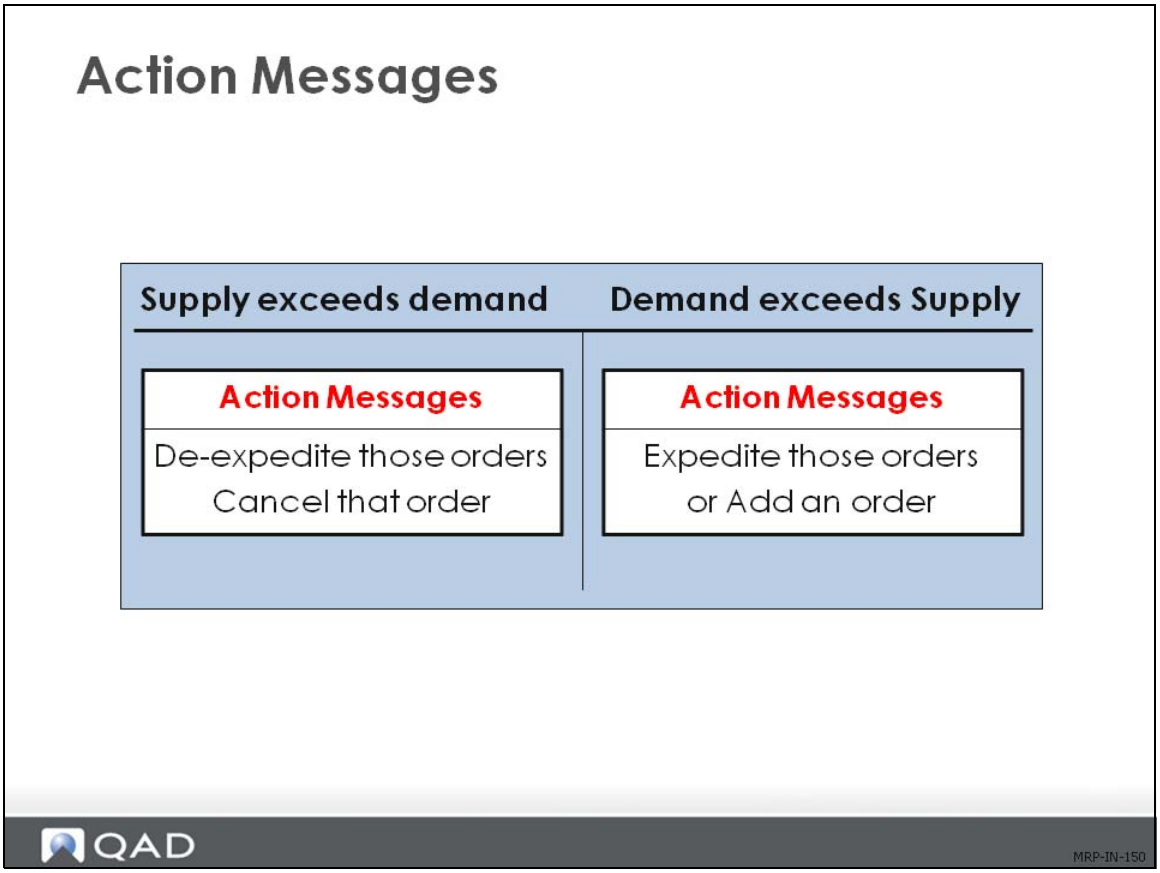
(1) In MRP and MPS, the capability to identify for a given item the sources of its gross requirements and/or allocations.

(2) The process of consuming a shipper line that is tied to a required ship schedule requirement record.

MRP horizon

Also known as the MRP planning horizon, the MRP horizon is how far to plan forward in time, and is determined by how far ahead demand is known and by the lead times through the manufacturing operation.

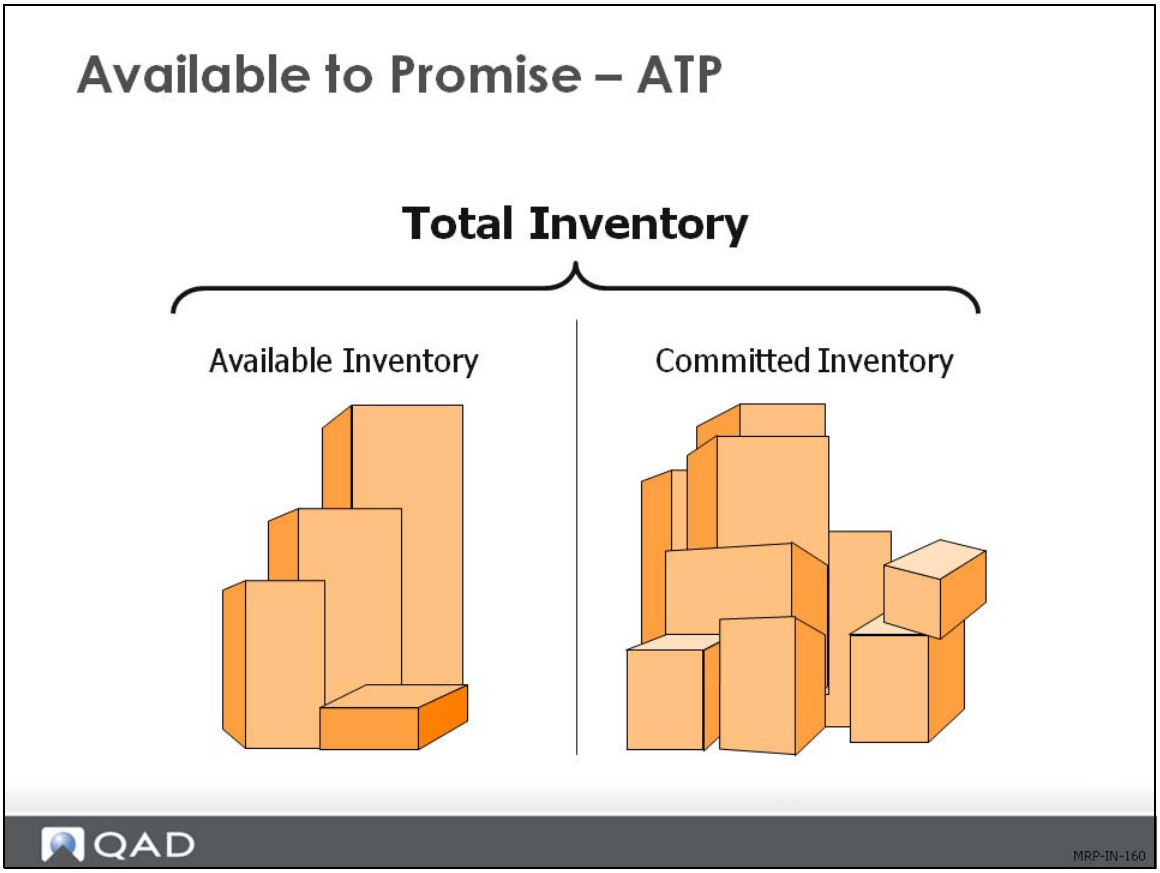
Action Messages



Action messages recommend the actions a planner should take to balance supply with demand, such as rescheduling, canceling, or releasing orders.

MRP generates action messages, as required, for all items with non-blank order policies. Order policy codes not recognized by the system are planned as LFL.

Available to Promise



Available-to-promise (ATP) is the uncommitted portion of inventory or planned production which is available to be promised to new sales orders. The system displays ATP quantities on master schedule reports and inquiries.

ATP can be used to verify whether a sales order can be filled within a specific time frame given other demands and currently scheduled supply orders.

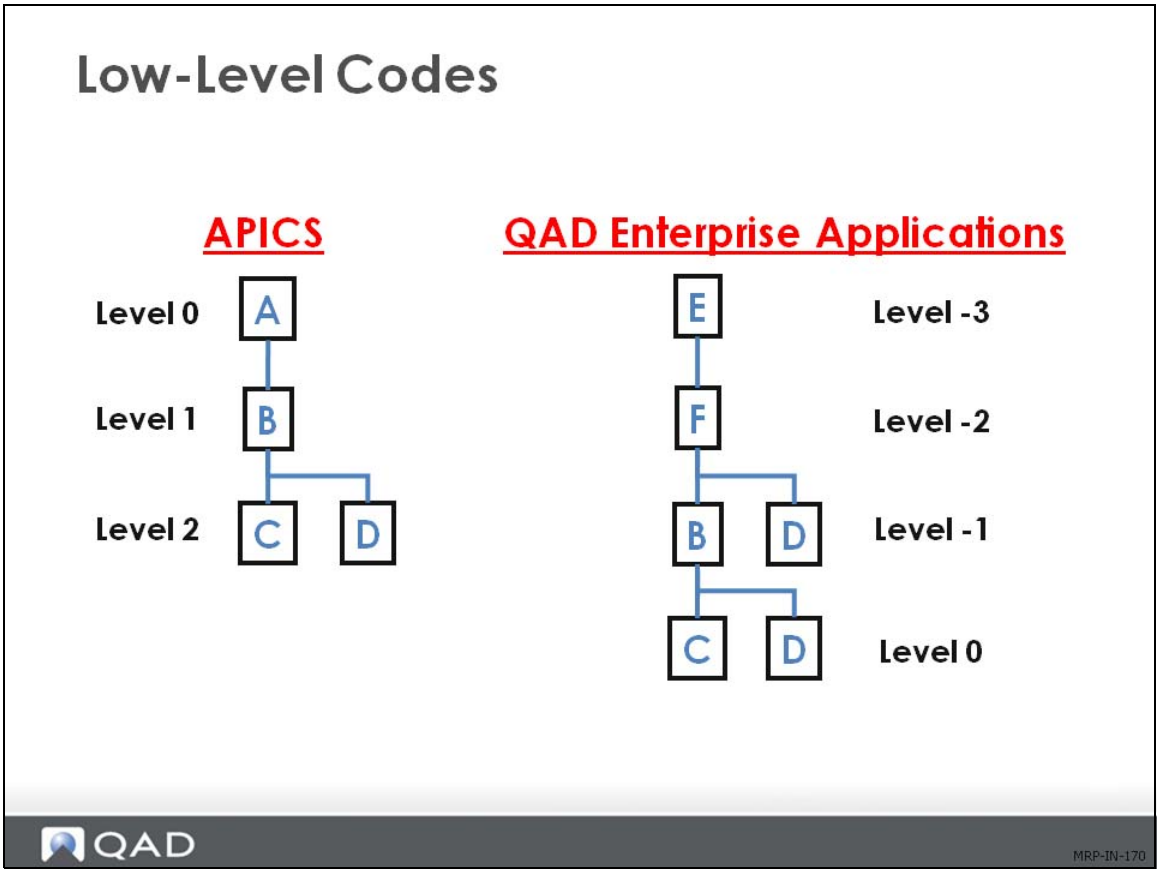
- The system calculates ATP by time period by deducting real demand from real supply
  - Real demand includes requirements for work order components, sales orders, and required ship schedules
  - Real demand excludes forecast and production forecast
  - Real supply includes quantity-on-hand, purchase orders, work orders, and repetitive schedules
- A net decrease in demand increases ATP, while a net increase in demand decreases ATP

Traditionally ATP was only displayed for periods which had a master schedule quantity. ATP from a prior period was not carried forward. QAD Enterprise Applications allow you to display ATP in the traditional format and also in a cumulative format that does allow prior period unconsumed ATP to be carried forward.

You also have the option of enforcing ATP in sales order maintenance with either a warning or an error. An ATP error tells you there is insufficient quantity of the item on the date requested, but will let you take the order anyway. An ATP error will not allow the item to be processed.

You may also specify an ATP horizon which tells the system how far into the future to look for ATP to fill a demand.

Low-Level Codes



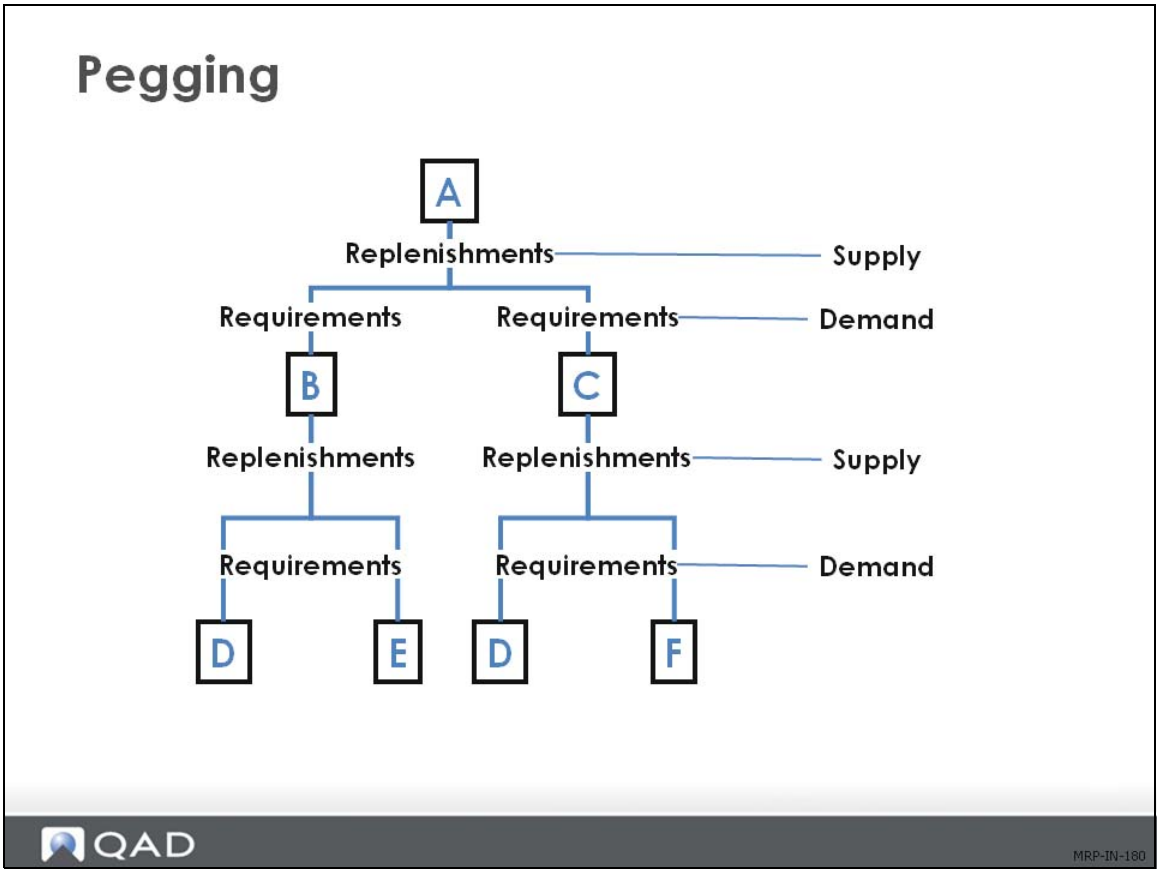
Low-level codes indicate the relative position of each item within the product structures. MRP uses low-level codes to ensure that all dependent demands from parent items are included. In the diagram above, item C's low-level code is determined by the product structure for item E, not by item A.

- MRP stops searching for occurrences of the item when it reaches the lowest level in each product structure, thus saving time
- QAD Enterprise Applications and APICS number the levels differently, but the process is the same: search for the item from the top down in each structure and stop searching after the lowest-level code for the item
- QAD Enterprise Applications automatically updates the low-level codes when you enter or modify product structures

Low-level codes can be inaccurate if you import data without testing it, or if you modify structures directly from PROGRESS. If you believe that the codes are incorrect, you should run Low Level Code Update, (23.22).

Note Product structure data is often imported from CAD/CAM systems

Pegging



Pegging identifies the source of the requirements. For example, pegging identifies the sales order or forecast that is creating the need for an item.

Pegging is made possible by the low-level codes. Pegging is maintained for one level; in the above example, you can see that the requirement for E came from B, and the requirement for B came from A, but you cannot inquire about E and see that its requirement comes from A.

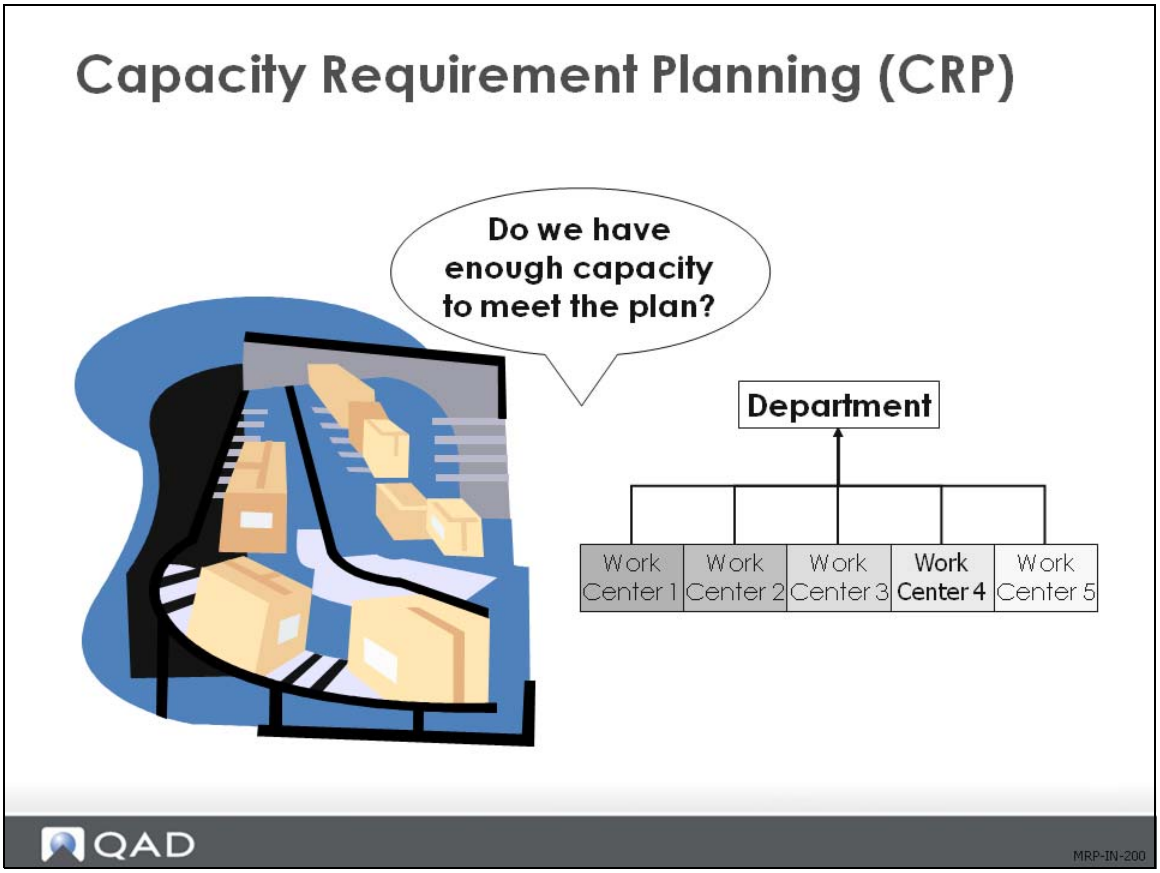
MRP Horizon

Also referred to as the MRP Planning Horizon, it is the number of calendar days to be planned forward in time. The MRP Horizon is determined by how far ahead demand is known and by the lead times through the manufacturing operation.

- MRP only processes material requirements within this planning horizon, ignoring activity outside this horizon
- This horizon should be at least one day longer than your longest cumulative lead time

If you change the MRP planning horizon, replan all items by running Regenerate Materials Plan, (23.2).

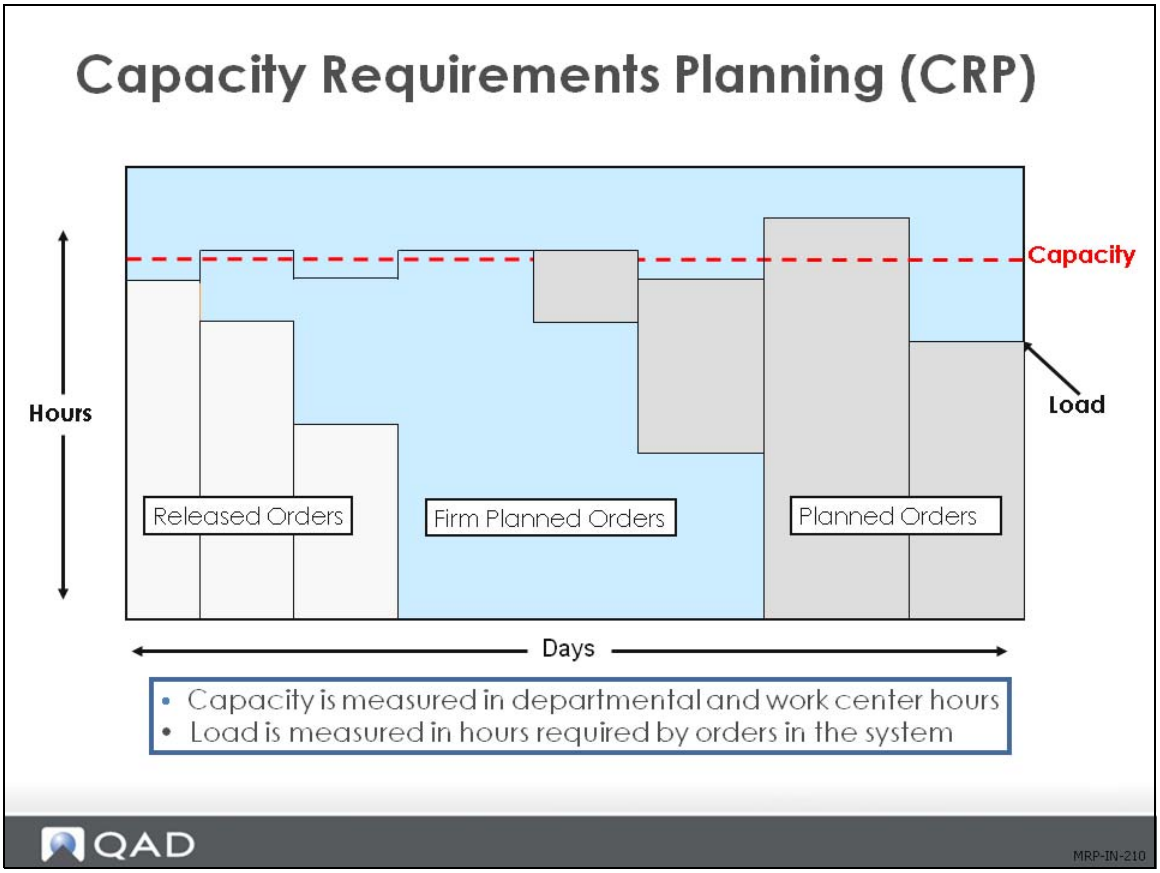
Capacity Requirements Planning



CRP calculates the workload in a given department or specific work center or machine by:

- Exploding the routings and processes for MRP planned and firm planned orders and updating or creating work order routings
- Determining the start/due dates for each operation using:
  - Work center and shop calendars
  - Back scheduling (start date of the last operation is the due date of the previous operation)

The Foundation for CRP



MRP provides the foundation for calculating CRP, a tool used to complete the master schedule.

Master scheduling and rough-cut capacity planning (RCCP) should have removed most of the capacity constraints before MRP is run.

Note Discussed in the following Training Guide: Master Scheduling and Rough-Cut Capacity Planning (RCCP)

- MRP looks at the inventory and at orders
- CRP uses routings and work centers
- RCCP uses resources and resource bills

Back Scheduling

When CRP back schedules orders, it takes the due date of an order or repetitive schedule and schedules each of its operations from the last operation in the order routing or process backward to the first one.

CRP assigns each operation a start date and a due date, using the operation lead time components–queue, setup, run, wait, and move–to calculate operation start dates.

- The start date of an operation is the same as the due date of the previous operation
- CRP calculates run times based on the actual order quantity - order quantity less the quantity completed

Departments and Work Centers

Resources used to process orders on the shop floor, from sub-assembly to end item, are:

- Departments
- Work centers
- Number of machines

Departments

The capacity of a department is the total number of available labor hours per day for all work centers in the department, as defined in Department Maintenance, (14.1).

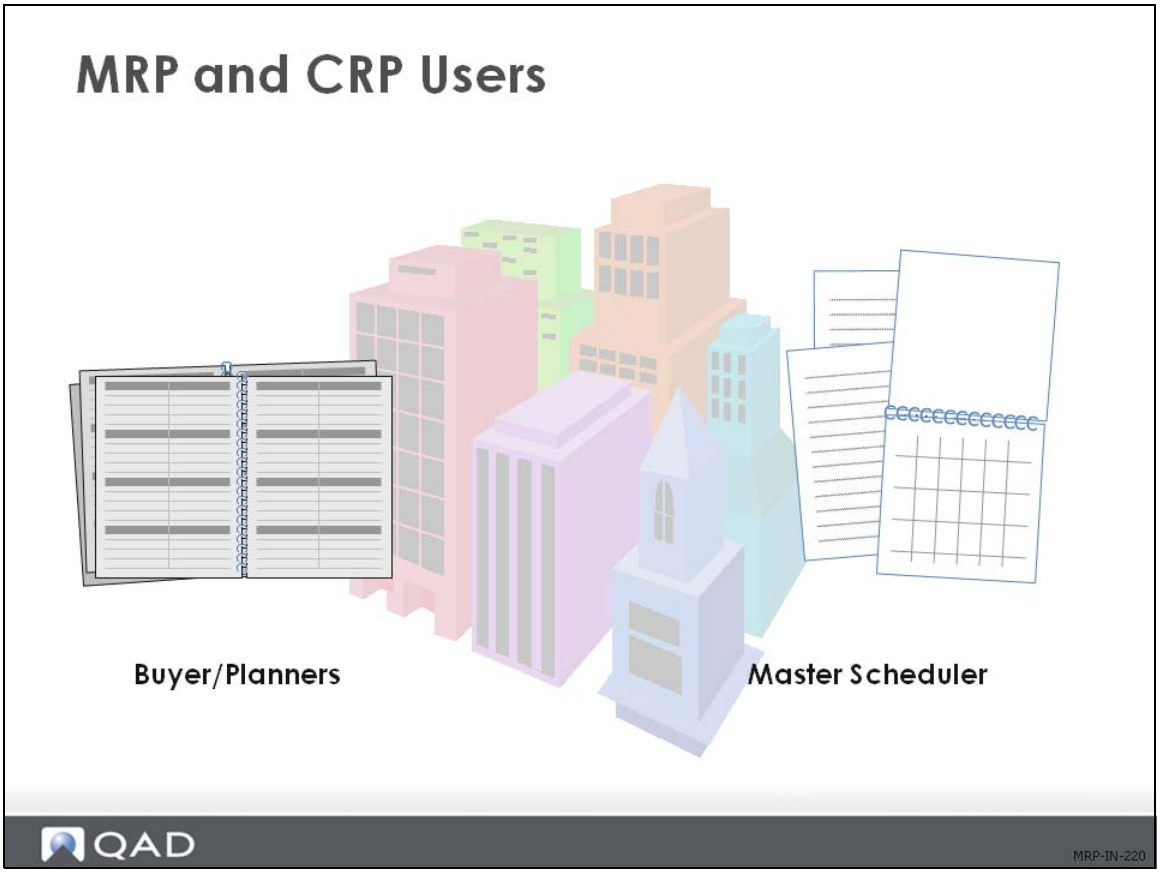
CRP provides a Department Load Summary which shows the total load hours for all the work centers in a department against the total capacity. This can be a useful quick check on load conditions. However, you need to be aware that labor from one work center may not be interchangeable with other work centers in the department.

Work Centers

The capacity of a work center is the number of machines and personnel available multiplied by work hours in a period, as defined in Work Center Maintenance, (14.5) and Calendar Maintenance, (36.2.5).

CRP loads (or simulates) the expenditure of work center and department hours using orders as production demand. Work order routings provide data about which orders will be using which work centers and when.

MRP and CRP Users



MRP and CRP are high-level operations that should be password protected and used only by qualified employees.

Chapter 2

Business Considerations

Business Considerations

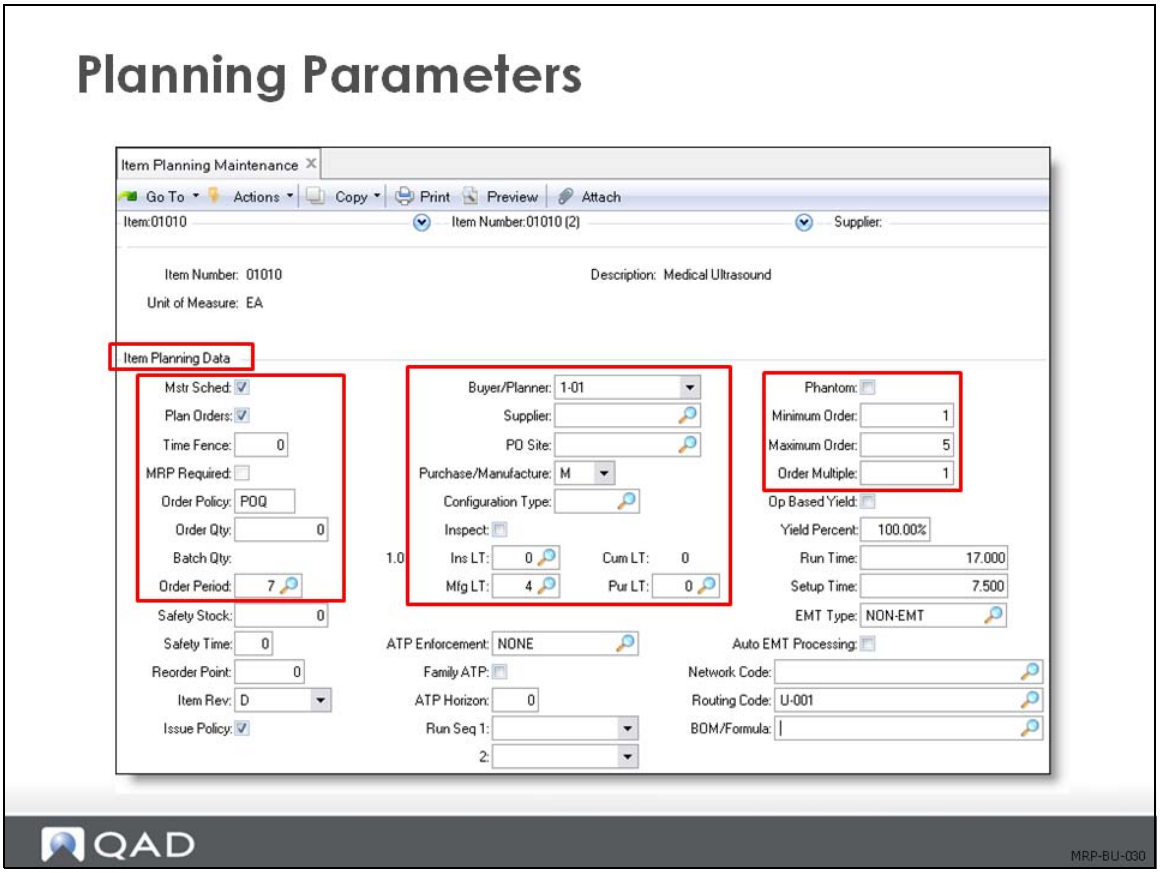
In this section, you learn how to identify some key business considerations before setting up MRP and CRP in QAD Enterprise Applications.

There are several business issues to take into consideration before using MRP and CRP:

- Planning parameters
- Kanban
- Batch processing
- Cumulative lead times

This section does not discuss all potential issues, but presents some issues to generate thought and discussion.

Planning Parameters



You set these in Item Planning Maintenance, (1.4.7) and Item-Site Planning Maintenance, (1.4.17).

Definitions

Planning parameters are established for each item in your database; they govern the way MRP handles the items.

Why Consider?

MRP is only as accurate as the data it processes; your planning parameters should have 98% plus accuracy.

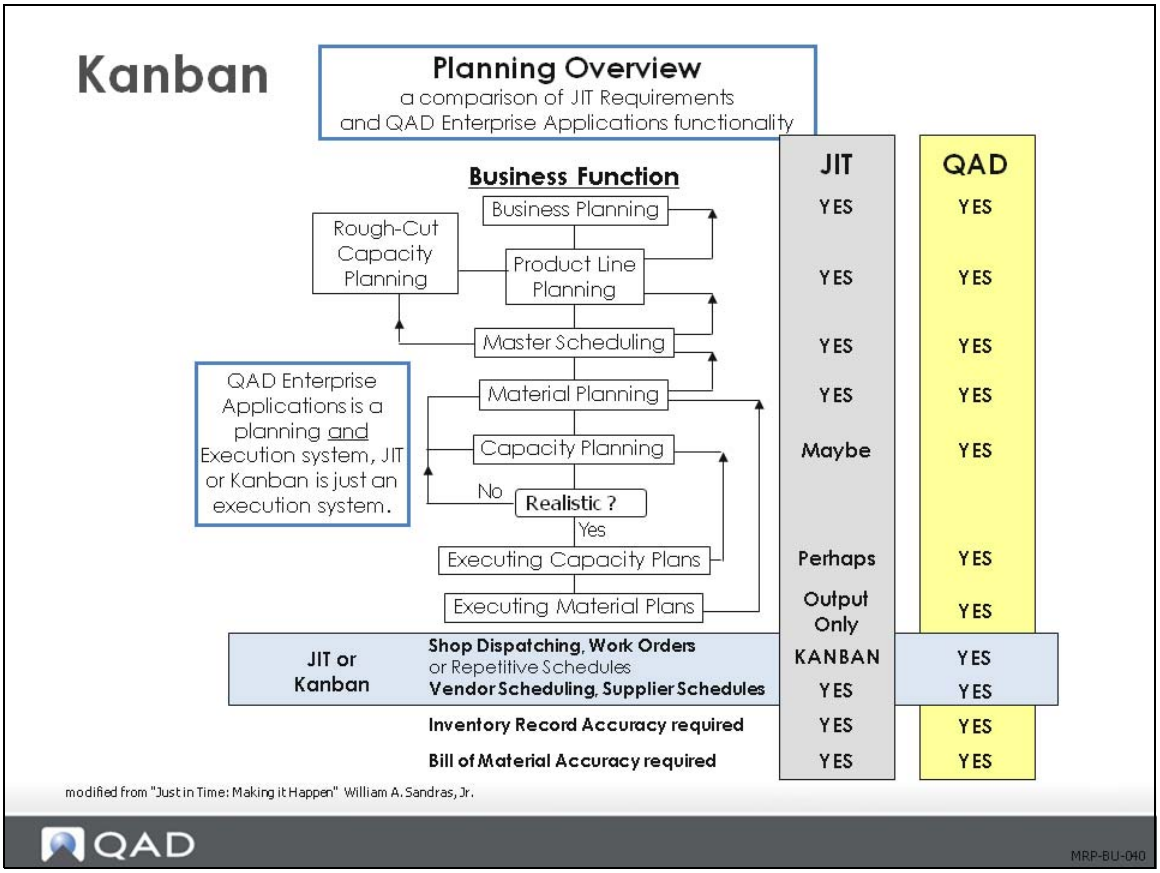
Functionality in QAD Enterprise Applications

The item planning data is the most used information in your database.

Setup Implications

- Inaccurate data can be catastrophic
- A good clean-up of the database is always worthwhile

Kanban



Definition

A Japanese method of production and inventory control first developed and used at Toyota.

- Designed for day-to-day, on-floor control of production and inventory, it relies on a series of control triggers, typically a visual one in the form of cards
- Kanban is the predecessor of Just-in-Time (JIT)

Kanban is an appropriate way to schedule a plant if you use advanced repetitive with single-step routings or multiple steps with a milestone at the last operation. Otherwise, you need a repetitive exploded schedule in place to net the work in process.

Why Consider?

Many companies use it. Some QAD customers use kanban in their plants and MRP to create supplier schedules. You can set up separate buyer/planner codes to apply to kanban and non-kanban items.

Setup Implications

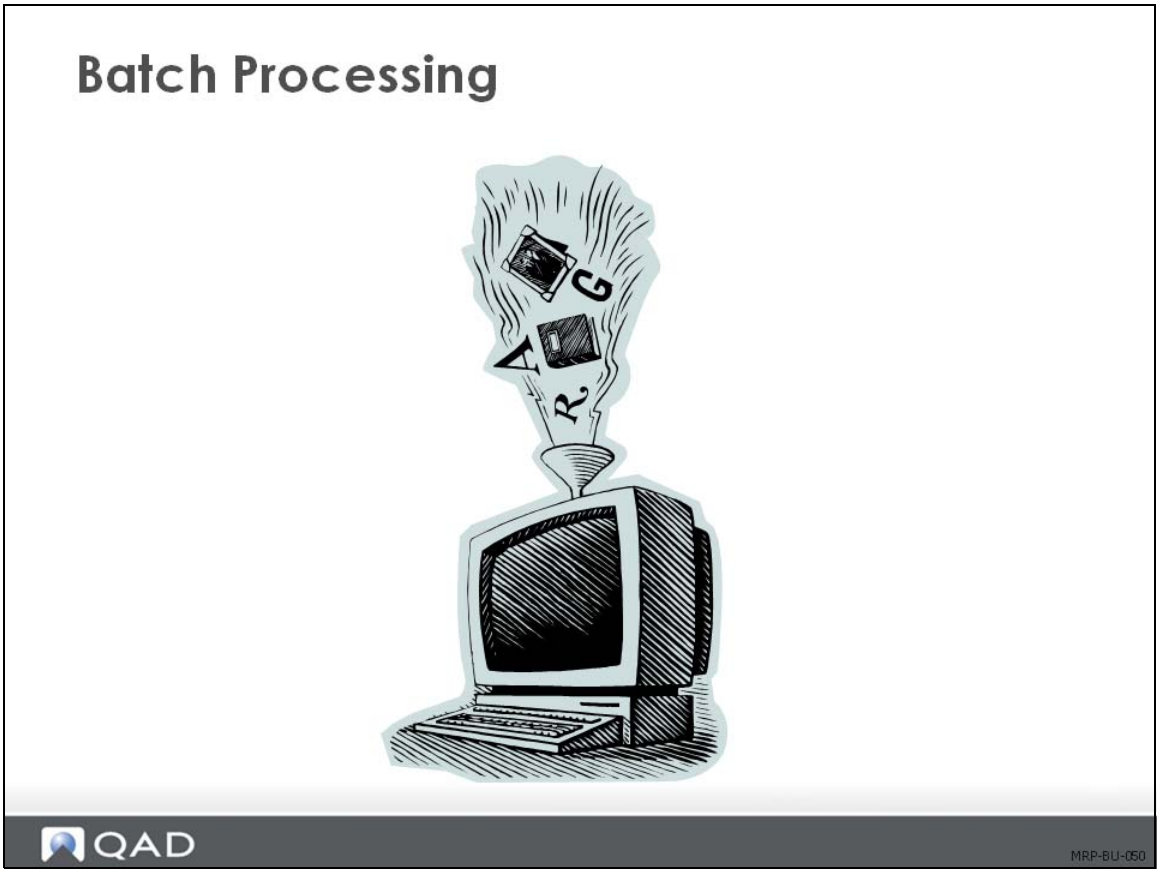
Planning parameters in Item Planning Maintenance, (1.4.7) can be set to meet kanban needs.

- Set Order Policy to POQ with a period of 1 or 2 days
- Avoid order modifiers or use them to set Kanban quantity

QAD Enterprise Applications offer several production options including Kanban, Flow manufacturing Repetitive Line Scheduling and Sequenced Line Scheduling. Which of these methods you choose to use will have a significant impact on setting your planning parameters. This in turn has a significant impact on how MRP calculates requirements.

Before setting planning parameters for an item it is necessary to understand the total manufacturing environment for all items at all sites. Different items may be processed differently at different sites.

Batch Processing



Definition

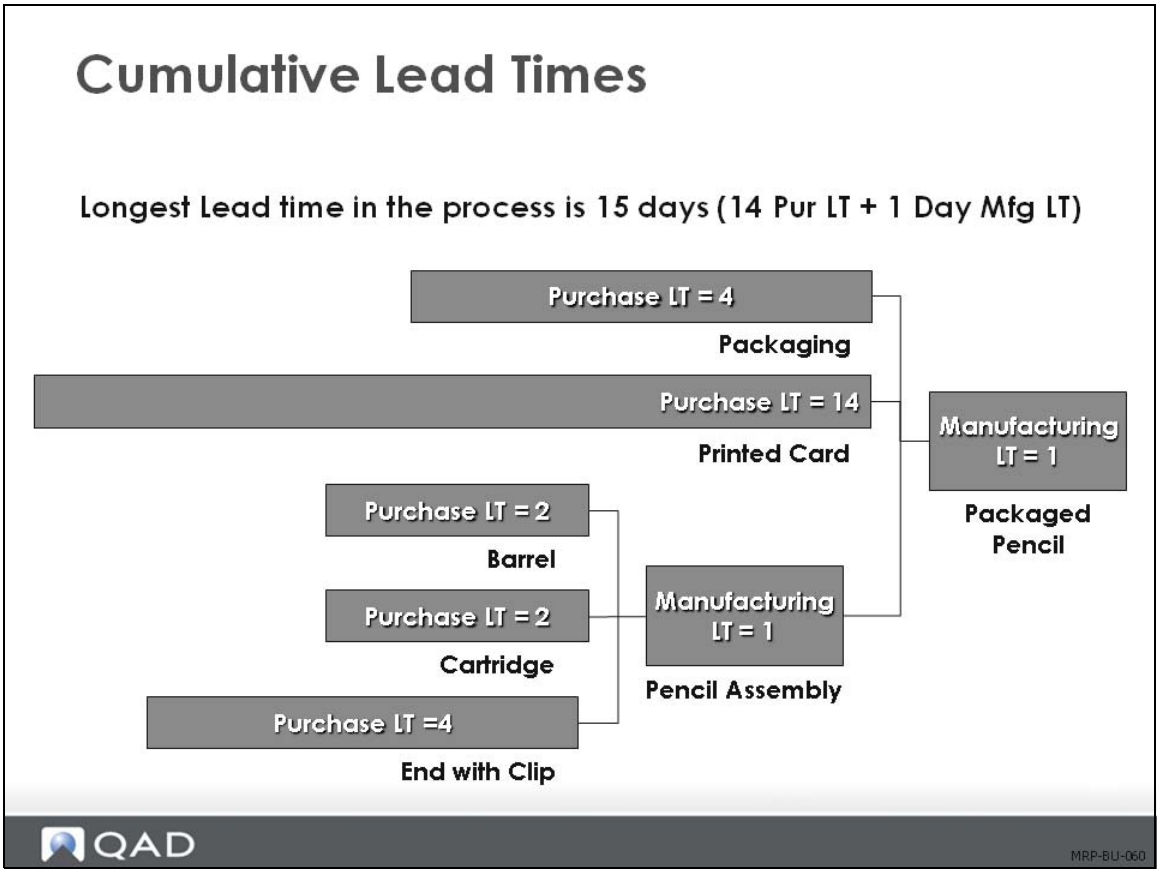
A computer technique where transactions are accumulated and processed together.

Why Consider?

MRP runs can take a long time.

- You should schedule MRP at reasonable intervals, depending on:
  - How often you require change
  - How often your suppliers need updates
  - The length of your MRP horizon

Cumulative Lead Times



Definition

The time required to produce an item, based on component lead times.

Why Consider?

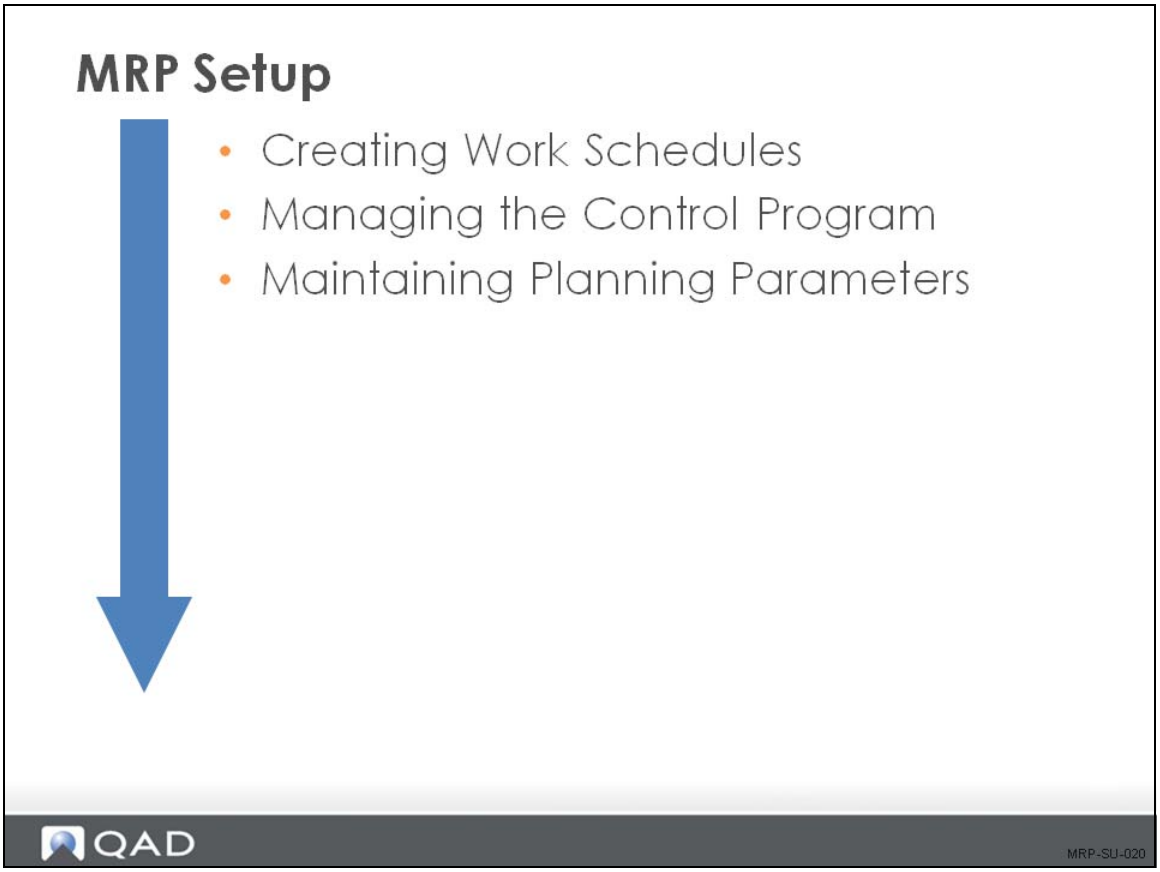
- MRP considers component lead times in generating its plan
- Inaccurate lead times result in faulty plans
- MRP horizon must be at least one day longer than longest cumulative lead-time

Discussed in the Product Structures and Formulas Training Guide

Chapter 3

Set Up MRP

MRP Setup



In this section, you learn how to set up MRP and CRP in QAD Enterprise Applications. This lesson covers the data that you need to enter or configure for a successful MRP implementation.

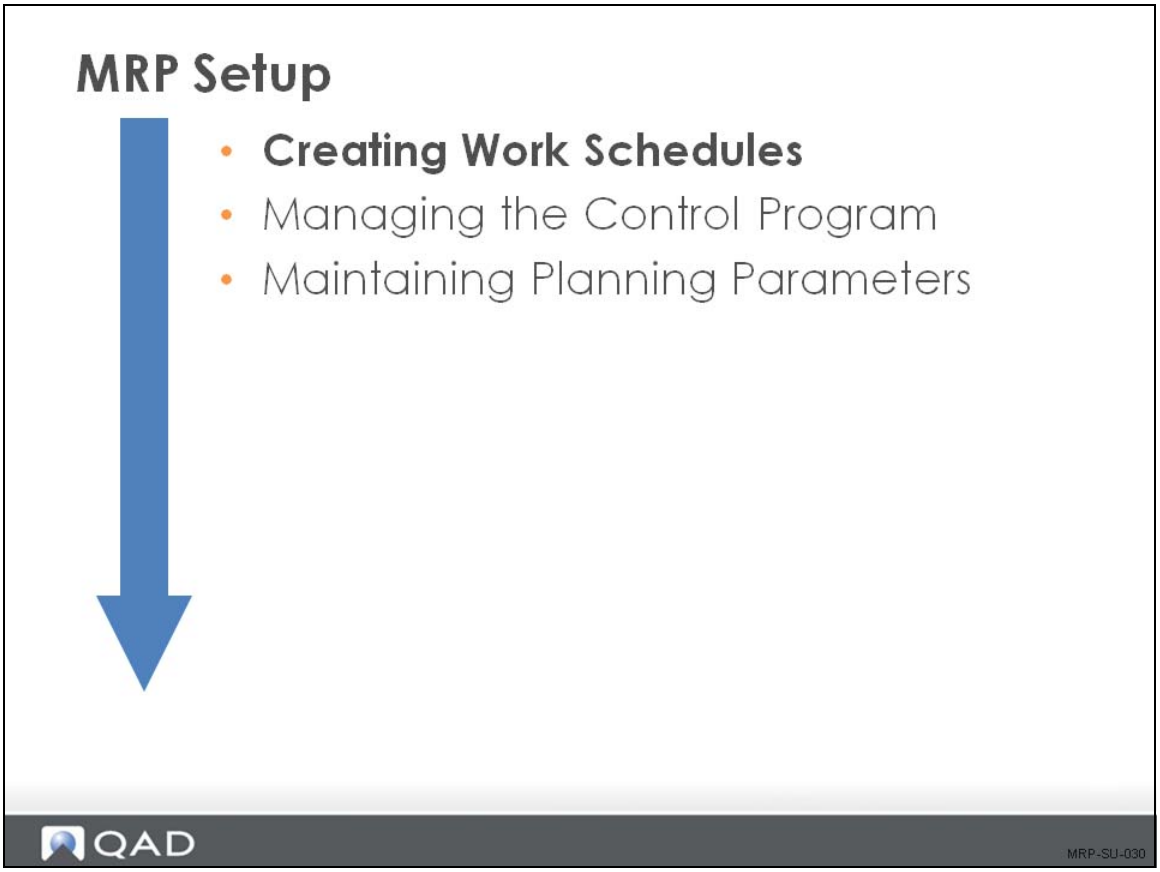
Reading the training flow

- The current step will be highlighted
- Optional steps say “(optional)”

A suggested setup sequence for MRP includes three steps:

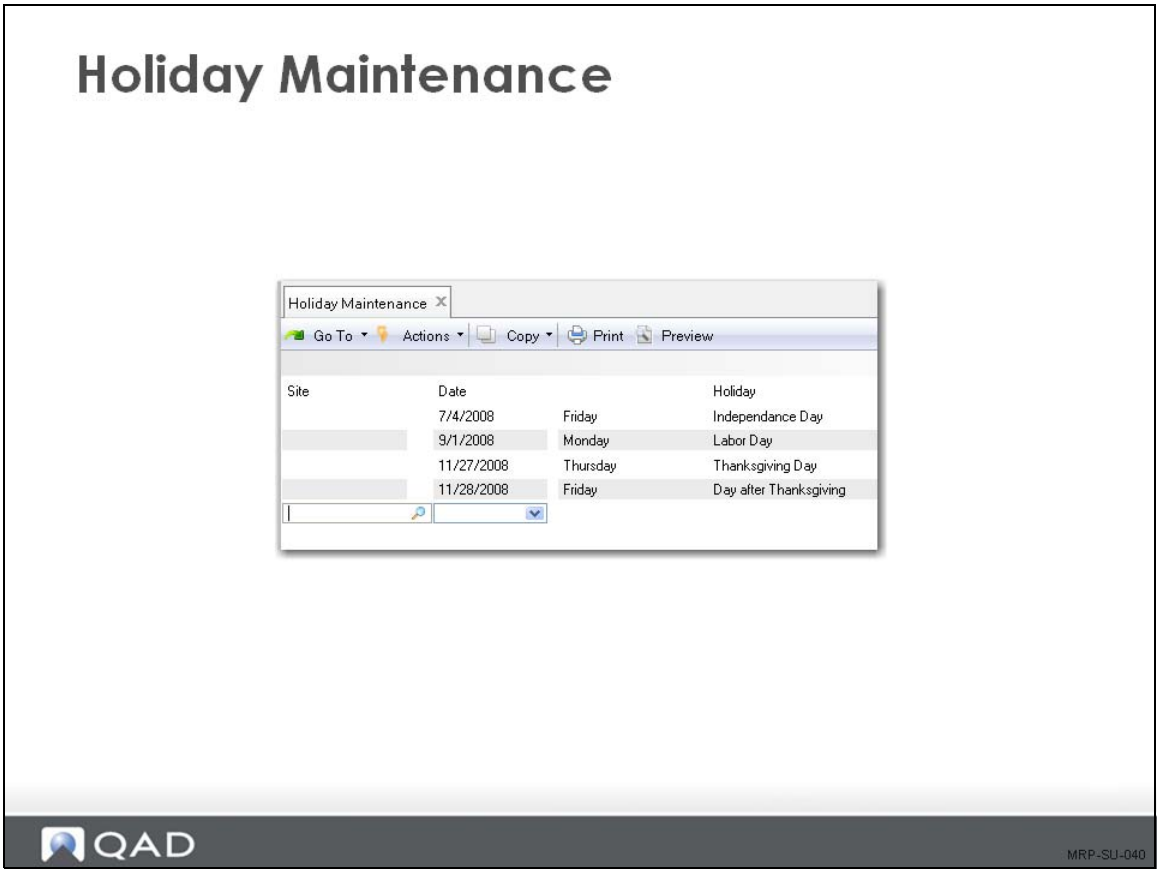
- First, verify the accuracy of your work schedules and holidays so that MRP can properly plan your activities.
- Second, set up or maintain the MRP control program.
- Third, verify the planning parameters of your items so that MRP can properly process them.

Creating Work Schedules



Here you look at how to create calendars and holidays in QAD Enterprise Applications.

Holiday Maintenance



Use Holiday Maintenance (36.2.1) to schedule holidays and other nonwork days that apply to an entire site.

That is: Holiday Maintenance is used to set a normal work day to a non-work day for all calendars at a site.

Field Definitions

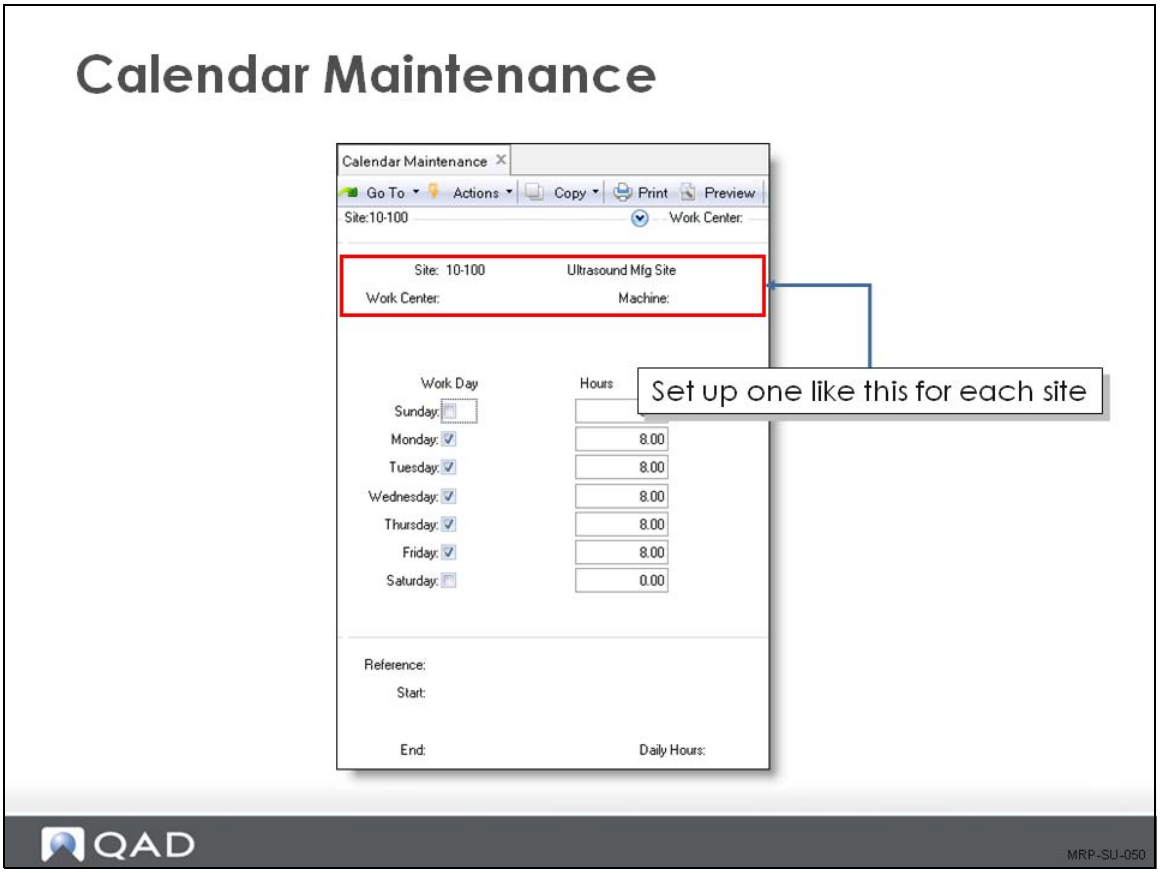
The information below describes the key fields in the screen above.

Site. The site to which the holiday applies.

Date. The holiday date.

Holiday. A brief, reference-only description.

Calendar Maintenance



Calendars provide the basis for MRP scheduling functions. Calendars define the standard work week for a site and the work centers in it. They also define exceptions to the normal calendar, such as scheduled overtime or shutdown periods. In Calendar Maintenance, (36.2.5), you can create calendars for individual work centers or for the entire site. At least one calendar must be defined.

Field Definitions

The following information describes the key fields in the screen above.

Site. You can also setup for each domain a generic calendar with both site and work center blank will default into each new site you create.

This field contains the site code to which this shop calendar applies. For each site, set up at least one calendar without specifying work centers or machines. This sets the default for the site.

Work Center. The work center to which this shop calendar applies. A work center is uniquely identified by a work center code and a machine code.

Machine. The machine to which this shop calendar applies.

Work Day / Hours. Shows which days are work days and how many hours are available for work.

When calculating schedule due and release dates, the system only looks at scheduled work days, ignoring exceptions and holidays. Note:

- If you set work day to No on a Sunday, the system will never schedule a work order or purchase order due date that day.
- If you sometimes work on a Sunday, you should enter Yes in work day and set the scheduled hours to zero, allowing due dates to fall on a Sunday, which you can reschedule manually.

Exceptions to the normal calendar are identified by a reference code and a start and end date. Use these fields to schedule overtime, increased shifts, reduced shifts, preventative maintenance or shutdowns. The number of hours specified is added (or subtracted) from the normal work day for each day in the range of dates specified.

Reference. A reference code identifying an exception to the shop calendar, usually describing the type of exception, such as Overtime or Shutdown.

Exceptions only record holidays if the holiday only applies to some work centers. If the holiday applies to all work centers, use Holiday Maintenance (36.2.1).

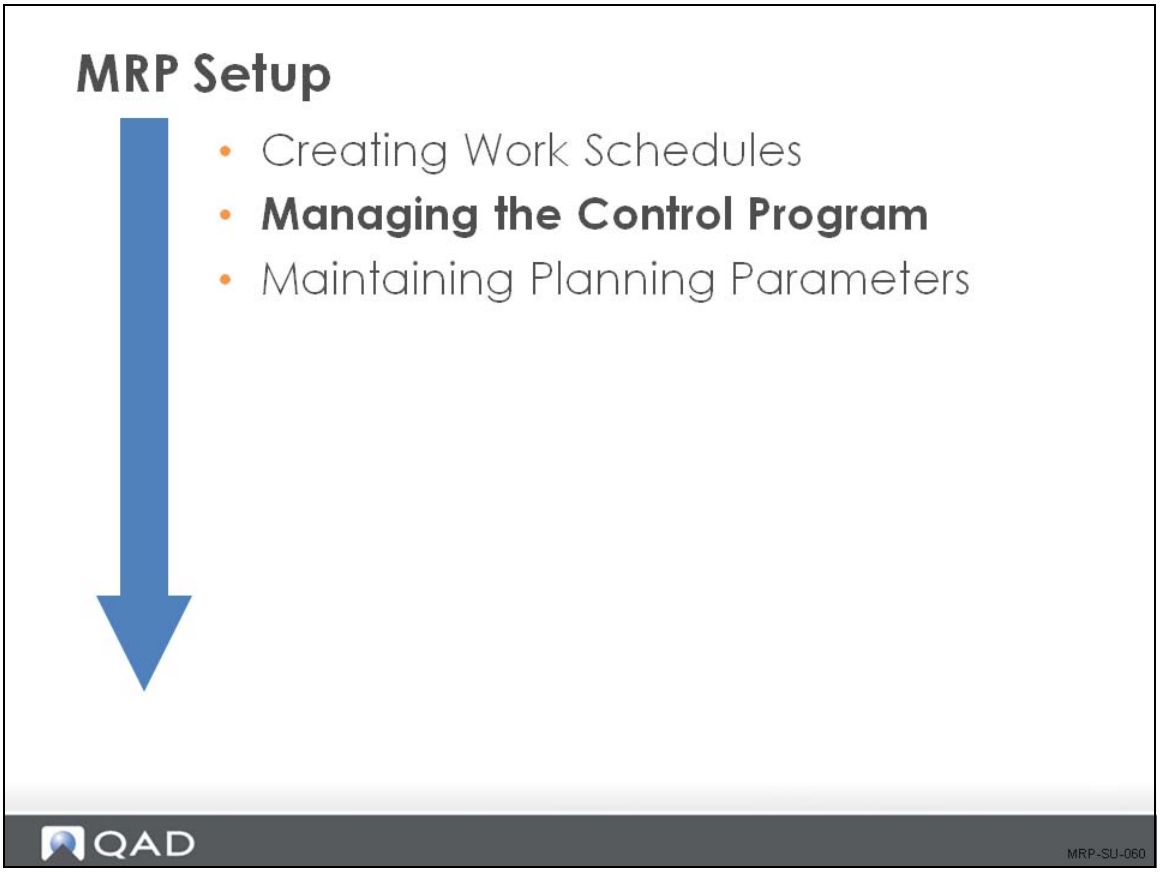
Missing or empty src attribute on include:include

Start / End. The start and end dates of the exception.

Enter start and end dates carefully. The exception applies to all work days in the range of dates specified.

Daily Hours. Daily hours may be positive or negative. A positive number increases scheduled work hours; a negative number decreases them.

Maintaining the Control Program



The MRP control program sets some basic parameters.

MRP Control

Enter appropriate values in MRP Control (23.24).

Field Definitions

The information below describes the key fields in the screen above.

MRP Horizon. The period of time, in calendar days, which MRP should plan. MRP calculations ignore data outside this time period. The horizon should be at least one day longer than the longest item cumulative lead time in the database to avoid planning it late

Note If you change the MRP planning horizon, impacted items are not automatically replanned when you run Net Change Materials Plan (23.1). Ensure that all items are replanned by running Regenerate Materials Plan.

MRP/DRP Combined. Indicates whether MRP planned items can be planned by the Distribution Requirement Planning (DRP). DRP is the balancing of supply and demand for items transferred between sites. If this field is set to:

- No = MRP planned items can be recalculated only using the MRP functions
- Yes = MRP planned items can be recalculated using the DRP planning functions

When to run DRP and MRP depends on where your DRP items are in the structure:

- If you are distributing finished products, you can usually run DRP followed by MRP

- If you are supplying component items between sites, you can usually run MRP followed by DRP

You would normally only need to run a combined MRP/DRP when you have DRP items at multiple levels of the product structure.

Summary Default. Indicates the day of the week all MRP summary reports and inquiries should start.

Order Release Horizon. The number of calendar days before planned order release that an action message should appear.

- MRP assigns *Release Due* action messages to orders with release dates within this release horizon

  For example, if you set the release horizon to 7 days, all orders due to be released within the week have a *Release Due* action message
- This gives planners time to take appropriate actions
- The release horizon setting should reflect your normal paperwork lead time and how often you run MRP

  If you run MRP once a week, the release horizon should be at least 7 days

  If you run MRP daily, you can leave this field at zero

Enable Op Based Yield. This field determines how the system calculates yield for component items when product structures and routings are exploded in material requirements planning (MRP) programs, work orders, repetitive, advanced repetitive, and configured products.

- *No*=The system uses the Yield % field associated with the parent item in Item Planning Maintenance or Item-Site Planning Maintenance to calculate component requirements.
- *Yes*=The system derives the yield percentage amount for components from operations on the parent item's routing. The Yield % field associated with the item is used for the parent item only, not the components.

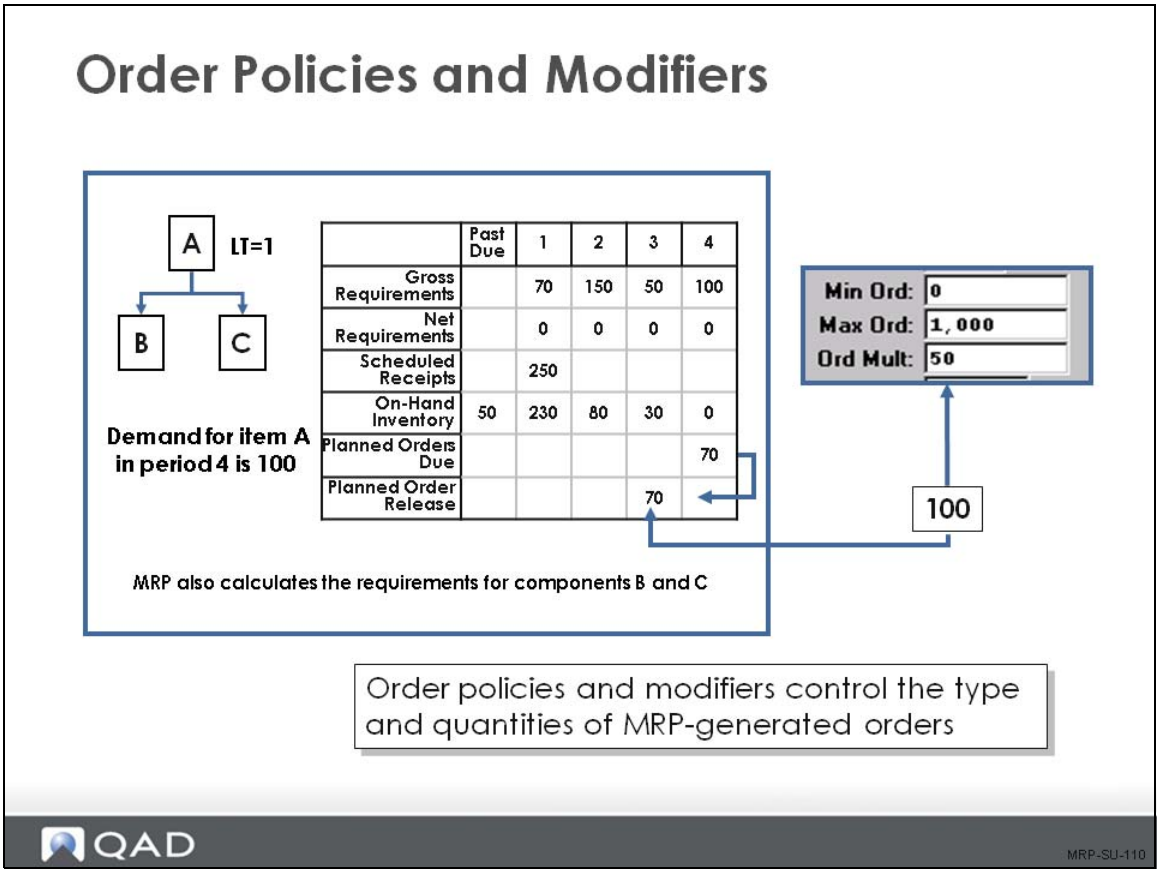
Note Even when Enable Op Based Yield is Yes, this calculation method is only used for parent items with Operation Based Yield set to Yes in either Item Planning Maintenance or Item-Site Planning Maintenance.

Use AppServer. Specify whether your system uses a Progress application server to run MRP/DRP processes on a Symmetric Multiple Processor (SMP) computer.

AppServer Name. When Use AppServer is Yes, enter the name of the application server that is configured to run the MRP/DRP programs.

Default Number of Threads. When your system uses an AppServer for MRP/DRP processing, enter the default number of processing threads, or agents, that the AppServer can create. This can be any integer up to 99.

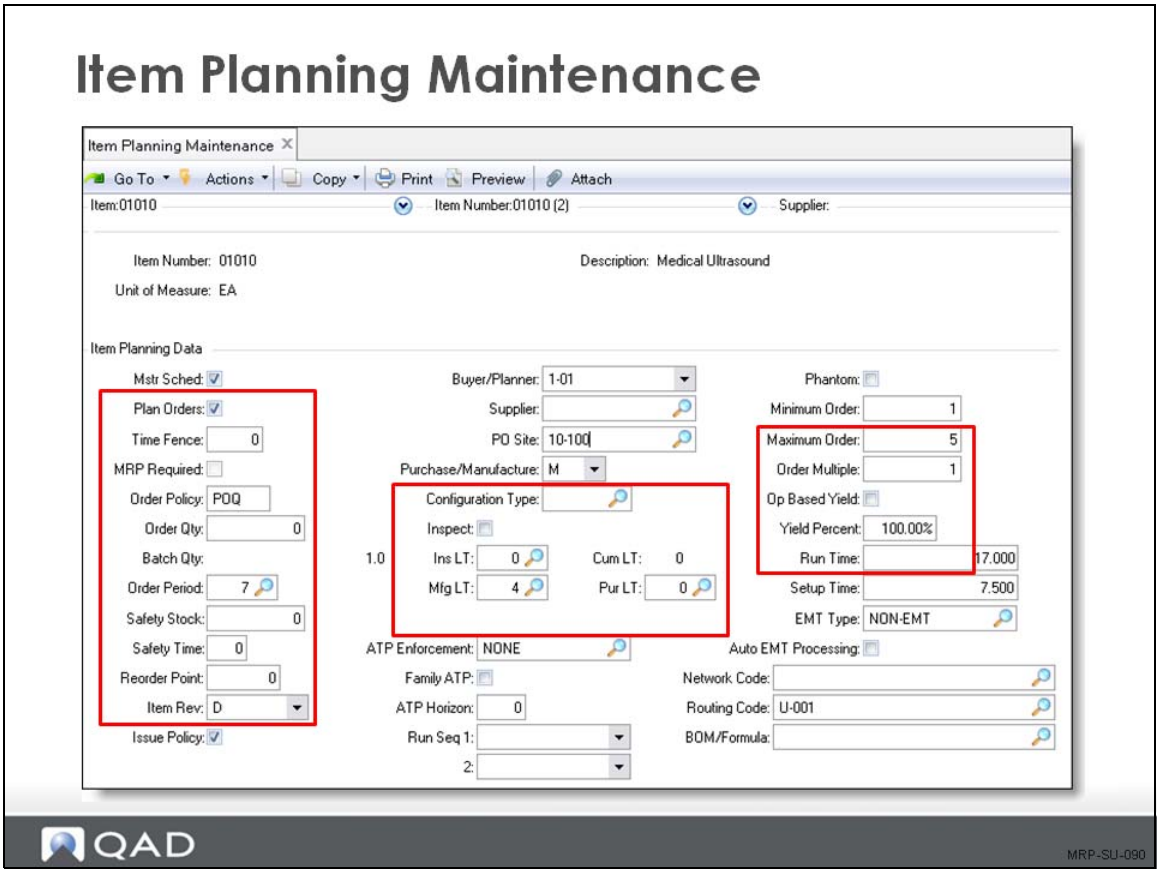
Maintaining Planning Parameters



The material planning department uses item planning data to determine how and when to replenish inventory. This data affects MRP, purchasing, manufacturing, configured products, and costing. Most of the fields are used in MRP.

Buyer/Planners need to understand the planning parameters for the items. These parameters must be set appropriately for your company.

Item Planning Maintenance



MRP uses item planning data to plan items. You define this data in Item Planning Maintenance. If an item is used at multiple sites, you can set up planning data differently for each site using Item-Site Planning Maintenance. Data not defined in Item-Site Planning Maintenance defaults from Item Planning Maintenance.

Independent demand items can be identified in the Master Production Schedule (MPS) and planned by a master scheduler, whereas dependent demand items are planed by MRP except items replenished according to a reorder point policy.

- MPS represents what the company plans to produce expressed in specific configuration, quantities, and dates

Note The manufacturing lead time (Mfg. LT) stored with the Item Planning Data is the value calculated during the routing roll up using the Order Quantity value also found in Item Planning Data. The lead time value in days is truncated to a whole number. The Purchase Lead Time is entered by the planner based on information from the supplier and the companies past experience with that supplier.

Master Schedule Item Parameters

- Master Schedule: Yes
- Plan Order: Yes
- Time Fence: Management policy
- Order Policy: Any policy except blank. Non-valid policies are treated as LFL

MRP Items

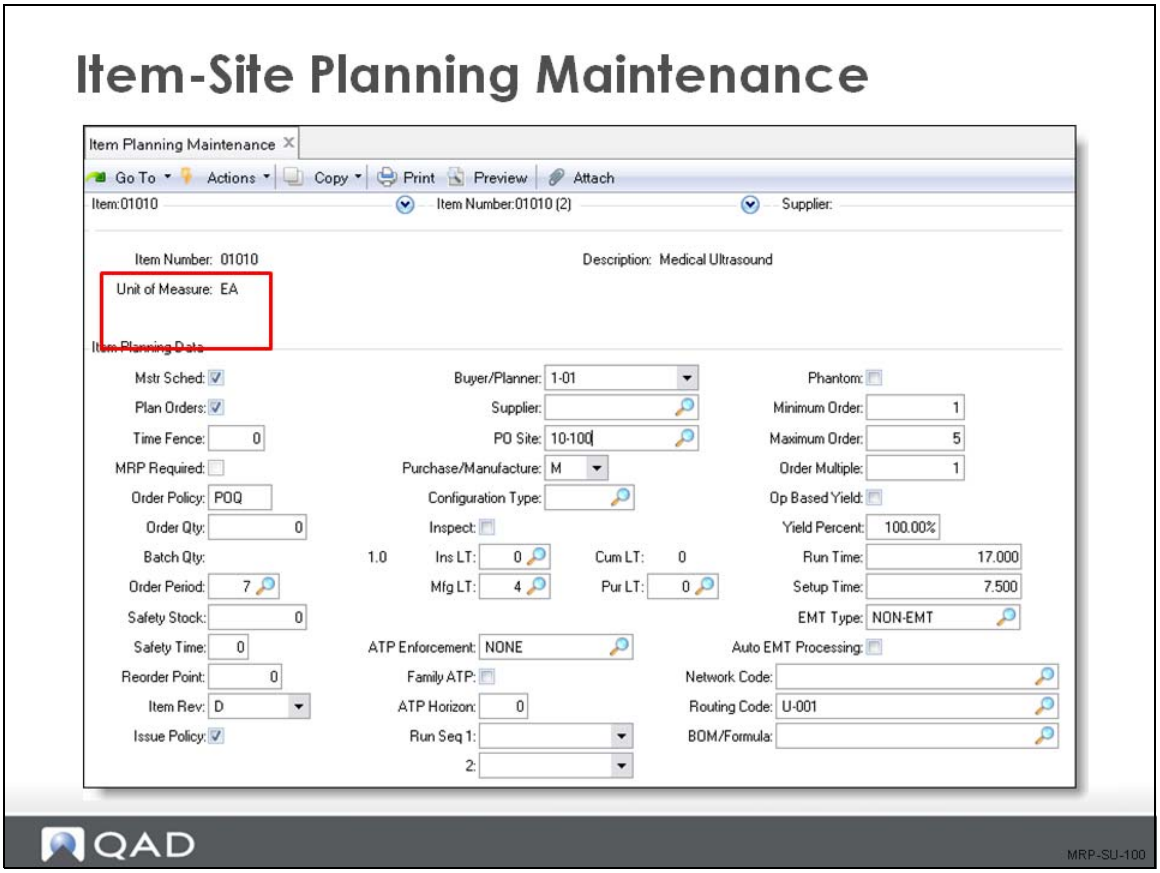
- Master Schedule: No
  - Yes if there is spare part or other independent demand usage to be master scheduled
- Plan Orders: Yes
- Time Fence: Optional
- Order Policy: Any policy except blank

Reorder Point Items

- Master Schedule: No
- Plan Orders: No
- Time fence: 0
- Order Policy: <blank>
- Reorder Point: Non-zero quantity, such as demand during lead time
- Issue Policy: No (Optional)

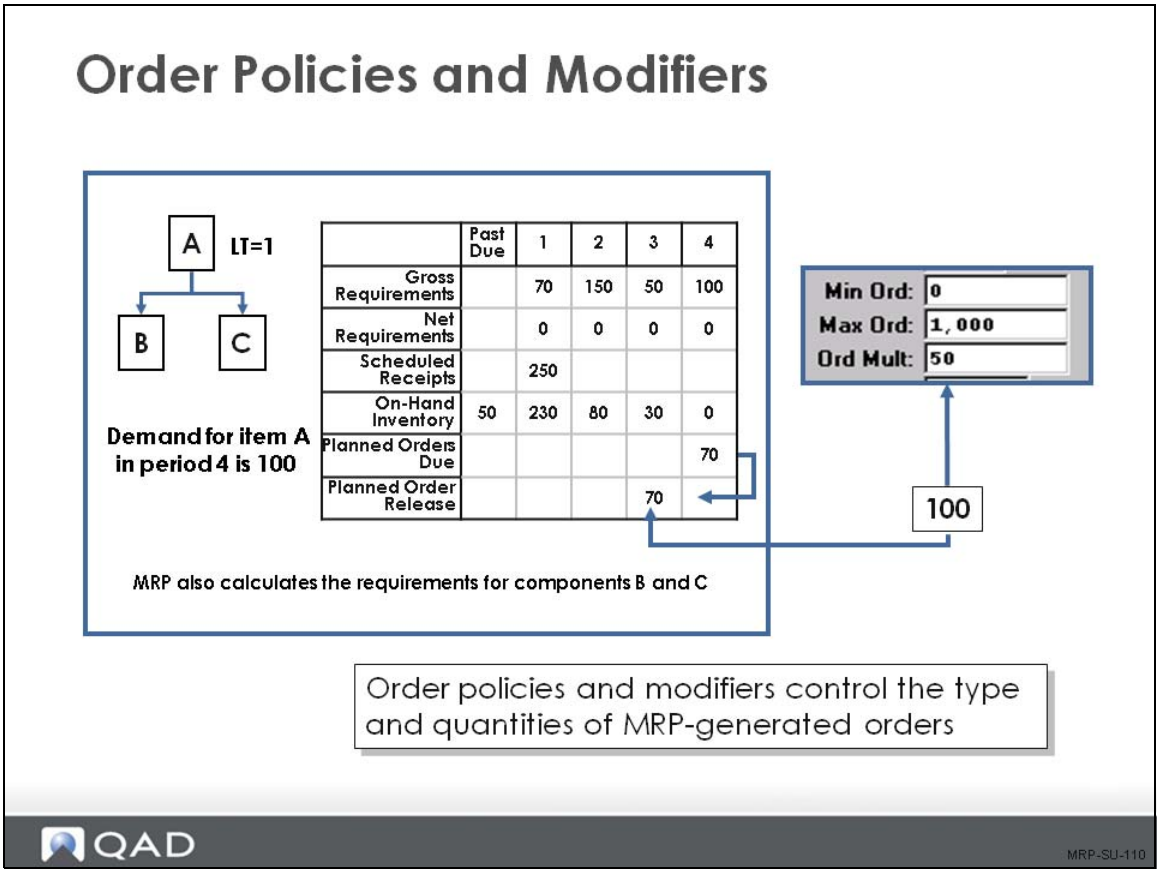
See in this training guide: *Order Policies and Modifiers* on page 50

Item-Site Planning Maintenance



Use this function to set planning data for item on a site-by-site basis. The same item made at different sites will often have different product structures, routs and planning data. This generally results in a different lead time.

Order Policies and Modifiers



The graphic shows the MRP calculation from the introduction and how it would change if the Order Multiples field were set to 50.

Order Policies

Lot-for-Lot (LFL)

Planned orders will be created for the net requirement quantities for each demand. LFL consumes on hand available and on order available prior to creating a supply order to cover this demand.

Period Order Quantity (POQ)

Planned orders will be created to satisfy requirements for the number of calendar days specified in the Order Period field each time an order is created. Orders are only created when needed.

Fixed Order Quantity (FOQ)

Planned orders will be created for the quantity specified in the Order Quantity field.

One Time Only (OTO)

A planned order will be made for a quantity of one only. As long as one (1) order exists, another will not be created. This can be used for prototypes.

No Order Policy (blank)

MRP does not plan the item even when the Plan Orders flag is set to Yes.

Order modifiers

Order modifiers change planned order quantities.

Order Quantity

A specified quantity used in conjunction with the Fixed Order Quantity (FOQ) order policy. It is also used for all item cost and lead time calculations as the standard order quantity.

Safety Stock Quantity

A specified quantity used as inventory reserve to compensate for unexpected demand and to maintain desired service levels. This applies to all order policies, including a blank. The system will never plan to use safety stock, but will always replace it if consumed.

Minimum Order Quantity

This is the smallest order quantity that will be planned. Minimum quantities are often set by vendors for purchased items. This could be a case or pallet quantity or a quantity established for a quantity discount. For manufactured items this is often the minimum quantity required to incur the setup costs for the item. Minimum quantities should only be used with items that have continuing demand, since the minimum order quantity could exceed the actual current demand.

Maximum Order Quantity

MRP generates a warning message in the event a planned order quantity is larger than the specified maximum order quantity. Excessively large lot sizes may tie up a resource so that other orders may be delayed unnecessarily. Further, setting a quantity limit can uncover data entry errors (i.e., entry of 1,000 instead of 100).

Order Quantity Multiple

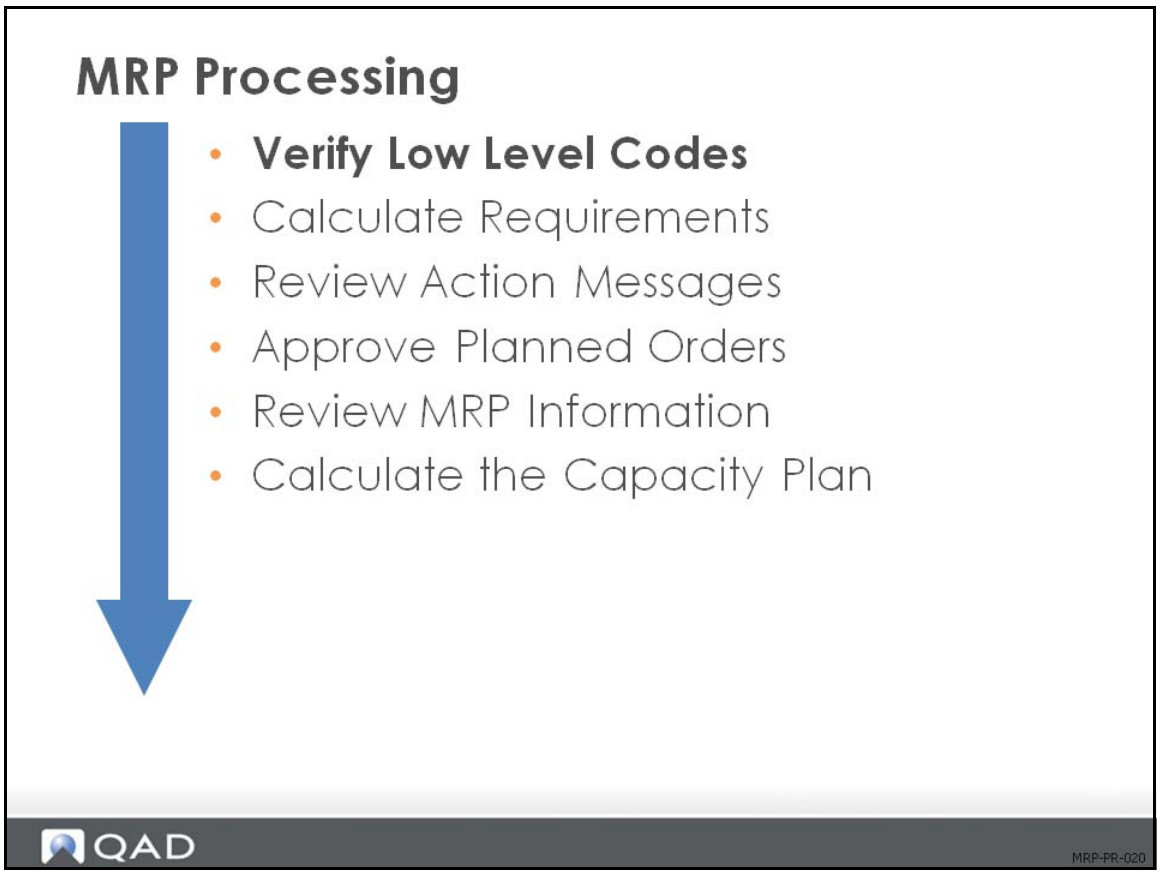
Planned orders will be created in multiples of this quantity. That is, if the order multiple is 100, planned orders will only be created for quantities of 100, 200, 300, etc. Order multiples are appropriate for multiple cavity molding applications, packaging, etc.

Order multiples are commonly used for multiples of case or pallet quantities, kanban pull quantities or other convenient storage or transport unit of measure. Items whose calculated requirement has a decimal value due to scrap or yield factors may be forced to a whole number by setting the multiple to one, or any whole number.

Chapter 4

Use MRP and CRP

Use MRP and CRP



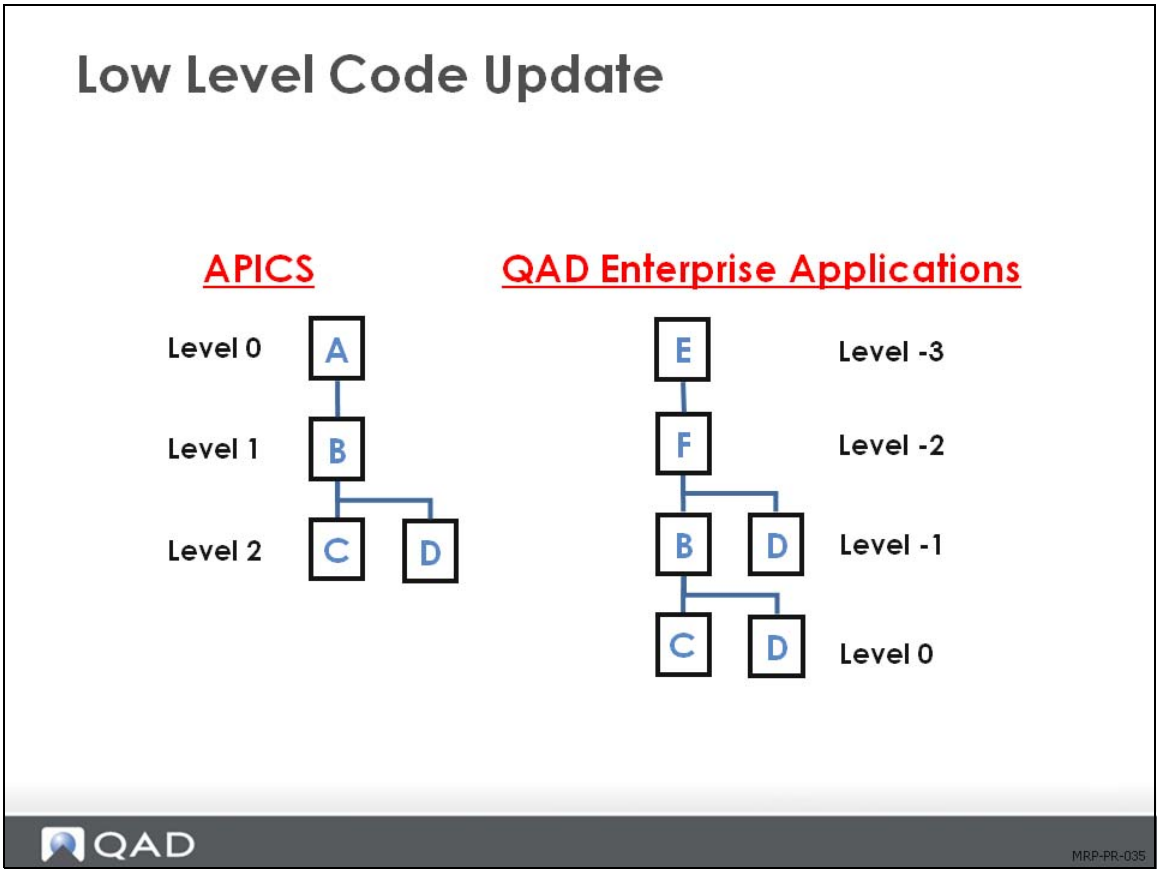
In this section you learn how to use MRP and CRP in QAD Enterprise Applications.

The diagram above is a suggested processing sequence of master files for processing MRP which is based on information that flows from one master file to another and the prerequisites that need to be accomplished.

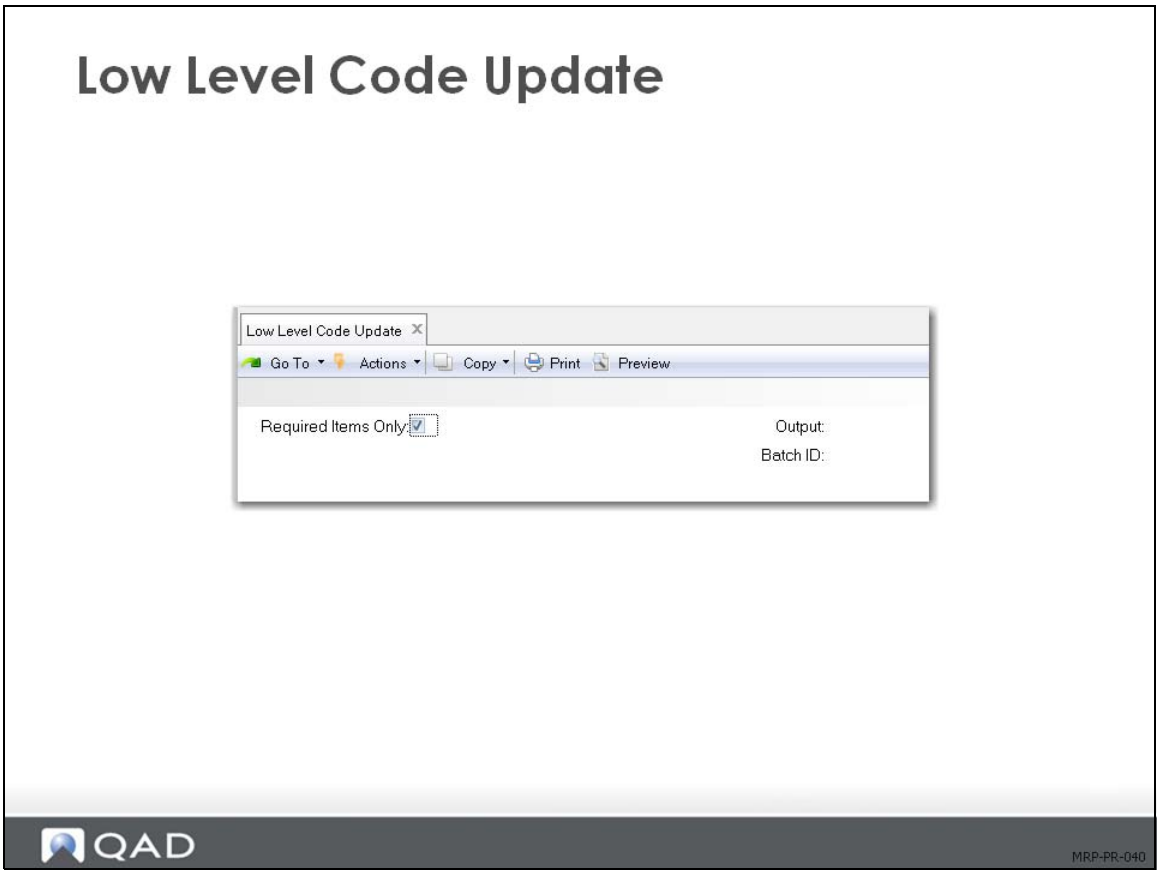
The diagram shows the steps that are covered in this course:

The MRP output is the direct input to CRP. Once the MRP has been reviewed and action messages acted upon, the capacity plan can be run.

Low Level Code Update



Low-level codes maintain a numeric value for each item relative to its parent item. This accelerates MRP processing time. Normally, QAD Enterprise Applications automatically updates these codes through item planning, BOM, MRP, and DRP transaction.



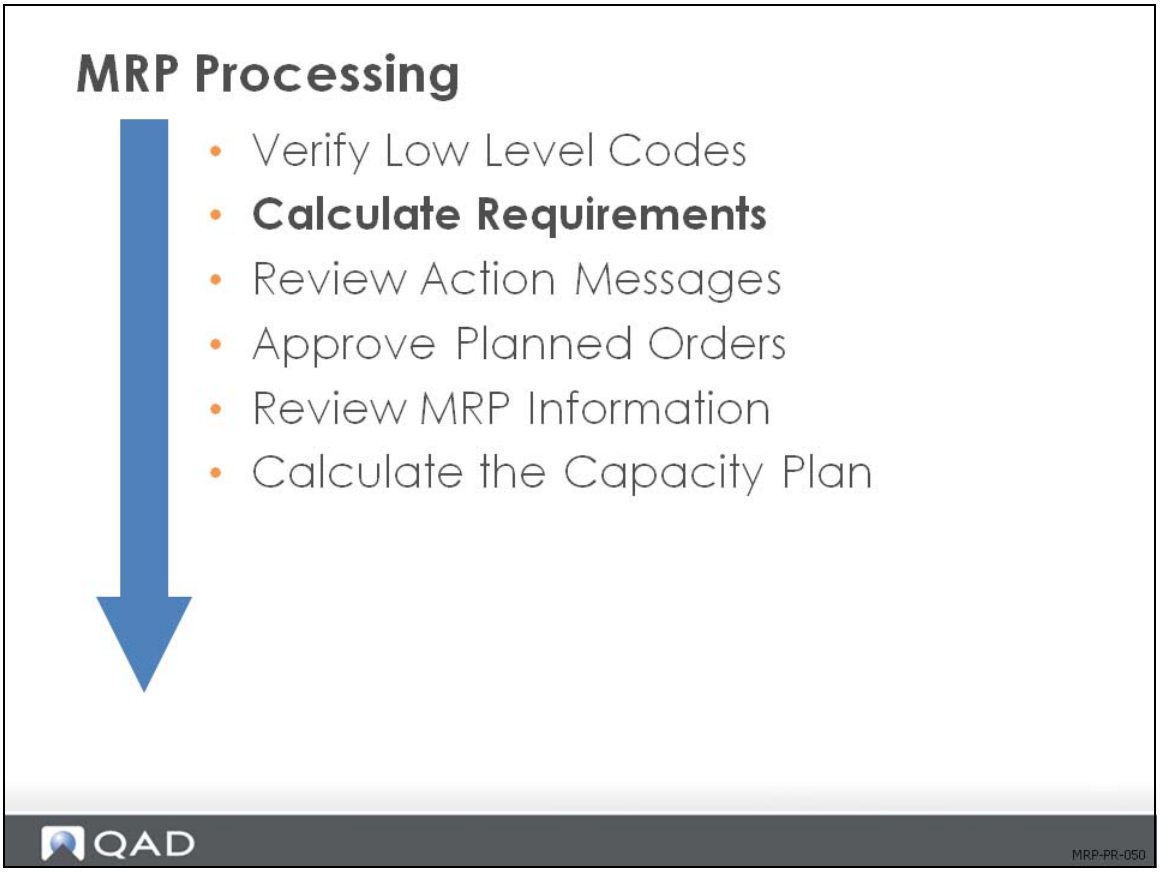
You can update them anytime with Low Level Code Update, (23.22) as shown above.

You can also do this through Selective Materials Plan, (23.3).

Depending on the number of items in your database, this program can take a long time to run.

Discussed in the following training guide: Product Structures and Formulas

Calculate Requirements

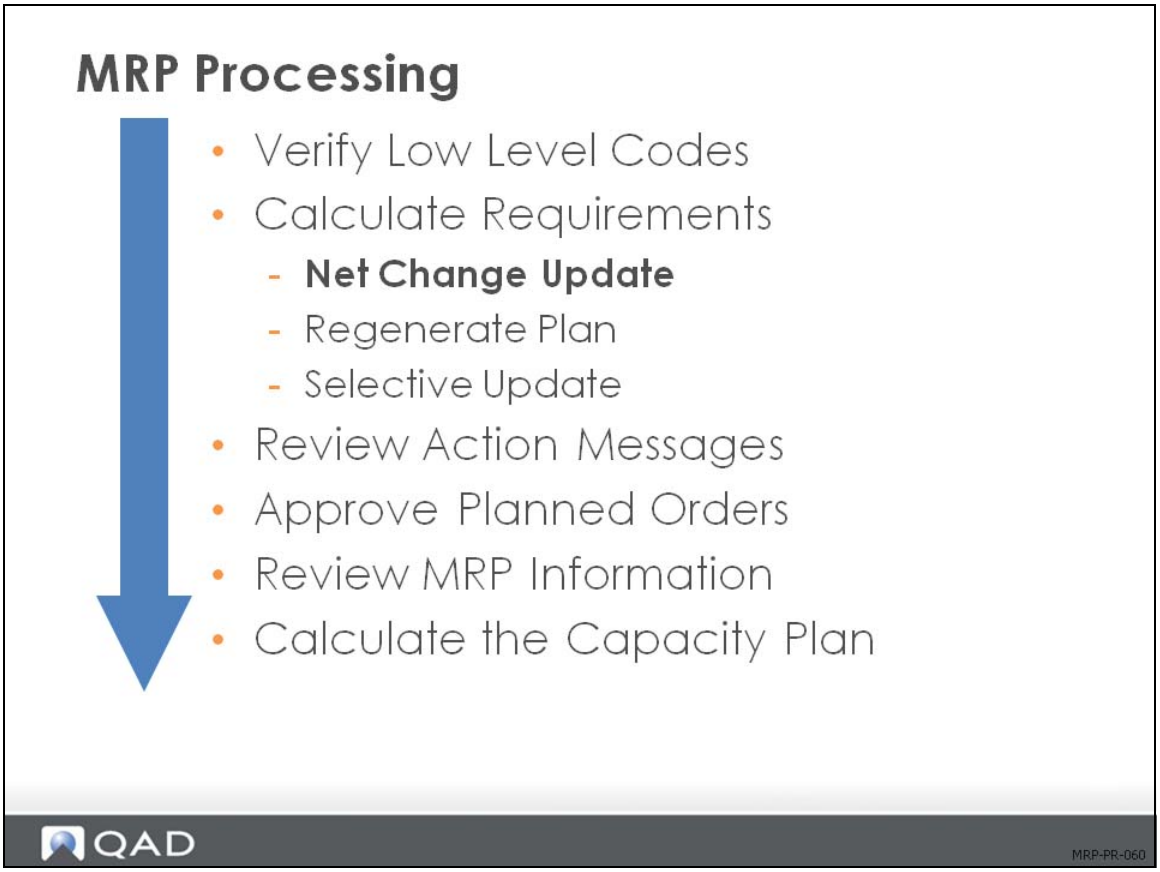


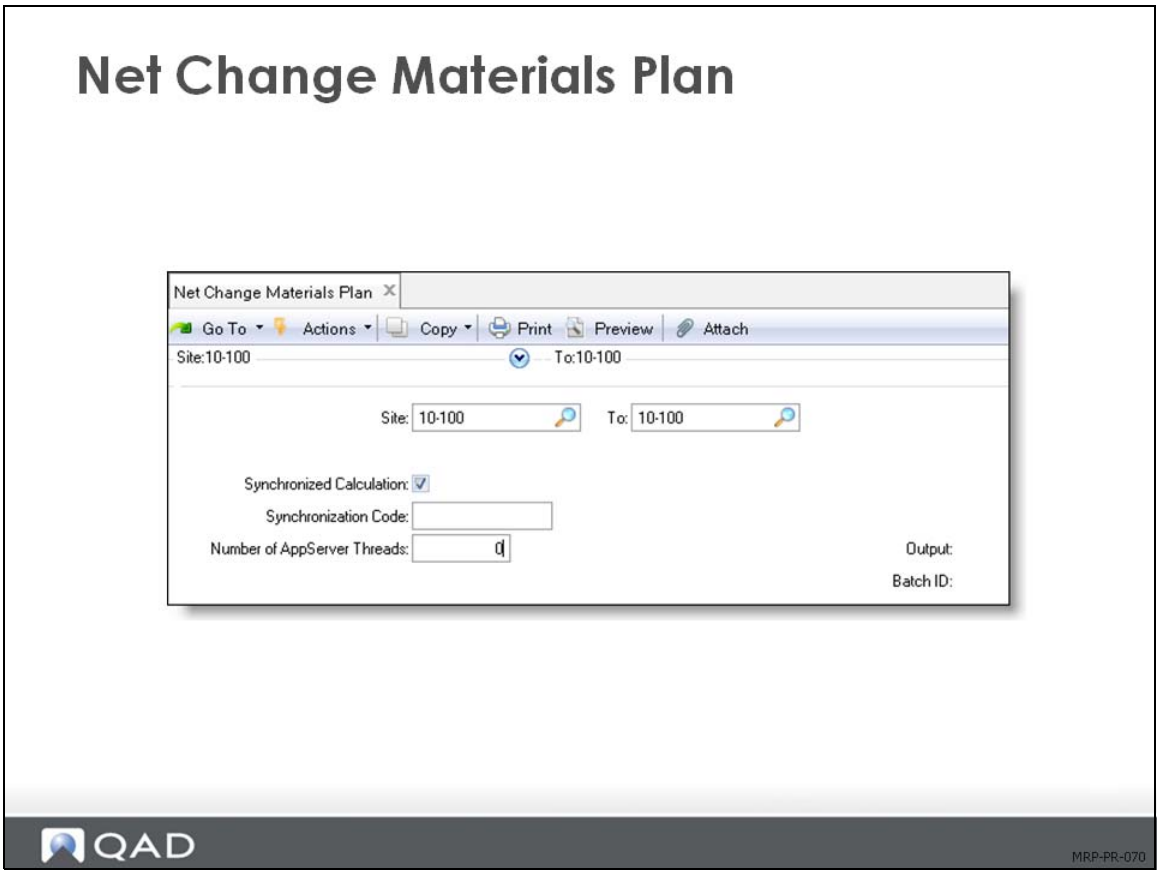
QAD Enterprise Applications offers you three ways to run MRP:

- Net Change Materials Plan, (23.1) calculates requirements only for those items that have changed since the last update
- Regenerate Materials Plan, (23.2) updates the entire database
- Selective Materials Plan, (23.3) updates selected items only

MRP ignores items with an order policy of blank.

Net Change Materials Plan





Net Change Materials Plan (23.1) considers only items with MRP Required set to Yes in their item planning data. The system sets this field to Yes automatically when changes occur for an item in any of the following areas:

- Item or item-site planning data
- Product structures
- Sales or purchase orders
- Work orders or repetitive schedules
- Inventory
- Forecasts
- Master production schedule
- Intersite demand

About this functionality:

- It may take some time to process. You may wish to submit it in batch.
- It does not see demand or forecast for items moving into the MRP horizon as time passes.
- It is used by many companies for their normal MRP runs.

If more than 50% of items have changed since the last MRP, it takes about the same amount of time as a full regen.

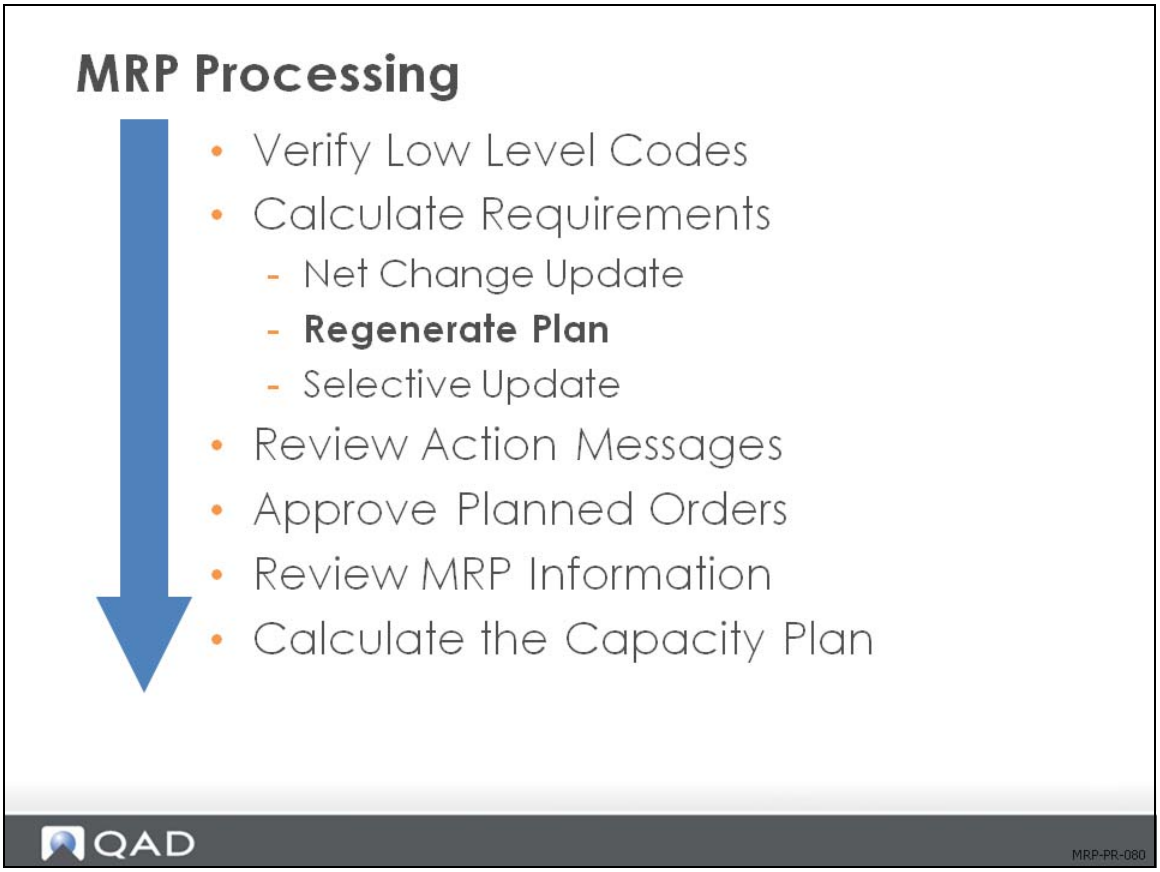
Field Definitions

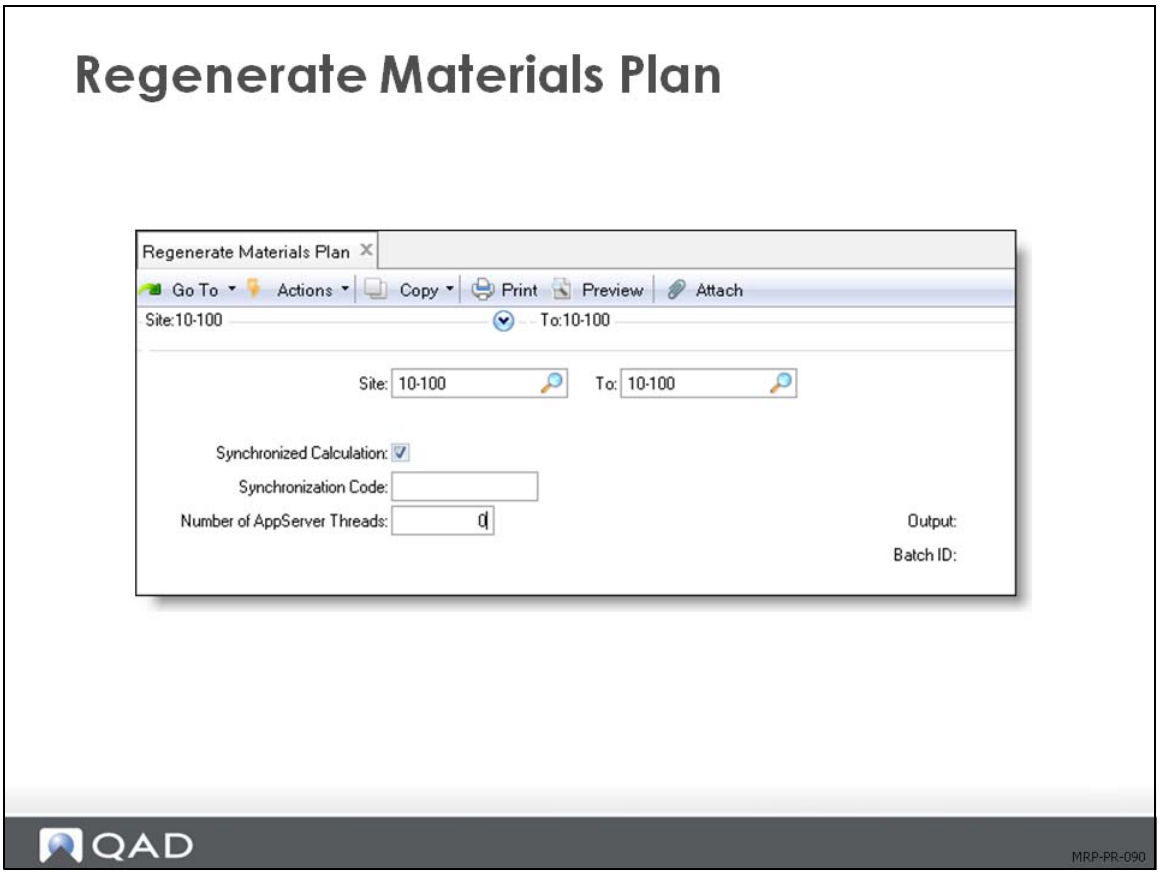
The information below describes the key fields in Net Change Materials Plan, (23.1).

Site/To . Enter the sites to plan for. One site's material plan is completely independent from inventory, demand, and supply in other sites.

Synchronized Calculation . Determines whether this MRP/DRP calculation is to be run simultaneously with other calculations sharing the same synchronization code. Synchronized calculations benefit you if you have Symmetric Multiple Processor (SMP) computers.

Regenerate Materials Plan





Regenerate Materials Plan, (23.2) recalculates demand and plans supply for all items in the site. This method generates a plan for all items, not just those that have changed since the last run. The outputs of net change and regenerative MRP are the same. However, net change MRP generally runs faster than regenerative, since it only plans for items that changed since MRP was last run.

Guidelines:

- The first time you run MRP, it should be regenerative.
- You should always schedule periodic regenerative MRP runs, even if you primarily use net change MRP, since net change MRP does not consider demand or forecast for items entering the MRP horizon over time.
- For forecasting, you may want to run this at 12:01 a.m. Monday.

Note The first time you run MRP, it should be regenerative.

Field Definitions

The Information Below describes the key fields in Regenerate Materials Plan, (23.2).

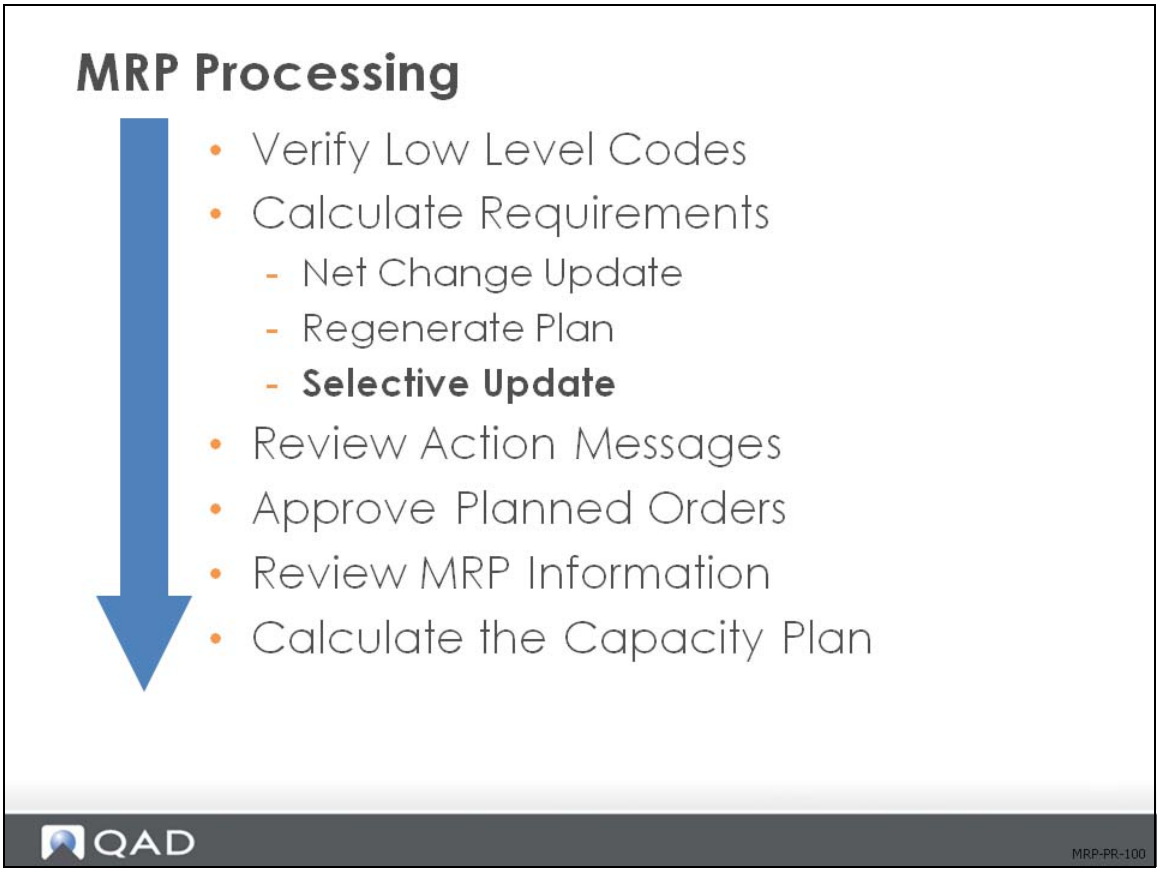
One site's material plan is completely independent from inventory, demand, and supply in other sites

Synchronized Calculation. Determines whether this MRP/DRP calculation is to be run simultaneously with other calculations sharing the same synchronization code.

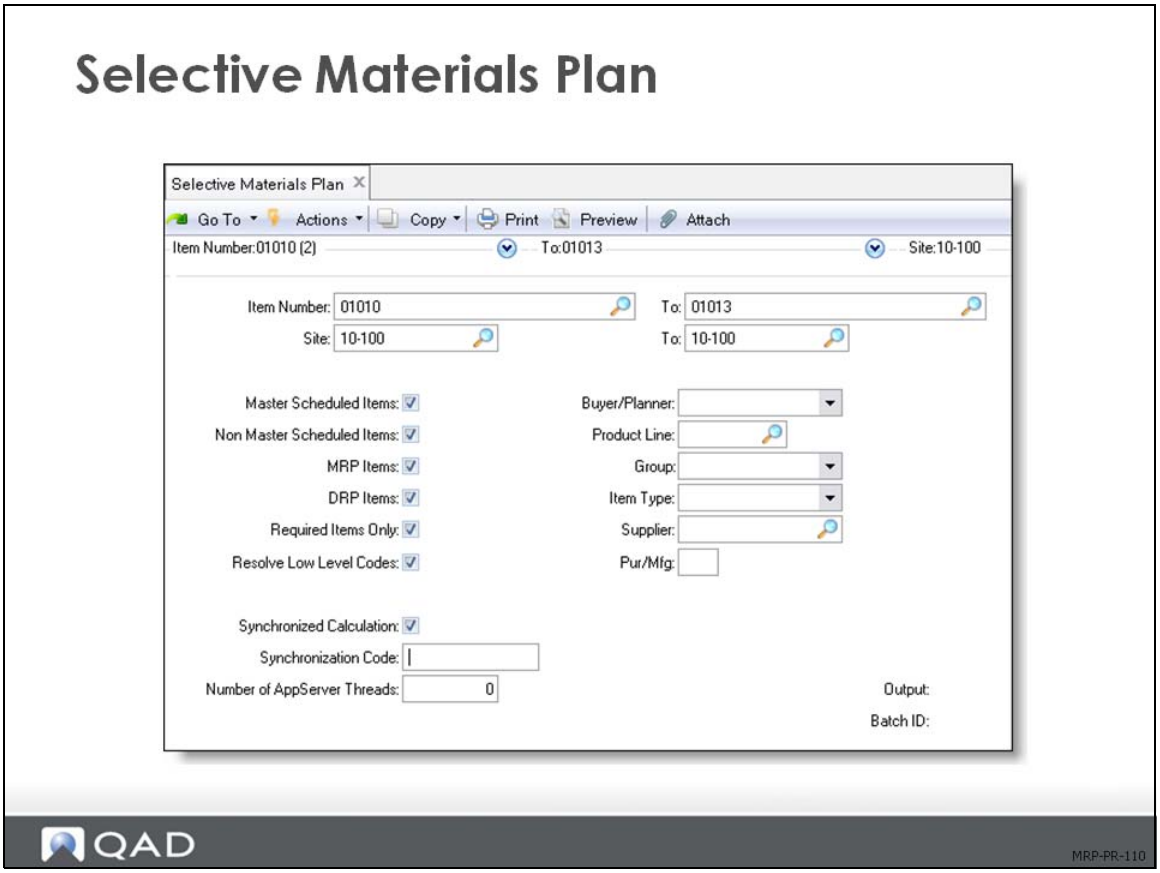
Synchronized calculations benefit you if you have Symmetric Multiple Processor (SMP) computers

Synchronization Code. A user-defined alphanumeric code that is shared by multiple, concurrent synchronized MRP/DRP calculations.

Selective Update



Selective Materials Plan



Selective Materials Plan (23.3) plans only for items and sites you select. It can be run in net change mode by setting the Required Items Only field to Yes, or in regenerative mode by setting Required Items Only to No.

You can use Selective Materials Plan to plan master schedule items separately from other items, or to plan small groups of items by using buyer/planner, product line, group, type, supplier, or any combination of these, as selection criteria.

Guidelines:

- Only master schedulers should use this program.
- This program plans down one level only.
- It can be run in net change mode by setting the Required Items Only field to Yes, or in regenerative mode by setting Required Items Only to No.
- You can use Selective Materials Plan, (23.3) to plan master schedule items separately from other items, or to plan small groups of items by using buyer/planner, product line, group, type, supplier, or any combination of these, as selection criteria.

In the selection fields, enter data for the criteria relevant to your needs; bypass fields by leaving them blank.

Field Definitions

The information below describes the key fields in Selective Materials Plan, (23.3).

Item Number/To . Enter the range of item numbers that you want to update.

Site / To . Enter the range of sites that you want to update.

Master Scheduled Items .

- Yes = Replan those items flagged Master Sched = Yes in Item Planning Maintenance, (1.4.7).
- No = Ignore these items.

Non Master Scheduled Items .

- Yes = Replan those items flagged Master Sched flag = No in Item Planning Maintenance, (1.4.7).
- No = Ignore these items.

MRP Items .

- Yes = Replan items flagged as Plan Orders = Yes in Item Planning Maintenance, (1.4.7).
- No = Ignore these items.

DRP Items .

- Yes = Replan distribution items:

  Distribution items are flagged as Pur/Mfg = D in Item Planning Maintenance, (1.4.7)

  This flag may only be set to Yes if the DRP/MRP Combined flag in the DRP Control File is set to Yes

  Normally these items are planned using DRP calculations
- No = Ignore these items.

Required Items Only .

- Yes = Include only items flagged for replanning. The system flags replanning whenever a change is made affecting order timing or quantity, including changes to:

  Planning data

  Inventory balance

  Product structure

  Purchase requisitions and orders

  Sales orders

  Work orders

  Master schedule

  Repetitive schedule

  Forecast
- No: include all selected items.

Resolve Low Level Codes .

- Yes = Analyze and resolve all low level codes.

- No = Ignore the low level codes.

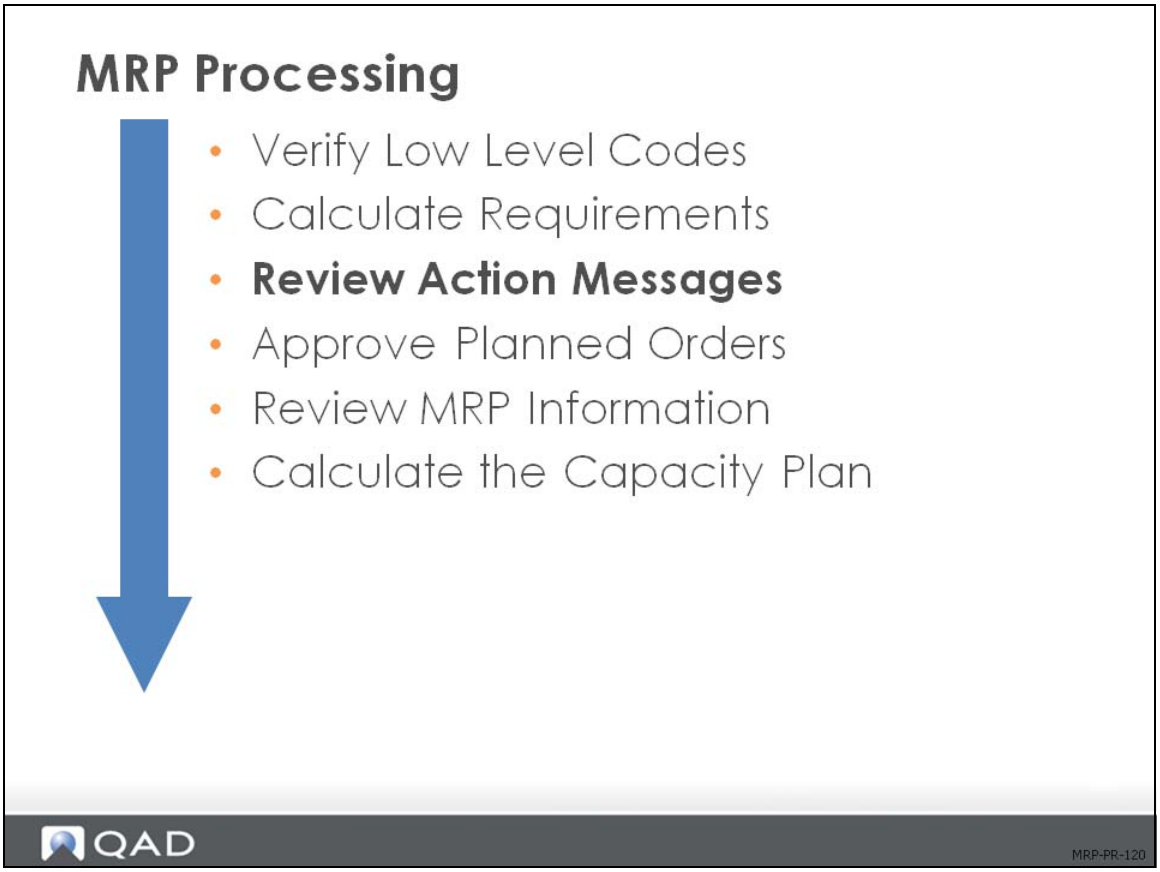
Note If low level codes are unresolved when MRP is run, the results of the MRP run may not be totally accurate.

Synchronized Calculation . Determines whether this MRP/DRP calculation is to be run simultaneously with other calculations sharing the same synchronization code. Synchronized calculations benefit you if you have Symmetric Multiple Processor (SMP) computers.

Synchronization Code . A user-defined alphanumeric code that is shared by multiple, concurrent synchronized MRP/DRP calculations.

Buyer/Planner, Prod Line, Group, Item Type, Supplier, Pur/Mfg fields . If you enter a code in any of these fields, MRP limits planning to items so flagged.

Review Action Messages



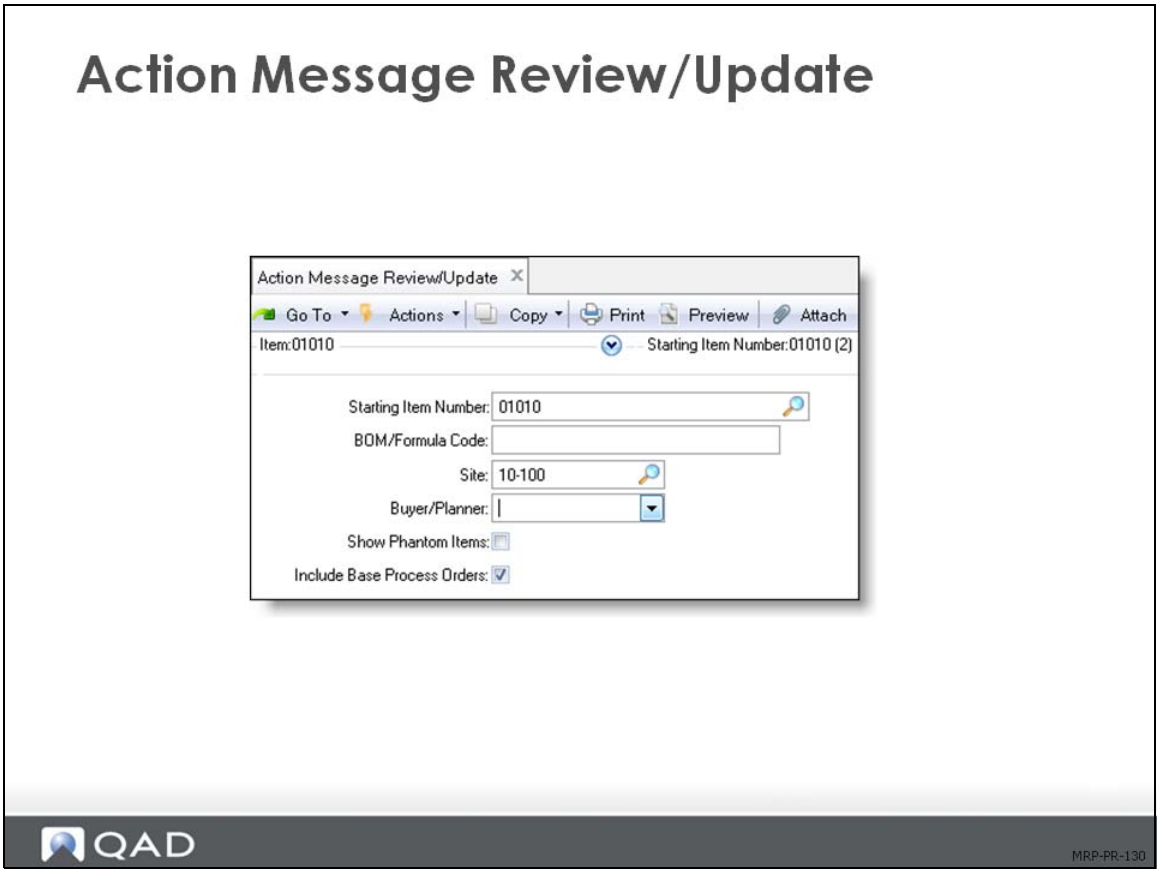
Action messages suggest courses of action to resolve problems found by MRP.

MRP Action Messages

Message	Meaning
Beginning Quantity Less Than Zero	Indicates that the initial nettable quantity on hand is negative.
Beginning Available Less Than Zero	Indicates that the quantity on hand less safety stock is negative.
Create	Indicates that a supply order should be created to satisfy a negative projected on hand balance. This message is only generated if Plan Orders is No or if a new requirement appears within the time fence.
De-Expedite	Indicates that a scheduled supply order is due before it is needed and should be delayed, or demand rescheduled to an earlier date.
Expedite	Indicates that a scheduled supply order is due after it is needed and should be rescheduled to an earlier date, or demand rescheduled to a later date.
Cancel	Indicates that a scheduled supply order is no longer needed and should be deleted.
Release Due For	Indicates that a supply order should be released. If it is a planned order, it must also be approved. Use the Order Release Horizon field in the MRP Control File, (23.24) to specify the number of days prior to the order release date for this action message to display.

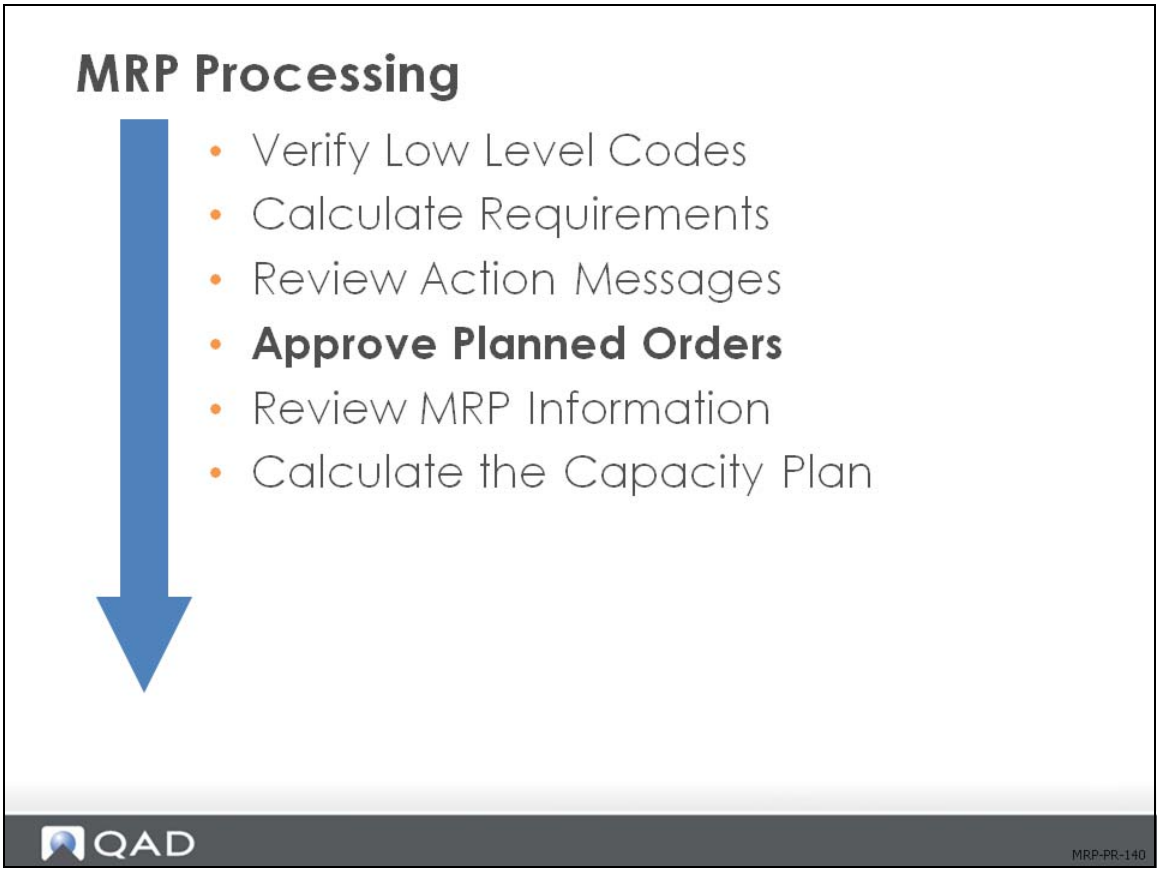
Message	Meaning
Release Past Due For	Indicates that a supply order was not released when it was due, and should be either released or expedited now, or the demand rescheduled for a later date.
Quantity Less than Minimum	Indicates that a supply order was created for a quantity less than the minimum quantity set in the item planning data.
Quantity Exceeds Maximum	Indicates that a supply order was created for a quantity greater than the maximum quantity set in the item planning data.
Past Due	Indicates that a scheduled supply order receipt is past due.
Time Fence Conflict	Indicates that there is an unsatisfied material requirement inside the planning time fence for this item. You should either manually schedule and expedite orders to fill this demand or delay fulfillment of the requirement that created the demand.
Shipment Due	Indicates that a shipment for an intersite request item is due. Action should be taken at the source site to ensure that the order is received on time.
Shipment Past Due	Indicates that a shipment for an intersite request item is past due. You should either delay the orders that created the requirement for the item or expedite them when the item does arrive.
No Source Of Supply	Indicates that the planning data for an intersite request item does not specify a valid source network for the date an intersite request is required.
Planned Order Count Exceeds Maximum	Indicates that the maximum allowable number of 9999 planned orders per day has been generated by an item-site. Calculation for other items is not affected.

Action Message Review/Update



Action Message Review/Update, (23.5) reports on action messages using various selection criteria. Select the messages you want using the criteria.

Approve Planned Orders

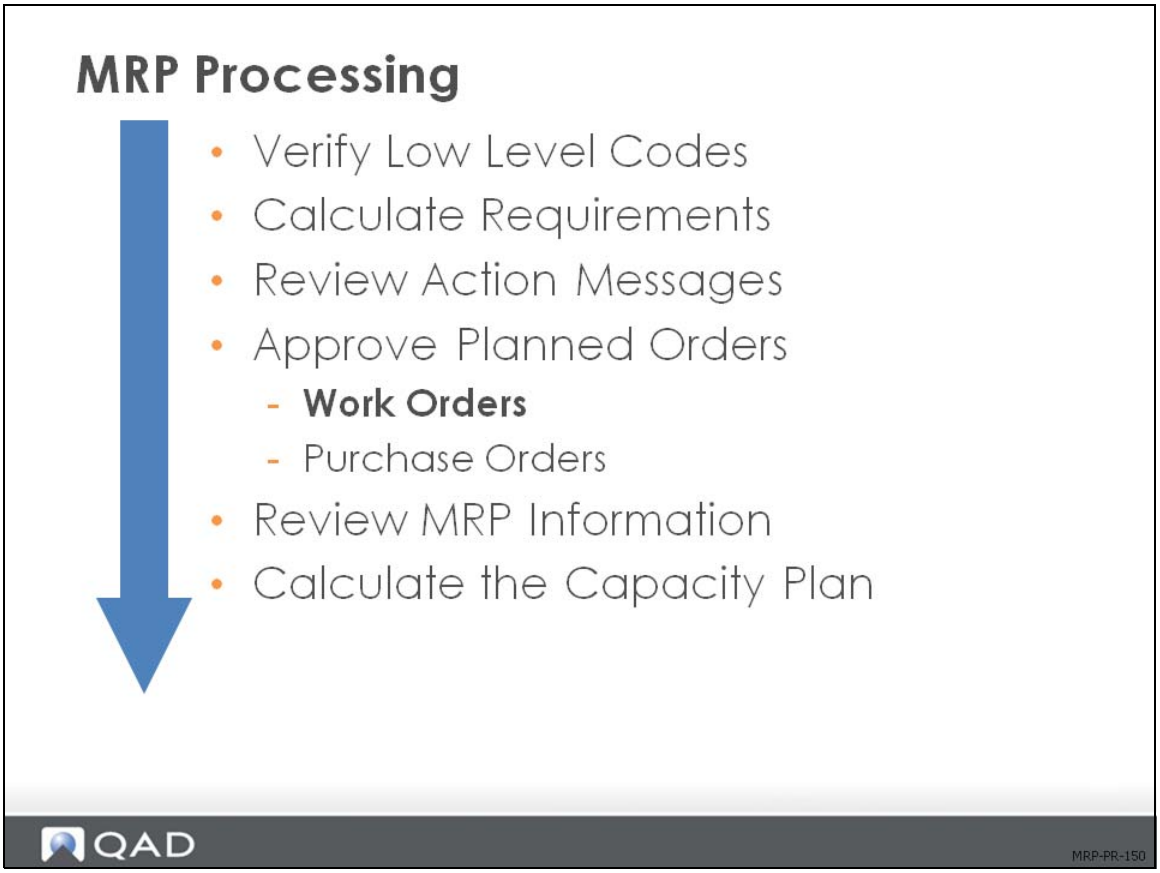


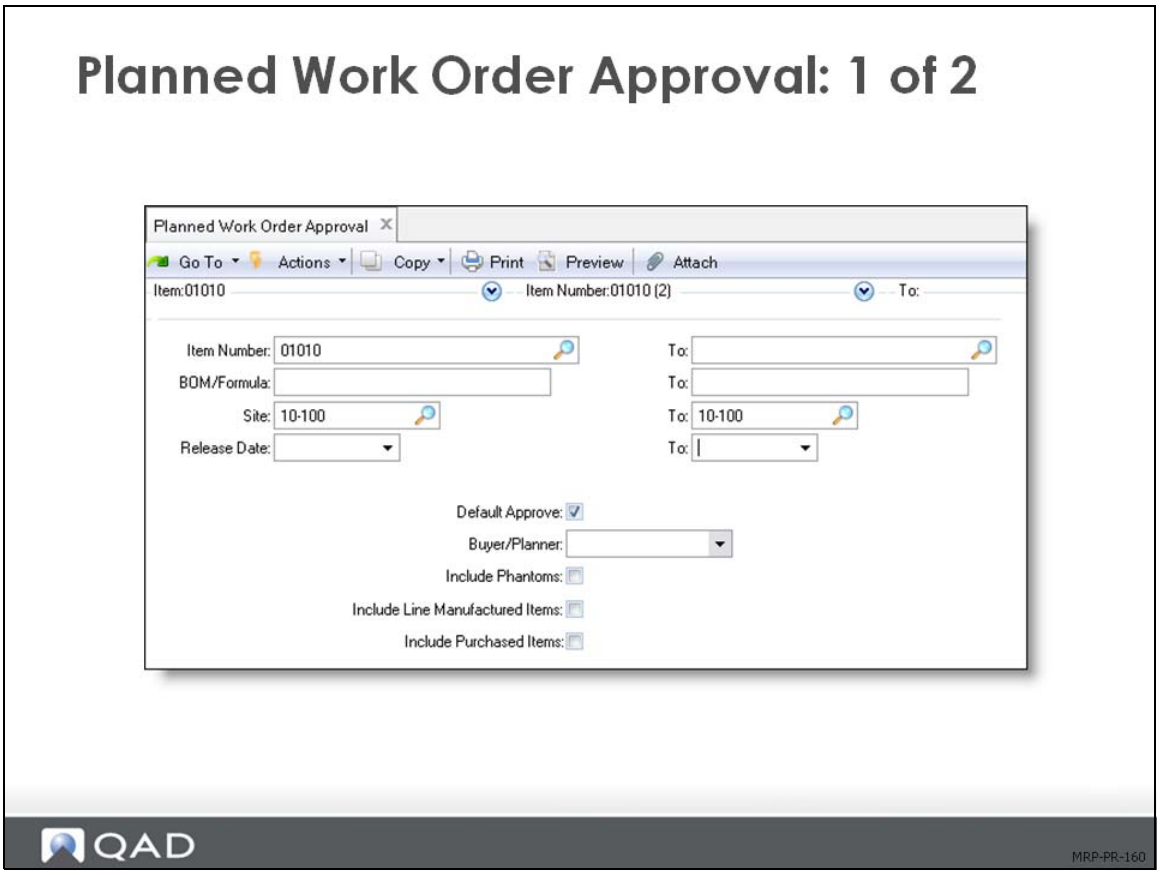
MRP produces orders based on demand. The status of these orders is planned. They can be for manufactured and purchased items and work orders:

- You release the orders for manufactured items as work orders
- You release the orders for purchased parts as requisitions

Planned orders can be changed by subsequent MRP runs. To move these orders out of MRP's control, you approve them.

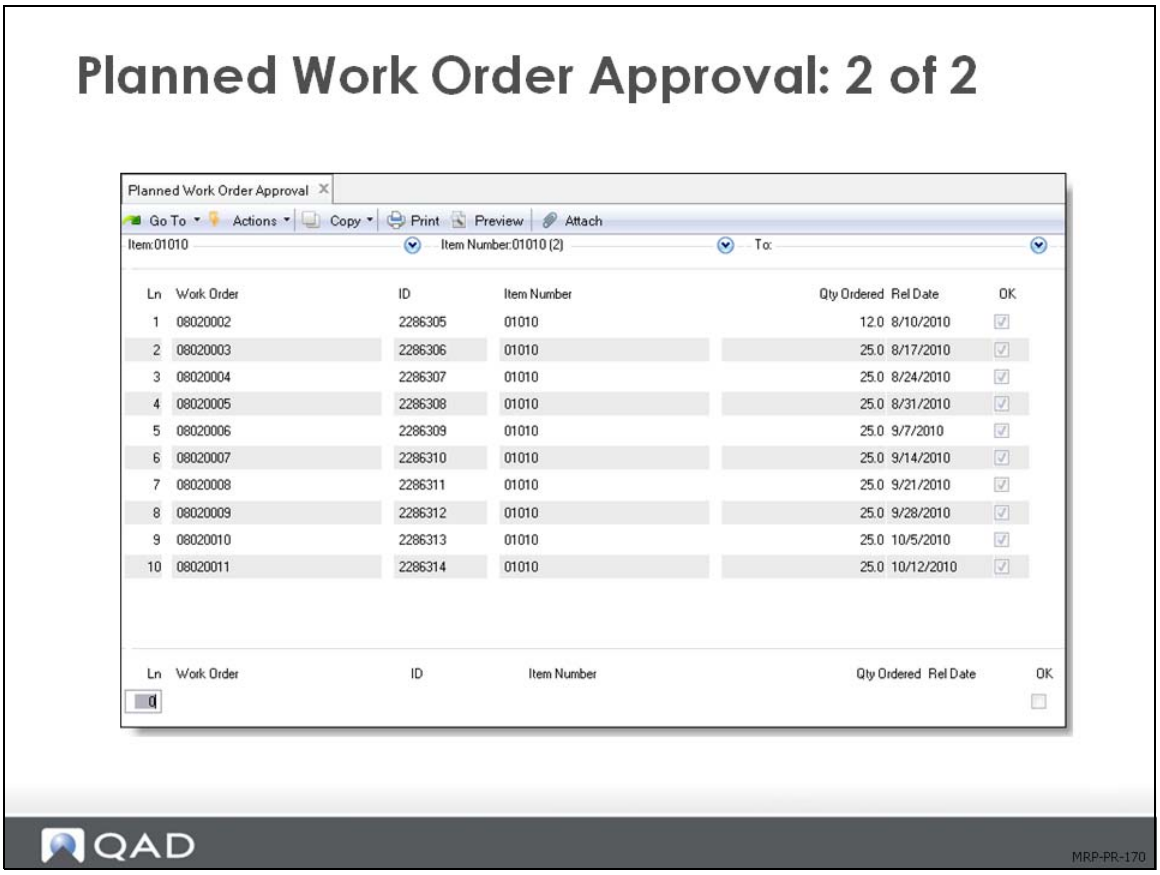
Planned Work Order Approval





Planned Work Order Approval, (23.10) approves the MRP plan, generating a firm order for the amount of each planned order, changing the status from P to F. After this step, items are ready for release. The new status prevents MRP from changing the order dates and quantities. Select orders for approval with the criteria displayed.

The screen displays the relevant work orders in the top half. In the bottom, you select orders by line number for processing:



Field Definitions

The information below describes the key fields in the screen above.

Ln. Enter the line number of the work order, shown in the top half of the screen

Work Order . The number assigned by MRP

ID / Item Number / Qty Ordered / Release . Display-only fields

OK .

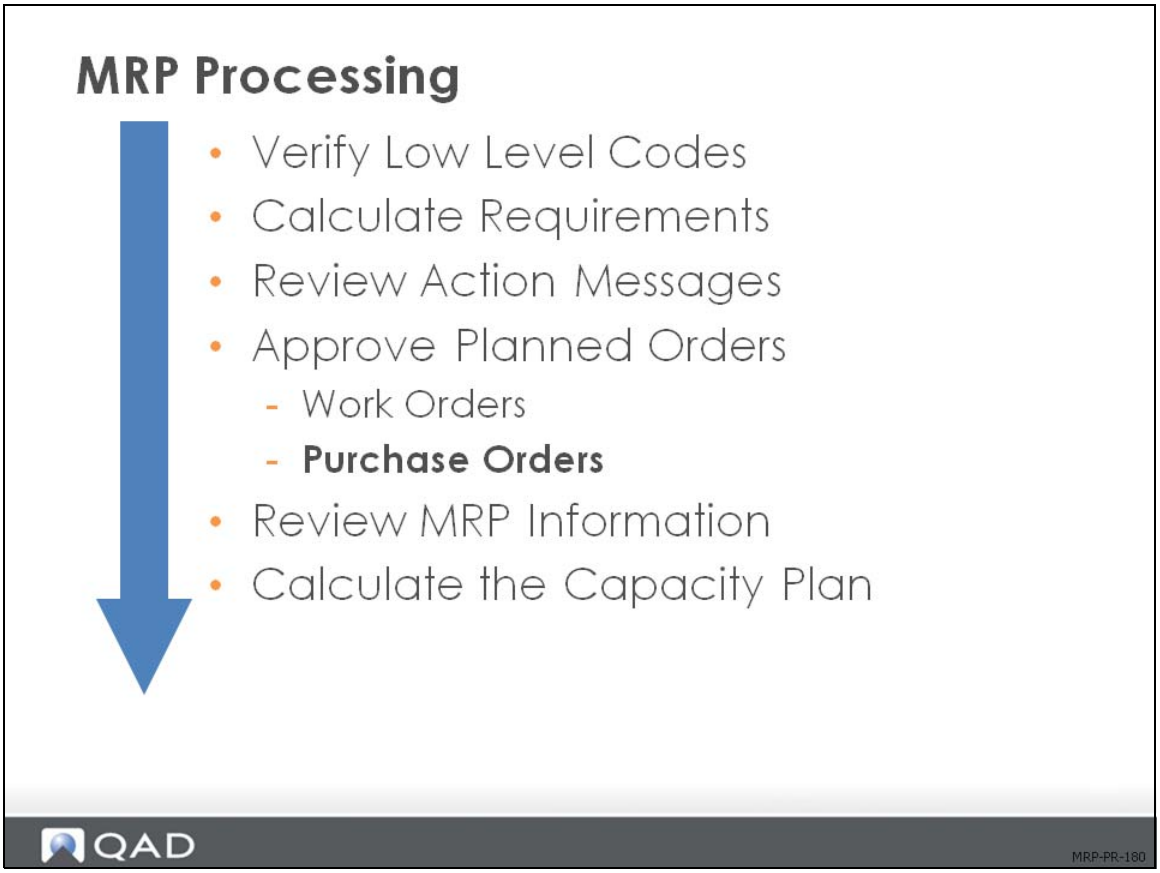
- Yes to release the order, place a check mark in the box by cursor clicking in the box.
- No to prevent its release

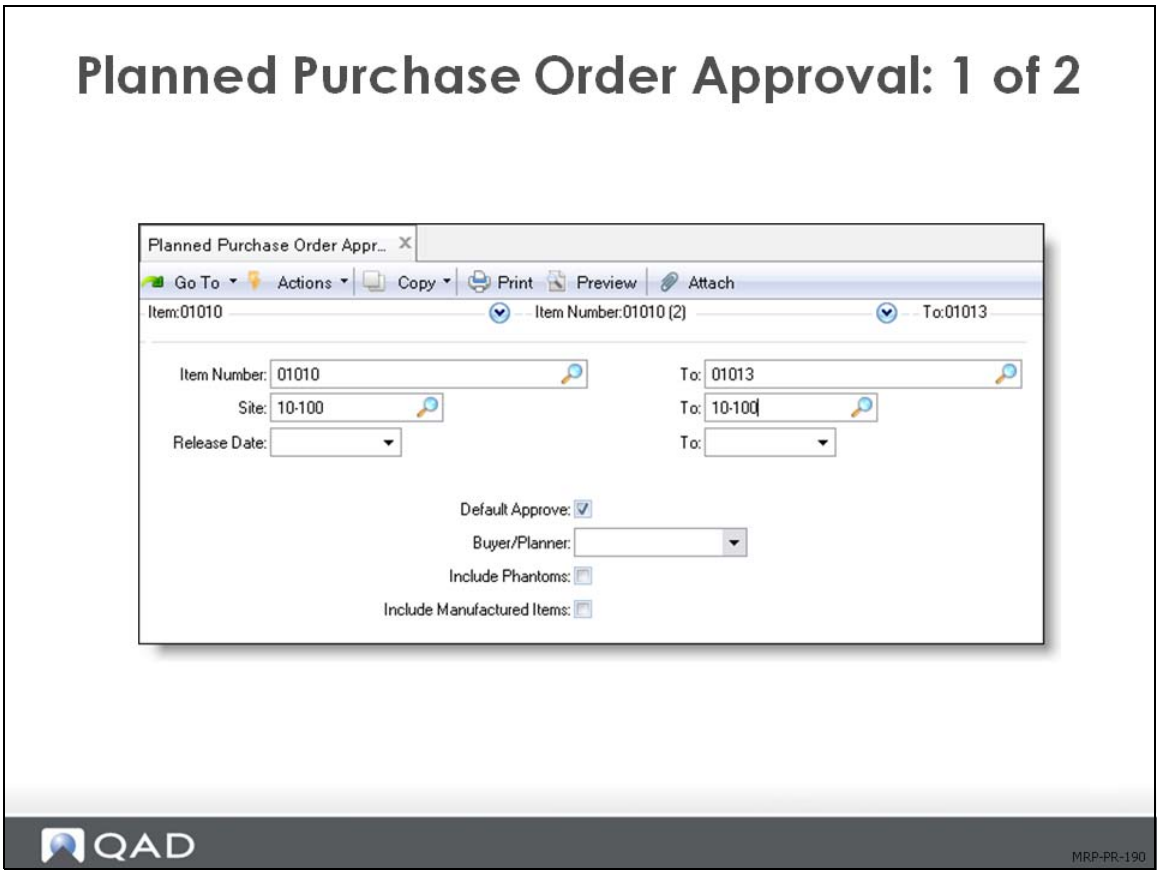
Is all information correct?

- Yes = Process
- No = Correct the data
- Cancel = Cancel the function

Discussed in the following Training Guide: Work Orders

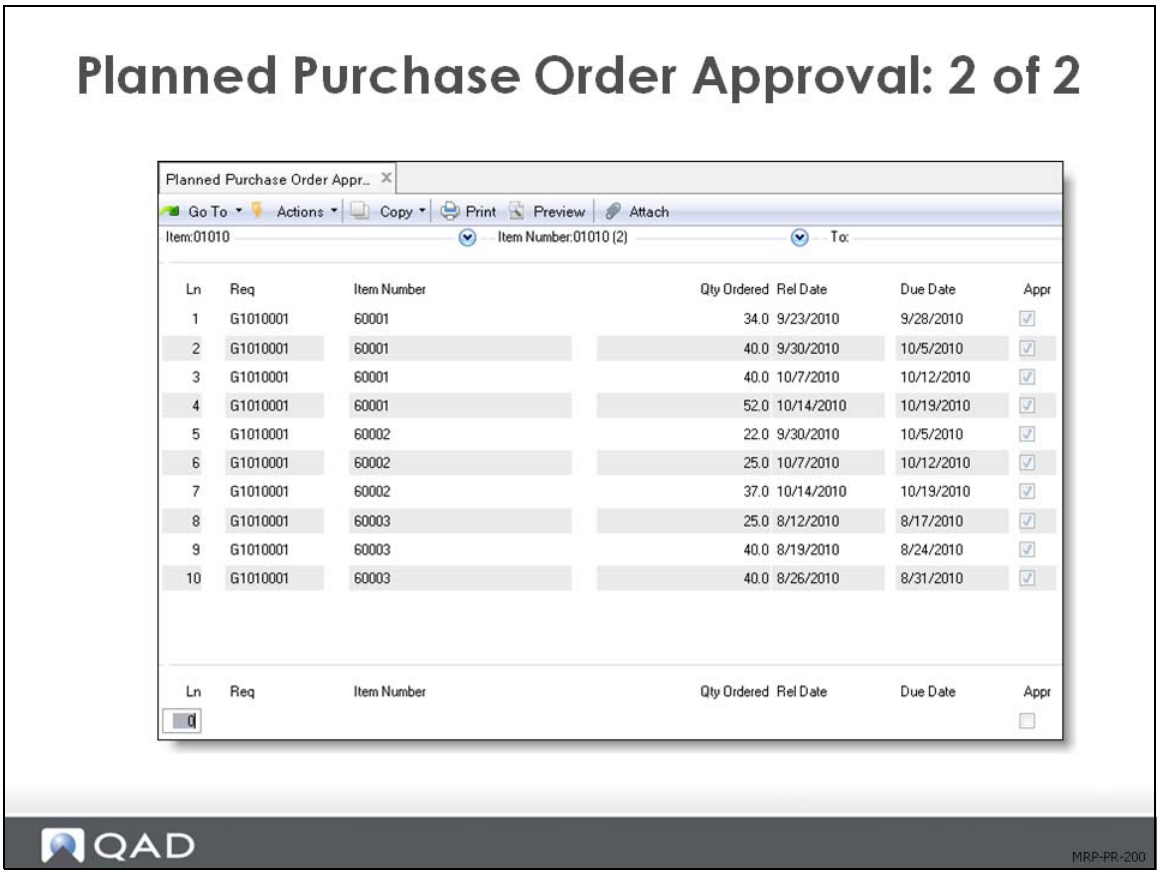
Planned Purchase Order Approval





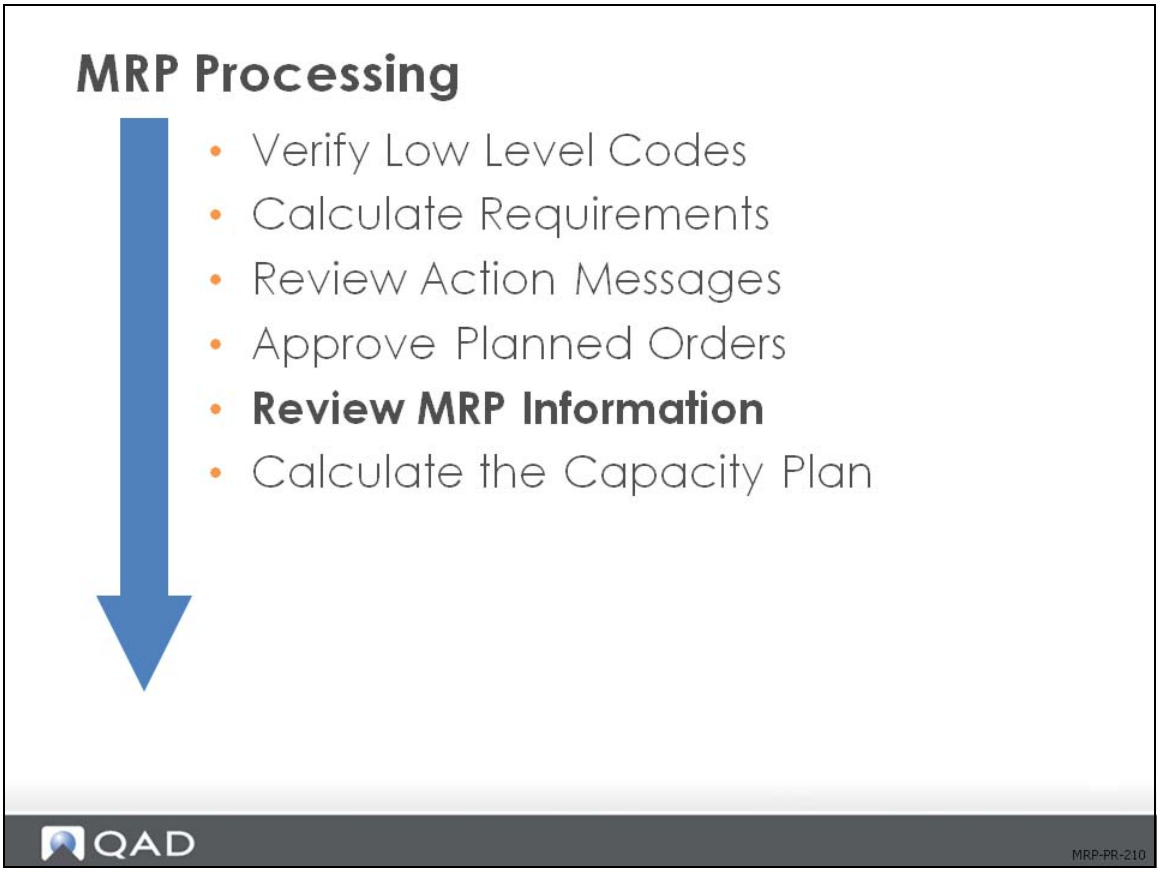
Planned Purchase Order Approval, (23.11) approves the MRP plan, generating purchase requisitions for the amount of each planned order. From here, the requisitions are ready to print. This moves the purchase orders out of the MRP module and into the purchasing module.

On the first screen, select the planned orders to be approved, usually for a range of items and release dates. To approve the entire group, set Default Approve to Yes



This screen displays outstanding MRP-generated purchase requisitions and enables you to approve them. Enter the line number in the indicated field to access the appropriate data.

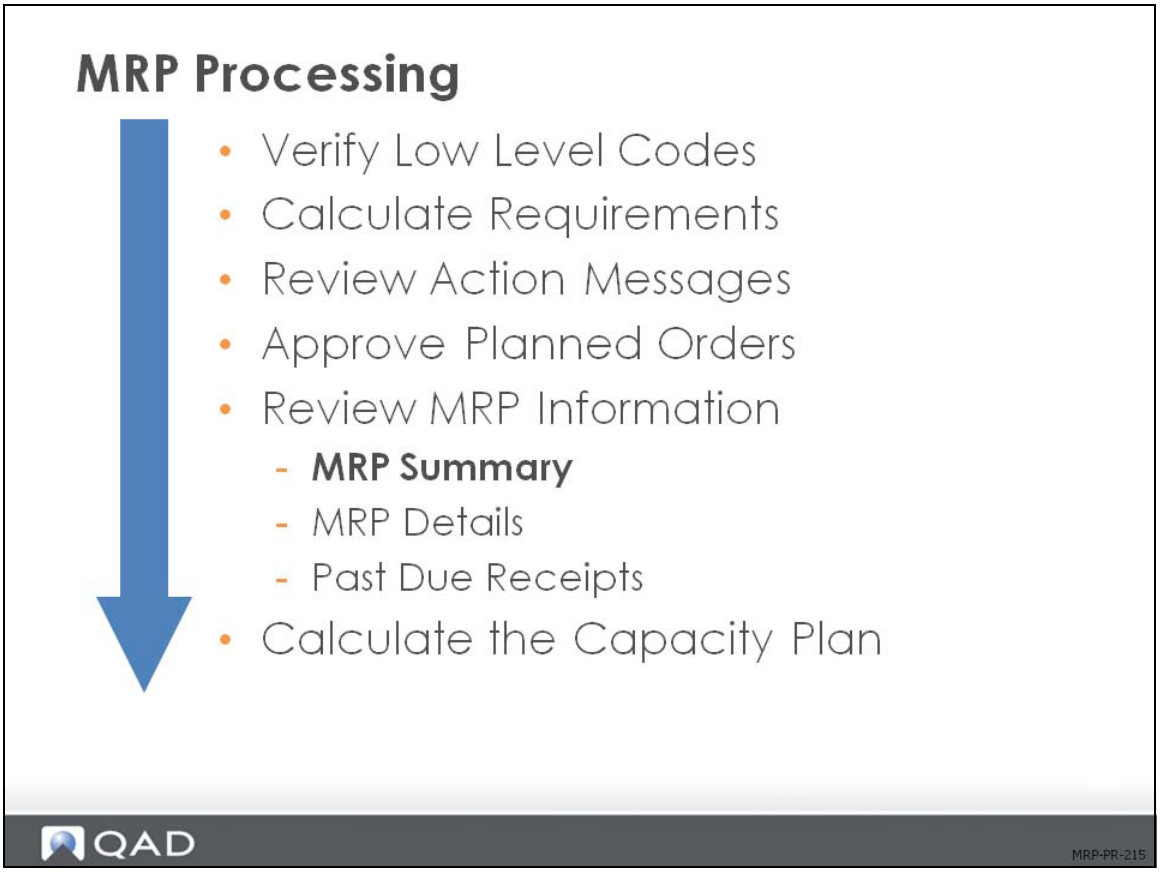
Review MRP Information



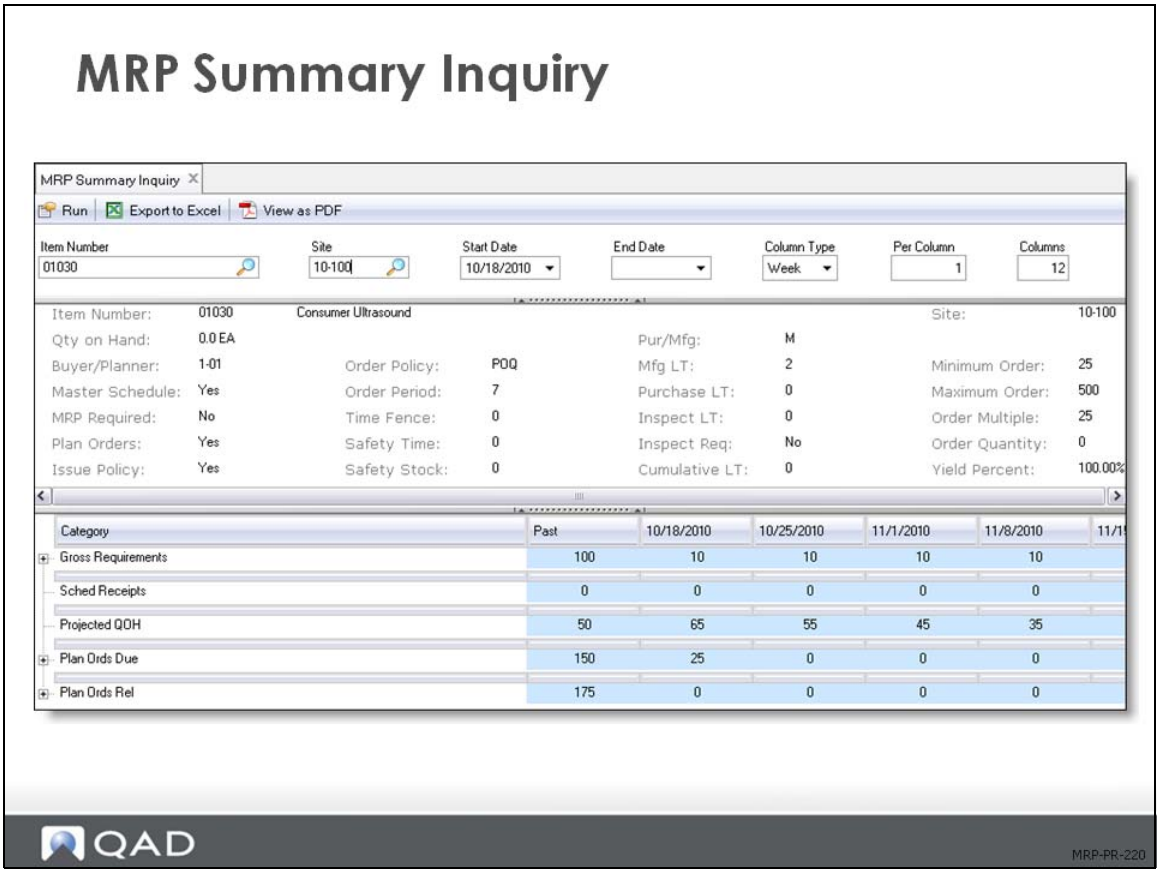
In this section, we will cover:

- MRP Summary
- MRP Details
- Past Due Receipts

MRP Summary


MRP Processing
Verify Low Level Codes
Calculate Requirements
Review Action Messages
Approve Planned Orders
Review MRP Information
MRP Summary
MRP Details
Past Due Receipts
Calculate the Capacity Plan
QAD
MRP-PR-215

MRP Summary Inquiry



MRP Summary Inquiry, (23.13) gives you a brief view of the MRP outlook for specified date buckets.

The top portion of the MRP Summary Inquiry screen shows the item planning data stored in the item master along with the current quantity on hand.

The MRP Summary Inquiry screen layout follows APICS standards. The top row shows the “Gross Reqs” (Gross Requirements) for the period. The calculation of gross requirements was covered in an earlier section.

The time buckets are user defined at the selection screen for the summary inquiry. They may be days, weeks, months or General Ledger calendar periods. The display defaults to weeks. In addition you may specify how many periods to display in each vertical column. For example you could select months and two periods per bucket, this would display a years data in a single row.

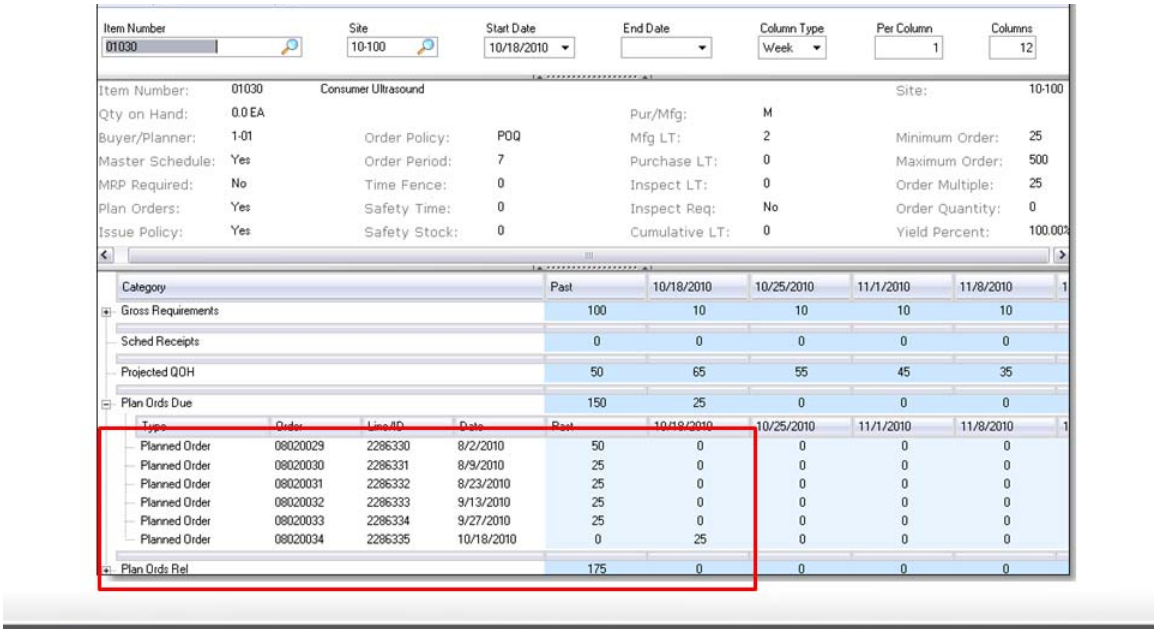
The second line shows Sched Receipt (Scheduled Receipts). These are released orders, either purchase or work orders due to be received in the period the quantity appears in.

The third line Projected QOH (Quantity on Hand) is a calculated value based on the current quantity on hand, plus the scheduled receipts, less the gross requirement.

The fourth line “Plan Ords Due” (Planned Orders Due) is the quantity of items on planned orders, that is MRP planned orders that have not been released, that need to be received in the period.

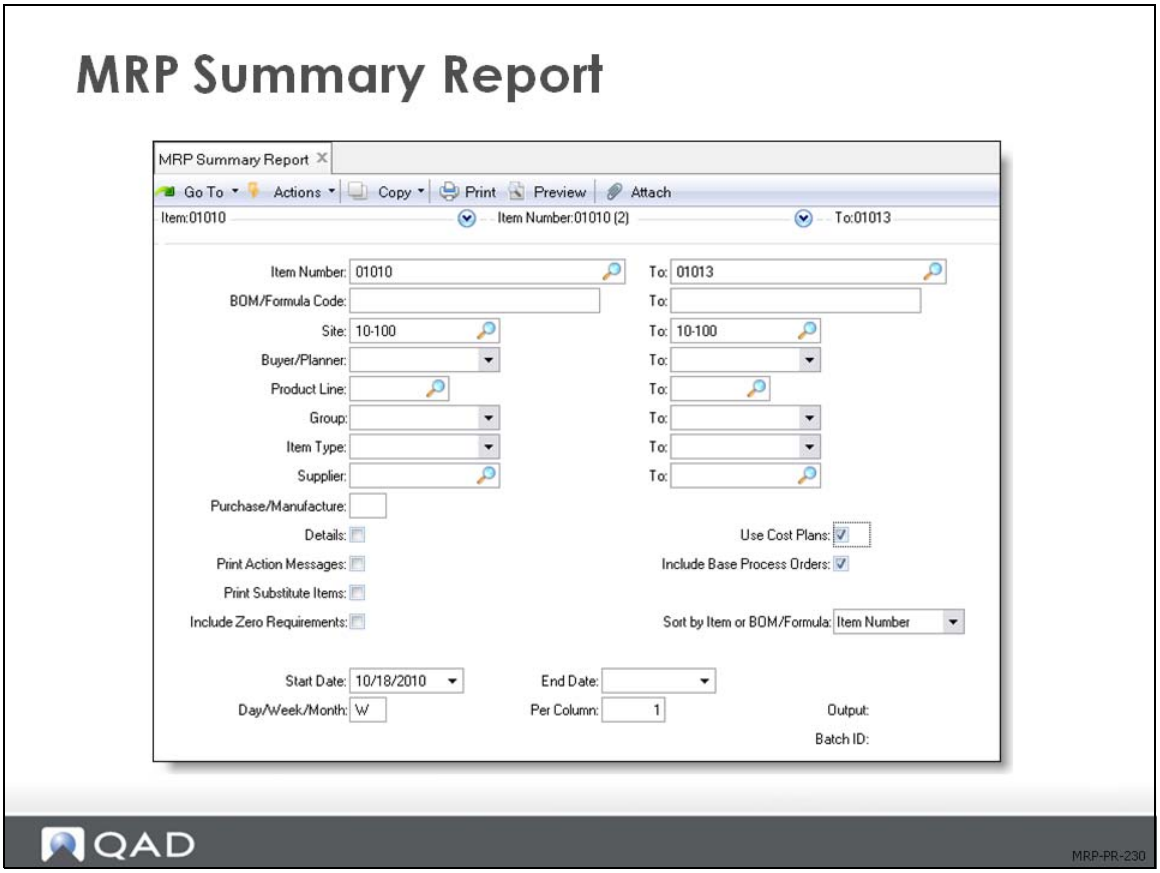
The last line, “Plan Ords Rel” (Planned Orders to be Released) is the quantity of items on planned orders that need to be released in the period.

Once an order that appears on the Plan Ords Rel line is release, it becomes a Scheduled Receipt.



Note Drill down detail shown above.

MRP Summary Report



MRP Summary Report, (23.14) gives you summary information on MRP for specified date buckets. Information appears in columns, with one column per time period. Activity prior to the start date appears in the first column under the label Past.

Select the data according to the criteria displayed.

Field Definitions

The following information describes the key fields in the screen above.

Print Detail . Allows to print order details following the summary. Useful to help resolve shortage situations. This creates a report that is both summary and detail format.

Use Cost Plans . Allows you to print a summary of production costs for each period. Normally production costs are based on the GL cost of the item, but if a cost plan is in place, costs are based on these planned future costs. This is the cost of implementing the MRP plan.

Costs plans are entered in the Cost Management module and they allow you to project future cost changes - particularly useful for commodities or seasonal items.

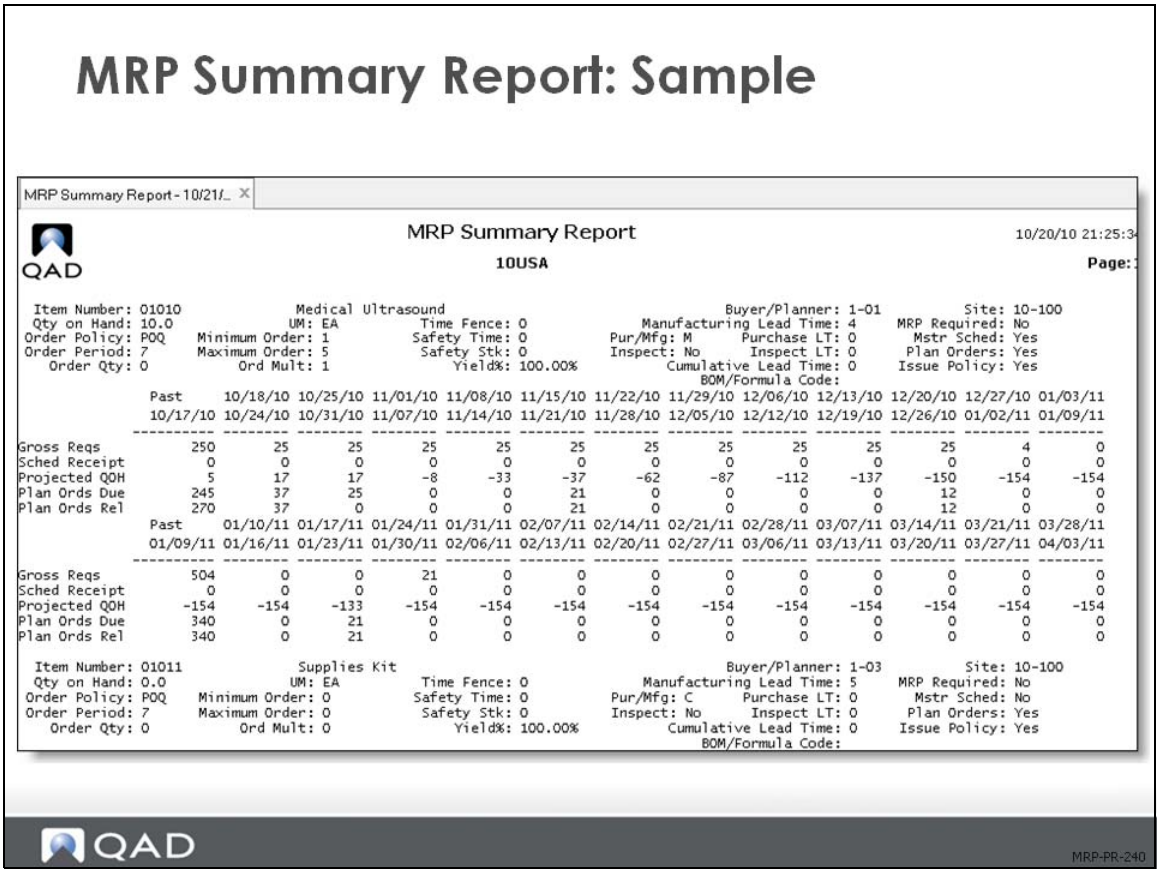
Print Action Messages. Allows you to print action messages following the summary report. Useful to help resolve shortage situations.

Day / Week / Month. Indicates the length of each column period:

- *D for Day*

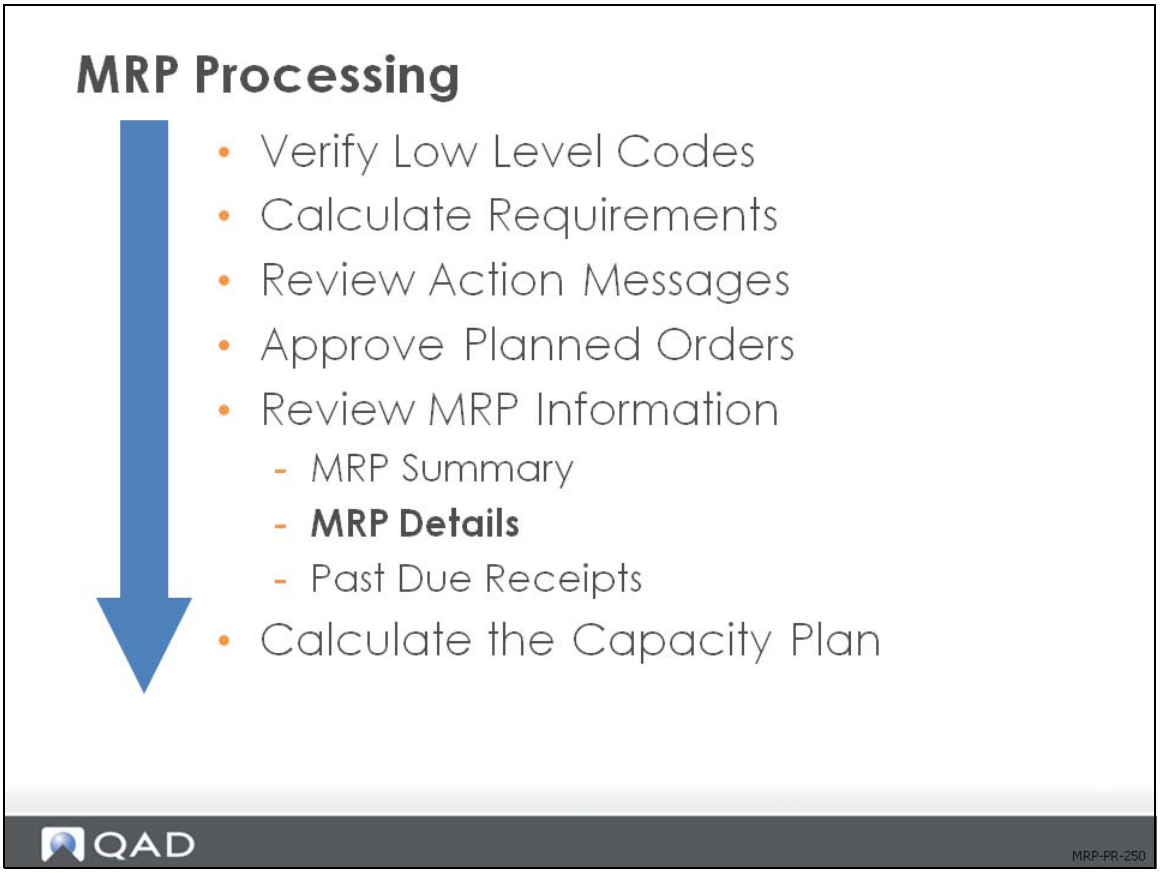
- *W for Week*
- *M for Month (requires that you set the Per Column field to 1)*
- P for GL calendar period (works only if you are using the General Ledger module)

Sample MRP Summary Report

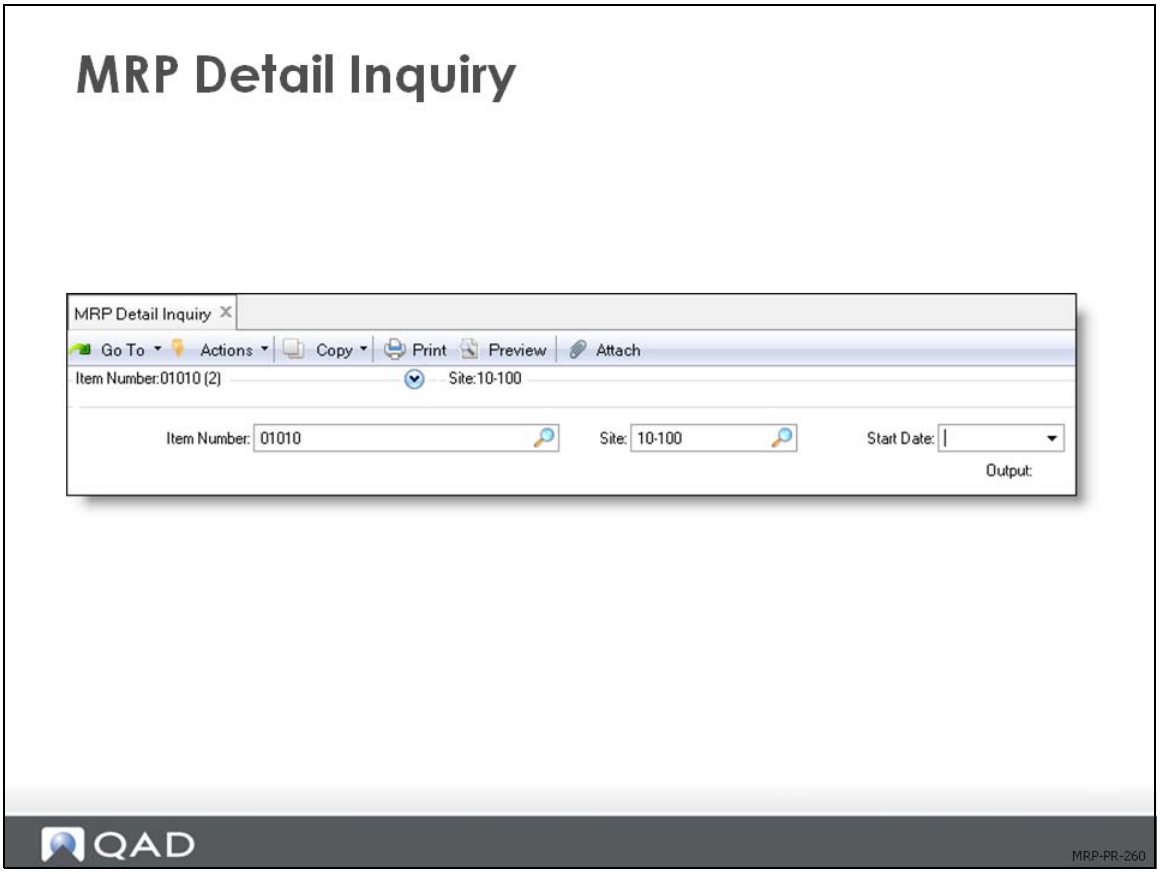


The summary report shows the same information as the summary inquiry.

MRP Details

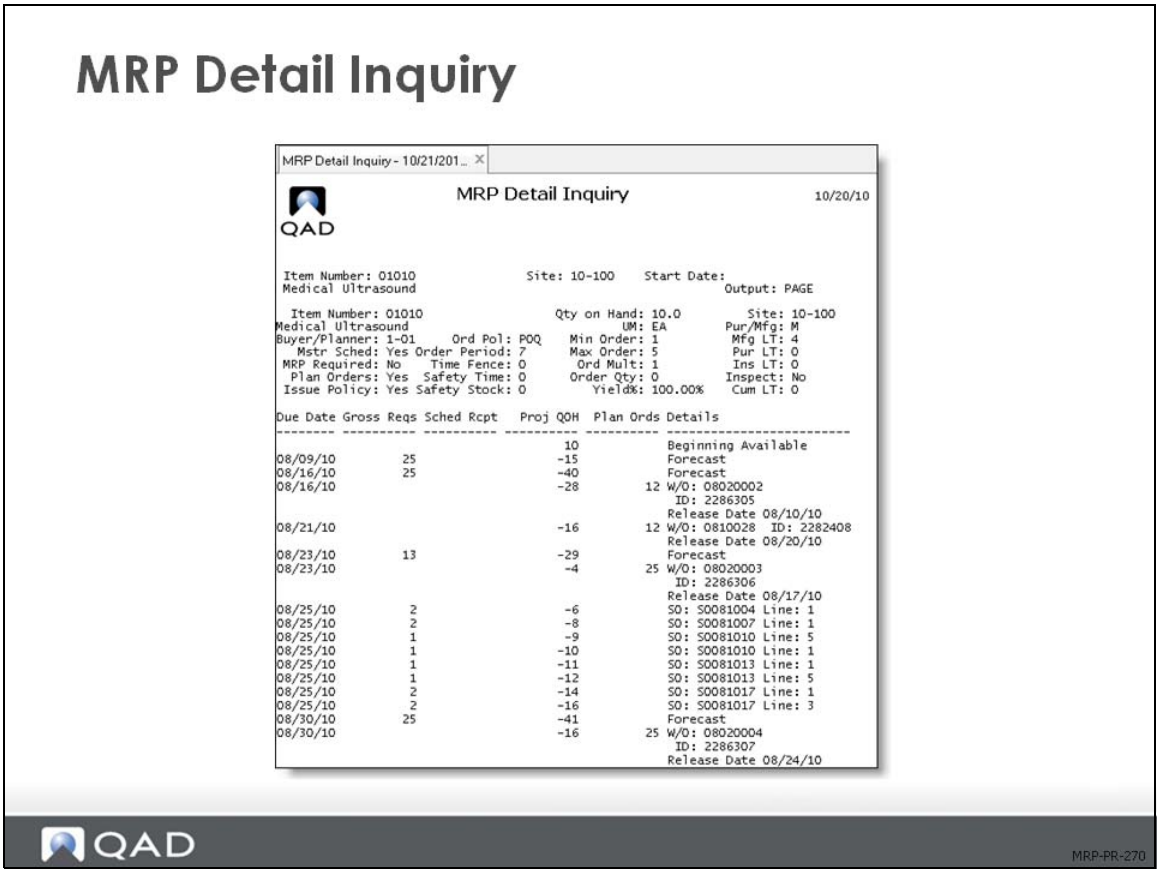

MRP Processing
Verify Low Level Codes
Calculate Requirements
Review Action Messages
Approve Planned Orders
Review MRP Information
MRP Summary
MRP Details
Past Due Receipts
Calculate the Capacity Plan
QAD
MRP-PR-250

MRP Detail Inquiry



MRP Detail Inquiry, (23.16) gives you a detailed look at MRP for specified date buckets. Buyer/Planners use this inquiry often.

Sample MRP Detail Inquiry

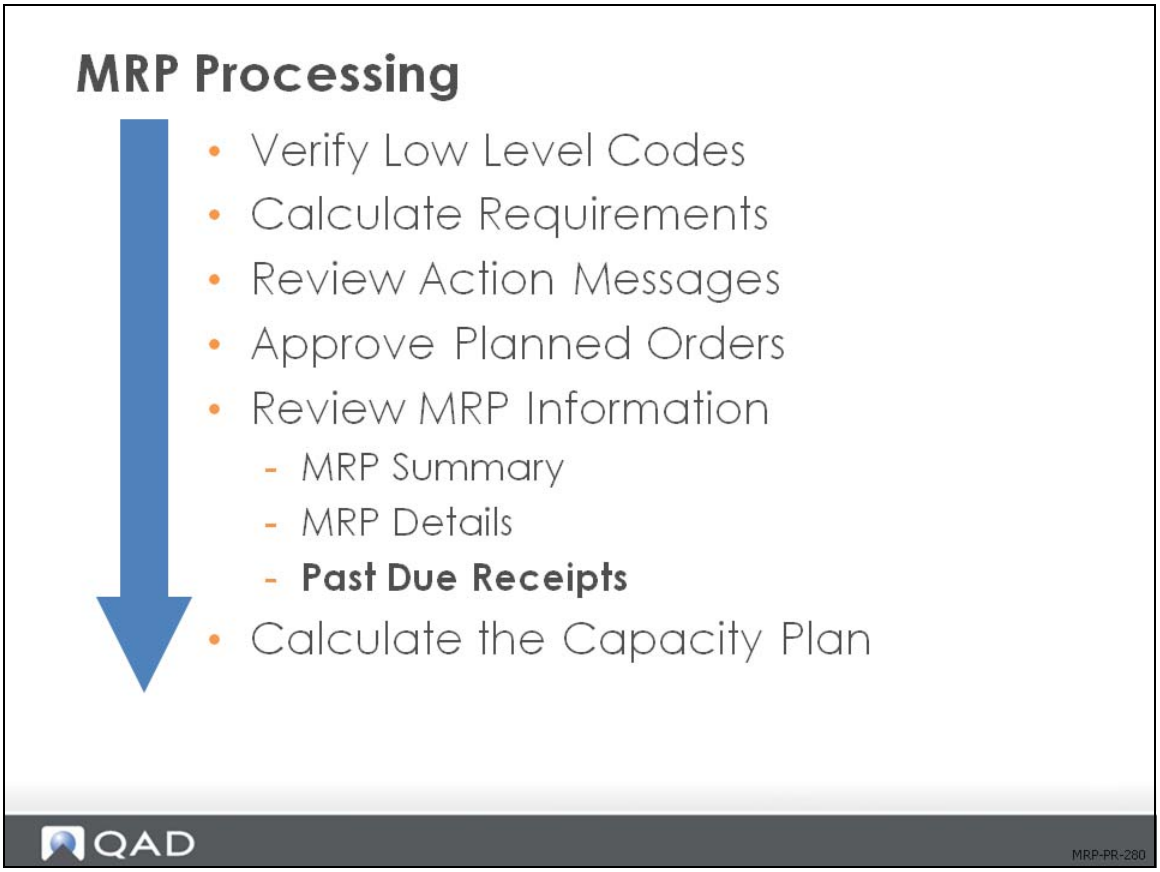


The top of the Detail Inquiry screen shows the item planning data and current quantity on hand.

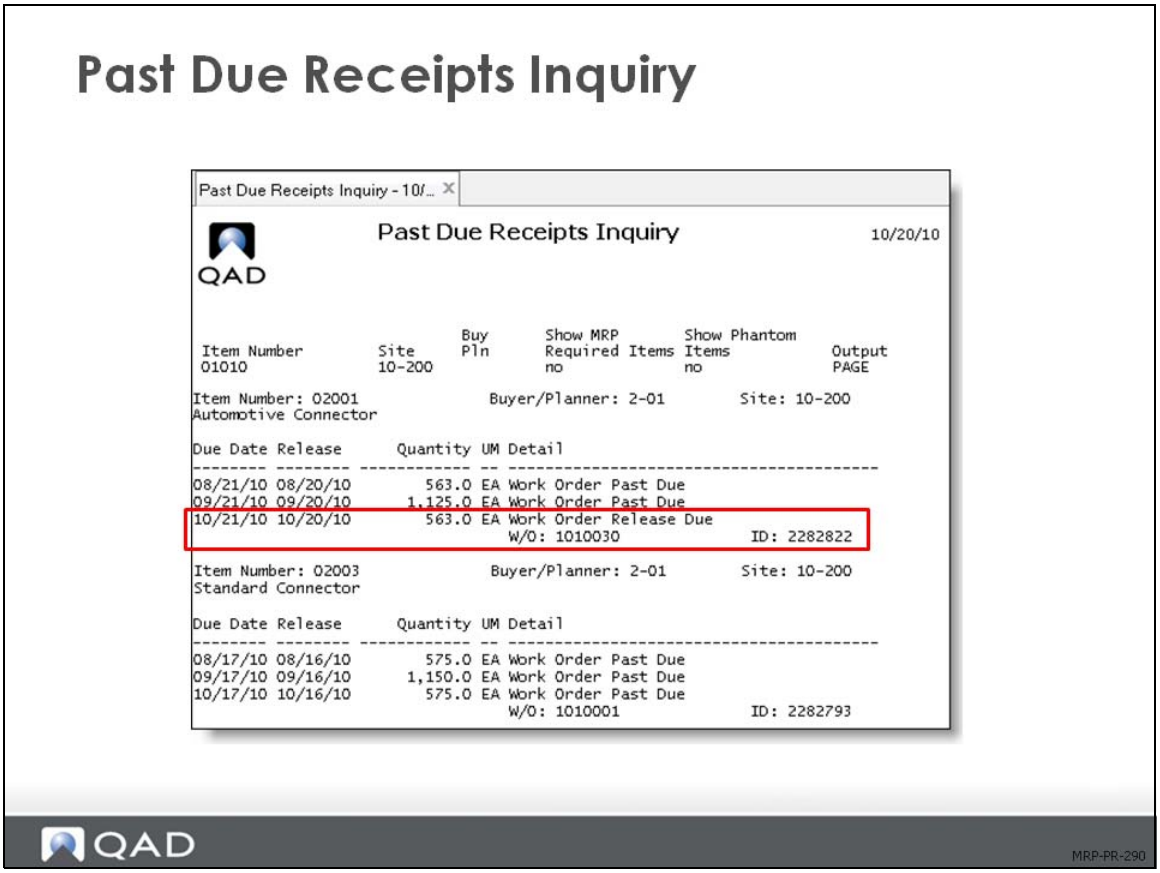
The body of the inquiry displays, in date order, all the transactions for the item. Only dates that have transactions are displayed. The second column is the gross requirement. The third column is the projected quantity on hand based on these transactions. The fourth column is the plan order quantity and the last column is the details of that planned order.

In the example screen we see Sales Orders (SO) and forecasts creating gross requirements and planned work orders (WO) to satisfy that demand. Note the sales order number and line item are given and work order numbers are given as part of the detail.

Past Due Receipts



Past Due Receipts Inquiry

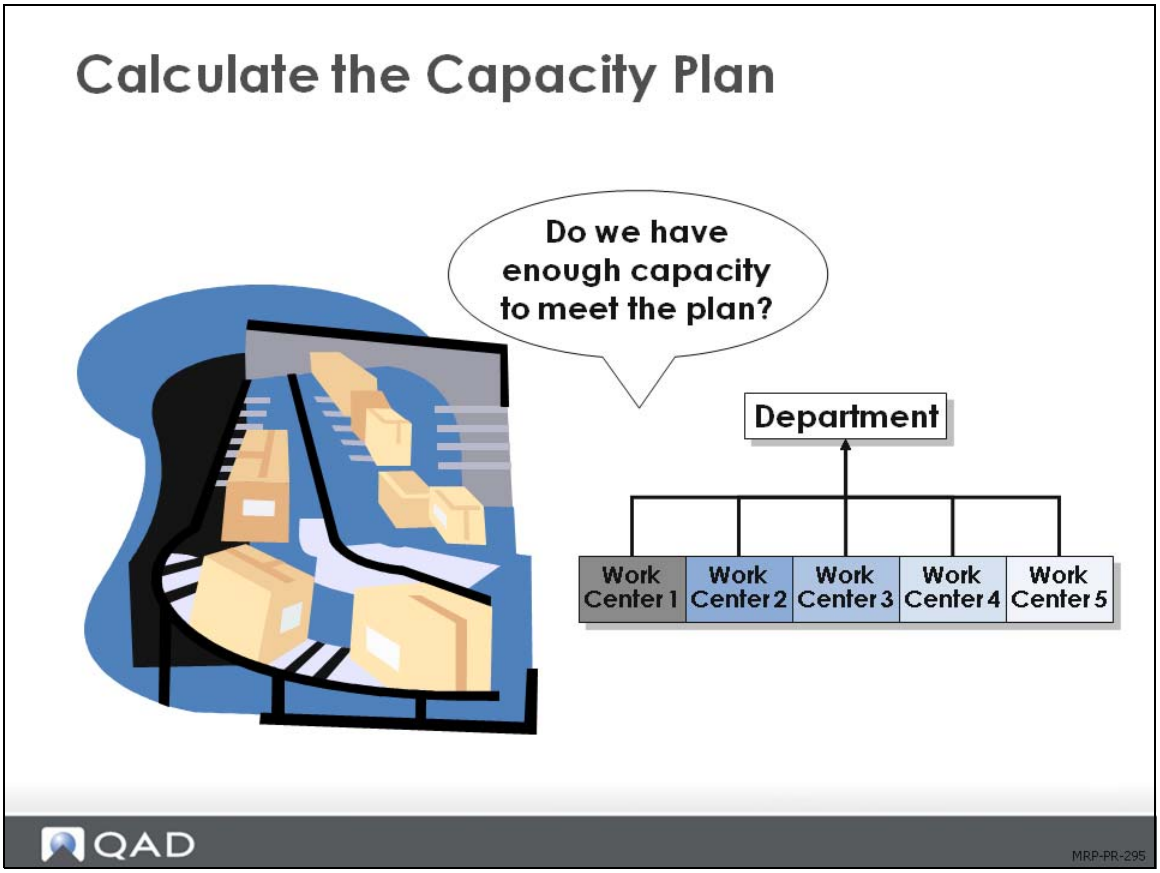


Past Due Receipts Inquiry, (23.19) shows you past due receipts.

Because the projected quantity on hand value uses released order due dates for supply, orders that become past due are a real problem. It is imperative that past due orders be rescheduled with a due date in the future for the projected quantity on hand value to be meaningful.

MRP has no logic to deal with past due orders, they are simply lumped into the first column of the summary inquiry screen as “past due”.

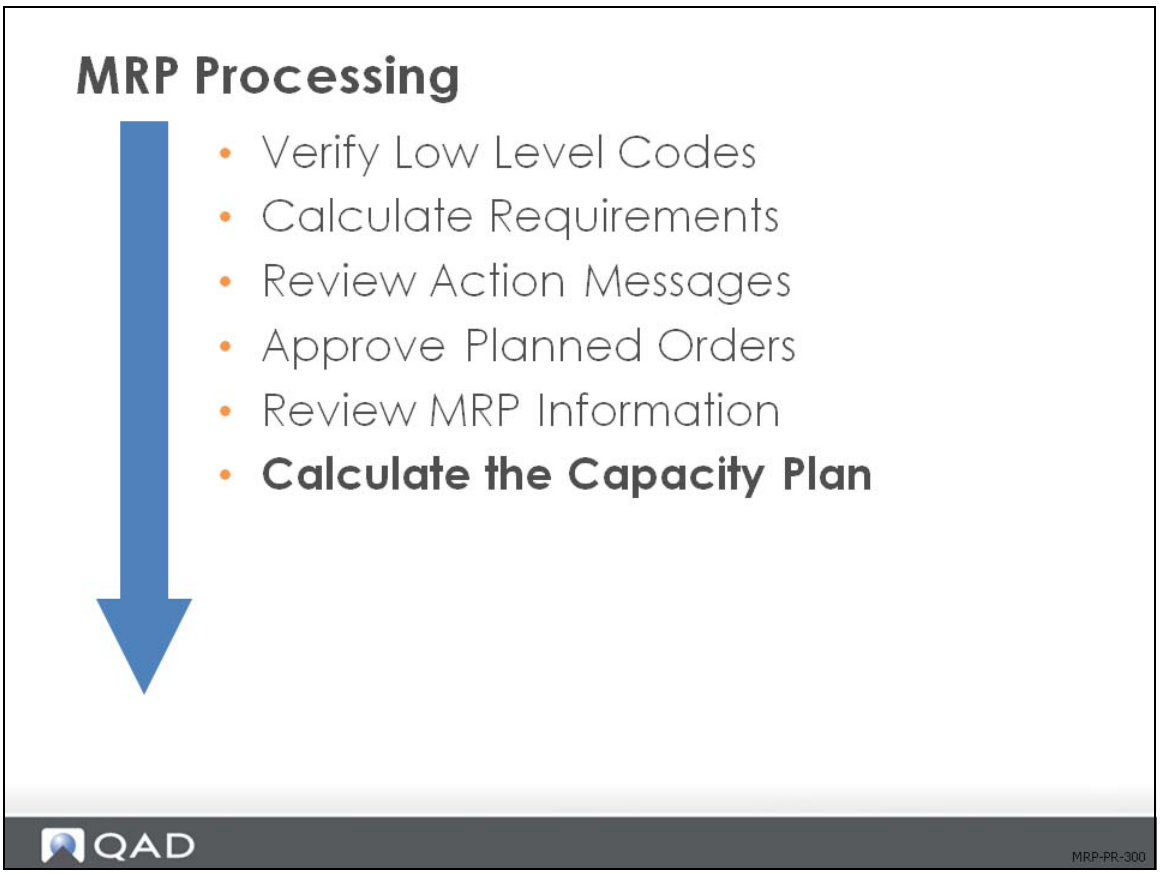
Calculate the Capacity Plan



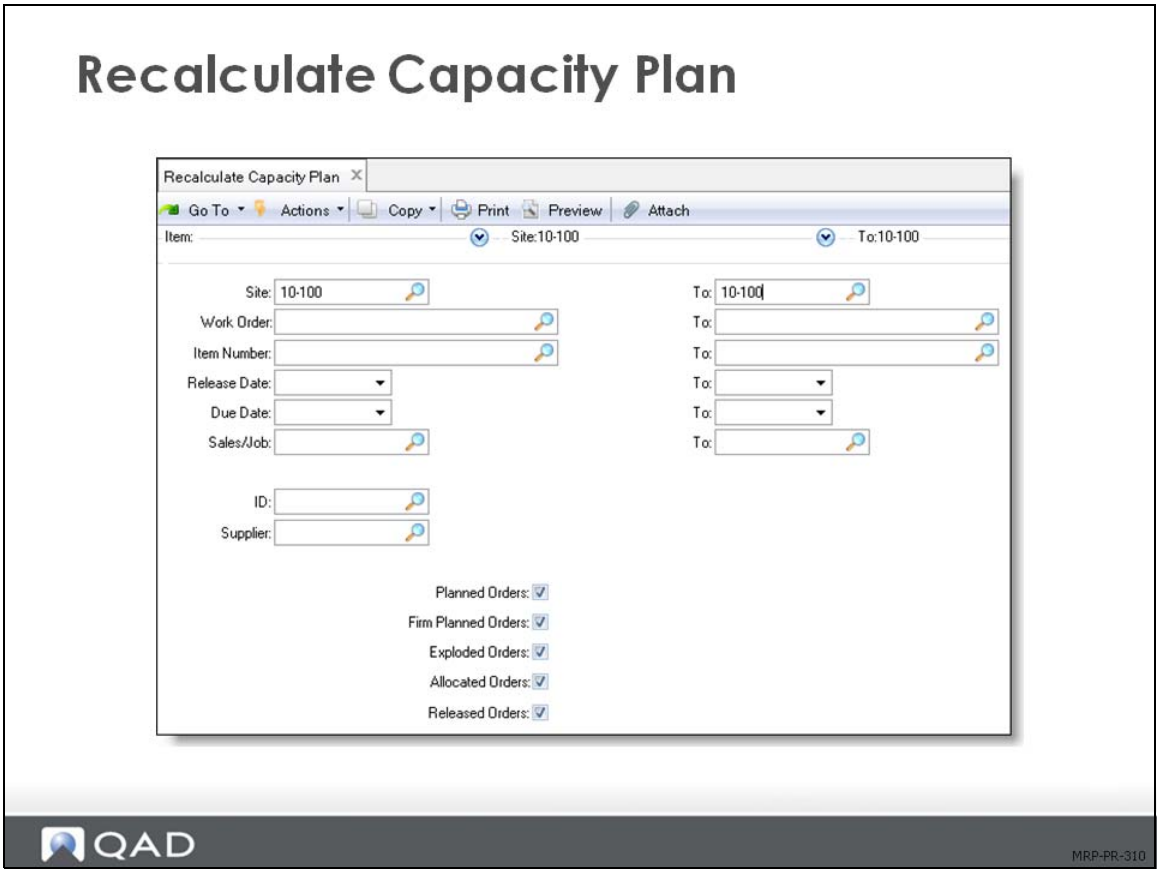
Once the MRP has been reviewed and action messages acted upon, the capacity plan can be run. The MRP output is the direct input to CRP. Capacity Requirements Planning uses all work orders on the system to calculate the load.

All capacity planning and reporting is done by work center/machine.

Calculate the Capacity Plan



Recalculating the Capacity Plan



Capacities and Load

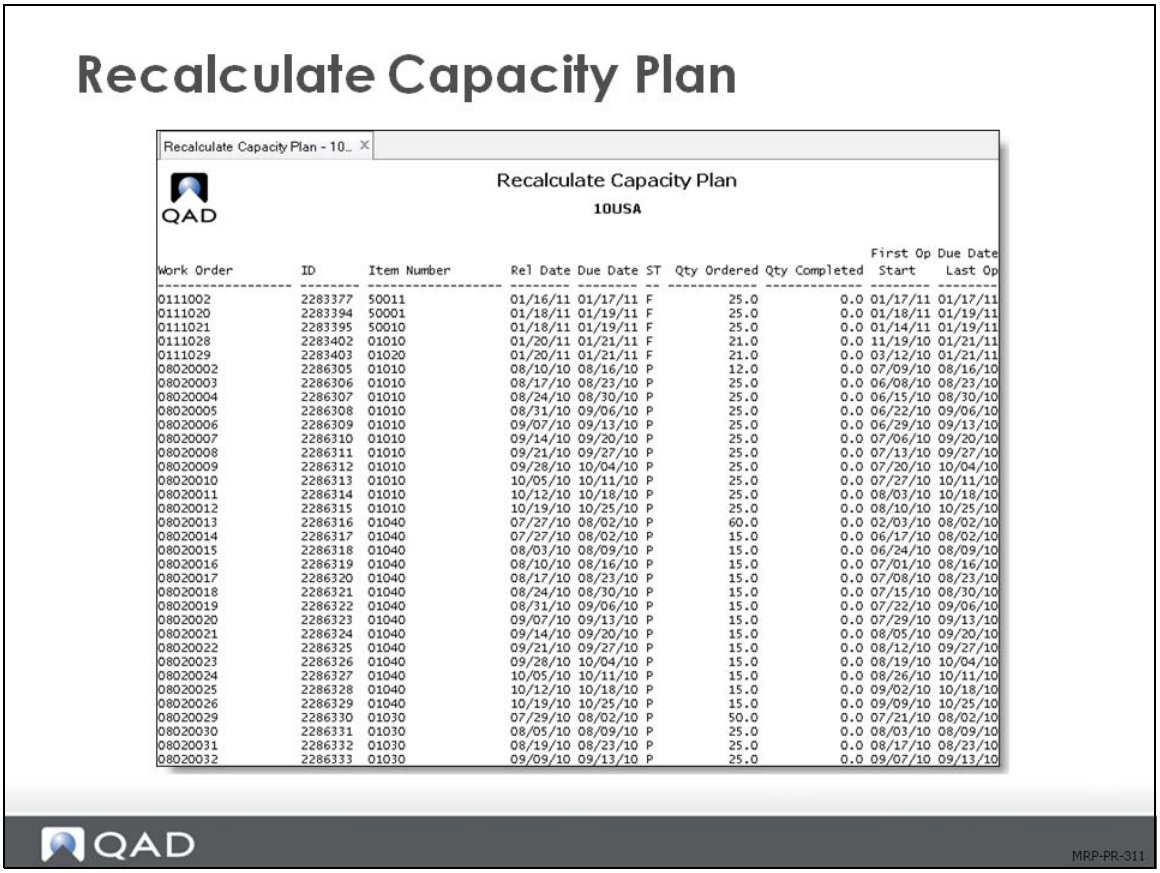
The capacity plan is usually recalculated after an MRP run. CRP looks at the available hours or machines for departments and work centers. CRP then loads the work center by locating all orders that meet the selection criteria and applies them to operations by start date, using backward scheduling from the orders' due dates.

Note This may take some time to process; consider submitting it in batch mode.

Discussed in the following training guide: Work Centers, Routings, and WO Subcontracting

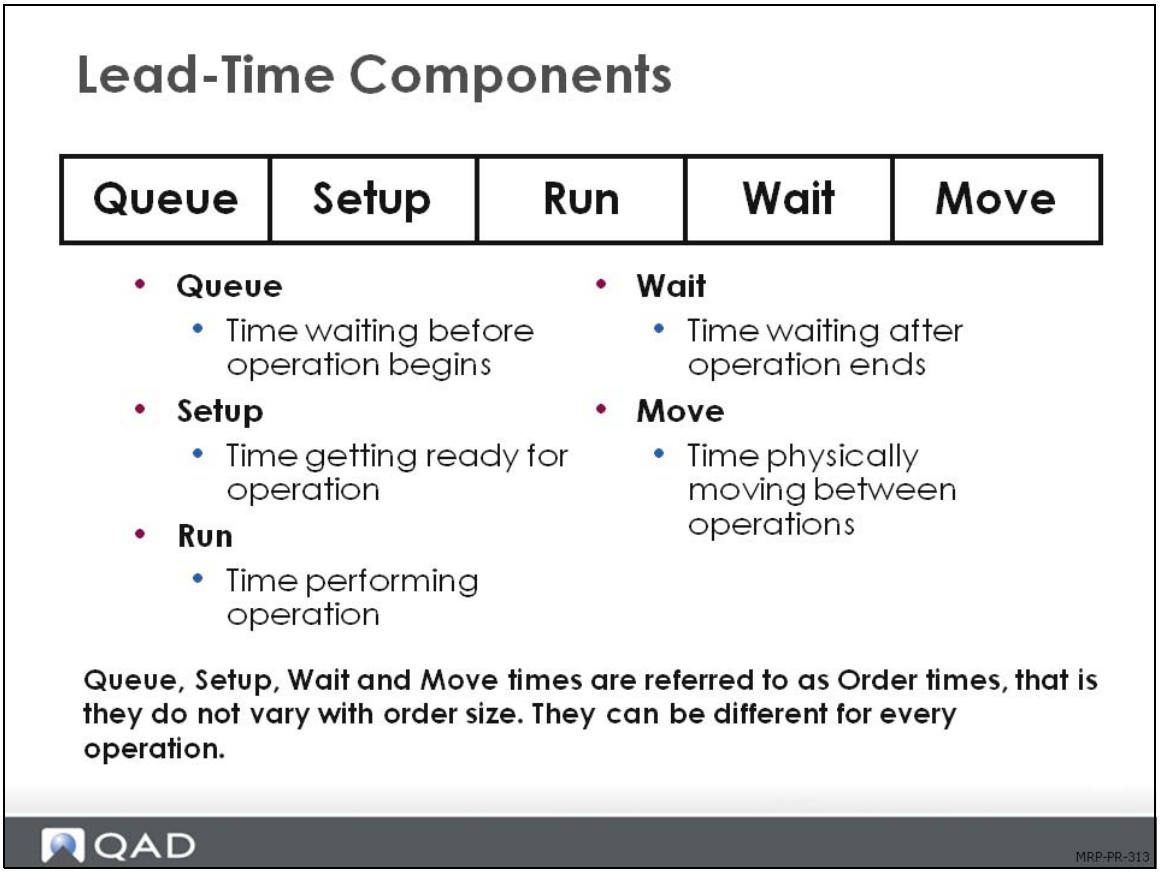
Like selective MRP, CRP may be restricted to certain ranges of sites, items, and other factors as seen on the Recalculate Capacity Plan selection screen. Like selective MRP you should be very aware of what you are leaving out of the capacity plan.

Recalculate Capacity Plan

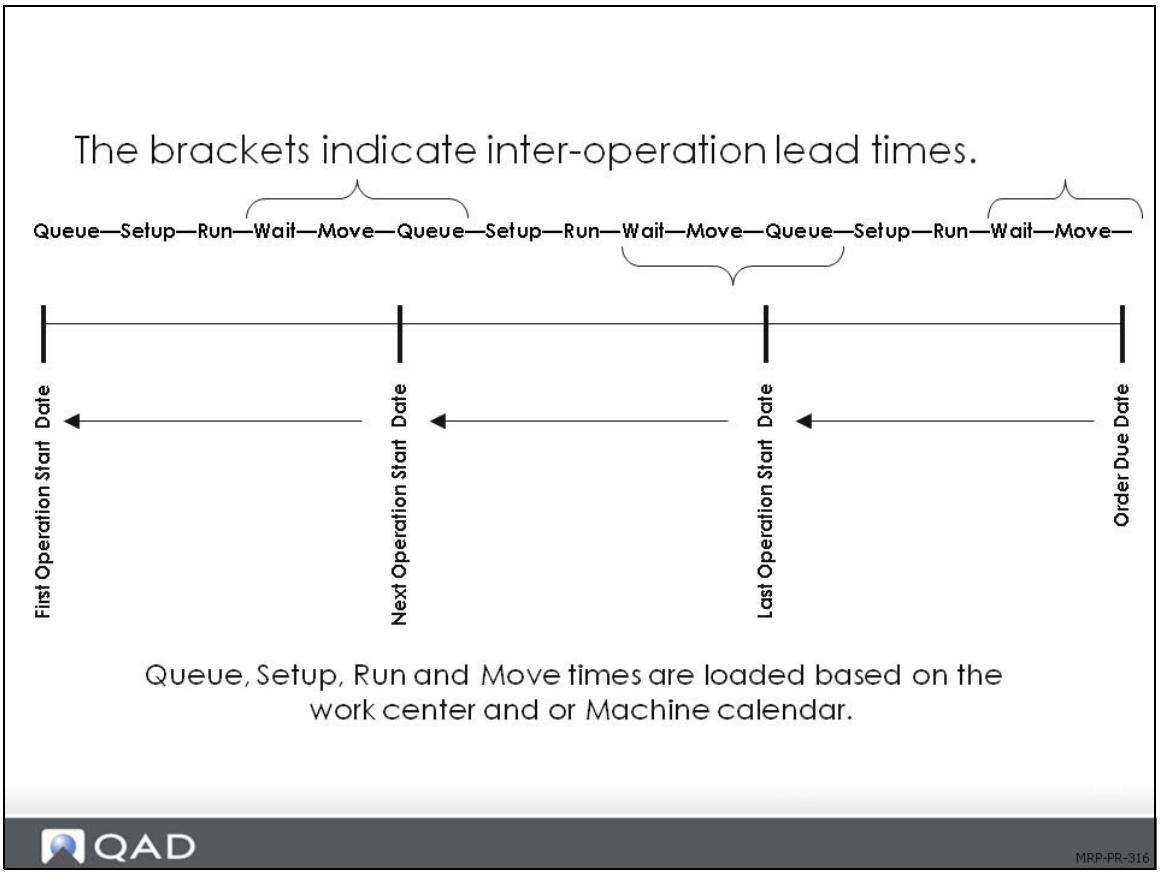


Work Order	ID	Item Number	Rel Date	Due Date	ST	Qty Ordered	Qty Completed	First Op Start	Due Date Last Op
0111002	2283377	50011	01/16/11	01/17/11	F	25.0	0.0	01/17/11	01/17/11
0111020	2283394	50001	01/18/11	01/19/11	F	25.0	0.0	01/18/11	01/19/11
0111021	2283395	50010	01/18/11	01/19/11	F	25.0	0.0	01/14/11	01/19/11
0111028	2283402	01010	01/20/11	01/21/11	F	21.0	0.0	11/19/10	01/21/11
0111029	2283403	01020	01/20/11	01/21/11	F	21.0	0.0	03/12/10	01/21/11
08020002	2286305	01010	08/10/10	08/16/10	P	12.0	0.0	07/09/10	08/16/10
08020003	2286306	01010	08/17/10	08/23/10	P	25.0	0.0	06/08/10	08/23/10
08020004	2286307	01010	08/24/10	08/30/10	P	25.0	0.0	06/15/10	08/30/10
08020005	2286308	01010	08/31/10	09/06/10	P	25.0	0.0	06/22/10	09/06/10
08020006	2286309	01010	09/07/10	09/13/10	P	25.0	0.0	06/29/10	09/13/10
08020007	2286310	01010	09/14/10	09/20/10	P	25.0	0.0	07/06/10	09/20/10
08020008	2286311	01010	09/21/10	09/27/10	P	25.0	0.0	07/13/10	09/27/10
08020009	2286312	01010	09/28/10	10/04/10	P	25.0	0.0	07/20/10	10/04/10
08020010	2286313	01010	10/05/10	10/11/10	P	25.0	0.0	07/27/10	10/11/10
08020011	2286314	01010	10/12/10	10/18/10	P	25.0	0.0	08/03/10	10/18/10
08020012	2286315	01010	10/19/10	10/25/10	P	25.0	0.0	08/10/10	10/25/10
08020013	2286316	01040	07/27/10	08/02/10	P	60.0	0.0	02/03/10	08/02/10
08020014	2286317	01040	07/27/10	08/02/10	P	15.0	0.0	06/17/10	08/02/10
08020015	2286318	01040	08/03/10	08/09/10	P	15.0	0.0	06/24/10	08/09/10
08020016	2286319	01040	08/10/10	08/16/10	P	15.0	0.0	07/01/10	08/16/10
08020017	2286320	01040	08/17/10	08/23/10	P	15.0	0.0	07/08/10	08/23/10
08020018	2286321	01040	08/24/10	08/30/10	P	15.0	0.0	07/15/10	08/30/10
08020019	2286322	01040	08/31/10	09/06/10	P	15.0	0.0	07/22/10	09/06/10
08020020	2286323	01040	09/07/10	09/13/10	P	15.0	0.0	07/29/10	09/13/10
08020021	2286324	01040	09/14/10	09/20/10	P	15.0	0.0	08/05/10	09/20/10
08020022	2286325	01040	09/21/10	09/27/10	P	15.0	0.0	08/12/10	09/27/10
08020023	2286326	01040	09/28/10	10/04/10	P	15.0	0.0	08/19/10	10/04/10
08020024	2286327	01040	10/05/10	10/11/10	P	15.0	0.0	08/26/10	10/11/10
08020025	2286328	01040	10/12/10	10/18/10	P	15.0	0.0	09/02/10	10/18/10
08020026	2286329	01040	10/19/10	10/25/10	P	15.0	0.0	09/09/10	10/25/10
08020029	2286330	01030	07/29/10	08/02/10	P	50.0	0.0	07/21/10	08/02/10
08020030	2286331	01030	08/05/10	08/09/10	P	25.0	0.0	08/03/10	08/09/10
08020031	2286332	01030	08/19/10	08/23/10	P	25.0	0.0	08/17/10	08/23/10
08020032	2286333	01030	09/09/10	09/13/10	P	25.0	0.0	09/07/10	09/13/10

CRP Planning



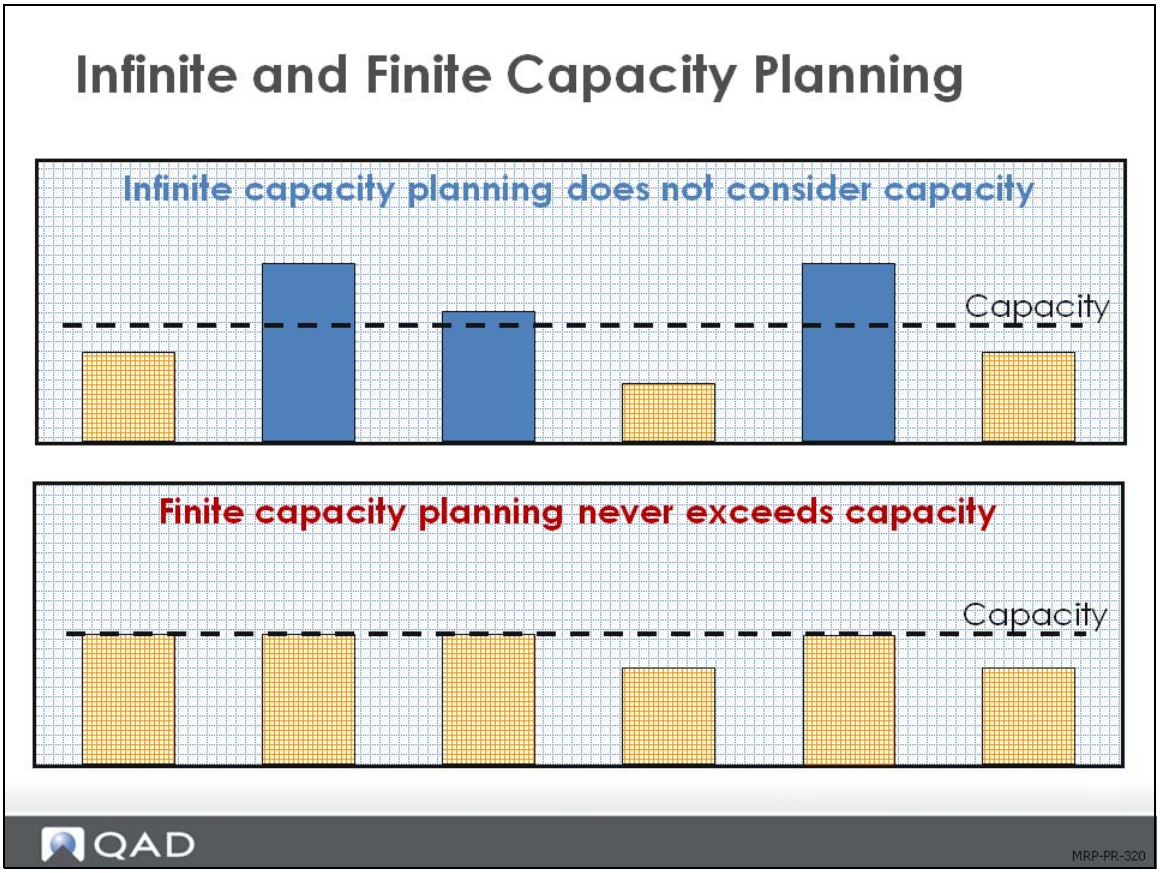
CRP uses very different logic than MRP to calculate load. MRP offsets from a demand due date the fixed lead time to arrive at a release date for the supply order. CRP calculates from the same due date, but backward schedules all the five elements of lead time from the specific work order route which is based on the work order quantity. CRP does this for each operation.



Each element of lead time is added up backwards from the order due date. Each work center/machine may have its own calendar. The system uses the actual order quantity, which may be different from the standard order quantity.

In addition the machines per operation and operation overlap values from the route also effect the lead time calculation. For these several reasons it is entirely possible for CRP to calculate a first operation start date before the order release date from MRP. This will be reported as a CRP action message.

Infinite and Finite Capacity Planning



Infinite (Unfixed) Capacity Planning

QAD Enterprise Applications CRP uses infinite loading to schedule operation and work center production loads based on work order due dates:

- No work order routing dates are changed to accommodate insufficient capacity
- Loading continues into the future without regard to capacity

Finite (Fixed) Capacity Planning

Finite capacity planning assigns no more work to a work center than the work center can be expected to execute in a given time period. QAD Enterprise Applications Advanced Repetitive Workbench uses finite loading:

- Loading to finite capacity will extend deliveries; as a result, the Master Schedule will have to be changed.
- Finite capacity looks at capacity and determines how much to produce, or how long it will take to produce it.

The Plan

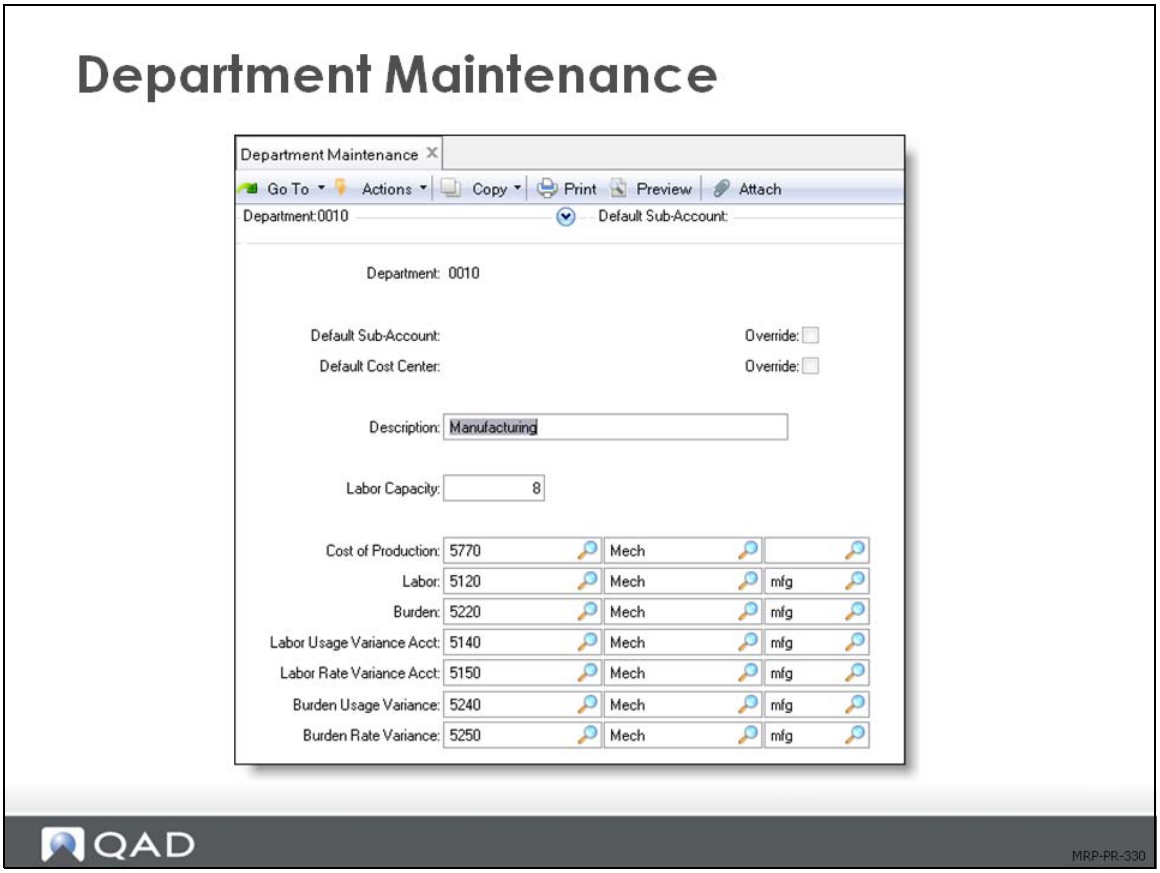
The capacity plan is sorted by:

- Work order and item
- Work order due and release dates
- Quantity ordered and quantity completed
- CRP-scheduled start and last operation dates

The CRP indicates:

- *No Routing* for orders that cannot be exploded
- *Op Conflict* difference between operation start date and work order release date

Department and Work Center Capacities



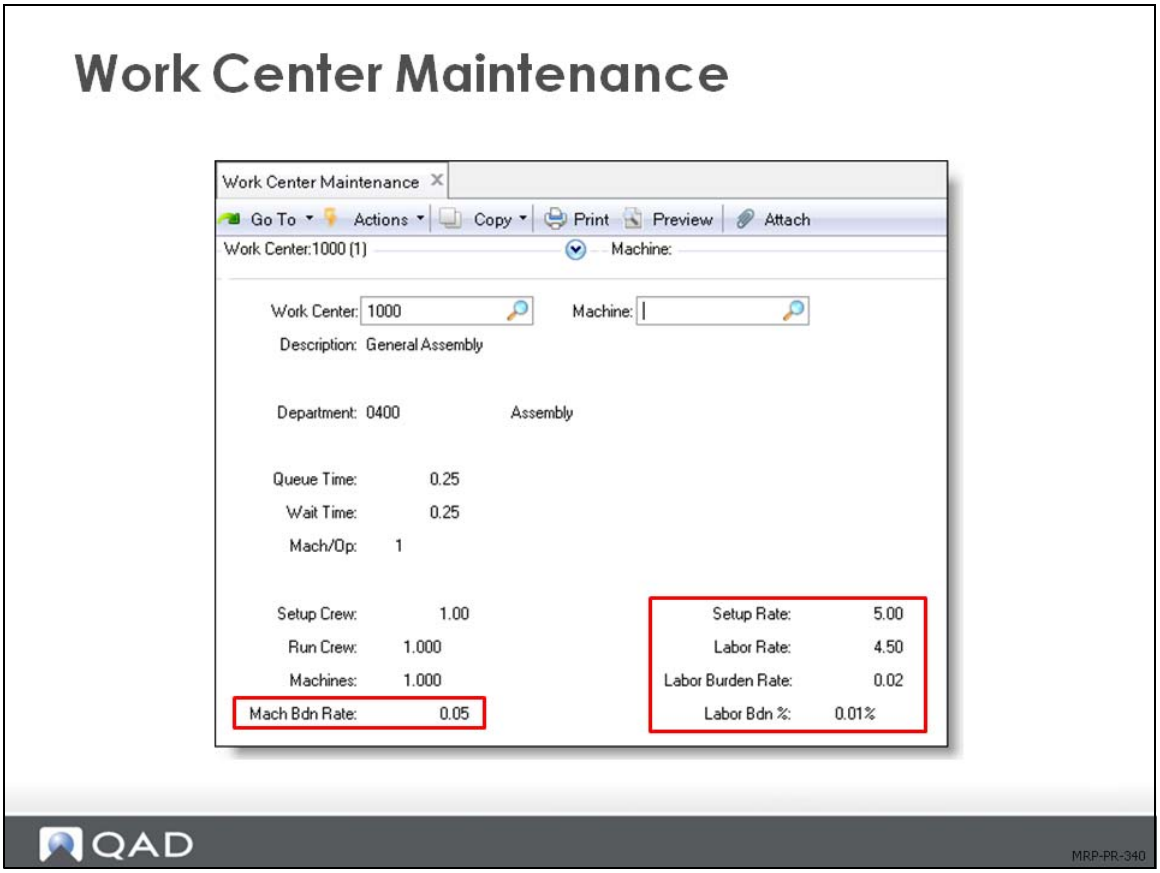
The resources used to process orders on the shop floor are work centers, departments, and machines. The capacity of a department or work center is the time available for production in that location.

The capacity of a department is the total number of available labor hours per day for all work centers in that department, as defined in Department Maintenance, (14.1), shown above.

High level rough cut capacity information can be obtained using Department Load Summary and Detail Inquiries. Thus if a department has four work centers each with four people, who are each available to do work for 7.5 hours per day, the total labor for the department per day is 120 hours. (4 x 4 x 7.5 = 120) This assumes the labor in a department is relatively interchangeable between work centers.

Note The labor capacity field is the only field that should be maintained by capacity planners or shop floor personnel. All of the account codes fields should be restricted to the appropriate finance personnel. see the QAD Enterprise Application Security and Controls Guide for information on implementing role permissions and security

Work Center Maintenance



The capacity for a work center is the number of machines or personnel available for that work center, as defined in Work Center Maintenance, (14.5) shown above, multiplied by work hours (defined in Calendar Maintenance, 36.2.5).

If a work center or machine is over or under-loaded, you can modify either its capacity, the timing, or amount of the load.

For example, a work center with a 7.5m day and five interchangeable machines has 37.5 hrs/day of capacity.

Field Definitions

The information below describes the key fields in Work Center Maintenance, (14.5).

Capacity. Adjust capacity using one of the following functions:

Calendar Maintenance

Holiday Maintenance

- Add or subtract workday hours as needed for work center or shop calendars

Adjusting Load. Adjust the timing or amount of load by modifying:

Work order due dates

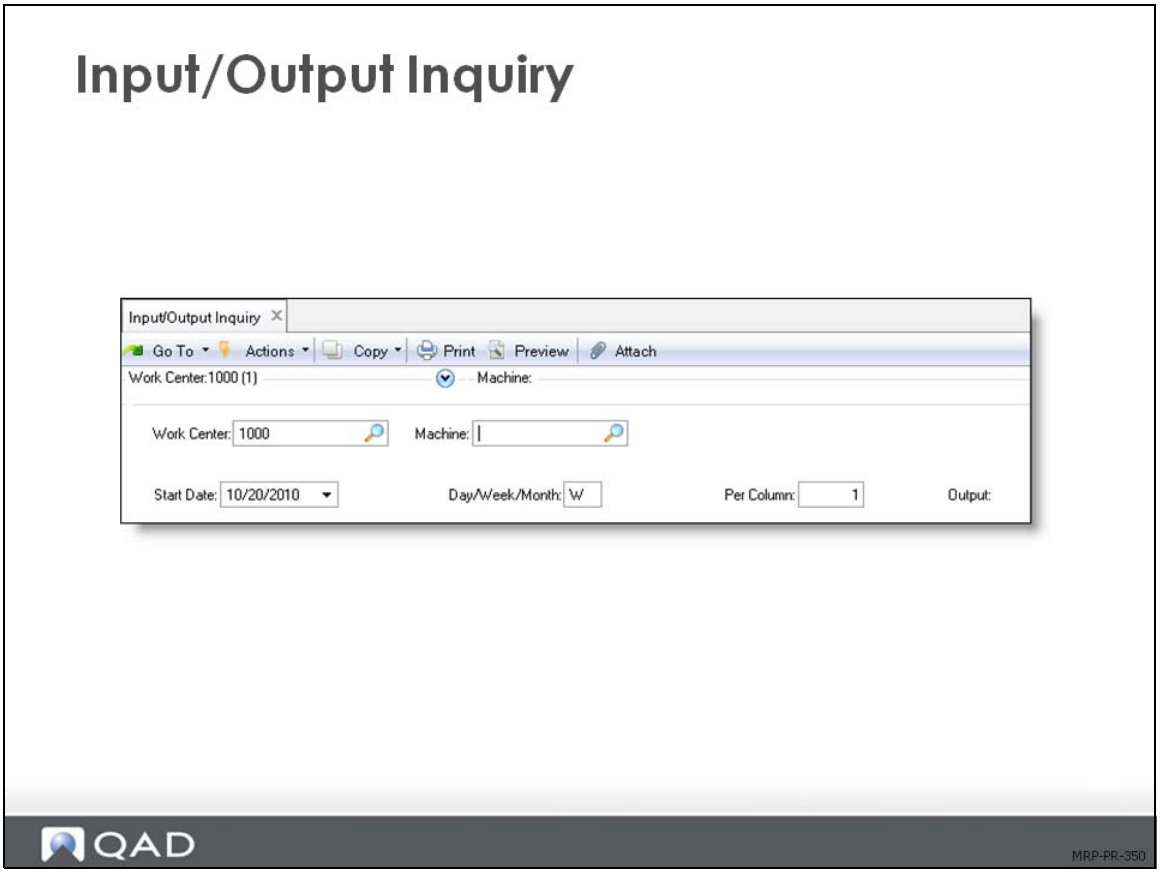
Operation lead time components

Repetitive schedules

Note If you manually adjust operation start and stop dates, CRP reschedules them the next time it is run.

In addition, repetitive schedules may have multiple shifts and each shift may have a “productivity factor” which will increase or decrease the line production rate.

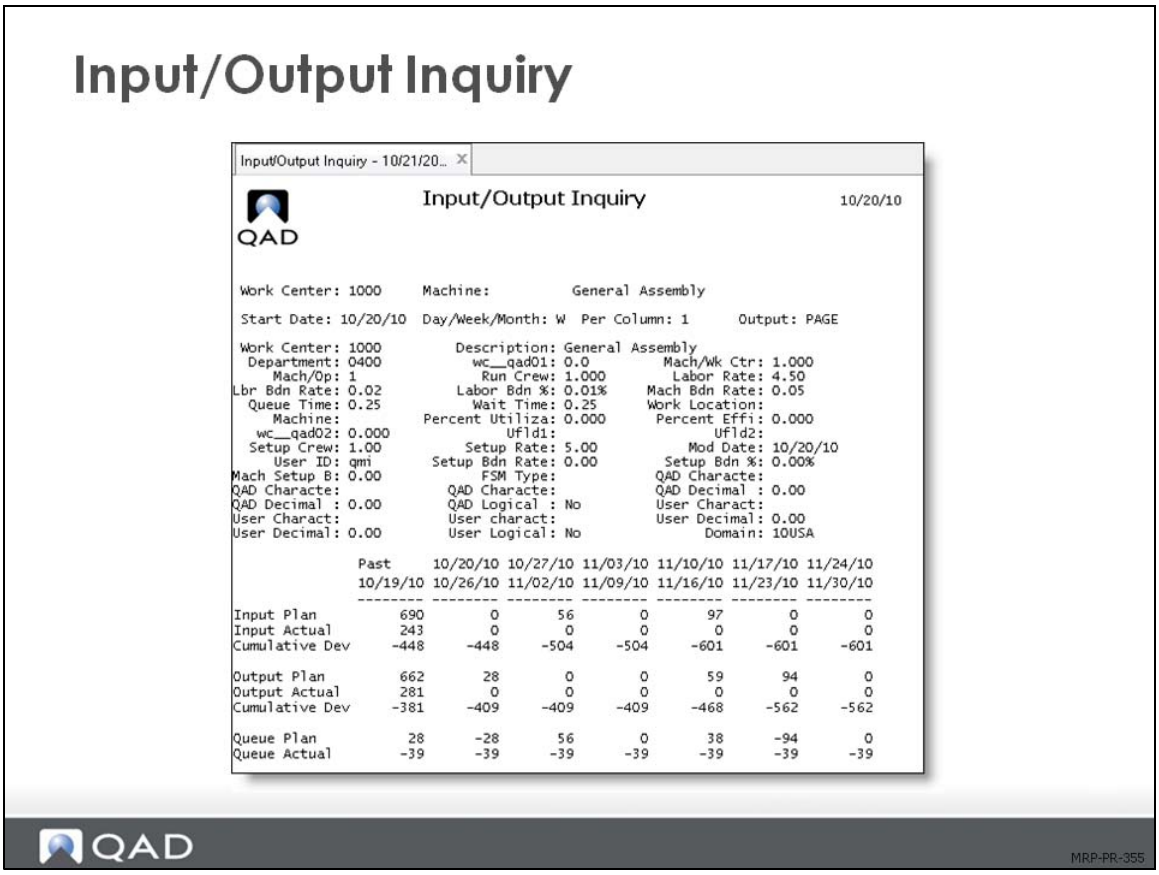
Input/Output Analysis



Input/Output Inquiry

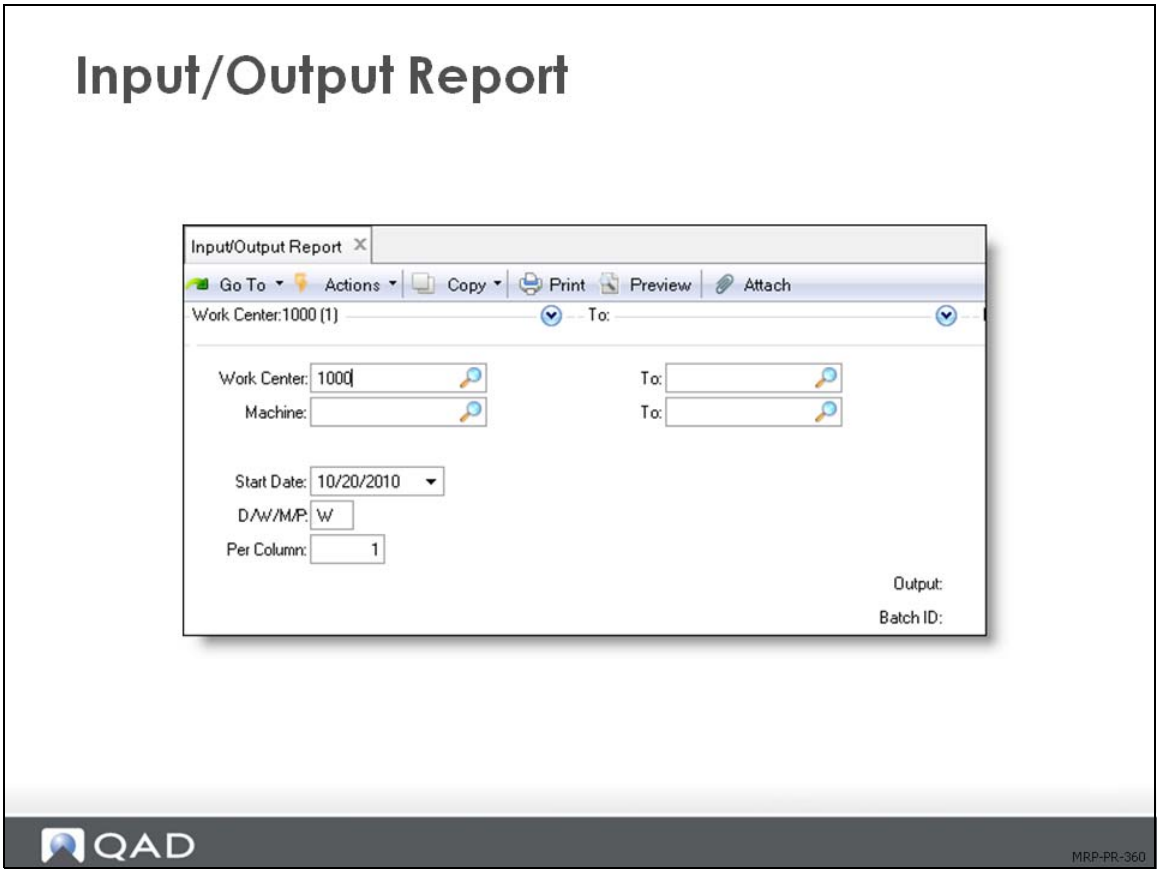
In order to provide control and auditable shop floor data about planned versus actual results, compare the planned load input and output for a work center/machine with the actual load incurred and the actual output hours against that load. Input/Output Inquiry (24.4) and Input/Output Report (24.5) help evaluate a work center or machine's response to planned loads by:

- Displaying planned and actual input and output in daily, weekly, or monthly periods
- Spotting "bottlenecks"
- Giving a perspective apart from traditional load reports



The Input/Output Inquiry and Report display the same information. The inquiry screen displays one work center/machine at a time. The report selection allows you to select a range of work centers and or machines.

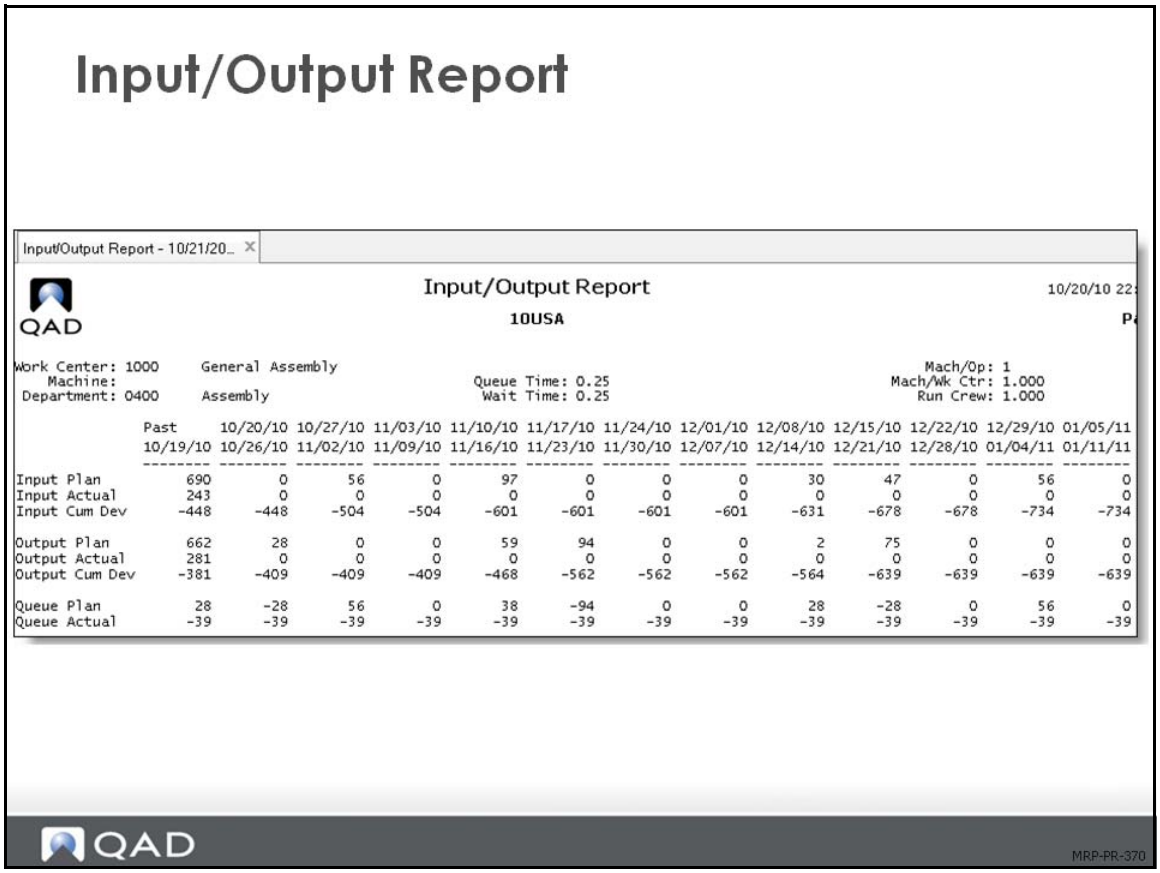
Input/Output Report



The Input/Output Inquiry and Report display the same information. The inquiry screen displays one work center/machine at a time. The report selection allows you to select a range of work centers and or machines.

Note Enterprise Edition includes an additional enhanced version of Input/Output Report for .NET UI users.

Field Definitions



The information below describes the key fields in the screen above.

Planned Input. Load on a work center or machine represented by work order operations scheduled to start in a reporting period. It is determined using the following calculation:

Standard Setup + (Standard Run * Quantity Ordered).

Actual Input. Load that has been moved to the first and subsequent order operations. It is calculated for a reporting period based on move transactions entered using work order release and shop floor control functions. It is determined using the following calculation:

Standard Run Hours * Quantity Moved.

Planned Output. Load calculated based on order operations scheduled to be completed in a reporting period. It is determined using the following calculation:

Standard Setup + (Standard Run * Quantity Ordered).

Actual Output. Load calculated for a reporting period based on operation quantity completed transactions for:

- Work orders
- Repetitive schedules

Report completed quantities for order operations using labor feedback transactions in:

- Shop Floor Control
- Advanced Repetitive

- Repetitive
- Work Order Accounting Close

Actual output is determined using the following calculation:

Actual Setup + (Standard Run * Quantity Completed).

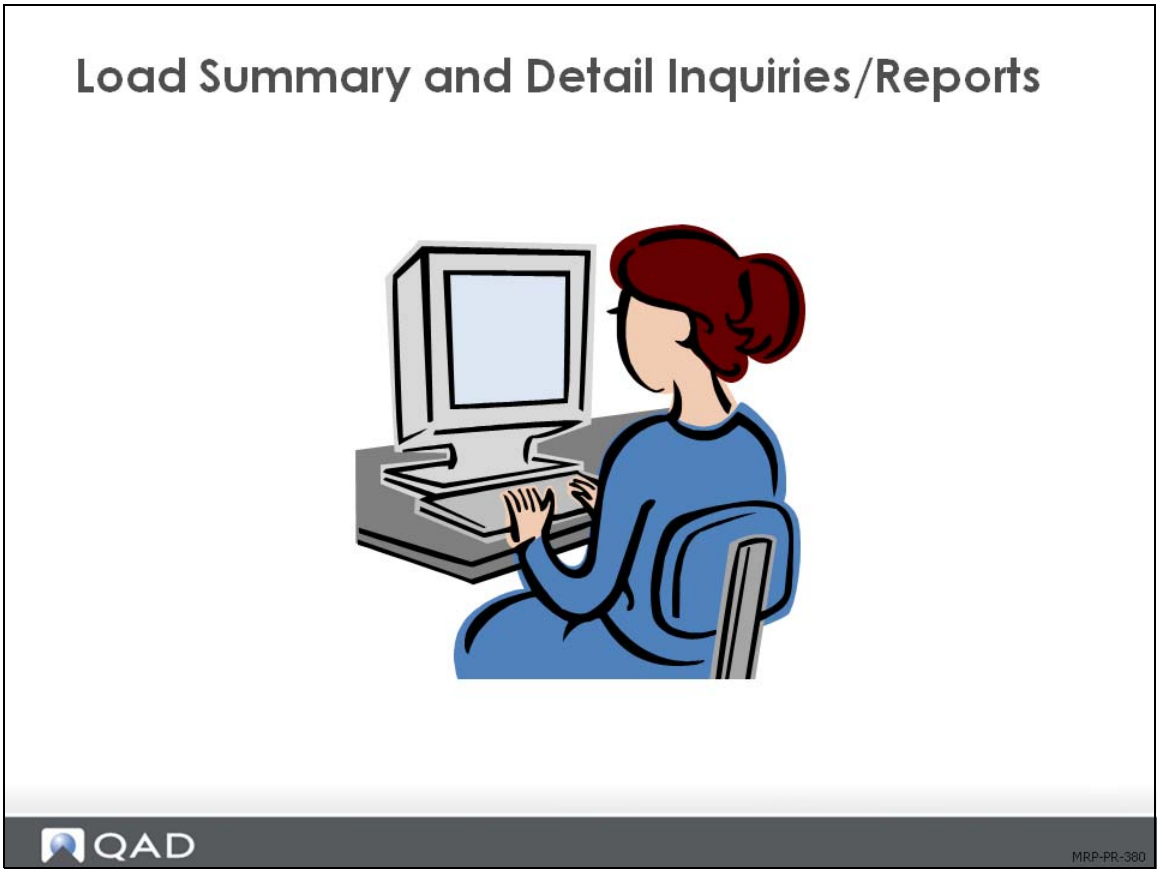
Planned Queue. Difference between planned input and planned output

Actual Queue. Difference between actual input and actual output

Experienced shop floor planners will quickly scan the Input/Output Report Queue line for a fast indication of how things are going. Assuming they have loaded a given work center/machine to a relatively fixed planned queue, an actual queue that is either growing or shrinking will be a fast indicator that work is either building up or running out.

Note Shop Floor Control (17.24) must be used in order for this to be useful.

Summary and Detail Inquiries and Reports



You can generate load reports by department, work center, or machine using the work center and department load inquiries and reports.

CRP determines load hours for a work center based on setup and run times. Queue, wait, and move times are excluded from load calculations. To include queue times in load calculations, set up separate operations for queue. CRP then considers these operations when calculating load.

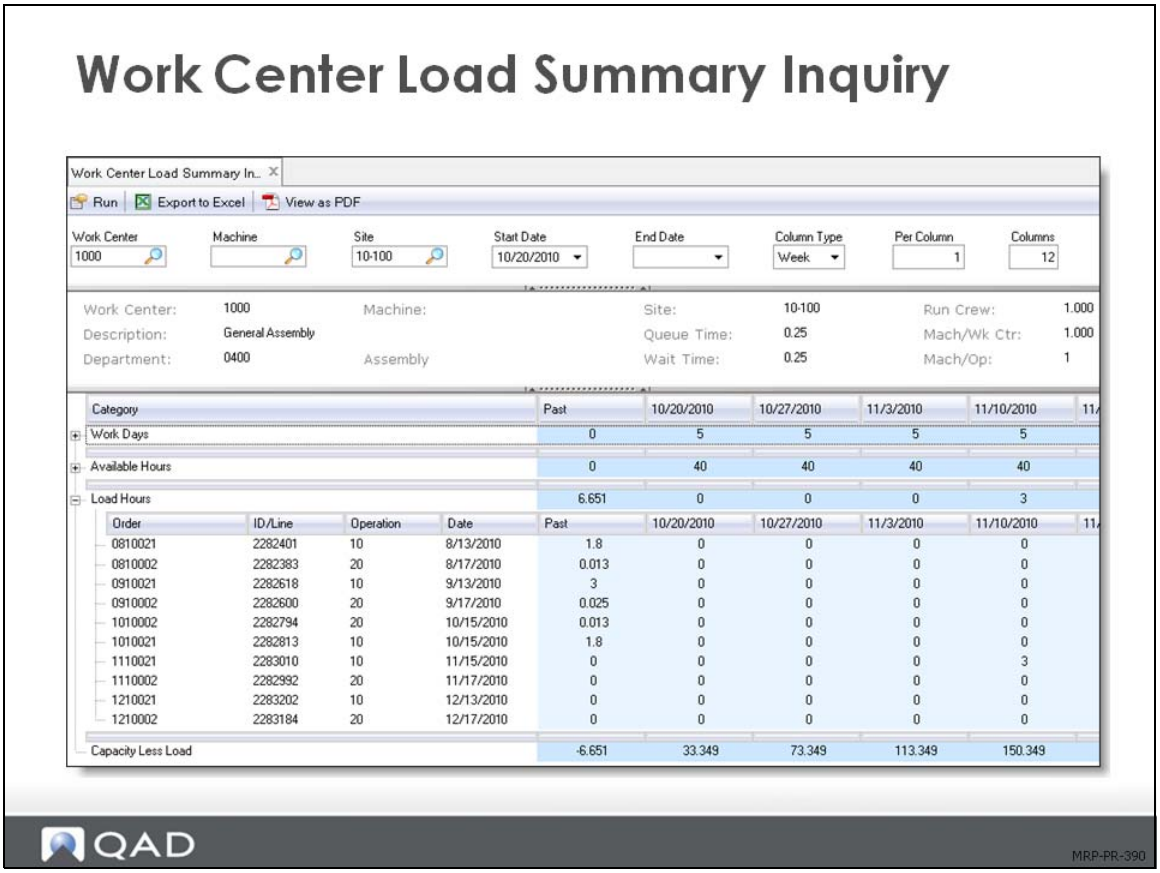
CRP determines the load an operation exerts on a work center using the following calculation:

Operation Load = Setup Time + (Run Hours/Unit * Quantity Open)

The quantity open for an operation is the order quantity minus any quantities reported complete.

The system assigns the entire load for an operation to its scheduled start date. Even for operations with run times longer than one day, load is not spread between operation start and due dates

Work Center Load Summary Inquiry and Report

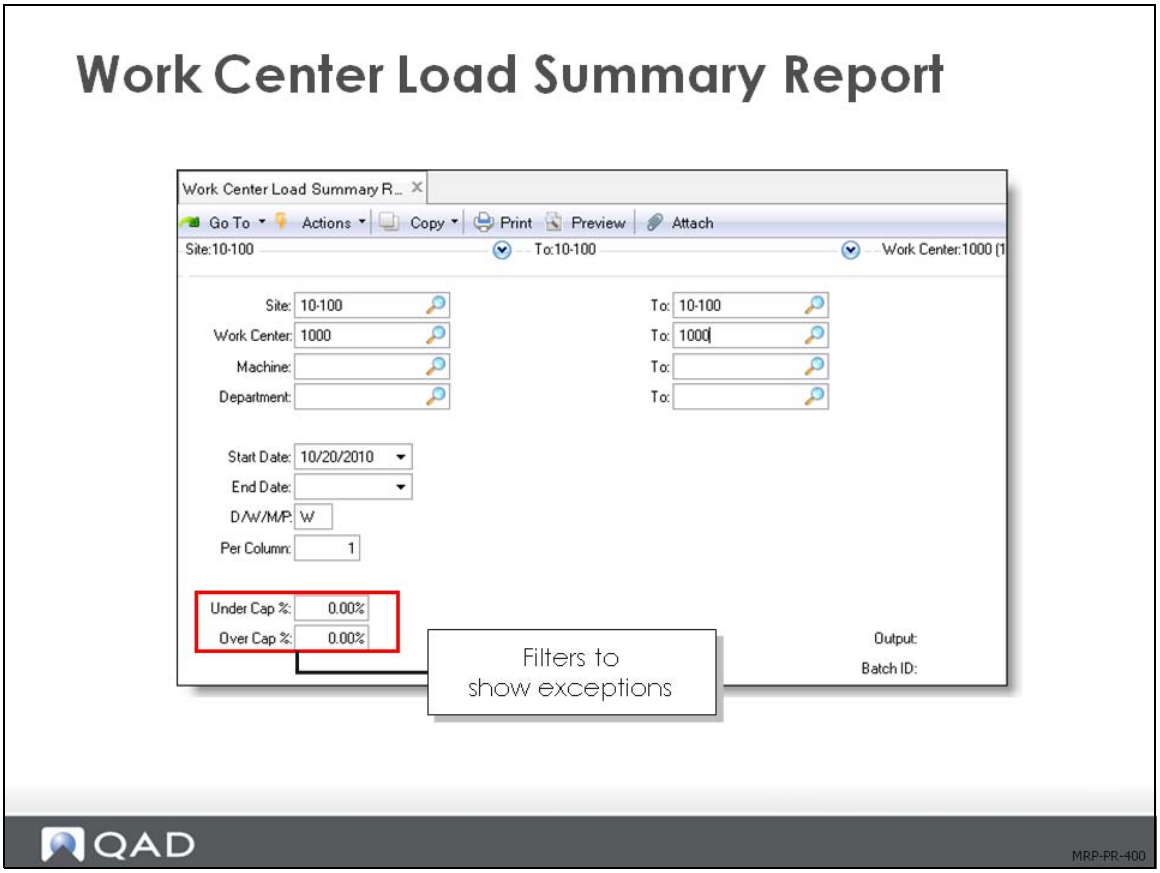


Inquiry

The work center load summary displays total load from all orders in the period compared to available capacity, with the difference and the cumulative difference. The inquiry displays data for one work center/ machine at a time.

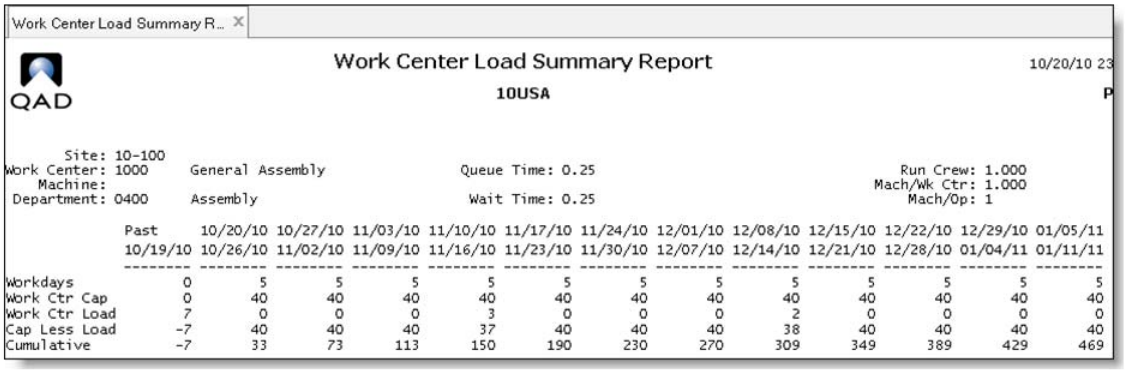
A cumulative difference that continues to move in one direction is a sure indication of an imbalance that needs to be addressed.

Report



The work center load summary report displays the same information as the inquiry however it allows you to select a range or work centers and or machines. The report may be view on your terminal but directing the output to page.

Work Center Load Summary Report



Work Center Load Summary R...

QAD

Work Center Load Summary Report

10/20/10 23

10USA

P

Site: 10-100
Work Center: 1000 General Assembly
Machine:
Department: 0400 Assembly

Queue Time: 0.25
Wait Time: 0.25

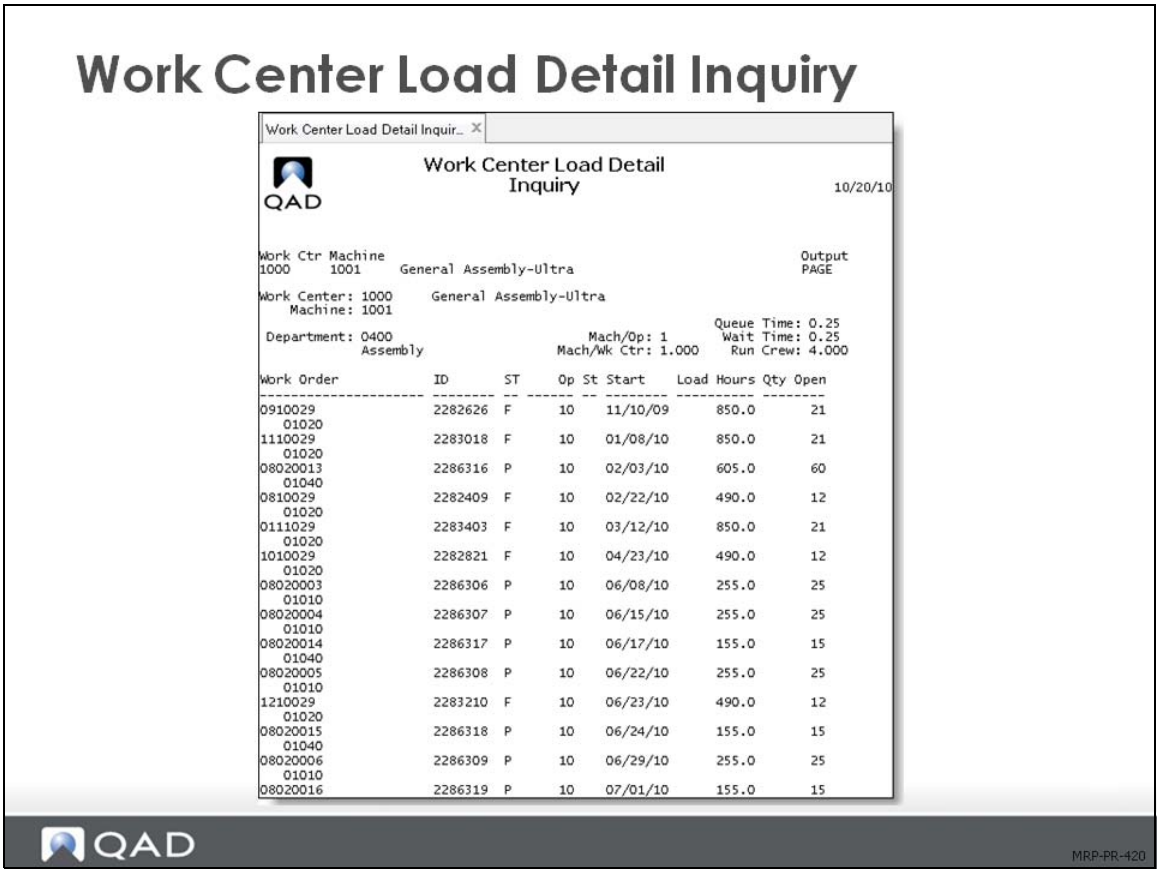
Run Crew: 1.000
Mach/Wk Ctr: 1.000
Mach/Op: 1

	Past	10/20/10	10/27/10	11/03/10	11/10/10	11/17/10	11/24/10	12/01/10	12/08/10	12/15/10	12/22/10	12/29/10	01/05/11
	10/19/10	10/26/10	11/02/10	11/09/10	11/16/10	11/23/10	11/30/10	12/07/10	12/14/10	12/21/10	12/28/10	01/04/11	01/11/11
Workdays	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Work Ctr Cap	0	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Work Ctr Load	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Cap Less Load	-7	40	40	40	37	40	40	40	38	40	40	40	40
Cumulative	-7	33	73	113	150	190	230	270	309	349	389	429	469

QAD

MRP-PR-410

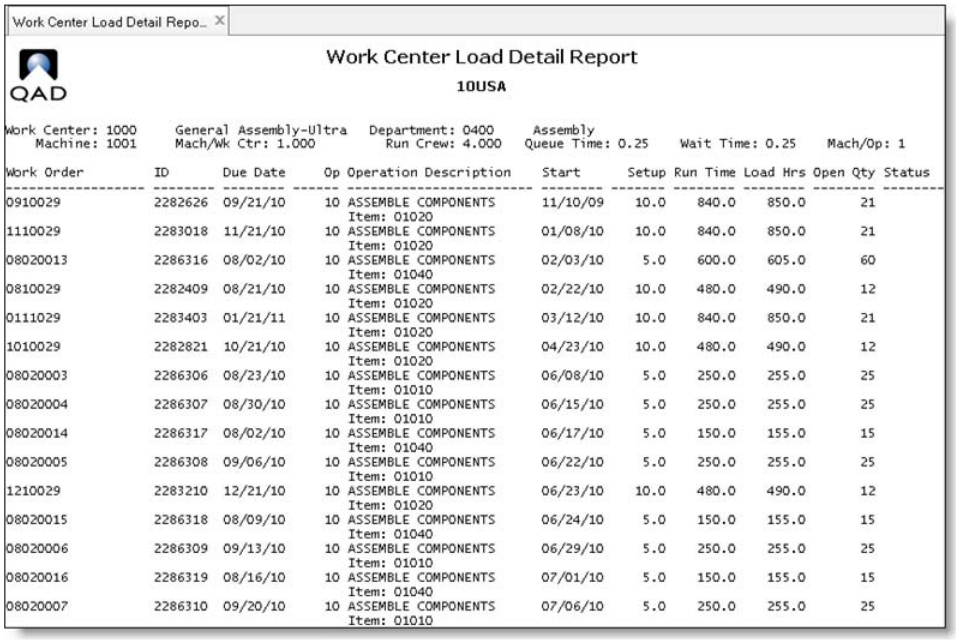
Work Center Load Detail Inquiry and Report



The work center load detail inquiry and report display the order detail associated with the load shown in the summary inquiry. Usually if the summary inquiry indicates there is no problem the planner will be finished. However if the summary indicates an overloaded condition, the planners next step would be to look at the load detail inquiry to see specifically which orders and which operations are causing the overload.

The planning can then make decisions about which orders (or operations) to reschedule or move to a different work center.

Work Center Load Detail Report



Work Center Load Detail Repo...

QAD

Work Center Load Detail Report

10USA

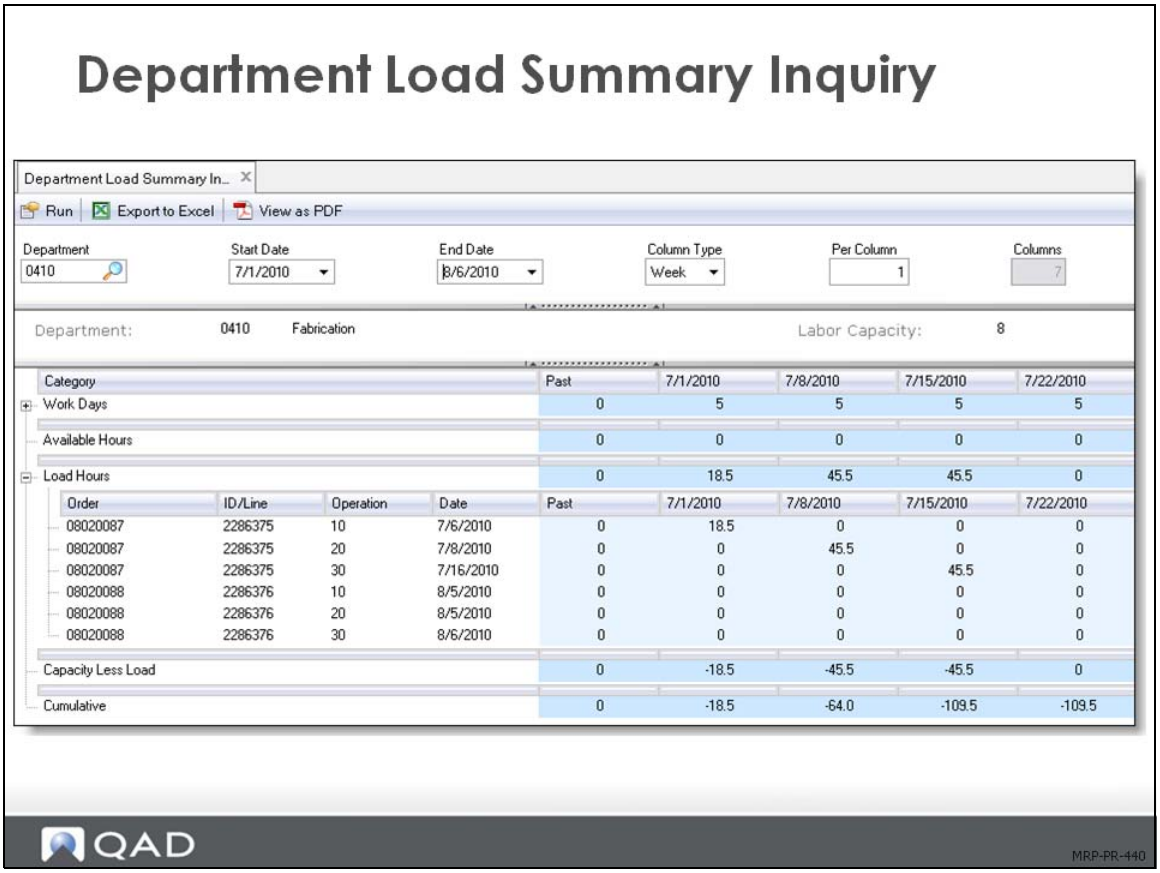
Work Center: 1000 General Assembly-Ultra Department: 0400 Assembly
Machine: 1001 Mach/Wk Ctr: 1.000 Run Crew: 4.000 Queue Time: 0.25 Wait Time: 0.25 Mach/Op: 1

Work Order	ID	Due Date	Op	Operation Description	Start	Setup	Run Time	Load Hrs	Open Qty	Status
0910029	2282626	09/21/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	11/10/09	10.0	840.0	850.0	21	
1110029	2283018	11/21/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	01/08/10	10.0	840.0	850.0	21	
08020013	2286316	08/02/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01040	02/03/10	5.0	600.0	605.0	60	
0810029	2282409	08/21/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	02/22/10	10.0	480.0	490.0	12	
0111029	2283403	01/21/11	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	03/12/10	10.0	840.0	850.0	21	
1010029	2282821	10/21/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	04/23/10	10.0	480.0	490.0	12	
08020003	2286306	08/23/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	06/08/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	
08020004	2286307	08/30/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	06/15/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	
08020014	2286317	08/02/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01040	06/17/10	5.0	150.0	155.0	15	
08020005	2286308	09/06/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	06/22/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	
1210029	2283210	12/21/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	06/23/10	10.0	480.0	490.0	12	
08020015	2286318	08/09/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01040	06/24/10	5.0	150.0	155.0	15	
08020006	2286309	09/13/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	06/29/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	
08020016	2286319	08/16/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01040	07/01/10	5.0	150.0	155.0	15	
08020007	2286310	09/20/10	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	07/06/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	

QAD

MRP-PR-430

Department Load Summary Inquiry and Report

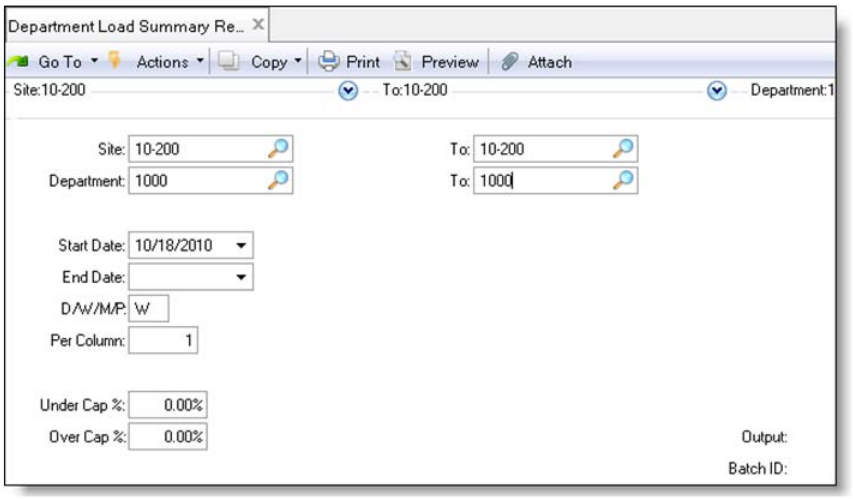


The department inquires and reports work the same as the work center inquires and reports except they are summarized for all work center/machines in the department. Depending on how you have setup your department / work center relationships these reports and inquires may be very useful or of little or no use.

In the case where the work centers and machines in the department are relatively similar and work could be shared between them, a department level overview may give a good first indication that things are ok, or not.

In the case where work centers and machines are quite different the high level overview could be quite meaningless. In this situation one work center could be very overloaded and another quite under-loaded, the department view might make the situation look manageable. Yet because they are very different you cannot adjust load by shifting work from one center to the other.

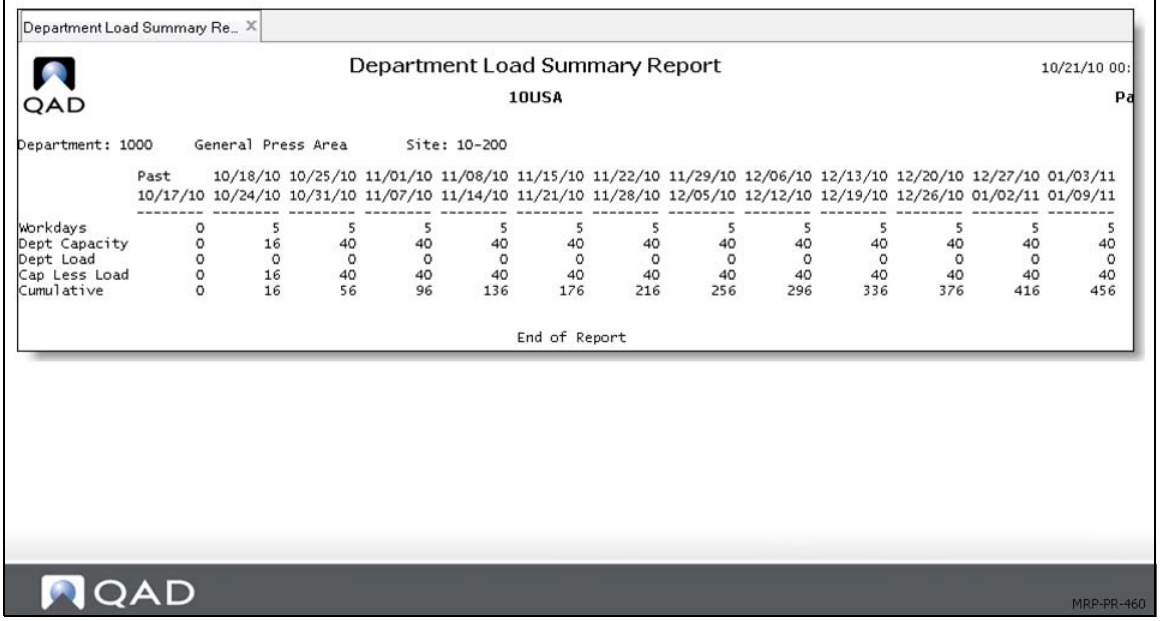
Department Load Summary Report



QAD

MRP-PR-450

Department Load Summary Report



Department Load Summary Re...

QAD

Department Load Summary Report

10/21/10 00:

10USA

Pa

Department: 1000 General Press Area Site: 10-200

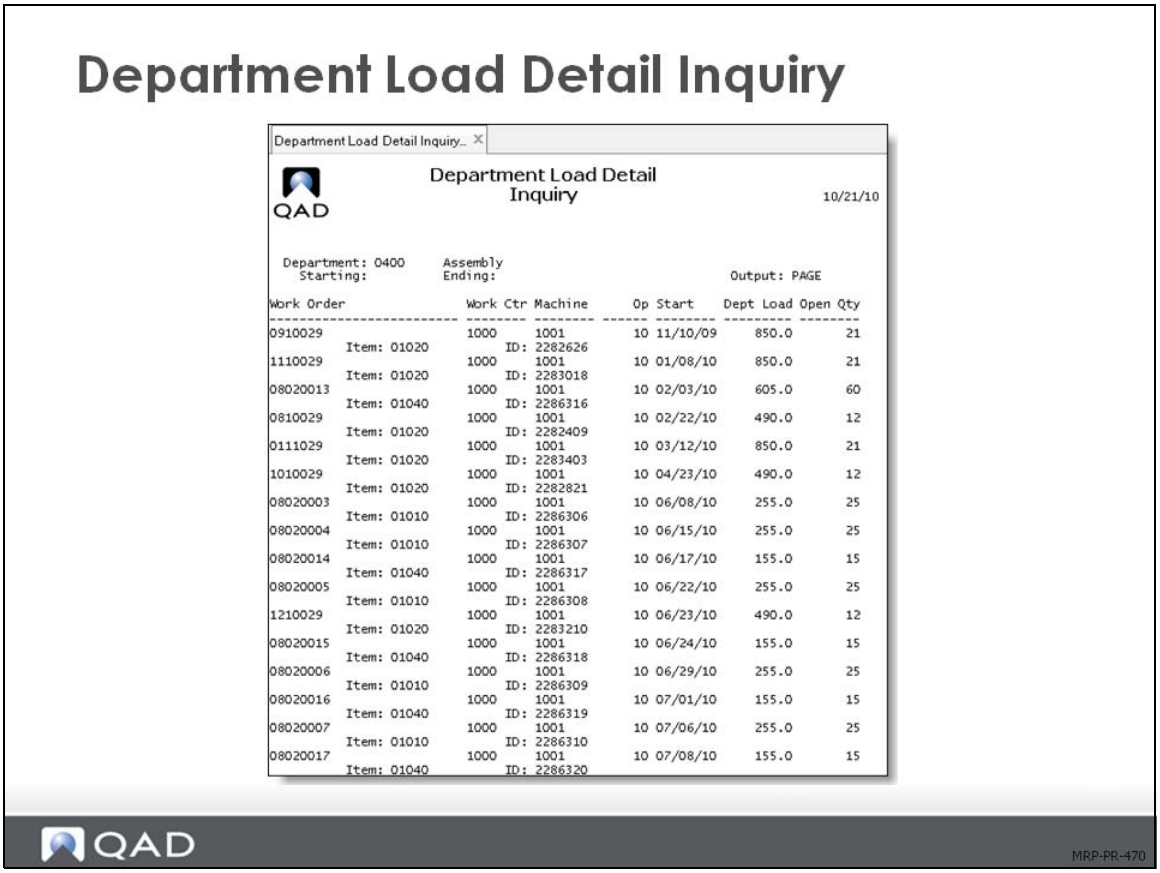
	Past	10/18/10	10/25/10	11/01/10	11/08/10	11/15/10	11/22/10	11/29/10	12/06/10	12/13/10	12/20/10	12/27/10	01/03/11
	10/17/10	10/24/10	10/31/10	11/07/10	11/14/10	11/21/10	11/28/10	12/05/10	12/12/10	12/19/10	12/26/10	01/02/11	01/09/11
Workdays	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Dept Capacity	0	16	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Dept Load	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cap Less Load	0	16	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Cumulative	0	16	56	96	136	176	216	256	296	336	376	416	456

End of Report

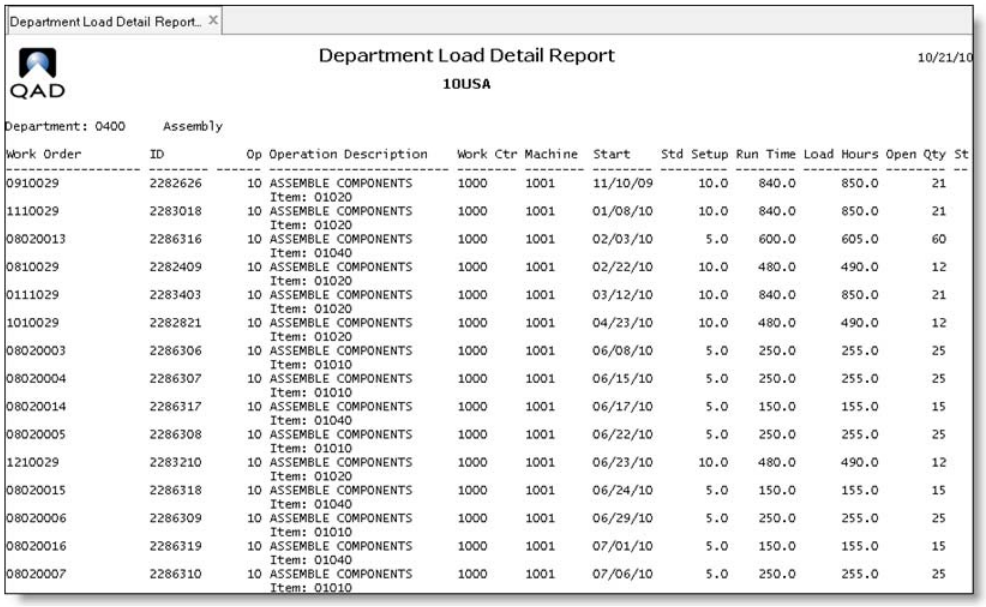
QAD

MRP-PR-460

Department Load Detail Inquiry and Report



Department Load Detail Report



Department Load Detail Report...

QAD

Department Load Detail Report 10/21/10

10USA

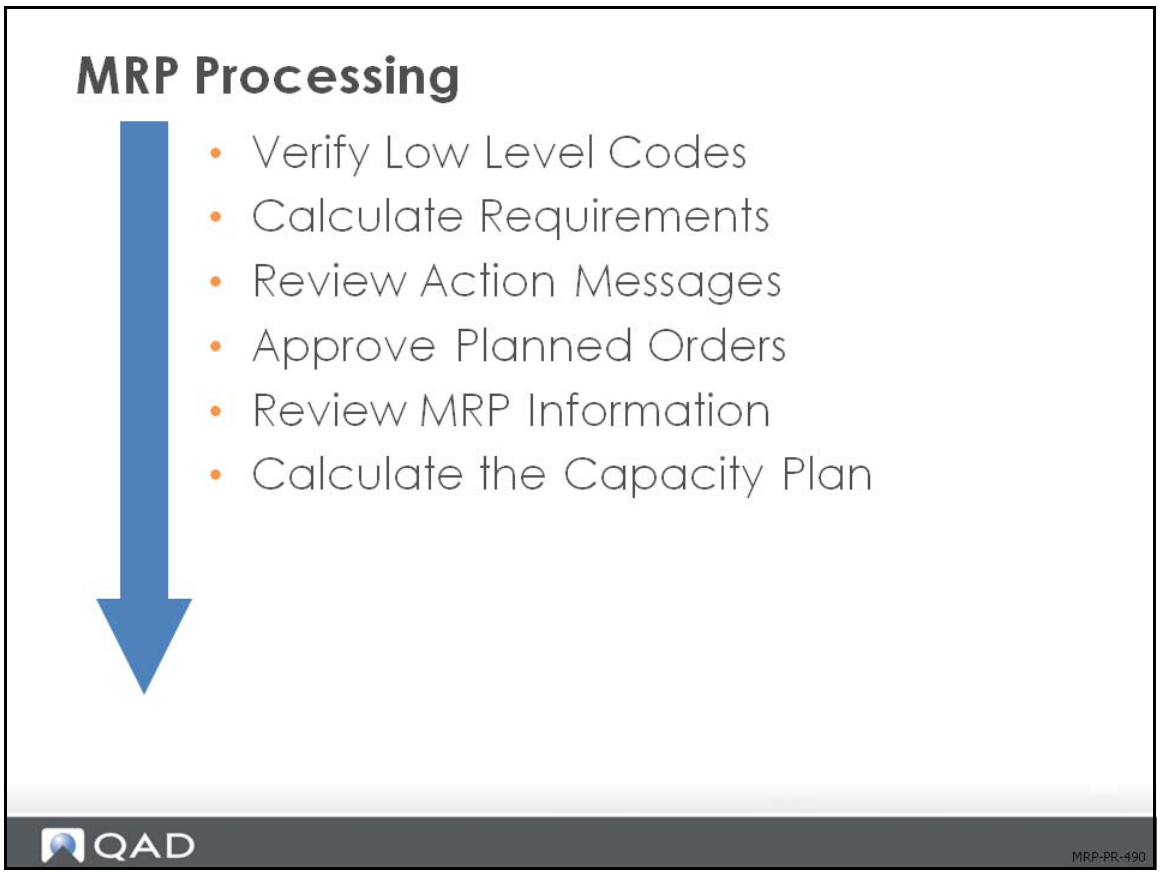
Department: 0400 Assembly

Work Order	ID	Op	Operation Description	Work Ctr	Machine	Start	Std Setup	Run Time	Load Hours	Open Qty	St
0910029	2282626	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	1000	1001	11/10/09	10.0	840.0	850.0	21	
1110029	2283018	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	1000	1001	01/08/10	10.0	840.0	850.0	21	
08020013	2286316	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01040	1000	1001	02/03/10	5.0	600.0	605.0	60	
0810029	2282409	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	1000	1001	02/22/10	10.0	480.0	490.0	12	
0111029	2283403	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	1000	1001	03/12/10	10.0	840.0	850.0	21	
1010029	2282821	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	1000	1001	04/23/10	10.0	480.0	490.0	12	
08020003	2286306	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	1000	1001	06/08/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	
08020004	2286307	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	1000	1001	06/15/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	
08020014	2286317	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01040	1000	1001	06/17/10	5.0	150.0	155.0	15	
08020005	2286308	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	1000	1001	06/22/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	
1210029	2283210	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01020	1000	1001	06/23/10	10.0	480.0	490.0	12	
08020015	2286318	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01040	1000	1001	06/24/10	5.0	150.0	155.0	15	
08020006	2286309	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	1000	1001	06/29/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	
08020016	2286319	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01040	1000	1001	07/01/10	5.0	150.0	155.0	15	
08020007	2286310	10	ASSEMBLE COMPONENTS Item: 01010	1000	1001	07/06/10	5.0	250.0	255.0	25	

QAD

MRP-PR-480

MRP/CRP Processing Summary

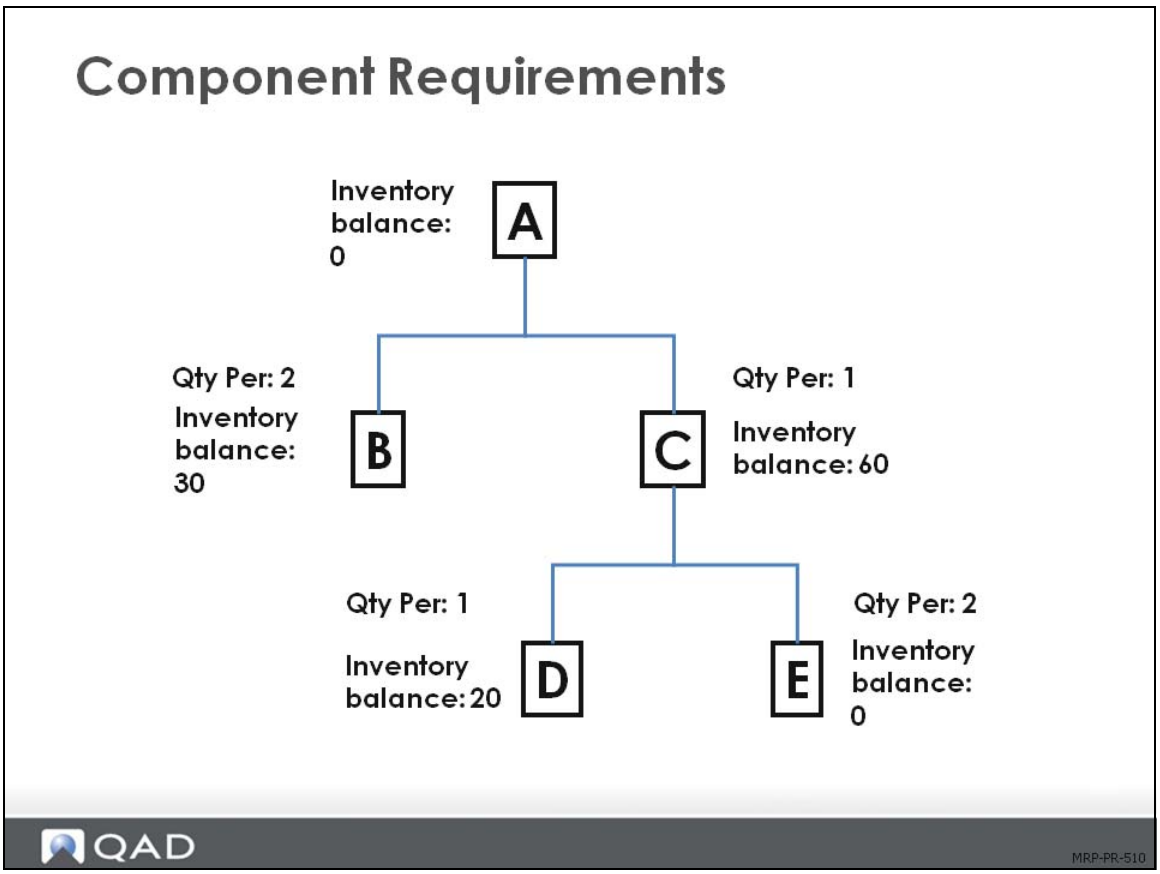


Processing Exercises

The data used in the following exercises may not be the same as the data shown in the screen captures in this lesson.

Note If you are using QAD Enterprise Applications, perform the first exercise, “Exercise: Component Requirement Calculations” on page 119, otherwise, if you are using QAD Enterprise Edition skip to “Exercise: Component Requirement Calculations” on page 119.

Exercise: Component Requirement Calculations

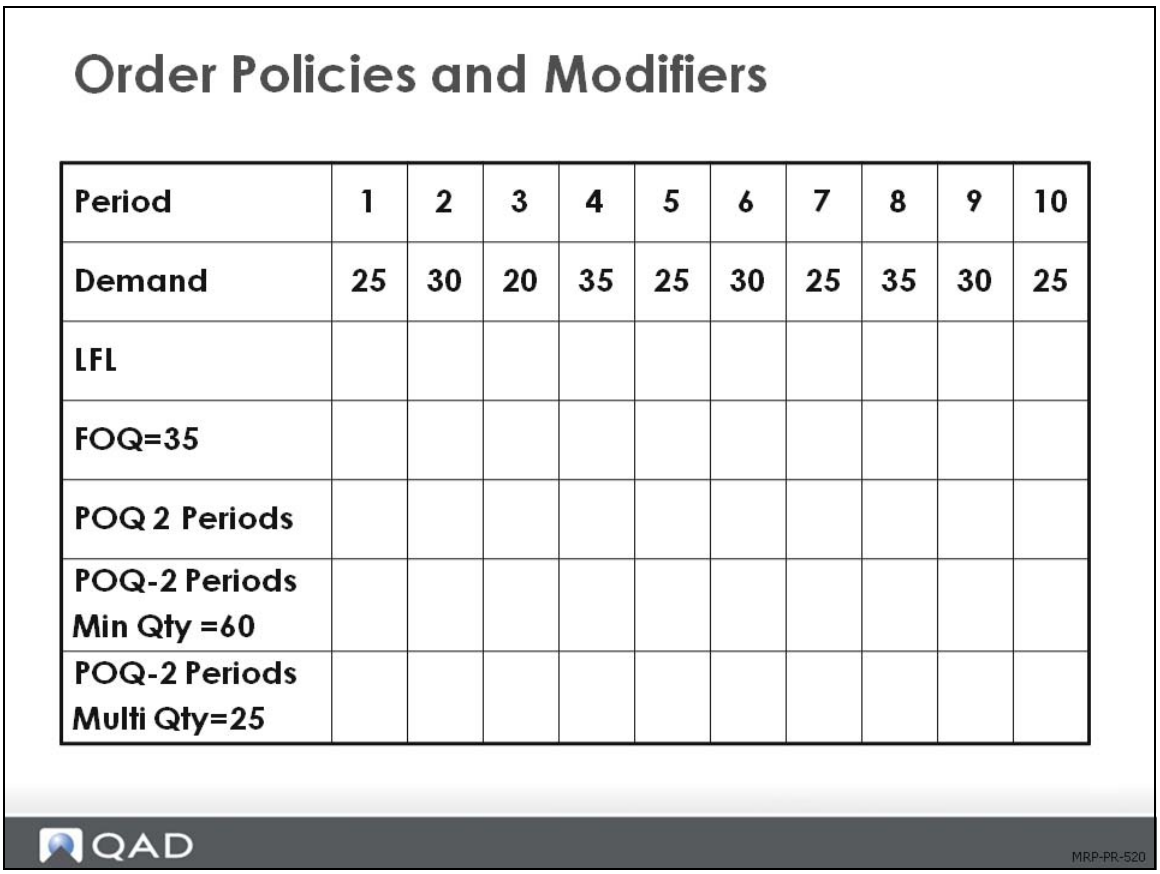


In this activity, you describe the determination of gross requirements (product structure explosion) and the subsequent determination of net requirements.

Instruction:

Using the product structure above, determine the net requirements for items B, C, D, and E to make 100 of item A. Note: There are no item As or Es in inventory, but there are on-hand inventory balances of 30 Bs, 60 Cs and 20 Ds.

Exercise: Order Policies and Modifiers

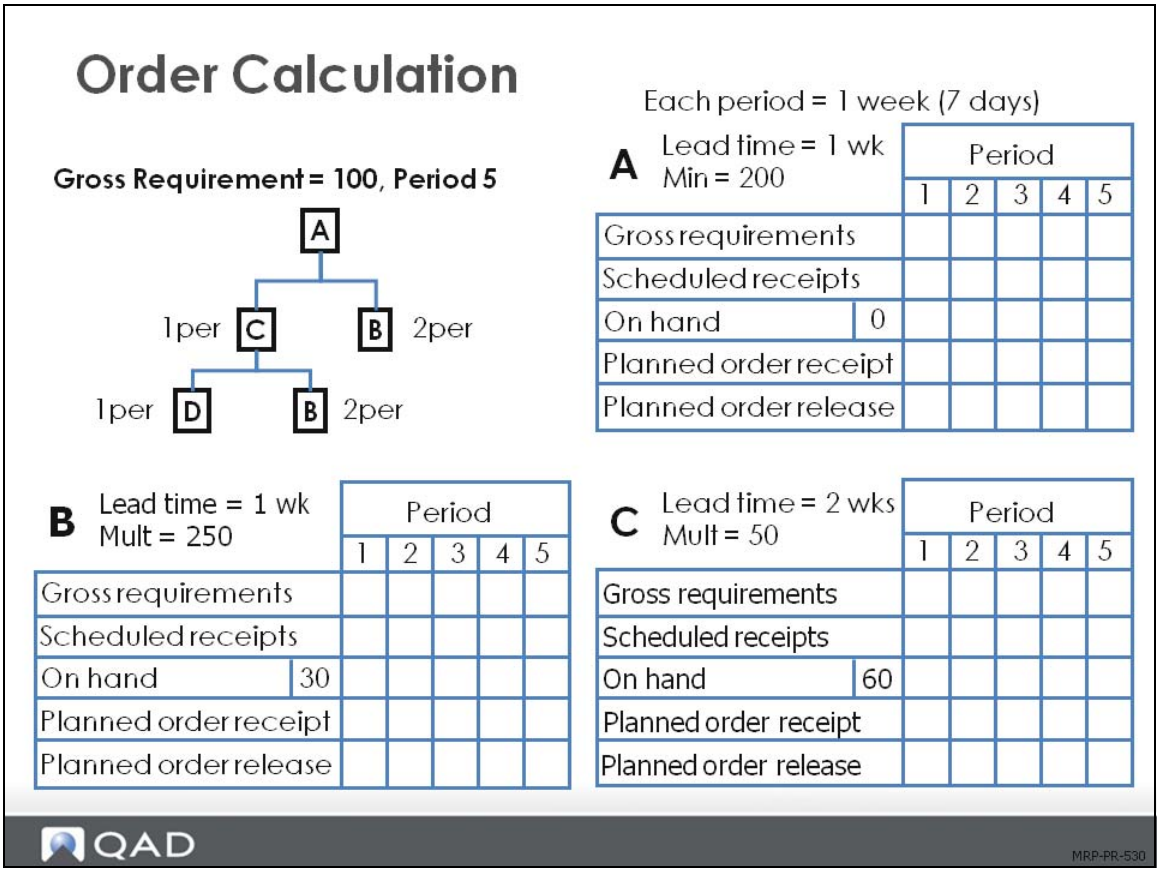


This activity tests your knowledge of order policies and modifiers.

Instruction:

Using this table, determine in which periods orders are required and for what quantities. Assume that there is no on-hand inventory.

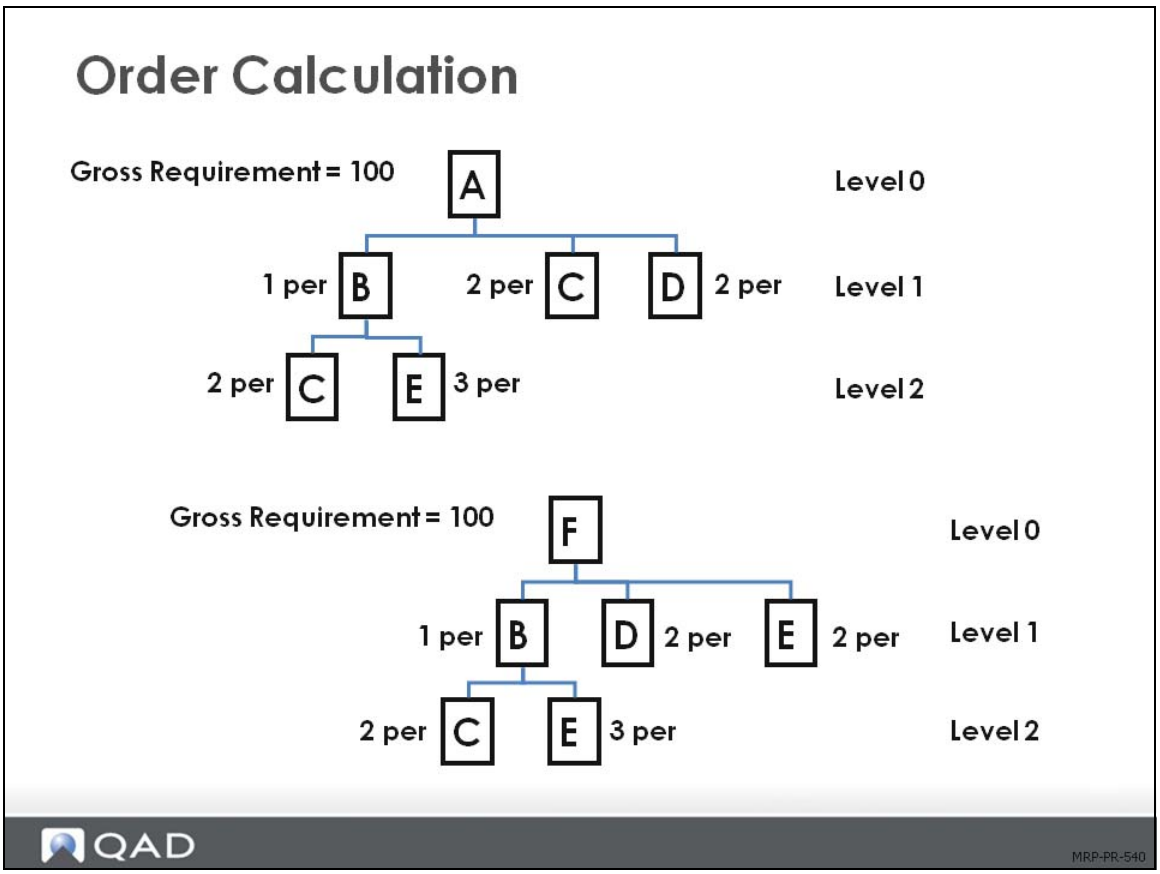
Exercise: Order Calculation 1 of 2



Instruction:

This activity tests your knowledge of order policies and modifiers. Using this table, determine in which periods orders are required and for what quantities. Assume that there is no on-hand inventory.

Exercise: Order Calculation 2 of 2



Instruction:

Using the above product structures, determine the required quantities of:

Item:

B =

C =

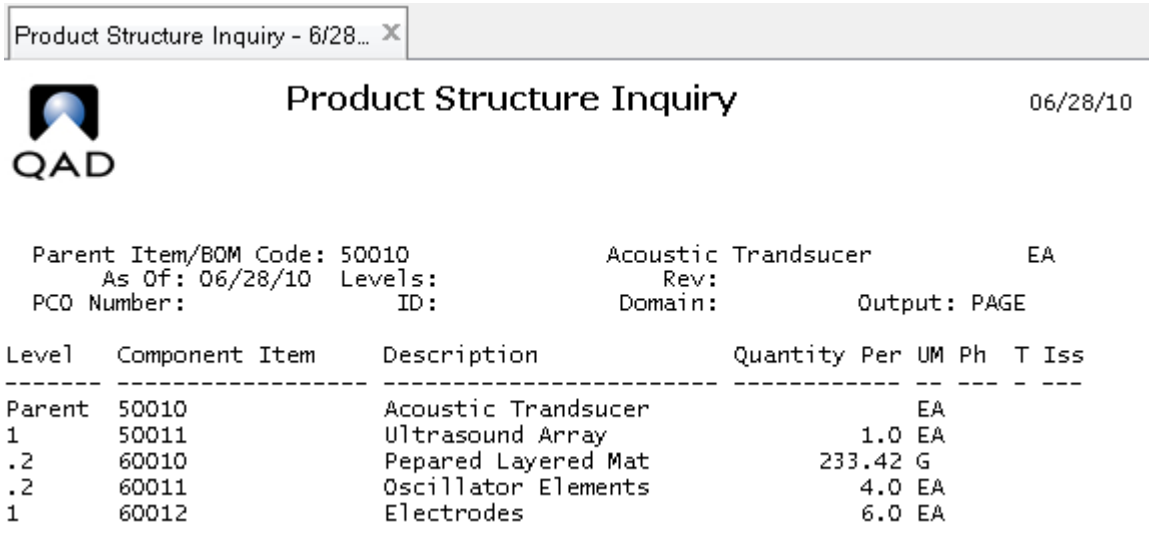
D =

E =

Exercise: Running MRP

In this activity, you review the product structure of an item, review the item planning data, create a forecast for that item, review MRP Control, run MRP, and review and act on the results.

1 Use Product Structure Inquiry (13.6) to review the product structure for item 50010. The structure should look like this:



Product Structure Inquiry - 6/28...

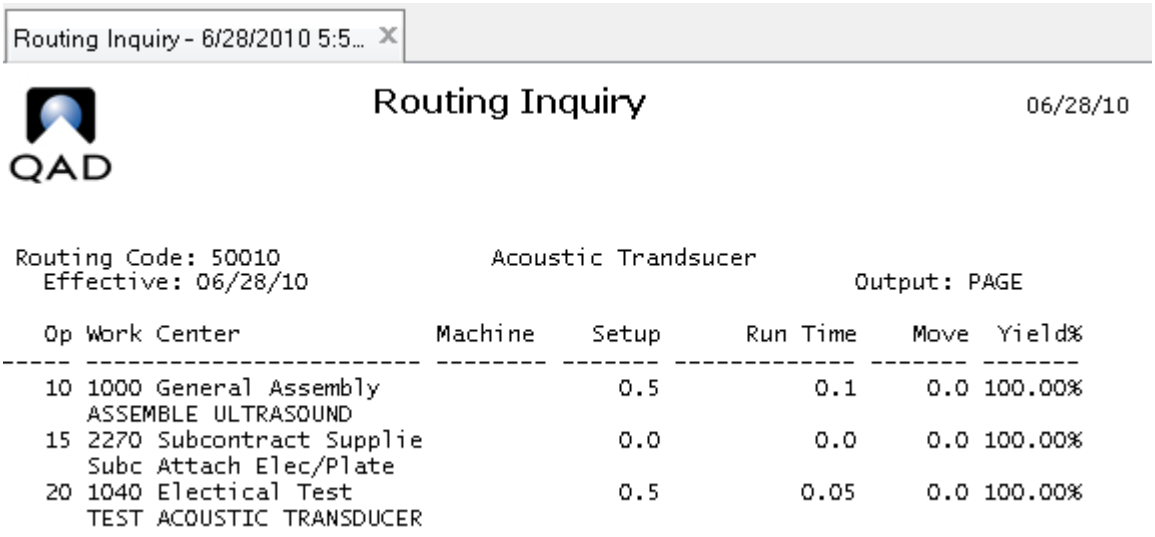
QAD

Product Structure Inquiry 06/28/10

Parent Item/BOM Code: 50010 Acoustic Trandsucer EA
As Of: 06/28/10 Levels: Rev:
PCO Number: ID: Domain: Output: PAGE

Level	Component Item	Description	Quantity Per	UM	Ph	T	Iss
Parent	50010	Acoustic Trandsucer		EA			
1	50011	Ultrasound Array	1.0	EA			
.2	60010	Pepared Layered Mat	233.42	G			
.2	60011	Oscillator Elements	4.0	EA			
1	60012	Electrodes	6.0	EA			

2 Use Routing Inquiry (14.13.3) to review the routing for item 50010. The route should look like this:



Routing Inquiry - 6/28/2010 5:5...

QAD

Routing Inquiry 06/28/10

Routing Code: 50010 Acoustic Trandsucer
Effective: 06/28/10 Output: PAGE

Op	Work Center	Machine	Setup	Run Time	Move	Yield%
10	1000 General Assembly ASSEMBLE ULTRASOUND		0.5	0.1	0.0	100.00%
15	2270 Subcontract Supplie Subc Attach Elec/Plate		0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00%
20	1040 Electical Test TEST ACOUSTIC TRANSDUCER		0.5	0.05	0.0	100.00%

3 Use Item Planning Maintenance (1.4.7) to review item planning data for item 50010. Verify the following information:

Field	Data
Order Policy	POQ
Order qty	0
Mfg LT	4

4 Use Item Planning Maintenance (1.4.7) to review item planning data for item 50011, 60010, 60011, and 60012.

Note Item 60012 has order policy FOQ with a quantity of 1,000 and a yield of 100%

5 Use Forecast Maintenance (22.1) to enter a forecast, starting next week for the following 3 weeks for item 50010 at site 10-100:

Field	Data
Item	50010
Site	10-100
Next Week	1000
Week + 1	1250
Week + 2	1500
Week + 3	1750

6 In MRP Control (23.24), set MRP horizon to 60 days and set Order Release Horizon to 7 days.

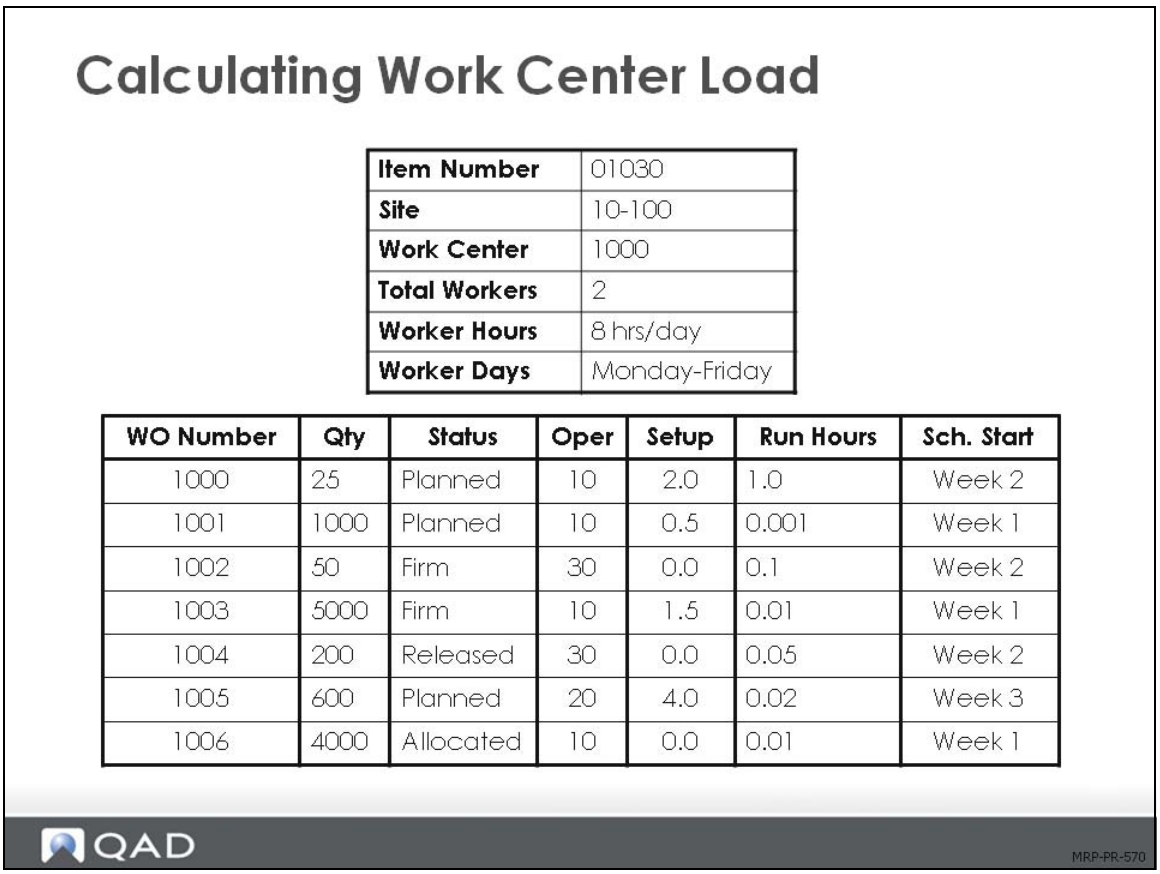
7 Use Regenerate Materials Plan (23.2) to run MRP at site 10-100. Set Output to “mrp”.

8 Use Master Schedule Summary Inquiry (22.18) to review items 50010, 50011, 60010, 60011, and 60012.

9 Use MRP Detail Inquiry (23.16) to review each of these items. The program displays pegging information, such as the scrap requirements, seasonal builds, forecasts, and product structure requirements

10 Use Action Message Browse (23.6) to examine the action message details for these items.

Exercise: Calculating Work Center Load



This activity is intended to help you learn how to calculate work center load and compare it to capacity.

Use item number 01030 at site 10-100, work center 1000. There are 2 workers, working 8 hours a day, Monday through Friday, for a combined total of 80 hours a week. Use the data in the above graph to calculate your answers.

1 Determine the total run time and the total load represented by each work order.

WO Number	Total Run Time	Setup Time	Total Load
1000		2	
1001		.5	
1002		0	
1003		1.5	
1004		0	
1005		4	
1006		0	

2 Determine the cumulative load for weeks 1 through 3

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
Load	93	42	124
Capacity	80	80	80

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
Over/Under Capacity	-13	38	-44
Cumulative Load			

3 What might be deduced from these results? What should be done?

4 Two hours of overtime for each worker is added per day. How does this affect the cumulative load calculations?

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
Load	93	42	124
Capacity	80 + (2 x 5 x 2) = 100	100	100
Over/Under Capacity			
Cumulative			

5 What would be a more optimal solution to this resource problem?

Exercise: Recalculating the Capacity Plan

In this activity, you recalculate the capacity plan and then review the changes in the work center resulting from the recalculation

1 Run Recalculate Capacity Plan (24.1) using the following information:

Site:	**10-100**		**To: 10-100**
Item Number:	50010		To: 50010

Accept the defaults for all remaining fields.

Note You would not usually recalculate the capacity plan based on a range of items. The capacity plan usually is run for a site, a work center, or some range of sites and work centers. We are specifying the item number so that we can narrow the scope of data that goes into this calculation.

2 Review the Work Center Load Summary Inquiry (24.13) for work center 1000 at site 10-100. Use today as the start date.

a How is the work center capacity calculated?

b How is the work center load determined?

c Why is the Cumulative row so important?

3 Use Work Center Load Detail Inquiry (24.16) to review the work center load detail for work center 1000.

4 Can you tie these work orders to the work center load from Work Center Load Summary Inquiry (24.13)?

5 What can you do to rebalance the load at this work center? Spend some time balancing the work center.

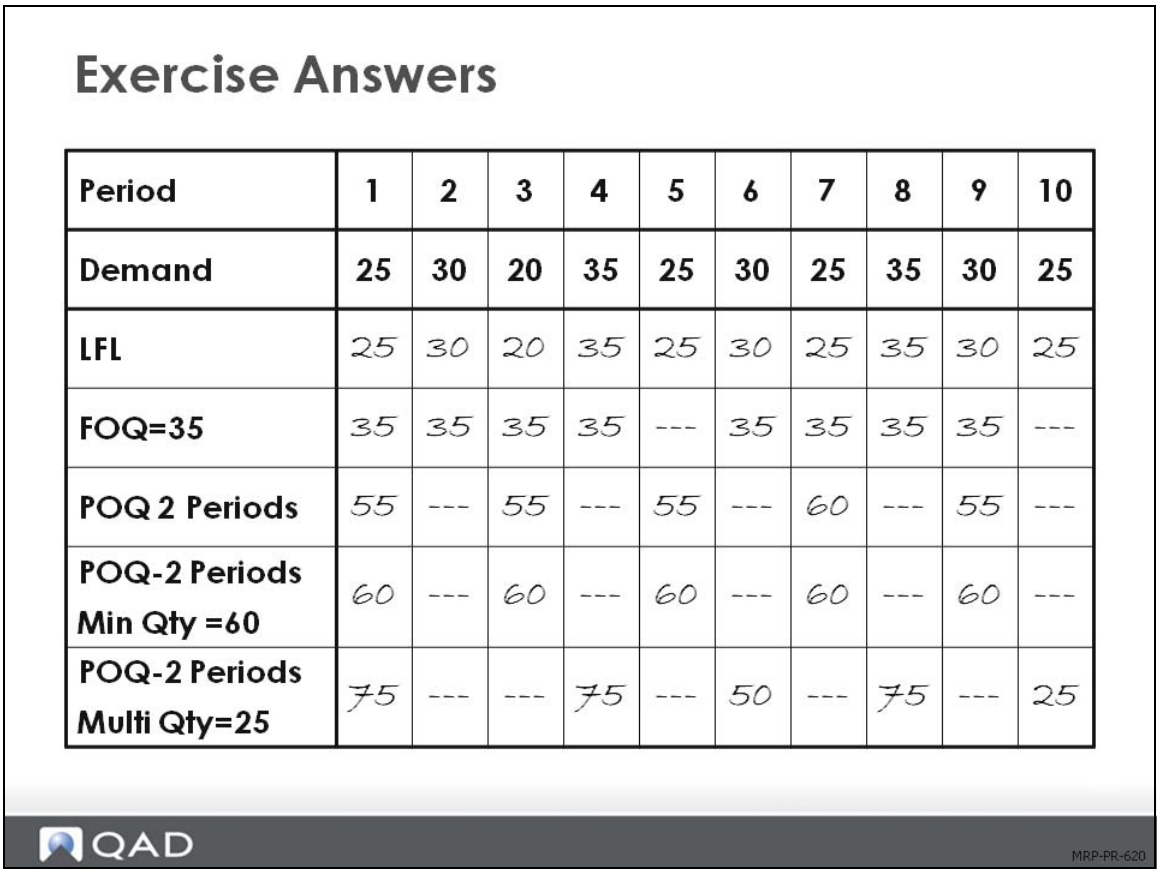
Exercise: Approving MRP Suggestions

1. Use Planned Work Order Approval (23.10) to approve work orders for item 50010 that need to be released before the end of this week.
2. Use Planned Purchase Order Approval (23.11) to approve purchases for the components associated with item 50010 that need to be released before the end of this week.
3. Go to Work Order Browse (16.2) to see if the status of the planned order changed from "P" (Planned) to "F" (Firm Planned) when you did the approval of the Planned Work Order.

   You should see that the work order(s) you approved now have a status of "F" (Firm). The work orders you did not approve should still have a status of "P" (Planned).
4. Go to Purchase Requisition Browse (5.1.5) to see the Purchase Requisitions that were created when the planned purchase orders were approved. These requisitions would then be used to create purchase orders for these items.

Answers to Exercises

***Exercise: Order Policies and Modifiers* on page 120**



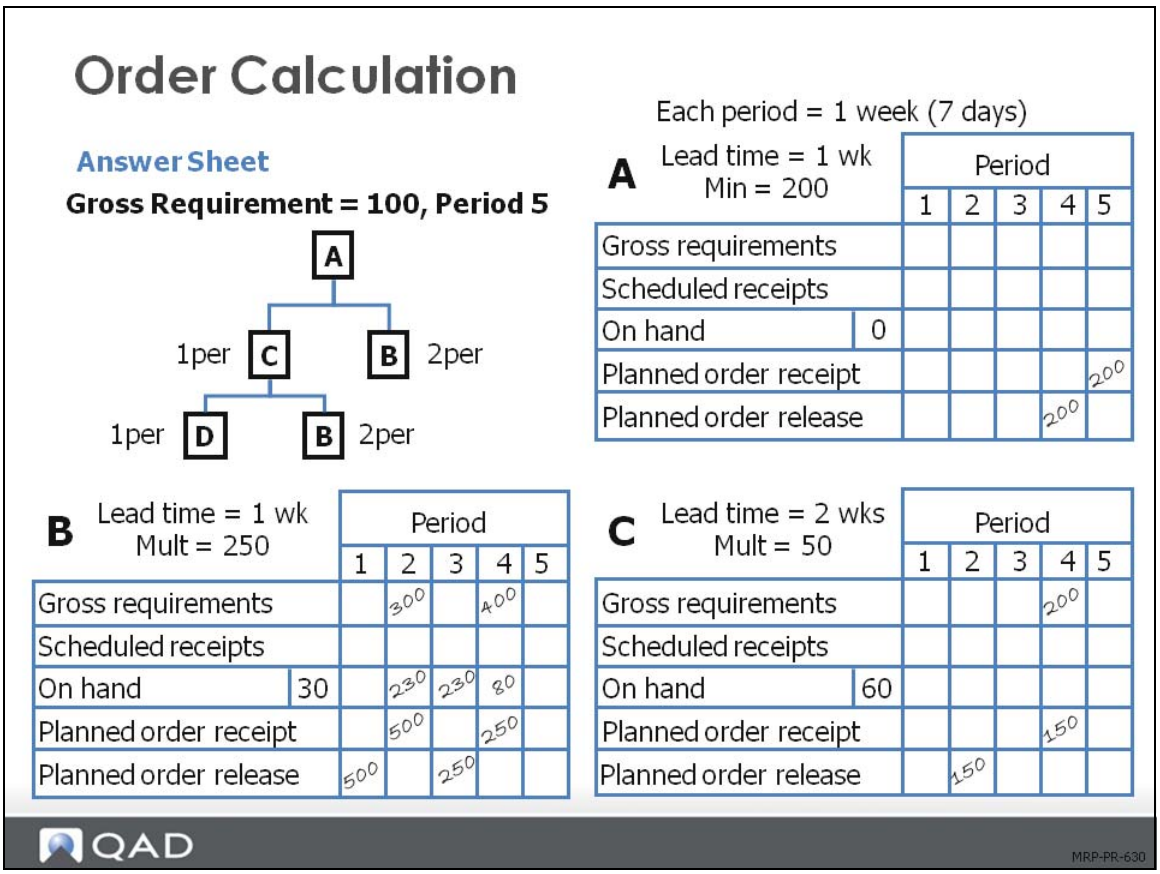
Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Demand	25	30	20	35	25	30	25	35	30	25
LFL	25	30	20	35	25	30	25	35	30	25
FOQ=35	35	35	35	35	---	35	35	35	35	---
POQ 2 Periods	55	---	55	---	55	---	60	---	55	---
POQ-2 Periods Min Qty =60	60	---	60	---	60	---	60	---	60	---
POQ-2 Periods Multi Qty=25	75	---	---	75	---	50	---	75	---	25

Component Requirement Calculation

B=170 C=40 D=20 E=80

Order Policies and Order Modifiers

Exercise: Order Calculation 1 of 2 on page 121



Exercise: Order Calculation 2 of 2 on page 122

Using the above product structures, determine the required quantities of:

Item:

B =200

C =600

D =400

E =800

Exercise: Calculating Work Center Load on page 125

1 Determine the total run time and the total load represented by each work order.

WO Number	Total Run Time	Setup Time	Total Load
1000	2.5	2	27
1001	1	.5	1.5
1002	5	0	5
1003	50	1.5	501.5
1004	10	0	10
1005	12	4	16
1006	40	0	40

2 Determine the cumulative load for weeks 1 through 3

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
Load	93	42	124
Capacity	80	80	80
Over/Under Capacity	-13	38	-44
Cumulative Load	-13	25	-19

3 What might be deduced from these results? What should be done?

4 Two hours of overtime for each worker is added per day. How does this affect the cumulative load calculations?

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
Load	93	42	124
Capacity	80 + (2 x 5 x 2) = 100	100	100
Over/Under Capacity	7	58	-24
Cumulative	7	65	41

What would be a more optimal solution to this resource problem?

pull load from week 3 forward to week 2

Appendix A

Study Questions

Study Questions

1 Explain the difference between the three MRP planning modes available in QAD Enterprise Applications.

2 Give an example of what types of items would have the following setups:

Item Planning Maintenance			
Set A		**Set B**	
Master Sched	Yes	Master Sched	No
Plan Orders	No	Plan Orders	Yes
Time Fence	0	Time Fence	

3 What MRP Item Planning data field would ensure a planned order would never be less than 100 units?

4 What MRP order policy ensures a planned replenishment for every requirement after netting?

5 A sales order, for MRP purposes, is treated as dependent demand.

True False

6 MRP calculates the release or start date of a planned order by subtracting the appropriate lead time from the order due or need date.

True False

7 Accuracy in the BOM is not of critical importance since MRP is a planning tool.

True False

8 MRP will automatically reschedule firm planned orders as long as the regenerative mode is selected.

True False

9 Specifying a yield percentage for an item will have no effect on MRP planning activity.

True False

Answers to Study Questions

1. *Net Change* plans only those items that has changed since the last MRP run. *Regenerative* replans all items. *Selective* allows you to specify which items to plan.
2. Set A represents independent demand items (MPS). Set B represents dependent demand items (MRP).
3. Minimum Order Quantity.
4. Lot-for-Lot (LFL).
5. False. Sales orders and forecasts are independent demand.
6. True.
7. False.
8. False. MRP does not reschedule firm orders; MRP generates action messages.
9. False. MRP increases the order quantity for items with less than 100% yield.

Appendix B

Reports, Inquiries, Browses

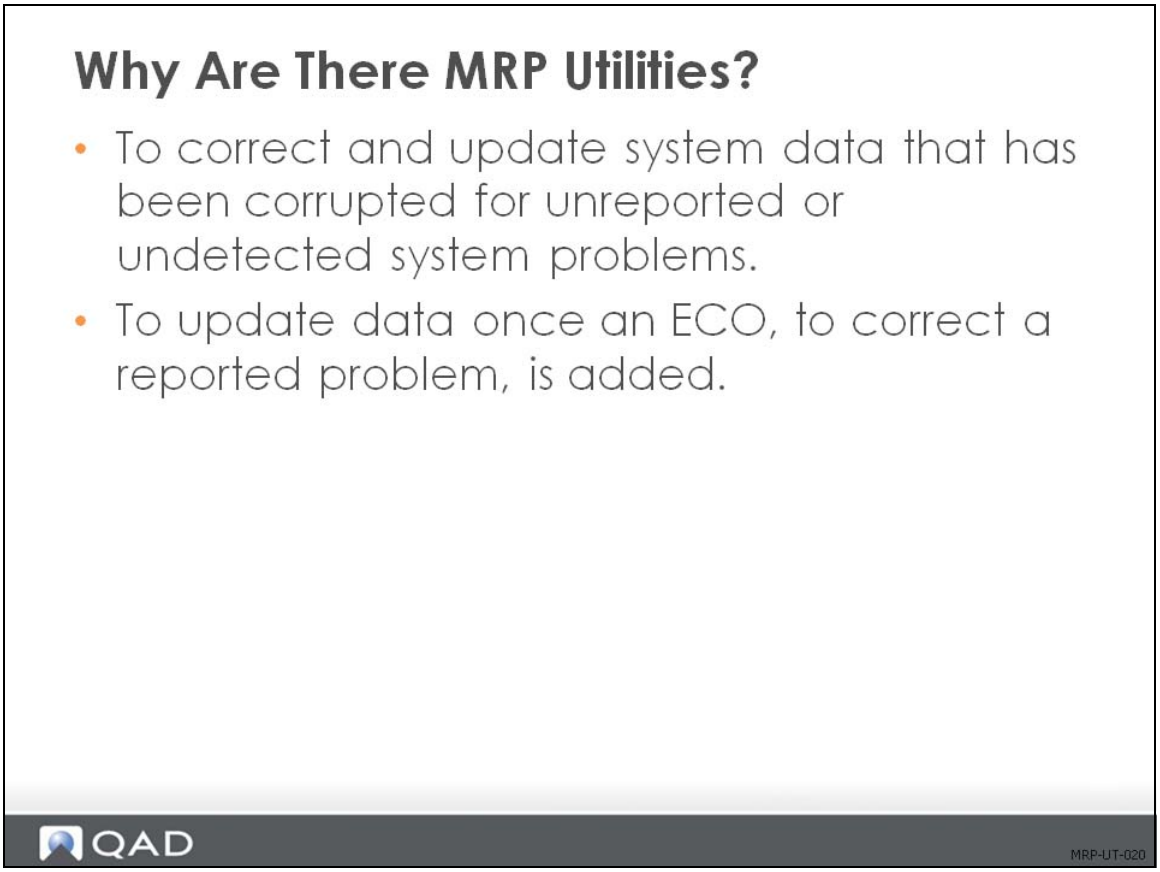
MRP and CRP
Reports, Inquiries, and Browses

Name	Function / Purpose
Action Message Browse	Displays Action messages
Action Message Report	Prints action messages
Planned Order Browse	Displays planned orders
Planned Order Report	Prints planned orders
MRP Summary Inquiry	Displays summary MRP data
MRP Summary Report	Prints summary MRP data
MRP Detail Inquiry	Displays detailed MRP data
MRP Detail Report	Prints detailed MRP data
Past Due Receipts Inquiry	Displays past due receipts
Past Due Receipts Report	Prints past due receipts
Input/Output Inquiry	Compares planned load input and output for a work center/machine with actual load and actual output hours against that load.
Input/Output Report	Provides a report on input/output analysis; helps to spot bottlenecks. In Enterprise Edition, an additional enhanced version of the report is available to .NET UI users.
The following summary and detail inquiries and reports display load information by work center, machine, and department.	
Work Center Load Summary Inquiry	
Work Center Load Summary Report	
Work Center Load Detail Inquiry	
Work Center Load Detail Report	
Department Load Summary Inquiry	
Department Load Summary Report	
Department Load Detail Inquiry	
Department Load Detail Report	

Appendix C

MRP Utilities and Troubleshooting

Why are there MRP Utilities?

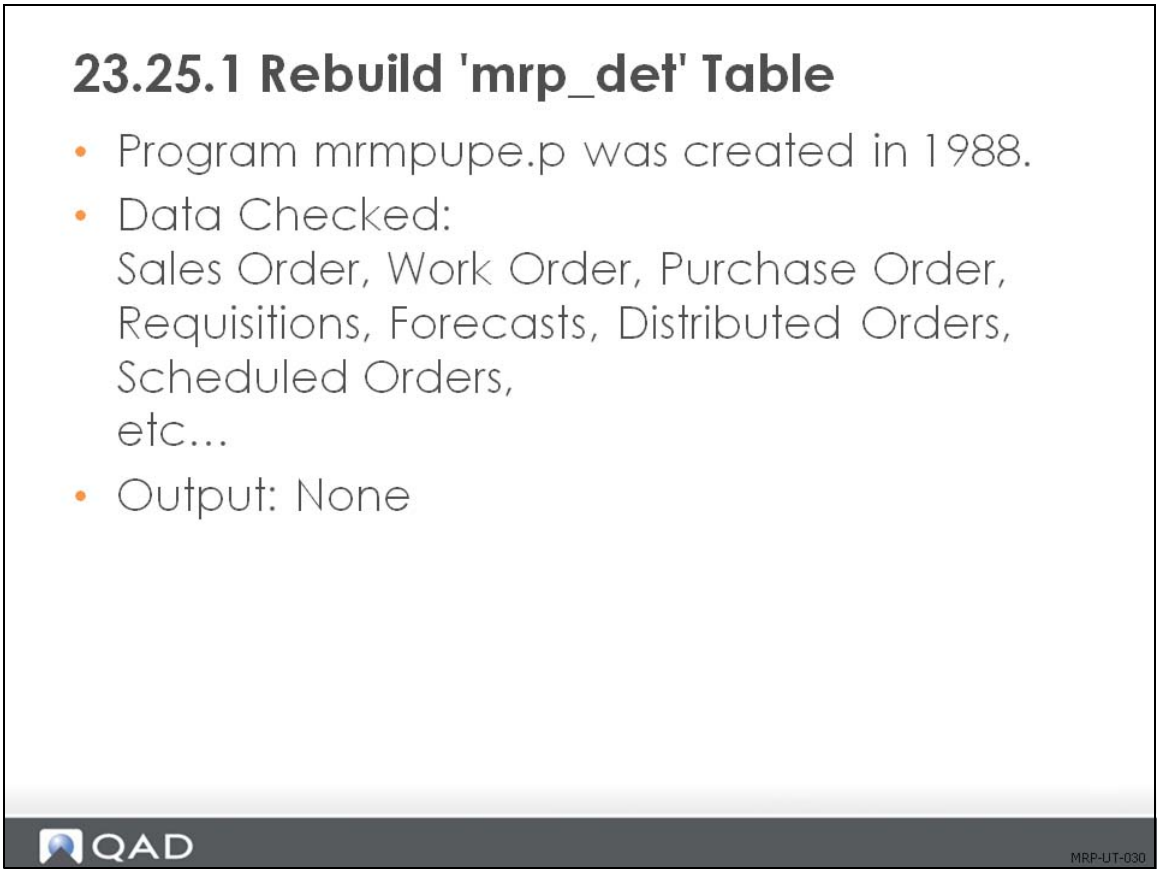


In general, these utilities are used when a problem is detected in your MRP run. The first step is to contact QAD Support and initiate a call. The main concern of Support will be to identify and resolve the cause of the problem, not gloss over the symptoms with utilities.

The MRP utilities allow you to clean up corrupted data and continue with business. They can also be used to establish a baseline to track the cause of a problem and aid in analysis and correcting the issue.

Some sites run these utilities prior to running MRP as a precaution. But they should not be used to continually mask a recurrent problem.

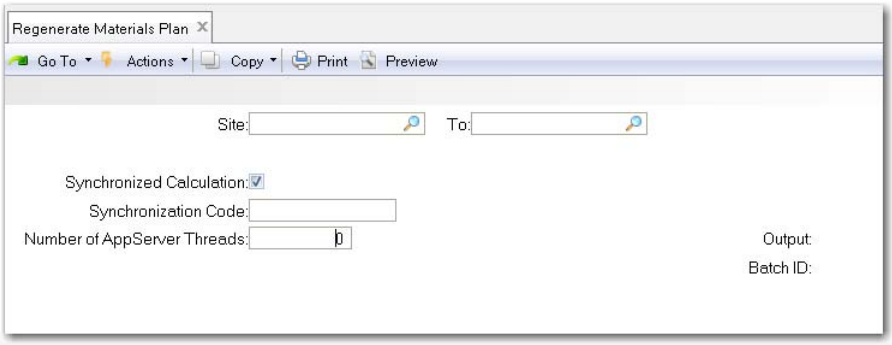
Rebuild ‘mrp_det’ Table




23.25.1 Rebuild ‘mrp_det’ Table
Rebuild 'mrp_det' Table
Rebuild 'mrp_det' Table: GoTo Actions
This utility will delete all material requirements records from the MRP workfile which cannot be validated against a current valid source record (Sales Order, Work Order, Purchase Order, etc.) In addition, all action messages, available to promise, and production forecast details will be erased. Because of this, a full MRP Regeneration after completion of this utility is recommended.
Please confirm update
yes
no
QAD
MRP-UT-040

23.25.1 Rebuild 'mrp_det' Table (cont)

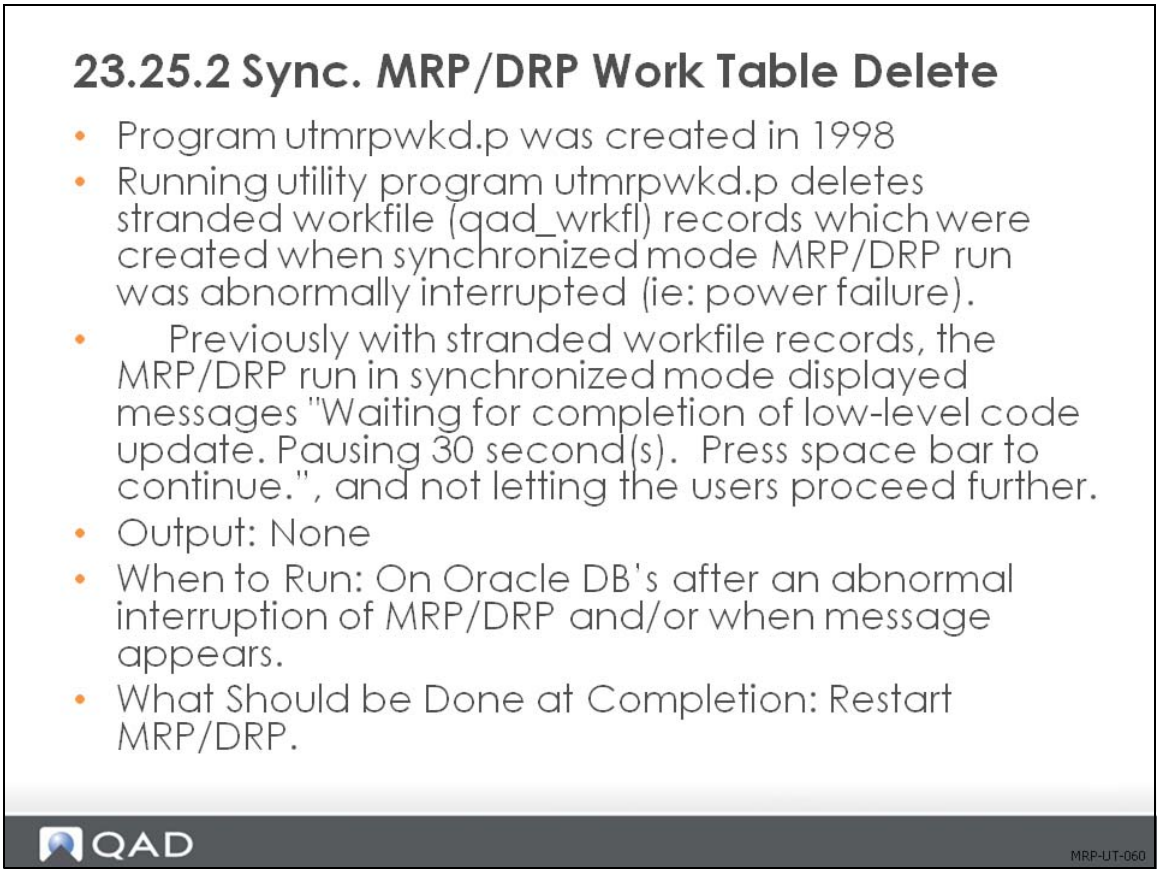
- **What Should be Done at Completion:**
  All action messages, available to promise, and production forecast details are erased. Because of this, a full MRP Regeneration after completion of this utility is recommended.



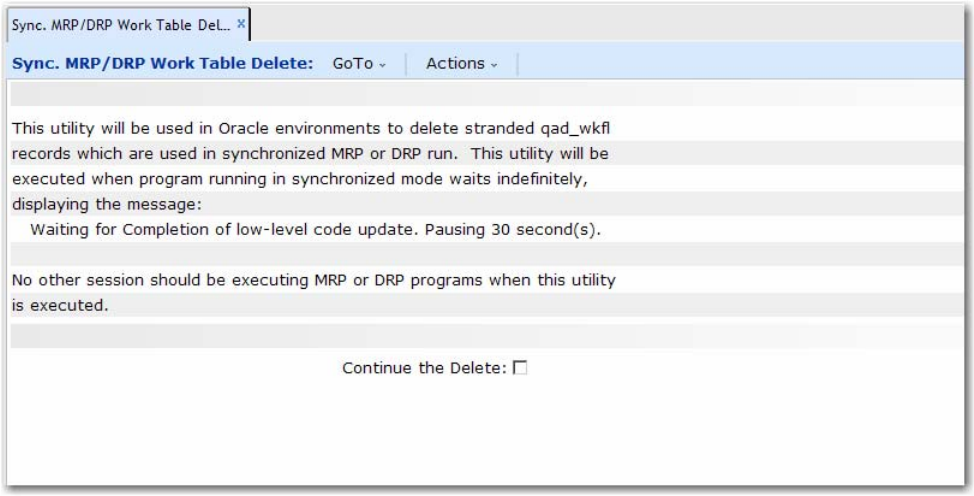
QAD

MRP-UT-050

Sync. MRP/DRP Work Table Delete



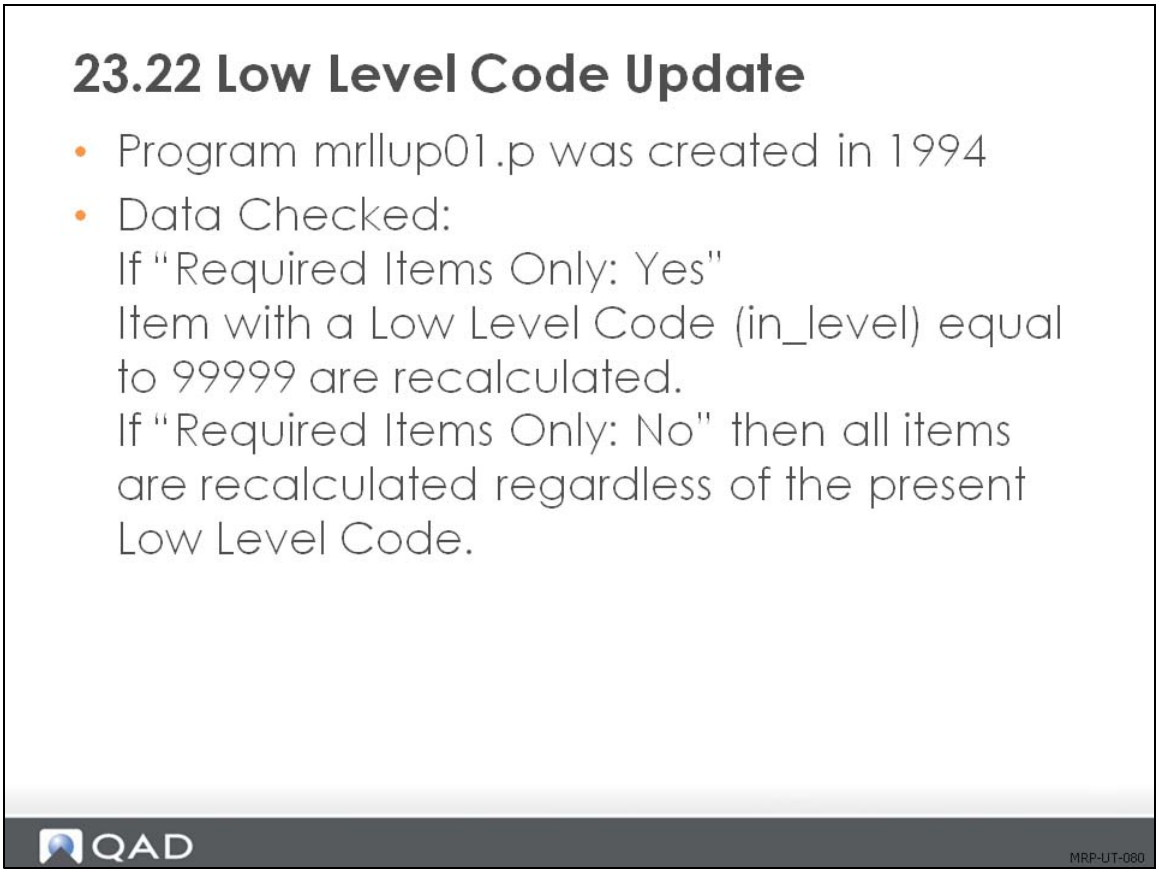
23.25.2 Sync. MRP/DRP Work Table Delete



QAD

MRP-UT-070

Low Level Code Update



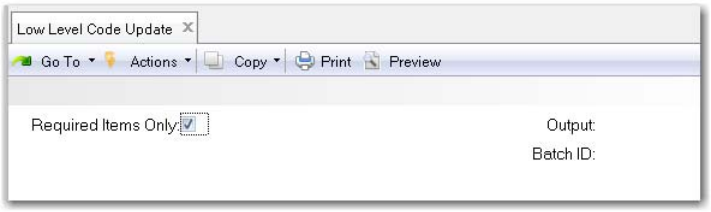
23.22 Low Level Code Update

- What Should Be Done at Completion:
  The items that did not have their Low Level Codes resolved (in_level = 99999) should be reviewed and corrective actions taken.
  Example:
- Invalid Item: (no pt_mstr) a pt_mstr should be created (ie: 1.4.1), or the part should be deleted from the system.
- Invalid Site: (no si_mstr) an si_mstr should be created (1.1.13) or the item deleted from the system.
- Possible Cyclic: (available pt_mstr and si_mstr) the item should be researched to find the problem source. (Cyclical product structure? Cyclical network code? Etc…..)

QAD

MRP-UT-090

23.22 Low Level Code Update



QAD

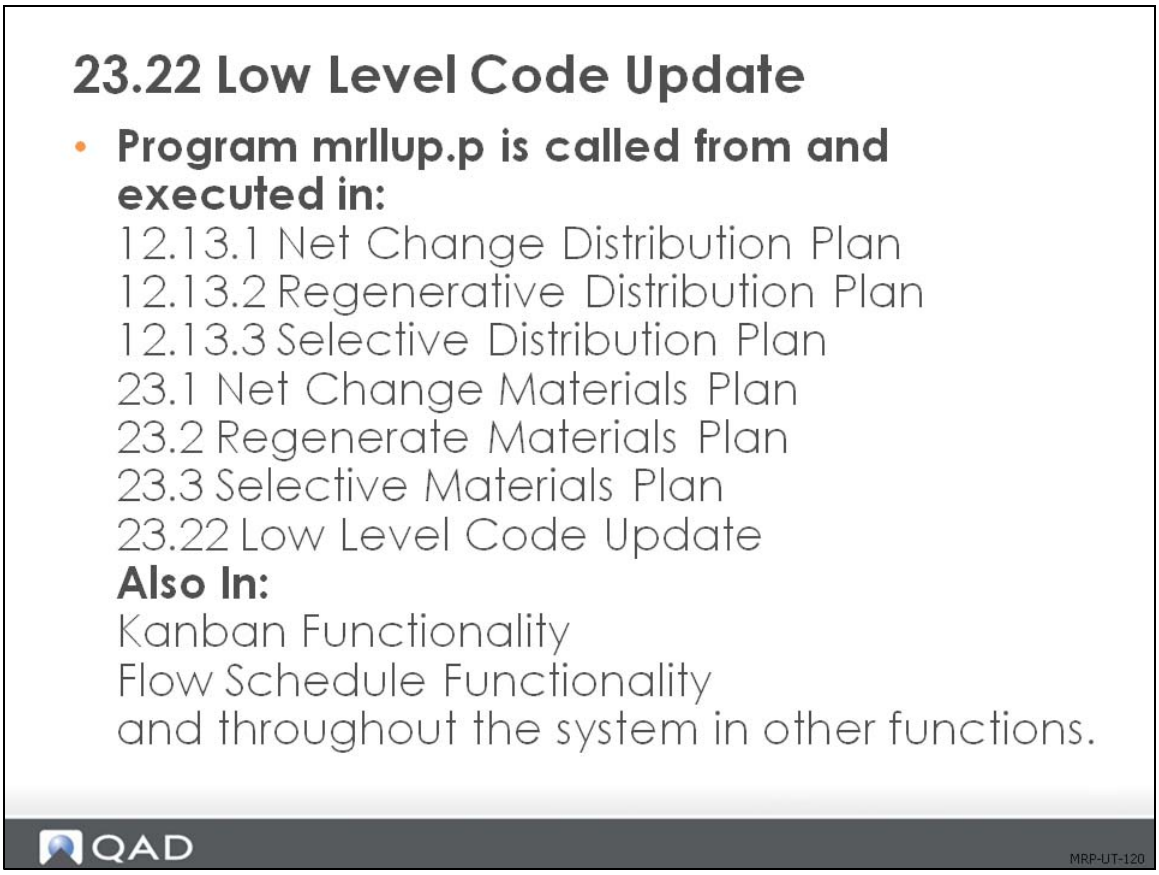
MRP-UT-100

23.22 Low Level Code Update

- Program mrllup.p, the program where the recalculations are made, is a program that can be run as a utility (23.22) and is a pre-processor to any MRP runs. The in_level, Low Level Codes, need to be updated and recalculated based on changes to other structures such as Networks, BOM and Formula codes and Product structures.

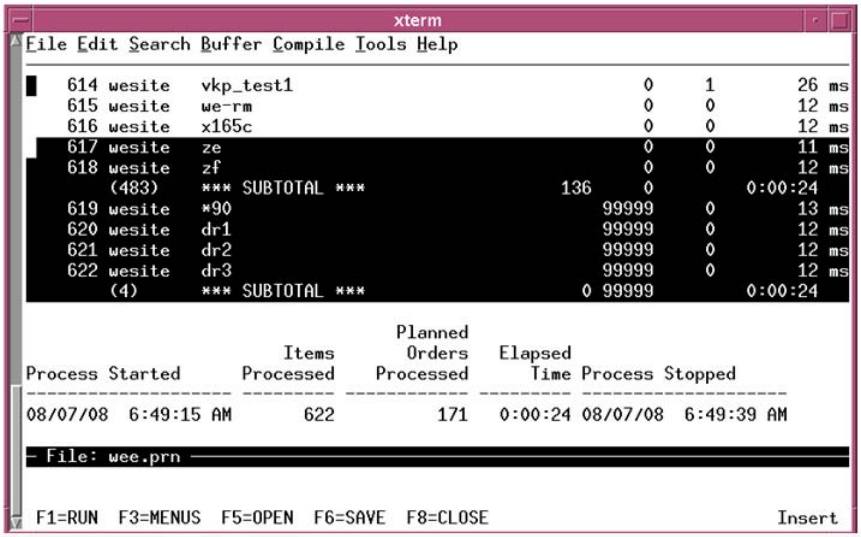
QAD

MRP-UT-110


23.22 Low Level Code Update
Program mrllup.p is called from and executed in:
12.13.1 Net Change Distribution Plan
12.13.2 Regenerative Distribution Plan
12.13.3 Selective Distribution Plan
23.1 Net Change Materials Plan
23.2 Regenerate Materials Plan
23.3 Selective Materials Plan
23.22 Low Level Code Update
Also In:
Kanban Functionality
Flow Schedule Functionality
and throughout the system in other functions.
QAD
MRP-UT-120

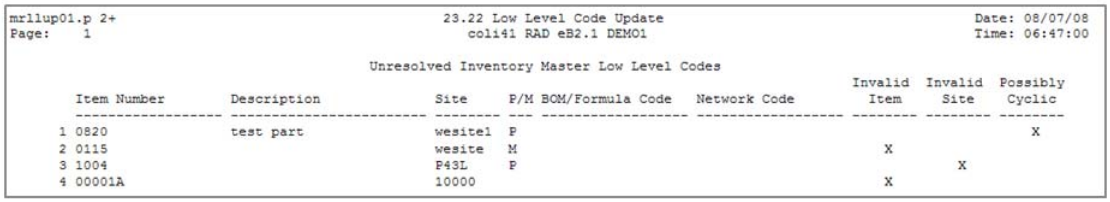
23.22 Low Level Code Update

- Output: The output from MRP/DRP 12.1,2,3 and 23.1,2,3



23.22 Low Level Code Update

- Output: The output 23.22



mrllup01.p 2+ 23.22 Low Level Code Update Date: 08/07/08
Page: 1 coli41 RAD eB2.1 DEM01 Time: 06:47:00

Unresolved Inventory Master Low Level Codes

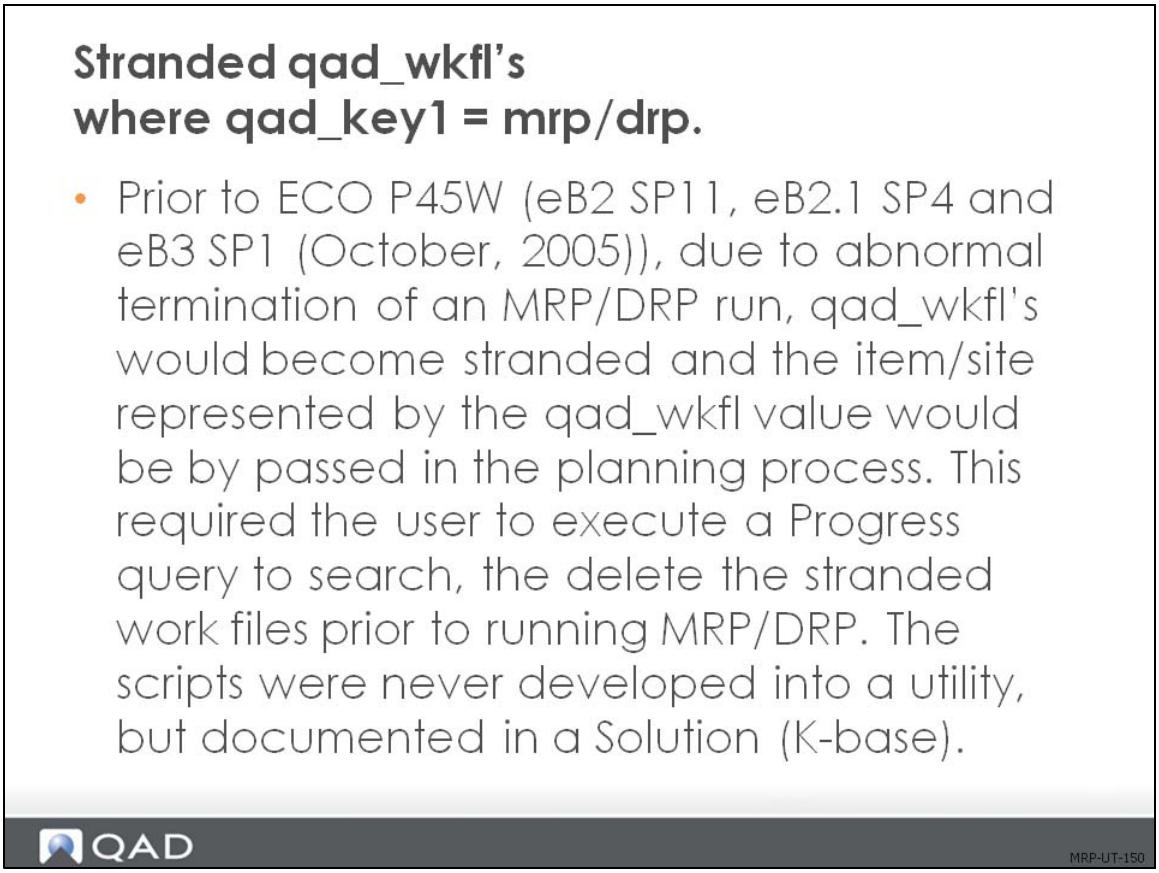
	Item Number	Description	Site	P/M	BOM/Formula Code	Network Code	Invalid Item	Invalid Site	Possibly Cyclic
1	0820	test part	wesite1	P					X
2	0115		wesite	M			X		
3	1004		P43L	P				X	
4	00001A		10000				X		

Invalid Item: No pt_mstr is available
Invalid Site: No si_mstr is available
Possibly Cyclic: Available pt_mstr and si_mstr and in_level is unresolved.

QAD

MRP-UT-140

Stranded qad_wkfl's where qad_key1 = mrp/drp



Stranded qad_wkfl's where qad_key1 = mrp/drp.

- Progress Query (while MRP/DRP is not running) :

```
for each qad_wkfl where
    qad_key1 = "mrp/drp":
    display qad_wkfl with side-labels 2 col.
end.
```

If data is returned then:

```
    for each qad_wkfl where
        qad_key1 = "mrp/drp":
        delete qad_wkfl.
    end.
```

What Should be Done at Completion: Run MRP/DRP.

QAD

MRP-UT-160

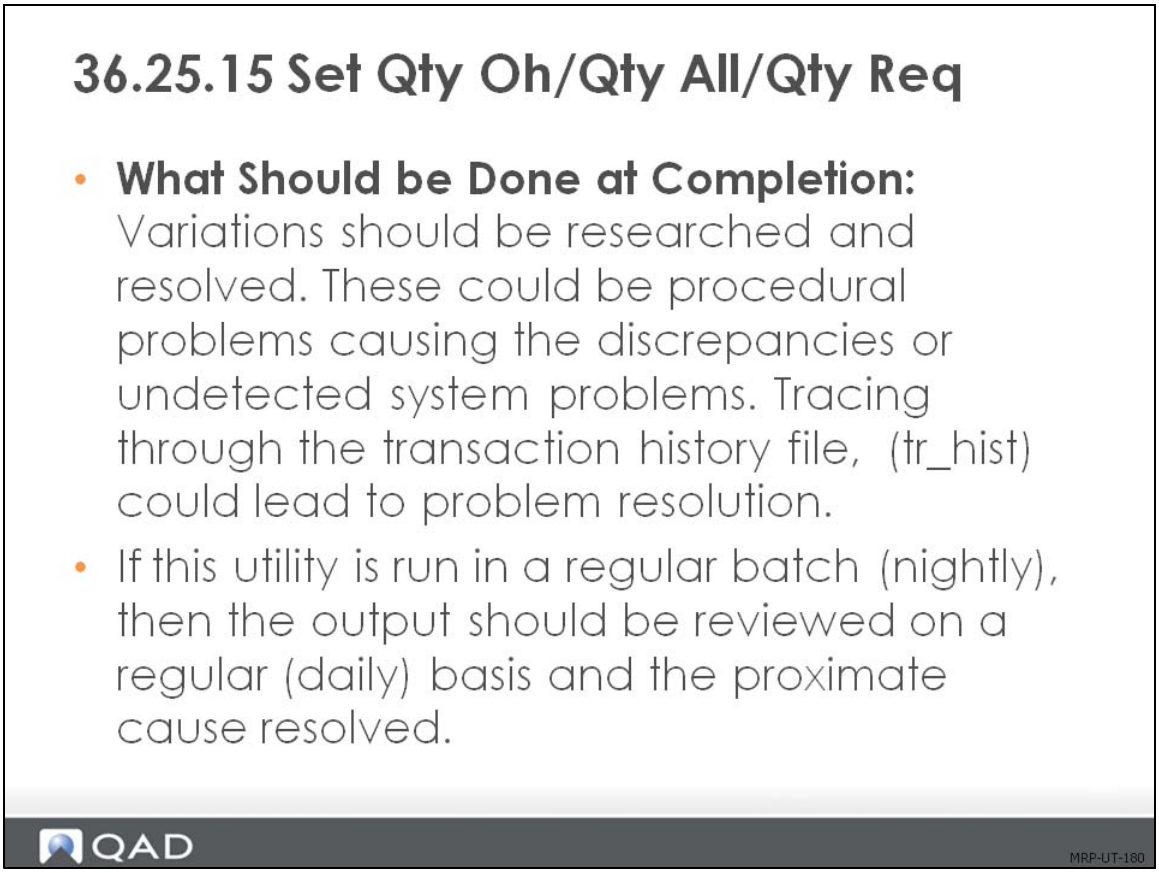
Stranded qad_wkfl's where qad_key1 = mrp/drp.

- After the introduction of P45W (eB2 SP11, eB2.1 SP4 and eB3 SP1 (October, 2005)), the above scripts were incorporated into program gpmpup.p, a subprogram called from all MRP/DRP executions.
  - 12.13.1 Net Change Distribution Plan
  - 12.13.2 Regenerative Distribution Plan
  - 12.13.3 Selective Distribution Plan
  - 23.1 Net Change Materials Plan
  - 23.2 Regenerate Materials Plan
  - 23.3 Selective Materials Plan
- Any stranded qad_wkfl's are removed prior to the execution of MRP/DRP systematically. No user intervention is required.

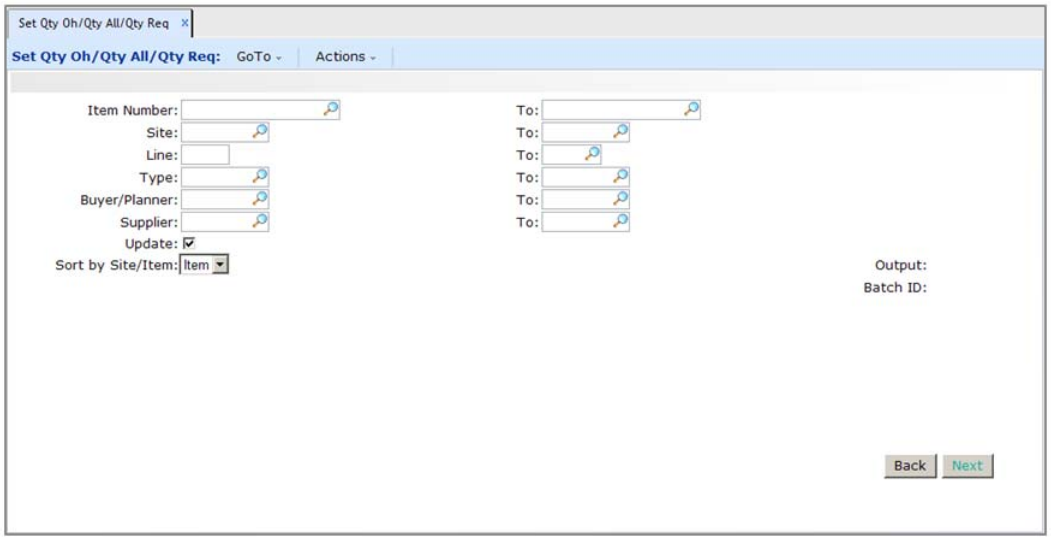
QAD

MRP-UT-170

Set Qty Oh/Qty All/Qty Req

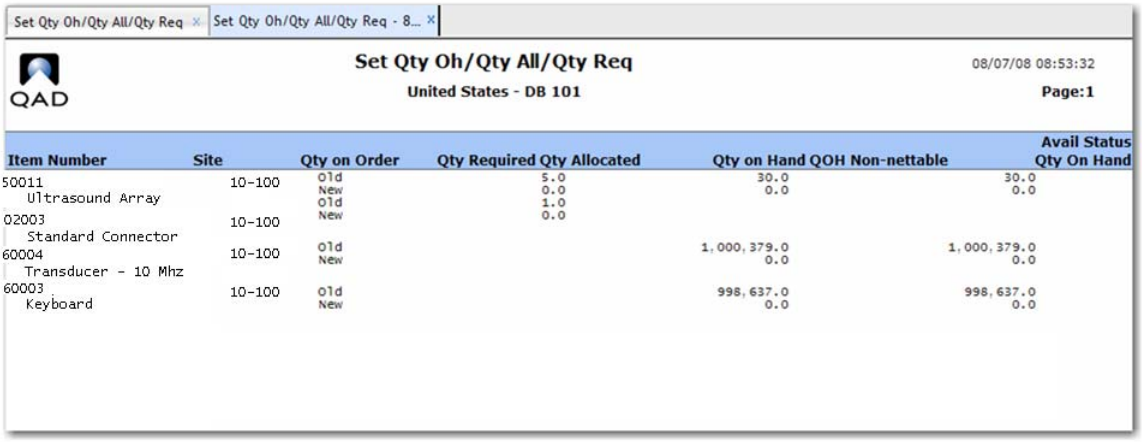


36.25.15 Set Qty Oh/Qty All/Qty Req



36.25.15 Set Qty Oh/Qty All/Qty Req

- Program utptqty.p was created in 1987
- Output: Report/Update (y/n)



Set Qty Oh/Qty All/Qty Req | Set Qty Oh/Qty All/Qty Req - 8...

QAD

Set Qty Oh/Qty All/Qty Req

United States - DB 101

08/07/08 08:53:32

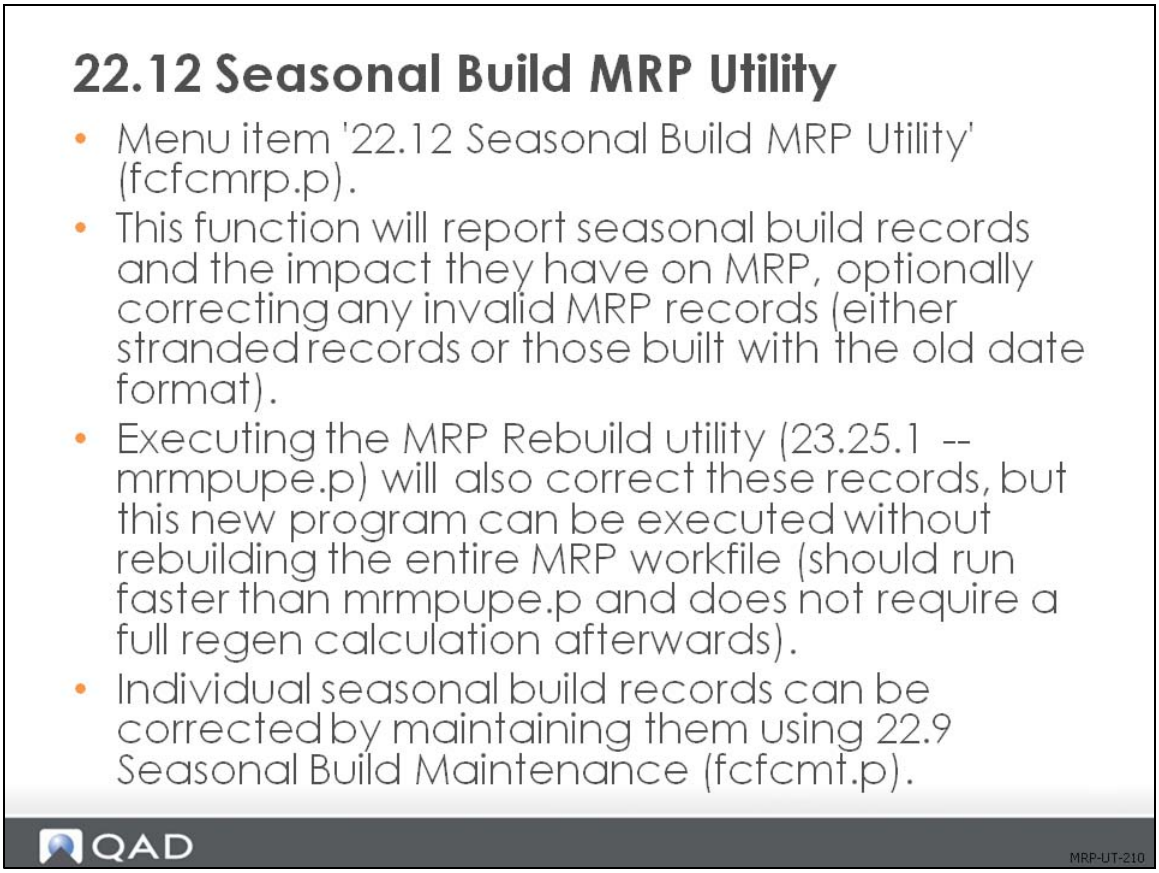
Page:1

Item Number	Site		Qty on Order	Qty Required	Qty Allocated	Qty on Hand	QOH Non-nettable	Avail Status Qty On Hand
50011	10-100	Old		5.0		30.0		30.0
		New		0.0		0.0		0.0
Ultrasound Array		Old		1.0				
		New		0.0				
02003	10-100							
Standard Connector								
60004	10-100	Old				1,000,379.0		1,000,379.0
		New				0.0		0.0
Transducer - 10 Mhz								
60003	10-100	Old				998,637.0		998,637.0
Keyboard		New				0.0		0.0

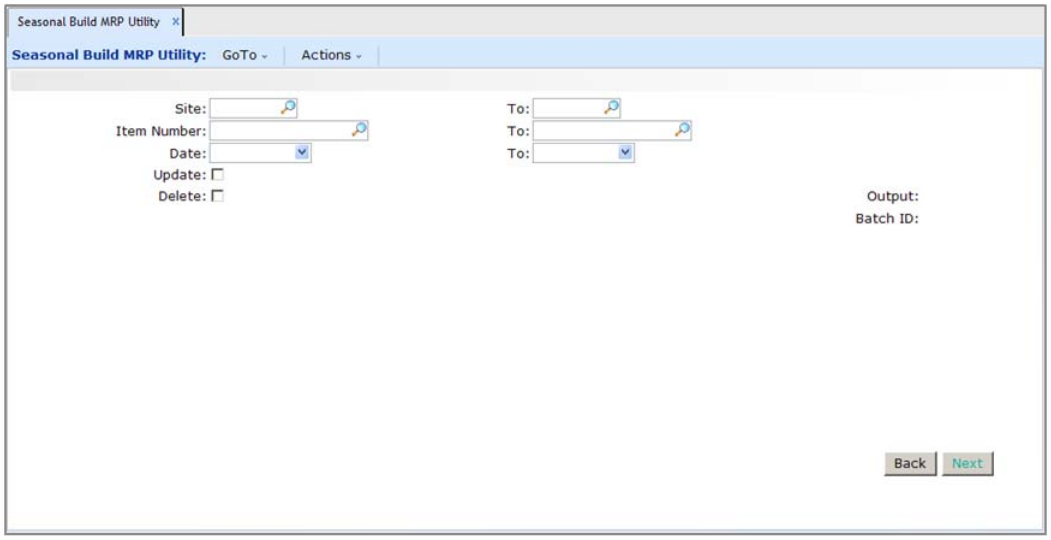
QAD

MRP-UT-200

Seasonal Build MRP Utility



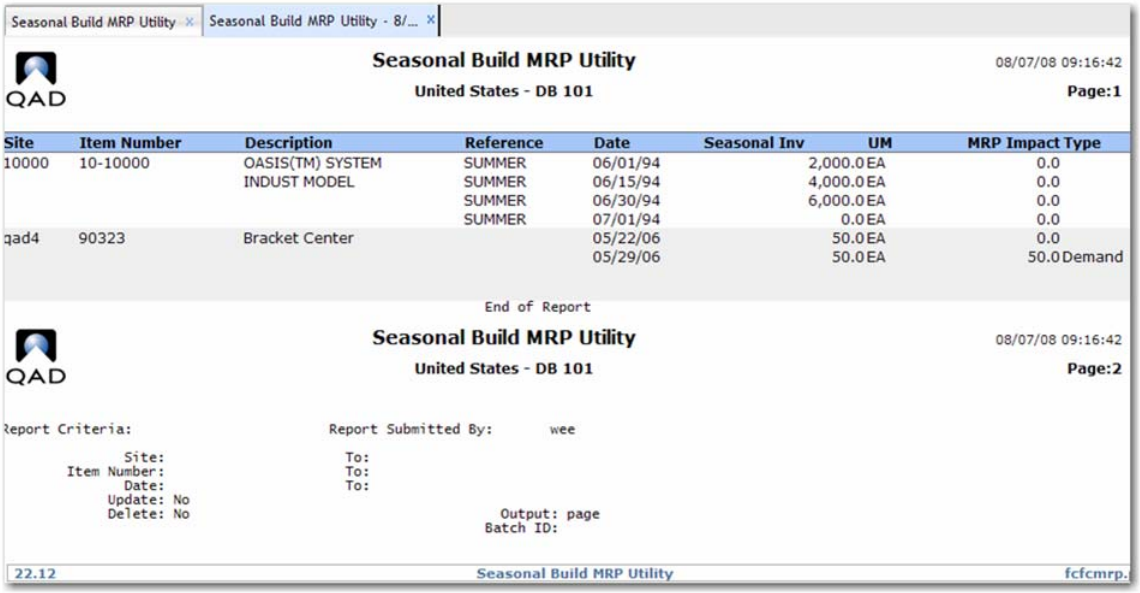
22.12 Seasonal Build MRP Utility



QAD

MRP-UT-220

22.12 Seasonal Build MRP Utility



Seasonal Build MRP Utility | Seasonal Build MRP Utility - 8/...

QAD

Seasonal Build MRP Utility 08/07/08 09:16:42

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Site	Item Number	Description	Reference	Date	Seasonal Inv	UM	MRP Impact Type
10000	10-10000	OASIS(TM) SYSTEM	SUMMER	06/01/94	2,000.0	EA	0.0
		INDUST MODEL	SUMMER	06/15/94	4,000.0	EA	0.0
			SUMMER	06/30/94	6,000.0	EA	0.0
			SUMMER	07/01/94	0.0	EA	0.0
qad4	90323	Bracket Center		05/22/06	50.0	EA	0.0
				05/29/06	50.0	EA	50.0 Demand

End of Report

QAD

Seasonal Build MRP Utility 08/07/08 09:16:42

United States - DB 101 **Page:2**

Report Criteria: Report Submitted By: wee

Site: To:
Item Number: To:
Date: To:
Update: No
Delete: No
Output: page
Batch ID:

22.12 Seasonal Build MRP Utility fcfcmrp.

QAD MRP-UT-230

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