



QAD Enterprise Applications

User Guide
QAD Glossary

March 2016

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List of Acronyms

AETC	CRC	GAAP	MPS	RF
AIC	CRP	GATT	MRO	RFID
AICPA	CRUD	GATT	MRP	RMA
ANDA	CSS	GCI	MRP II	RMI
ANSI	CSV	GL	MSE	RPC
AP	CT	GMA	NAFTA	RSA
API	CTP	GMT	NDA	RSS
APS	CUI	GTIN	NDC	RTS
AR	DBMS	GTM	NFS	SCAC
ASC X12	DDL	GUI	NME	SCE
ASCII	DDP	HTML	NRM	SCM
ASN	DHTML	HTTP	NSAPI	SCP
ASP	DNS	IC	OAGIS	SDP
ATO	DOM	IDE	ODBC	SDT
ATP	DON	IETF	ODETTE	SKU
AU	DRP	IFRS	OEM	SLG
AVS	DSD	IIS	OID	SMS
B2B	DTD	IR	OOS	SO
B2C	DUNS	IRG	OPC	SOAP
BASDA	EAN-128	ISAPI	OS	SOX
BC	EAN-UCC	ISB	OSDs	SRS
BI	ebXML	ISO	OTF	SSCC
BIC	EC	J2EE	OTO	SSE
BIS	ECCN	JAR	PAO	SSL
BLWI	ECN	JDK	PAR	TPS
BOD	ECR	JIT	PAU	UDC
BOL	EDI	JMS	PBU	UI
BOM	EDIFACT	JRE	PCC	UM
BPM	EEC	JSP	PCO	URI
CA	EJB	JSP	PCR	URL
CAR	EMT	JVM	PFO	UUID
CC	EMU	KPI	PLC	VAT
CGI	EOD	LDAP	PMA	VDA
cGMP	EOQ	LFL	PML	VIN
CHUI	EPEI	LIFO	PO	VMI
CIM	ERP	LIMS	POLV	W3C
CIR	ERS	MAE	POQ	WAN
CM	EU	MAPE	POS	WAR
CN	Fab Auth	MBOL	POU	WBS
COA	Fab Qty	MC	PRM	WIP
COA	FAS	ME	PST	WSDL
COGS	FASB	MES	QDT	XML
COV	FCS	MIME	QOH	XML
COVD	FIFO	MLT	RAN	XSD
COVH	FOB	MMOG/LE	RCCP	XSL
CPFR	FOQ	MO	RDBMS	XSLT
CPM	FRU	MOM	RDT	

A

ABC Analysis. Classification of a group of items into their ABC class.

ABC Class. An inventory classification and ranking system based on the annual dollar usage of the inventory. Three classes are used: A, B, and C. Class A items have the highest annual usage and receive the most attention. Class B items have lower annual usage and are controlled using reorder point. Class C items have the lowest annual usage. Inventory value is determined by annual usage, unit cost, lead time, space available for storage, and quality.

Abnormal Sales. An unusual product demand outside normal parameters that can be due to a sales promotion or a natural disaster.

ABSid. An identification number that uniquely identifies the shipper record. Container records can be assigned to shipper records in warehouse functions.

Absolute Full %. A count of the exact content of the items in a specific warehouse location.

Abstract Class. A class with no instances. Abstract classes organize a class hierarchy or define methods and variables for subclasses. Also called virtual class.

Accelerated Depreciation. Depreciation methods that provide greater depreciation expense in the earlier years of an asset's economic life. Examples include declining-balance and sum-of-the-years'-digits methods.

Accelerator Keys. Keystroke equivalents to mouse actions; sometimes called keyboard shortcuts. For example, you can delete a record in the QAD .NET UI by choosing Delete from the Actions menu or by pressing Ctrl+Shift+D.

Accessory. An additional, non-required component of a configured end product. For example, a CD player is an accessory for a car. Options and accessories can be organized in feature groups. See also "Feature Group" on page 37 and "Option" on page 67.

Account. One component of an account number defined in GL setup functions. Other components of an account number are sub-account, cost center, and project. Accounts track company-wide assets, liabilities, equities, expenses, and revenues.

Account Aging. Methods of tracking overdue accounts in accounts receivable, based on the dates the charges were incurred.

Account Currency. The currency used by a GL account.

Account Organizations. A standard organization account reflects data from one ERP source. A consolidated organization account displays data from the standard organization accounts that are linked to it. Using consolidated accounts, customers can consolidate the data from multiple ERP systems into one view and suppliers can consolidate the data for multiple customers into one view.

Account Synchronization. A warehouse process that lets you specify GL accounts at a warehouse level, letting you set up different accounts for all inventories stored in a specific warehouse.

Accounting Layers. Layers that provide different ways of segregating transactions within a single GL account.

Accounting Period. Economic cycle for which financial records are maintained; for example, a calendar year or a fiscal year.

2 Accounts Payable (AP) ~ Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS)

Accounts Payable (AP). Liabilities resulting from purchasing transactions.

Accounts Payable Variance. The difference between invoice price and purchase order cost. Calculated when the supplier invoice is matched with receivers in accounts payable.

Accounts Receivable (AR). Financial claims resulting from sales transactions.

Accruals. Accounting method whereby revenue and expenses are recorded in the period in which they are incurred, even though they cannot have been paid or received.

Accrued Revenue. In accrual-basis accounting, revenue that is recorded in the period in which it is earned, regardless of whether cash is received in that period. Accrued revenue is a billing option for service contracts that are billed at the end of the service duration.

Accumulated Expense Account. A GL account used to track the amount of depreciation that has accumulated and been posted since the start of the depreciation calculation.

Accumulator. A method of authorizing production for kanban items based on either the total quantity represented by the associated cards or specified time parameters.

Acquisition Cost. The amount required to purchase a fixed asset.

Action Bar. The top border of each view and screen, with setting boxes and icons for functions such as printing from views.

Action Icon. An icon that performs an action when clicked, such as displaying a detailed description, image, or PDF corresponding to an item. For example, a camera icon suggests that a picture is available for an item.

Action Message. A system message created during MRP calculations for a current or potential issue. The message also gives information about corrective actions.

Actions Menu. A pop-up menu that appears upon a right-click. The choices on the menu vary depending on where you click; only actions valid in the current context appear.

Active Schedule. The supplier schedule currently in force. Only one schedule per order line item can be active at a time.

Address Verification Service (AVS) Code. A credit card fraud prevention tool designed for telephone or electronic ordering scenarios, where the customer is not present to show identification. Codes are assigned based on the degree of match between the ship-to address for the order and on-file address information associated with the credit card used.

Adjusted R-Squared. A modification of the R-Squared method that adjusts for the number of explanatory terms in a model.

Adjusting Entries. Special accounting entries that must be made when you close the books at the end of a GL period. Adjusting entries are necessary to update your accounts for items that are not recorded in daily transactions.

Admin User. Users who have access to the administration functions. The customer master admin user is defined during the subscription process. The customer master admin user defines the supplier master admin user. Customer and supplier admin users define non-admin users for their respective companies.

Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS). A type of planning and scheduling system that takes account of:

- Static item and resource data such as shop calendars, product structures, and routings
- Sources of supply and demand

- Multiple material and capacity constraints
- A set of predefined business objectives

The APS system determines the production schedule that best meets both the established resource constraints and the business objectives of the enterprise. See also “Finite Capacity Scheduling (FCS)” on page 39 and “Optimized Schedule” on page 67.

Advance Ship Notice (ASN). An electronic document derived from a shipper document and sent by a supplier to a customer when a shipment leaves the supplier site. ASN informs the customer that the shipment is on the way. ASN formats are defined for various international standards; for example, an 856 Transaction Set per ANSI ASC X12. An ASN takes the place of an invoice in some supplier-customer arrangements. See also “Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)” on page 33.

Aging Date. Date that is calculated for the materials based on the ship date plus transportation days plus the maximum aging days. The aging date in customer consignment is an estimated date. You know what date you shipped the goods, but you are not sure on which day the customer has received the goods. You estimate that date based on the transportation days; the estimation allows you to have an idea of how long the materials will be at your customer’s facility. Additionally, you can use aging date as a tool for managing inventory.

Agreements. A trade discount that consists of one or more promotions or rebates linked together into a single structure. Its primary purposes are to support contracts such as those with medical buying groups and to run projects such as new product launches.

Akaike Information Criterion (AIC). A statistic that aids in the Box-Jenkins specification stage of model building. A model that minimizes the AIC is considered to be the most appropriate model.

Alert. A software agent that analyzes business events to determine whether critical business situations have occurred. When such a situation occurs, the alert system notifies the user.

Alert Enabled Application. An application that is configured to work with alerts.

Alert Notification. A message sent by the alert system—such as e-mail, fax, phone—to users when an alert detects a critical business situation.

Alerts Subscriber. An application subscriber who holds an alert service account. Only subscribers can define alerts.

Algorithm. A step-by-step problem-solving procedure.

Allocation. The act of reserving inventory for a specific purpose. Does not name specific inventory, and no physical movement of inventory takes place.

Alpha Factor. A smoothing factor used in forecast methods 03 and 04. Alpha closer to zero applies increasingly equal weight to all sales history. Alpha closer to one increasingly favors recent sales history.

Alternate Routing. A routing used instead of the primary routing. Results in an identical item.

Alternate Unit of Measure (UM). In QAD Warehousing, a definition of palletized goods with different types and sizes of boxes or pallets, typically within the same location.

Amended New Drug Application (ANDA). The drug approval application that the FDA requires to approve a generic pharmaceutical product.

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). An organization that establishes standards of financial accounting and reporting for the private sector.

American National Standard Institute (ANSI). An organization responsible for approving National Standards and the parent organization of ASC X12. This group is the recognized coordinator and clearinghouse for information in the US. It also serves as the North American representative to the International Organization of Standardization (ISO).

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). Standard method for representing characters on computers.

Amortization. The process of decreasing, or accounting for, an amount over a period. Items that are eligible for amortization include trademarks, certain start-up expenses, software, and other intangible assets.

Analysis Code. A code used to group customers or items for pricing.

Analyzer. A tool within QAD Configurator that checks rules for loops and also checks the sequences of questions based on the dependencies between product features. After making these checks, the Analyzer proposes a sequence for the questions in the questionnaire.

Apache Software Foundation. A membership-based, not-for-profit corporation that exists to provide organizational, legal, and financial support for the Apache open-source software projects.

Applet. A small application program that can be sent along with a Web page to a user. Applets written in Java are served from a Web site but executed on the client computer.

Application. A program addressing a specific business function.

Application Program Interface (API). A set of routines, protocols, and tools for building software applications. An API makes it easier to develop a program by providing all the building blocks. APIs also connect applications to share data.

Application Server. The middle tier in a three-tiered application architecture. In this differentiated architecture, the client tier handles the presentation layer or user interface (UI), the middle tier handles the application, and the third tier is the data source.

Application Service Provider (ASP). A company that offers individuals or enterprises access over the Internet to applications and related services that would otherwise have to be on their own personal or enterprise computers.

Application Subscriber. User who subscribes to at least one of the hosted applications.

Applied Payments. Payments made toward specific invoices, memos, or finance charges.

Apportioning Method. The method by which the total invoice amount from a third-party logistics supplier is allocated to individual line items on a purchase order.

Approval Security. Conditions under which a staff member can approve a claim or confirm a promotion.

Archive and Retrieval. The ability to archive and retrieve data to comply with statutory requirements for data retention, often 7 - 10 years, is critical in the medical industry.

Areas. The third structure in the TrM business structures hierarchy, following divisions and regions. Areas often reflect company geographical or logical sales structures and are associated with, or are covered areas for, one or more regions. An area must be specified on all budgets, promotions, and rebates. For TrM to budget a promotion, there must be a promotion budget with the same region-area combination as the promotion. An area generally should be specified for each staff member and customer. Security can be based on staff region and area assignments. For staff to add a promotion, the promotion area and the staff area must belong to a common region.

Array. A field or variable with multiple elements, each element having the same data type.

As-built Configuration. Detailed information about the actual components making up a manufactured or configured item. Derived by examining the transaction history created by the work order on which the item is built. Can be used to update the installed base for service/support.

American National Standards Institute Accredited Standards Committee X12 (ASC X12). A US committee that develops and maintains generic standards for electronic data interchange.

Assay. A test of the physical and chemical properties of a sample.

Assay Percent and Grade. Percent that is calculated or grades that are created by sublabeling items to identify their particular makeup and to separate one lot from other production lots of the same item. The items can include raw materials, intermediates, or finished goods. Assay Percent and Grades can determine the price charged for the finished product.

Assemble to Order (ATO). A production approach where an end item is assembled after receipt of a customer order. Compare with Kit.

Assembly. A group of components that, when put together, make up an end item or a higher-level configuration.

Assembly Items List. A list of items and subassemblies used in manufacturing an assembly.

Assembly Order. The order scheduler process generates an assembly order for each assembly unit that is in a work order generated by the order processor.

Assembly Unit (AU). Customer-independent and manufacturing-oriented definitions of the items that a plant can manufacture. AUs are organized in a tree structure:

- The top-level unit is the root AU; it represents the product family.
- Below the root unit are the shippable AUs. The order processor generates a product family order for each root AU and a work order for each shippable AU. Shippable AUs are shown in blue in the AU tree.
- Nested in the shippable AUs are other AUs and assemblies.
- There is a one-to-one relationship between assembly units and work cells on the shop floor. The order scheduler generates an assembly order for each AU.

Assembly Unit Tree. A hierarchical structure that reflects how the finished product units are built. The members of the tree are the AUs and the work cells linked to them. The AU tree maps the shop floor.

Asset Account. A GL account used to track the acquisition cost of a fixed asset.

Asset Suspense Account. A GL account used to track the remaining value of a fixed asset when it is disposed of.

Attribute. (1) A property, such as a variable, encapsulated in a component. Properties define a component's appearance and state. (2) A product or template characteristic of interest that can be defined and maintained. Attributes can be either:

- Global: pertaining to all products and templates, regardless of what they are
- Template: pertaining only to a specific set of products
- Product: pertaining only to a specific product
- Product and Template: applicable to both products and templates

Audit Profile. A record associated with a specific database table that controls the table auditing. It includes a detailed list of fields and field types in the table, a logical field determining whether auditing is enabled, and a list of delete event keys associated with the table.

Audit Trails. The tracking of who changed enterprise-critical data, what the changes were and when the changes were made.

AUTHNBR Unique Days. Number of days an authorization number must remain unique, when authorization numbers are included in schedule requirement detail.

Authorization. In QAD CSS, the process of communicating with a credit card processing partner to obtain permission from the issuer of a credit card to charge a given amount to that specific card. The authorization is tied to an individual QAD CSS order and the resulting QAD ERP sales order.

Authorized Excess Transportation Code (AETC). A shipping term consisting of reason code, responsibility code, and authorization code. The reason code usually indicates who is responsible—customer or supplier—for excess freight on a shipment.

Auto-correlation. The dependence between two variables of the same time series at different time periods. Auto-correlation helps determine if two variables are causally connected, even though a time lag exists between occurrences. For example, auto-correlation can be useful in sales for determining if a special promotional event occurring at regular intervals is a causal factor in increased sales after the events happen.

Auto-correlation can tell you if Y is dependent on X, even if X happens before Y. Auto-correlation can be used to determine seasonality. It can also help describe if a series is stationary (that is, a series that has properties independent of the time period in which they occurred).

Automatic Queue. A type of queue with which there is no need for operator intervention. Compare with Manual Queue.

Available. An inventory status that indicates to the system that items can be used to fill demand.

Available (Shift) Hours. Number of weekly shift hours available for production. The system calculates shift hours based on holidays and the shift calendar or shop calendar.

Available Inventory. On-hand inventory balance minus allocations, backorders, and quantities held for quality issues. Often called beginning available balance.

Available to Allocate. A calculation method in the Sales Order Control program that takes account of:

- The quantity on hand less what has already been promised to other orders
- Sales orders due to ship soon
- Manufacturing orders which have been released to the shop floor

Future requirements or sources of supply are not considered by the calculation.

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.

Available Work. Work on hand and ready to be performed. Differs from scheduled work that is not yet physically on hand.

Average Costs. A costing method that keeps a running average of an item's costs. A simple weighted average is used to track material and labor costs, while overhead is tracked as a standard cost. Each time a receipt is processed, the average cost of the item is recalculated, and inventory is revalued. Also known as normal costing.

Average Costs Per Unit. The total cost to produce a quantity of goods divided by the total number of units.

Average Demand Method. The way in which the average demand for an item over a specified period is calculated. The source of demand information, as well as the length of the period used in the calculation, can vary between methods.

Average Weeks of Coverage. The factor specifying an item's desired global inventory coverage level. Affects either family plans or operations plans, depending on when you calculate target inventory levels. Used by plan calculations to determine target inventory levels based on sales forecasts.

Averaging Interval. The time unit used in calculating averages. A larger averaging interval causes the average to be less affected by large variations.

B

Backflush. The automatic recording of component/raw material issues based on (a) the quantity of end items received and (b) the quantity per of the component from the end items bill of material. Can be used for both work order and repetitive production.

Backlog. (1) All customer orders received but not shipped. Also known as open orders. (2) The difference between work input and output at a work center. Also known as queue.

Backlog Plan. Plan that includes projected number of open orders for a given product line at a given site in any month. Also records the actual number for comparison.

Backorder. An unfilled portion of an order or commitment. Represents an immediate (or past due) demand against an item where inventory is insufficient to satisfy demand.

Back-Office Organizations. Back-Office Organizations support and/or work with the front office for sales organizations and companies. These include marketing and engineering organizations managing products that can be sold and a pricing organization that manages pricing. They also cover a credit organization that manages customer credit, an inventory organization, and a shipping or order fulfillment organization.

Back Scheduling. A scheduling technique that begins with the due date for an order and works backward to determine the required start date and/or due dates for an operation.

Balance. (1) Equality between the totals of the credit and debit sides of an account. (2) The difference between the totals of the credit and debit sides of an account.

Balance Sheet. An itemized statement that lists the total assets and the total liabilities of an entity to portray its net worth, or shareholder's equity, at a given moment of time. The amounts shown on a balance sheet are generally the historic cost of items and not their current values.

Bank. In JIT/S, a special type of count that measures quantities between two monitored events in the Factory Dashboard. These two events typically represent two broadcast points on the production line.

Bank Statement. Statement reporting all transactions in the accounts held by the account holder.

Bar Code. A series of alternating bars and spaces printed or stamped on parts, containers, labels, or other media representing encoded information that can be read electronically.

Bar Coding. Identifying inventory items and Kanban cards with bar code labels speeds the collection of data and reduces data entry errors. Data can be scanned and downloaded quickly and easily without any manual intervention.

Base Currency (BC). The currency in which all entities within a domain conduct business. Exchange rates must exist between the base currency and any foreign currencies specified on transactions. The base currency for a domain is specified in Domain Create and is used for recording all financial transactions within that domain.

Base Currency Account. An account denominated in the functional base currency of the domain.

Base Data Set. The base data set—items, sites, suppliers, and associated data—is imported to the SCP database from the ERP database; it is the basis for the working data set. Users update this data set with manual or auto data load.

Base Increase/Decrease. A constant multiplier applied to monthly forecast quantities.

Base Percent. The portion of an item or trailer charge amount that is taxable.

Base Process. A process resulting in the production of co-products and by-products. Has an item master number and a BOM or formula code specifying the co-products and by-products. Components can be linked to it, but such links are not required.

Base Value. The item price or cost.

Basis. Value used for calculating depreciation as the depreciation base. The depreciable basis is the fixed-asset acquisition cost minus any salvage value.

Batch. (1) A standard run or lot size, determined by container size, convention, line rates, and/or standard run length. (2) In Fixed Assets, a group of similar fixed assets added to the system. Fixed-asset batches have no relation or similarity to batches used in other financial modules. (3) A group of transactions processed together.

Batch Number/ID. (1) In manufacturing, a number used for tracing groups of work orders through a batch-oriented process. (2) An ID for tracking a group of transactions processed together. (3) In Consignment Inventory, an ID recording every time that the customers say that they have used something.

Batch Picking. A picking methodology and functionality in QAD Warehousing. It reorders the order-picking sequence and tasks so that warehouse staff can pick multiple items from multiple orders at various locations throughout the warehouse with a shortened travel sequence.

Batch Processing. A computer technique where transactions are accumulated and processed together.

Batch Record. A batch record is typically a packet of information containing the master formula and processing steps that accompany a batch of product through the manufacturing process. These records are typically retained for seven years and typically reviewed in audits by the FDA.

Batch Work Order. A streamlined work order that does not yet have a bill or routing. Operations Plan Explosion generates work orders to satisfy end-item plan demands. For items defined as co-products, the explosion creates batch work orders (Status B) for the base process. When you change the work order status from B to F, the system generates firm planned work orders for the co-products and by-products associated with the base process. See also “Firm Planned Work Order” on page 39.

Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC). An estimation criterion used in the Box-Jenkins specification stage of model building. A model that minimizes the BIC is considered to be the most appropriate model. When several models are likely to be appropriate, choose the one with the smallest BIC. The AIC and BIC differ in their second terms, which are penalty functions for extra parameters. Often AIC and BIC lead to the same model choice.

Before Image File. The mechanism used for storing changes made to data in the database. It is primarily used to restore the internal integrity of the database when processing errors occur.

Beginning Available Balance. Available inventory.

Belgisch-Luxemburgs Wisselinstituut (BLWI). A public institution responsible for collecting and processing information relating to the balance of payments of the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union. BLWI codes apply to certain transactions between Belgian and Luxembourgian companies.

Best Fit Method. A method to calculate forecast using the other system-defined methods; chooses results with the least mean absolute deviation.

Best Pricing. A function that enables you to create price lists that accommodate a wide range of pricing situations.

Billable. Charges incurred that are to be invoiced.

Bill In Arrears. The act of billing a customer for a service after it is performed.

Bill of Labor. A list of key resources required to manufacture one unit of a specified product. Shows the timing and duration of each resource relative to the due date of the product. Used with a master production schedule to determine the total load on each resource by time period. Also known as bill of resources or product load profile.

Bill of Lading (BOL). Detailed breakdown of a shipment; for example, products shipped, total weight of product, and containers used for packing.

Bill of Material (BOM). A listing of all subassemblies, components, and raw materials of a parent assembly. Shows the quantity of each required to make one parent assembly. Also called a product structure or formula. Used with a master production schedule to determine items for which purchase requisitions and production orders must be released.

Bill of Resources. A list of key resources required to manufacture one unit of a specified product. Shows the timing and duration of each resource relative to the due date of the product. Used with a master production schedule to determine the total load on each resource by time period. Also known as bill of labor or product load profile.

Bill-To Customer. A customer type that allows a customer, on behalf of a Sold-To Customer, to receive invoices for goods shipped or services rendered and to be responsible for payment. Bill-To Customers can also choose to have others make the payments on their behalf.

BizLogic. A lightweight workflow process engine for intranets, extranets, and the Internet in Business Process Management (BPM).

BizLogic Application. Synonymous with Business Process. A BizLogic application is identified with an application name. The name does not identify a specific version of the process, but rather the process in general. The application name is also the base name for any process checked into the repository as a model.

BizPulse. An event-driven rule engine to formulate and enforce policies in business applications in Business Process Management (BPM).

Blanket Purchase Order. A long-term commitment to a supplier for products, against which short-term releases are generated to satisfy requirements. When needed, a release is made against the blanket order, resulting in a purchase order.

Blending. The process of physically mixing two or more lots of material to produce a homogeneous lot.

Blind Location Audit. A type of audit in which the value of the recounted stock displays on the RF and warehouse staff validate the value. In other audits, staff enter a value for the recounted stock.

Blocked. A status indicating that no more items can be stored in an area or shelf.

Blow-Through. A product structure coding and structuring technique used primarily for phantom (non-stocked) subassemblies. Permits MRP logic to bypass a phantom item to determine requirements for the phantom item's components. Usually retains the ability to net against occasional inventories of the phantom item. See also "Phantom" on page 70.

BOM Code. A code uniquely identifying a product structure or formula.

BOM Explosion. Demand for components of a parent item calculated by multiplying parent item requirements by component usage quantity specified in a bill of material.

BOM Type. A code specifying the type of BOM and routing to be used on a preventive maintenance schedule associated with a contract.

Bonus Stock. A promotion deal category. Refers to stock given away at no charge. The category also covers free goods. The stock can be delivered with the original order or later after proof of sales.

Book Inventory. An accounting definition of inventory units and/or value obtained from perpetual inventory records rather than by actual count.

Bookmark. A saved link to a Web page that has been added to a list. For example, bookmarks are found on the Favorites menu in Internet Explorer.

Book Service Date. The service date used for calculating depreciation.

Bottleneck. Any facility, department, or work center delaying production. Usually a work center where work orders arrive faster than they leave.

Box Picking. A method of picking in which warehouse staff pick items to full boxes from the reserve area or to full or open boxes from the picking area.

BPM Portal Administration. In Business Process Management (BPM), administrators modify configuration parameters, manage user or group access control, and do other administrative tasks using a site called BPM Portal.

BPM Studio. An application development tool in Business Process Management (BPM). BPM Studio provides an Eclipse-based integrated development environment, in which developers can create and deploy BPM projects.

Bracket Pricing. A promotion deal category. Discount pricing is based on the quantity of product ordered, and an additional discount is given when the customer picks up the actual goods rather than having them delivered.

Brand. A specific product within a category with an identifying mark or name. The brand name is the distinctive name of a product, the word part of a trademark, or the name of the manufacturer.

Broadcast. Electronic message used to communicate order information from a customer.

Broker. An independent agent or representative of various noncompetitive products in a retail market who represents a manufacturer and presents products, sales, and special deals to a retailer or wholesaler.

Browse. An inquiry program that displays records in a tabular format. Browse types include look-up and drill-down browses. Drill-down browses can be specified on the menu or associated with a field. Look-up browses are always associated with individual fields for use in selecting entry values. See also “Drill-down Browse” on page 31 and “Look-up Browse” on page 55.

Browser. An application used to view and navigate the World Wide Web and other internet resources. Common browsers include Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, and Google Chrome.

Bucket. A system in which information is accumulated into time periods such as weekly or monthly.

Bucketless System. A system where time-phased data is processed, stored, and displayed using dated records rather than defined time buckets.

Budget Group. A group of GL accounts within a budget.

Budgets. A plan that includes an estimate of future costs and revenues related to expected activities. The budget serves as a pattern for and a control over future operations.

Buffer Maximum. The maximum amount of material allowed in a kanban supermarket when all the cards for a loop are full.

Build Ahead. Items that are produced without customer orders and consumed (netted out) when the customer order comes in. For example, if component items are built in response to a customer order for a unit and then the order is canceled, the built-ahead components can be netted out the next time an order is placed for a unit that uses them.

Build-To-Order. Also known as Made-To-Order, refers to building and delivering a product based on a customer-specific order.

Bulk Area. Another term for the reserve area of a warehouse.

Bulk Change. A function for changes to master data to be reflected in promotions, rebates, and the price list functionality.

Bulk Picking. A method of picking that groups orders into routes so that all orders for a particular delivery area can be picked together.

Bulk Replenishment. The remaining quantities needed for wave replenishment when full-pallet picking or box picking is complete for a wave. The system calculates the remaining missing quantities as the sum of all order line quantities from a wave.

Burden Cost. A variable overhead cost that varies with an item’s manufacturing time. Cannot be directly related to individual products. Examples are heating, rent, and maintenance.

Burden Rate. A cost, usually in dollars per hour, normally added to the cost of every standard production hour to cover overhead expenses.

Business and Accounting Software Developers Association (BASDA). An authority recognized within the software development industry and various standards organizations on the introduction of the euro and its effects on accounting software packages.

Business Event. A condition occurring inside an alert-enabled application.

Business Integration Server (BIS). Middleware to integrate applications. Combines with EDI communication systems. Also known as Business Interchange Service.

Business Intelligence (BI). The process of gathering and analyzing corporate data to aid in decision-making and strategic planning. You typically use BI tools in the areas of customer profiling and support, market research, product profitability, statistical analysis, and inventory and distribution analysis.

Business Object. A set of tables and fields defined within QXtend Outbound used to extract data from a source application.

Business Object Document (BOD). An Open Applications Group, Inc.(OAGI) defined transaction format used to communicate among enterprise business applications. The BODs, based on industry consensus, contain high-quality business content represented in XML.

Business Process Management (BPM). The concept of guiding business activities through a multi-step business process to improve performance and reduce costs within and across functional business units.

Business Relation. A general address record that can be connected to more specific instances of relationship types such as customers, suppliers, and entities.

Business Structures. In TrM, the structure of division, region, area, and zone. Divisions have covered regions, regions have covered areas. Within a division, zones can cut across regions and areas.

Business to Business (B2B). The exchange of products, services, or information between businesses rather than between businesses and consumers. For example, a company that supplies large quantities of material to manufacturers is a B2B supplier.

Business to Consumer (B2C). The exchange of products, services, or information between businesses and consumers. For example, an online retailer of books has a B2C operation.

Business Unit. Any supplying or manufacturing organization in a supply chain that uses Enterprise Material Transfer functionality. Also called entity. See also “Primary Business Unit (PBU)” on page 73.

Buyer. The individual responsible for purchasing. Buyer duties include vendor selection, negotiation, order placement, and follow-up as well as evaluation of new materials or processes, evaluation of vendor performance, and value analyses.

Buying Base. A field that specifies whether the pattern determined by the buying code spreads over the buy-in dates or the retail dates.

Buying Code. The pattern used to spread product volume over the period of a promotion in each included deal category. The buying code consists of seven weighted values that determine how the product volume is distributed, or spread, between the dates defined by the buying base.

Buying Group. Buying groups are administrative entities that aggregate buyers or members to leverage their joint purchasing power. The buying group receives a small administrative fee for the service and the buyers receive discounts below the wholesale list price that the distributor usually charges. Buying groups never actually handle or own any products; they simply negotiate contracts with manufacturers on behalf of their members.

By-product. A product that is an incidental result of a process and usually has little sales value. Recyclable products and waste products are types of by-products.

C

Calendar Days. All days of the year. Calendar days include both workdays and non-workdays. Calendar days are typically used to schedule purchase order due dates.

Call. Any type of contact that generates a service response, ranging from a phone call from a customer. For example, a service visit or a call by a field technician.

Call Activity Recording (CAR). The process of recording actual time, materials, and expenses consumed in handling a call.

Call Center (CC) User. In Precision software, customer service representatives who track packages for a specific region.

Call Escalation. The automatic forwarding of calls not resolved within a certain time.

Call Invoice Recording (CIR). The generation of pending invoices based on activity managed in call activity recording.

Call Management. Processes and tools for managing the solution of a service contact.

Capacity. The maximum work load for a work center, machine, and so on.

Capacity Management. The establishing, measuring, monitoring, and adjusting of capacity levels for the long, medium, and short range. Determines the resources required to meet production schedules. Includes resource planning, capacity requirements planning, and input/output control.

Capacity Requirements Plan (CRP). The determination of labor and machine resources required to accomplish the tasks of production. Used for medium-range capacity management to determine and then provide the resources required to meet detailed item schedules of MRP.

Capacity To Promise (CTP). The uncommitted capacity of planned production.

Capital Project Management. The planning and recording of items and services required to deliver a solution, or project. A solution generally combines products and services in one package and is often delivered in a series of predefined increments over time. Typically, a solution is tailored to address specific customer requirements.

Capped Tax. A tax having a maximum amount. For example, tax is assessed only on the first \$700.00 of the transaction amount.

Capture. The act of transferring funds to your bank in credit card processing. Capture can be delayed or immediate.

Carrier. A business entity responsible for the transportation of goods.

Carrier Agent (CA). In Precision software, administrative users who can change the shipment status.

Carrying Cost. Costs involved in storing and maintaining inventory. Includes invested capital invested, taxes, insurance, obsolescence, and spoilage. Carrying cost is typically represented as a percent of the value per unit of time, usually one year.

Cascading Style Sheet (CSS). A Web derived from multiple sources with a defined order of precedence to manage conflicts among style element definitions. The cascading style sheet, level 1 (CSS1) recommendation from the W3C is implemented in the latest versions of the Netscape and Microsoft Web browsers.

Cash Book Maintenance. A function to reconcile all the activities for a given bank, such as cash receipts, payments, and service charges. The function is to balance the bank statement with the appropriate GL cash accounts.

Cash Management. Accounting managers monitor cash flow to prevent shortages or surpluses of cash. Insufficient cash on hand can make the company unable to pay creditors on time or meet payrolls and harm the credit rating of the company. Too much cash on hand can mean that cash is not being properly invested.

Catalog. A grouping of products organized for viewing and exporting purposes. A catalog can be named and secured to be accessible by one or more roles. A catalog can be based on a recognized standard for classifying products (for example, UNSPSC or NEMA) or a proprietary product classification hierarchy used by a specific customer or application.

Catch Weight. For some prepackaged products, such as meats, cheeses, and some fruits and vegetables, the prices are based on the weights of the products shipped. Two sets of figures with different units of measure are essential in doing the records and calculations—the number of units (cases) and the weight (pounds) records. The retailer orders a number of cases but the price is based on the pounds shipped.

Category. An item classification created by the user.

Category Management (CM). A joint process between retailer and manufacturer where service and product categories are managed as strategic business units, producing enhanced business results by focusing on delivering consumer value.

Cellular Manufacturing. A manufacturing process that produces families of items within a single line or cell of machines operated by machinists who work only within the line or cell.

Certification. A required examination, test, or other evidence of accomplishment that establishes a minimum level of competency within a substantive subject area.

Change Control. A process used to assure that changes to a product or a system do not bring about any impact to the systems or processes. As a major issue in regulated industries, it typically involves approval, testing, and documentation of the results.

Change Management Records. Records that track pending changes made to EMT sales orders during their life cycle. When a change is accepted or rejected, the record is deleted.

Changeover. The refitting of equipment to neutralize the effects of just-completed production, or to prepare for production of the next scheduled item.

Changeover Time. The time required to set up or refit a work center or piece of equipment to produce a different item, independent of the quantity to be produced. Also called setup time.

Channel. Any series of firms or individuals that participates in the flow of goods and services from the raw material supplier and producer to the final user or consumer.

Channel Management. Management of all aspects of the complex dealer, reseller, or distributor relationships that exist in the supply of the manufacturer product to the retailer. Its goal is to ensure maximum sales and minimal costs.

Character User Interface (CUI/CHUI). QAD Enterprise Applications interface that displays only keyboard characters on the screen rather than icons and forms. Compare with Graphical User Interface (GUI).

Chargeback. A fee paid to the distributor for selling a product at a contract price that is less than what the distributor paid for the product.

Charge Code. (1) In a service context, a code used to determine payment responsibility for work recorded against a call. Usually, a single charge code is defined for warranty, contract, covered, giveaway, billable, and fixed billable. Sometimes an additional charge code is defined for a particular project or service. (2) In Logistics Accounting, charge codes represent logistics charges incurred and payable to a third-party supplier when purchasing or shipping items.

Charge Product Line. The product line used to provide non-sales related general ledger account numbers for the cost of activity recorded against a call.

Charge Type. A code corresponding to a service type defined in RMA/RTS Control that enables you to modify the level of service provided for individual line items on an RMA.

Chart of Accounts (COA). A list of all account names and numbers used in an entity's General Ledger. The chart of accounts consists of balance sheet accounts (assets, liabilities) and income statement accounts (revenues, expenses, gains, losses).

Check Digit. A checksum on a number or word to help prevent manual typing errors.

CIM Data Loading. An automated process for importing data, usually from non-QAD Enterprise Applications databases. CIM load emulates entering data through the user interface (UI) and performs all UI validations.

CIM Interface. A program that imports transaction data from an external file or system and loads it into QAD Enterprise Applications.

Claims. A TrM transaction that records or initiates a payment to a customer based on a promotion discount. TrM processes all promotional discounts that are not taken off invoice as claims. Claims represent the actual costs of promotions, as opposed to budgeted or planned costs. Customers can inform the manufacturer of their claim against a promotion by invoice, by structured advice, or by deducting the claim value from their payment to the manufacturer.

Clashes. In TrM, situations where there are concurrent promotions for a product in the same division and region.

Class. A group with common characteristics. For example, fixed assets can be grouped by:

- GL accounts
- Depreciation books
- Service lives for calculating depreciation
- Depreciation methods

Classification. A descriptor used in ISB to describe or classify a set of data in QAD Enterprise Applications in ascending detail down the nodes in a hierarchical tree.

Classification Hierarchy. Hierarchical taxonomy (groupings of products) within a catalog. Distinct from the maintenance (template) hierarchy in that there can be multiple classification hierarchies (one per catalog). See also "Catalog" on page 14.

Client Directory. The target directory specified during the installation of the clients. This directory contains all of the compiled code (r-code), as well as master copies of all configuration files. For remote clients, this directory is typically on an application server. For character clients, this directory is typically on the database server.

Client Machine. The machine in a client/server configuration, often a PC, that runs the client session.

Client Session. An executable running an application that accesses a server running a database. Progress, regardless of the hardware platform, uses a client process and a server process.

Client/Server. The configuration in which a client session runs on a separate machine from the database server process.

Client/Server Connection. A connection in which a client session runs on a separate machine from the database server process.

Clinical Trials. The testing process conducted on animals and humans that ultimately proves the safety and efficacy of a drug or medical device.

Closed Loop MRP. A system for production planning, control, and execution built around MRP, in which all functions are included in the system and all provide feedback to keep the resulting production plan valid. The plan is then executed using MRP, shop floor control, and purchasing.

Closed Work Order. A work order for which products have been received into inventory and there are no outstanding component requirements or labor time tickets.

Closing Rate Method. A method used to translate financial statements. The closing rate method translates all assets and liabilities with the closing exchange rate effective at the time of reporting. This approach is based on the view that a foreign subsidiary is a unit separate from the domestic parent company.

Coda. A distributed file system that makes files available to a collection of client computers as part of their directory tree. Used for the electronic exchange of bank statements.

Code. A unique combination of letters and/or numbers identifying a specific record.

Code Page. A character set used to map data represented in one code page to another. Since a code page is specific to your hardware or operating system, Progress converts data from one code page to another. If the client code page is different than the database code page, Progress handles the conversion between them.

Coefficient of Determination. The proportion of variance in Y that can be explained by X. X is an independent variable that influences the variance of Y. It can also explain how dispersed the data points are from the mean data point. This can be useful in determining if an independent variable affects the seasonality of your data. Also known as R-Squared.

Coefficient of Variation. The relative amount of dispersion in the data can be calculated by expressing the standard deviation as a percentage of the mean. This measurement is called the coefficient of variation. This allows comparison of the dispersions of two different and separate data sets.

Collaborative Planning, Forecasting and Replenishment (CPFR). CPFR enables collaboration among all supply-chain-related activities. This collaboration includes setting common cross-enterprise goals and performance measures, creating category/item goals across partners and collaborating on sales and order forecasts. Performance is monitored as collaborative activities are executed, providing participants the ability to evaluate partners.

Collaborative Product Design. Manufacturers, particularly Automotive Tier 1 in the supply chain, are frequently involved in collaborative product design. Original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) share computer-aided design (CAD) files and encourage participation in design of a product, particularly for a new model. This capability is typically outside the scope of the ERP solution. However, QAD's product does have capabilities to integrate when accommodating engineering changes in this area.

Collection. Grouping of payment selections (supplier or employee) or an automatic collection (customer).

Column Group. In the GL Report Writer, a set of user-defined columns that identifies data, period, and calculations.

Column Type. An attribute of a column in a group in GL Report Writer. Values for column types are:

- Actual. Actual posted amounts are included in the column.
- Budget. Budgeted amounts are included in the column. (A budget code is specified to indicate the budget for extraction.)
- Calculation. The column is a function of columns.

Comma-Separated Values (CSV). A series of ASCII text lines where each column value is separated by a comma from the next column's value and each row starts a new line. Data in CSV files can be conveyed as input to other table-oriented applications such as Microsoft Excel.

Commodity. Items or assemblies that are referred to in bulk, such as metals or plastics.

Common Business Practice. A common practice or procedure followed by the business community.

Common Gateway Interface (CGI). A standard way for a web server to pass a web user's request to an application program and to receive data in response, which it then forwards to the user. CGI is part of the Web's hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP).

Company. A commercial enterprise engaged in one or more of the following activities:

- Manufacturing products
- Selling (wholesaling, retailing, leasing, renting) products
- Purchasing products
- Supplying data about products, and/or consuming data about products

Component. (1) Raw material, part, or subassembly that goes into a higher-level assembly, compound, or other item. Manufacturing plants use component information to determine how much of each material is required to assemble an item. (2) In Fixed Assets, if an asset contains more than one item, a component is part of the fixed asset. For example, a computer is a fixed asset that contains three components: the mouse, keyboard, and CPU.

Composite Lead Time. The longest possible length of time it takes to have an item/product available when currently there are no components in stock or production. For any item planned through MRP, lead time is found by reviewing the lead time for each bill of material path under the item, and taking the largest time.

Compound Interest. Interest on accumulated unpaid interest and on the original principal.

Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM). An electronic bridge networking separate computer systems into a coherent, integrated whole.

Concurrent Session. An individual QAD Enterprise Applications session that is launched against a database at the customer site.

Confidence (or Interval Estimate). An estimate defined by two numbers, within which probably lies the parameter point of interest.

Configurable Item. A virtual, non-buildable item that can be configured to form variant items that can be manufactured to meet specific customer requirements.

Configuration. A set of answers to the questions in the questionnaire produces one particular customer configuration. Each configuration is stored individually, and is a uniquely defined record in the QAD Configurator database. Configurations can be used to create variant items.

Configuration Key. A combination of features that uniquely defines a variant.

Configured Messaging. The process in which a system message is tied to a program name and a user-determined error severity level.

Configured Product. A product in which different end-item combinations can be made from a relatively small number of assembly options.

Confirm Date. The date the customer confirmed the sales quote.

Connection Domain. A domain associated with a connected database, not the current working database.

Consignment. The process of a supplier placing material at a customer location without receiving payment until after the goods are used or sold.

Consolidated Entity. A separate entity that consolidates the financial results of a company and its subsidiaries. The only accounting activities that occur in this entity are parent consolidation entries, subsidiary consolidation entries, and consolidation adjustments. Entries made in the consolidated entity are not pushed back to the operating entities.

Consolidation. (1) The addition of the accounting records for two or more business units, subject to rules dictated by accounting practice and legislation. Translation is necessary when the business units are in different base currencies. (2) Assembly of items on pallets or containers by warehouse staff.

Consolidation Domain. The domain where consolidation of accounting records takes place. This can be a domain set up specifically for this purpose only, but this does not have to be the case. You can use a domain that represents an active business operation in the database.

Consolidation Entry. An unposted GL entry created in the consolidated entity.

Consolidation Packing Mode. In Precision software, a mode in which a number of order lines are consolidated into one or more shipments to improve packaging and shipping efficiency.

Consolidation Set. A way of identifying the group of subsidiary entities with GL transactions that needs reporting on the part of a parent entity. The system uses attributes of the consolidation set to manage the GL consolidation process.

Constraint Scheduling. Load or line balancing.

Construction in Process Account. A GL account used to track the purchase cost of a fixed asset.

Consume Forecast. A function that determines whether the quantity ordered consumes available forecast.

Consuming Destination. The point of usage for a kanban-controlled item.

Contact & Account Management. Tools in QAD Customer Relationship Management that enable companies to focus on the right deals at the right time, automate key sales activities, and improve sales collaboration. This function involves monitoring each step of the sales process and tracking each opportunity from lead-to-order, better managing the sales pipeline and improving revenue predictability.

Container. A packing item used to hold goods and subsets of other containers such as a box, pallet, rack, or trailer.

Container ID. A unique number assigned by the system to a specific container for a specific shipment.

Container Move. A functionality that lets warehouse staff move allocated boxes or pallets from the dock location to a truck location after they assemble pallets to ship to customers.

Container Move Algorithm. A type of algorithm that finds suitable stage, truck, and dock locations, including empty locations, locations with the least goods, and locations that already contain stock designated for a particular ship-to code.

Container Type. In Kanban, type of container; for example, basket, pallet, drum.

Containerization. A shipment method in which commodities are placed in containers, and, after initial loading, are not rehandled until unloaded at the destination.

Continuous Improvement. Continuous Improvement is striving for perfection by continually removing successive layers of waste, as they are discovered. It is accepted that a complete transformation process from mass production to Lean Manufacturing takes years. Perfection is zero waste, and progress cannot be benchmarked against competitors' levels of waste, but requires striving for world-class performance.

Contract Billing. The process of creating a customer invoice based on an agreed-upon price for contract coverage.

Control Account. An account that takes the place of individual accounts after they are moved to the sub-ledger. It shows the debits and credits in summary form. The debits and credits can be found in detail in the sub-ledger. When sub-ledgers are used, each amount is posted twice: once to the sub-ledger and once to the general ledger control account. The sum of the individual account balances in the sub-ledger ought to be equal to the balance in the GL control account.

Control Programs. Programs defining how processing takes place within the system. Can be as simple as maintaining the next customer number or as complex as defining product allocation rules. Ought to be initialized before using any module in the system.

Control Record Structures. In EDI eCommerce, EC subsystem-dependent exchange file definitions indicating:

- How exchange file records are identified during import or created during export
- Which record in the exchange file and which positions in the record contain the trading partner and trading partner document IDs retrieved during import or created during export

Control Tower (CT) User. In Precision software, users who are responsible for reviewing shipment exceptions, determining what actions to take, and updating the shipment status.

Controlled Entry. In kanban transaction processing, a method of specifying control criteria to prevent users from inadvertently recording the wrong cards.

Controlled Substances. A set of control and reporting functions for monitoring compliance with regulatory agency requirements.

Controlling Hierarchy. In the GL Report Writer, an analysis code used to produce a full iteration of a report definition for each node in a hierarchy.

Conventions. A method for averaging depreciation in the first and last year of a fixed asset's life. It is required because assets are not always acquired on the first day of the year or disposed of on the last day of the year. The system supports the following conventions:

- Full Period
- Half Period

- Next Period
- Full Quarter
- Half Quarter
- Full Year
- Half Year
- Modified Half Year Version 1
- Modified Half Year Version 2

Conversion. The transition from one numbered release to the next. Conversions involve program fixes and, in some cases, major schema changes.

Cookie. Information a Web site puts on your hard disk so that it can retrieve information about you at a later time. Typically, a cookie records your preferences when using a particular site.

Coop In Lieu. In TrM, a promotion deal category. Also known as in-lieu moneys. Refers to lump sums funded from unpaid rebate moneys that are spent on discounts. The values entered are not posted to the general ledger but are displayed to show where rebate moneys are being spent. This deal category is used for reporting and record-keeping purposes.

Co-product. A product that is the intended result of a base process, and that typically has sales value. The primary difference between co-products and by-products is that MRP plans a base process to satisfy demand for co-products, but not for by-products.

Copy Code. A field used to set up new records by copying analysis code in the GL Report Writer.

Corporate Group. An optional code for grouping business relations for reporting.

Corporate Performance Management (CPM). An umbrella term for the processes, methodologies, metrics, and systems used to measure and manage performance.

Correction Invoice. A document containing corrected information for an invoice that has already been posted.

Correction of Accounting (COA) Operation. A method commonly used in Central and Eastern Europe in which balancing entries are used to reverse previous debit and credit activity. Preferred in some countries because it provides a clear view of how debit and credit activity is affected by corrections.

Correlation Coefficient. A measure of how strongly two variables are related. The value of the correlation coefficient is between -1 and 1 . If the value is 0 , the two variables are independent.

Cost. The amount required to purchase a fixed asset.

Cost Allocation. A method for assigning costs to co-products.

Cost Center. Optional component of an account number defined in GL setup functions. Other components of an account number are account, sub-account, and project code. Cost centers provide additional detail on GL reports and are used with budgets.

Cost Center Budgets. Budgets used to monitor cost and revenue during the accounting year for a cost center.

Costed Product Structure. An indented list of raw materials, items, and subassemblies making up a parent assembly, with required quantities and costs for each item. The cost of each item is multiplied by the quantity required to give total cost for the parent assembly.

Costing Method. In TrM, the method for populating the cost field on a division product record. The division record sundry parameters holds the costing method. Method C: The value is taken from the standard cost set on the item-product's default site record when the product is added to a promotion or when the Cost Flex program runs. Method T: Requires the Cost Management module. When the product is added to a promotion, the value is taken from the standard cost set on the item-product's default site record. When the Cost Flex program runs, products are cost again according to a cost set specified on the divisional product record.

Cost Management. The process of effectively planning and controlling the costs involved in a business. Costs determine the level of production output. The cost of a specific level of output depends both on the price of needed resources, materials, labor, fuel, transportation, and so on, and on the quantities of resources required to produce that output. The level of output also depends on how the company uses fixed resources, such as the size of the plant, in combination with variable resources, such as labor, material, or equipment. It is important to know the total cost of production at varying levels of output along with per-unit costs.

Cost of Goods Account. The general ledger account used to record costs of products shipped to a customer.

Cost of Goods Sold (COGS). Accounting classification useful for determining the amount of direct materials, direct labor, and allocated overhead associated with the products.

Count on Fail. A type of cycle count that QAD Warehousing can automatically generate for inventory that fails; for example, when a transaction is completed for less than the required quantity.

Coupon. A promotion deal category (CU). The customer claims the discount based on coupons as sales evidence.

Covariance. The degree of dependence between two random variables. It is useful if you have two random dependent variables.

Create, Read, Update and Delete (CRUD). The major functions required to be implemented in a relational database application.

Credit. An entry on the right side of an account. Credits increase liabilities, equity, and revenues and decrease assets and expenses.

Credit Checking. A process that enables the company to determine the credit limit of a business partner and the total outstanding by the business partner for shipped goods or ordered goods.

Credit Management. In QAD Enterprise Applications, before extending credit on an order or releasing an order for shipment, a company must verify that a customer is within their credit limits. When new customers are set up in the customer master files, typically the Accounting department reviews the credit worthiness of the customer through various credit reporting agencies. This information is used to assign terms and limits under which credit is extended. At time of order entry this information is used to ensure that the customer is within their credit limits before releasing an order for shipment.

Credit Note (CN). A document that records a credit (decrease) in a customer's balance, typically due to errors or other types of adjustments.

Credit Security Code. A three or four-digit number that appears on the credit card and provides a cryptographic check of the information embossed on the card.

Credit Terms. Payment codes designating due dates, early payment discounts, and interest for customers and suppliers.

Criteria Template. A group of variables used to characterize a forecast calculation.

Critical Path. The shortest length of time required to manufacture a product.

Critical Ratio. A calculation used by dispatching to set priorities. Calculated by dividing the time remaining until the due date by the time remaining to complete the work order. A ratio of 1 means the work order is on time. Less than 1 means the order is late. Greater than 1 means the order is ahead of schedule.

Cross Validation Analyzer. A tool within QAD Configurator that you can use to check whether the product configuration rules match the sales configuration data (features and rules). It is necessary because the sales configuration and product configuration data are maintained separately. The Cross Validation Analyzer detects and reports any discrepancies between the two modules.

Cross-Docking. Another name for a shortage clearance algorithm. The function of shortage clearance algorithms is to cut out unnecessary inventory movements by identifying newly received stock that can be used to fill sales or work order shortages directly.

Cross-sell Item. An item sold in addition to a requested item to increase revenue or as a promotion for an item. Cross-sell items are not replacement items for the requested items.

Crystal Reports. An industry-standard reporting tool that integrates with most database applications. Performs data retrieval, and provides design and formatting functions to create customized reports.

Cum Received. The cumulative total received by the customer. Basically, the difference between Cum Shipped and Cum Received is the quantity of goods in transit at the time of schedule release creation. This can also cover goods that are the subject of a quality dispute or other disagreement.

Cum Required. The gross cumulative quantity on order at any point in a customer schedule.

Cum Shipped. The cumulative total shipped by the supplier.

Cum Start Date. The date a scheduled order shipment began accumulating quantities.

Cumulative Accounting. A method of tracking shipments and receipts in which trading partners maintain running totals of required and shipped/received quantities.

Cumulative Lead Time. The longest possible length of time it takes to have an item/product available if you start today with no components in stock or production. For any item planned through MRP, lead time is found by reviewing the lead time for each bill of material path under the item, and taking the largest time.

Cumulative Manufacturing Lead Time. The cumulative planned lead time when all purchased items are assumed to be in stock.

Cumulative Order. An order accumulating costs of repetitive production. Can be entered manually, or created by the system whenever repetitive feedback is entered for an item and site.

Currency. A monetary amount qualifier that a governing body assigns for use as a medium of exchange.

Currency Code. A code that identifies monetary units and forms the basis of exchange rate relationships. Each database has one base currency, but you can specify foreign currencies during sales, purchasing, service, and accounting transactions.

Currency Conversion. The process of restating a monetary amount in a different currency. Also known as currency translation.

Current Exchange Rate. The exchange rate in effect at reporting or transaction time, which is used to convert the amount from the transaction currency to the base currency.

Current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP). Customers deploying in a validated environment under most regulatory authority worldwide, whether harmonized or complying purely with the FDA GMP under 21CFR part 100 or part 101, require the ability to validate the system. QAD Enterprise Validation Management suite enables this to be simple and cost effective.

Custodian. Employee responsible for tracking the location of fixed assets.

Customer Dock. Dock location within the customer's site for material to be delivered.

Customer Invoice. The accounting record for an invoice that was generated in the Sales Orders/Invoices module, or was manually entered in the Accounts Receivable module. Different daybook codes ought to be defined to ensure that separate numbering is used for manually entered customer invoices rather than those posted from the Sales Orders/Invoices module.

Customer Item. Item that customer orders but using their own item number.

Customer Job. Customer-supplied ID that identifies the production process.

Customer Order. A request for a product or a number of products to be delivered by a specified date. Often referred to as an actual demand, as distinct from a forecast demand.

Customer Order Type. Type of order; for example:

- Batch: Batch order used in a component plant
- MRP: MRP Plan
- SEQ: Sequence order for JIT

Customer Order Version (COV). Order version that is generated by the order receiver each time it receives a broadcast communication regarding that order.

Customer Order Version Detail (COVD). Details containing item and attribute information for a COV.

Customer Order Version Header (COVH). Details containing customer, unit sequence, and COV number information.

Customer Reference. Information that identifies the customer's end item. For example:

- VIN (automotive)
- Serial Number

Also used as an ID to track sequences (must be unique).

Customer Profiles. In TrM, a set of up to nine attributes or characteristics, for which users define the valid values and assign these profile values to customers. Customers who exist in multiple divisions can have a different set of profile values in each division. Profiles can be used as selection and reporting criteria in several different areas of the program, including user-defined group templates, rebate customer selection, budget matching parameters, and various reports and views.

Customer Schedule. A cumulative, schedule-driven sales order from a customer with multiple line items from which releases of shipments are issued.

Customer Sequence. Customer supplied ID that identifies order of assemblies in the production process. Can contain alphanumeric characters.

Customer Services. A set of functions including the Project Realization Management module, used for creating and managing installation projects, and the Service/Support Management module, used to track activities related to after-market service.

Customer Types. Categories of customers based on the various direct and indirect relationships between the manufacturer, the customer, and the consumer. Customer types include direct customers, indirect customers, customer groups, and internal customers. Direct customers buy from the manufacturer and sell to the consumer. Distributors buy from the manufacturer and sell to indirect customers who, in turn, sell to consumers. Internal customers are a manufacturer's sales personnel who use stock for field samples or replacement goods.

Customization. The process of modifying menus, screen titles, and fields to reflect company-specific or user-defined structures, such as user-defined codes, customer profiles, and product profiles.

Custom Tables. In fixed assets, depreciation tables used as a substitute for the standard depreciation methods when calculating depreciation. Depreciation is calculated by specifying a depreciation factor for each period and year of the asset's life.

Cutting Point. Definition of planning horizons that determines how to use calculated short- and long-term requirements.

Cycle. (1) The interval of time during which a system or process, such as a seasonal demand or a manufacturing operation, periodically returns to similar initial conditions. (2) The interval of time when an event or set of events is completed.

Cycle Code. The frequency with which sales orders are released from a quote.

Cycle Count. The number of items physically counted. The system compares that number with the system quantity-on-hand, and optionally updates quantity-on-hand to equal the number counted.

Cycle Counting. A physical inventory technique where inventories are counted on a periodic basis rather than once a year. Can be taken when an item reaches its reorder point, when new stock is received, or on a regular basis. High-value, fast-moving stock is typically counted more frequently than low-value, slow-moving items. The most effective cycle counting systems require counting of a certain number of items each workday.

Cycle Time. The time interval between completions of individual items produced by a manufacturing process. Since multiple process operations run simultaneously, cycle time is typically the longest run time required by a single operation.

Cyclical Redundancy Check (CRC). An algorithm to verify the integrity of a source file by comparing an internally tagged number with the same number in a called file or database schema.

D

Database. A collection of logically related tables and records.

Database Definitions. Characteristics of the database schema, including field names, table names, validation expressions, labels, initial values, and others.

Database Management System (DBMS). A collection of programs that enables you to store, modify, and extract information from a database.

Database Server. Can refer to either the Progress software task that supports multi-user access to a database or the machine on which the database is located.

Database Set. A set of databases that forms a logical group. QDT uses the concept of database sets to generate server and client startup and shutdown scripts and icons. The standard EAM database set consists of a main database and additional support databases.

Database Structure File. A file that defines the structure of a Progress database. A database structure file contains the definition of each storage area and the extents within those storage areas that make up the database. A database structure file has an `.st` extension.

Data Definition File. A `.df` file containing the database table, field, and index definitions that make up the schema of a specific database.

Data Definition Language (DDL). A language used to describe changes to the schema to the Progress DBMS. Progress provides tools for reading and writing these command files. All schema changes are in this form.

Data Encryption. Conversion of data into a form that cannot be easily intercepted by unauthorized people.

Data File. A collection of related data records organized in a specific manner in a computer system.

Data Folder. A business UI component that displays the fields the user edits or views. The fields exist in the application's primary table; that is, the table with the fields the application requires to perform its business function.

Data Item. The smallest element of data in a database.

Data Record. A collection of related data items.

Data Record Structures. The records comprising each electronic business document implemented in EDI eCommerce in a standards neutral format (SNF). These record definitions are used for both the exchange files and the document repository.

Data Retrieval Code. In GL Report Writer, either an analysis code or a basic GL item (account, sub-account, and so on) used to extract data from GL tables. Used in data rows, actual or budget columns, and in report records. A set of data retrieval codes, including one of each GL type, constitutes a query specification.

Dataslot. A data placeholder associated with a process that persists through the entire process and defines the information flow of the business process in Business Process Management (BPM).

Data Synchronization. The synchronization of static data such as information on suppliers, items, customers, and bills of material among distributed, multi-site, multi-domain company implementations.

Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS). A unique nine-digit sequence recognized as the universal standard for identifying and tracking businesses worldwide. It is used in EDI transactions to recognize the issuer or receiver of an electronic data interchange.

Date-driven Segment. A displayed value in an NRM numbering sequence that depends on the transaction effective date or the fiscal period corresponding to the effective date. The effective date is supplied by the program using NRM. The format is a compound string that allows for optional display of date components (year, month, week, day), including delimiters between components; for example, 06:15:97. Each sequence can have one date-driven segment, or none, but not more than one.

Daybooks. Also known as journals. Method of grouping GL transactions for satisfying legal reporting requirements or for organizing GL reporting in a manner consistent with common business practices. Multiple daybooks can exist at any time. Transactions can be grouped in daybooks by transaction type and transaction- document type. A daybook can be composed of multiple journal entries.

Daybook Set. Groups of daybooks used in transaction processing. Used by the system to determine the daybook to apply to the invoice at invoice print.

Days-of-Supply. The amount of product calculated to meet customer demand between replenishments.

Days Until Expire. The normal length of time quoted prices are good for. After this time, a quote expires, and renegotiated prices are required.

DB2. A database supplied by IBM. The database is available for all platforms and operating systems including UNIX, Linux, Win NT/2000, and OS/400.

Deal. In TrM, the sum of the financial aspects of a promotion. Each deal is identified by a deal code. Deals can consist of anywhere from one to four deal types. Each deal type has two parts: the deal category and the pricing method. Deal categories cannot be repeated in a deal, but pricing methods can be repeated as often as necessary. For example, OI\$CU\$ (off invoice dollar, coupon dollar) is a valid deal while OI\$OIN (off invoice dollar, off invoice net) is not.

Deal Categories. The class of promotion discount, for example, off invoice, coupon, or free goods. Pairings of deal categories and pricing methods form deal types, which in turn are the building blocks for deal codes.

Deal Codes. The code identifier for a deal, consisting of up to four deal types. Deals are specified on promotions by deal code.

Deal Types. Pairings of deal categories and pricing methods; for example, off invoice-dollar off, off invoice-percent off, or coupon-dollar off. A promotion deal, identified by a deal code, is comprised of a combination of up to four deal types.

Debit. A record of indebtedness. Debits are entered on the left-hand side of an account, and constitute an addition to an expense or asset account or a deduction from a revenue, net worth, or liability account.

Debit and Credit Separation. Separate views that are available for users to see debit and credit.

Declarant. A company address that is responsible for reporting Intrastat transactions.

Declining-balance Method. An accelerated depreciation method that provides higher depreciation charges in the earlier years of asset life and lower depreciation charges in the later years. The annual depreciation is calculated by using a constant depreciation percentage rate and multiplying it by the remaining net book value each year of the asset's service life. This method does not depreciate an asset to zero.

Declining Balance Switch to Straight Line. A declining-balance method that switches to the straight-line method when the depreciation calculated by straight-line is greater than the depreciation calculated by the declining-balance method. This method fully depreciates the asset.

Dedicated Location. Picking area locations that always store the same item. Also called home locations.

Default. Information used or action taken by the system if a user does not specify different information.

Default Domain. The domain a user typically works in. Each user is assigned a default domain that displays during login.

Default System Data. The data that initially populates the menu, messages, printers, language code, and other default data files.

Deferred Claims. A promotion deal category (DC), also known as billback, chargeback, or post-billed. The discount is claimed from the manufacturer after the event. If there are only wholesale or both wholesale and retail components on the promotion, the deferred claim discount is taken off the wholesale component.

Deferred Revenue. In deferred accounting, collected revenue that is held in a deferred account and posted periodically. Deferred revenue is a billing option for service contracts that are billed at the beginning of the service duration.

Delegate. A user or group selected to perform tasks in place of the initial user assigned to the tasks in Business Process Management (BPM).

Delete Event Key. Fields used to identify deleted records in the audit database. Initially, the primary index fields for each database table are defined as delete event keys. Users can add additional keys as needed.

Delivery Order Number (DON). A number used by international customers to group several line items together for shipping purposes.

Delivery Schedule. The required and agreed time or rate of delivery of goods or services purchased for a future period.

Demand. A need for a product or a component. Can come from a customer order, forecast, and so on.

Demand Pattern. Seasonal pattern of demand such as summer, fall, and Christmas.

Demand Percent. In kanban, the percent of total item demand required by each supermarket. This percentage is relevant when a source (process, supplier, or supermarket) supplies a kanban item to multiple supermarkets, and a kanban loop has been defined between each supermarket and the process.

Demand Pull. The triggering of material movement to a work center only when that work center is ready to begin the next job.

Denomination. A denomination of a currency is a way of expressing that currency, while retaining its link with the originating currency. For example, during the transition to the euro, the French franc was considered a denomination of the euro.

Departments. A grouping of work centers for reporting, planning, and accounting. Every work center must belong to exactly one department. CRP calculates capacity and load by department. Labor, burden, and cost of production are tracked in the general ledger by department.

Dependent Demand. (1) Calculated demand, not forecast, for component items and raw materials that are directly related to production of higher-level assemblies or end products. (2) In operations planning, refers to end-item demands exploded from a family plan. For example, a family consists of end items A (25% of family forecast) and B (75%). If the family forecast is 100 cases, the dependent demand is 25 cases of A and 75 of B.

Depreciable Asset. Tangible item of value used by a business to produce income that uses depreciation to allocate its cost to periods in its service life.

Depreciable Basis. Value used for calculating depreciation as the depreciation base. The depreciable basis is the fixed-asset acquisition cost minus any salvage value.

Depreciation. The allocation of a fixed asset's cost to periods in its service life. The system supports the following depreciation methods:

- Straight Line
- Declining Balance
- Sum of the Years' Digits
- Flat Rate
- Units of Production
- Custom Table

Depreciation Book. Book used for tracking a fixed asset's depreciation. It can be the posting book that posts to the GL.

Depreciation Convention. A method for averaging depreciation in the first and last year of a fixed asset's life. It is required because assets are not always acquired on the first day of the year or disposed of on the last day of the year. The system supports the following conventions:

- Full Period
- Half Period
- Next Period
- Full Quarter
- Half Quarter
- Full Year
- Half Year
- Modified Half Year Version 1
- Modified Half Year Version 2

Derived Cross-rates. An exchange rate that is derived from one or two other exchange rates.

Derived Exchange Rate. An exchange rate derived from the established rates of two different currencies and a common third currency, such as a union currency.

Design Mode. An activity that lets you customize the UI by providing an interface to remove or insert UI components in the current view. Design mode can be used to control access to functionality and is typically controlled by the system administrator.

Desktop. An interface that lets users access QAD Enterprise Applications using a Web browser. The Desktop is designed for use over a company intranet or wide-area network.

Destination List. A list of application IDs registered with Q/LinQ that can be used for publishing, sending, and deleting or archiving documents. Destination lists create only one copy of a document for management and storage, minimizing disk space and performance requirements.

Detail Allocation. The act of reserving exact items of inventory at a specific location by specifying lot and/or serial numbers, expiration dates, sites and/or locations.

Device. Any piece of hardware available to the computer, such as a disk or a printer.

Device History Record. A compilation of records pertaining to the production of a finished device. These records are typically retained for seven years and possibly reviewed in audits by the FDA.

Device Master Record. A device master record is a compilation of records pertaining to the specifications and procedures of a finished device. These records are typically retained for seven years and possibly reviewed in audits by the FDA.

Difference. An easy way to compare a time-series variable over time. It is obtained by subtracting the current value of a variable by a past value.

Direct Customer. A customer type. The direct customer buys goods directly from the manufacturer and sells them to the consumer.

Direct Data Publish (DDP). A mechanism whereby raw business object event data is passed to QXO and directly published by the message publisher.

Direct Delivery. One of two possible delivery methods using Enterprise Material Transfer (EMT). The supplier delivers goods directly to the end customer, bypassing the ordering entity. The other is Transshipment.

Direct Exchange Rate. An exchange rate explicitly defined between two currencies.

Direct Labor. Labor particularly applied to a product being manufactured or utilized in the performance of a service.

Direct Material. The material used in the manufacturing process to make the end product from a purchasing point.

Direct Order. The capability for a buyer to enter a transaction directly into the seller's system through dialup or Internet connection.

Direct Payments. Cash, checks, and wire transfers sent by a customer.

Direct Store Delivery (DSD). A method of delivering product from a distributor directly to the retail store, bypassing a retailer's warehouse. The vendor manages the product from order to shelf. Major DSD categories include greeting cards, beverages, baked goods, snacks, pharmaceuticals, and so on.

Disassembly. Decomposition, separation, or processing of an item into parts, pieces, or subunits that consist of co-products and by-products. An example is the processing of meat and poultry.

Disbursement. Physical issuance and reporting of the movement of raw material, components, or other items from a storage room or warehouse.

Discount at Invoice. A practice in which tax is based on sales or purchase amount minus credit terms discounts. Discounts at invoice are calculated at order entry.

Discount at Payment. A practice in which tax is based on sales or purchase amount minus credit terms discounts taken. Discounts at payment are calculated when payments are received or generated.

Discounted. A document that can be discounted to another party, often the bank. Because a draft is an unconditional payment order, it is regularly used in this context. The financial risk remains with the initial beneficiary of the draft.

Discount Sequence. The order of the discount amount allocation when multiple price lists are combined.

Discrete. A separate, distinct item.

Discrete Order Quantity. An order quantity that represents an integer number of periods of demand. See also “Lot for Lot (LFL)” on page 56.

Dispatcher. The individual who assigns calls to engineers. If paging is used, can notify an engineer of an incoming call.

Dispatch List. (1) A listing of all manufacturing orders by priority. Contains information on priority, location, quantity, and capacity requirements of an order by operation. Typically generated daily and sorted by work center. (2) In kanban environments, a list used to move empty containers back to a supply source.

Disposition Date. Date of permanent removal of a depreciable asset from income-producing activity. Often referred to as the Retirement Date.

Disposition Reason. Reason for disposal of an asset and required input at time of disposal. Reasons include sold, stolen, destroyed, donated, and impaired.

Distribution Items. Items that one site supplies to another site.

Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP). The balancing of supply and demand for items transferred between sites by calculating item requirements, creating planned orders, and managing shipment schedules and transportation.

Distribution Resource Planning. The extension of distribution requirements planning into the planning of the key resources contained in a distribution system: warehouse space, work force, money, trucks, freight cars.

Distributor. A business that does not manufacture its own products but purchases and resells these products. Such a business usually maintains a finished goods inventory. For Collaborative Planning, Forecasting, and Replenishment (CPFR), the term distributor is intended to include retailers.

Division. In TrM, the first structure in the business structure hierarchy, followed by regions, areas, and zones. Divisions can have multiple and overlapping regions; for example, a national region probably overlaps north and south regions.

DNS Server. A server used by Internet access providers to map the domain names in Internet requests or forward them to other servers in the Internet.

Dock. An adjunct to customer ship-to sites. Multiple docks are possible per ship-to. The dock is assigned in the customer schedule setup process.

Document Format. The specific printable data and form layout of a document associated with a business transaction, such as a shipment. It can be dictated by locale, reason for transaction, legal requirements, or common business practice.

Document Management. Engineering departments must have strict control over all documents related to product design to protect company confidentiality and to ensure that all documentation is current and up-to-date. Only authorized personnel can have access to view or change documents.

Document Object Model (DOM). A programming interface specification being developed by the W3C that lets a programmer create and modify HTML pages and XML documents as program objects, rather than data structures.

Document Repository. A set of tables containing all electronic business documents exchanged with trading partners using EDI eCommerce. This intermediate repository holds trading partner documents and allows them to be formatted into a state acceptable for gateway processing during import. It also allows for the consolidation of all required trading partner document data during the export process.

Document Type. A category identifying the type of business transaction that a printed document describes. Valid document types include shippers, invoices, credit notices, and material receivers.

Document Type Definition (DTD). A specification that accompanies an XML document and identifies the specific functions of the XML markup.

Domain. A template for businesses that use the same base currency, chart of accounts, and GL calendar. You can have multiple domains per database and can change to another domain from within the application, provided you are an authorized user for that domain.

Domain Name System (DNS). The way that Internet domain names are located and translated into Internet Protocol addresses. A domain name is a meaningful and easy-to-remember handle for an Internet address.

Downtime. Any time when a resource scheduled for operation is not producing.

Draft. A negotiable security signed and dated by its issuer (the drawer). Similarly to a promissory note, it contains an unconditional order or instruction for the drawee to pay a fixed sum of money on the agreed due date. The debtor accepts the draft by signing it.

Drill-down Browse. A type of browse that is available from a menu or associated with other browse fields. You can filter, graph, and print from drill-down browses. Compare with Look-Up Browse.

Drop All. A functionality that lets warehouse staff drop off boxes at consolidation areas or shipping lanes before they complete picking for an order.

Drop Shipment. A distribution arrangement where the seller serves as a selling agent by collecting orders without maintaining inventories. The manufacturer then ships orders directly to customers.

Dual Pricing. A function that allows various financial documents, such as sales orders and invoices, to be expressed in two currencies. The second currency is for informational purposes only.

Due Date. (1) On work orders: The date a product is available for issue to a shop or shipment to a customer. (2) On purchase orders: The date a product is due to arrive from a vendor. (3) On sales orders: The date an order is due to ship.

Dun & Bradstreet. A provider of business-to-business credit and business-related information for both publicly and privately held companies.

Dun & Bradstreet Number. A nine-digit number used as an identifier in Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and global electronic commerce transactions. The numbers are assigned and maintained by Dun & Bradstreet. Suppliers doing business with your organization using EDI can submit their D&B number as part of the registration and transaction processes. This number eliminates errors in electronic transactions and serves as a consistent trading partner identifier in business transactions. It is a recognized standard by global industry and trade associations.

Dunnage. Packing material used to protect a shippable assembly unit from damage during transport. Dunnage count and weight are calculated during shipment and package processing.

Dunning Letter. A letter sent to a customer showing all open accounts receivable transactions that meet selection criteria. Severity of language in each letter sent typically increases with the length of time an AR item is unpaid.

Dunning Level. Code used to determine the appropriate dunning letter to issue a customer. Tracks the number of letters that have been sent to a customer and the number of times each AR item has been listed in the letters.

Durbin Watson. A statistic used to test for auto-correlation within the errors. Auto-correlation occurs when there is dependence between the successive error values, which is also called a serial correlation. Durbin Watson is the most widely used statistic to determine random errors.

Dynamic Hypertext Markup Language (DHTML). A combination of new HTML tags and options that support more animated and interactive Web sites. Much of dynamic HTML is specified in HTML 4.0 with Javascript and cascading style sheets.

Dynamic Rationalization. Product Information Management's method for automating the cleansing, rationalization, importation, and publishing of product content.

Dynamic Unpegging. The process in which peg quantities are unpegged from unconfirmed shippers and pegged to ship lines on newly created shippers for the same order line number.

E

Economic Order Quantity (EOQ). A demand rate calculation used to balance total inventory costs against order costs. The EOQ is a type of fixed order quantity that can be used to determine the optimal amount of an item to be purchased or manufactured at one time. The purpose of the calculation is to minimize the combined costs of acquiring and carrying inventory.

EC Subsystem. Electronic commerce subsystem. Includes the software and hardware components required for EDI eCommerce to exchange electronic business documents with trading partners. The software components of an EC subsystem commonly include data communications, document mapping and translation, and document management features such as acknowledgment, reconciliation, and archiving.

EDI eCommerce. The EDI component of QAD Enterprise Applications.

Effective Date. (1) The date when a component or an operation is to be added to or removed from a bill of material or assembly process. (2) The date used in the explosion process to create demands for correct items. Normally, bill of material and routing systems provide for an effectivity start date and stop date, for each relationship. Can be controlled by serial number rather than date. (3) The first date to be used by a transaction. Also known as As Of Date or GL Effective Date. (4) The date used to select tax rates and price lists for a transaction.

Efficiency. The relationship between planned standard time and actual time charged to a task. Calculated by dividing standard hours earned by actual direct labor hours. It can be more than 100%.

Efficient Consumer Response (ECR). Initiative between retailers and suppliers to reduce existing barriers by focusing on processes, methods, and techniques to optimize the supply chain. Currently, ECR has three primary focus areas: supply side (for example, efficient replenishment), demand side (for example, efficient assortment, efficient promotion, efficient product

introduction), and enabling technologies (for example, common data and communication standards, cost/profit and value measurement). The overall goal of ECR is to fulfill consumer wishes better, faster, and at less cost.

Electronic Business Document. A business document, such as a purchase order or invoice, represented in a machine-interpretable format defined according to international, national, industry, or proprietary standards.

Electronic Business XML (ebXML). A joint project by the United Nations body to use XML to standardize the secure exchange of business data.

Electronic Commerce (EC). The use of computer and telecommunication technologies to conduct business.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). An international protocol for electronically transmitting documents such as customer schedules, invoices, and ASNs between trading partners.

Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Transport (EDIFACT). A set of international standards that were developed to enable EDI among businesses located in North America, Europe, and other geographic regions. In 1987, the EDIFACT syntax proposals were accepted by the ISO Technical Board and the number ISO 9735 was allotted. These standards are application, communications medium, and machine-independent.

Electronic Signature Category. A QAD-provided definition of a set of QAD Enterprise Applications data that can be signed as a unit in certain menu programs.

Electronic Signature Profile. A record that contains information that controls how electronic signatures are applied for a given signature category.

Elimination Entries. Adjustments made in the consolidating entity to support the concept that the parent company and its subsidiaries are viewed as a single economic entity. These adjustments eliminate any issues caused by transactions that have occurred between the two separate legal entities.

E-market Exchange. An electronic marketplace where many buyers and sellers meet to determine prices and conduct business.

Empty Database. The initial Progress database defined by the database structure file, but without data.

Encryption. Conversion of data into a form that cannot be easily intercepted by unauthorized people.

End Item. An item that is a final product in itself, for which an order or independent requirement exists. Can be a component of a different end item.

End of Day (EOD). In Precision software, a field indicating when the shipment is ready for collection by a carrier.

End User. A person who normally uses an item, requests maintenance for it, and reports issues. Each sold-to customer can have many end users.

Ending Year. The last year of historical sales data analyzed by a forecast calculation.

End-item Planning. Operations planning for end items. Typically performed in the short- to medium-term horizon (zero to six months). Used to optimize global target inventory and production levels, and to develop production schedules for supply sites and production lines. For this, operations plans are developed and maintained for every end item.

Engine Processing. In QAD Warehousing, the run-time programs that select and process all required inventory transactions.

Engineer. In customer service functions, an individual who provides labor required to complete a project or resolve a support call.

Engineering Change. A revision to a drawing or design released by engineering to modify or correct a part. The request for the change can be from a customer or from production, quality control, another department, or a supplier.

Engineering Change Management. A set of functions used to route and approve the change order request arising from engineering or manufacturing before the implementation.

Engineering Change Notice (ECN). A document tracking revision to a product structure, item list, or drawing authorized by an engineering department.

Engineer Schedule. A list indicating when an engineer is available to take calls. Includes days and hours worked, and availability on holidays. An engineer can work from a master schedule or an individual schedule.

Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB). The server-side component architecture for Java Platform. EJB enables rapid and simplified development of distributed transactional applications.

Enterprise Material Transfer (EMT). The automatic translation of sales orders or material orders into purchase orders and transmission to the appropriate supplier using EDI eCommerce. EMT also manages and coordinates changes so that SO (or MO) and PO information is synchronized. Multi-level EMT manages orders across multiple levels within an organization. Order changes made at the top or bottom of the hierarchy are transmitted up or down to the next level.

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP). A management-oriented information system for identifying and planning the enterprise-wide resources that are required to take, make, ship, and account for customer orders.

Entity. (1) An independent unit for financial reporting purposes. An entity generates a separate balance sheet and income statement, plans budgets, and is assessed for taxes. All GL transactions are posted by entity. The primary entity is the default entity for GL transactions. There is no limit to the number of entities in a database. (2) In relation to database architecture, an entity is a single person, place, or thing about which data can be stored.

Entity Budgets. Budgets that are structured and defined based on the COA of an entity or a group of entities. All levels of the COA can be used—GL, sub-account, cost center, project, and SAF structures—and the user can define the hierarchy.

Entity Mnemonic. Dump name of a table; for example:

- gd: general data
- mf: master file
- part: parts table

Entity Relationship. A data modeling technique that creates a graphical representation of the entities, and the relationships between entities, within an information system.

Entry Number. Numerical part of a journal entry.

Environment. Conditions that identify a set of tax types that applies to one or more ship-from/ship-to tax zone combinations or specific customer and supplier tax classes.

Error/Residual. The difference between the forecasted and actual values.

E-Signatures. Electronic signatures are used on electronic documents requiring a signature. For companies required to comply with the code of federal regulations (CFR) dictated by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the requirement to have electronic signature control on all validated processes is important, particularly under 21CFR part 11.

Euro. The European currency that replaced all of the existing national currencies of participating member countries in the European Monetary Union at the start of 1999.

Euro Transparency. Concept that the euro can be accepted in place of an EMU national currency, and any EMU national currency can be accepted in place of the euro. Applies only during the transition period while the national currency is considered a denomination of the euro.

European Article Number (EAN-128). A barcoding standard that represents a superset of the uniform product code (UPC). It allows extra digits for country identification and is primarily used in retail distribution.

European Article Numbering-Uniform Code Council System (EAN-UCC System). Formally known as the EAN.UCC System, this system is a set of standards enabling the efficient management of global, multi- industry supply chains. It uniquely identifies products, shipping units, assets, locations, and services to improve business efficiency and productivity. EAN International and the Uniform Code Council co-manage the system.

European Economic Community (EEC). An international organization created to bring about economic integration among the six European countries of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

European Monetary Union (EMU). A subset of EU countries that have replaced their national currencies with a single currency, the euro. Consists of: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

European Union (EU). The economic integration of European countries under a single macroeconomic and fiscal policy.

Evaluated Receipts Settlement (ERS). Method of recording a pending payment to a supplier without a supplier invoice. Liabilities to a supplier are recorded automatically, based on quantities received at the unit price established by you and the supplier in purchase order agreements.

Event. A change to data in a targeted source application that is of interest to one or more subscribers to QXO. A notification of each relevant change is written to the `qxevents` database where QXO polls for it.

Event Service. A process that runs on the QXO server that polls the `qxevents` database for change notifications. When a change is encountered, the event service queries the source application database for the changed data and writes the data as a raw message to the `qxodb` database.

Events File. A file generated during QDoc creation by QGen that contains field navigation information. Controls the processing of a QDoc request through the QAD Enterprise Applications user interface by indicating iteration levels and non-standard navigation. Each supported calling procedure has an associated events file.

Every-Part-Every Interval (EPEI). A measure of how frequently a process can produce all the items assigned to it.

Exception Message. A system message typically created during MRP calculations to call attention to a current or potential issue and suggest corrective action.

Exception Reports. A report listing only items that deviate from the plan.

Exchange Files. Data files containing electronic business documents passed between the EC subsystem and EDI eCommerce. These files are comprised of the control record structures defined by the EC subsystem and the data record structures defined by eCommerce.

Exchange Rate. The rate at which money of one country can be exchanged for money of another country.

Exchange Rate Gain/Loss. The amount that the base currency value of an asset or liability, denominated in a foreign currency, has increased or decreased due to a fluctuation of exchange rates over time. There are two types of exchange rate gains and losses: unrealized and realized.

Exchange Rate Type. Different types of exchange rates that indicate how they are used; for example, budget, cash, or revaluation.

Expediter. The production control person in charge of expediting.

Expediting. Rushing a work or purchase order through a production system to reduce normal lead time.

Expense. A non-inventory item consumed during service of a call or execution of a project. Examples include meals and travel costs for an engineer or technician.

Explode. Calculate demand for components of a parent item by multiplying parent item requirements by component usage quantity specified in a bill of material.

Explosion. Demand for components of a parent item calculated by multiplying parent item requirements by component usage quantity specified in a bill of material.

Exponential Smoothing. A forecasting technique using a weighted moving average to give the most recent sales data more weight. Cannot be used for seasonal items.

Export. A way to electronically render or disseminate information in a form that other programs can use.

Export Control Classification Number (ECCN). A specific alpha-numeric code that identifies the level of export control for items that are exported from member states of the Wassenaar Arrangement.

Extent. Physical units of a database that can split the database across multiple physical disks or logical volumes. Extents contain blocks of database objects. There are two types of extents: fixed- and variable-length.

Extensible Markup Language (XML). A language commonly used in creating Web pages and applications, XML is especially designed for Web documents that allow the definition, transmission, validation, and interpretation of data between applications and organizations.

Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL). A language for formatting an XML document; for example, showing how the data described in the XML document should be presented in a Web site. XSLT shows how the XML document should be reorganized into another data structure (which could then be presented by following an XSL style sheet).

Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformation (XSLT). A standard way to describe how to transform the structure of an XML document into an XML document with a different structure. The coding for the XSLT is also referred to as a style sheet and can be combined with an XSL style sheet or be used independently.

External Administrator. A person at an outside company who is authorized to administer the user accounts of their own product users.

External Sequence. An NRM sequence number that is always supplied externally, typically entered by a user and validated by NRM. Never generated by the system. NRM verifies that the number belongs to the set defined by the sequence and that it has not yet been used.

External Setup. The elements of a setup procedure performed while a process is running.

External Warehouse. A customer warehouse where stock is stored.

Extranet. A private network designed to securely share portions of business information or operations with suppliers, partners, customers, or other businesses. An extranet can be viewed as part of a company's intranet that is extended to users outside the company.

F

Fabrication Authorization (Fab Auth). Communication with a customer to a supplier authorizing them to fabricate items through a specified time period. Acts as the customer's agreement to pay for all items fabricated within the authorization horizon.

Fabrication Authorization Days. The time period or authorization horizon during which the customer authorizes a supplier to fabricate items.

Fabrication Quantity (Fab Qty). The maximum quantity of this item that the customer authorizes you to produce in anticipation of the customer's scheduled demand.

Factory Defaults. The initial settings of all browses and lookups in the application.

Family. A group of end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates aggregate planning and evaluation of sales performance and/or cost.

Family Hierarchy. A record defining the nature of demand relationships for a product family. Defines end items and subfamilies, and percentage of total family sales forecast contributed by each. Also identifies marketing sites that generate sales forecasts. Resembles product structures (bills of material).

Family Item. A planning item used with family-level operations. Identifies groups of similar items differentiated only by size, color, packaging, or other minor characteristics. Has an item Purchase/Manufacture code of F.

Family-Level Planning. Operations planning for family items. Typically performed in the long- to medium-term horizon (six months to three years). Used to project long-term labor, equipment, and financial commitments, and to develop long-term material procurement plans for negotiations with strategic suppliers.

FAST BOL. Ford-specific requirement. Ford wants the same BOL number for all the suppliers and shipments made in a day. The BOL contains the Julian date and either a route number (fixed or per day) or the last two digits of a trailer number.

Feature. A characteristic of a particular product. In QAD Configurator, a feature is a variable linked to a configurable item. For example, if you link the variable color to the cloth used in manufacturing an item, you have a feature color.

Family Plan. An operation plan showing a family item's sales forecasts, target inventory levels, and production demands for a planning horizon. Can be viewed from global and site levels.

Feature Group. In configured products, a way of organizing a set of related options and accessories.

Feature Option. A possible value of a feature; for example, the cloth color blue.

Field. A single piece of electronic information such as a quantity or item number. One or more fields make up a record.

Field Notification. The alerting of end users to a product defect. SSM provides a number of related utilities for use in managing product recalls.

Field Replaceable Unit (FRU). A unit or component that can be replaced during a service visit. Useful to a dispatcher or service engineer in helping to determine how a service call is to be handled.

Field Service. The organization providing service at end-user sites, in contrast to service centers that repair products from their own facilities. Also called field operations.

Field Tips. Context-specific references to fields consisting of the Progress field name.

FIFO Lane. A lean manufacturing inventory management technique used to move items between processes when a supermarket buffer is not necessary, but continuous flow is not practical. Items are used by the consuming process on a first-in, first-out basis, and the supplying process can produce material only when authorized by the downstream process.

File. An organized set of data records in a computer system.

Filter. A method for narrowing the data to be displayed in browses. For example, you want to display item records in product line 1500 only. A filter lets you do this by entering selection criteria.

Filter Criteria. A conditional clause in a synchronization profile that determines which records from a table to synchronize.

Final Assembly Schedule (FAS). A schedule used in assemble-to-order environments. The master production schedule (MPS) schedules options, models, and accessories. The FAS schedules product assembly. Quantities on the FAS cannot exceed quantities on the MPS. In an FAS system, order entry must be fully integrated.

Finalized. Action the shipper makes that prevents any changes being made to a shipment and triggers the AR, inventory, and ASN processes.

Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). Organization that establishes standards of financial accounting and reporting for the private sector.

Financial Integrity Checks. Automatic crosschecks that verify the integrity of related data elements in your database. The most common relationship checked is between total and detail amounts, where the sum of the details should equal the total amount.

Financial Transaction. Any transaction posted to the general ledger that affects ending account balances.

Finished Goods. An item that is a final product in itself, for which an order or independent requirement exists. Can be a component of a different end item. Also called a parent item. In the item master table, designated by Purchase/Manufacture codes blank, M, P, D, L, and W.

Finished Products Inventories. Items for which all manufacturing operations, including final tests, are complete. Available for shipment to customers as either end items or repair parts.

Finite Capacity Scheduling (FCS). A scheduling technique used by advanced planning and scheduling (APS) systems. FCS simultaneously takes into account material and capacity constraints when generating a supply schedule. This is in contrast with standard material requirements planning (MRP) scheduling techniques, which assume infinite capacity for all resources when scheduling orders.

Firewall. A set of related programs at a network gateway server that protects the resources of a private network from users of other networks. The term also implies the security policy that is used within the programs.

Firm Days. The number of days in a schedule firm interval. The schedule firm interval begins with the first day of a schedule release.

Firm Planned Work Order. A planned order frozen in quantity and time that cannot be changed by MRP. Can only be changed by the planner.

First In, First Out (FIFO). (1) An accounting method of inventory valuation that assumes inventory received first is used first. Actual physical movements of items or materials are not necessary. (2) A method that assumes that goods in stock the longest are delivered or consumed first.

Fixed Asset. Tangible item of value used by a business to produce income.

Fixed Exchange Rate. An exchange rate that cannot be changed between the time an order is negotiated and the time its invoice is paid.

Fixed-Length Extent. An extent with a fixed size. Fixed-length extents let you control the size of the extents within a storage area and to plan and manage hardware resources such as disk space.

Fixed Order Quantity (FOQ). A demand rate lot sizing rule where a fixed quantity must be ordered. Although order quantity is predetermined, the time period is variable. For example, the fixed order quantity for the item is 250, but the items can be ordered once a week or once a month.

Fixed Price. (1) In SSM, a field used to denote an item repaired or serviced with a preset price, regardless of costs involved. (2) In other order functions such as sales and purchases, a field that specifies whether prices are fixed or subject to update due to inflation or commodity pricing. Prices not fixed are subject to batch update based on changes in price lists.

Fixed Value Segment. Any printable character (except commas) used as part of an NRM sequence; for example, NY. Remains unchanged once established.

Flat-rate Method. A depreciation method that calculates depreciation by using a constant percentage. It multiplies the percentage by the depreciable basis over the asset's service life until the sum of the depreciation is greater than the basis amount. At this time, the final year of depreciation is adjusted so that the total of depreciation equals the basis amount.

Flavor Code. A code that you set up in Generalized Codes Maintenance that defines the style and format of screens that display warehouse information other than in the standard application screens. For example, you define one flavor for fork-lift truck screens and another for radio frequency screens.

Flex Fence. In flow scheduling, a percentage of the current schedule used as a tolerance to determine whether future schedule requirements are within a reasonable range of the current schedule.

Flexible Financial Reporting & Analytics. The QAD Business Intelligence suite supports flexible financial reporting and analytics and augments the standard reporting within the QAD system.

Floor Stock. Inexpensive, easily replenished components such as screws, typically stocked on a factory floor and used as needed, without requisitions.

Flow. A manufacturing production methodology whose goal is to have production flow continuously all the way from raw material to the customer.

Flow Schedule. In lean manufacturing, a time-phased statement of item production requirements for a specific flow production line at a given site, which can be associated with existing work orders and demand orders.

Focused Factory. A plant that produces a limited number of products and/or employs a limited number of processes.

Follow-Up. Monitoring of a work order's progress to see if operations are performed and materials are received on schedule.

Forecast. An estimate of future demand for an item at a particular site, stated in terms of quantity per week. Enables you to purchase or manufacture necessary products in appropriate quantities in advance. Created by mathematical means using historical data.

Forecast Consumption. Reducing the forecast quantities by the confirmed sales order quantities.

Forecast Horizon. The time period covered by a forecast.

Forecasting. A business function that attempts to predict sales and use of products so they can be purchased or manufactured in appropriate quantities in advance.

Forecast Interval. The time unit for forecasts, typically weeks, months, quarters, or years.

Forecast Method. A statistical technique used to calculate forecast. Identified by a two-digit number. Methods 01-06 are predefined by the system.

Forecast Period. The time unit for forecasts, typically weeks, months, quarters, or years.

Forecast Year. The year for which a forecast is calculated.

Foreign Currency. Any currency other than the domain base currency used by an entity in a transaction.

Foreign Currency Account. A GL account denominated in a foreign currency. Transaction currency amounts are held in the foreign currency specified.

Foreign Currency Transaction. Any transaction denominated in a currency other than the base currency.

Format Positions. The headings for displaying and totaling groups of related accounts on income statements and balance sheets. Also determine the order in which GL accounts appear. Associated with either an income statement or a balance sheet, but not both.

Formula. Expression of ingredient usage as a quantity per batch or percent of batch. Can also include processing instructions and ingredient sequencing directions.

Forward Scheduling. A technique for scheduling work order operations forward from an order release date to a date when more capacity is available.

Four-wall Location. Location within a QAD Enterprise Applications site representing the external warehouse. See also "External Warehouse" on page 37.

Frame. An area of a QAD Enterprise Applications screen containing fields and surrounded by a border. Data is grouped within frames; usually fields in a frame are for similar data. Highlighted fields are filled in with a different color (lighter, darker), reverse video, or underlined, depending on the type of terminal you are using.

Free on Board (FOB). The terms of sale that identify when title passes from the seller to the buyer and who pays shipping.

Freeze. The status indicating that additional changes are not allowed; for example, picking is not allowed from a particular shelf.

Freight Consolidation. Ganging of smaller shipments to cut costs, often according to the commands of a system or via pooling with a third party.

Full Pallet Area. Another term for the reserve area of a warehouse.

Full Pallet Picking. A method of picking larger quantities, such as for distribution orders. Staff pick full pallets from the reserve area and move them to the picking area or directly to the shipping lanes, bypassing the picking area.

Full Pegging. The ability of a system to automatically trace requirements for a given component all the way up to its ultimate end item, customer, or contract number.

Full-period Convention. Depreciation convention in which a full-period depreciation is calculated for the first period of the asset's life. No depreciation is calculated for the last period of the asset's life. Depreciation is calculated as if the asset was put into and taken out of service the first day of the month.

Full-quarter Convention. Depreciation convention in which a full-quarter depreciation is calculated for the first quarter of the asset's life. No depreciation is calculated for the last quarter of the asset's life.

Full-year Convention. Depreciation convention in which a full-year depreciation is taken regardless of the period that the asset was put into service. No depreciation is calculated for the last year of the asset's life.

Function Key. A key located above the alphabetic keyboard to which functions can be assigned. For example, in QAD Enterprise Applications for .NET UI, F1 invokes online help.

Functional Internal Routing Group. Areas that have a particular warehousing function such as receipt or dispatch.

G

Gain on Disposal Account. A GL account used to track gains from fixed-asset disposal.

Gateway Program. A connecting computer link that translates between two different kinds of computer networks.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). An agreement negotiated during the UN Conference on Trade and Employment. GATT was signed in 1947 and lasted until 1993, when it was replaced by the World Trade Organization in 1995.

General Allocation. The reservation of a needed quantity of an item from available inventory at a specific site. Ensures that the quantity of inventory required by the order is available. Does not reserve specific inventory items.

General Expense. A promotion deal category. Refers to lump sums paid toward activities not generally covered by other lump sum payments such as trade show fees and annual golf tournaments.

Generalized Code. A method of defining acceptable values for fields and having the system validate user entry. Codes can display in a look-up/browse for selection.

General Ledger (GL). The collection of all the asset, liability, equity, and expense accounts. Amounts entered in books of original entry (journals/daybooks) are transferred (posted) to the correct account in the general ledger.

General Ledger Calendar. A calendar used for accounting activities. Every database can have only one GL calendar and at least one period must be defined. GL calendar periods are used to group GL transactions for reporting.

General Ledger Mask. A code that determines the allowed combinations of account, sub-account, cost center, and project. These combinations are validated during posting.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). A set of US guidelines and rules and procedures issued by groups within the accounting industry to standardize accounting practices. These groups include the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). Accountants utilize the standards of GAAP in recording and summarizing transactions and in the preparation of financial statements. Every country has its own version of GAAP, with standards set by a national governing body.

Generic Drug. A generic drug is identical, or bioequivalent to a brand name drug in dosage form, safety, strength, route of administration, quality, performance characteristics, and intended use.

Generic Product or Generic Brand. Product packaged and sold without brand name or advertisements. Usually of a standard grade as opposed to grade A or top quality. Offers customers lower quality at a lower price, and is packed in a plain package with only a simple product description and no brand name shown. It is still possible that these products are quality controlled, open dated, and unit priced. Also referred to as a no-name brand.

Generic Product Structure. An artificial grouping of all possible component items—even mutually exclusive ones—that go into a configurable item showing the quantity of each required to make an assembly.

Generic Routing. All possible manufacturing operations that can be performed during any aspect of producing any variant of a product.

Giro. A service of many European banks that permits authorized direct transfer of funds among account holders as well as conventional transfers by check.

GL Code. The code that identifies the GL account.

Global. Pertaining to corporate or enterprise-wide planning and data consolidation.

Global Change. A change made in one part of a computer system that is automatically reflected throughout the entire system.

Global Commerce Initiative (GCI). Initiative of retailers, manufacturers, and suppliers with the objective of building a collaborative inter-business process that endorses a set of recommended standards, enabling technologies, and best practices with worldwide application. The GCI provides benefits to all users, no matter whether they are large or small, wherever they operate, as well as facilitates global supply chain efficiency and effectiveness and consumer value through cooperation.

Global Registry. A global directory for the registration of items and parties. It can only contain data certified GCI compliant. It federates the GCI/GDAS compliant data pools and acts as a pointer to the data pools where master data has been originally and physically stored.

Global Tax Management (GTM). A tax system that supports precise tax calculations, complex tax environments, and taxes for multiple countries in the same database. GTM eliminates the need for regional tax systems.

Global Trade Item Number (GTIN). An umbrella term used to describe the entire family of EAN/UCC data structures for trade items (products and services) identification. The family of data structures includes EAN/UCC-8, UCC-12, EAN/UCC-13, and EAN/UCC-14. Products at every level of product configuration (consumer selling unit, case level, inner pack level, pallet, shipper, and so on) require a unique GTIN. GTIN is a new term, not a standards change.

GL Period. Period during which you can perform reconciliation on open item accounts.

Golden Tax Project. A major fiscal reform project launched by the China government. The project mandates the use of specific information technologies to improve compliance with China's VAT laws.

Grade. The sub-labeling of items to identify their particular makeup and to separate lots from other lots of the same item.

Graphical User Interface (GUI). A method of presenting computer actions and options as pictures, buttons, and icons to users, rather than requiring typed commands. You interact with the computer by pointing and clicking with the mouse. Compare with Character User Interface.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The international basis for relationships among time zones. Never affected by daylight saving time adjustments.

Grid. A screen design element that organizes related data fields in a format similar to a spreadsheet or table.

Grocery Manufacturers of America (GMA). The world's largest association of food, beverage, and consumer product companies. GMA applies legal, scientific, and political expertise from its member companies to vital food, nutrition, and public policy issues affecting the industry. The association also leads efforts to increase productivity, efficiency, and growth in the CPA industry.

Gross Margin. Sales minus cost of goods sold.

Gross Production Due. Projected production demand for a family item, not netted against on-hand inventory. Family plans show gross production due, calculated as (Sales Forecast + Target Inventory) – Previous Week's Projected QOH. For the first week, projected QOH is zero.

Gross Requirement. Total independent and dependent demand for a component before netting of on-hand inventory and scheduled receipts.

Gross Weight. Total weight, calculated from item weight and tare weight.

Group. A set of users that share common access requirements used to streamline security setup. See also "Security Group" on page 85.

Group ID. A code used to group items on a purchase order or assembly unit order for similar treatment, such as the same packaging or shipping on the same truck.

Group Technology. A system based on item families where common processes are grouped into manufacturing cells in a shop.

Grower Settlement. For food producers who are buying agricultural commodities such as fruit and grain, the ability to pay growers or farmers based on quality, quantity and other attributes of raw materials is important.

H

Half-Period Convention. Depreciation convention in which a half-period depreciation is calculated for the first and last period of the asset life.

Half-Quarter Convention. Depreciation convention in which a half-quarter depreciation is calculated for the first and last quarter of the asset's life.

Half-Year Convention. Depreciation convention in which a half-year depreciation is calculated for the first and last year of the asset life.

Handle. The internal pointer of a component. Messaging between components uses handles to find the component that is to perform a procedure.

Handler. A routine in Business Process Management (BPM) that manages a common and relatively simple condition or operation, such as error recovery or data management.

Hard-Assigned Tasks. Tasks for a selected order/pre-shipper/customer combination that are assigned to a particular user only and viewable by that user only.

Hash Total. A mathematical value derived by an algorithm that uses cross-checks to ensure that two sets of data are identical. Often used to verify the accuracy of financial data.

Help Database. A database that contains all of the field and procedure help as well as the source code cross-reference data. You can use a single help database in multiple database sets.

Historic Exchange Rate. The exchange rate in effect at the time of a transaction. It is recorded with the transaction amounts and types of currency.

Home Location. Picking area locations that always store the same item. Also called dedicated location.

Host Name. The name of the machine where a database is located.

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). A tag-based ASCII language used to create pages on the World Wide Web. HTML uses codes surrounding a block of text to indicate how it should display. In HTML, you can also specify that a block of text, or a word, is linked to another file on the Internet.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). The set of rules for exchanging text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the World Wide Web.

I

ID Bar. The bottom border of each view and screen, showing the company name, the individual user name, and the current time zone set in the SCP database for that customer.

Implementation. The integration of a system into day-to-day operations. The system implemented can be manual or computerized.

Implementation Standard. A set of programming guidelines that describes the correct use of general-purpose programs provided for an area of functionality.

Import. A way to read a file created by another program into a database.

Inactive Inventory. Stock designated as in excess of consumption within a defined period. Also, stocks of items that have not been used for a defined period.

Inbound Logistics Charge. A cost incurred and payable to a third-party supplier for the transportation of purchased items from an external supplier to a company location.

Included Tax. A tax already included in an item or trailer charge amount.

Income Statement. A financial report showing the profit (or loss) business activities have generated in a specified time period.

Incoterms. Terms of trade defined by the International Chamber of Commerce and used in international contracts. Also called international commercial terms.

Incrementing Segment. Part of an NRM sequence that defines a range of values, with a lower and upper bound and an initial and reset value. Each sequence must have one and only one incrementing segment.

Indented Product Structure. A form of multilevel product structure where the highest level assembly is shown on the left margin, and subassemblies are indented to the right. If a component is used in more than one subassembly, it is listed with each one.

Indented Where-Used. A listing of all parent items. Shows respective quantities required for each, continuing until the ultimate end item or level 0 item is referenced. The component item is shown closest to the left margin of the listing, with each parent indented to the right, and each respective parent indented even further to the right.

Independent Demand. Demand unrelated to demand for other products.

Indirect Customer. A customer type. When a manufacturer sells to a wholesaler or distributor, who in turn sells to a retailer who then sells goods to consumers, the retailer is the manufacturer's indirect customer.

Indirect Exchange Rate. An exchange rate derived from the established rates of two different currencies and a common third currency, such as a union currency.

Indirect Labor. Work necessary to support production but unrelated to production of a specific item or product.

Indirect Material. The materials and supplies that a manufacturer requires to produce products.

Infinite Loading. Reporting all work awaiting a work center regardless of the capacity of the work center to perform the work.

Information Icon. An icon that provides more information about a corresponding item, such as a picture indicating an item is new.

Ingredients. The composition of an item. An ingredient list is a source document for nutritional or product labeling information.

In-process Inventory. A product in production that is not yet completed. Stages include raw material released for manufacturing, through completely processed material awaiting final inspection and acceptance as a finished product.

Input/output Control. A technique for capacity control where actual output from a work center is compared with output planned by capacity requirements planning. Input must also correspond to plan and be adequate for a work center to meet its capacity requirements.

Inspection. The process of examining items or products for conformity to specifications.

Inspection Algorithm. A type of algorithm that determines when an inspection must take place.

Inspection Lead Time. The normal or average number of working days required to inspect an item after it is received in an inspection area.

Installed Base (ISB). The records of all items sold to customers who are likely to be involved in future interactions with your company. Items in the installed base are not always in warranty or service contracts.

Installed Base Item. Items that exist in the installed base, owned by customers and used by end users. An item does not have to be an installed item to be entered in the installed base. This is useful in situations where items not sold by your company are part of an item's configuration.

Installed Base Record. A record consisting of an item linked to an end user. The end user is always connected to the customer who received the item currently in the user's possession.

Installed Base Reference Number. A method to uniquely identify non-serial number controlled items in an installed base. Not to be confused with an inventory reference number. Although both serve a similar function in providing a unique pointer to an item, one identifies items owned by end users, while the other identifies items in inventory locations.

Installed Item. A status for any item or component indicating whether it is eligible to become part of the installed base. Does not refer to any actual, physical item.

Intangible Asset. Assets that provide future economic benefit but have no physical substance. Examples include goodwill, patents, and trademarks.

Integration Kit. Kit that contains the information required for integrating SCP with other data sources.

Intercompany Code. Codes that are used in transactions and default from the business relation. Intercompany code allows a single account to be used in intercompany transactions, and analysis of transactions by intercompany code. Intercompany transactions span more than one entity, and the resulting transaction posts to one entity only, but contains an intercompany code within the GL transaction, as a reference to another entity.

Internal Routings (IR). Pathways in a warehouse that involve a specified sequence of steps that define which part of the warehouse the next step should go to and any specific controls that must be applied at each step.

Internal Routings Group (IRG). The top-level grouping within a storage location of a warehouse. IRG typically has a specific purpose in the warehouse, such as receipt or bulk storage. Internal routings are paths that consist of a sequence of IRGs.

Internal Sequence. An NRM sequence for numbers generated automatically by the system. Dispenses sequence numbers in ascending order at the request of another program. When a number is dispensed, each segment in the sequence is examined to determine whether its value is to be updated.

Internal Setup. A setup procedure performed while a process is inactive.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). A set of accounting standards defined by the International Financial Standards Board in 2004 that are now mandatory for all European companies.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Founded in 1946, a worldwide federation of national standards bodies from some 100 countries. ISO is not an abbreviation. It is a word, derived from the Greek isos, meaning equal. The name ISO is used around the world to denote the organization.

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). The body that defines standard Internet operating protocols such as TCP/IP. The IETF is supervised by the Internet Society Internet Architecture Board (IAB). IETF members are drawn from the membership of the Internet Society.

Internet Information Server (IIS). Web server software from Microsoft Corporation that supports a common gateway interface.

Internet Kanban. A term coined for the Internet implementation of a replenishment system. Taken from the methodology of inventory control that uses cards to control the replenishment flow of parts within work centers on the manufacturing floor.

Internet Server Application Programming Interface (ISAPI). A program-level means of communicating with the Microsoft Internet Explorer Web server.

Interoperation Time. The time between completion of the run time of an operation and the setup time of the next operation. Examples are queue, wait, and move.

Interplant Demand. Items to be shipped to another plant or division within a company. Although not a customer order, typically handled as independent demand for master production scheduling.

Interpolation. A method by which the system can determine values for result variables that lie between the specific values that you specify in the rule table.

Intersite Request. A record sent to receiving and source sites. To the receiving site, a purchase requisition or supply record. To the source site, a sales order or demand record.

Inter-work Location Group. A work location group (WLG) with specific or unique requirements for moving inventory within a warehouse from one WLG to another WLG.

Intranet. A private network inside a company or organization that uses the same kinds of software found on the public Internet.

In-transit Inventory. Material moving between two or more locations, typically separated geographically; for example, finished goods being shipped from a plant to a distribution center.

In-transit Lead Time. The time a work order spends between work centers.

Intrastat. European Union (EU) regulations require member nations to submit reports concerning Inter-EU trade. The term Intrastat (for Inter-EU Trade Statistics Reporting) refers to the system used by customs officials to monitor this trade. QAD applications fully support Intrastat reporting requirements.

Intrastat Declaration. A report legally required of most European businesses by EU customs authorities listing shipments to and receipts from other EU countries. Used as the main source document for producing an EU country's trade statistics.

Intrastat History Table. The database table on which an Intrastat declaration is based, which contains a record for Intra-EU related inventory movements. Used to guarantee a clear audit trail from an Intrastat declaration to its underlying inventory transactions. Can be created automatically or manually.

Inventory. All goods or materials used in production processes, including raw materials, components, subassemblies, assemblies, and end items, as well as all supplies required by production.

Inventory Account. A GL account used to maintain inventory balances for receipts and issue transactions.

Inventory Control (IC). Techniques related to the maintenance of desired item quantities.

Inventory Discrepancy Account. The GL account charged for the difference between a cycle count and a book balance.

Inventory Item. An item kept in inventory, whose item number is found in the item master table.

Inventory Management. A broad range of activities used to manage both purchased and raw materials, stocked items still in process, and finished product.

Inventory Movement Code. A transaction classification documenting a known business reason for an inventory movement. Similar to transaction types recorded in transaction histories, but likely be more specific.

Inventory Plan. A plan projecting how much of a product line will be in inventory each month at a given site. Records actual inventory levels for comparison.

Inventory Status. Status indicating whether inventory balances are available for allocation, considered by Material Requirements Planning (MRP), or allowed to go negative. Inventory status also restricts particular transactions at specific locations. For example, you can restrict issues from an inspection location. Item quantities received into inventory are automatically assigned an inventory status. You can assign a different inventory status to individual item quantities at a particular site or location, or item quantities in the same location, that are differentiated by the unique lot, serial numbers, and reference numbers.

Inventory Status Code. A code assigned to sites, locations, and items used to manage inventory processing. Status codes determine whether:

- Inventory is available to be allocated to sales and manufacturing orders.
- Inventory can be considered by MRP when calculating net quantity on hand.
- Inventory balance can be negative.
- Inventory is not available for particular kinds of inventory transactions.

Inventory Transaction. A system record associated with the movement of an inventory item and its value. A complete history of all IC transactions is maintained and can be reviewed as needed. Each transaction is identified by a transaction number and type.

Inventory Turnover. The number of items cycled through inventory in a year. Calculated by dividing annual cost of sales by average inventory level.

Inventory Usage. Value or the number of units of an inventory item consumed over a period.

Inventory Valuation. Cost value or market value of inventory. Cost value is computed using FIFO, LIFO, or standard cost basis to establish cost of goods sold.

Inventory Visibility & Interoperability. The automotive industry action group (AIAG) has conducted a project to develop a standard for inventory visibility products to be able to interoperate and share information. QAD has piloted this project and has developed proof of concept piece of code that has now made available all competitive applications in the automotive industry.

Inverse Rates. A rate that is calculated as the inverse of an exchange rate. It is obtained by dividing one by the exchange rate (1/Rate).

Investigational Device Exemption (IDE). IDE allows the investigational device to be used in a clinical study to collect safety and effectiveness data. This data is required to support a Pre-market Approval (PMA) application or a Pre-market Notification [510(k)] submission to FDA.

Invoice. A document containing information about the purchase or sale of goods. States credit terms and cash discounts, if any.

Invoice Schedules. In PRM, records that determine the dates and amounts used for invoicing projects.

Invoice Sort. A high-level grouping of labor, expenses, or items used during customer service activities.

Invoice Status Code. A code indicating the status of an open item or invoice. Defines the approval and allocation statuses, and whether payment hold applies.

Invoicing. The process of producing a bill for goods or services purchased. The bill, or invoice, includes pertinent information regarding the quantity, price, terms, nature of delivery, and so on.

ISO/TS 16949. The ISO/TS 16949 standard is a standard related to quality management around the automotive supply chain. Most North American and European automotive component manufacturers are required to comply with this standard. QAD system supports all of the requirements within the standard application set that are accommodated within the Enterprise Resource planning application.

Issue. (1) Physical movement of items from an inventory location. (2) A transaction recording this activity.

Item. Any unique manufactured or purchased part, material, component, subassembly, or product used to track inventory, planning, manufacturing, or financial transactions. Items must have a unique identifier, unit of measure, and product line. Items also identify and track non-real things such as documentation and base processes for co-products and by-products, which have no monetary or inventory value, but are critical for operational reasons.

Item Data. Data that is maintained for items or products that are stored in inventory and/or planned by Material Requirements Planning (MRP) or Distribution Requirements Planning (DRP). Item data is divided into four categories that roughly parallel how companies typically divide responsibility for maintaining each category. Roughly speaking, general data is managed by Product Engineering or Research and Development. Inventory data is managed by Inventory Control or Materials Management. Planning data is managed by Material Planning, and cost data is managed by Cost Accounting.

Item Explosion. A method of determining what items or assemblies are used to produce a product. Results are typically listed on an indented material report.

Item Identifier. An alphanumeric code uniquely identifying items, products, or raw materials. Also known as item number, stock code, or product code.

Item Implosion. The process of determining where an item is used in a product structure. Results are typically listed on a where-used report.

Item Number. A unique number identifying an item.

Item Resource Bill. A list showing the amount of each resource required to make one unit of an item.

Item Tax Class. A grouping of items subject to special tax rates or exemptions.

Iteration. A repeatable data entry cycle such as sales order lines, or the entire sales order.

J

Java. An object-oriented programming language created by Sun Microsystems. Java is a device-independent language. Programs compiled in Java can be run on any computer. Java programs can be run as free-standing applications or as applets placed on a Web.

Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE). A release of Java designed to support the requirements of large-scale computing systems. Features include Java servlets and Java Server Pages (JSPs), which facilitate dynamic Web-enabled data access and manipulation.

Java Applet. A small application program that can be sent along with a Web to a user. Applets written in Java are served from a Web site but executed on the client computer.

Java Archive File (JAR). A file that contains the class, image, and sound components of a Java applet gathered into a single file and compressed for faster downloading to a Web browser.

Java Bean. A reusable program building block developed with a Beans Development Kit (BDK) from Sun Microsystems.

Java Class. In object-oriented programming, a class is a template definition of the methods and variables in a particular kind of object.

Java Development Kit (JDK). A software development environment from Sun Microsystems for writing applets and applications in the Java programming language.

Java Message Service (JMS). An API from Sun Microsystems that supports messaging between computers in a network, which allows applications to create, send, and receive messages. JMS provides a common interface to standard messaging protocols and also to special messaging services in support of Java programs.

Java Plug-in. Software provided by Sun Microsystems that replaces the default virtual machine associated with a Web browser.

Java Runtime Environment (JRE). A subset of the Java Development Kit for end users and developers who want to redistribute the Java runtime environment. The Java runtime environment consists of the Java virtual machine (JVM), the Java core classes, and supporting files.

Java Server (JSP). A technology for controlling the content or appearance of Web sites by using servlets.

JavaServer Pages (JSP). An extension of the servlet technology created to support authoring of HTML and XML pages. It makes it easier to combine fixed or static template data with dynamic content.

Java Servlets. A servlet is an applet that runs on the server side. Written in Java, servlets are server-and- platform independent. They provide a simple, consistent mechanism for extending the functionality of a Web server and for accessing existing business systems.

Java Virtual Machine (JVM). The part of the Java runtime environment responsible for interpreting bytecode. A JVM is included in the JRE, which replaces the default virtual machine associated with a Web browser. This lets developers deploy Java applets that depend on the latest features of the Java platform and be assured that their applets will run reliably and consistently in a browser.

JIT Pipeline. A term used to describe the sequence of broadcast points representing the customer requirement, from the beginning of the OEM's production line to the point-of-fit broadcast point.

Job. A sales order that is directly produced by the shop. A job can include one or more work orders. The sales/job number is used to group costs.

Job Order Costing. A costing system where costs are charged to specific sales/job numbers. This system can be used with either actual or standard costs in the manufacture of discrete items or product lots.

Job Shop. A functional organization where work centers and departments are organized around particular types of equipment or operations, such as drilling, forging, or assembly. Products flow through departments in batches of stock or customer orders.

Job Tracking. Manufacturers require the ability to track setup time, hours worked, material scrapped, and the number of units completed for a specific operation (work order). This information is used to track the status of work order operations, monitor performance of work centers, and update the general ledger (GL) for manufacturing costs.

Join. A relation between data in two or more tables expressed through fields that the tables have in common.

Joint Order Set. A set of work orders consisting of one work order for a base process and additional work orders for each of its coproducts and by-products. These work orders share work an order number, but have different work order IDs.

Journal. A set of tables that is used to group GL transactions, either to satisfy legal reporting requirements or to organize GL reporting in a manner consistent with common business practices. Transactions can be grouped within journals by transaction type and by transaction-document type.

Journal Entry. Information that contains transaction posting lines and can be assigned to any of the accounting layers.

Just in Time (JIT). A technique designed to result in minimum inventory by delivering the right items to the right place at the right time, all the time.

JIT Sequencing. The scheduling and management of operations at plants that produce, package, and/or ship configured parts and assemblies, in sequence. It ensures that the right items are delivered to the production lines of the customer at the right time and in the correct sequence, transforming planning into execution. Plant operations can be synchronized with customer demand to shorten lead times, reduce inventory levels, minimize shortages, maximize customer satisfaction, and increase profitability using QAD JIT Sequencing (JIT/S).

K

Kaizen. The Japanese word for Continuous Improvement.

Kanban. (1) A Japanese method of production and inventory control first developed and used at Toyota. Designed for the day-to-day on-floor control of production and inventory, it relies on a series of control triggers, typically in the form of cards. Kanban is the predecessor of Just in Time. (2) A signaling device (often a card) that gives instruction for production or conveyance of items in a pull system.

Kanban Card. Card printed and placed on container in a kanban-controlled production environment.

Kanban Card Types. One-card system or two-card system. In a one-card kanban system, all cards are replenishment cards. In a two-card system, there are move cards and replenishment cards.

Kanban Dispatch List. A list used to move groups of empty kanban containers back to a supplying source for replenishment.

Kanban Loop. (1) A lot sizing technique in MRP where order quantity equals net requirement. (2) A pull-based work flow that controls inventory traffic between a supplying source and a consuming destination. Loops can use a single card to authorize replenishment and movement between locations or separate cards for replenishment and move authorizations.

Kanban Quantity. The number of items in each kanban. This number can be different for replenishment kanbans and move kanbans.

Kanban Sizing. The process of determining the number of Kanban cards or items per container required to manage production. Sizing is based on demand calculations performed previously.

Key Item. An item for which there must be sufficient quantity on hand for a work order to be released and a picklist printed.

Key Performance Indicator (KPI). A quantifiable measurement that reflects a critical success factor for an organization or system.

Key Resource. Anything that can limit production capacity and cannot be easily increased, such as available funds, critical machines, floor space.

Key Work Center. A work center that is crucial to the manufacture of a product. If work does not flow through this work center, a bottleneck is created.

Kit. A type of configured product that represents a collection of items that are picked and shipped together but that require no assembly. Compare with Assemble to Order (ATO).

Kitting. The process of removing components of an assembly from a stockroom and sending them to an assembly floor as a kit of items. It can take place automatically whenever a full set of items is available; it probably requires an authorization.

Kurtosis. A measure of flatness and tail thickness of a distribution as compared with the normal distribution. Positive kurtosis, or leptokurtic, indicates a relatively peaked distribution. Negative kurtosis, or platykurtic, indicates a relatively flat distribution.

L

Lab Information Management System (LIMS). A software application that uses a relational database to collate laboratory information such as tests, results, samples, instruments, and people, and provides tools to allow that information to be entered, tracked, documented, and reported.

Labor. (1) The direct cost associated with labor. (2) The physical work performed.

Labor Burden. The overhead cost associated with labor. Typically stated as a percent of the direct labor amount or as a cost per direct labor hour.

Labor Cost. The dollar amount of added value due to labor performed during manufacturing.

Labor Rate Variance. The difference between the reported work center labor rate and the payroll labor rate for that employee.

Labor Usage Variance. The difference between actual hours reported and time expected to complete a quantity received.

Lag Factor. The number of kanbans in a loop that are typically in production at any one time. This value is used in inventory validation calculations to adjust the inventory quantity on hand before it is compared with the kanban inventory level.

Lane. Another term for Shipping Lane.

Lane Algorithm. A type of algorithm that finds suitable shipping lanes, including empty lanes, lanes with the best load, and lanes for a given carrier.

Lane Group. A collection of shipping lanes.

Last Delivery. The quantity, date, and time of the last delivery received by the customer.

Last In, First Out (LIFO). A method of inventory valuation that assumes inventory received last is used first. An accounting method only, and not necessarily related to actual physical movements of items or materials.

Lead Time. The time in calendar days required to perform an activity. Can include time needed for purchasing, order preparation, queuing, transportation, receiving, and inspection.

Lead Time Offset. Time added to a component's release date to determine its planned issue date. Planned issue dates among components can differ to allow for phased assembly of the end item.

Leaf Nodes. The lowest-level elements in a hierarchical navigation tree. Leaf nodes cannot be expanded or collapsed.

Lean Manufacturing. A philosophy of production that emphasizes minimizing the resources used, including time, in manufacturing activities. It involves identifying and eliminating non-value-added activities in design, production, and supply chain management, and results in highly flexible, automated processes. Kanbans and flow schedules are examples of lean manufacturing techniques.

Learning Path. A set of courses, including a certification, covering a substantive subject area for a role.

Level. The relative position of a part or assembly in a product structure. Each part is assigned a level code.

Level of Coverage. The level of service provided and its limits. Determines what an item is covered for and for how long.

Level of Service. The amount of service provided for various situations. Typically defined as a percentage of labor, item, or expense service costs.

Level Schedule. A production schedule that indicates the quantity of each item a process must produce during each shift to meet the calculated takt time.

Life. Number of years used as a basis for depreciation calculations for fixed assets.

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP). A networking protocol for querying and modifying directory services running over TCP/IP. LDAP is a lightweight (smaller amount of code) version of Directory Access Protocol (DAP), which is part of X.500, a standard for directory services in a network.

Limit. A ceiling on the amount of service that can be provided under the terms and conditions of a contract. Can be set up based on total consumption, invoice sort, or work code/service category combination. Can be defined in contract types, but is only used when coverage is based on a specific contract. When a limit is exceeded, no more activity recorded in Call Activity Recording is covered. The system suggests an over-limit charge code.

Limited-use Card. In a kanban system, a card introduced into a loop for a short time to temporarily build inventory.

Line Allocation. A record defining how an item's production demands are distributed between production lines at a supply site.

Linearity. In flow scheduling, the relationship between planned production and actual production, viewed over time.

Line Charge. Additional fees imposed on a line item. It includes any type of charge at the line-item level, such as painting, polishing, setup, handling fees, or special order fees such as hazardous material handling charges.

Line Feed Location. Location within customer's site for material to be delivered.

Line Item. An item on a sales or purchase order.

Line Utilization Percentage. A projected consumption of available production line capacity by production due demands in an operations plan. Defined as $\text{Line Production Due Qty} \div \text{Weekly Line Capacity}$, where Line Capacity is $\text{Available Shift Hours} * \text{Line Production Rate}$.

Link-to. An association between an analysis code and either a GL element or another analysis code. Link-tos create multitiered hierarchies for reporting in the GL Report Writer.

Linux. An alternative operating system to UNIX for use at some installations.

List Price Limit. A ceiling on the price of individual items covered by a service type or contract.

Ljung Box. Tests the overall auto-correlation of the fitted errors of a model. It determines how a variable relates to itself when it is lagged one or more periods. An erroneous model tends to inflate the Ljung Box statistic.

Load. The amount of scheduled work for a work center or resource. Typically measured in hours or pieces.

Load Balancing. A method to offset peaks on the assembly line. Load balancing is a process that evenly spreads the activity across an assembly line so that no single work cell is overwhelmed. Load balancing is especially important for those assembly lines where it is difficult to predict the complexity as well as the number of requests that will be issued to a work cell. Also known as line balancing.

Load Hours. Setup and run times for each operation.

Loading Method. A method of breaking down monthly forecasts into weekly buckets when loading forecasts into the summary detail table used by MRP.

Load Profile. A display of future capacity requirements based on released or planned orders over a given span of time.

Local Client. A client process running on the same machine as the database process. This allows the client session to communicate directly with the database rather than over the network, which greatly increases system performance.

Local Variable. A variable, created with Progress syntax, to contain the relationship or derived value from one or more fields in one or more tables. For example, a local variable can contain a total derived from the quantity and the unit price.

Location. (1) Areas of a site where inventory is stored, used, or shipped. Location parameters identify what can be stored and how it can be used. Every inventory transaction must have a site and location. The same locations can exist at more than one site. It is recommended for multisite processing. (2) For Fixed Assets, the accounting location and entity for the fixed asset. There is no connection between the fixed-asset location and inventory location. (3) For license registration, a location is a physical site, facility, or address where significant manufacturing, distribution or information processing activities occur.

Location Forecast. A method of pre-identifying and preparing a warehouse location for a specific receipt before the receipt to ensure a quick and efficient put-away.

Location License. A QAD Enterprise Applications license type that defines a predefined number of locations for specific applications.

Location Type. Code that identifies special storage requirements of an item, such as flammable, humidity controlled, outside, and so on.

Log File. A file created each time QAD Deployment Toolkit (QDT) completes a series of tasks. You can view log files in QDT or in any text editor.

Logical Database Name. The database name used to compile programs. When the program executes, the logical database name must correspond to the logical database name of a connected database.

Logistics Charge. A cost associated with the transportation of goods in and out of company locations and payable to a third-party supplier.

Logistics Supplier. A third-party supplier of services associated with the transportation of goods.

Look-up Browse. A type of browse that is only associated with individual program fields for use in selecting entry values. Look-up browses contain less detail than drill-down browses.

Loop, Kanban. A pull-based work flow that controls inventory traffic between a supplying source and a consuming destination. Loops can use a single card to authorize replenishment and movement between locations or separate cards for replenishment and move authorizations

Loss on Disposal Account. A GL account used to track losses from fixed-asset disposal.

Lot. A batch or part of a batch having uniform character and quality within specified limits. In the case of a pharmaceutical, a lot is produced by a continuous process, produced in a unit of time or quantity. See also “Receiving Site Lot Number” on page 80.

Lot/Serial Traceability. The tracking of materials through manufacturing and into inventory with complete traceability of lots and batches. When an item is marked as lot/serial controlled, you cannot issue or receive the item without specifying a number. As transactions are processed for an item, its lot/serial number is included in transaction history. Lot/serial numbers provide greater tracking control by creating movement records of an item through the manufacturing process. Lot Control enforces unique lot numbers, lets you define lot groups for assigning lot numbers, and updates inventory attributes for multiple lots. It also restricts receipts to a single lot, lets you enter

supplier lot numbers, and manages expired inventory. Compliance ensures that manufacturing practices comply with regulatory standards such as USFDA current Good Management Practices (cGMPs), and with international agreements such as NAFTA and GATT.

Lot and Serial Numbers. Number to be entered during issues and receipts. A lot number applies to the entire transaction quantity entered. If serial numbers are required for an item, a unique serial number must be entered for each item during issues and receipts. For example, if you receive 10, you must enter 10 serial numbers. QAD Enterprise Applications maintains complete lot and serial number traceability.

Lot Combining. Creating one lot of processed material from several lots of input material.

Lot for Lot (LFL). A lot sizing technique in MRP where order quantity equals net requirement.

Lot Number. A unique combination of letters and/or numbers identifying a discrete group of items in an inventory location.

Lot Reference. Identifier for a subset of items within a lot. Lot reference can reflect your production process. For example, when a lot includes too many items for one container, lot reference can identify items in each.

Lot Sizing. Techniques for determining lot size during MRP calculations. Most common are Lot for Lot (LFL), Period Order Quantity (POQ), Fixed Order Quantity (FOQ), and One-Time Only (OTO).

Lot Splitting. Creating several lots of processed material from one input lot.

Lot Traceability. Lot consumption and production information sufficient to trace material lots through the manufacturing and distribution process.

Lower Level Costs. The cost category representing a cost added at prior stages of manufacturing. Lower-level material costs are the cost of all purchased materials used in the final product and any subassemblies. Lower-level labor, burden, and subcontract are developed from the cost of making any lower-level subassemblies.

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.

Lump Sums. In TrM, a promotion deal category. The money can be used for various purposes, such as cooperative advertising (coop), shelf space (slotting), or retail promotions (straight money).

M

Machine Burden. The overhead cost based on the number of hours a machine is in use, both while it is being set up and while products are being run.

Machine Center. A production area consisting of one or more people and/or machines. Considered as one unit for capacity requirements planning and detailed scheduling.

Main Database. The database that contains the bulk of the transaction data for a given environment.

Maintenance Contract. A contract that includes a number of scheduled visits by an engineer not to fix broken equipment but to ensure that it remains in good working order.

Maintenance Programs. Programs used to add, modify, and delete records and codes in the QAD Enterprise Applications database.

Maintenance, Repair, Operating Supplies (MRO). Items used in support of general operations and maintenance, such as maintenance supplies, spare parts, and consumables used in the manufacturing process and supporting operations.

Major Setup. Equipment setup and related activities required to manufacture a group of items in sequence, exclusive of the setup required for each item in the group.

Make to Order. A production approach to manufacture a product to customer specification with little or no stocking of raw material. Long lead-time components are sometimes planned before receiving an order to reduce delivery time to customers.

Make to Stock. A production approach to manufacture a product based on forecasts or other methods, before receiving a customer order. Shipped off the shelf from finished goods.

Management Currency (MC). A base currency for the consolidation entity during the consolidation process. The management currency can be different from the base currency in the source consolidation entities, but is also used in transactions created in these entities.

Management Layer. A permanent layer for management accounts, such as recording auditors adjustments, adjustments between the local books and other GAAP; for example, US GAAP and IFRS. The management layer is optional, and you can define custom management layers, which behave in the same way as the system-defined layer.

Manager. In BPM Portal, a type of user that can coordinate and monitor business processes, assign tasks to users in their departments, and act as the process owner.

Manual Checks. Handwritten payments transferred by bank or in person.

Manual Queue. A queue within which the products must be operated manually by an operator to continue the progress of the products.

Manufacturer Code. A code that identifies a company's site and is a required component of serial shipping container codes (SSCC) used in some barcode pallet IDs.

Manufacturing Calendar. A calendar used in inventory and production planning that consecutively numbers working days. Allows component and work-order scheduling to be based on actual work days available.

Manufacturing Cycle. The time between release of an order to a work center and either shipment to a customer or receipt into inventory.

Manufacturing Execution System (MES). A factory-floor information and communication system that can provide real-time feedback and analysis of activity monitored by physical devices on a production line.

Manufacturing Lead Time (MLT). The normal or average number of working days it takes to manufacture the item, including the time to process paperwork, issue components, inspect the finished product, and receive it into stock.

Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP II). A comprehensive planning method integrating business plans, MPS, MRP, CRP, and execution support systems with financial reports and inventory projections.

Marketing Site. A site generating sales forecast demand for an item, such as sales offices and distribution centers. An item can be sold from multiple marketing sites. The same site can be both a supply site and a marketing site.

Mask. A pattern that determines how values are formatted and replaced at run time.

Mass Location. A functionality that lets you rapidly set up and define many similar locations in a warehouse.

Master Bill of Lading (MBOL). A receipt given a carrier that includes details from several bills of lading; often represents an entire truck.

Mark for Release. Marking an approved but not yet released PCR/PCO for release at the next run.

Mark Printed. Marking an already registered NRM sequence number as printed.

Marketing Group. A group of users targeted for marketing purposes, such as offering a limited-time discount to members of specific groups. The behavior of the site can also be controlled by marketing group.

Master Data. Basic business information in QAD Enterprise Applications. Includes information about items, sites, locations, pricing, compliance (to government regulations), addresses, taxes, and so on.

Master Production Schedule (MPS). An anticipated build schedule resulting from master scheduling. Takes into account forecast, production plan, backlog, availability of material, capacity, management policies, and goals, and so on. Details what a company plans to produce in specific configurations, quantities, and dates.

Master Schedule. Another name for Master Production Schedule.

Master Scheduled Receipts. Total scheduled receipts from supply orders, which are planned, firmed, released, and so on. Can be master schedule order, purchase order, or distribution order planned receipts.

Master Schedule Item. An item selected for planning by the master scheduler. An item with critical impact on lower-level components and resources, including work force, key work centers, and cash flow. The master scheduler, not the computer, maintains the plan for an item. Can be an end item, component, or phantom.

Master Scheduler. Manager of the master schedule. Must have both shop and product knowledge.

Matching. The matching of amounts recorded on supplier invoices to purchase order receipts and calculation of variances.

Matching Posting. A tab on the Supplier Invoice Create screen in which you configure matching postings for the invoice.

Material Management Operations Guideline/Logistics Evaluation (MMOG/LE). A global set of principles for materials processes from the Automotive Industry Action Group (AIAG) in North America and Odette International Limited in Europe. They incorporate the Materials Management Operations Guidelines (MMOG) of AIAG and Odette Logistics Evaluation (OLE) documents, and replace multiple customer-specific assessment forms. The guide automatically scores and rates the compliance levels of suppliers and identifies necessary actions to satisfy requirements.

Material Order (MO). An internal order for managing the transfer of inventory between a supply center and designated service or project locations. There are four types of MOs:

- MOs associated with a call
- MOs associated with a project activity order
- MOs to replenish an engineer's stock
- MOs that are expensed

Material Rate Variance. The difference between cost of components when and where issued and the frozen work order bill of material cost.

Material Requirements Planning (MRP). A time-phased priority planning system that calculates material requirements using product structures, inventory status, the master production schedule, and open order dates. Determines what to order, when, and how much. Supply is scheduled and rescheduled to meet changing demand and maintain valid due dates. MRP requires a source of demand, product structures and routings, accurate inventory balances, and planning data.

Material Run-out. An inventory planning strategy in which you base the lot size on consuming a given amount of a setup-intensive material, rather than on the kanban quantity. For example, you might plan to run enough items to use up an entire spool of steel coil regardless of the kanban size.

Material Usage Variance. The difference between the quantity required of a component and the issued quantity.

Maximum Aging Days. A measure of maximum amount of aging days. Maximum aging days helps track the inventory at your customer's facility and how long it has been there without being used. This plays an important role in some industries more than others.

This could also be a potential liability if your customer holds inventory for a long period then wants to return it to you. Part of what you negotiate is effectively a shelf life expiration date—an agreement on how long the customer can hold inventory without paying for it.

Maximum Order Quantity. An order quantity modifier applied after a lot size is calculated that limits order quantity to a predetermined maximum.

Maximum Taxable Base. The maximum transaction amount subject to tax rate.

Maximum Weeks of Coverage. Maximum allowable global inventory coverage level for an item. Affects either family plans or operations plans, depending on when target inventory levels are calculated.

Mean. Synonymous with the term *average*. Calculated by summing the values of the items and then dividing the total by the number of items summed. Like the median, it is often used as a measure of location for a frequency or probability distribution.

Mean Absolute Error (MAE). Similar to Mean Error, except the MAE takes account of the absolute values of the errors. That is, MAE takes negative values and replaces them with their absolute (that is, positive) values. This method de-emphasizes large outliers. Negative and positive results cannot cancel each other out. A zero MAE represents a perfect fit.

Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE). A measure of relative overall fit, commonly used in quantitative forecasting methods. The absolute values of all the percentage errors are summed up and the average is computed.

Mean Error (ME). The average error value. It is sometimes less reliable than other accuracy statistics because large outliers can cancel each other out, producing a ME near zero, which would indicate a perfect fit. For example, positive and negative error values could produce an average of zero, which might not accurately describe the overall fit of the forecast.

Mean Square Error (MSE). A traditional measure of forecast accuracy. Mean square error is used when all errors are similar in magnitude. If the data contains one or two large errors, calculate the mean absolute error (MAE), since using sum squares magnifies these errors. Also use the MAE or MSE to select the right forecasting model by choosing the model that results in the smallest MAE or MSE. Remember, you cannot compare forecast models that used different data transformations, and you cannot compare MSE to MAE.

Median. The middle item after the entire sequence is arranged in either ascending or descending order. Used to measure the location for a frequency or probability distribution.

Medical Device Classes. Class I - Devices subject to General Controls, commodity like products that pose little patient risk such as a stethoscope or wheelchair. Class II - Devices subject to General Controls and Special Controls that entail moderate patient risks such as an endoscope or x-ray machine. Class III - Devices subject to General Controls, Special Controls, and Pre-market Clearance. Class III devices sustain or support life, are implanted, or present potential risks such that their safety and efficacy must be established in clinical trials.

Member Currency. A national currency that has joined a monetary union, such as the EMU. Applies only during the transition period. An example of a member currency was the French franc. During transition to the euro, member currencies are denominations of the union currency at a fixed exchange rate.

Memo Entry. An entry made to the GL that is posted to memo accounts. A memo account is used to record and report reference information. Amounts posted to memo accounts print on financial statements, but are not included in any totals or calculations.

Memo Item. A non-inventory item not found in the item master table or considered by MRP. Shipping or receiving memo items does not affect inventory or create GL transactions.

Menu. A list of available submenus and programs.

Menu Substitution. Replacing one program with another on the menu. For example, you can set up the menu so that when users select a particular program, they get a customized version of it instead of the one delivered with QAD Enterprise Applications.

Merchandising. A promotion deal category. Lump sums are applied toward merchandise not necessarily related to the product sold, such as hats, tee shirts, point-of-sale displays. This deal category is not used in the current release.

Merge RSS. A program merging open requirements in an active required ship schedule (RSS) to a new active RSS using Required Ship Schedule Update and Selective Required Ship Schedule Update. See also “Required Ship Schedule (RSS)” on page 82.

Message-Oriented Middleware (MOM). A class of software that proves data or message transport services between applications, when the source and destination applications are typically distributed on different platforms and development/run-time environments. Software that exchanges asynchronous client/server messages using message queues.

Message Publisher. A process that runs on the QXO server that polls the qxodb database for raw messages. When one is encountered, the message publisher republishes the message in QDoc format. It uses the profiles to create the QDocs required by each interested subscriber. The QDocs are written back to the qxodb database. If no profile messages are created from a raw message, Message Publisher deletes the raw message from the qxodb database.

Message Sender. A process that runs on the QXO server that polls the qxodb database for QDocs. When one is encountered, the message sender sends it to each interested subscriber.

Metaschema. Tables or fields with initial underscore.

Meter. Measures the usage of a fixed asset. Used by the units-of-production depreciation method.

Method Variance. Unexplained variance. Any amount left in WIP at the end of the work order or cumulative order accounting calculations.

Milestone Operation. An operation, defined in Routing Maintenance, that is used to report completions.

Milk Run. Shipments when one truck is used to deliver items to multiple customers.

Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME). A protocol for exchanging different kinds of information on the Internet. The MIME header is inserted at the beginning of a Web transmission so that client programs can select the appropriate associated application.

Namespace. In XML, a unique identifier for a collection of element type and attribute names. In an XML document, any element type or attribute name can have a two-part name consisting of the name of its namespace and then its local—or functional—name.

Minimum Inventory. The planned minimum allowable inventory for an independent demand item.

Minimum Order Quantity. An order quantity modifier applied after a lot size is calculated that increases order quantity to a predetermined minimum.

Minimum Taxable Base. The minimum transaction amount subject to a tax rate.

Minimum Weeks of Coverage. Minimum allowable global inventory coverage level for an item. Affects either family plans or operations plans, depending on when target inventory levels are calculated. When you decrease an item's production due quantity, a minus sign (–) alerts you to potential inventory shortages.

Minor Setup. Incremental setup activities required when changing from one item to another within a group of items.

Miscellaneous Creditor. A generic supplier used as a reference when generating payments for organizations that are not set up as suppliers.

Mission Critical Item. An item for which there must be sufficient quantity on hand for a work order to be released and a picklist printed.

Mixed-Mode Purchase Orders. A purchase order is a contract with a supplier that stipulates the delivery of items on specified dates. It includes the delivery address, the terms of the agreement, tax data, and shipping costs. QAD's system supports three kinds of purchase orders: discrete POs, blanket POs, and supplier schedules. Discrete POs are used for single transactions with a supplier. Blanket POs are used for multiple deliveries of stock items, where an ongoing relationship with the supplier is assumed but exact delivery dates are undecided. A supplier schedule is an agreement with a supplier that guarantees a specified order level.

Mixed-Mode Sales Order Processing. A sales order represents an offer to sell the customer certain items at a certain price at a certain time. A sales order also represents the commitment from the customer to purchase the items. QAD system provides various functions for processing sales orders, including: standard sales orders, consolidated order processing, and customer-scheduled orders.

Mixed-Mode Scheduling. Production scheduling that accommodates various manufacturing environments, including discrete manufacturing, repetitive, JIT, and lean.

Mode. The value or values that appear most frequently within your data set.

Modified Half-year Convention. Depreciation convention. If the asset is put into service in the first half of the year, a full year of depreciation is calculated. If the asset is put in service in the second half of the year, a half-year depreciation is calculated. If the asset is disposed of in the first half of the year, no depreciation is calculated for the year. If the asset is disposed of in the second half of the year, a half-year depreciation is calculated.

Modifiers. User-defined fields used to group and identify promotions.

Modular Product Structure. A type of planning bill arranged in product modules or options. Often used where products have many options, such as automobiles.

Modular Programming. A general approach to programming in which programs are broken down into components, called modules, each containing its own procedures and data. Modules are coupled as loosely as possible, with interactions minimized and tightly controlled.

Module. A group of programs for related business activities such as Purchasing or Sales Orders/Invoices.

Monetary Assets and Liabilities. Assets and liabilities that are treated as cash, or cash equivalents, representing a claim to receive or pay a fixed sum of money. Examples are cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable. These assets and liabilities must be reported at their estimated realizable value.

Move. Physical movement of inventory from one location to another within a facility. Typically made under the direction and control of an inventory system.

Move Card. A kanban card authorizing the movement of component materials from a storage location to the supermarket site.

Move Time. The time a work order spends between work centers.

Movement Confirmation. An action whereby warehouse staff use the RF to inform that tasks are complete and users confirm movement on the RF.

Moving Average. An arithmetic average utilizing the most recent data. As new data is added, the oldest data is dropped.

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.

Muda. The Japanese word for waste.

Multi-Currency. A module that provides a full set of functions that enables your system to support monetary amounts expressed in either the system base currency or in a non-base (foreign) currency. Foreign currencies can be used with purchase orders, sales quotations, sales orders, price lists, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and customer services. In the general ledger, foreign currencies can be used when entering transactions or setting up balance sheet accounts for assets and liabilities.

Multilevel Product Structure. A product structure showing all components used in an assembly, and the quantity required of each. If a component is a subassembly, all components are also shown.

Multilevel Where-Used. A list of all assemblies where a component is used and the next higher level where the parents are used.

Multiple Co-Product Process. A process resulting in more than one co-product. Applications are:

- Demand for one of multiple co-products results in initiation of a process producing all the multiple co-products.
- Multiple co-products represented by items having BOM/formula codes that reference the same base process.

Multiple Time Zones. An optional feature of SSM that enables the system to present call dates and times from the point of view of a call's end user. This allows users in diverse geographical locations to view times relative to their own time zones.

N

National Drug Code (NDC). A unique product identifier used in the United States for drugs intended for human use.

Necessary Non-Value Adding Activity. Those activities that, in the eyes of the end customer, do not make a product more valuable, but are necessary unless the existing supply process is radically changed. This type of waste is more difficult to remove in the short term and should be a target for longer-term radical change.

Need Date. The date items must be available for shipping or for issuing to manufacturing. The due date plus inspection lead time (if any) should equal the need date.

Net Book Value. Fixed-asset acquisition cost minus accumulated depreciation.

Net Change MRP. Replanning of the items that have had changes in supply or demand since the last MRP run.

Net Forecast. The amount of forecast not sold in a given week.

Net Requirements. Gross requirements for an item or product less quantity-on-hand.

Net Weight. The item weight per unit after deduction of tare weight.

Net-Out. Build-ahead items are produced without customer orders and consumed (netted out) when the customer order comes in. For example, if component items are built for a customer order and then the order is canceled, the built-ahead components can be netted out the next time an order is placed for a unit that uses them.

Netscape Server Application Programming Interface (NSAPI). A program-level way of communicating with the Netscape Web server.

Nettable. An inventory status attribute that determines whether MRP includes items in its planning.

Netting. Calculating net requirements by subtracting quantity-on-hand from gross requirements.

Netting Logic. The way in which the system calculates a required shipping schedule.

Network. A series of points or nodes interconnected by communication paths. The Internet is a common example of a network.

Network File System (NFS). A client/server application that lets a user view, store, and update files on a remote computer as though the files were on the user's own computer.

New Drug Application (NDA). A document submitted to the FDA that states the results of clinical trials and asks permission to market the drug to the public. The supporting clinical trails and application can easily take 12 years and cost \$700 million dollars.

New Molecular Entity (NME). A new compound generated in basic pharmaceutical research. Often used as a measure of pharmaceutical R&D effectiveness. Currently only about 25 new molecular entities are discovered each year.

Next Delivery. The quantity, date, and time of the next delivery.

Next-Period Convention. A depreciation convention in which a full period depreciation is calculated for the period following the period that the asset was placed into service. A full period depreciation is taken in the last period of the asset's life.

Node. (1) Item number or customer number linked to an analysis code used in the best pricing model for sales quotes and orders and RMA issues. (2) In the Process Editor, nodes represent steps in a process and can contain URL links to other resources.

Non-accelerated Depreciation. Depreciation methods that divide the amount of depreciation equally over the life of the asset. An example is the straight-line method.

Non-admin User. Users that do not have access to the administration functions.

Non-AR Payments. Payments such as tax refunds or rebates that do not originate as a result of customer sales.

Non-depreciable Assets. Assets that have characteristics of a fixed asset, but cannot be depreciated. Generally, these assets include:

- Property placed in service and disposed of in the same taxable year
- Tangible property including land, inventory, rented property, and term interest in property
- Intangible property including goodwill, trademarks, and trade names

Non-Functional Internal Routing Group. In QAD Warehousing, a type of internal routing group (IRG). A specific area of the warehouse applies put-away algorithms to select locations based on the capacity of the location and the size of the inventory.

Non-inventory Items. Items that are not found in the item master table or considered by MRP. Shipping or receiving memo items does not affect inventory or create GL transactions.

Non-monetary Assets and Liabilities. Assets and liabilities that are not readily convertible to cash such as items that will be used in the future production and sale of goods and services. An example of a non-monetary asset is inventory.

Non-productive Labor. Labor costs for time spent in non-production activities such as preventive maintenance, cleanup, or down time.

Non-significant Item Number. An item number that identifies but does not describe an item.

Non-Value Adding Activity. Activities that, in the eyes of the end customer, do not make a product more valuable and are not necessary, even under present circumstances. These activities are clearly waste and therefore should be the target of immediate or short-term removal.

Normal Distribution. A statistical distribution that is unimodal (observations close to one mean) and symmetrical (deviation is as likely to be plus as minus). Forms a bell-shaped curve when graphed.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). An agreement signed by the governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, creating a trilateral trade bloc in North America.

Notification List. List of people to be advised when a change managed within the Product Change Control module is routed and/or approved. Attached to the approval routing.

NT/2000. A desirable deployment environment for the PowerSystem product, which includes QAD products and IBM's Netfinity server.

n-tier Architecture. Computer architecture in which applications are distributed across multiple, or n , systems. For example, a three-tier architecture is where user interface components are on a client machine, business components are on an application server, and the database is on a separate data server.

Number Range Management (NRM). Function that supports regulatory controlled document numbering. NRM includes the content and sequencing of a numeric series, as well as preventing gaps in a series.

Number Ranges. The number sequences that the system uses to numerically identify TrM transactions, such as promotions and rebates as well as documents such as price lists and claims.

Nutritional Labeling. An accurate list of ingredients printed on food, beverage, and drug labels.

O

Object ID (OID). A unique identifier for a database record.

Official Layer. The layer used for statutory postings; for example, GAAP purposes, fiscal stock valuation, or fiscal depreciation. The official layer is mandatory and system-defined. All official postings are posted to the official layer and cannot be deleted or transferred to another layer. A combination of the official layer and a number of management layers is typically used in reporting to show the results according to the relevant statutory requirements.

Offset. Time, in months, between start of production and date a resource is needed.

On-call Schedule. An engineer schedule created to cover nights, weekends, and holidays.

One-card Loop. A kanban system that uses a single card both to authorize production and to signal movement from the supplying source to the consuming location.

One-Time Only (OTO). A lot-sizing technique that produces an order only once, based on the due date of the first item required. Used for a project such as creating an engineering drawing that occurs only once in the manufacturing of a product.

On-The-Fly (OTF) Transfer. A transfer that occurs dynamically rather than as the result of a statically predefined transfer. On-the-fly transfers are useful when the warehouse is full or you need to move pallets to clear aisles.

OPC Threshold. In QAD Warehousing, a defined point that when reached, triggers an opportunity count.

Open Application Group Integration Specification (OAGIS). A group of over 600 ERP-related vendors that are driving toward a common standard for integration. QAD products talk to each other using XML-encoded OAG Business Object Documents (BODs) that conform to the OAGIS.

Open Apps Server. The Open Apps Server makes it possible to expose Progress procedures as Java routines, callable by e-business applications written in Java.

Open Database Connectivity (ODBC). A data access method that supports data access from any application, regardless of the database management system (DBMS) being used.

Open Item. Unpaid and partly settled invoices, both from customers and suppliers, where the transaction is not completed at the end of the GL period.

Open Order. An active manufacturing order, purchase order, or unfilled customer order.

Opening Balance. The balance of an account at the start of an accounting period.

Operating System (OS). Software that allows a computer, terminal, printer, and storage device to work together efficiently. Examples are Windows and UNIX.

Operation. A single job or task performed as part of a work order. All operations required to manufacture an item constitute a routing.

Operation Number. A number indicating the order in which operations are performed in a routing.

Operation Priority. A scheduled due date and/or start date of a specific operation of a specific job, typically as determined by a back-scheduling process.

Operation Reporting. The recording and reporting of every manufacturing (shop order) operation occurrence on an operation-to-operation basis.

Operation Start Date. The date by which an operation must be started to be finished by the order due date. Calculated using scheduled quantities and lead times (queue, setup, run, move), or using work and time remaining to complete the job.

Operation Time. Setup time plus run time.

Operation/process Yield. The ratio of usable output from a process, process stage, or operation to input quantity, typically expressed as a percentage.

Operation-based Yield. A technique for determining component item requirements. Operation-based yield uses the yield percentage of the item's routing information to determine whether parent items scrapped earlier in the manufacturing process require fewer component items for subsequent manufacturing operation processes.

Operations Plan. A plan showing an end item's sales forecasts, target inventory levels, and production demands for the planning horizon. Can be viewed from global, site, and production line levels.

Operations Planning. A mechanism for planning global replenishment from supply sites based on demand and desired inventory levels from marketing sites. Strives to simplify factory production planning by combining demand from multiple sites. Enables you to allocate production across multiple production sites. Supports monitoring of actual sales, production, and inventory against targets. Maximizes labor, equipment, and other assets.

Operations Sequence. Ordered steps for processing an item or assembly in a manufacturing system. Typically defined on a route sheet.

Opportunity Count (OPC). A cycle count of inventory items for monitoring stock levels. Opportunity counts are triggered automatically by stock movements. Certain conditions—for example, when stock is picked or transferred from a non-special storage location group—cause the system to check the opportunity count threshold for an item. If stock is at or below the specified level, the system initiates a cycle count.

Optimization. In warehousing, a method of determining the best way to find locations for a put-away. Optimization is typically used when stock levels in a warehouse begin to get high. In optimized storage, QAD Warehousing tries to find locations to put away inventory by examining the available space within each available location, without regard for the number of put-away transactions.

Optimized Schedule. A production schedule that operates within the material and capacity constraints on an enterprise to best meet a set of predefined business objectives. Optimized schedules are produced using advanced planning and scheduling (APS) systems.

Option. For configured products, a choice between two or more versions of a required component, such as the choice of engine size for a car.

Oracle. Oracle is an excellent alternative to the Progress database for customers with the necessary IT infrastructure. QAD products can use Oracle databases for data storage.

Oracle Financial Interface. Some companies use Oracle financial suite to manage their financial applications. QAD can integrate to the Oracle suite, passing transactions at the general ledger level, which is accommodated as an offering of QAD Global Services business.

Order. A contract with a supplier that stipulates the delivery of items on specified dates. States who is involved, terms, tax data, and shipping costs.

Order Entry. Acceptance and translation of a customer order into terms used by the manufacturer. Can range from processing shipping documents for finished goods to creating engineering documents for make-to-order items.

Order Modifiers. Item characteristics such as order quantity, order policy, order period, order minimum, and order multiple.

Order Point. A level of inventory that signals the need to reorder. Typically calculated by adding safety stock quantity to expected usage during lead time.

Order Policy. Method of specifying the number and size of each MRP planned order. There are five types:

- Period Order Quantity (POQ). Generates planned orders to cover demands during a specified order period
- Fixed Order Quantity (FOQ). Generates planned orders equal to order quantity
- Lot for Lot (LFL). Generates a planned order to satisfy each demand
- One-Time Only (OTO). Prototype items that MRP orders only once
- Blank. Ignored by MRP

Order Quantity Modifier. Adjustment to lot sizing rules due to special considerations. Examples are maximum order quantity, minimum order quantity, and multiple order quantity.

Order Quantity Multiple. (1) An order quantity modifier applied after a lot size is calculated. Forces order quantity to be predetermined or a multiple of that quantity. For example, if multiple order quantity is 5, an order can be placed for 5, 10, 15, or any other multiple of 5. (2) A user-defined value that causes Kanban Workbench to set the loop order quantity to a multiple of the specified value. This results in a number of kanbans that is also a multiple of the same value.

Order Status. Status indicating whether an item or order is open, canceled, or closed.

Orders Plan. A plan projecting how many sales orders will be booked each month for a given product line at a given site. Records the actual number booked for comparison.

ORDi. One type of record created by the order receiver in JIT/S when it parses the broadcast messages received from the customer. ORDi records contain additional customer-specific information about the order.

Organization for Data Exchange by Teletransmission in Europe (ODETTE). The primary standards organization for automotive EDI in Europe.

Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM). A manufacturer that buys and incorporates another supplier's products into its own products.

Originating Entry. Any entry that increases the value of a sub-ledger account. For example, posting an invoice is an originating entry because it increases the value of Accounts Receivable.

Outbound Logistics Charge. A cost incurred and payable to a third-party supplier for the transportation of goods from a company location to a customer or to another company location.

Out-of-Stock (OOS). A product temporarily oversold and unavailable in a retail store. Also, products not in supply in the warehouse. In wholesaling, it is a customer service standard used and measured as a percentage of orders placed that cannot be filled. Also known as Outs.

Outside Shop. A vendor. Used to convey the idea of a vendor as an extension of a shop, typically in subcontracting operations.

Outsourcing/Subcontracting. Instead of materials, suppliers sometimes provide services for completing manufacturing operations. Companies subcontract operations when there is insufficient manufacturing capacity or when operations require specialized equipment. Subcontract services are received to work orders rather than inventory. Subcontract items are received into WIP.

Overhead. Costs incurred in operation of a business not directly related to products or services produced. Distributed to units of product using a standard method such as direct labor hours.

Overissue. Removal from stock and assignment to a schedule of a quantity higher than the schedule quantity.

Overpick. Picking more stock from locations in a storage location group than is specified in the order.

Overpick Replenishment and Put Away. In QAD Warehousing, a process and function in which warehouse staff use the RF to select a multi- or single-item pallet from the reserve area. Staff replenish one or multiple locations from the pallet in the home location, and return the remainder on the pallet to the reserve area.

Override Depreciation. The amount of depreciation previously taken in another fixed-assets system.

Overs, Shorts, Damages (OSDs). A discrepancy between products ordered and products received.

Owner. In TrM, the staff member who is the designated manager of a transaction or user-defined group. Designation of owner on transactions and groups in TrM is used mainly for security purposes.

P

Pacemaker Process. A series of production steps, frequently at the downstream (customer) end of the value stream in a facility. This process determines the demand pattern and sets the required production pace for upstream processes.

Package. A physical entity that holds items for shipping from the end of a production line or from a packing area. It is built based on a defined packaging assembly unit.

Packaging Assembly Unit (PAU). The packaging unit, ship-to, and rules for building a package for a specific assembly unit.

Packaging Unit. A definition of a package including the package type and capacity. When the package type is rack, the definition includes rules for sorting, printing, and validation order.

Packing Slip. A document included with a shipment that itemizes and details the contents.

Pallet. A portable platform used to store and transport inventory. Some companies group items by pallet for operations planning.

Pallet Area. Another term for the reserve area of a warehouse.

Pallet Explosion. RF functionality that lets warehouse staff pick a single-lot/item pallet and display the pallet contents, much like a bill of materials. Once displayed, staff can add containers to an exploded pallet.

Parent. See “Parent Entity” and “Parent Item”.

Parent-component Hierarchies. An indicator of how tax amounts are reported. Tax amounts for a lower-level zone are reported both at that level and at a higher-level zone.

Parent Entity. A company that owns a majority of the voting stock for another company, known as a subsidiary. Each subsidiary exists as a separate, legal entity. However, the two companies function as a single economic entity because the parent company controls the activities and resources of the subsidiary. As a result, the separate financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries are combined into a single set of financial statements called consolidated financial statements.

Parent Item. An item that is a final product in itself, for which an order or independent requirement exists. Can be a component of a different parent item. Also called end item.

Pareto's Law. Concept that a small percentage of a group typically accounts for the greatest percentage of value or effort generated by the group. For example, 20% of items in inventory comprise 80% of inventory value. Also known as the 80/20 Rule.

Part Verification. The process where a PLC validates an item and some indicator is passed back to the shop floor system indicating it has passed or failed.

Partial Order. Any shipment less than the amount ordered. See also “Backorder” on page 7.

Past Due Demand. An order not completed by the date scheduled.

Pattern Code. A code specifying the days of the week or month when shipments or deliveries are accepted by a customer.

Payload. The data fields specified in a synchronization profile whose values are included in a synchronization document.

Payment Format. Layout of a payment file sent to the bank for processing; associated with a currency code. Some countries have separate payment formats for domestic and foreign transactions. The payment formats are linked to the GL bank account.

Payment Group. A code grouping suppliers by priority for payment. You assign these groups when you define suppliers.

Payment Instrument. The methods for resolving customer and supplier open items such as checks, direct debits, drafts, promissory notes, electronic transfers, and summary statements.

Peak Method. A way of calculating safety stock for a kanban supermarket based on the highest average demand over a specified number of days.

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.

Performance Measurement. Comparison of an item's actual sales, inventory, and production levels with its family plan and operations plan.

Perform Date. A supplier's promised delivery date.

Performer. An entity that executes a workstep in Business Process Management (BPM). Depending on the workstep type, the performer can be a user, a group of users, an adapter, or a script.

Periodic Expense Account. A GL account used to track the amount of depreciation expense for the accounting period.

Period Mark. A code used in the GL close procedures. All normal transactions before a close get the initial mark of that period. If a period is reopened for further activity, a new mark is created so that the corrective entries can be reported separately.

Period Order Quantity (POQ). A lot sizing technique where lot size is equal to net requirements for a given item period; for example, a month's supply.

Perl. A script programming language (Practical Extraction and Reporting Language) that is similar in syntax to the C language and that includes a number of desirable UNIX facilities. Perl is regarded as a good choice for developing Common Gateway Interface (CGI) programs because it has good text manipulation facilities.

Perpetual Inventory. A method of keeping inventory that immediately records on-hand quantity for items as they are issued or received. See also "Physical Inventory" on page 71.

Persistence. A quality inherent in a procedure that creates its context when it executes and maintains that context until the end of a Progress session or until explicitly deleted. As long as a persistent procedure's context is in scope, the triggers and internal procedures of the procedure remain available for execution.

Petty Cash. An account and location where tangible cash is stored for use in purchasing or for reimbursing inexpensive expenditures.

Pharmaceutical Drug Development Process Phase I. Small-scale human trials to determine safety. Typically include 20 - 60 patients and are six months to one year in length.

Pharmaceutical Drug Development Process Phase II. Preliminary trials on a drug's safety/efficacy. Typically include 100 - 500 patients and are one and one-half to two years in length.

Pharmaceutical Drug Development Process Phase III. Large-scale controlled clinical trials for efficacy/safety; also the last stage before a request for approval for commercial distribution is made to the FDA. Typically include 1,000 - 7,500 patients and are three to five years in length.

Pharmaceutical Drug Development Process A phase IV. Follow-up trials after a drug is released to the public.

Phantom. An item or subassembly directly consumed into its parent items and not planned or stocked upon completion. Normally, lead time is zero, and lot sizing is lot for lot. Permits MRP to drive requirements through the phantom item to its components while retaining the ability to net against any subassembly inventories. Facilitates the use of common product structures for engineering and manufacturing.

Phantom Bill of Material. A coding and structuring technique for bills of material, used primarily for transient (non-stocked) subassemblies, commonly used as phantoms.

Phantom Hierarchies. A tax reporting method in which one zone is an alias for another zone at the same level, and reporting is done only for the alias.

Physical Database Name. The name you have given the database schema area file (with extension .db).

Physical Inventory. (1) Actual inventory. (2) An actual count of inventory. Can be taken on a continuous, periodic, or annual basis.

Pick Ticket. A transaction for part allocation. Use it as a reference to manually pull a part from the correct location.

Pickface Area. Another term for the picking area.

Picking. Removing items from stock to fill a work order or customer order.

Picking Algorithms. A type of algorithm that finds stock to fill sales orders or work orders.

Picklist. A document that lists material to be picked for manufacturing or shipping orders. In distribution functions, known as a pre-shipper.

Pipeline. The total collection of sequenced orders that can be built for each product family based on the different broadcast messages you receive from the customer.

Pipeline Stock. Inventory to fill a transportation network and distribution system, including the flow through intermediate stocking points. Flow time through the pipeline has a major effect on the amount of inventory required in the pipeline. Time factors include orders transmission, order processing, shipping, transportation, receiving, stocking, and review time.

Pitch. A consistent increment of work used to determine the frequency at which finished goods are withdrawn from a pacemaker process as well as the corresponding amount of schedule released to that process. It is typically the basic unit of the production schedule for a product family. Pitch is often calculated based on the customer's ship container quantity.

Planned Load. Standard hours of work required by MRP planned production orders.

Planned Work Orders. A suggested order quantity, release date, and due date created by MRP processing when it encounters net requirements. Only generated outside an item's time fence. Must be approved by the master planner to become firm planned orders in the master production schedule.

Planning Bill of Material. A planning bill of material is an artificial grouping of items or events in bill-of-material format. It is used to facilitate master scheduling and material planning.

Planning Horizon. A period, in calendar days, over which MRP is to plan. MRP only processes material requirements within this horizon.

Planning Product Structure. A product structure used for planning, usually to forecast percent of demand for options and accessories.

Planning Schedule. A schedule used for moderate or long-term planning of production, materials, and resources. Shows weekly/monthly quantities and dates, and covers a time horizon from the present out 2–6 months.

Plan Ship/Delivery Time (SDT) Code. A code specifying the time of day when shipments or deliveries are accepted by a customer.

Plant Maintenance. QAD system supports simple capabilities to track maintenance costs, maintenance scheduling for work centers and plant within a manufacturing business. For organizations that are more capital intensive (for example, organizations that may have furnaces or forging operations) there is a greater requirement for plant maintenance. QAD offers a partner solution to address these additional requirements.

Platform. An underlying computer system on which application programs run. Historically, most application programs had to be written to run on a particular platform. Products written in Java, however, are cross-platform, meaning they can be run anywhere the Java runtime environment is installed.

Point. A unit of about 1/72 inch used to measure type size.

Point-of-Sale (POS). Place where the purchase is made at the check stand or scanning terminals in a retail store.

Point of Use (POU). The location where a kanban item is consumed, as opposed to the supermarket location where it is stored.

Poka Yoke. Commonly referred to as Error-Proofing or Mistake-Proofing. The aim of Poka Yoke is to design devices that prevent mistakes from becoming defects by giving the earliest possible warning to enable response to abnormalities. Poka Yoke devices sense abnormalities and act only when an abnormality is identified.

Poller. A small UNIX and Java program installed on the customer's system. It periodically establishes connections with Supply Chain Portal.

Poller Account. Poller user name and poller password that is required for each ERP database or data source exporting data to SCP.

Popularity. In QAD Warehousing, codes that represent ease of access by defining the relative priority for choosing a location in which to put away inventory.

Portfolio. A document status that applies to documents linked to open items.

Postal Code. An identifier for a postal district. Called a ZIP code in the US. You can set up tax zones by postal code whenever tax types or tax rates vary within a city.

Posting. Transfer of debit and credit amounts to the general ledger.

PRECISION. A transportation management system developed by Precision Software, a division of QAD Inc.

Pre Market Approval (PMA). An application to the FDA seeking permission to sell a medical device (rather than a drug) that is implanted, life-sustaining, or life-supporting.

Prepayment. The payment of all or part of a debt before the creation of an invoice.

Pre-shipper. A preliminary and temporary shipper created either automatically from detailed allocation, or manually using Pre-Shipper/Shipper Workbench. Also referred to as a picklist.

Preventive Maintenance. Actions taken to keep an item in a specified operating condition by performing service at regular intervals.

Price Break Categories. Volume price breaks to be assigned for multiple items. Discounts can be calculated based on the quantity or amount ordered on multiple lines of a sales order or quote. Price break categories can also be used to tie the price or discounts for one item to one or more other items.

Price List. A price structure defining specific prices, discounts, and markups at different quantity levels. Can be stated in terms of company base currency or any other currency.

Pricing Method. Method in which the system calculates the discount for a deal category. There are four pricing methods: dollar off, percent off, net price, and markup.

Primary Business Unit (PBU). In EMT, the organization in a supply chain that processes the original customer order.

Primary Domain. A domain associated with the current database.

Primary Index. A key value that identifies a database record as unique. The primary index information is stored in an internal database table for use in application development.

Print Flavor Codes. A code that determines the format of printed output.

Prior Cum Date. The up to and through date of a prior cumulative required quantity.

Prior Cum Required. The total quantity required before the date of release.

Priority Rules. Method used by a dispatcher and production supervisor to rank work orders. Examples are critical ratio and operation due date.

Privilege. A discrete task or operation that a user can perform. Privileges are combined to define roles. Privileges are distributed with Product Information Management and cannot be changed.

Process. A systematic sequence of steps producing a specified result.

Process Instance. A self-contained unit in Business Process Management (BPM) that is created each time the user starts an application. The process instance persists until the last workstep in the process is completed.

Process Manufacturing. Production that adds value by mixing, separating, forming, and/or using chemical reactions. Can be done in batch or continuous mode.

Process, Kanban. A group of activities before and after which flow stops and inventory accumulates in a supermarket.

Process Template. A specific version of a business process. Different process templates have different names. In BPM Studio, a process template is typically displayed graphically as a process diagram. By convention, the process template name is normally the application name with a version suffix, such as “_v2.” In combination with the application name, the process template name identifies the deployed process on the BPM server.

Product. Any commodity produced for sale. End items and replacement items are products.

Product Change Control (PCC). A set of functions that lets you change the item data, product structures, routings, formulas, processes, and item specifications in a controlled environment without affecting production processes.

Product Change Order (PCO). A change document that details changes to a production process and is moved through a defined approval sequence before updating production tables.

Product Change Request (PCR). A change document similar to a product change order, but with a shorter life cycle. It never affects production. Once approved, it is either closed or converted into a PCO for further work.

Product Class. A logical grouping of related products in PIM. Product classes are organized hierarchically (within specific catalogs) and can be used for various purposes, such as searching/navigation, sales tracking, or inventory control. Unlimited numbers of product classes belonging to multiple catalogs can be accommodated.

Product Family. (1) A group of products that go through the same or similar downstream assembly steps and equipment. (2) In JIT/S, items in a customer order can be grouped in multiple ways to result in the various final items to be shipped.

Product Family Order (PFO). The order processor generates a product family order for each product family that is in a customer order version generated by the order receiver.

Product Family Order List Version (POLV). Each version of the product family order list that has the latest lists of items, attributes, and components required for the product family covered by the product family order. The order processor generates the POLV based on the latest COV.

Product Groups. Groups to which all products in TrM must be assigned in every division. Each product is assigned to one and only one product group.

Product Life Cycle. (1) The stages a new product idea goes through. (2) The time from initial research and development to the time sales and support of the product to customers are withdrawn. (3) The time during which a product can be produced and marketed profitably.

Product Line. Similar items or products grouped for accounting and planning purposes. Every item must belong to only one product line. For operations planning, can identify items planned as a group due to similarity of manufacturing processes, sales channels, or other characteristics.

Product Line Plan. A plan of sales, shipments, and production for a group of items classified as a product line.

Product Line Resource Bill. The amount of a resource required to produce one unit of a production plan.

Product Load Profile. A list of key resources required to manufacture one unit of a specified product. Shows the timing and duration of each resource relative to the due date of the product. Used with a master production schedule to determine the total load on each resource by time period. Also known as bill of resources or bill of labor.

Product Module Codes (PML). Codes used by Volvo Car Corporation in broadcast messages to represent items. PML must be mapped to items defined within the application.

Product Number. A unique number identifying an item.

Product Profiles. A set of up to nine user-designated product characteristics used to describe and categorize products. Users define the valid values for the profiles and assign profile values to products. Products that exist in multiple divisions can have a unique set of profile values in each division. Profiles can be used as selection criteria for promotions and rebates, budget matching parameters, and for reports and views.

Product Structure. A method of identifying all raw materials, components, and subassemblies in a product. Recorded as a single-level relationship between a parent item and component, product structures determine when and how many component items are needed. Also called a bill of material (BOM), parts list, or formula.

Production Control. Directing and regulating the movement of goods through the manufacturing cycle, from requisition of raw material to delivery of a finished product.

Production Due. Production requirement for an item. At global and site levels, calculated as (Sales Forecast + Target Inventory) – Previous Week's Projected QOH.

Production Environment. Working environment where the business' day-to-day business transactions are entered.

Production Forecast. A predicted level of customer demand for an option or feature of an assembled-to-order or finished-to-order product. Calculated by netting customer backlog against MPS for a family or product line. A product's available to promise quantity is then factored based on the option percentage in the planning product structure.

Production Line. A set of production equipment dedicated to a particular item or family of items. Production lines are used in operations planning and repetitive and flow scheduling environments.

Production Plan. A projection of how much of a given product line will be produced each month at a given site; also records actual amount produced for comparison. The key input into MPS and resource planning.

Profile. In QXtend, a subscriber-specific definition of a subset of a business object.

Profit and Loss Account. An account in which the profit for a GL period is calculated. It shows details of revenues and expenses for that period.

Profit Margin. The difference between production cost and sales price.

Program Name. The technical program name, as opposed to the description that appears in the title bar. For example, Customer Data Maintenance is the description of a program called adcsmt . p.

Programmable Logic Controller (PLC). An electronic device that is programmed to test the state of input process data and to set output lines in accordance with the input state. PLCs provide factory floor operations with the ability to monitor and control activities.

Progress. QAD uses Progress for data storage due to its cross-platform, internationalized, and easy deployment capabilities.

Progress 4GL. A programming language developed with Progress Software.

Progress Status Bar. An area at the bottom of the QAD Enterprise Applications screen containing information on available options. Also called status bar.

Project. In PRM, a series of installation tasks that require items, labor, and expenses to complete. Projects are delivered to designated customers in one or more steps over time.

Project Activity Order (PAO). In PRM, a group of related project activities that are managed and completed together as a unit of work.

Project Activity Recording (PAR). The recording of actual time, materials, and expenses consumed in executing a PRM project.

Project Codes. Optional component of an account number defined in GL setup functions. Other components are account, sub-account, and cost center. Project codes are not available for all GL transactions. Inventory value, but not physical inventory, can be tracked by project codes.

Project Location. An inventory location where items are stored before they are consumed by a PRM project.

Project Realization Management (PRM). A module that provides features for recording and managing complex installation tasks that require items, labor, and expenses to complete. PRM provides features for creating projects, tracking their activity, and generating invoices.

Project Sub-Ledger. In PRM, a set of fields for tracking quantities and costs related to project components.

Projected on Hand. In MRP, an inventory balance projected into the future. The running sum of on-hand inventory minus gross requirements, plus scheduled receipts.

Projected Quantity on Hand. A global projected on-hand inventory quantity, calculated as (Previous Week's Projected QOH + Production Due) – Sales Forecast. For the first week, projected QOH is the opening QOH. Displayed by both family plan and operations plan.

Projected Weeks of Coverage. The number of weeks of inventory coverage on hand after producing quantities indicated by a family plan or operations plan. Initially, equals the item's average weeks-of-coverage factor. When you change production due, the system recalculates this using the item's minimum and maximum coverage factors to project inventory shortages and surpluses.

Promissory Note. In the form of a promise of payment made by the debtor instead of an unconditional payment order to the beneficiary. A promissory note carries more risk for the beneficiary and has less legal consequences for the issuer in case of no payment.

Promotion Levels. Promotion customer levels are: region, zone, customer group, user-defined customer group, and customer.

Promotion. Typically short-term, temporary trade discounts.

PROPATH. An environment variable containing the list of directories Progress searches when looking for a program to execute.

Provincial Sales Tax (PST). The system of taxes used in Canada.

Proximo Terms. A special type of credit term used in France and some other countries. Allows you to manage due dates so processing occurs once a week, once a fortnight, or monthly.

Pull. An essential part of any Build-To-Order strategy. Having set up the framework for Flow, the next step is to only produce what the customer needs. Pull means that no one upstream ought to produce goods or services until the customer downstream asks for it.

Pull System. (1) In production, the production of items only as demanded for use, or to replace those taken for use. (2) In material control, the withdrawal of inventory as demanded by using operations. Material is not issued until a signal comes from the user. (3) In distribution, a system for replenishing field warehouse inventories where replenishment decisions are made at a field warehouse or at a central warehouse or plant.

Purchase Order (PO). A contract with a supplier to purchase a specific quantity of items to be delivered at an agreed-upon date for a set price. Includes order quantity, description, price, discounts, payment terms, transportation terms, and all other terms pertinent to the purchase and its execution.

Purchase Price. The amount required to purchase a fixed asset.

Purchase Price Variance. The difference between unit cost on a purchase order and GL unit cost in an item master. Calculated when a purchase order is received.

Purchaser. A role that allows a party to buy goods or services.

Purchase Requisition. An authorization for a buyer to purchase a specific item, in a specific quantity, at a specific due date. Can be produced by approving MRP-generated planned orders or by manual entry.

Purchases Account. A GL account charged when non-inventory goods are vouchered in Accounts Payable.

Purchasing Lead Time. The number of calendar days from the date the need for a purchased item is recognized until the item is available for sale or issue. Includes time for procurement, vendor lead, and receiving. Does not include inspection lead time.

Purpose Code. In a customer-scheduled order, a code communicated as part of an EDI transaction that indicates how the imported schedule ought to be processed.

Push. The production of items in response to a given schedule. Push-based manufacturing is associated with producing products for which there is no demand.

Push System. Replenishment or production of items or materials in response to a given schedule or order from a centralized authority or a warehouse.

Put-Away Algorithms. A type of algorithm that is used in non-functional internal routing groups to find locations in storage areas by considering size and available space. Put-away algorithms look for empty locations, desirable locations, or locations where the inventory can be merged with existing stock.

Put-Away Replenishment. A replenishment method to a certain level of inventory; for example, when warehouse staff put away after a receipt from the supplier.

Q

QAD Deployment Toolkit (QDT). QAD's installation, conversion, and deployment tool.

QDoc. A data document in XML format inbound to QAD Enterprise Applications that conforms to generated schemas and events files from the QGen utility.

QDoc Schema. The QDoc schema defines the structure and data types of the XML. The schema is the building block for any API request.

QGen. A tool that captures field and navigation information for a QAD Enterprise Applications or other Progress data-entry program, and generates QDoc schemas and events from the program data.

Quality Management. A function defines and records the quality of products. It aims to improve, maintain, and track the quality of products and materials (purchased and manufactured) to increase production throughput, reduce costs, and exceed customer expectations. It covers inspection and testing during the manufacturing process, incoming inspection of purchased items, and inventory sampling.

Quality Order. A document authorizing a test or inspection. It specifies four things about an item: how much will be tested, where, when, and by what procedure.

Quality Procedure. A set of inspection or testing operations linked to a work center. Used by quality orders in the same way work orders use routings.

Quantity Allocated. The quantity reserved for use on specific sales orders or manufacturing orders.

Quantity Available. The quantity available to allocate to sales orders or manufacturing orders.

Quantity Breaks. A promotion deal category. Discount pricing is based on the quantity ordered: the greater the quantity, the greater the discount.

Quantity on Hand (QOH). The amount in inventory of an item for a site or location.

Quantity On Order. Total quantity for an item on all replenishment, purchase, or manufacturing orders.

Quantity Per. Quantity of an item used in the production of its parent.

Quantity Qualifier. A character value indicating whether a requirement quantity is firm or in planning stages.

Quantity Required. Total requirements for an item at a site, either for shipment on sales orders or use on manufacturing orders.

Query Specification. A set of data retrieval codes.

Question Type. In QAD Configurator, a way of categorizing questions to help users of the questionnaire to obtain an overview of the product configuration. Questions are either foreground questions, which always appear on the questionnaire, or background questions, which can be answered automatically by the system.

Questionnaire. A process in QAD Configurator that presents questions designed to obtain details of the customer's specification for a variant item. The questions in the questionnaire use the information that was entered during the sales configuration process to control the way in which the product can be configured.

Queue. (1) A waiting area. (2) The time work normally waits at a work center before operations begin. (3) A holding area for a call, call quote, or service request before the next event takes place in its life cycle.

Queue Manager. An optional interface to manage QDoc requests and responses through a specified directory structure. The Queue Manager can also add a SOAP envelope to a QDoc to support QAD QXtend requirements.

Queue Time. The time a work order spends at a work center before being worked on. Higher queue times result in higher manufacturing lead times.

QuickPath Option. Shortcode code that you can enter into a text field on the WEB UI home page. This allows you to access particular functionality. For example, "nq" allows you to access the Inquiry functionality.

Quotation. A statement of price, terms of sale, and description of goods or services offered by a vendor to a prospective purchaser. When given in response to an inquiry, it is typically considered an offer to sell.

QXtend Inbound. A component of the QAD QXtend interoperability framework that delivers inbound data to the QAD ERP application and other menu-level programs. The inbound data is in the form of XML data documents, called QDocs, delivered in either a proprietary XML format or, for a select few programs, as direct code APIs.

QXtend Message Monitor. A .NET UI-based plug-in for QXO that tracks the outbound profile messages that are sent to external subscribers, as well as subscriber responses. Using the QAD QXtend Message Monitor allows the lifecycle of messages to be traced through QAD QXtend.

R

r-code. A term used to describe compiled code, derived from the .r file extension.

Radio Data Terminal (RDT). Small terminals that can be hand-carried or mounted on a fork-lift, which communicate with the host warehousing system by radio waves. RDTs show the outstanding transactions for a work location group as soon as they are created. Employees can select the next transaction, or be informed of the next transaction in the task queue based on their location and the priorities of the transactions. Also known as Radio Frequency Terminals.

Radio Frequency (RF). The portable data collection devices that use radio frequency to transmit data to a host warehousing system.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID). A technology for the automatic and untouch identification of physical objects with computer chips (RFID tags). Two types of RFID tags can be distinguished: passive RFID tags (without an energy supply) and active RFID tags (with a battery).

Range. The difference between the maximum and the minimum.

Rate Amount. A numerical field that functions as one part of the ratio that defines an exchange relationship between two currencies. An exchange rate can be presented in the following way: rate amount 1 units of currency 1 equal to rate amount 2 units of currency 2.

Rate Variance. The difference between the actual output rate of product and the planned or standard rate.

Raw Authorization. A customer's agreement to pay a supplier for materials the supplier purchases for a scheduled item within a specified time period.

Raw Authorization Days. The number of days a customer commits to paying a supplier for raw materials purchased for a scheduled item.

Raw Quantity. The maximum quantity of a product for which a supplier is authorized to acquire raw materials in anticipation of a customer's scheduled demand.

Realized Exchange Rate Gain/Loss. The amount that the base currency value of an asset or liability, denominated in a foreign currency, has increased or decreased due to a fluctuation of exchange rates over time. Realized gains or losses occur at the time of settlement or when the risk of exchange rate fluctuation is eliminated.

Reason Code. A code used to categorize activities based on their cause. Reason codes are associated with a type. Predefined types—including Quote, Down, Downtime, Reject, Rework, Scrap, and Ord_Chg—are used by functions in modules such as Sales Quotes, Repetitive, Advanced Repetitive, Shop Floor Control, and Sales Orders/Invoices. Other types can be created as needed. In the Product Change Control module, reason codes are user-defined and specify severity levels related to the approval process.

Reason Lost. The reason that the customer did not place an order against the quote.

Rebates. Trade discounts based on long-term product purchasing.

Recall. The process of identifying where lots/serialized items of out-of-specification products were shipped and contacting the receiving party to retrieve/exchange the product.

Receipt. (1) Physical acceptance of an item into a stocking location. (2) A transaction recording this activity.

Receipt Forecast. A functionality that lets you select orders and due dates and ultimately prepare a warehouse location for a receipt. See also "Location Forecast" on page 55.

Receivable. A financial claim against another business or individual.

Receiver. (1) A record that goods have been received into inventory. Updates inventory balances, and allows Accounts Payable to verify quantities and prices against the purchase order before paying. (2) A QAD Enterprise Applications instance that processes inbound QDoc requests.

Receiving. Physical receipt of material. Includes checking a purchase order against a receipt document, delivery to the proper destination, and completion of receiving reports.

Receiving Site Lot Number. Any distinctive combination of letters, numbers, or symbols from which a complete history of the manufacture, processing, packing, holding, and distribution of a batch or lot of drug product or other material can be determined. Defined, maintained, and recorded by the receiving site.

Recipe. Expression of ingredient usage as a quantity per batch or percent of batch. Can also include processing instructions and ingredient sequencing directions.

Reciprocal Exchange Rates. A separate exchange rate calculated as the inverse of an existing exchange rate relationship. For example, if the exchange rate of the Euro (EUR) to the Mexican Peso (PES) is defined as EUR 2.23456 : PES 1, the reciprocal exchange rate (PES to EUR) is calculated as: 1 divided by 2.23456, or PES .447515 : EUR 1.

Record. Related data items treated as a unit. Usually accessed by a unique code.

Recoverable Tax. A tax paid on purchases that is offset against tax collected on sales. Common in VAT countries.

Recurring Quote. A quote that records a recurring sale, such as monthly fees for maintenance charges. An entire year can be quoted, but a sales order and invoice are generated on a monthly basis.

Recyclable By-Product. A product that can be reintroduced into the process that created it or into higher- or lower-level processes within any product structure/formula hierarchy. Technically, by-products should be defined as components with negative quantities or percentages, not as part of a co-product/byproduct relationship.

Reference. (1) In Supply Chain: See “Lot Reference” on page 56 and “Installed Base Reference Number” on page 46. (2) A number that identifies pallets in QAD Warehousing. Also, when batch picking for distribution orders or work orders, a container level that uses the reference field of the inventory record as the placeholder for a container number or a kit number.

Reference Date. An attribute of an Intrastat history record stating when the record is to be reported. The main criterion in selecting history records for inclusion in an Intrastat declaration.

Refurbish. To clean and replace worn parts in an assembly.

Regenerative MRP. An MRP process that re-explodes MRP planned items down through all bills of material, creating a new material plan. Maintains all valid priorities and synchronizes all plans.

Regions. The second structure in the TrM business structures hierarchy, after divisions and followed by areas and zones. Regions often reflect a company’s geographical or logical sales structures. Regions in a division can overlap; for example, a national region overlapping north and south regions. A region must be specified on all budgets, promotions, and rebates. For TrM to budget a promotion, there must be a promotion budget with the same region-area combination as the promotion. A region is typically specified for each staff member and customer. Security can be based on staff region and area assignments.

Register Value. To make a permanent record indicating that a given NRM sequence number, within the set defined by a sequence, has been used. Once registered, a sequence number cannot be used again.

Registration. In QAD CSS, the process of having the shopper enroll to make purchases through the electronic storefront. During registration, the shopper selects a user name and password and enters address information that is used to create a customer master record in QAD ERP.

Regression Analysis. Statistical method to determine the best relationship between a response and independent variables.

Regressive Tax. A tax that includes the tax amount as part of a transaction taxable base.

Rejected Item. An item not meeting quality requirements and, therefore, not able to be moved to the next operation. Can be treated as scrap, a rework item, or if purchased, a return.

Relational Database Management System (RDBMS). The Progress software that manages and provides access to the QAD Enterprise Applications databases.

Release. A schedule based on a scheduled order.

Release Authorization Number (RAN). Release authorization number is used by international customers at a line-item level to order, reconcile receipt of product in the facility, and invoice.

Release Count. The number of releases for a quote.

Release Date. The date an order is scheduled to be released to the shop floor. Orders not released by this date are flagged on the MRP reports. The system calculates either release or due date, in effect creating forward or backward order scheduling.

Released Order. An active work order.

Release ID Number. A sequential number identifying a released schedule.

Remote Method Invocation (RMI). A set of protocols that enables Java objects to communicate remotely with other Java objects.

Remote Procedure Call (RPC). A protocol that one program can use to request a service from a program located in another computer in a network without having to understand network details.

Reorder Point. A level of inventory that signals the need to reorder. Typically calculated by adding safety stock quantity to expected usage during lead time.

Repair Parts. Individual parts or assemblies required for maintenance or repair of equipment. Can be repairable or non-repairable assemblies or one-piece items. Does not include consumable supplies such as solvents or lubricants.

Repetitive. The production of discrete units, planned and executed to a schedule, usually at relatively high speeds and volumes. Material tends to move in a continuous flow during production, but different items can be produced sequentially within the flow.

Repetitive Manufacturing. Building the same product over and over again. Repetitive manufacturing, in contrast to Build-To-Order, does not involve building customer-specific products. However, it can be implemented with Lean Manufacturing strategies as well as push-based manufacturing.

Repetitive Schedule. A response to a manually entered demand or an MRP-generated demand for materials. Indicates how much production of a certain item is planned for each day at a particular production line and site. Used to control and monitor the progress and cost of manufacturing.

Repick. A repeat of a picking task because the picking task failed.

Replacement Value. Amount to replace a fixed asset. Used for management purposes, primarily in estimating budget or insurance requirements. Not used for calculating depreciation.

Replenishment. Movement of stock from a reserve area to the area where picking takes place.

Replenishment Card. A kanban card authorizing the production of component materials.

Replenishment Point. The quantity of stock below which an automatic replenishment is triggered.

Replenishment Time. Total time between recognizing that a product should be reordered and having the product supply available for use. Represents the maximum turnaround time between supplying and consuming sites.

Reporting Currency. The currency which financial data is translated into, for producing financial reports.

Reporting Zone. A tax zone for which separate tax reports are required.

Report Record. In GL Report Writer, the report title, format, row groups, and column groups used in a report.

Repository. A database that stores persistent data. The place where component specifications reside.

Repository Document. An electronic business document as represented in the EDI eCommerce data tables in one of many well-defined states of transformations between trading partner and QAD EA document requirements.

Repricing. To update the sales order to the latest corresponding price list price. The ability to reprice is controlled by the user. Reprice sales orders so that quantities are added, across orders, to calculate quantity breaks.

Required Ship Schedule (RSS). A schedule containing customer requirements as derived from a customer's planning and ship schedule transmissions.

Requirement Detail. Information received in a schedule that is specific to a requirement. Examples include authorization numbers, packaging information, and administrative contacts.

Requisition. A statement indicating need for a specific quantity of an item at a specific time and place.

Reserve Area. The holding area of the warehouse that has larger quantities of the items, usually in pallets, that replenish the picking area. Also called the pallet area, bulk area, or full pallet area.

Reserved Location. A location with inventory that is dedicated to a specific customer or customers to ensure an adequate supply for sales orders.

Resource. Anything required for production of a product. Considered critical if difficult to obtain, or has a long lead time or other significant constraint.

Resource Bill. A statement of the amount of a resource required to produce one unit. Two types of resource bills are product line resource bill and item resource bill. Resources can be defined for both end items and families.

Resource Load. Demand placed on a resource by a production plan. Calculated by multiplying product forecast from a production line plan by resource requirements.

Resource Requirements Planning. The calculation of resource load. Uses demand from production plan and master schedule. Can then be compared to capacity of each resource.

Response Time. The average delay between initiation of a call and its resolution.

Responsibility. In TrM, the TrM staff member who is designated as the secondary manager, after the owner, of a transaction such as a promotion, rebate, or claim. Users who are designated as responsible are likely to be those who create the transactions, in contrast to owners who generally authorize them. Responsibility is not available as a budgeting parameter; its main purpose is to enable rapid identification of promotions requiring approval and thus speed the approvals process. If a promotion is moved to Status 5 and fails to pass the approvals check, it is set to Status 4 and the responsibility is changed to the responsible user's promotion approvals manager.

Result Variable. Variable whose value is the result of other variable values.

Retail Claims. A promotion deal category. The discount is claimed from the manufacturer after the event, similar to the deferred claim or billback category. If there are both wholesale and retail components on the promotion, or if it consists of only retail components, this category is used for the retail component, and the discount is based on the retail quantity sold.

Retained Tax. A purchase tax remitted directly to the government instead of to a supplier.

Retirement Date. Date of permanent removal of a depreciable asset from income producing activities. Disposition can be made by sale, exchange, abandonment, or destruction of the property. Often referred to as Disposition Date.

Retrobilling. The process of determining a net amount due by applying a price change to a range of historical invoices.

Return. (1) An item sent back to its supplier. (2) A transaction recording this activity.

Return Material Authorization (RMA). A transaction used to manage simple returns. The customer is given an authorization number to reference when returning the material and the authorization number is used to track the return through its phases:

- Receipt of returned items for repair or replacement
- Issue of replacement items
- Documentation and billing of return activity

RMA is typically used when engineer involvement is not required.

Return Status. A status code specifying the condition of items being returned during customer service activities. Determines which default sites are recommended by the system for the return.

Return to Supplier (RTS). In a customer service environment, a method for documenting and managing items returned to a supplier for repair or replacement. Enables you to link a return from your customer to a return to your supplier.

Return To Vendor. Material rejected by a buyer's inspection department and awaiting replacement, repair, or credit.

Revaluation. The restatement of an amount denominated in one currency, into another currency, using the current exchange rate for the functional currency. Other base currencies can use a non-current exchange rate for revaluation if necessary. The restatement determines the gain or loss that results from an exchange rate fluctuation.

Revenue Product Line. A product line used to provide GL account codes for Call Invoice Recording.

Reverse Logistics. The processing of returned merchandise from the customer's customer. This process includes matching RGAs (returned goods authorization identifications), sorting salvageable, repairable, and non-salvageable inventories.

Reversing Transaction. (1) The reversal of an original transaction that has not had any subsequent activity. For example, the return of a purchased item to the vendor is a reversing transaction, as long as the item was not paid for, or had an unrealized gain or loss recognized, during sub-ledger revaluation. (2) To support accrual accounting when revenue is recognized after it is earned, rather than when it is received. This type of transaction is also used when expenses are recognized after the benefits associated with them have been received, rather than when payment is due.

Revision Level. An engineering change level for an item. Typically used in place of a number change to control modifications that do not change the form, fit, or function of an item.

Rework Item. An item requiring additional processing.

Rework Order. An order to rework a defective part or item.

Role. (1) A job requiring competency in a specific set of skills. In QAD Enterprise Edition, system privileges can be assigned based on roles. (2) In PIM, a list of privileges associated with one or more users.

Rolling Forecast. A 12-month forecast beginning with the current month. Not aligned with the calendar or fiscal year.

Root Mean Square Error. The square root of the Mean Square Error. It is calculated by taking the square root of the arithmetic mean of squared deviations from the mean. It is also called standard deviation, when the deviations do not represent errors.

Rough-Cut Capacity Plan (RCCP). Estimated load on key pieces of equipment or resources.

Rounding Method. A record specifying how currency amounts are rounded on printed documents and reports. Determines rounding level (for example, to the nearest dollar) and threshold.

Rounding Threshold. The point at which amounts are rounded up or down. If it is 0.5, amounts from 0.00 to 0.49 are rounded to 0.00, and amounts from 0.5 to 0.99 are rounded to 1.00.

Rounding Unit. A number that determines rounding level. The rounding unit must be a positive number that is a power of 10 multiplied by 1 or 5, such as 10, 500, 0.01, and 0.005.

Routing. A set of operations required to manufacture a product. Shows work centers, machines used, sequence of operations, and tools and standard hours required. Setup and run time can also be entered. In some companies, includes information on tooling, operator skill levels, inspection operations, testing requirements, and so on.

Routing Code. A code identifying a set of routing or process operations required to manufacture a product. Usually the item number, but can be different for alternate routings or for similar routings or processes at different sites.

Routing Roll-Up. Use of a routing to calculate manufacturing lead time, labor, burden, and subcontract costs for a product.

Routing Slip. A slip attached to a document in an approval cycle showing who is to receive the document, and who has already approved it.

Row Group. A set of user-defined rows. Identifies the structure of a report, line item by line item.

Row Type. A required attribute of a row in a group. Values are:

- Data. Holds a query specification used to extract data from GL database tables.
- Calculation. The result of an algebraic formula utilizing values from other rows.
- Text. Displays text information only.

Rivest-Shamir-Adleman (RSA). An Internet encryption and authentication system that uses an algorithm developed in 1977 by Ron Rivest, Adi Shamir, and Leonard Adleman.

R-Squared. Coefficient of determination that determines the amount of variance in Y that can be explained by variable X. Variance is how dispersed the data is, calculated by how far away the data points are from the average data point. Where Y is the dependent variable and X is the independent variable, R-Squared determines the level of influence X has on Y's variance.

Rule. A programming expression, such as IF/THEN, linking a condition and an action.

Run Sequence. A code used to schedule items on production lines when approving MRP planned orders for line manufacture.

Run Time. The time it takes to process one unit of the product of a given operation.

S

Safety Days. Number of days stock you must have in the plant.

Safety Lead Time. The time added to normal lead time to complete an order in advance of its need date.

Safety Stock Level. Minimum amount of stock that you must have in the plant.

Sales Order (SO). An agreement to provide a customer with a quantity of a certain item or items at a set price by a set date.

Scan-based Trading. A new way of doing business between direct store delivery manufacturers and retailers. It incorporates daily point-of-sale data to pay for product, electronic communication technologies to eliminate discrepancies and inefficiencies, and various store-level operating improvements to speed product flow.

Scheduled Work Order. See “Assembly Order” on page 5.

Schema. The definition of a database including the tables it contains, the fields within the tables, indexes, and views.

Scrap Account. A general ledger account charged when items or products are scrapped.

Script. A program or sequence of instructions that is interpreted or carried out by another program.

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL). A program layer for managing the security of message transmissions in a network. The program layer exists between an application (such as a Web browser or HTTP) and the Internet’s TCP/IP layers.

Security Group. A group that limits its members to specifically defined system functions and menus. Security groups are typically based on the functional roles of users; for example, separate groups for customers, administrators, and support staff.

Sequenced Shipments. Sequenced shipments are scheduled and managed to fulfill customer orders, regardless of how goods are sourced.

Sequencing. The order in which a manufacturing facility processes jobs to achieve objectives.

Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC). A specific pallet identification code that contains the manufacturer code and 7 - 11 digits for pallet identification. The SSCC uses a common vendor numbering scheme that can include EAN.UCC prefixes.

Service Contract Management. Service contracts, like warranties, define the rules governing agreements for service with customers. A service contract determines the type of service coverage, effective dates of coverage, response time, items supported, coverage levels and limits, and contract billing regarding the repair, replacement, and support of items. The Service/Support Management module lets you create and manage service contracts and quotes.

Service Interface Layer. An API that allows data originating from a source application type that uses DDP to be input into a target application. The service interface adapter API sends QDocs to a Progress program connected to the service interface layer. The service interface layer is the QAD standard for Progress-application-to-Progress-application communication without requiring QAD QXtend or any third-party message handler.

Service Request. Requests that all users in a plant can use. For example, a receptionist can request light outage replacement; a technician can note an issue on a production line. Service requests are an easy way to request maintenance.

Server. (1) The Progress process that controls multi-user access to a database. (2) A machine that enables client connections to a shared resource.

Servlet. Programs—similar to Java applets—that run on the server (rather than the client) and are used to run interactive web applications.

Session. The recorded activities between the time a user logs in to the system and the time that user logs off.

Shelf Life. The length of time that corresponds to a tolerable loss in quality of a processed food and other perishable items. For inventory that has a limited shelf life, you can enter the number of days between the customer's best before date and the expiry date for the item. This time period is taken into account by QAD Warehousing picking algorithms to prevent picking inventory with insufficient shelf life remaining to be saleable.

Ship To. Delivery address.

Ship-Delivery Pattern (SDP). An industry-standard code set that schedules ship and delivery dates for EDI transmissions. These codes eliminate the need to transmit discrete quantities and dates for each required shipment or delivery by assuming that a bucketed quantity is to be divided equally by the ship/delivery pattern. For example, a weekly quantity of 100 with a delivery pattern of Monday and Wednesday would result in 50 to be delivered on Monday and 50 to be delivered on Wednesday.

Shipment Performance Tracking. In some industries, to continue in a business relationship, companies are required to comply with performance criteria. Well-defined metrics are required to meet regulatory and quality standards. Shipment performance tracking refers to the monitoring of shipping effectiveness by measuring how a shipping department meets customer-requested ship dates and quantities.

Shipper. A supplier document that issues and structures shipments. It is sent to the customer as an ASN. It identifies items and, optionally, all containers by individual shipment. The shipper constitutes the master container.

Shipping Lane. Aisles and lanes leading to a shipping dock where items for different orders are typically consolidated before loading on a truck.

Shipping Plan. In Precision software, a plan that determines the expected set of events for a package between its starting point and destination.

Shopper. Someone placing an order at an electronic storefront. When the order is placed in QAD ERP, the shopper is identified in a customer master record.

Shopping List. A list of components used at a particular consumption point on a production line. In response to demand, the replenishment process picks the listed components from a storage location and delivers them to the consumption point.

Short Messaging System (SMS). Text communication service component of phone, web, or mobile communication systems, using standardized communications protocols that allow the exchange of short text messages between fixed line or mobile phone devices.

Shortage Clearance Algorithm. A type of algorithm used when receiving stock that is immediately required to fill short orders. The inventory is moved directly from receipt to dispatch, being stored in between. This type of movement is also known as cross-docking.

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP). A protocol for exchanging information in a decentralized, distributed environment in XML format.

Single-user Mode. A client connection mode that allows only a single user to connect to a database. Single-user mode is invoked by using the -1 startup parameter in the client startup script or parameter file.

Skewness. A measure of whether the distribution is symmetrical or not. A symmetric distribution has a skewness of 0. If the tail of the distribution is long and in the positive direction, it has positive skewness. If the distribution has a long tail in the negative direction, the skewness is negative.

Socket. A convention for connecting with and exchanging data between two program processes within the same computer or across a network. A socket represents the end point in a network connection. Sockets are created and used with a set of programming requests or function calls sometimes referred to as the sockets application program interface (API). The most common sockets API is the Berkeley UNIX C language interface.

Sort By Pick. A picking methodology in which warehouse staff pick items from the same location for multiple orders while keeping the orders separated in different containers (boxes or totes) on their cart. Batch picking uses sort-by-pick picking.

Sarbanes–Oxley Act (SOX). A United States federal law that set new or enhanced standards for all US public company boards, management, and public accounting firms. It is named after sponsors US Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD) and U.S. Representative Michael G. Oxley (R-OH). As a result of SOX, top management must now individually certify the accuracy of financial information. In addition, penalties for fraudulent financial activity are much more severe. Also, SOX increased the independence of the outside auditors who review the accuracy of corporate financial statements, and increased the oversight role of boards of directors.

Special. A group of items featured to customers when they visit an electronic storefront. Specials, often referred to as promotions, can be offered to all visitors or selectively offered to specific marketing groups.

Specify Value. Specify value from the perspective of end customers, rather than from the perspectives of individual companies, functions, or departments.

Spread Method. The method by which the product volume for a deal category is split across customers for the duration of a promotion. Spread method is specified on the deal category record and defaults to individual promotions. Volumes can be split by one of three methods. Product volume can be distributed evenly across all customers. Some customers can be allotted more product than others, due to size or some other factor. The third method of spreading volumes is by taking into account past sales figures.

Staff Members. Those who have been defined, with a staff record, as TrM users. Staff member user codes can represent individuals or groups. Group IDs, such as Sales Manager, rather than actual names, are recommended since they allow for employee turnover and changes in staff positions without making it necessary to update staff records.

Staging Area. An optional area of a warehouse where items must arrive before arriving in another area. Typical warehouse staging areas hold wrapped pallets of items ready to move to the dock for shipping.

Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC). A unique two-to-four-letter code used to identify transportation companies and adopted as the standard by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X12 and United Nations EDIFACT for EDI transaction sets such as the 856 Advance Ship Notice.

Standard Deviation. Derived from the square root of the variance. Indicates how far each data point is from the mean within the data set.

Standard Deviation Error. In regression analysis, a measure of the average variation of the observed values around the forecast values. It measures how far away the forecasted values are from the actual values in the data set.

Standard Packing Mode. In Precision software, a mode in which users can record packaging information.

Standardized MAE. MAE divided by the average of the absolute values. It is a percentage base statistic. It is similar to MAPE, except the Standardized MAE considers the total absolute error over the average of the absolute values, while MAPE considers each absolute error over each absolute value. If some value is very small, MAPE is a large number. Using standardized MAE overcomes the issue.

Startup Parameter. A Progress parameter used when a database server is started or when a client connection is made to a database.

Status. Stage in the transaction life cycle for any individual promotion, rebate, budget, agreement, or claim. Financial period status indicates whether that period is available for activity.

Stock Keeping Unit (SKU). Equivalent to a part or item.

Stock Location. In TrM, stock locations hold stock allocated to an internal salesperson by processing invoices for the product being allocated against an internal sales price list. Processing an internal sale removes stock from the salesperson's location.

Storage Area. The largest physical unit of a Progress database. Storage areas provide control over the location of database objects such as tables and indexes within a database. Each storage area includes one or more extents.

Storage Location Group (SLG). The level under the internal routing group that has the same basic function as the IRG. SLGs group all locations that store a particular type of item or have a common purpose, such as a primary picking area within bulk storage.

Storage Retrieval System (SRS). A type of programmable logic controller that typically interfaces with a warehouse system.

Striped Disk Arrays. Method of distributing a file system over multiple storage disks. Striping increases the file system data rate (bytes transferred per second) and I/O rate (I/O requests per second).

Supermarket. In lean manufacturing terms, a supermarket is a tightly managed amount of inventory within the value stream to allow for a pull system. Supermarkets, often called inventory buffers, can contain either finished items or work-in-process.

Supply Chain Execution (SCE). A subset of Supply Chain Management and a framework of execution-oriented applications enabling the efficient procurement and supply of goods, services, and information across enterprise boundaries to meet customer-specific demand. In its broadest sense, Supply Chain Execution includes manufacturing execution systems, warehouse management systems, and other execution systems within the enterprise, as well as throughout the supply chain.

Supply Chain Management (SCM). A business strategy to improve shareholder and customer value by optimizing the flow of products, services, and related information from source to customer. Supply Chain Management encompasses the processes of creating and fulfilling the market's demands, and involves a trading partner community engaged in a common goal of satisfying the end customer.

Supply Chain Planning (SCP). A subset of Supply Chain Management and the process of coordinating assets to optimize the delivery of goods, services, and information from supplier to customer, balancing supply and demand. A Supply Chain Planning suite overlays a transactional system to provide planning, what-if scenario analysis capabilities, and real-time demand commitments.

Support Database. An EAM on Progress database that contains system or user data.

Style Sheet. A document associated with Web pages that consistently controls the appearance, placement, and behavior of text when viewed in an Internet browser.

Subscriber. A destination for QDocs defined in QXO. The destination can be either a Web service URL or a directory location.

Sum of Squared Deviation. A measure of the sample variance of a single data series. Given a single data series, each observation is subtracted from the estimated mean of the data series, and then squared. All observations are then summed to produce the sum squared deviations.

Sum Squared Error (SSE). An accuracy measure where the errors are squared, then added. It is used to determine the accuracy of the forecasting model when data points are similar in magnitude. The lower the SSE, the more accurate the forecast. Understanding this accuracy statistic helps you choose the forecasting model that best fits your data.

Super Layer. A group of architectural layers of common procedures and functions that establishes the order in which these layers are loaded and their relationships to each other.

Supermarket ID. The ID for the supermarket that consumes kanban items.

Supermarket Site. The ID for the site where the supermarket that consumes kanban items is located.

Supplier. (1) Provider of goods or services. (2) Seller with whom the buyer does business.

Supplier Performance Evaluation. Monitoring and evaluating key supplier on cost, quality engineering purchasing, and so on, based on an agreed set of measurements.

Supplier Schedules. Schedule-based purchase orders agreed to by both the supplier and the customer.

Supply Chain. The processes linking supplier and customer companies from the initial raw materials to the ultimate consumption of the finished product. The functions within and outside a company that enable the value chain to make products and provide services to the customer.

Supplying Reference. In kanban, an ID that is dependent on supplying source type. For suppliers, it is a purchase order ID. For inventory, it is the supplying supermarket ID. For a process, it is the process ID.

Supplying Source. In kanban, the supplier ID when the supplying source type is a supplier or the site ID when the supplying source type is inventory or process.

System Code. A QAD Warehousing code that defines the type of screen for QAD Warehousing users. For example, RF is a code for an RF screen for a warehouse employee.

System Owned. Fields or records that are system owned can be updated by only users with security control.

System Registry. In QAD CSS, a virtual control table that consists of keys and values to establish how the system dynamically interprets and processes business rules. The system registry can be used to tailor system functionality for specific users or groups of users.

System-Level Items. Typically an item that is the parent or top-level item in a configured product structure. However, you can use this attribute in any way that is meaningful to your organization.

T

Taiichi Ohno. Born in 1912, Taiichi Ohno developed the Toyota Production System using the quintessence of Japanese reasoning. He was an excellent originator of new ideas in the industrial world with a unique management style. His Japanese production system made planning for the manufacture of automobiles the most modern process in the world.

Takt Time. In a flow environment, the rate at which items must be manufactured to satisfy demand. Also known as operational cycle time.

Tare Weight. The weight of just the containers. Does not include the weight of its contents.

Target Dataset. Dataset associated with Number Range Management (NRM) sequences. The target dataset can indicate who owns the sequence, or where its sequence numbers are used.

Task. Workitems assigned to a user in Business Process Management (BPM). There are two types of tasks: Assigned and Available. Assigned tasks are assigned specifically to a user; available tasks are available to all members of a user group.

Tax Class. A class of people or items tracked by tax class codes. A tax class can represent a customer, supplier, or item. In some cases, tax law specifies that the tax applies based on tax class.

Tax Code. A code that specifies the tax types that apply to a particular taxable purchase.

Tax Rate. A specific tax rate percentage defined by the tax rate code. Each tax rate must have an associated tax type. Associate a tax class or usage code with a rate code to identify a specific rate percentage.

Tax Type. Building blocks of tax codes. A tax type code represents the tax definition for a region (state, county, city, and so on). EAM groups tax types under a tax code.

Telnet. A user command and underlying TCP/IP protocol that lets you access applications and data on remote or host computers.

Template. In PIM, a specification of the attributes and their constraints for a class of products. Fundamental building block within the maintenance hierarchy. When a product is created or modified, Product Information Management uses the template to make sure that the proper fields are filled in with allowed values. Templates organize attributes such that all attributes required to completely describe a given set of products are grouped together.

Template Hierarchy. In PIM, a logical grouping of related products for purposes of aiding instantiation of new products and maintenance of information about existing products. Distinct from the classification hierarchy.

Terminal Emulation. Use of a personal computer to interact with a computer that uses a different operating system. The terminal emulation program runs as a separate task with its own window. The application interface presented in this window is character-based or text-only.

Theil's Statistic. An accuracy measure that compares the accuracy of a forecast model to the actual model. Theil's uses the actual value of the last time period as the forecast. The closer Theil's statistic is to 0, the more accurate the forecasting model. For instance, if Theil's Statistic is equal to 1, the forecast is completely inaccurate. If equal to 0, the forecasting model is a perfect fit.

Thin Client Architecture. This architecture is split between: 1) clients running the UI logic, 2) the application server running the business logic, and 3) the database. It is also referred to as a three-tiered architecture.

Tomcat. The servlet container used in the official reference implementation for the Java Servlet and Java Server pages (JSP) technologies. Tomcat is developed in an open and participatory environment and released under the Apache Software Foundation license.

Toyota Production System (TPS). The manufacturing strategy of Toyota, widely regarded as the first implementation of Lean Manufacturing.

Trade Discounts. The means of promoting sales to a manufacturer's customers, the intermediaries between manufacturers and consumers, rather than to consumers. The three types of trade discounts in TrM are short-term incentives (promotions), long-term incentives (rebates), and negotiated contracts (agreements).

Trade Promotion Management. A suite of applications for planning trade promotions, managing funds, and collecting and analyzing POS, third-party sales data, and information on store execution.

Trade Spend. The money spent by a manufacturer to promote sales to members of the distribution channel rather than to consumers. Distribution channel members include distributors, retailers, buying groups, brokers, and so on.

Traffic Management. Traffic management supports the transport and logistics capabilities of organizations who manage their own vehicle fleets. Typically third-party logistic providers or best-in-breed solutions deliver this capability.

Transaction. (1) Structure that reflects TrM day-to-day activities; for example, promotions, rebates, posted claims, internal sales, invoices, agreements, bulk changes, and so on. (2) An individual event within a warehouse, such as a receipt or inventory move.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). The basic communication language or protocol of the Internet. It can also be used as a communications protocol for intranets and extranets.

Travel Sequence. The time it takes to travel through the warehouse completing tasks at various locations.

Trial Daybook Report. A list of individual entries for a specified daybook or range of daybooks. A trial report displays all data specified in the selection criteria, but it does not update page and entry numbers.

Trigger. A program defined in the database of a source application that automatically records a change to specific tables whenever a change occurs.

Two-Phase Commit. A Progress feature that ensures transactions that update two or more databases occur consistently. During the first phase, Progress verifies that the databases are available for update. During the second phase, Progress commits the transaction and updates the databases.

U

UCCnet. UCCnet is a universal foundation for industry standards-based electronic commerce. It provides foundational product registry services, enabling the synchronization of item and location information among trading partners, trade exchanges, solution partners, and national data pools. In addition, UCCnet facilitates interoperability among these groups by providing companies visibility to a wide range of information and resources.

UM Tolerance. A percentage to determine whether a location containing reference stock, such as pallets, is full.

Unapplied Payments. Payments such as deposits and prepayments that do not apply to specific customer invoices, memos, or finance charges.

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). A method of identifying or reserving a point of content on the internet, such as a graphic image file or a program. A URI typically describes:

- Mechanism used to access the resource
- Specific computer that the resource is housed in
- Specific name of the resource (a file name) on the computer

Uniform Resource Locator (URL). A text string that indicates the location of an intranet or Internet resource.

Units Of Measure. Definitions of product groupings used for counting; for instance, case, each, and so on. Used for various purposes, such as pricing, stocking, retail, and forecasting.

Universal Unique Identifier (UUID). A hexadecimal number including a time stamp and a host identifier. Applications use UUIDs to identify many kinds of entities.

UNIX. The predominant operating system for QAD system deployments. Types include HPUX, IBM AIX, and Sun Solaris.

Unplanned Issue. An issue transaction that updates quantity on hand when an order does not exist.

Unplanned Receipt. A receipt transaction that updates quantity on hand when an order does not exist.

Up-sell Item. A replacement item of higher value than the requested item.

User Interface (UI). The portion of an application that is visible to the user, and the mechanism by which the end user interacts with the application, enters information into the application, and sees the results of the interaction.

User-defined Code (UDC). In TrM, a set of values entered by the user, which can then be designated on promotions, rebates, agreements, and budgets. These codes have up to three functions: to classify transactions into company-specific groups for viewing and reporting, to act as matching parameters for budgets and promotions, and to optionally link transactions to company-specific programs.

User-defined Customer Groups. In TrM, a group of customers linked together by the user based on internal criteria. The group is defined using a template of user-selected parameter values, and customers who match the template can then be automatically associated with the group by the system. User-defined groups can be used as selection and reporting criteria in many different areas of the program. User-defined customer groups are not to be confused with customer groups.

Utilization. A measure of how intensively a resource is being used. Utilization equals the direct time charged divided by the clock time scheduled.

V

Value Added Tax (VAT). A tax legislative system used in Europe and Asia.

Value Adding Activity. Activities that, in the eyes of the end customer, make a product more valuable. A value adding activity is simple to define; it results in something the customer would pay for.

Value Chain. A series of value-added process activities that incorporate demand creation and management linked with associated supply management.

Value Stream. All activities, both value added and non-value added, required to bring a product from raw material into the hands of the customer.

Value Stream Mapping. Identifying all the specific activities occurring along a Value Stream for a product or product family.

Variability Factor. A multiplier used in buffer sizing to limit or increase the amount of inventory in a kanban supermarket. Variability can be used to account for the effects of such things as seasonality or sales promotions.

Variable. A general characteristic of a product that can have different values; for example, the color.

Variable-Length Extent. An extent without a predefined length. Variable-length extents continue to grow until they use all of the free space on the disk or reach a maximum size of 2 GB.

Variable Option. A possible value of a variable; for example, the color red is a variable option of the variable color.

Variable Yield. A process output that is not consistently repeatable in quantity or quality.

Variance. (1) The difference between what is expected, budgeted, or planned and what actually occurs. (2) In statistics, a measure of dispersion of data. (3) In SCP, the cumulative difference between demand and supply for the item.

Variant Generator. The QAD Configurator function contained within the questionnaire that converts a configuration into a new variant item, complete with variant product structure and variant routing if requested. The Variant Generator is also referred to as the Variant Product Structure Generator or the Variant Product Structure/Routing Generator.

Variant Item. A configured end product created from a configurable item. As opposed to a configurable item, which is virtual and non-buildable, a variant item can be ordered and manufactured.

VAT Registration Number. A company-specific ID code that appears on sales and purchasing transactions in European Union (EU) countries. Consists of a two-digit alphabetic country code and a numeric or alphanumeric code.

Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). A standard number to describe and identify motor vehicles. It consists of three sections:

- World Manufacturer Identifier (WMI), in the first three positions, identifies the maker of the vehicle.
- Vehicle Descriptor Section (VDS), in the middle six positions, identifies vehicle attributes.
- Vehicle Identifier Section (VIS), the last eight positions, identifies a specific vehicle.

Vendor. A company or individual that supplies goods or services. See “Supplier” on page 89.

Vendor Managed Inventory (VMI). A functionality that enables customers to specify minimum/maximum inventory quantities and delivery requirements for item-sites. Suppliers—as the vendors—use this information, as well as purchase orders and supplier schedules released by the customer, to maintain inventory at the appropriate level.

Verband der Automobilindustrie (VDA). A set of fixed-format EDI standards developed to enable EDI between automotive manufacturers in Germany.

Verbosity. In QAD Warehousing, the level of importance of messages that you want printed in QAD Warehousing reports. A low value causes fewer messages to display, while a high value causes more messages to display.

View. A mechanism that joins data from two or more tables. A browse uses a view for searching. See also “Join” on page 51.

Volume. In TrM, the expected quantity of a product to be sold under a promotion. The value entered on a promotion is for all customers across the entire period of the promotion. The spread method for each deal category determines how the volume is spread across promotion customers. The buying code and buying base together determine how the volume is split across the period of the promotion.

Voucher. A document conveying authority to pay an invoice and record all relevant details on the nature of the liability and the payment, including a unique ID for an invoice or invoice line. This verifies invoiced items and quantities against a purchase order and receiving records before processing payment.

W

Wait Time. The time a work order must wait after it has been worked on, but before it is moved to the next operation; for example, drying, curing, cooling.

Warehouse. A group of storage locations.

Warehouse Location Groupings. A strategy of grouping together all the locations in which a particular type of item is stored or that have a common purpose, such as a primary picking area within bulk storage. Each storage location group is defined as being within an internal routing group.

Warehouse Management System. (1) Computer applications used in external warehouse systems that exchange data with QAD Enterprise Applications through the warehousing interface. (2) QAD Warehousing.

Warranty. An agreement to provide a customer a specified level of service for a specified time. Indicates exact terms and conditions.

Waste Lean Manufacturing. A continuous attack on waste. The seven wastes in Lean Manufacturing are: overproduction, defects, unnecessary inventory, inappropriate processing, excessive transportation, waiting, and unnecessary motion.

Waste Product. A by-product with no economic value that can be considered a financial liability. It usually requires an expense for disposal or removal.

Wave Boost. A functionality in QAD Warehousing that lets you change the priority of a wave to a higher priority.

Wave Planning. A method of warehouse management that lets you group sales and distribution orders and coordinate the replenishment, picking, and movement activities for them.

Web Archive File (WAR). A compressed file containing a Web application and its related files. Assists in easily deploying an entire application.

Web-Based Order Entry. Optimized end-to-end order fulfillment offered to customers and distributors via the Internet, 24 hours a day 7 days a week. QAD Customer Self Service (CSS) provides a full-featured, Web-enabled commerce solution.

Web-enabled. A characteristic that distinguishes .NET browses from other types of programs that run in the .NET framework.

Web Server. A program that, using the client/server model and the World Wide Web's Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), serves the files that form Web sites to Web users whose computers contain HTTP clients.

Web Services. Vendor-neutral, XML-based, remote procedure call (RPC) protocol that allows any system to run programs in other, dissimilar systems.

Web Services Description Language (WSDL). An XML-based language used to describe the services that a business offers and to provide a way for individuals and other businesses to access those services electronically.

Web Site. A related collection of Web files that includes an introductory file called a home page. From the home page, you can get to all the others at that site.

WebSpeed. A product from Progress Software consisting of two parts: a set of Web-centric development tools and a transaction Web server. The server manages high-volume database transactions across multiple servers.

Weeks of Coverage. A mechanism for calculating target inventory levels based on upcoming sales forecasts.

Where Clause. Record selection criteria.

Where-Used. Logic determining where an item or assembly is used in any product's product structure. Used to find all items or sub-assemblies that contain a given component item.

Wide Area Network (WAN). Generally a corporate private network that connects computers between remote company sites.

Widget. In Java screen design, a unique screen element. Widgets display information or provide specific ways for users to interact with application programs.

Wildcards. Characters or symbols used in search or command functions in place of one or more letters or numbers.

Window. A window is a special frame that displays only with certain control settings.

Windows Application Server. A server that enables multiple client machines to share common files and directories.

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS). Hierarchical tree structure of deliverables and tasks that need to be performed to complete a project.

Workbench. (1) A tool for developing combinations of records. Workbenches can be used for repetitive schedules, intersite demand, containers, and pre-shippers/shippers. (2) A system application that lets you modify some database values and analyze the effects of the changes on other values. When you are satisfied with the simulated results, you can update the database with your changes.

Work Cell. A production unit formed from a group of dissimilar machines used to produce a family of items with similar routings. In JIT/S, work cells are the smallest units on the production assembly line and are linked to assembly units.

Work Center. A production area consisting of one or more people and/or machines. Considered as one unit for capacity requirements planning and detailed scheduling.

Work Center Calendar. The number of days and hours a work center is open for production. Shows exceptions such as scheduled overtime or shutdown periods.

Workcodes. Codes used to classify project or service activities according to the type of work associated with each.

Workflow. The logical sequence of human activities in Business Process Management (BPM). Workflow includes procedural steps, organizations or people involved, and tools needed for each activity.

Working Data Set. A customer-specified subset of the base data set in the SCP database. The working data set specifies which item-sites each supplier can monitor. SCP automatically updates the data associated with the item-site-suppliers in the working data set.

Working Days. Actual manufacturing days. Does not include planned shutdowns, holidays, or non-workdays.

Work In Process (WIP). A product in production that is not yet completed. Stages include raw material released for manufacturing, through completely processed material awaiting final inspection and acceptance as a finished product.

Workitem. Human-performed worksteps in a process instance in Business Process Management (BPM).

Workload Group. A collection of work location groups.

Work Order. A document, group of documents, or schedules authorizing manufacture of specified parts in specified quantities by a specified date. Can also be used to designate orders to a machine shop for tool manufacture or maintenance.

Work Order List Version (WOLV). The latest lists of items, attributes, and components required for the shippable assembly unit covered by the work order. It is generated by the order processor based on the latest COV.

Work Time. The amount of time required for one unit of an item to move from the beginning through the end of a manufacturing process. Work time is typically the total run time for all operations in the process.

Worksheet. A type of internal work order maintained in PRM and used to record details related to resource consumption for projects.

Workstation. Assigned location where a worker performs the job, such as a machine or workbench.

Workstep. A step in the business process in Business Process Management (BPM) that can have human or computer performers. The workstep can also be a subprocess. During development of an application, developers create worksteps as a unit of work.

World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). An international industry consortium that seeks to promote standards for the evolution of the Web and interoperability among Internet products by producing specifications and reference software.

XYZ

XML Extensible Markup Language (XML). The successor to HTML. While HTML is primarily intended for human-readable Web pages, XML can be more useful for application to application communication through firewalls. It is the virtual standard for Internet B2B communications.

XML Schema Definition (XSD). An abstract representation of the elements in an XML document that can be used to verify that each item of content adheres to the associated element's description. The XSD standard follows the W3C recommendation.

Yield. The amount of usable output after the completion of a process. Typically computed as the final amount divided by the initial amount (expressed as a percentage, called Yield Percentage).

Yield Management. A capability to look at the processing yield of batches being made and to scale up batches.

Zero Inventories. A philosophy of manufacturing based on planned elimination of all waste and consistent improvement of productivity. The goals of zero inventories are to:

- Have only the required inventory, when it is needed
- Improve quality to zero defects
- Reduce lead times by reducing setup times, queue lengths, and lot sizes
- Streamline operations to achieve these goals at minimum cost

Zone. The fourth structure in the TrM business structures hierarchy, following divisions, regions, and areas. The main purpose of zones is to reflect business structures other than the typically geographic structures represented by region and area.

