

## APPENDIX B – NOUN DEFINITIONS

### ACTIVITY

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Activity is a transaction used to allocate statistical (non-monetary) information from a production or manufacturing application. The information is input to a costing application.

### BOM

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Bill of Material is a listing of all the raw materials, parts and subassemblies, along with their quantities, that go into the making of a specific item. It is generally used with inventory and production scheduling applications. In some industries it is called a formula or a recipe or an ingredients list.

### BOD

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Business Object Document is the model used to communicate a request from a source application to a destination application. Also called an Open Application Group Integration Specification (OAGIS).

### COA

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Chart of Accounts represents the accounting structure of a business. Each account represents a financial aspect of a business, such as its Accounts Payable, or the value of its inventory, or its office supply expenses. Typically, each account consists of a character string representing various elements such as major account code and department code.

### COUNTINFO

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Inventory Count Information represents the continuously updated on-hand quantity of an item as shown in an inventory system. Compare to Invencount, which represents the results of a physical inventory.

## CREDIT

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Credit represents customer credit information, and is used in the context of credit checking new sales orders.

## CUSTOMER

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Customer is a trading partner who purchases goods and/or services.

## DSPCHLIST

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Dspchlist represents a document called a Dispatch List. A dispatch list shows the manufacturing or production supervisor or foreman a prioritized detail status of orders and operations scheduled or in-process at a specific work center.

## DELIVERY

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Delivery represents a transaction for the receiving of goods or services. It may be used to indicate receipt of goods in conjunction with a purchase order system.

## ENGCHGORDR

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Engchgordr represents an Engineering Change Order.

## EXCHNGRATE

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Exchange Rate represents the ratio of value between two currencies. It is used in international commerce to translate the value of a transaction from its original currency to another currency.

## FIELD

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Field represents any element of user data that is to be synchronized across databases. The specific field name and value are specified in the Business Object Document.

## INSPECTION

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Inspection represents the measurement or testing of the characteristics or overall quality of a product or service. Inspection information might be required as part of the receiving process for certain goods, or as part of the manufacturing process. Inspection may result in the rejection of items for failure to meet quality standards.

## INVENCOUNT

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Inventory count represents the results of a physical inventory or cycle count of the actual on-hand quantities of each item in each location. Compare to the noun Countinfo, which represents system-maintained on-hand quantities.

## INVENTORY

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Inventory includes all stocked items and primarily represents the quantities of each item by location. Other item-by-location information, such as serial numbers or lot numbers, can also be included. The use of this noun does not include basic item master data that is independent of location, such as item description and dimensions. Compare to the noun Invencount, which refers only to the results of a physical inventory.

## ISSUE

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Item Issue refers to the physical movement of an item from a stocking location. An issue can result from the fulfillment of a sales order, or from a manufacturing production order, or from a work order. This noun is used with the verb Confirm as confirmation of the ISSUE MISCITEM Business Object Document.

## ISSUEINFO

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Item Issue Information refers to the physical movement of an item from a stocking location. It is used in the context of an inquiry to inventory or production control.

## ITEM

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Item represents any unique purchased part or manufactured product. Item, as used here, refers to the basic information about an item, including its attributes, cost, and locations. It does not

include item quantities. Compare to the noun Inventory, which includes all quantities and other location-specific information.

## JOURNAL

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A journal represents a change in the balances of a business's financial accounts. Many tasks or transactions throughout an enterprise will result in the creation of a journal. Some examples are creating a customer invoice, paying a vendor, transferring inventory, or paying employees. A journal consists of a header with general information, and two or more lines specifying what accounts will be affected. A journal typically includes balanced debit and credit lines.

## LDGRBUDGET

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Ledger Budget represents budget amounts by account within ledger within company or business area. Budget amounts may be generated in a source application and then loaded to a specific ledger within the enterprise general ledger or budget application.

## MAINTORDER

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Maintorder represents an Maintenance Order.

## MATCHDOC

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Match Document represents a supplier invoice that will be matched to one or more purchase transactions. Or it can be used to represent purchase transactions that will be matched to one or more invoice lines. Matchdoc is based on the assumption that matching will take place at the line level. The matching process itself can be accomplished in many different ways, but it is fundamentally the verification of purchase orders and receipts of goods against supplier invoices.

## MATCHFAIL

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Match Fail represents notification that purchasing lines have failed in matching to a supplier invoice. The matching of a purchase order to an invoice is used to determine the amount paid to the vendor.

## MATCHOK

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Match OK represents notification that purchasing lines were successfully matched to a vendor invoice. The matching of a purchase order to an invoice is used to determine the amount paid to the vendor.

## MFGTLCODE

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Manufacturing Time and Labor Codes represent codes that are used for the recording of labor hours in a manufacturing environment.

## MISCITEM

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Miscellaneous Item is a transaction that represents the unplanned movement of an item from one inventory location to another.

## PAYABLE

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Payable is a transaction that represents an invoice from a supplier. A payable is an open item, approved and ready for payment, in the Accounts Payable ledger. In some systems it may be called a voucher. Compare to PLINVOICE, which represents a not yet approved supplier invoice.

## PERSONNEL

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Personnel information is the human resource information maintained for each employee. It includes such data as job code, employee status, department or place in the organization, and job-related skills. Although generally maintained in a Human Resource Management System (HRMS), this information may also be needed and updated by manufacturing applications (workforce scheduling) or project management (resource allocation).

## PERSONTIME

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Person Time refers to time sheet information for an employee. This information may be collected in an external source, and then transferred to a HRMS or Payroll application.

## PICKLIST

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Picking List is a document that lists material to be retrieved (“picked”) from various locations in a warehouse in order to fill a production order, sales order, or shipping order. A picking list includes general identifying information (header information), as well as line item details. Depending on the verb used, PICKLIST may refer to header information only, or both header and detail information.

## PLINVOICE

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Purchase Ledger Invoice or Purchase Ledger Debit Memo is a transaction representing a supplier invoice that has not yet been approved for payment. It is used in the context of invoice matching where the invoice may be loaded to either a purchasing application or an Accounts Payable application. Compare to PAYABLE, which is an approved supplier invoice.

## PO

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Purchase Order is a document authorizing the purchase of goods or services from a specific vendor. The purchase order includes the terms of the purchase, delivery requirements, identification of goods or services ordered, as well as their quantities and prices.

The PO noun is used to represent both internal Purchase Orders and Purchase Orders issued to business partners. When the PO noun is used for internal Purchase Order information it is constructed of different Data Types to differentiate it.

## PRODAVAIL

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Product Availability represents information on the availability of a specified item at a specified inventory location for a specified date. Product availability is typically needed in the processing of customer sales orders. It is used in this context as the object of an inquiry function.

## PRODORDER

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Product Order or Production Order is a document requesting the manufacture of a specified product and quantity.

## PRODUCTREQ

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Product Requirement is a request to reserve or allocate a specified quantity of a specified item. Typically, this requirement would be received by an inventory or production system.

## PROJACCTNG

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Project accounting transaction is a single-sided transaction representing project-related activity in any sub-system. It includes all information needed to identify the related project, as well as transaction details. PROJACCTNG is used to get project-related transactions, such as sales revenue and labor costs, from a sub-system into a project management system.

## PROJINFO

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Project Information represents the fields required to uniquely identify a project. Typically, there is a project identifier (Project ID), plus additional identifiers such as project activity code and project resource code.

## RECEIVABLE

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Receivable is a transaction representing an invoice, credit memo or debit memo to a customer. A receivable is an open (unpaid) item in the Accounts Receivable ledger.

## REQUISITN

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Requisition is a request for the purchase of goods or services. Typically, a requisition leads to the creation of a purchase order to a specific supplier.

## ROUTING

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Routing is the description of all of the resources, steps, and activities associated with a path or routing associated with a manufacturing or production process. Typically, a routing contains people, machines, tooling, operations, and steps.

## SALESORDER

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Sales Order is a document for the purchase of goods by a customer. The sales order includes the terms of the sale, items and quantities purchased, shipping information and pricing.

## SITELEVEL

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Site level is a physical location or address. Locations can be set up as a hierarchy with up to nine levels. Use of lower levels requires that the higher levels are also defined.

## STATUS

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Status represents the credit approval status of a customer or a specific customer order.

## SUPPLIER

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A Supplier is a trading partner who provides goods or services (a vendor).

## WIPCONFIRM

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Work-in-Progress confirmation represents confirmation of the movement of WIP materials. The noun refers to general information about the entire WIP transaction, as well as line item detail about the specific WIP operation or routing step. This may apply to the movement of raw materials or finished products.

## WORKSCHEDULE

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Work Schedule represents data related to the planned work hours for an employee. A work schedule typically includes relatively static employee information, such as employee ID and name. It will also include schedule-specific information such as dates and amount of time to be worked.