

# Solution-IV™ Accounting Purchase Order



*Version 8.60*

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# 1 Introduction

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This chapter explains how the manual is organized and how the manual should be used. It also provides you with an overall view of the Solution-IV Purchase Order features.

The Purchase Order and System Integration flowcharts show how your Purchase Order module operates and how it relates to the overall accounting system

## Thoroughbred Solutions

Thoroughbred Software develops and internationally markets software products for small through Fortune 500 sized businesses. Thoroughbred products are true multi-user solutions and are installed at thousands of worldwide sites.

Solving everyday accounting problems has never been a simple task. Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting modules are 4GL-based providing the quality and versatility you need to bring your business accounting needs into and through the new millennium. Thoroughbred software is always at the forefront of our industry's rapidly changing technology. Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting sets the pace for 4GL-based applications and is a result of more than 25 years of application development and design experience. This product was built using one of the most powerful 4GL-application development environments available today – Thoroughbred OPENworkshop.

OPENworkshop provides a comprehensive set of productivity tools designed to be easy to understand and use. Solution-IV Accounting is built on top of this robust development platform which provides the perfect foundation for construction of a feature rich solution to your accounting problems. The Thoroughbred OPENworkshop development environment makes it easy and practical to customize complex applications.

Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting is a completely integrated accounting solution. Each module provides a seamless integration and sharing of common data with each of the other modules.

## Purchase Order Features

Thoroughbred Solution-IV Purchase Order is designed to help you track and manage the purchasing for your organization. Purchase Order ties Accounts Payable and Inventory Control together streamlining item receipts and the associated invoice. Information is provided allowing you to make the best purchasing decisions and giving you control over the costs of your inventory.

A variety of reports are available showing you open purchase orders, expected deliveries, items received but not invoiced, and vendor price and delivery performance. If you are using Solution-IV Order Processing, a report may be printed showing the backordered items that may now be filled as a result of recent receipts.

The following standard features are included in Thoroughbred Solution-IV Purchase Order:

- Solution-IV Purchase Order features full parameters, allowing you to customize the system to fit your needs without having to make program changes. These parameters include the ability to format your purchase order number, and control such functions as posting to General Ledger, assigning receipt and return numbers, and whether or not to use pre-printed purchase order forms.
- Purchase orders can be created automatically based on the reorder point and safety stock level assigned to each inventory item. Once the purchase orders have been created, the purchase order manager or buyer may edit them.

- Optionally, you can have buyers verifying the orders. Buyers can have purchase limits assigned to them to control ordering.
- A cost inquiry function is available allowing you to see which vendor can provide the best price before actually entering a purchase order.
- Vendor's part numbers can be entered for each item as well as a simple price break table through Inventory Control. This table is then accessed when entering a purchase order so a cost estimate is displayed for the buyer.
- Blanket orders can be entered to record large, multiple item orders that will be received over a long period of time. Multiple purchase orders may be issued against a blanket order.
- Unit of measure conversions will automatically occur to transfer from purchase unit of measure to valuation unit of measure. The conversion tables are maintained in Inventory Control.
- You can enter purchase orders for special items not stocked in your inventory.
- Lot and serial numbers for lot/serial type items can be entered as you receive the items into inventory.
- Partial or full receipts may be processed for each order. You may do as many partial receipts as required to fully receive the purchase order.
- A full purchase analysis sub-system is included, allowing you to print purchase history by buyer, class code, item, product, and vendor.

Standard reports include:

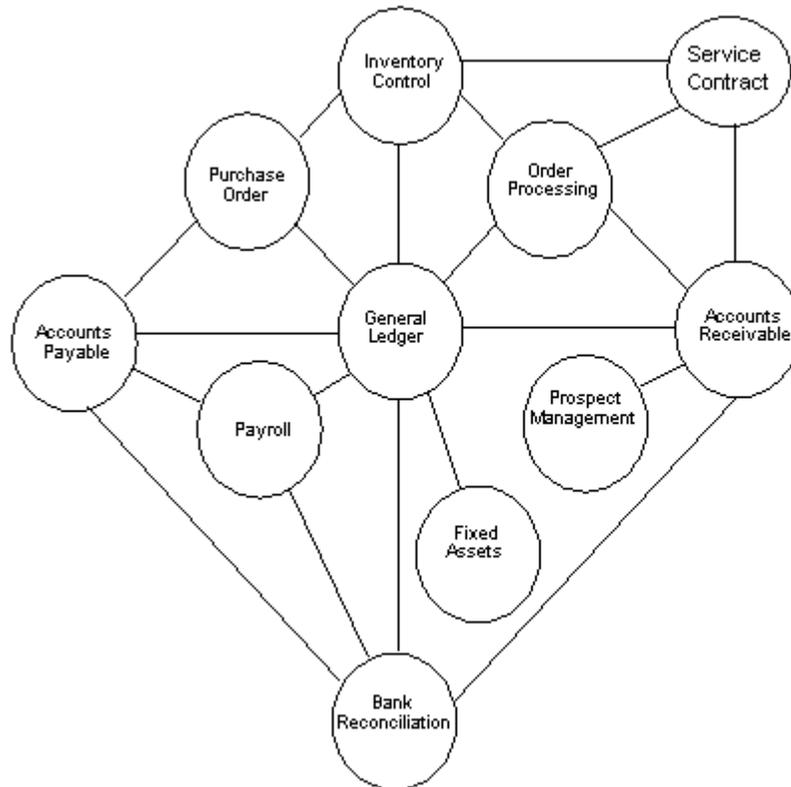
- ◆ Open Order Report
- ◆ Cash Requirements Report
- ◆ Returns by Reason Report
- ◆ Expected Delivery Report
- ◆ Backorder Fill Report
- ◆ Vendor Price Performance Report
- ◆ Vendor Delivery Performance Report
- ◆ Uninvoiced Receipts Report
- ◆ Transactions not Ordered Report
- ◆ Cost Override Report
- ◆ Historical Transaction Report
- ◆ Purchase Analysis Reports

All of the preceding features are standard to the Solution-IV Purchase Order package. If additional features, modifications, or reports are required, Solution-IV is a 4GL-based package that makes customization a practical option. For additional information, contact your Thoroughbred dealer.

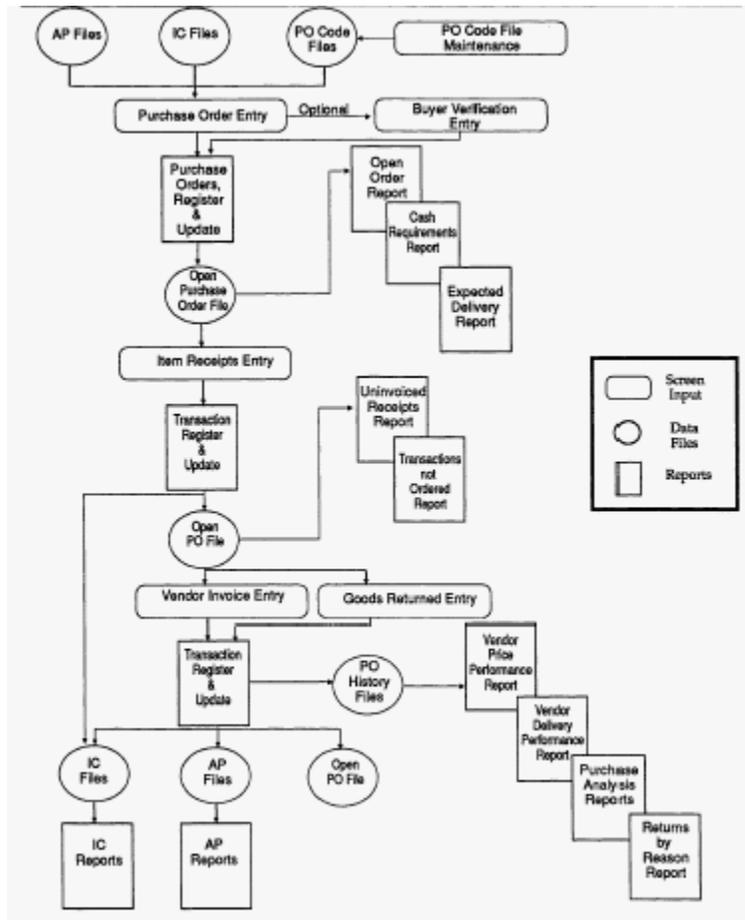
## Thoroughbred Solution-IV Accounting Flowchart

This System Integration flowchart illustrates how the various Solution-IV Accounting modules relate to one another.

The Solution-IV Purchase Order flowchart on the following page shows how the various components of the Purchase Order module are related.



**Solution-IV Purchase Order Flowchart**



## How to make the Greatest use of this Manual

### **Introduction**

With this manual we have created reference material that is easy to read, yet contains all of the information you need to set up and run the Thoroughbred Solution-IV Purchase Order system.

This manual will introduce you to the capabilities of Solution-IV Purchase Order, give you ideas to help you get started with the initial setup, provide complete processing instructions, and also serve as a reference guide once you are up and running.

### **Suggested Steps**

In order to make the greatest use of this manual and to provide the easiest transition to your new system, we suggest you complete the following before entering your own data into the system.

- **Know how your computer works.** Users who are familiar with the functions of their computer will have an easier time using the system.
- **Read, or at least browse, the entire manual.** Become familiar with the options and capabilities before starting to use the software.
- **Install the system.** Make sure both the programs and demonstration data have been installed on your computer so you can begin looking at the system.
- **Use the demonstration data.** Demonstration data has been provided to allow you to get a look and feel of the operations of the system and reports without using your company's information.
- **Begin using the system.** Use this manual to begin entering and/or converting your information into the Solution-IV Accounting system.
- **Keep the manual handy.** Once you are up and running, you will find the manual helpful as a reference guide. A complete Table of Contents has been provided for your assistance.

## How this Manual is Organized

This manual has been organized to take you through normal Purchase Order activity. As a supplement to these day-to-day procedures we have included a brief explanation of accounting theory, an extensive glossary of accounting terms, and several helpful setup ideas and system design hints.

### **Chapter 1**

**Introduction** — Explains how the manual is organized and how it should be used. It also provides you with an overall view of Solution-IV Purchase Order. The Purchase Order and System Integration flowcharts show how your Purchase Order module operates and how it relates to the overall accounting system.

### **Chapter 2**

**Purchase Order Menus** — Describes the options available on the Purchase Order Main Menu, Code File Maintenance Menu, Purchase Analysis Menu, and Reports Menu.

### **Chapter 3**

**Purchase Order Setup** — Explains how to get started with your Purchase Order system. This chapter contains all of the options on the Code File Maintenance Menu.

### **Chapter 4**

**Automatic Purchase Ordering** — Explains how to automatically create purchase orders using the reorder points set in Inventory Item Maintenance.

### **Chapter 5**

**Transaction Processing** — Explains how to use the core of the Purchase Order module. These include Purchase Order Entry, Buyer Verification Entry, Item Receipts Entry, Goods Returned Entry, Vendor Invoice Entry, Purchase Order Printing, and Transaction Register & Update.

### **Chapter 6**

**Requisition Processing** — Explains Purchase Order requisition entry, accepting and processing for purchase order creation.

### **Chapter 7**

**Inquiries** — Explains how Purchase Order Inquiry and Cost Inquiry function.

### **Chapter 8**

**Reports** — Describes how to execute the Solution-IV Purchase Order Reports. These include the reports found on the Purchase Analysis and Reports Menus.

### **Chapter 9**

**Period End Processing** — Describes what happens during the Period End and Status Change Updates.

### **Appendices 10**

**Appendices** — Contain supplemental information that is helpful to the understanding of Solution-IV Purchase Order. System conversion is also detailed in the Appendices. Any messages that you may encounter while using the system are also listed and explained in the appendix.

**Glossary** — Provides a list of terms used in the Solution-IV manuals.

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# 2 Purchase Order Menus

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Thoroughbred Solution-IV Purchase Order uses options that can be selected from the following menus:

- Purchase Order Main Menu
- Inventory Reorder Processing Menu
- Code File Maintenance Menu
- Reports Menu
- Purchase Analysis Reporting Menu

This section gives an overview of the individual menu options. A detailed explanation of how to use each option appears in later chapters.

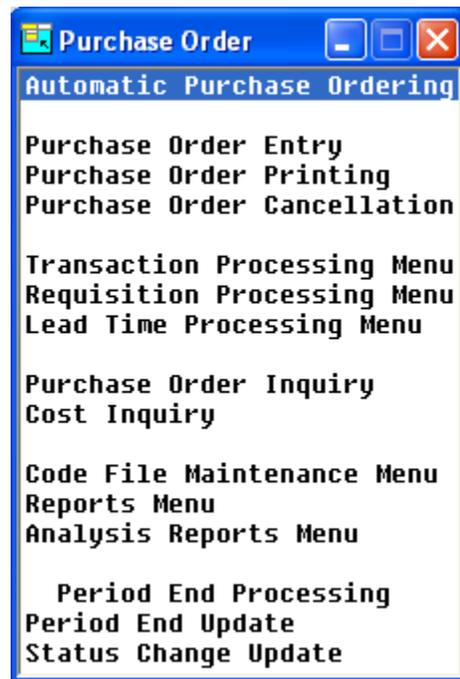
## Purchase Order Main Menu

### **Introduction**

The Thoroughbred Solution-IV Purchase Order package automatically creates and prints purchase orders and records item receipts with full integration of the Solution-IV Inventory Control package. The system tracks all orders by item and vendor as well as by buyer code, product code, and receipts inspector. Accounts Payable invoices can be created using the Vendor Invoice Entry option. Purchase order numbers can be defined with up to four segments. These segments can be set up to contain default values.

### **How to Execute**

From the Solution-IV Accounting System Master Menu, select **Purchase Order**.



## Automatic Purchase Ordering

### **Inventory Reorder Processing**

This option allows access to the menu options needed to create purchase orders based on the inventory item reorder parameters.

## Purchase Order Processing

### **Purchase Order Entry**

Purchase Order Entry is used for entering actual purchase orders. Orders may be entered from scratch or you may use this option to edit purchase orders created by Inventory Reorder Processing.

**Purchase Order Printing**

This option is used to print the actual purchase order forms. Orders may be printed on pre-printed forms if desired.

**Purchase Order Cancellation**

This option is used for closing actual purchase orders after that point in time when it has become clear that the PO will never be fulfilled and you want to close it out.

**Transaction Processing**

**Item Receipts Entry**

Item Receipts Entry is used to record the actual receipt of goods. Entries can be made for existing purchase orders or for non-purchase order receipts. Non-purchase order entries can be made for existing vendors or non-vendors as well as for non-stock inventory items. Once all quantities on a purchase order have been received, the purchase order is closed. This option is where the actual quantity totals are recorded for reporting purposes.

**Goods Returned Entry**

Goods Returned Entry is used to record the return of items previously received in Item Receipts Entry. The quantity returned is used to adjust the received quantity for reporting purposes.

**Vendor Invoice Entry**

Vendor Invoice Entry is used to record the receipt of the vendor's invoice. Once entered, an actual Accounts Payable invoice can be created when the Transaction Register is run. This option is where the final costs are entered for the goods purchased.

**Requisition Processing Menu**

The Requisition Processing Menu contains the access to PO Requisition Entry, accepting and processing for PO creation.

**Requisition Entry**

This option allows the user to enter requisitions for the Purchase Department.

**Requisition Approval**

This option allows the Purchasing Department to review and approve requisitions.

**Requisition Report**

This report shows the status of requisitions on file.

**Purchase Order Creation**

This option creates purchase orders from the approved requisitions on file.

## Lead Time Processing

The Lead Time Processing Menu contains the access to processing of Delivery Lead Times for items and vendors.

### **Lead Time Calculation**

This option allows the user to set up parameters that will be used to automatically calculate delivery lead times for a range of vendors and items within a specified date range. This option will create the file that will be used to update the Days Lead Time field in the Item Vendor Masterfile.

### **Lead Time Maintenance**

This option allows the user to manipulate the delivery lead times that were calculated before the actual update occurs.

### **Lead Time Report & Update**

This option will provide the user with a report of the delivery lead time that will be updated and then allows the user to proceed with the update.

## Maintenance and Inquiry

### **Purchase Order Inquiry**

This option allows you to quickly view purchase orders without changing any information. It shows vendor information, line item detail and order summary amounts. You may also review past receipt, return and invoice summaries by line.

### **Cost Inquiry**

This option returns the price you will be charged for a specified item after the vendor and quantity has been entered. This allows you to find the best combination of vendors and quantities to order for an item.

### **Code File Maintenance Menu**

The Code File Maintenance Menu allows access to the Parameters, Comments, Buyer Code, and Return Reason Code Maintenance functions.

## Reports

### **Reports Menu**

The menu contains the options for running a variety of standard reports. These include the:

- Open Order Report
- Cash Requirements Report
- Returns by Reason Report
- Expected Delivery Report
- Backorder Fill Report
- Vendor Price Performance

- Vendor Delivery Performance
- Uninvoiced Receipts Report
- Transactions not Ordered
- Cost Override Report
- Historical Transaction Report

This menu also includes a variety of reports detailing the accuracy and timeliness of vendor performance.

### ***Analysis Reports Menu***

This menu contains the options for the historical reporting for the Purchase Order system.

## **Period End Processing**

### ***Period End Update***

This function should be run at the end of each accounting period after all transactions have been entered for the period and after, or in conjunction with, all monthly reports. Be sure to run it before any entries are made for the following period.

The Period End Update does the following:

- ◆ Zeros out all month-to-date buckets throughout the Purchase Order system, such as in the reason code file.
- ◆ Recalculates the on-purchase order amounts in the item and files.
- ◆ If running year-end, the Period End Update will also transfer the year-to-date buckets to the last year buckets and zero-out all year-to-date buckets.
- ◆ If desired, period end will also clear data from the historical files using the dates entered.

### ***Status Change Update***

This function takes all of the masterfile entries that you have marked to change or delete, verifies that the changes/deletes are valid, then performs the changes/deletes. A report is printed before the update is performed allowing you to decide whether or not to continue with the update.

## Inventory Reorder Processing

### **Introduction**

This menu contains the options needed to create purchase orders based on the inventory item reorder parameters.

### **How to Execute**

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Automatic Purchase Ordering**.



### **Automatic Reorder Selection**

This function allows a range of items or selected items to be ordered from a range of vendors or selected vendors. It puts the items selected into a file.

### **Reorder Report**

This report lists all the items selected for reorder. Optionally, it can print vendor pricing information and purchase history for the selected items.

### **Reorder Detail Entry**

This function allows the information in the reorder selection file to be edited. Also, specific items can be entered for reordering.

### **Purchase Order Creation**

This option creates purchase orders from the reorder selection file. A separate purchase order is created for each vendor/warehouse combination.

## Code File Maintenance Menu

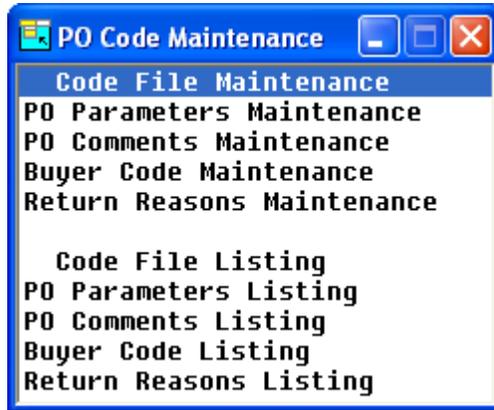
### **Introduction**

This option gives you access to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

This menu is where you maintain the Purchase Order Parameters and code files such as comment and reason codes.

### **How to Execute**

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Code File Maintenance Menu**.



## Purchase Order Parameters

### **PO Parameters Maintenance**

The parameters allow you to customize the Purchase Order package to meet the specific needs of your company. Here you are able to define the structure of your purchase order numbers, activate automatic Accounts Payable invoice generation, activate the buyer code feature, and control receipt variances.

### **PO Parameters Listing**

This report displays the contents of the Purchase Order Parameters.

## Code File Maintenance

### **PO Comments Maintenance**

This function maintains the purchase order comment codes. These codes contain up to four lines of text that can print before or after the body of the purchase order form. An unlimited number of comment codes can be created.

### **Buyer Code Maintenance**

This function maintains the buyer codes. These codes contain the name, phone number, purchase limit and purchase history for each buyer. When the "Use Buyer Codes" indicator in the parameters is set to **Y**, then purchase orders will process only after successful buyer verification.

**Return Reasons Code Maintenance**

Return reason codes are used in Goods Returned Entry to explain why items are being returned. Sample reasons might be the wrong item or color or that the item has been broken during shipment. Total return dollars by reason are kept in this file.

<b>Code File Listings</b>
---------------------------

**PO Comments Listing**

This report lists all the comment codes.

**Buyer Code Listing**

This report lists the buyer codes.

**Return Reasons Listing**

This report lists the return reason codes.

<b>Purchase Order Reports Menu</b>
------------------------------------

**Introduction**

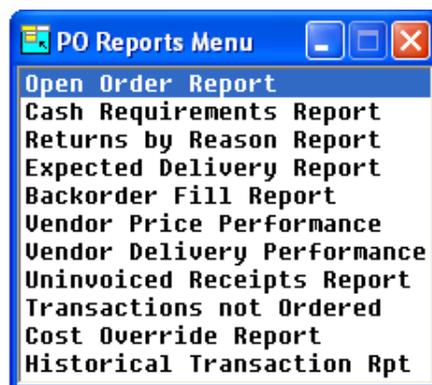
The Purchase Order Reports Menu accesses a variety of standard and analysis reports. These include the:

- Open Order Report
- Cash Requirements Report
- Returns by Reason Report
- Expected Delivery Report
- Backorder Fill Report

There are also a variety of reports detailing the accuracy and timeliness of vendor performance.

**How to Execute**

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Reports Menu**.



## Periodic Reports

### **Open Order Report**

This report shows purchase orders not yet filled. You may print it in purchase order number or vendor sequence.

### **Cash Requirements Report**

This report shows the cash that will be required to pay invoices associated with open purchase orders, assuming that orders are shipped complete and on-time. It can be used in conjunction with the Accounts Payable Cash Requirements Report to determine your total cash requirements.

### **Returns by Reason Report**

This report gives the details of all returns sorted by return reason code.

### **Expected Delivery Report**

This report shows all expected deliveries. Sort options include purchase order number, vendor code, item code, and warehouse code. Since item weight and size can be printed, this report may be valuable when allocating warehouse space.

### **Backorder Fill Report**

This report can be used to indicate which customer orders can be filled after the receipt of goods purchased. It can only be used when Solution-IV Order Processing is installed.

## Vendor Performance Reports

### **Vendor Price Performance Report**

This report details any variances between the purchase or receipt cost and the vendor invoice cost. You can base the variance on either the purchase order cost or the goods received cost. You may also restrict the report to show only variances outside of the variance limits established in the Purchase Order Parameters.

### **Vendor Delivery Performance**

This report shows those purchase orders received late. You can specify whether to base the variance on the vendor promised date or your required date.

### **Un-invoiced Receipts Report**

This report shows all purchase orders where the goods have been received but the vendor invoice has not been received. The information in this report can be very useful for estimating future payables.

### **Transactions not Ordered Report**

This report shows transactions for which no purchase order was issued. You can report on receipts, returns, invoices or all transaction types.

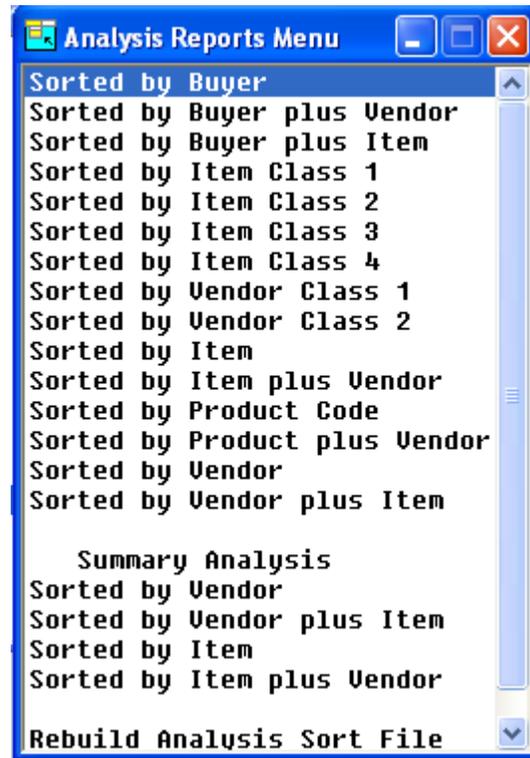
## Purchase Analysis Reporting Menu

### Introduction

This menu gives you access to the purchase analysis reports. These reports use the historical files which are cleared only when you delete history, this means these reports may be printed at any time for any year that history exists.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Analysis Reports Menu**.



### Purchase Analysis Reports

The purchase analysis reports show purchase amounts and quantities for each inventory period (1-13) by various categories. These categories include buyer code, item code, product code, and vendor code groupings as well as combinations of these groups.

### Summary Purchase Analysis Reports

The summary purchase analysis reports summarize orders, receipts, returns, invoices, and performance variances by vendor code, item code, and combinations of vendor plus item, and item plus vendor. The summary includes the last transaction and month-to-date and year-to-date totals.

### Rebuild Purchase Analysis File

Although the purchase analysis summary file is kept up to date during the month as orders and transactions are updated, it may be necessary from time to time to run this option and rebuild the purchase analysis file.

---

# 3 Purchase Order Setup

---

This chapter explains how to design and set up the Purchase Order system. It also explains how to perform code file maintenance.

In this section we provide several setup ideas that should help you decide what information you need to gather and how you should enter it into your new system. You will want to modify these ideas to fit your company's needs.

## Purchase Order Parameters Maintenance

### Introduction

The parameters allow you to customize the Purchase Order package to meet the specific needs of your company. Here you are able to define the structure of your purchase order numbers, activate automatic Accounts Payable invoice generation, activate the buyer code feature, and control receipt variances.

### How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **PO Parameters Maintenance**.

The screenshot shows the 'PO Parameters Maintenance' window for 'Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)'. The window is divided into several sections:

- Format of PO Number:** Contains four segments (Segment 1 to Segment 4) with fields for Length, Type, and Value. Segment 1 has Length 04, Type Y, and Value. Segment 2 has Length 00, Type N, and Value. Segment 3 has Length 00, Type, and Value. Segment 4 has Length 00, Type, and Value.
- Next Numbers:** Contains fields for PO Number (12), Receipt Number (2349), Return Number (1236), and Requisition (4).
- Indicators:** A list of checkboxes and dropdowns for various settings:
  - Post distributions to General Ledger? (Y)
  - Purchases Account in detail? ( )
  - Automatically generate AP invoices? (Y)
  - Use buyer codes? (Y)
  - Allow purchase of "make-only" items? (Y)
  - Display internal item comment? (Y)
  - Create new lines in transactions? (Y)
  - Print vendor's part number? (Y)
  - Pre-printed Purchase Order forms? (N)
  - Show cost in receipt entry? (Y)
  - Process Expected Delivery Date? ( )
  - Retain completed orders (999 days)
  - Retain blanket orders (999 days)
  - Default printer for orders ( )
- Other Settings:**
  - Require sequential numbers? (Y)
  - Save deleted orders? (N)

At the bottom of the window, it says '< Continued on next screen >'.

### Description of Fields

#### Length (Segments 1-4)

The purchase order numbers may contain from 1 to 15 alphanumeric characters. These characters may be optionally divided into up to four segments and each segment may be optionally formatted (made uppercase and zero filled). In addition, you may use today's date or a valid value (e.g. "90") for a particular segment.

**Important:** The dashes separating the segments count as characters.

*Example:* Segment

1	2	3	4	Purchase Order Number
15	0	0	0	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
4	2	1	0	XXXX-XX-X
4	0	0	0	XXXX

**Type**

Depending on how you want to format each segment in the purchase order number, enter one of the following values:

- Y** Format the segment as follows:
  - 1) Make uppercase, always.
  - 2) If numeric, right-justify and zero fill.
  - 3) If not numeric, left justify and fill with spaces.
  
- N** Do not format the segment, meaning display and store it exactly as entered.
  
- V** Apply segment value found in "Value" field, for example "1990".
  
- D** Apply today's date in the format YYMMDD.

**Value**

If a value segment (V) is indicated for the segment type, enter the value of that segment here.

**PO Number**

During Purchase Order Entry, you have the option of entering an order number manually or pressing **F8** to use the next system generated order number. Enter the starting system generated order number you wish to use here.

**Receipt Number**

During Receipts Entry, you have the option of entering a receipt number manually or pressing **F8** to use the next system generated receipt number. Enter the starting system generated receipt number you wish to use here.

**Return Number**

During Returns Entry, you have the option of entering a return number manually or pressing **F8** to use the next system generated return number. Enter the starting system generated return number you wish to use here.

**Requisition**

During Requisition Entry, you have the option of entering a requisition number manually or pressing **F8** to use the next system generated requisition number. Enter the starting system generated requisition number you wish to use here.

**Require sequential numbers?**

During Purchase Order Entry you have the option of entering purchase order numbers manually or by using the **F8** key to use the next system generated number. If this field is set you may not enter purchase order numbers manually, you must use the **F8** key.

- Y** The **F8** key must be used.
  
- N** The **F8** key may be used or numbers may be entered.

**Save deleted orders?**

You have the option of saving deleted orders entered during Purchase Order Entry. This is particularly useful if you are using **F8** to obtain the next order number. By saving deleted orders, you will have no missing order numbers from your Purchase Order reports. During Period End Processing, you have the option of purging deleted orders.

**Y** Saves deleted orders.

**N** Removes deleted orders from the order entry file when they are deleted.

**Post distributions to General Ledger?**

You have the option of posting to General Ledger. You may not want to if you are entering your opening balances or if you have a separate General Ledger system.

**Y** Posts to General Ledger during the transaction update.

**N** Does not make any postings to General Ledger during updates. Verify that you have this flag set to **N** in Inventory Control and Accounts Payable as well.

**Purchase Account in detail?**

During Purchase Order Invoice posting you have the option of combining all of the purchase information as one posting to GL or posting each invoice's purchase information individually to GL.

**Y** Post each individual purchase posting.

**N** Summarize the purchase posting.

**Automatically generate AP invoices?**

You have the option of automatically generating the Accounts Payable invoice during Vendor Invoice Entry.

**Y** Integrates purchase orders with Accounts Payable.

**N** Requires entry of invoices in Accounts Payable separately.

**Use buyer codes?**

You have the option of using buyer codes during the purchase order placement process.

**Y** The buyer code option is in use. A buyer must verify each purchase order and a valid buyer code must be on each purchase order before it is placed. If a buyer is over his purchase limit, he will not be allowed to validate the purchase order.

**N** Does not force buyer validation of purchase orders.

**W** Buyer codes must be used. If a buyer is over his purchase limit, a warning message is displayed, but the buyer is still allowed to verify the order.

**Allow purchase of "make-only" items?**

This option allows the purchase of items, which are actually made up by you for sale (such as a kit). The system determines that an item is "make-only" if the production days on the item are more than zero.

- Y** Allows purchase of "make-only" items.
- N** Does not allow purchase of "make-only" items.
- W** Displays a warning, but allows you to continue ordering the "make-only" items.

**Display internal item comment?**

You have the option of allowing the item's internal comments to be displayed (if they exist) during Purchase Order Entry.

- Y** Displays item internal comments in Purchase Order Entry.
- N** Does not display item internal comments in Purchase Order Entry.

**Create new lines in transactions?**

You have the option of allowing or restricting new lines to be added to a purchase order during Transaction Entry.

- Y** Allows entry of items not on the original purchase order.
- N** Only allows transactions of items on the original purchase order.

**Print vendor's part number?**

This option allows the vendor's part number to be displayed on the purchase order for each item ordered.

- Y** Prints vendor's part number on purchase orders.
- N** Does not print vendor's part numbers -- only your internal item codes.

**Pre-printed Purchase Order forms?**

You have the option of printing purchase orders on pre-printed forms, logo paper or plain paper as follows:

- Y** Uses fully pre-printed purchase order forms.
- N** Prints orders on plain paper.
- L** Prints orders on logo paper, meaning your company logo, name and address are printed in the top left corner, but the rest of the form is blank and treated like **N** above.

**Show cost in receipt entry?**

You have the option of showing cost during the purchase order receipt entry process. If you elect to show cost, you may change the cost during receipt entry.

- Y** Show Cost during receipt entry.
- N** Do not show cost during receipt entry.

**Process Expected Delivery Date?**

During Purchase Order Entry you have the option of entering the expected deliver date on a line by line basis.

**Y** Enter an expected delivery date.

**N** Do not enter an expected delivery date.

**Retain completed orders x days**

Enter the number of days purchase orders should be retained in the open purchase order file after they have been completely filled. Care should be taken not to make this number too large, or the system speed could be adversely affected. 60-120 days is usually sufficient.

**Retain blanket orders x days**

You may specify how long blanket purchase orders should be retained in the open purchase order file after they have been completely filled. This number will normally be between 30 and 90 days.

**Default printer for orders**

Enter a default printer on which purchase orders will normally be printed. This printer can be overridden when orders are actually printed.

When you are finished with the first screen, the following screen will automatically be displayed:

The screenshot shows a window titled "PO Parameters Maintenance - 2" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window contains the following sections:

- Variance Control:**
  - Upper price limit: 0 %
  - Lower price limit: .00 %
  - Upper quantity limit: .00 %
  - Lower quantity limit: .00 %
  - Limit override password: (empty field)
- Default Codes:**
  - Default comment code: REG (Regular Comment)
  - Default expense account: 240-00-00 (Purchases)
- Confirming Only Messages:**
  - Line 1: Confirming Only Order.
  - Line 2: Please do not duplicate!

**Upper price limit**

You have the option of specifying the maximum percentage you will allow a price to be above the purchase order price during Receipts Entry.

*Example:* If you will allow an item to be accepted if the price came in at up to 5% over the price quoted on the purchase order, enter **5** here. If you want an exact match, enter zero.

**Lower price limit**

You have the option of specifying the maximum percentage you will allow a price to be below the purchase order price during Receipts Entry.

*Example:* If you will allow an item to be accepted if the price came in at up to 5% under the price quoted on the purchase order, enter **5** here. If you want an exact match, enter zero.

**Upper quantity limit**

You have the option of specifying the maximum percentage you will allow received above the quantity specified on the purchase order during Receipts Entry.

*Example:* If you will allow up to 5% over the original order quantity, enter **5** here. If you want an exact match, enter zero.

**Lower quantity limit**

You have the option of specifying the maximum percentage you will allow received below the quantity specified on the purchase order during Receipts Entry.

*Example:* If you will allow up to 5% under the original order quantity, enter **5** here. If you want an exact match, enter zero.

**Limit override password**

If you elect to allow the variance limits set above to be overridden, enter up to three characters for the password to allow the override here.

**Default comment code**

Enter up to 6 alphanumeric characters for the default comment code. This is the comment code that will automatically be used for all new orders. This code can be changed for each order on the Order Entry summary screen.

**Default expense account**

Enter a valid General Ledger account code to be used as the default whenever you enter an invoice through Vendor Invoice Entry for which there is no purchase order. However, you are better off entering this type of invoice through Accounts Payable Invoice Entry.

**Line 1**

**Line 2**

Enter up to two lines of 40 characters each for the "confirm only" message you would like to appear on 'confirming only' type purchase orders.

***Exit the Screen***

When you are finished with both screens, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

## Purchase Order Parameters Listing

***Introduction***

This report displays or prints the parameters entered in Purchase Order Parameters Maintenance.

***How to Execute***

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **PO Parameters Listing**.

***Report***

Select a printed or displayed copy. When it is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

## Purchase Order Comments Maintenance

### Introduction

This function maintains the purchase order comment codes. These codes contain up to four lines of text that can print before or after the lines on the purchase order form.

Each comment code contains a description and four different lines for text. Each line has an indicator, which controls whether the text prints before or after the purchase order lines. If a line is blank, it does not print.

### How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **PO Comments Maintenance**.

Line	B/A	Comment
1	B	ATTENTION VENDOR:
2	B	All items to be shipped *Prepaid Freight/Inside Delivery*
3	B	All invoices and correspondence must reference out PO Number
4	A	Thank you for your prompt response to this order.

### Comment Code

Enter up to six alphanumeric characters for the comment code. Each set of comments should have its own code. It is recommended that you include in your set up the following two types of comments:

- A primary or default comment which will appear on all purchase orders unless overridden on the Purchase Order Entry summary screen.
- A blank comment where all the lines are blank, for those purchase orders on which you do not wish to have a comment appear.

### Description

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters for the comment description. This description is for your reference only and will not appear on the purchase order itself.

### Before/After (1-4)

These fields indicate where on the purchase order to print the associated line of the comment.

- B** Prints the associated comment line before the purchase order lines.
- A** Prints the associated comment line after the purchase order lines.

### Comment Lines (1-4)

Enter up to 4 lines of 60 characters each for the comment text that will be printed on the purchase order.

**Status**

The status field is used to hold the current status of every Masterfile record as follows:

- **Active**            This record may be used anywhere, anytime. This is the normal case.
  
- I - Inactive**        This record may be used by those records already using it, but may not be added to new records.
  
- D - Deleted**        This record is scheduled for deletion by the Status Change Update. In order to delete a record, it must not be in use anywhere in Solution-IV.
  
- C - Changed**        This record is scheduled to be changed to a new code or combined with an existing code by the Status Change Update. If changing anything with history associated with it, the history is transferred as well.

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished, press **F4** from the comment code to return to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

**Purchase Order Comments Listing**

**Introduction**

This report displays or prints the comments entered in PO Comments Maintenance.

**How to Execute**

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **PO Comments Listing**.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When it is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

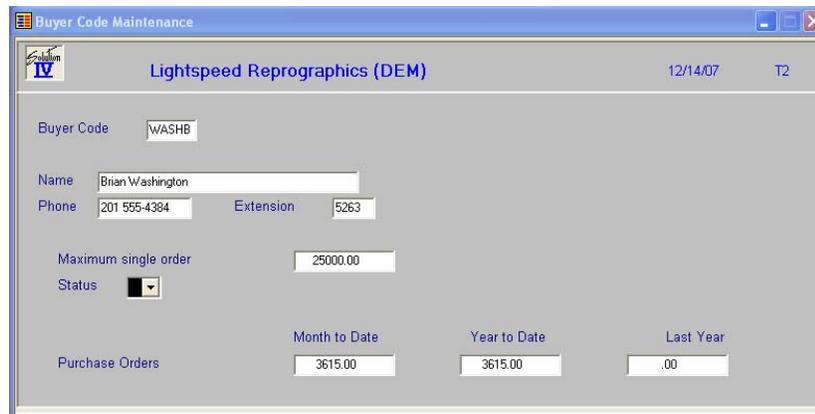
## Buyer Code Maintenance

### Introduction

This function maintains the buyer codes. These codes contain the name, phone number, purchase limit, and purchase history for each buyer. When the “Use Buyer Codes” indicator in the parameters is set to **Y** or **W**, purchase orders will process only after successful buyer verification.

### How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Buyer Code Maintenance**.



### Description of Fields

#### Buyer Code

Enter up to six alphanumeric characters for the buyer code. Each buyer should have his own code.

*Example:* SJS for Sally J. Seashell

#### Name

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters for the buyer's name.

#### Phone

Enter up to ten characters for the buyer's phone number. Do not add any punctuation.

*Example:* 8005240430 will be redisplayed as 800 524-0430.

#### Extension

Enter up to five characters for the buyer's extension (if applicable).

#### Maximum Single Order

Enter the maximum order dollar amount this buyer is authorized to place. If there is no limit, leave this field 0.00.

**Status**

The status field is used to hold the current status of every masterfile record as follows:

- Active**            This record may be used anywhere, anytime. This is the normal case.
- I - Inactive**        This record may be used by those records already using it, but may not be added to new records.
- D - Deleted**        This record is scheduled for deletion by the Status Change Update. In order to delete a record, it must not be in use anywhere in Solution-IV.
- C - Changed**        This record is scheduled to be changed to a new code or combined with an existing code by the Status Change Update. If changing anything with history associated with it, the history is transferred as well.

**Month to Date Purchases**

This field contains the month-to-date purchases placed by this buyer.

**Year to Date Purchases**

This field contains the year-to-date purchases placed by this buyer.

**Last Year Purchases**

This field contains the purchases placed by this buyer last year.

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished, press **F4** from the buyer code to return to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

## Buyer Code Listing

**Introduction**

This report displays or prints the information entered in Buyer Code Maintenance.

**How to Execute**

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Buyer Code Listing**.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When it is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

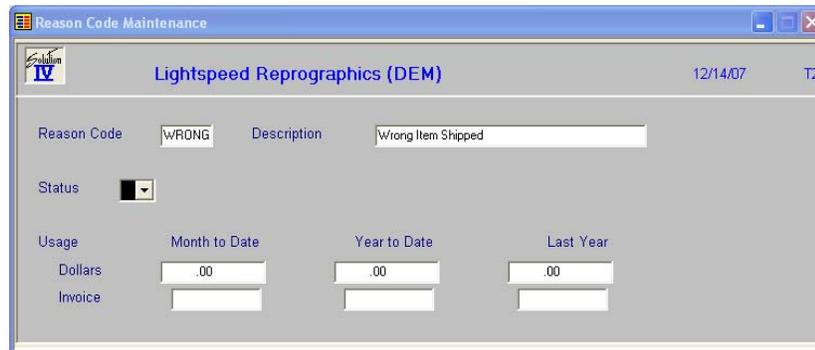
## Return Reasons Maintenance

### Introduction

Return reason codes are used in Goods Returned Entry to explain why items are being returned. Sample reasons might be the wrong item or color or that the item has been broken during shipment. Total return dollars by reason are kept in this file.

### How to Execute

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Return Reasons Maintenance**.



### Description of Fields

#### Reason Code

Enter up to six alphanumeric characters for the reason code. The reason code is a file-verified code required during entry of a return.

#### Description

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters to describe the reason.

#### Status

The status field is used to hold the current status of every masterfile record as follows:

- **Active**            This record may be used anywhere, anytime. This is the normal case.
- I - Inactive**        This record may be used by those records already using it, but may not be added to new records.
- D - Deleted**        This record is scheduled for deletion by the Status Change Update. In order to delete a record, it must not be in use anywhere in Solution-IV.
- C - Changed**        This record is scheduled to be changed to a new code or combined with an existing code by the Status Change Update. If changing anything with history associated with it, the history is transferred as well.

#### Dollars

These fields contain the dollar amount of product returned month-to-date, year-to-date, and last year using this reason. You can enter beginning amounts when you add the reason, but these amounts will be updated automatically by the system.

**Invoices**

These fields contain the number of invoices returned month-to-date, year-to-date, and last year using this reason. You can enter beginning numbers when you add the reason, but these numbers will be updated automatically by the system.

***Exit the Screen***

When you are finished, press **F4** from the reason code to return to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

<b>Return Reasons Listing</b>
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***Introduction***

This report displays or prints the information entered in Return Reasons Maintenance.

***How to Execute***

From the Code File Maintenance Menu, select **Return Reasons Listing**.

***Report***

Select a printed or displayed copy. When it is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Code File Maintenance Menu.

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# 4 Automatic Purchase Ordering

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This chapter explains how to perform the following:

- Reorder Report
- Reorder Detail Entry
- Purchase Order Creation

## Automatic Reorder Selection

### Introduction

This function allows a range of items or selected items to be ordered from a range of vendors or selected vendors. It puts the items selected into a file from which actual purchase orders may be created.

### How to Execute

From the Automatic Purchase Ordering Menu, select **Automatic Reorder Selection**.

Automatic Inventory Reorder - Slet Entry

Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM) 12/14/07 T2

Detail Options

Only items below reorder point?  Y  N

Only items below safety level?  Y  N

Choose vendor based on price, last receipt, or price break  P  L  B

Clear file before selections?  Y  N

Add zero quantity lines?  Y  N

Reorder selected items?  Y  N

From Item 10-110

To Item ~DEFAULT~

Reorder from selected vendors?  Y  N

From Vendor 0000000123

To Vendor ~DEFAULT~

Selected Items

Vendors

### Description of Fields

#### Only Items below Reorder Point?

**Y** Selects only items whose on-hand quantity is below the reorder point.

**N** Selects items regardless of reorder point.

#### Only Items below Safety Level?

**Y** Selects only items whose on-hand quantity is below the stock safety level.

**N** Selects items regardless of stock safety level.

#### Choose vendor based on Price, Last receipt or price Break

**P** Selects the vendor with the best list price for the selected item.

**L** Selects the same vendor you purchased from last time.

**B** Selects the vendor with the best price for the item, based on the price breaks.

#### Clear file before selections?

**Y** Clears the selection file before processing this selection. If you have already run a selection, but have not created purchase orders, that selection will be cleared.

**N** Retains information in file.

**Add zero quantity lines?**

You have the option of adding zero quantity lines to the automatically generated orders. This allows lines to be added with all the default information for the selected item and vendor ranges with a zero quantity.

**Y** Adds a zero quantity line for all items matching the other selection criteria.

**N** Only adds order lines for items requiring a reorder.

**Reorder selected items?**

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual items to reorder.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of items to print.

If you answer **N**, the system prompts:

**From Item****To Item**

Enter the first and last items in the range you wish to reorder, or press **Enter** twice to select all items.

**Reorder from selected vendors?**

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors from whom you wish to reorder.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors.

If you answer **N**, the system prompts:

**From Vendor****To Vendor**

Enter the first and last vendors in the range you wish to select from, or press **Enter** twice to select all vendors.

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished answering the questions, the system will process the selections. When the selection is finished, the Reorder Report is automatically run.

## Reorder Report

**Introduction**

This report lists all the items selected for reorder from the Automatic Reorder Selection. Optionally, it can print all vendors defined for the selected items.

**How to Execute**

From the Automatic Purchase Ordering Menu, select **Reorder Report**.

**Description of Fields**

**Do you want a printed copy?** Yes No

**Y** Prints the report on the selected printer.

**N** Displays the report on the screen.

**Do you want to print vendor purchase history? Yes No**

**Y** Prints the vendors from whom you previously purchased the item along with last date, quantity, and cost from each vendor.

**N** Prints only the reorder information.

**Report**

Answer both questions above. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Automatic Purchase Ordering Menu.

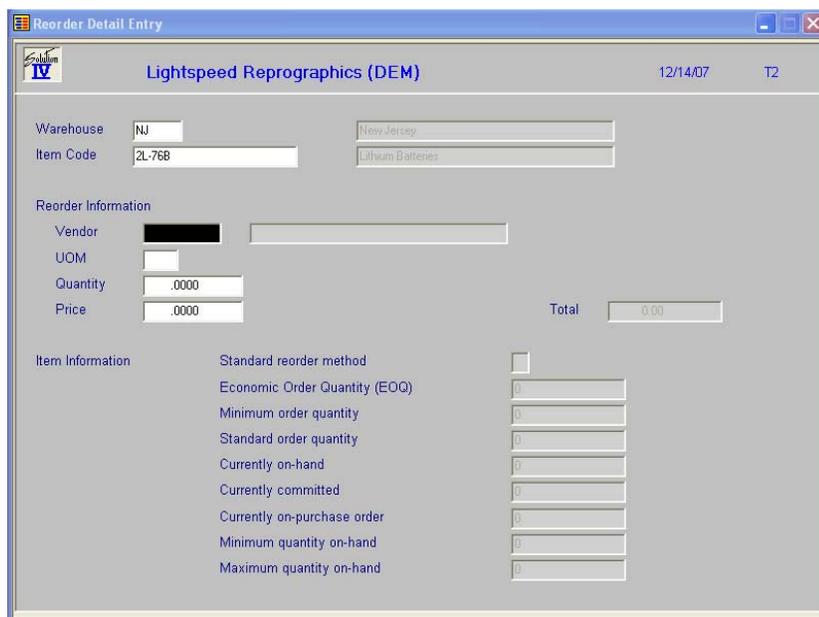
## Reorder Detail Entry

**Introduction**

This function allows the information in the reorder selection file to be edited. Specific items that were not automatically selected may be entered for ordering as well.

**How to Execute**

From the Automatic Inventory Reorder Menu, select **Reorder Detail Entry**.



The screenshot shows a software window titled "Reorder Detail Entry" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window displays the following information:

- Warehouse:** NJ
- Item Code:** 2L-768
- Vendor:** [Redacted]
- UOM:** [Empty]
- Quantity:** .0000
- Price:** .0000
- Total:** 0.00
- Item Information:**
  - Standard reorder method:
  - Economic Order Quantity (EOQ): 0
  - Minimum order quantity: 0
  - Standard order quantity: 0
  - Currently on-hand: 0
  - Currently committed: 0
  - Currently on-purchase order: 0
  - Minimum quantity on-hand: 0
  - Maximum quantity on-hand: 0

**Description of Fields****Warehouse**

Enter the warehouse code that contains the item whose order information you wish to change.

**Item**

Enter the item code whose order information you wish to change.

The screen will now be filled with order information from the item file such as reorder method, quantity on-hand, quantity currently on open purchase order, and maximum and minimum quantities.

The reorder amounts from the automatic selection are also displayed and can be modified as needed.

**Vendor**

Enter the vendor code from which you wish to place this order.

**UOM**

Enter the unit of measure for the quantity you wish to order.

**Qty**

Enter the quantity you wish to order of this item from this vendor. Enter zero if you do not want to order this item.

**Price**

Enter the purchase cost for this item from this vendor.

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished, press **F4** from the warehouse field to return to the Automatic Inventory Reorder Menu.

## Purchase Order Creation

**Introduction**

This function creates the actual purchase order from the reorder selection file. A separate purchase order is created for each vendor/warehouse combination.

**How to Execute**

From the Automatic Purchase Ordering Menu, select **Purchase Order Creation**.

**Description of Fields**

**Do you want to create purchase orders? Yes No**

**Y** Creates the purchase orders. You can review them using Purchase Order Entry on the Purchase Order Main Menu.

**N** Returns to the Automatic Inventory Reorder Menu. You can edit the reorder selections using Reorder Detail Entry.

**Exit the Screen**

When the purchase order creation process is finished, the selection file is cleared and you are automatically returned to the Automatic Inventory Reorder Menu. You may now wish to proceed to Purchase Order Entry, Buyer Verification Entry, or Purchase Order Printing, all found on the Purchase Order Main Menu.

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# 5 Transaction Processing

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This chapter explains how to perform the following:

- Purchase Order Entry
- Purchase Order Printing
- Item Receipts Entry
- Item Receipts Register and Update
- Returns Entry
- Returns Register and Update
- Invoice Entry
- Invoice Register and Update

You will be spending most of your time in this section of the manual because this is the core of the Solution-IV Purchase Order system.

## Purchase Order Entry

### Introduction

Purchase Order Entry is used for entering actual purchase orders. Orders may be entered from scratch or you may use this option to edit purchase orders created during Automatic Reorder Processing.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Purchase Order Entry**.

**Purchase Order Entry - Header**

Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM) 12/14/07 T2

PO Number: 0011 Date: 11/12/07 Order Type: Scheduled N

Vendor Code: A002 Acme Printing - East

Alternate Address: Ship to Warehouse: NJ

Name: Acme Printing - East New Jersey

Address: Eastern Division & Warehouse 285 Davidson Avenue  
7485 Main Street

City: Podunk Somerset

State: NC ZIP: 12003 Coun: NJ 08875

Contact: Michael Worden X John Smith

Phone: 919 555-7485 FAX: 919 555-7489 732 560-1377

Ship Complete?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Drop Ship?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	First Release	<input type="text"/>
Print PO Form?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y	Release Count	<input type="text"/>	Expire Date	<input type="text"/>
Inspection Req'd?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Order Cycle	<input type="text"/>	Promised Date	<input type="text"/>
Confirm Only?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	FOB	<input type="text"/>	Required Date	<input type="text"/>
Verbal PO?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Requested By	<input type="text"/>	Expected Pmt	<input type="text"/>
Hold Order?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Comment	<input type="text"/>	Buyer Code	WASHB

### Description of Fields

#### PO Number

Enter up to 15 characters for the purchase order number, press **F8** to get the next system-generated number, or press **F7** to copy or release a blanket order.

**Note:** For information see the Purchase Order Entry – Copy Orders section of this manual.

#### Date

Enter the date you placed the order with the vendor. Press **Enter** to enter today's date.

#### Order Type

Enter the order type for this purchase order as follows:

- B** Blanket order (also known as a master order)
- O** Regular order (also known as a standing order)
- R** Released blanket order

#### Vendor Code

Enter the ten-character Accounts Payable vendor code with which you placed this order.

#### Alternate Address

Enter the vendor address code to which you wish to mail the purchase order from the vendor alternate address file or press **CR** to use the vendor's main address.

**Ship to Warehouse**

Enter a valid warehouse code to which the items will be shipped, or press **Enter** to use the main warehouse, or blank out the field to enter a drop ship address.

If the Ship to Warehouse field is left blank, you can enter the following fields as the drop ship address. Otherwise, the cursor will skip to the "Ship Complete" question.

**Name**

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters for the name of the person or company to which this order will be shipped.

**Address**

Enter up to two lines of 35 characters each for the address where the shipment will be sent. Do not enter the city, state, or ZIP code on these lines.

**City**

Enter up to 25 characters for the city where this order will be shipped.

**State**

Enter the two-character abbreviation for the state or province.

**ZIP**

Enter up to ten alphanumeric characters for the ZIP code. If you want any punctuation, you must enter it yourself.

*Example:* 08765-1234 or 08765 or AP0870A

**Country**

Enter up to two alphanumeric characters for the country abbreviation, if desired. You will probably only use this if the order is going to any international destination.

**Contact**

Enter up to 20 characters for the name of the person who is going to receive the order.

**Ext**

Enter up to five characters for the phone extension of the contact.

**Phone**

Enter ten digits for the phone number of the company where the order is to be shipped. This may be helpful for your supplier when making delivery arrangements. Do not add any punctuation, because the system will add it automatically.

*Example:* 8005551234 is re-displayed as 800 555-1234

**FAX**

Enter up to 18 characters for the fax number of the company where the order is to be shipped. If you want punctuation, you must enter it yourself.

*Example:* (732) 555-9876

**Ship Complete?**

**Y** Designates order as shippable only when the order can be completely filled.

**N** Allows partial shipment on this order.

**Print PO Form?**

- Y** Prints an actual purchase order.
- N** Skips purchase order printing.

**Inspection Req'd?**

You have the option of requiring an inspection on a purchase order when the goods are received as follows:

- Y** Requires an inspection.
- N** Does not require an inspection.

**Confirm Only?**

If you have already placed the order by phone and are sending this purchase order as a confirmation only, you may so indicate as follows:

- Y** This is a confirmation notice only. The "confirm only" messages entered in the parameters will be printed on the purchase order.
- N** This is a regular purchase order.

**Verbal PO?**

If you placed the order with the vendor verbally, you may so indicate as follows:

- Y** Prints (verbal) after the purchase order number on the purchase order itself.
- N** This did not originate as a verbal order.

**Hold Indicator?**

You can place a purchase order on hold so that it will not be processed beyond allowing entry of the purchase order as follows:

- Y** Places order on hold.
- N** Processes this as a regular purchase order.

**Drop Ship?**

This field is not accessible, but if a warehouse code has been entered in the Ship to Warehouse field, then this field will contain an **N**. Otherwise, it will contain a **Y**. This will cause different postings to occur during Purchase Order Receipts as follows:

- Y** No posting will be made to the inventory account, and inventory will not be increased. This is based on the assumption that the items on the order were shipped direct to the customer.
- N** Regular posting to inventory occurs.

**Release Count**

If you indicated that this is a blanket order, enter the number of releases that may be made. If this is not a blanket order, this field is skipped.

**Order Cycle**

Enter up to two characters for the order cycle. This field is used in conjunction with the copy order facility and to release a blanket purchase order. This field can be left blank as well.

**FOB**

Enter up to 15 characters for the freight on board (FOB) destination. This field is used to designate where the responsibility for the shipment ends for the supplier.

**Requested By**

Enter up to 25 characters for the name of the person internally who requested this purchase. Only 14 characters will be displayed on the screen.

**Comment**

Enter up to 35 characters for the comment that pertains to this order. The comment will print on the purchase order itself.

**First Release**

If this is a blanket order, enter the date this order may first be released. Orders cannot be processed before this date. If this is not a blanket order, this field is skipped.

**Expire Date**

If this is a blanket order, enter the date this order expires. Orders may not be processed after this date. If this is not a blanket order, this field is skipped.

**Promised Date**

Enter the date this order was promised to you, or press **Enter** to enter today's date.

**Required Date**

Enter the required delivery date for this purchase or press **Enter** for today's date.

**Expected Pmt**

Enter the expected payment date on which this purchase order will be payable to your vendor. The system will calculate a date based on the terms usually offered by this vendor.

**Buyer Code**

Enter up to 6 alphanumeric characters for the buyer code. Each buyer should have his/her own code. You may also want to set up a "house account".

## Lines Screen

When you are finished with the Header screen, a Lines screen will appear, similar to the following. We refer to this part of Purchase Order Entry as "lines" because this is when you will enter the lines or body of the purchase order.

Line Item	Vendor Part ID	Description	UOM	Quantity	Unit Cost	Debit Account	Amount	Txt
1	74-MIB	Paper cutters				130-01-70		
		EA		3.0000	7.0000		21.00	
2	80-300	Grommets				500-01-80		
		EA		100.0000	2.0000		200.00	

### Line

**Enter** If line exists, **Enter** modifies it. If the line is blank, **Enter** adds one.

**Line #** Goes to that line. If you enter a line that is greater than the total number of lines, it goes to the last line.

**Up arrow** Goes to the next line above.

**Down arrow** Goes to the next line below.

**Page up** Goes to the previous screen.

**Page down** Goes to the next screen.

**Line Delete** Deletes that line and moves all lines below up.

**Line Insert** Inserts a line at that spot and moves all lines below down.

### Item Code

Enter up to 22 characters representing the item code you wish to order. If you are ordering an item not stored in the Inventory Control item file, start the item code with the non-stock character entered in the Inventory Control Parameters.

### Description

The system will automatically display the description of the item. If allowed by this item, you can override the description.

### Exp Account

The system will automatically display the normal General Ledger inventory account code for this item. You can override it if necessary.

**Vendor Part ID**

Enter the vendor's part number for this item code. If you have set up this vendor in the item masterfile, the part number will be displayed automatically.

**UOM**

Enter the unit of measure for this purchase. It will default to the purchase unit of measure already defined for this item.

**Quantity**

Enter the quantity being ordered of this item.

**Unit Cost**

Enter the unit cost that you expect to pay.

**Amount**

This field contains the quantity ordered multiplied by the unit cost. It cannot be overridden.

**Text**

You have the option of adding text to this line of the purchase order. The text will default to the regular comment attached to this inventory item.

**Summary Screen**

When you are finished with the lines or body of the order, you have the option of going to the summary screen. Since the information on this screen is rarely changed, the system will not come here directly - you must select **S** from the "Is this information correct?" prompt.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Purchase Order Entry - Codes/Summary" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window contains the following fields and values:

PO Number	0011	Date	11/12/07	Order Type	0
Vendor Code	A002	Acme Printing - East			
Alternate Address		Ship to Warehouse	NJ		
Name	Acme Printing - East	New Jersey			
Comment	REG	Regular Comment			
Terms	02	2% 10 days, Net 30 Days			
Remit To					
Post Code	000001	New Jersey			
Subject to 1099?	Y				
Order Amount		221.00			
Sales Tax Rate	0.00				
Sales Tax Amount		0.00			
Freight Amount		0.00			
Total Order Amount		221.00			

**Comment**

Enter a valid comment code. These comments will be printed either before or after the body of the purchase order, depending on how the code was defined.

**Terms**

Enter a valid terms code for this order. This field defaults to the terms code in the vendor's file.

**Remit to**

Enter the vendor address code to which payment should be made from the vendor alternate address file or press **Enter** to use the vendor's main address.

**Post Code**

Enter up to 6 alphanumeric characters for the posting code as defined in Posting Code Maintenance in Accounts Payable.

Posting codes are used to define the accounts payable, freight expense, sales tax expense and discount accounts in the General Ledger.

**1099?**

You have the option of specifying whether payment of this purchase order is subject to 1099 reporting as follows:

**Y** Purchase is subject to 1099 reporting.

**N** This purchase should not be added to the 1099 amount in the vendor masterfile.

**Order Amount**

This field contains the gross amount of this purchase order excluding sales tax and freight. It is display only.

**Sales Tax Rate**

Enter the sales tax rate that will be due on this purchase.

**Sales Tax**

This field contains the total sales tax applicable to this purchase order calculated using the tax rate in the previous field. If you change this amount, the rate will change accordingly.

**Freight**

Enter the total freight charge on this purchase order.

**Net Amt**

This field contains the total amount of this purchase order including sales tax and freight. It cannot be overridden.

## Purchase Order Entry-Copy Orders

### Introduction

This function is used to copy any order (regular or blanket) to another order number, or to release shipments of a blanket order.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Entry screen press **F7**. The Copy Order screen displays:

### Description of Fields

#### Selection Cycle

Enter up to two characters representing the order cycle you wish to copy or release. If you leave this field blank, the cursor will skip to the "copy from" field.

#### Orders, Blanket Orders or All?

If you entered a selection cycle above, then you have the following options:

- O** Copies regular orders with the above order cycle only.
- B** Copies or releases blanket orders with the above order cycle only.
- A** Copies regular orders, and copies or releases blanket orders.

If you entered a selection cycle, then the cursor will skip to the **Copy or Release Blanket Orders** field.

#### Copy from

Enter the order number (regular or blanket) you wish to copy from.

#### Date

This field will be pre-filled with the date from the "copy from" order and cannot be overridden.

#### Type

This field will be pre-filled with the order type from the "copy from" order and cannot be overridden.

**Vendor**

This field will be pre-filled with the vendor code from the “copy from” order and cannot be overridden.

If the “copy from” order is a blanket order, the following four fields will be displayed, but cannot be overridden.

**Copy to**

If your parameters require sequential order numbers (you must press **F8** for the next order number), this field will be pre-filled with the next order number and cannot be overridden. Otherwise, enter the order number you wish to copy to.

**Copy or Release Blanket Orders**

If you are working with blanket orders, you have the option of copying or releasing them as follows:

- C** Copies the blanket order to a new order number. You can then edit it using Purchase Order Entry, as required.
- R** Releases the blanket order. The quantities released for each line item are computed as follows:  $1/(\text{Release Count} * \text{Qty Ordered})$ .

*Example:* If a blanket order is scheduled for 5 releases and has one item with a quantity of 10 on the line, 2 of that item ( $1/5 * 10$ ) will be released each time.

**First Release**

This field contains the date this blanket order is first available for release.

**Expiration Date**

This field contains the date this blanket order expires. If the terminal date is after this date, the blanket order may no longer be released.

**Releases Allowed**

This field contains the number of releases allowed on this blanket order.

**Releases to Date**

This field contains the number of releases that have already occurred on this blanket order.

**Exit the Copy**

When you are finished copying and releasing orders, press **F4** from the selection cycle to return to the Purchase Order Entry Screen.

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished, press **F4** from the purchase order number to return to the Purchase Order Main Menu. You may now want to proceed to Purchase Order Printing.

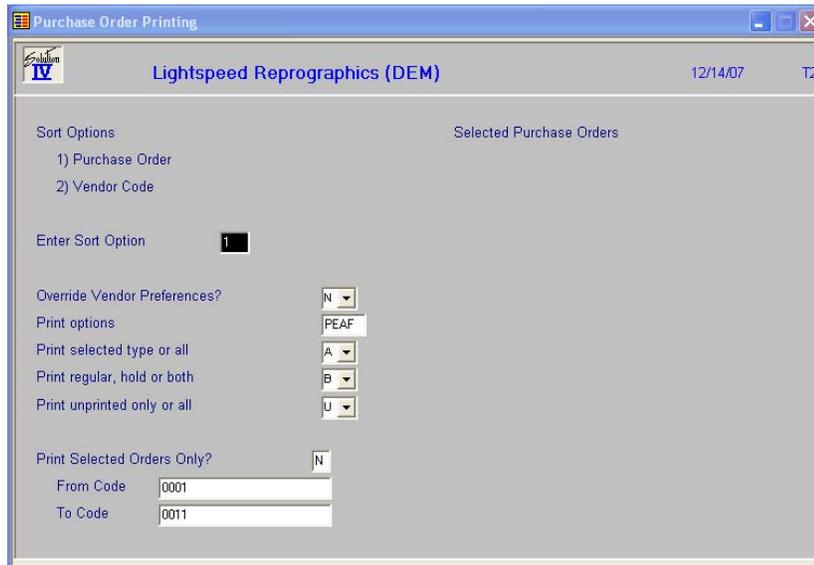
## Purchase Order Printing

### Introduction

This option is used to print the actual purchase order forms. Orders can be printed on plain paper, logo paper, or pre-printed forms.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Purchase Order Printing**.



### Sort Options

#### Sort Option

Enter the option number corresponding to the sort order for which you wish to print this report.

- 1. Purchase Order:** Prints the report sorted by purchase order number.
- 2. Vendor:** Prints the report sorted by vendor code/purchase order number.

#### Override Vendor Preferences?

When using FormsCreator you have the option of overriding the output of the report.

- N** Do not override the vendor preference.
- P** Print the output.
- E** Email the output.
- A** Email the output Adobe format.
- F** Fax the output

**Print options**

Enter the preferences that you wish to print. This reflects back upon the vendor's desired delivery method for this report. You may enter three different preferences

- P**     Hardcopy
- E**     E-mail
- A**     E-mail as Adobe .pdf
- F**     Fax

*Example:* You may enter PF and print the vendors that prefer hard copy or fax copy of the report. The email vendors would be skipped.

**Print selected type or All**

You have the option of printing the following:

- O**     Prints regular orders only.
- B**     Prints blanket orders only.
- R**     Prints blanket order releases only.
- A**     Prints all orders.

**Print Regular, Hold or Both**

- R**     Prints only orders not on hold.
- H**     Prints only orders on hold.
- B**     Prints all orders.

**Print Unprinted Only or All**

- U**     Prints only those orders that have not been printed or that have changed since they were last printed.
- A**     Prints all orders in the selected range.

**Print Selected Orders Only?**

You will only be asked this question if you are printing the orders sorted by purchase order number.

- Y**     Displays a view and allows you to select individual orders to print.
- N**     Allows you to enter a range of orders to print.

If you answer **N**, or are sorting by vendor code, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option  
To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last orders or vendors in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the orders are finished you will be returned automatically to the Purchase Order Main Menu.

## Item Receipts Entry

### Introduction

Item Receipts Entry is used to record the actual receipt of goods. You can receive items that were not originally ordered with a purchase order. If you did not use a purchase order, you may receive items from miscellaneous vendors. Non-stock items may be received for audit and posting purposes only; they are not added to the item masterfile. You will normally receive items into inventory before receiving and entering the invoice; they are separate functions in Purchase Order.

### How to Execute

From the Transaction Processing Menu, select **Receipts Entry**.

### Header Screen

#### Receipt

Enter the receipt number for this transaction or press **F8** to get the next number.

#### Date

Enter the date of this receipt.

#### PO#

Enter up to 15 characters representing the purchase order being received. This is a mandatory field.

If you have entered a valid purchase order number, you will receive the prompt:

#### Do you want to receive the entire order? Yes No Don't copy lines

**Y** Copies the lines from the original purchase order and fills in the quantity received with the original quantity ordered.

**N** Copies the lines but sets the quantity received on each line to zero.

**D** Does not copy the lines from the purchase order into the receipt file. You will want to use this option if you have a purchase order with many lines on it, yet only received a small portion of the order.

#### Inspector

Enter the initials of the person inspecting this shipment, if desired.

The following fields will be filled automatically and you will proceed directly to the Lines screen.

**Vendor Code**

The ten-character Accounts Payable vendor code for this transaction

**Name**

This field contains the name of the Accounts Payable vendor. If you are entering a miscellaneous vendor, enter up to 35 characters for his name.

**Order Date**

The date you placed the order with the vendor.

**Required Date**

The required delivery date for this purchase.

**Promised Date**

The date this order was promised to you.

**Comment**

The 35 character description of this transaction.

**Requested by**

The name of the person in your company requesting this purchase.

**FOB**

The freight on board (FOB) destination. This field is used to designate where the responsibility for the shipment ends for the supplier.

**Total**

This field automatically calculates the total receipt amount of the items received based on the information listed on the Line item screen.

**Lines Screen**

When you are finished with these fields, the "lines" or body of the purchase order will be displayed. If you choose to have the order received in its entirety, you need only verify its accuracy. Otherwise you need to enter quantity received or the actual items.

Line Item	Vendor's Part ID	UOM	Whse	Product	Qty Ordered	Previous Extension
1	80-300	EA	NJ	000080	100.0000	40.0000
					60.0000	120.00

**Line**  
**Enter** If line exists, **Enter** modifies it. If the line is blank, **Enter** adds one.

**Line #** Goes to that line. If you enter a line that is greater than the total number of lines, it goes to the last line.

**Up Arrow** Goes to the next line above.

**Down arrow** Goes to the next line below.

**Page Up** Goes to the previous screen.

**Page Down** Goes to the next screen.

**Line Delete** Deletes that line and moves all lines below up.

**Line Insert** Inserts a line at that spot and moves all lines below down.

**Item Code**  
Enter up to 22 characters representing the item code you are receiving.

**Item Description**  
The description of the item will automatically be displayed, but if the item allows, you can override it here.

**Lot/Serial**  
If this item has either a lot or serialized costing method, enter up to 15 characters for the lot number or serial number.

**Vendor's Part ID Num**  
If you entered the vendor's part number on the original purchase order, it will be displayed here.

**UOM**  
Enter up to four characters for the unit of measure being purchased.

**Whse**  
Enter the warehouse this item is being received into.

**Product**  
Enter the appropriate product code for this item.

**Qty Ordered**  
This field contains the original order quantity. It cannot be overridden.

**Previous Rec**  
This field contains the quantity already received of this item on this purchase order.

**Unit Cost**  
Enter the cost of this item, if known.

**Received**

Enter the quantity received on this item. If you enter more than one for a serial-type item, the system will automatically change it to a "1" and copy the line the appropriate number of times so you can enter all of the serial numbers.

**Backordered**

Enter the quantity of this item backordered on this receipt.

**Extension**

This field contains the unit cost multiplied by the quantity received for this particular line. It cannot be overridden.

When you are finished with all of the lines, you will receive the prompt:

**Is the displayed information correct? Yes No Header Delete**

**Y** Saves the receipt and allows you to enter another one.

**N** Returns to the lines and allows you to make any necessary changes.

**H** Saves the lines and returns to the date field in the header and allows you to make any needed changes there.

**D** Deletes the receipt.

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished, press **F4** from the receipt field to return to the Purchase Order Main Menu. You may now want to proceed to the Transaction Register & Update.

<b>Receipts Register &amp; Update</b>
---------------------------------------

**Introduction**

The Receipts Register is the permanent record (and audit report) of the receipts just entered. Once the report is printed, the update may be run which affects the permanent files.

**How to Execute**

From the Transaction Processing Menu select **Receipts Register & Update**.

**Description of Fields****Enter Posting Date**

The posting date is the exact date you want the entry posted in the General Ledger. Press **Enter** to select the current date. If the posting date is in a closed period, you will be forced to enter a new posting date or exit the update procedure and go to General Ledger Parameter Maintenance and re-open the prior period.

**Is the displayed information correct?**

**Y** Moves to the next prompt allowing you to select a printed copy.

**N** Allows you to change the posting date.

**Do you want a printed copy?**

- Y** Prompts you to select a printer.
- N** Displays the Receipt Register on the screen.

**Important:** Verify that the receipts were entered correctly before answering YES to the update question. You may easily make corrections to the receipts in the receipts entry file until you complete the update.

## Returns Entry

**Introduction**

Returns Entry is used to record the return of items previously received in Item Receipts Entry. The quantity returned is subtracted from the received and on-hand quantities in Item Maintenance. The system also assumes that the return is actually an exchange and puts the items back on open purchase order.

**How to Execute**

From the Transaction Processing Menu, select **Returns Entry**.

**Header Screen****Return**

Enter the return number for this transaction, or press **F8** to get the next number.

**Date**

Enter the date of this return.

**PO #**

Enter up to 15 characters representing the purchase order that originally ordered the items now being returned.

If you have entered a valid purchase order number, you will receive the prompt:

**Do you want to return the entire order? Yes No Don't copy lines**

- Y** Copies the lines from the original purchase order and fills in the quantity returned with the original quantity ordered.
- N** Copies the lines, but sets the quantity returned on each line to zero.
- D** Does not copy the lines from the purchase order into the returns file. You will want to use the option if you have a purchase order with many lines on it, yet only want to return a few items.

**Inspector**

Enter the initials of the person inspecting this shipment, if desired.

The following fields are display only. These fields will be filled automatically and you will proceed directly to the "lines" screen.

**Vendor Code**

The Accounts Payable vendor code for this transaction

**Name**

This field contains the name of the Accounts Payable vendor

**Order Date**

The date you placed the order with the vendor.

**Required Date**

The required delivery date for this purchase.

**Promised Date**

The date this order was promised to you.

**Comment**

The description of this transaction, if any.

**Requested by**

The name of the person in your company requesting this return, if desired.

**FOB**

The freight on board (FOB) destination. This field is used to designate where the responsibility for the shipment ends for the supplier.

**Total**

This field automatically calculates the total amount of the items returned based on the information listed on the Line item screen.

### Lines Screen

When you are finished with these fields, the Lines or body of the purchase order will be displayed. If you chose to have the entire order returned, you need only verify its accuracy. Otherwise, you need to enter the items and quantity returned.

Line Item	Vendor's Part ID	Item Description	UOM	Whse	Product	Qty Ordered	Total Rec'd	Extension
1	74-MIB	Paper cutters	EA	NJ	000070	3.0000	0.0000	
						3.0000		21.00
2	80-300	Grommets	EA	NJ	000080	100.0000	0.0000	
						40.0000		80.00

#### Line

**Enter** If line exists, **Enter** modifies it. If the line is blank, **Enter** adds one.

#### Line #

Goes to that line. If you enter a line that is greater than the total number of lines, it goes to the last line.

#### Up Arrow

Goes to the next line above.

#### Down Arrow

Goes to the next line below.

#### Page Up

Goes to the previous screen.

#### Page Down

Goes to the next screen.

#### Line Delete

Deletes that line and moves all lines below up.

#### Line Insert

Inserts a line at that spot and moves all lines below down.

#### Item Code

Enter up to 22 characters representing the item code you are returning.

#### Item Description

The description of the item will automatically be displayed.

#### Lot/Serial

If the item has either lot or serialized costing, enter up to 15 characters for the lot number or serial number you are returning.

#### Vendor's Part ID Num

The vendor's part number will be displayed here.

**UOM**

Enter the unit of measure being returned.

**Whse**

Enter the warehouse these items were originally received into and are being returned from.

**Product**

Enter the appropriate product code.

**Qty Ordered**

The original order quantity is displayed here.

**Total Receipt**

The total quantity received is displayed here.

**Unit Cost**

Enter the unit cost of these items that you expect to be credited by your vendor.

**Returned**

Enter the quantity being returned as a positive number.

**Extension**

This field contains the total dollar amount being returned. It may not be overridden.

**Summary Screen**

When you are finished with the Lines screen, the summary screen will be displayed automatically.

**Reason Code**

Enter the six-character code representing the reason you are returning these items.

**RMA Number**

Enter the return authorization number given to you by your vendor.

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished, press **F4** from the return number to return to the Purchase Order Main Menu. You may want to proceed to the Transaction Register & Update.

## Returns Register & Update

### Introduction

The Returns Register is the permanent record (and audit report) of the returns just entered. Once the report is printed, the update may be run which affects the permanent files.

### How to Execute

From the Transaction Processing Menu, select **Returns Register & Update**.

### Description of Fields

#### Enter Posting Date

The posting date is the exact date you want the entry posted in the General Ledger. Press **Enter** to select the current date. If the posting date is in a closed period, you will be forced to enter a new posting date or exit the update procedure and go to General Ledger Parameter Maintenance and re-open the prior period.

#### Is the displayed information correct?

**Y** Moves to the next prompt allowing you to select a printed copy.

**N** Allows you to change the posting date.

#### Do you want a printed copy?

**Y** Prompts you to select a printer.

**N** Displays the Returns Register on the screen.

**Important:** Verify that the returns were entered correctly before answering YES to the update question. You may easily make corrections to the returns in the returns entry file until you complete the update.

## Vendor Invoice Entry

### Introduction

Vendor Invoice Entry is used to record the receipt of the vendor's invoice. You must have already recorded the receipt of the purchase order using Item Receipt Entry. The final costs for the item are entered here and inventory is adjusted accordingly. Once entered, an actual Accounts Payable vendor invoice can be created during the Transaction Update.

### How to Execute

From the Transaction Processing Menu, select **Invoice Entry**.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Transaction Entry - Header" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window contains several input fields for transaction details:

- Invoice#: 12345
- Date: 12/14/07
- PO#: 0010
- Inspector: (empty)
- Vendor Code: 0000000123
- Name: 123 Party Supply Outlet
- Order Date: 08/29/07
- Comment: (empty)
- Required Date: (empty)
- Requested by: (empty)
- Promised Date: (empty)
- FOB: (empty)
- Total: (empty)

**Header Screen****Invoice**

Enter up to 15 characters for the vendor's invoice number, or press **F8** if you are utilizing voucher numbers in Accounts Payable.

**Date**

Enter the invoice date as shown on the vendor's invoice.

**PO #**

Enter the purchase order number for which you are entering this invoice. If you are entering an invoice that does not have a purchase order tied to it, press **Enter**.

If you have entered a valid purchase order number, you will receive the following prompt:

**Do you want to invoice the entire order? Yes No Don't copy lines**

**Y** Copies the lines from the original purchase order and fills in the quantity received with the original quantity ordered.

**N** Copies the lines but sets the quantity invoiced on each line to zero.

**D** Does not copy the lines from the purchase order into the invoice file. You will want to use this option if you have a purchase order with many lines on it, yet only received a small portion of the order.

If you are entering an invoice for which you did not originally issue a purchase order, you will enter the following. If you issued a purchase order, these fields will be filled automatically and you will proceed directly to the Lines screen.

**Inspector**

Enter the initials of the person inspecting this shipment, if desired.

If you are entering an invoice for which you did not originally issue a purchase order you will enter the following. If you issued a purchase order these fields will be filled automatically and you will proceed directly to the lines screen.

**Vendor Code**

Enter the 10-character Accounts Payable vendor code for this transaction. If the invoice is from a miscellaneous vendor, press **Enter**. This invoice will not be posted to Accounts Payable.

**Name**

This field contains the name of the vendor. If you are entering a miscellaneous vendor, enter up to 35 characters for his name.

**Order Date**

Enter the date you placed the order with the vendor. Press **Enter** to enter today's date.

**Required Date**

Enter the required delivery date for this purchase or press **Enter** for today's date.

**Promised Date**

Enter the date this order was originally promised to you. Press **Enter** to enter today's date.

**Comment**

Enter up to 35 alphanumeric characters to describe this transaction, if desired.

**Requested by**

Enter up to 25 characters for the name of the person in your company who requested this purchase, if desired.

**FOB**

Enter up to 15 characters for the freight on board (FOB) destination. This field is used to designate where the responsibility for the shipment ended for the supplier.

**Total**

This field automatically calculates the total amount of the items entered based on the information listed on the Line item screen.

**Lines Screen**

When you are finished with these fields, the Lines or body of the purchase order will be displayed. If you chose to have the order invoiced in its entirety, you need only verify its accuracy. Otherwise you need to enter quantity received or the items themselves.

Line Item	Vendor's Part ID	UOM	Whse	Product	Qty Ordered	Previous Extension	Invoiced
1	2L-768	EA	NJ	000070	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
						0.00	

**Line**

**Enter** If line exists, **Enter** modifies it. If the line is blank, **Enter** adds one.

**Line #**

Goes to that line. If you enter a line that is greater than the total number of lines, it goes to the last line.

**Up Arrow**

Goes to the next line above.

**Down Arrow**

Goes to the next line below.

**Page Up**

Goes to the previous screen.

**Page Down**

Goes to the next screen.

**Line Delete**      Deletes that line and moves all lines below up.

**Line Insert**      Inserts a line at that spot and moves all lines below down.

**Item Code**

Enter up to 22 characters representing the item code you are being invoiced for.

**Item Description**

The description of the item will automatically be displayed.

**Lot/Serial**

If the item has either a lot or serialized costing method, then the lot number or serial number will be displayed.

**Vendor's Part ID Num**

The vendor's part number for this item code will be displayed here.

**UOM**

Enter the unit of measure being invoiced.

**Whse**

Enter the warehouse this item was received into.

**Product**

Enter the appropriate product code for this item.

**Qty Ordered**

This field contains the original order quantity.

**Previous Inv**

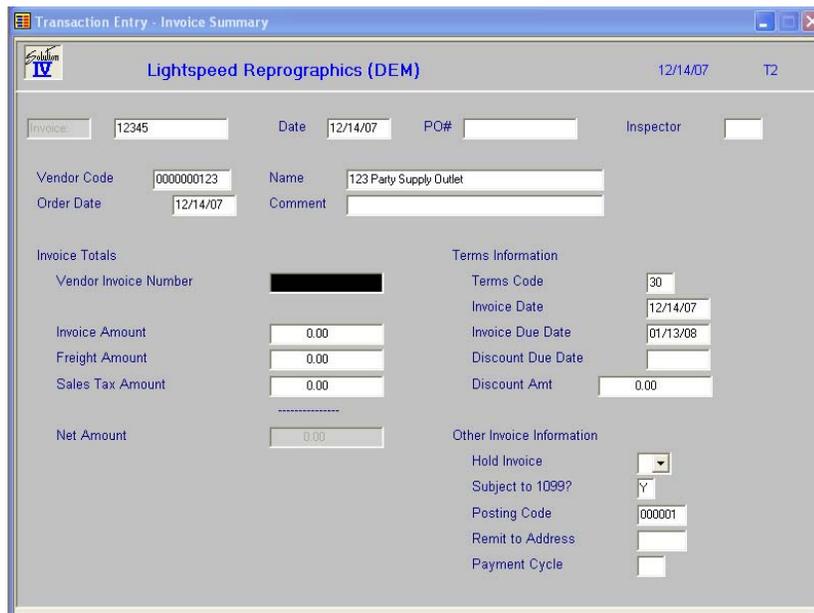
This field contains the quantity previously invoiced.

**Unit Cost**

Enter the actual unit cost of this item as shown on the invoice. If this cost is different from the cost entered during Item Receipt Entry, the appropriate adjustments will be made by the system automatically.

## Summary Screen

When you are finished with the lines, the following summary screen will be displayed automatically.



Transaction Entry - Invoice Summary

Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM) 12/14/07 T2

INVOICE: 12345 Date: 12/14/07 PO#: Inspector:

Vendor Code: 000000123 Name: 123 Party Supply Outlet  
Order Date: 12/14/07 Comment:

Invoice Totals

Vendor Invoice Number	
Invoice Amount	0.00
Freight Amount	0.00
Sales Tax Amount	0.00
Net Amount	0.00

Terms Information

Terms Code	30
Invoice Date	12/14/07
Invoice Due Date	01/13/08
Discount Due Date	
Discount Amt	0.00

Other Invoice Information

Hold Invoice	
Subject to 1099?	Y
Posting Code	000001
Remit to Address	
Payment Cycle	

### Vendor Invoice Number

If you are utilizing voucher numbers in Accounts Payable, be sure to enter up to 15 characters for the vendor's invoice number. If you are not using vouchers, this field corresponds to the reference field in Accounts Payable Invoice Entry.

### Invoice Amount

This field contains the sum of all of the lines on the invoice and should equal the invoice total before sales tax and freight on the vendor's invoice. You cannot override this field, so if it is not correct, you must make the appropriate corrections in the lines.

### Freight Amount

Enter the freight amount from the vendor's invoice.

### Sales Tax Amount

Enter the sales tax from the vendor's invoice.

### Net Amount

This field contains the net invoice total (Invoice Amount plus Freight Amount plus Sales Tax Amount). It may be overridden.

### Discount Amount

Enter the terms discount amount from the invoice.

### Discount Due Date

Enter the date the discount is due, if applicable. Press **Enter** to accept the calculated discount date.

### Term Code

Enter the terms code being offered on this invoice.

**Invoice Date**

Enter the invoice date from the vendor's invoice.

**Invoice Due Date**

Enter the date this invoice is due to the vendor, or press **Enter** to accept the calculated date.

**Hold Invoice?**

**Y** Places the invoice on hold so it will not automatically be selected for payment.

**N** Indicates this is a regular invoice which may be selected for payment.

**1099 Indicator?**

**Y** This invoice is subject to 1099 reporting.

**N** This invoice should not be included on this vendor's 1099.

**Posting Code**

Enter up to 6 alphanumeric characters for the posting code as defined in Posting Code Maintenance in Accounts Payable.

**Remit to Address**

If you want the check to go to the main vendor address, leave this field blank. If you wish the check to go to an alternate address, enter that alternate address code.

**Payment Cycle**

You may use the payment cycle to group invoices that you wish to select together when in Automatic Payment Selection.

For example, you may wish to assign payment cycle "01" to all of those invoices always paid on the first of every month, such as leases or rents.

This field is optional because there are other ways of selecting invoices for payment in Automatic Payment Selection.

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished, press **F4** from the invoice field to return to the Purchase Order Main Menu. You may want to proceed to the Transaction Register & Update.

## Invoice Register & Update

### **Introduction**

The Invoice Register is your permanent record of all invoices entered into this batch. After the report has been printed successfully, the update may run. Running the update posts the invoices to the permanent files and records the invoice in Accounts Payable.

### **How to Execute**

From the Transaction Processing Menu, select **Invoice Register & Update**.

### **Description of Fields**

#### **Enter Posting Date**

The posting date is the exact date you want the entry posted in the General Ledger. Press **Enter** to select the current date. If the posting date is in a closed period, you will be forced to enter a new posting date or exit the update procedure and go to General Ledger Parameter Maintenance and re-open the prior period.

#### **Is the displayed information correct?**

**Y** Moves to the next prompt allowing you to select a printed copy.

**N** Allows you to change the posting date.

#### **Do you want a printed copy?**

**Y** Prompts you to select a printer.

**N** Displays the Returns Register on the screen.

**Important:** Verify that the invoices were entered correctly before answering YES to the update question. You may easily make corrections to the invoices in the invoice entry file until you complete the update.

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# 6 Requisition Processing

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This chapter describes PO Requisition entry, accepting and processing for purchase order creation.

- Requisition Entry
- Requisition Approval
- Requisition Report
- Purchase Order Creation

## Requisition Entry

### Introduction

This option allows the user to enter requisitions for the Purchase Department.

### How to Execute

From the Requisition Processing Menu, select **Requisition Entry**.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Requisition Entry" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window displays a form with the following fields and values:

- Requisition Number: 0000000004
- Date: 12/14/07
- Requested by: [Redacted]
- Warehouse Code: [Empty]
- Required Date: [Empty]
- Buyer Code: [Empty]
- Accepted Date: [Empty]
- FOB: [Empty]
- Comment Code: [Empty]
- Print Req?:
- Master?:
- Drop Ship?:
- Hold?:
- Verbal?:

### Description of Fields

#### Requisition Number

Enter up to 10 characters for the requisition number. Optionally, you may press **F8** to automatically get the next system generated number.

#### Date

Enter the date this requisition was placed or press **Enter** for today's date.

#### Requested by

Enter up to 25 characters to indicate who is making the request.

#### Warehouse Code

Enter up to 6 alphanumeric characters for the warehouse code into which this order will ship.

#### Required Date

Enter the required delivery date for this requisition.

**Is the information correct? Select Yes.**

	Item Code	UOM	Qty Requested	Comment
1	20-110	Bond		
2		SQFT	2.0000	

**Item Code**

Enter up to 22 characters representing the item code you wish to order. If you are ordering an item not stored in the Inventory Control file, start the item code with the non-stock character entered in the Inventory Control Parameters.

**UOM**

Enter the unit of measure being purchased.

**Qty Requested**

Enter the quantity requested of this item.

**Comment**

You have the option of adding text to this line of the requisition.

**F1** Allows you to edit the text associated with this line of the order.

**Enter** Skips the comment field.

**Is the displayed information correct? Select Yes.**

You will be returned to the Requisition Entry screen.

## Requisition Approval

### Introduction

This option allows the Purchasing Department to review and approve requisitions.

### How to Execute

From the Requisition Processing Menu, select **Requisition Approval**.

The Requisition Entry screen will display.

From the Requisition Number field enter Requisition number or press **F2** for a lookup of Requisition numbers.

If in the view, select from this list and press **Enter**.

**Is the information correct?** Select **No** and press **Enter** until you are at the Buyer Code field.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Requisition Entry" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window contains several input fields and checkboxes. The "Requisition Number" field contains "0000000004" and the "Date" field contains "12/14/07". Below these are fields for "Requested by", "Warehouse Code" (containing "CA"), and "Required Date" (containing "12/14/07"). Further down are fields for "Buyer Code" (highlighted in black), "Accepted Date", "FOB", and "Comment Code". At the bottom are several checkboxes: "Print Req?", "Master?", "Drop Ship?", "Hold?", and "Verbal?", all of which are currently unchecked.

### Description of Fields

#### Buyer Code

Enter up to 6 alphanumeric characters for the buyer code. Each buyer should have their own code. You may want to set up a "house account".

#### Accepted Date

Enter the date this requisition has been accepted for processing or press **Enter** for today's date.

#### FOB

Enter up to 15 characters for the Freight On Board (FOB) destination. This field is used to designate where the responsibility for the shipment ends for the supplier.

#### Comment Code

Enter up to 6 alphanumeric characters for the comment code. Each set of comments must have its own code. You may also want to set up a primary or "default" comment.

**Print Req?**

You have the option of either printing a requisition or not printing a requisition.

**Y** Prints a requisition form.

**N** Skips requisition printing.

**Master?**

You have the option of indicating whether or not this is a Master Requisition. A Master Requisition may be processed more than once.

**Y** This is a master requisition.

**N** This is a one-time requisition.

**Drop Ship?**

This flag is set by the system as follows:

**Y** The order created from this requisition will be shipped direct to your customer or other non-warehouse address.

**N** This order will be shipped direct to one of your warehouses as so designated by the warehouse code entered above.

**Hold?**

You may place a requisition on hold so that it will not be processed beyond allowing entry of the requisition.

**Y** Places the requisition may be processed normally.

**N** This requisition may be processed normally.

**Verbal?**

You may designate a purchase order created from this requisition as a verbal purchase order. This would be set if you told the vendor the purchase or was a verbal order, however you would like to track the purchase order internally. The message \*\*\* VERBAL \*\*\* will be printed on the purchase order.

**Y** This purchase order will be a confirmation of a prior verbal order.

**N** This will be a regular purchase order.

**Is the information correct?** Select **Yes**. The Lines screen will display:

Vendor's Part ID	UOM	Product	Qty Requested	Qty Approved
20-110	SQFT	Bond	2.0000	.0000

Vendor Name: [ ] Cost: .1000 Extension: .20

### Description of Fields

#### Item Code

Enter up to 22 characters representing the item code you wish to order. If you are ordering an item not stored in the Inventory Control file, start the item code with the non-stock character entered in the Inventory Control Parameters.

#### Part Number

Enter up to 22 characters for the vendor's part number.

#### UOM

Enter the unit of measure being purchased.

#### Product Code

Enter up to 6 alphanumeric characters for the product code. The product code or product line code is a file verified sort option used in Item Maintenance as a means of classifying your items.

#### Qty Requested

Enter the quantity requested of this item.

#### Qty Approved

Enter the quantity approved of this item for eventual PO creation.

#### Vendor Code

Enter the 10 character Accounts Payable vendor code for this transaction.

#### Unit Cost

Enter the unit cost of these items which you expect to pay from your vendor.

#### Comment

You have the option of adding text to this line of the requisition.

**F1** Allows you to edit the text associated with this line of the order.

**Enter** Skips the text field.

**Is the displayed information correct?** Select **Yes**. You are then returned to the Requisition Entry screen.

## Requisition Report

### Introduction

This report shows the status of requisitions on file.

### How to Execute

From the Requisition Processing Manual, select **Requisition Report**.

### Sort Options

Many reports can be printed in various sort sequences. Enter the appropriate sort sequence for this report based on the sort sequence list.

- 1 Requisition Number
- 2 Warehouse Code
- 3 Buyer Code
- 4 Requisition Date
- 5 Requested Date
- 6 Accepted Date

### Accepted, Not accepted

You have the choice of processing accepted requisitions, not accepted requisitions or both.

- A Accepted requisitions only
- N Not accepted requisitions only
- B All requisitions

### Starting Date

### Ending Date

If you are printing this report for a range of dates, enter the starting and ending dates.

**Date range basis**

You have the choice of selecting the date basis for the date range of requisitions to process.

**D** Date of requisition

**R** Required date

**A** Accepted date

**From****To**

If you are printing this report for a range of requisitions, enter the starting and ending requisition numbers.

**Are the report selection options correct? Select Yes.**

**Do you want a printed copy?**

**Y** Prints the report to the printer.

**N** Displays the report on the screen.

You are then returned to the Requisition Processing Menu.

## Purchase Order Creation

**Introduction**

This option creates purchase orders from the approved requisitions on file.

**How to Execute**

From the Requisition Processing Menu, select **Purchase Order Creation**.

**Sort Options**

Many reports can be printed in various sort sequences. Enter the appropriate sort sequence for this report based on the sort sequence list.

**1** Requisition Number

**2** Warehouse Code

- 3 Buyer Code
- 4 Requisition Date
- 5 Requested Date
- 6 Accepted Date

**Starting Date**  
**Ending Date**

If you are printing this report for a range of dates, enter the starting and ending dates.

**Date range basis**

You have the choice of selecting the date basis for the date range of requisitions to process.

- D Date of requisition
- R Required date
- A Accepted date

**From**  
**To**

If you are printing this report for a range of requisitions, enter the starting and ending requisition numbers.

**Are the report selection options correct? Select Yes.**

**Do you want a printed copy?**

- Y Prints the report to the printer.
- N Displays the report on the screen.

<p><b>Important:</b> Verify that the requisitions were entered correctly before answering YES to the update question. You may easily make corrections to the requisition in the requisition approval file until you complete the update.</p>
--

You are then returned to the Requisition Processing Menu.

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# 7 Inquiries

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This chapter describes the inquiry options that are available from the Order Processing Main Menu. They include:

- Purchase Order Inquiry
- Cost Inquiry

## Purchase Order Inquiry

### Introduction

This option allows you to quickly view purchase orders without changing any information. It shows vendor information, line item detail and order summary amounts. You can also review past receipt, return and invoice summaries by line.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Purchase Order Inquiry**.

The screenshot shows the 'Vendor Inquiry' window for 'Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)' on 12/14/07. The vendor is 'Acme Printing - East' with Vendor Code 'A002'. The address is 'Eastern Division & Warehouse, 7485 Main Street, Podunck, NC 12003'. Contact information includes Michael Worden at 919-555-7485. A pop-up menu is displayed over the PO Number '0011', listing options: Header Data, Order Totals, Order Detail, Remit/Alternate/Whse, and Reprint.

### Description of Fields

#### PO Number

Enter the purchase order number you wish to view.

### Description of Options:

#### Header Data

This option allows you to view the header information associated with this Purchase Order. The following screen displays:

The screenshot shows the 'PO Inquiry - Header' window for 'Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)' on 12/17/07. It displays vendor details for 'Acme Printing - East' and order-specific information. The vendor address is 'Eastern Division & Warehouse, 7485 Main Street, Podunck, NC 12003'. The ship-to address is 'New Jersey, 285 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, NJ 08875'. Contact information includes Michael Worden (919-555-7485) and John Smith (732-560-1377). A grid of options is shown at the bottom:

Ship Complete?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Drop Ship?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	First Release	<input type="text"/>
Print PO Form?	<input type="checkbox"/> Y	Release Count	<input type="text"/>	Expire Date	<input type="text"/>
Inspection Req'd?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Order Cycle	<input type="text"/>	Promised Date	<input type="text"/>
Confirm Only?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	FOB	<input type="text"/>	Required Date	<input type="text"/>
Verbal PO?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Requested By	<input type="text"/>	Expected Pmt	<input type="text"/>
Hold Order?	<input type="checkbox"/> N	Comment	<input type="text"/>	Cancelled	<input type="text"/>

**Order Totals**

This option allows you to view the summary information associated with this purchase order. The following screen displays:

**PO Inquiry - Codes/Summary**  
**Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)** 12/17/07 TB

Terms: 02 2% 10 days, Net 30 Days  
 Remit To: [Redacted]  
 Post Code: 000001 New Jersey  
 Subject to 1099?  Y

Order Amount: 221.00  
 Sales Tax Rate: 0.00  
 Sales Tax Amount: 0.00  
 Freight Amount: 0.00  
 Total Order Amount: 221.00

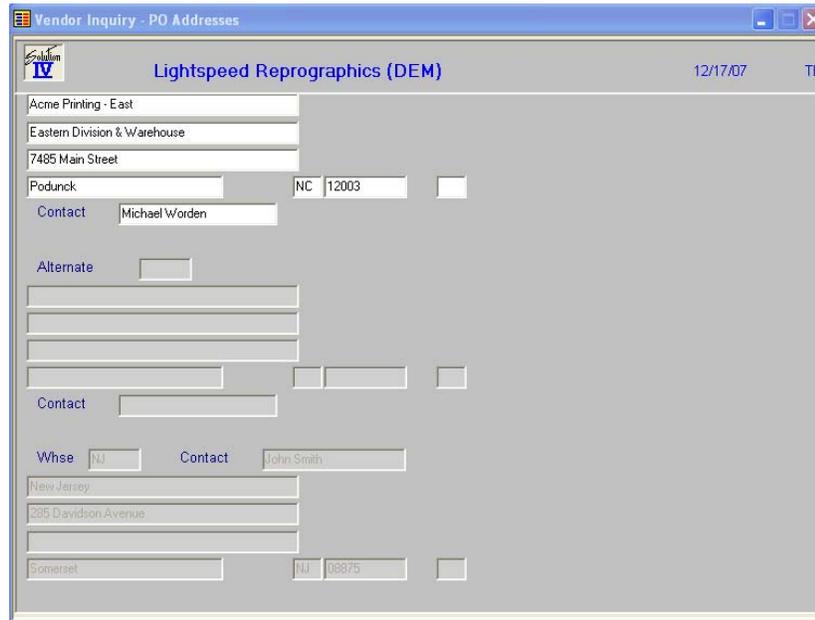
**Order Detail**

This option allows you to view the detailed information associated with this purchase order. The following screen displays:

Lin	Item Code	UOM	Quantity Ordered	Unit Cost	Line Amount
1	74-MIB	EA	3.0000	7.0000	21.00
2	80-300	EA	100.0000	2.0000	200.00

**Remit/Alternate/Whse**

This option allows you to view the remit to and alternate addresses associated with this purchase order. The following screen displays:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Vendor Inquiry - PO Addresses" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)" on 12/17/07. It displays three address sections:

- Remit Address:** Acme Printing - East, Eastern Division & Warehouse, 7485 Main Street, Podunk, NC 12003, Contact: Michael Worden.
- Alternate Address:** A section with several empty input fields and a "Contact" field.
- Whse Address:** Whse: NJ, Contact: John Smith, New Jersey, 285 Davidson Avenue, Somerset, NJ 08875.

**Reprint**

This option allows you to reprint this purchase order. The following screen displays:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Destination Override" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)" on 12/17/07. It displays the following fields:

- Send form via (PEAF): A
- P - Print to: SA1, Copies: 1
- E/A - Email to: jfm@tbred.com
- F - Fax to: 9195557489
- Subject: Purchase Orders
- To Name: Michael Worden
- To Company: Acme Printing - East
- From: Jamie
- Fax Memo Line: (empty)
- Email Cover: (checkbox)

**Exit the Screen**

When you are finished with all inquiries, press **F4** to return to the Purchase Order Main Menu.

## Cost Inquiry

### Introduction

This option returns the price you will be charged for a specified item after the vendor and quantity has been entered. This allows you to find the best combination of vendors and quantities to order for an item.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Cost Inquiry**.

Lev	Quantity	Price	Lev	Quantity	Price
0	.0000	.0000	5	.0000	.0000
1	.0000	.0000	6	.0000	.0000
2	.0000	.0000	7	.0000	.0000
3	.0000	.0000	8	.0000	.0000
4	.0000	.0000	9	.0000	.0000

### Description of Fields

#### Item

Enter up to 22 characters representing the Inventory Control item code you wish to inquire about.

#### Vendor

Enter the ten-character Accounts Payable vendor code for which you wish to inquire about item costs.

#### Quantity

Enter the number of units. The cost often depends on the quantity purchased.

The system will now calculate the cost for this item/vendor/quantity combination and display it along with the vendor price breaks.

### Exit the Screen

When you are finished, press **Enter** at the **End of Display** prompt to return to the item code. When you are finished with all inquiries, press **F4** from the item code to return to the Purchase Order Main Menu.

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# 8 Purchase Order Reports

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This chapter describes how to execute the Solution-IV Purchase Order reports. They include:

## ***Monthly Reports***

- Open Order Report
- Cash Requirements Report
- Returns by Reason Report
- Expected Delivery Report
- Backorder Fill Report
- Vendor Price Performance Report
- Vendor Delivery Performance Report
- Uninvoiced Receipts Report
- Transactions not Ordered Report
- Cost Override Report
- Historical Transaction Report

## ***Purchase Analysis Reporting Menu***

- Purchase Analysis by Buyer
- Purchase Analysis by Buyer plus Vendor
- Purchase Analysis by Buyer plus Item
- Purchase Analysis by Class Code
- Purchase Analysis by Item
- Purchase Analysis by Item plus Vendor
- Purchase Analysis by Product
- Purchase Analysis by Product plus Vendor
- Purchase Analysis by Vendor
- Purchase Analysis by Vendor plus Item
- Summary Analysis by Vendor
- Summary Analysis by Vendor plus Item
- Summary Analysis by Item
- Summary by Item plus Vendor

## ***Purchase Analysis Maintenance***

- Rebuild Purchase Analysis File

## Open Order Report

### Introduction

This report shows purchase orders not yet filled.

### How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Open Order Report**.

### Sort Options

#### Enter Sort Option

- 1. Purchase Order:** Prints the report sorted by purchase order number.
- 2. Vendor:** Prints the report sorted by vendor code/purchase order number.

### Print Options

#### Print selected type or All

- O** Prints regular orders only.
- B** Prints blanket orders only.
- R** Prints blanket order releases only.
- A** Prints all orders.

#### Print Regular, Hold or Both

- R** Prints only those orders not on hold.
- H** Prints only orders on hold.
- B** Prints all orders satisfying the other selection criteria.

#### Print summary only?

- Y** Prints summary information only.
- N** Prints the report including purchase order line detail information.

**Print Selected Orders Only?**

You will only be asked this question if you are printing the report sorted by purchase order number.

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual orders to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of orders to print.

If you select **N**, or sorted by vendor, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**

**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last orders or vendors in the range you wish to print or press **Enter** twice to select all.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Cash Requirements Report

### Introduction

The Cash Requirements Report shows anticipated cash requirements based on current open payables plus expected purchase order receipts.

### How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Cash Requirements Report**.

### Sort Options

#### Enter Sort Option

Enter the option number for the order in which you wish the report to print as follows:

- 1. Vendor Code:** Prints all, selected, or a range of vendor codes in vendor code order with a report total at the end.
- 2. Posting Code:** Prints all or a range of Accounts Payable posting codes in posting code/vendor code order with a total for each posting code and then a report total at the end.

### Detail Options

#### Include Invoices on Hold?

**Y** Prints all invoices, regardless of status.

**N** Does not print those invoices whose status = H.

#### Select Invoices Based On

You can choose where you want the invoice balances to print and which invoices to select by choosing as follows:

- I** Prints based on the invoice due date regardless of when the discount may have been due.

- D** Prints the invoice in the appropriate column based on the discount due date.
- O** Prints only those invoices which have a discount.

**Always Take Discount?**

- Y** Will show an amount due that is less the discount regardless if the discount date is now past.
- N** Will only show an amount due that is less the discount if the discount due date falls into one of the columns.

**Print Perm, Temp, Hold or All**

You have the option of excluding certain vendor types as follows:

- P** Prints only permanent vendors (vendor type = blank).
- T** Prints only temporary vendors (vendor type = T).
- H** Prints only vendors who are on hold (vendor type = H).
- A** Prints all vendors regardless of vendor type.

**Print Phone and Contact?**

- Y** Prints the vendor's main phone number and contact name on the report.
- N** Does not print phone number and contact.

**Print Summary Only?**

- Y** Prints one line per vendor, with a total for each aging column. No detail is printed.
- N** Prints the invoice detail, followed by the totals.

**Include Credit Invoices?**

You have the option of including credit balance invoices on the report. One reason for not including credit balance invoices is that they may reduce the total amount of cash required, especially if vendors have a total credit balance.

- Y** All invoices within the selected range will be printed regardless of balance.
- N** Only invoices with a positive balance will be printed.

**Cash Requirement Date Period 1/2/3**

A total of three dates may be entered indicating the dates you may wish to print checks for. The system will automatically calculate dates based on the aging categories entered in Accounts Payable Parameter Maintenance, but you are encouraged to change these.

**Print Selected Vendors Only?**

You will only be asked this question if you are printing the report sorted by vendor code.

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, or elect to print the report sorted by posting code, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**  
**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Returns by Reason Report

**Introduction**

This report details all returns sorted by return reason code.

**How to Execute**

From the Reports Menu, select **Returns by Reason Report**.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Returns By Reason Report" from "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window contains a form with the following fields and values:

- Date Options:**
  - Starting Date: 121497
  - Ending Date: 12/14/17
- Detail Options:**
  - Print summary only?: N
  - Print Selected Reasons Only?: N
  - From Reason: BROKE
  - To Reason: WRONG
- Selected Reasons:** (This section is currently empty in the screenshot.)

**Description of Fields**

**Starting Date**

**Ending Date**

Enter the first and last dates in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all dates.

**Print summary only?**

**Y** Prints only the purchase order header information and the dollar amount returned.

**N** Prints the purchase order header information and the actual item that was returned, with quantity and dollar amounts.

**Print Selected Reasons Only?**

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual reason codes to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of reasons to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

**From Reason  
To Reason**

Enter the first and last reason codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all reason codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Expected Delivery Report

**Introduction**

This report shows all expected deliveries. Since item weight and size may be included on the report, it may be valuable when allocating warehouse space.

**How to Execute**

From the Reports Menu, select **Expected Delivery Report**.

**Sort Options**

**Enter Sort Option**

- 1. Purchase Order:** Prints the report sorted by purchase order number.
- 2. Vendor Code:** Prints the report sorted by vendor/purchase order number.
- 3. Item Code:** Prints the report sorted by item/purchase order number.
- 4. Warehouse Code:** Prints the report sorted by warehouse/purchase order number.

**Detail Options**

**Starting Date**

**Ending Date**

Enter the first and last dates in the range to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all dates.

**Print cost information?**

**Y** Prints item cost information.

**N** Omits cost information.

**Print weight and dimensions?**

**Y** Prints the weight and dimensions of each item, if known.

**N** Does not print the weight or dimensions.

**Print summary only?**

**Y** Prints one line per purchase order.

**N** Prints the line detail information for each purchase order.

**Print Selected Records Only?**

You will only be asked this question if you are printing the report sorted by purchase order number.

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual purchase orders to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of purchase orders to print.

If you select **N**, or **sort 2-4**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**

**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** to select all codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Backorder Fill Report

### Introduction

This report can be used to indicate which customer orders can be filled after the receipt of goods purchased. It can only be used when Solution-IV Order Processing is installed.

### How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Backorder Fill Report**.

### Detail Options

#### Use Order Date Sequence?

**Y** Backorders are processed starting with the oldest sales order first.

**N** Backorders are processed in sales order number sequence.

#### Include Complete Orders Only?

**Y** Includes only those orders that can be completely filled as a result of the receipt of these items.

**N** Includes all backorders.

#### Print Selected Orders Only?

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual sales orders to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of sales orders to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

#### From Order

#### To Order

Enter the first and last sales orders in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all purchase orders.

### Report

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Vendor Price Performance Report

### Introduction

This report details any variances between the purchase or receipt cost and the vendor invoice cost. You can base the variance on either the purchase order cost or the goods received cost. You can also restrict the report to show only variances outside of the variance limits established in the Purchase Order Parameters.

### How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Vendor Price Performance**.

### Sort Options

#### Enter Sort Option

- 1. Vendor Code:** Prints all, selected, or a range of vendors, in vendor code order.
- 2. Vendor Name:** Prints the report in vendor name order.
- 3. Alternate Sort:** Prints the report in alternate sort/vendor code order.
- 4. ZIP Code:** Prints the report in ZIP code/vendor code order.
- 5. Posting Code:** Prints the report in posting code/vendor code order.
- 6-7. AP Class Code:** Prints the report in class code/vendor code order.

### Detail Options

#### Starting Date

#### Ending Date

Enter the first and last purchase order dates in the range to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all dates.

**From Item****To Item**

Enter the first and last items in the range to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all items.

**Based on PO or Rcpt price?**

**P** Variance amounts are based on purchase order price vs. invoice price.

**R** Variance amounts are based on item receipt price vs. invoice price.

**Print variance percentage?**

**Y** Prints the variance percentage as well as variance amount.

**N** Prints only the variance amount.

**Show outside var range only?**

You may choose to include in this report only those items that fall outside the variances established in Purchase Order Parameter Maintenance.

**Y** Prints only those items outside the variance range given in the parameters.

**N** Prints all items, even if variance is within the range.

**Print Selected Vendors Only?**

You will only be asked this question if you are printing the report sorted by vendor code.

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, or **sort 2-7**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option****To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Vendor Delivery Performance Report

### Introduction

This report shows those purchase orders received late. You can specify whether to base the variance on the vendor promised date or your required date.

### How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Vendor Delivery Performance**.

### Sort Options

#### Enter Sort Option

- 1. Vendor Code:** Prints all, selected, or a range of vendors, in vendor code order.
- 2. Vendor Name:** Prints the report in vendor name order.
- 3. Alternate Sort:** Prints the report in alternate sort/vendor code order.
- 4. ZIP Code:** Prints the report in ZIP code/vendor code order.
- 5. Posting Code:** Prints the report in posting code/vendor code order.
- 6-7. AP Class Code:** Prints the report in class code/vendor code order.

### Detail Options

#### Starting Date

#### Ending Date

Enter the first and last purchase order dates in the range to print or press **Enter** twice to select all dates.

#### From Item

#### To Item

Enter the first and last items in the range to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all items.

**Based on Promised or required date?**

**P** Delivery variances are based on promised date vs. receipt date.

**R** Delivery variances are based on required date vs. receipt date.

**Use Expected date from lines?**

On this report, you have the option of printing the transactions based on the actual expected date from each individual PO line, if you allow expected date processing. If a line does not have an expected delivery date, the promised or required date will be used.

**Y** Use the expected delivery date from the lines.

**N** Do not use the expected delivery date from the lines.

**Print Selected Vendors Only?**

You will only be asked this question if you are printing the report sorted by vendor code.

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, or **sort 2-7**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**

**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Uninvoiced Receipts Report

### Introduction

This report shows all purchase orders that have been received but for which the vendor invoice has not been received. The information in this report can be very useful for estimating future payables.

### How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select, **Uninvoiced Receipts Report**.

### Sort Options

#### Enter Sort Option

- 1. Purchase Order:** Prints the report sorted by purchase order number.
- 2. Vendor:** Prints the report sorted by vendor code/purchase order number.

### Print Options

#### Starting Date

#### Ending Date

Enter the first and last order dates in the range to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all dates.

#### Print Selected Orders Only?

You will only be asked this question if you are printing the report sorted by purchase order number.

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual purchase orders to print on the report.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of purchase order numbers to print.

If you select **N**, or sorted by vendor, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option  
To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last orders or vendors in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Transactions not Ordered Report

**Introduction**

This report shows transactions for which no purchase order was issued. You may report on receipts, returns, invoices, or all transaction types.

**How to Execute**

From the Reports Menu, select **Transactions not Ordered**.

**Sort Options**

**Enter Sort Option**

**1. Transaction Number:** Prints the report in transaction number order. Each transaction type starts on a new page.

**2. Vendor:** Prints the report in transaction type/vendor code/transaction number order.

**Print Options**

**Starting Date**

**Ending Date**

Enter the first and last dates in the range to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all dates.

**Print selected type or All**

You may choose to print this report for an individual transaction type or all types as follows:

- R** Prints receipts only on the report.
- T** Prints returns only on the report.
- I** Prints invoice receipts only on the report.
- A** Prints all transaction types on the report.

**Selected Transactions Only?**

You will only be asked this question if you are printing the report sorted in transaction number order.

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual transactions to print on the report.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of transactions to print.

If you select **N**, or sorted by vendor, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**

**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last numbers or vendors in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Cost Override Report

### Introduction

This report will show purchase orders in which an items standard cost has been overridden.

### How to Execute

From the Reports Menu, select **Cost Override Report**.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Cost Override Report" for "Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)". The window contains several input fields and options:

- Sort Options:** A list with "1) Purchase Order" and "2) Vendor Code". An "Enter Sort Option" field contains the number "1".
- Detail Options:** Two dropdown menus. The first is labeled "Print selected type or all" and has "A" selected. The second is labeled "Current or Historical?" and has "C" selected.
- Date Range:** "From date" is set to "12/17/97" and "To date" is set to "12/17/17".
- Print Selected Orders Only?:** A checkbox that is checked, with a value of "N" displayed next to it.
- Code Range:** "From Code" is set to "0001" and "To Code" is set to "0011".

### Sort Options

#### Enter Sort Option

#### 1. Purchase Order:

Prints the report in purchase order number order. Each purchase order type starts on a new page.

#### 2. Vendor:

Prints the report in transaction type/vendor code/transaction number order.

### Detail Options

#### Print selected type or All

You may choose to print this report for an individual transaction type or all types as follows:

- R** Prints receipts only on the report.
- T** Prints returns only on the report.
- I** Prints invoice receipts only on the report.
- A** Prints all transaction types on the report.

**Current or Historical?**

You have the option of printing the report from the current purchase order files or the historical files.

**C** Prints report from the current PO files.

**H** Prints report from the historical PO files.

**From Date**

**To Date**

If you are printing this report for a range of dates, enter the starting and ending dates.

**Print Selected Order Only?**

If you have chosen to print the report sorted in its primary sort order, you have the option of entering specific codes or a range of codes to include on the report.

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual records to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of records to print.

**From Code**

**To Code**

If you are printing this report for a range of customers enter the starting and ending customer code.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Reports Menu.

## Historical Transaction Report

### Introduction

This report will show purchase order transactions for a particular date range and can be sorted by PO, vendor, item or date.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Reports Menu, select **Historical Transaction Report**.

### Sort Options

#### Enter Sort Option

Many reports can be printed in various sort sequences. Enter the appropriate sort sequence for this report based on the sort sequence list on the screen.

### Detail Options

#### Print Rcpts, Rtrns, Invs or All

On this report, you have the option of printing receipts, returns or invoices as follows:

- R** Prints only receipts on the report.
- T** Prints only returns on the report.
- I** Prints only invoices on the report.
- A** Prints receipts, returns and invoice son the report.

#### Transaction or Posting date basis

On this report, you have the option of printing the transactions based on the actual transaction date or the GL posting date for the given date range.

- T** Prints the transaction based upon the transaction date.
- P** Prints the transaction based upon the posting date.

**Starting Date**

**Ending Date**

If you are printing this report for a range of dates, enter the starting and ending dates for this report.

**Selected Purchase Orders?**

If you have chosen to print the report sorted in its primary sort order, you have the option of entering specific codes or a range of codes to include on the report as follows:

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual records to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of records to print.

**From Order Number**

**To Order Number**

If you are printing this report for a range of order numbers, enter the starting and ending order numbers for this report.

***Exit the Screen***

Press **F4** until you return to the Purchase Order Reports Menu.

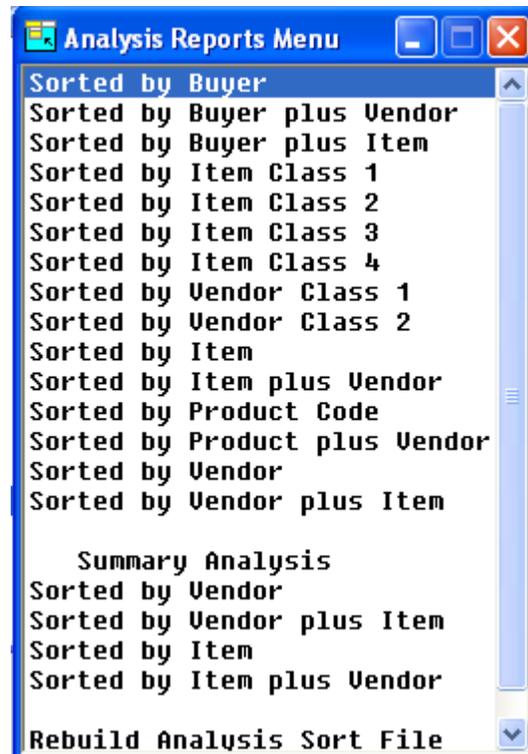
## Purchase Analysis Reports

### **Introduction**

The Purchase Analysis reports show purchase amounts and quantities for each inventory period (1-13) by various categories. These categories include buyer code, item code, product code and vendor code as well as combinations of these groups.

### **How to Execute**

From the Purchase Analysis Reporting Menu, select the desired option from the following menu:



The following screen will display:

**Purchase Analysis Report**  
**Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)** 12/17/07 TI

**Detail Options**

Print purchase amounts?  Y

Print purchase quantities?  Y

Sort by quantity or amount  A

Ascending or descending  D

Number to print

Print Selected Years Only?  N

From Year and Period 2007 01

To Year and Period 2007 12

**Selected Years**

<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>				

**Sort Range**

From

To

### **Print Options**

#### **Print Purchase Amounts?**

**Y** Prints purchase dollar amounts on the report.

**N** Omits purchase dollar amounts.

#### **Print Quantities?**

**Y** Prints unit quantities purchased on the report.

**N** Omits unit quantities.

#### **Sort by Qty or Purchase Amount?**

**Q** Sorts report by quantity purchased.

**P** Sorts report based on purchase amount.

**N** Does not sort report in this manner.

#### **Ascending or Descending**

**A** Sorts report in ascending order if you chose **Q** or **P** above.

**D** Sorts report in descending order if you chose **Q** or **P** above.

#### **Number to print**

You have the option of limiting the number of analysis entries to print when you sort in a particular sequence. Enter the number of entries you wish to see.

**Print Selected Years Only?**

**Y** Allows you to select individual years for which to print purchase analysis on this report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of years to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

**From Year****To Year**

Enter the first and last years in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all years.

**Reports**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the reports are finished, you will be returned automatically to the Analysis Reports Menu.

## Summary Purchase Analysis Report Sorted by Vendor

**Introduction**

The Summary Purchase Analysis reports summarize orders, receipts, returns, invoices, and performance variances by vendor code, item code and combinations of vendor plus item and item plus vendor. The summary includes the last transactions, month-to-date totals and year-to-date totals.

**How to Execute**

From the lower portion of the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu, select **Sorted by Vendor**.

**Detail Options****Show Purchase Order Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including last purchase order number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date summaries as follows:

**Y** Prints summary purchase order information on the report.

**N** Does not print summary purchase order information on the report.

**Show Receipt Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including last receipt number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date receipt summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary receipt information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary receipt information on the report.

**Show Return Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including last return number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date return summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary return information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary return information on the report.

**Show Invoice Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including last invoice number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date invoice summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary invoice information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary invoice information on the report.

**Show Variance Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including receipt date variances, price variances, and cost variances as follows:

- Y** Prints summary variance information.
- N** Does not print summary variance information.

**Print Selected Vendors Only?**

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option  
To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu.

## Summary Purchase Analysis Report Sorted by Vendor Plus Item

### Introduction

The Summary Purchase Analysis reports summarize orders, receipts, returns, invoices, and performance variances by vendor code, item code and combinations of vendor plus item and item plus vendor. The summary includes the last transactions, month-to-date totals and year-to-date totals.

### How to Execute

From the lower portion of the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu, select **Sorted by Vendor plus Item**.

### Detail Options

#### Show Purchase Order Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last purchase order number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary purchase order information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary purchase order information on the report.

#### Show Receipt Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last receipt number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date receipt summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary receipt information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary receipt information on the report.

#### Show Return Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last return number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date return summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary return information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary return information on the report.

**Show Invoice Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including last invoice number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date invoice summaries as follows:

**Y** Prints summary invoice information on the report.

**N** Does not print summary invoice information on the report.

**Show Variance Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including receipt date variances, price variances, and cost variances as follows:

**Y** Prints summary variance information.

**N** Does not print summary variance information.

**Print Selected Vendors Only?**

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**

**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Print Selected Items Only?**

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual items to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of items to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**

**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu.

## Summary Purchase Analysis Report Sorted by Item

### Introduction

The Summary Purchase Analysis reports summarize orders, receipts, returns, invoices, and performance variances by vendor code, item code and combinations of vendor plus item and item plus vendor. The summary includes the last transactions, month-to-date totals and year-to-date totals.

### How to Execute

From the lower portion of the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu, select **Sorted by Item**.

### Detail Options

#### Show Purchase Order Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last purchase order number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary purchase order information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary purchase order information on the report.

#### Show Receipt Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last receipt number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date receipt summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary receipt information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary receipt information on the report.

#### Show Return Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last return number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date return summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary return information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary return information on the report.

**Show Invoice Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including last invoice number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date invoice summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary invoice information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary invoice information on the report.

**Show Variance Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including receipt date variances, price variances, and cost variances as follows:

- Y** Prints summary variance information.
- N** Does not print summary variance information.

**Print Selected Items Only?**

- Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual items to print on the report.
- N** Allows you to enter a range of items to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option  
To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu.

## Summary Purchase Analysis Report Sorted by Item Plus Vendor

### Introduction

The Summary Purchase Analysis reports summarize orders, receipts, returns, invoices, and performance variances by vendor code, item code and combinations of vendor plus item and item plus vendor. The summary includes the last transactions, month-to-date totals and year-to-date totals.

### How to Execute

From the lower portion of the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu, select **Sorted by Item plus Vendor**.

Detail Options	Selected Items	Vendors
Show purchase order information?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Show receipt information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Show return information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Show invoice information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Show variance information?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Print Selected Items Only?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
From Item	<input type="text" value="10-110"/>	
To Item	<input type="text" value="~DEFAULT~"/>	
Print Selected Vendors Only?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
From Vendor	<input type="text" value="0000000123"/>	
To Vendor	<input type="text" value="~DEFAULT~"/>	

### Detail Options

#### Show Purchase Order Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last purchase order number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary purchase order information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary purchase order information on the report.

#### Show Receipt Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last receipt number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date receipt summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary receipt information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary receipt information on the report.

#### Show Return Information?

You have the option of printing summary information including last return number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date return summaries as follows:

- Y** Prints summary return information on the report.
- N** Does not print summary return information on the report.

**Show Invoice Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including last invoice number and date, and month-to-date and year-to-date invoice summaries as follows:

**Y** Prints summary invoice information on the report.

**N** Does not print summary invoice information on the report.

**Show Variance Information?**

You have the option of printing summary information including receipt date variances, price variances, and cost variances as follows:

**Y** Prints summary variance information.

**N** Does not print summary variance information.

**Print Selected Items Only?**

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual items to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of items to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**

**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Print Selected Vendors Only?**

**Y** Displays a view and allows you to select individual vendors to print on the report.

**N** Allows you to enter a range of vendors to print.

If you select **N**, the system prompts:

**From Sort Option**

**To Sort Option**

Enter the first and last codes in the range you wish to print, or press **Enter** twice to select all codes.

**Report**

Select a printed or displayed copy. When the report is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu.

## Rebuild Purchase Analysis File

### ***Introduction***

Although the purchase analysis summary file is kept up to date during the month as orders and transactions are updated, it may be necessary from time to time to run this option and rebuild the purchase analysis file. You will also need to use this option if you add a purchase analysis **sort**.

As with any update affecting large amounts of data, it is very important that you make a backup **before** using this option.

### ***How to Execute***

From the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu, select **Rebuild Analysis Sort File**.

### ***Description of Fields***

**Do you want to continue with the update? Yes No**

**Y** Rebuilds the purchase analysis files.

**N** Returns to the Purchase Analysis Reporting Menu without running the rebuild.

**Now processing: Transaction Number**

You will see this message displayed on the screen while the analysis files are being rebuilt.

### ***Exit the Screen***

When the rebuild process is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Purchase Analysis Reports Menu.

---

# 9 Period End Processing

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This chapter describes the options that are available during Period End Processing. They include:

- Period End Update
- Status Change Update

Each of these functions is usually executed only once each month, after all transactions have been entered for the current month and before any entries are made for the next month.

## Period End Update

### Introduction

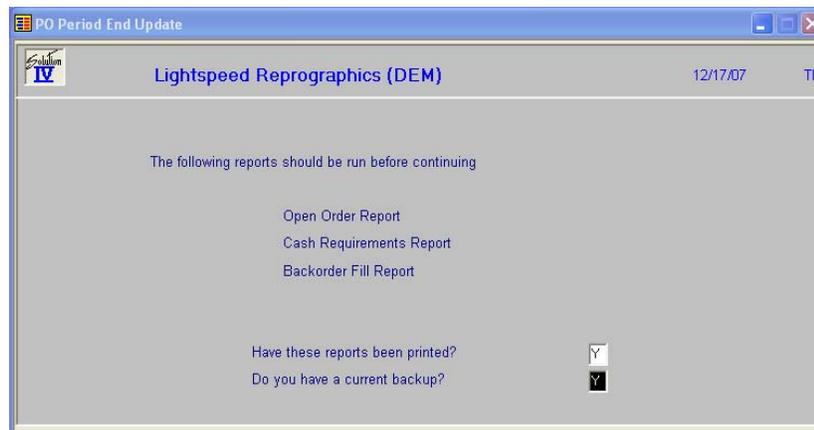
This function should be run at the end of each accounting period after all transactions have been entered for the period and after, or in conjunction with, all monthly reports. Be sure to run it before any entries are made for the following period.

The Period End Update does the following:

- Zeros out all month-to-date buckets throughout the Purchase Order system, such as in the reason code file.
- Recalculates the on-purchase order amounts in the item and files.
- If running year-end, the Period End Update will also transfer the year-to-date buckets to the last year buckets and zero-out all year-to-date buckets.
- If desired, period end will also clear data from the historical files using the dates entered.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Period End Update**.



### Description of Fields

#### Have these reports been printed?

The following reports should be printed before processing period end because data may be cleared from these files:

- Open Order Report
- Cash Requirements Report
- Backorder Fill Report
- Transactions not Ordered Report

If you have printed your final copy of these reports, answer **Y**.

**Do you have a current backup?**

It is **VERY IMPORTANT** that you make backups before processing period end. If you do not make other backups during the month, at least make them at this time.

If you answer **Y** to both of the above questions, the system will display the following screen; otherwise you will be returned to the Purchase Order Main Menu.

The screenshot shows a window titled "PO Period End Update - 2" with the following content:

**Lightspeed Reprographics (DEM)** 12/17/07 TI

Type of Period End Processing

Month-end processing only?  Y

Month and year-end processing?  N

If not running full period end,

Only recalculate on-PO amounts?  Y

Only remove completed orders?  N

Must orders be invoiced?  Y

Only remove deleted orders?  N

Before order date

**Description of Fields****Full month end processing?**

Be sure you have completed all Purchase Order transactions for the month and that you have printed the required reports before running month end processing.

- Y** Runs month-end processing, completing all functions described in the introduction.
- N** Skips month-end.

**Important:** Month end processing should be run before entering any transactions for the following month!

**Full year end and month end processing?**

Year end does everything that month end does, plus:

- Clears all year-to-date buckets throughout the system.
- Rolls the year-to-date figures into the last year buckets.

- Y** Runs month-end and year-end processing.
- N** Skips year-end processing.

All the warnings that apply to month-end processing apply to year-end processing as well.

**Recalculate on-purchase order amounts?**

You have the option of recalculating the quantity on-purchase order in the inventory masterfile during the Period End Update. It is recommended that this be done every month. This step is done automatically as part of month-end processing.

**Y** Recalculates the on-purchase order amounts in the inventory masterfile.

**N** Retains the existing on-purchase order amounts.

**Remove transactions not ordered data?**

**Y** Removes transactions which had no purchase order number from the transactions not ordered file.

**N** Leaves the transactions not ordered file intact.

**Remove completed orders?**

**Y** Removes completely filled purchase orders from the open order file.

**N** Retains filled orders in the open order file.

**Remove deleted orders?**

**Y** Removes orders that were deleted, but retained in the order file, based on the date entered below.

**N** Does not remove deleted orders from the order file.

**After Order Date**

Enter the cutoff date for removing deleted orders. Deleted orders with an order date after the cutoff date will be retained in the order file.

**Exit the Screen**

When the update is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Purchase Order Main Menu.

## Status Change Update

### Introduction

The Status Change Update takes all of the code file entries that you have marked to change or delete, verifies their validity, and then affects the change. A report is printed prior to the update detailing the changes/deletes, before giving you the option of continuing the update or not.

**Important:** This is a powerful function which may result in codes being deleted or irreversibly combined with others. Make sure you have current backups before continuing!

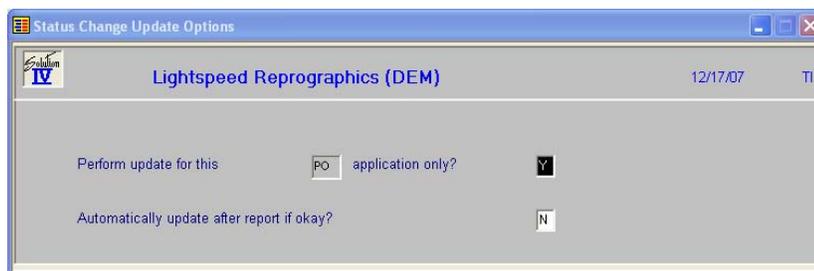
### Before You Start

Before you start the Status Change Update, you must do the following:

- Make a current backup for your own protection.
- Make sure the transaction entry files have been updated.
- Make sure no one else is using Solution-IV Accounting.

### How to Execute

From the Purchase Order Main Menu, select **Status Change Update**.



### Procedures for Status Change

The Status Change Update works as follows:

1. Makes sure the entry files are empty and that no one else is using the system (any company, any application).
2. Builds a list of all records that are marked to be changed or deleted (status= C or D).
3. Once the list is built, it checks all of the records to be deleted and ensures that they are not being used elsewhere (except in the history files).

*Example:* If you are deleting reason code COLOR, COLOR may not be used by any open purchase orders, but may exist on records in the history file.

4. It then checks the records to be changed and ensures that the “change to” is not going to be changed to something else or deleted.
5. A report is printed showing the changes and deletions to be made and any conflicts found in steps three and four. If there are any conflicts, the remaining steps are skipped.

If there are no conflicts, the system prompts:

**Are you sure you want to continue the update?**

- Y**      Completes the status changes as indicated on the report in the order below.
  
- N**      Does not do the update and returns to the Purchase Order Main Menu.
  
- 6.**      The requested changes are performed.
  
- 7.**      The requested deletes are performed.
  
- 8.**      The history files are marked if anything was changed. There are multiple flags in each record in each of the history files. Each flag corresponds to each element that could be changed (they are normally blank). If the element has been changed, the associated flag is set to **C**.

***Exit the Screen***

When the Status Change Update is finished, you will be returned automatically to the Purchase Order Main Menu.

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# 10 Appendices

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The following pages contain supplemental information, which is helpful to the understanding of Solution-IV Purchase Order.

- A. Purchase Order Messages
- B. Understanding the Accounting Theory Behind Purchase Order
- C. What to do with all the Paper Generated
- D. Glossary

---

# A Purchase Order Messages

---

Most messages that you will encounter when using the Solution -IV Purchase Order system are described in the appropriate chapters of this manual, where the operation you are performing is documented.

This appendix contains additional messages that may be displayed during the normal processing of your system. These messages are not discussed in the body of the manual because they are not frequently displayed.

The messages are grouped as follows:

- Backorder Fill Report
- Buyer Verification Report
- Goods Returned Entry
- Item Receipts Entry
- Purchase Order Creation
- Purchase Order Entry
- Purchase Order Parameters Maintenance
- Vendor Invoice Entry

## Backorder Fill Report

### **Order Processing System not implemented**

If you are not using Solution-IV Order Processing, the Backorder Fill Report does not have any use, because it tells you what Order Processing backorders can be filled as a result of recent purchase order receipts.

### **Buyer Verification Entry**

#### **Buyer Codes are not in use**

You will get this message if your Purchase Order Parameters indicate that you are not using buyers. If you wish to use buyers, change the parameters. If not, this option is not necessary.

#### **Buyer purchase limit exceeded**

The buyer has exceeded his limit for verifying orders. If a "W" was entered at the "Use Buyer" question in the parameters, you may continue verifying the order. Otherwise, the limit must be increased, another buyer must verify the order, or some of this buyer's orders must be received.

#### **Lines in blanket orders can't be altered**

You cannot modify a blanket order during Goods Returned Entry, Item Receipts Entry or Vendor Invoice Entry. All modifications need to be done through Purchase Order Entry.

#### **Order already verified by x**

Another buyer already verified the order. It is not necessary to verify it again.

### **Goods Returned Entry**

#### **Record has line without required lot/serial number**

You must have a lot or serial number assigned to a lot/serial number type item.

### **Item Receipts Entry**

#### **Adding new lines is not allowed**

Your parameters indicate that you may not add new lines to a purchase order during Item Receipts Entry or Vendor Invoice Entry.

#### **Lines in blanket orders can't be altered**

You cannot modify a blanket order during Goods Returned Entry, Item Receipt Entry, or Vendor Invoice Entry. All modifications need to be done through Purchase Order Entry.

#### **Purchase Order has previously been received in full**

This order has been completely received. You may not receive it again.

#### **Record has line without required lot/serial number**

You must have a lot or serial number assigned to a lot/serial number type item.

### **Purchase Order Creation**

#### **No purchase orders to create**

You may get this message for one of two reasons:

1. You need to run Automatic Reorder Selection.
2. There are actually no items that need to be reordered at this point.

**Purchase Order Entry****Order X exists, copy not allowed**

You are trying to copy an order to an order number that already exists, which is not allowed. Select another “copy-to” purchase order number.

**Purchase of make-only items is not allowed**

Your parameters indicate that make-only items may not be received directly. You may receive only the components that make up the make-only item. A make-only item is any item that has a number of production days greater than zero.

The **F8** key is required when adding orders

Your parameters indicate that you must use the **F8** key when entering new orders. You may only enter a purchase order number to edit an existing purchase order.

**Parameters Maintenance****Existing PO's may be unreadable. Accept? Yes No**

You will receive this message if you change the format of your purchase order numbers. We recommend that you do not do this if you have any open purchase orders as you may not be able to access them.

**Y** Accepts the change in the purchase order format. Open purchase orders may not be accessible.

**N** Changes the format back to the way it was.

**Vendor Invoice Entry****Adding new lines is not allowed**

Your parameters indicate that you may not add new lines to a purchase order during Item Receipts Entry or Vendor Invoice Entry.

**Automatic AP Invoice Generation not configured**

Your parameters indicate that you do not wish to post invoices to Accounts Payable.

**Can't find AP Invoice files**

The Accounts Payable files cannot be found for this company. See your system administrator and have him create the Accounts Payable files for this company.

**Lines in blanket order can't be altered**

You cannot modify a blanket order during Goods Returned Entry, Item Receipts Entry, or Vendor Invoice Entry. All modifications need to be done through Purchase Order Entry.

**Record has line without required lot/serial number**

You must have a lot or serial number assigned to a lot/serial number type item.

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# B Understanding the Accounting Theory Behind Purchase Order

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You can use the Solution-IV Purchase Order package without understanding accounting, but you may find the following concepts helpful in understanding what the system is doing.

## **Definition**

A purchase order management system gives you the information you need to manage the purchase of inventory as well as supply stocks. Solution-IV Purchase Order is integrated with both Solution-IV Accounts Payable and Inventory Control to streamline inventory and payables postings while simultaneously helping make better purchasing decisions and tracking open purchase orders. If you are using Solution-IV Order Processing, a report may be printed showing backordered items that may be filled as a result of recent receipts.

A variety of reports may be printed showing you open purchase orders, expected deliveries, items received but not invoiced, and vendor price and delivery performance. Purchase Analysis Reports are available showing purchase history by buyer, item class code, AP class code, item, product, and vendor.

## **Accounting Components**

Every company's financial picture is made up of the following basic elements:

- **Assets** - anything of value that the company owns.  
*Examples:* cash, accounts receivable, inventory, property
- **Liabilities** - anything that the company owes to someone else.  
*Examples:* accounts payable, notes payable
- **Equity** - what the company is worth.  
*Examples:* owner's equity, capital stock, retained earnings
- **Revenue** - income or earnings.  
*Examples:* sales revenue, interest income
- **Expenses** - the cost of doing business.  
*Examples:* cost of sales, payroll expense, supplies

## **Cash vs. Accrual**

There are two acceptable ways of keeping your accounting records.

- Under an accrual method of accounting, revenue is recorded into the General Ledger whenever you make a sale, not when you actually receive payment; expenses are recorded when you receive the invoice, not when you write the check. Operating under an accrual basis, you are better able to match revenue to expenses, giving a better picture of the actual profitability of your company. Most companies operate under an accrual basis.
- If you operate under a cash basis, you do not actually record the revenue in the General Ledger until the payment is received and the expenses are not recorded until you write the check. In general, only very small companies operate under a cash basis.

### **Debits & Credits**

In the simplest of terms, every account has a debit side and a credit side. If total debits are more than total credits, the account has a debit balance. If total credits are more than total debits, the account has a credit balance. Each account has a normal debit or credit balance. The table on the following page demonstrates what happens with each basic component.

### **Pluses & Minuses**

Debits and credits cause some confusion when thought of as pluses and minuses. In general, in the General Ledger, debits are entered as positive numbers and credits are entered as negative numbers. This may be confusing because revenue is a credit account (see the following table) which means the amounts posted to it are usually negative numbers. We have tried to eliminate this confusion in the Purchase Order package by doing the debits and credits (pluses and minuses) for you.

While in Solution-IV Purchase Order, you will have to enter very few negative numbers. If you enter a return, use the Goods Returned Entry function and enter all numbers as positive numbers. The system will automatically do the conversion to negative numbers.

<b>Account type</b>	<b>Normal balance</b>	<b>Debits</b>	<b>Credits</b>
Asset	Debit	Increase Balance	Decrease Balance
Liability	Credit	Decrease Balance	Increase Balance
Equity	Credit	Decrease Balance	Increase Balance
Revenue	Credit	Decrease Balance	Increase Balance
Expense	Debit	Increase Balance	Decrease Balance

### **Postings**

The basis of double entry accounting, which Solution-IV uses, requires that every entry be composed of two entries – a debit and a credit. The chart at the end of this section shows the actual postings made by Purchase Order to General Ledger.

Yours posting to General Ledger can get even more sophisticated by posting to General Ledger by warehouse. If you have separate warehouses and wish to track your inventory, sales, cost of sales, etc. by warehouse, you have that option. See the example below to understand how it works:

If your General Ledger accounts are set up as xxx-xx where the second segment represents the location, you might have the following accounts:

120-00	Inventory - New Jersey
120-01	Inventory - California
230-00	Purchases - New Jersey
230-01	Purchases - California

In this simple case, you would define only one product code in Inventory Control for your inventory, with 120-00 for the inventory account, and 230-00 for the purchases account. Next, define the warehouse codes; one for New Jersey, with a location code of 00, and a second for California with a location code of 01.

When you receive \$100 item into your New Jersey warehouse, the posting would be as follows:

120-00	Inventory - New Jersey	\$100.00
230-00	Purchases - New Jersey	\$100.00

If you were to receive the same item into the California warehouse, the posting would appear as follows:

120-01	Inventory - California	\$100.00
230-01	Purchases - California	\$100.00

### ***Subsidiary Ledger***

A subsidiary ledger is a supporting ledger consisting of a group of similar accounts, the total of which is in agreement with a controlling account in the General Ledger. The purpose behind a subsidiary ledger is to keep unnecessary detail out of the General Ledger.

In Solution-IV Purchase Order, the Uninvoiced Receipts Report can be considered to be a subsidiary ledger because it contains the details of what you have in inventory that has not yet been invoiced. The report total should match the sum of the purchases accounts in the General Ledger. The supporting documents for the Inventory Valuation Report (Order Processing Sales Journals, Purchase Order, and Inventory Transaction registers) are also considered to be subsidiary ledgers because they can be used to substantiate the numbers on the Valuation Report.

## General Ledger Accounts Used

Account Type	Name	Where Defined
Asset	Inventory	Inventory Control Product Code
	Adjustments	Inventory Control Product Code
Liability	Accounts Payable	Accounts Payable Posting Code
	Purchases	Inventory Control Product Code
Cost of Sales	Cost of Goods Sold	Inventory Control Product Code
Expenses	Freight Expense	Accounts Payable Posting Code
	Sales Tax Expense	Accounts Payable Posting Code
	Special Item Expense	Purchase Order Parameters

## Purchase Order Postings

Type of Entry	Account	Debit	Credit
Item Receipts Entry	Inventory	100.00	
	Purchases		100.00
Vendor Invoice Entry (Accrual Basis)	Purchases	100.00	
	Inventory	10.00	
	Freight Expense	10.00	
	Sales tax Expense	6.00	
	Accounts Payable		126.00
Vendor Invoice Entry (Cash Basis)	No posting		
Goods Returned Entry	Purchases	100.00	
	Inventory		100.00

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# C What to do with all the Paper Generated

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Solution-IV Purchase Order generates a great deal of paper from the multitude of reports it prints. This appendix explains why so much paper is generated and what you are supposed to do with it.

## **Why?**

The entire line of the Solution-IV Accounting System has been designed to comply with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). In general, GAAP are broad concepts and detailed practices including all conventions, rules, and procedures that comprise accepted accounting practice at any given time. They have become generally accepted by agreement in industry.

The paper generated by the Solution-IV Purchase Order system complies with GAAP, providing an audit trail, or sufficient backing, for every entry in the General Ledger, a principle mandated by GAAP. The Transaction Registers, and Status Change Register provide this necessary audit trail.

## **What You Need to Keep**

In general, you will need to keep the final copy of each of the reports listed below. The final copy is the one printed just before you run the update. If you printed the report several times, you can identify the final copy by looking at the date and time the report was printed. It is important that you keep only the final copy and discard the earlier ones.

The reports that you **MUST** keep are:

- Transaction Registers (all)
- Status Change Register

Keep the final copies of the reports you print before running the Period End Update, as well. In general, these reports consist of the following:

- Open Order Register
- Returns by Reason Report
- Expected Delivery Report
- Backorder Fill Report

- Vendor Price Performance Report
- Vendor Delivery Performance Report
- Uninvoiced Receipts Report
- Transactions not Ordered Report

### ***How to Organize Saved Reports***

The following are suggestions on how best to file and organize printed reports. Review them and determine the one that works most effectively for you.

#### ***Ring Binders***

If your company is relatively small and is printing only a few reports each month, standard three-ring binders may be the best method for you. Use dividers to separate the reports by month. You should have at least five binders, one for each of the following:

- Purchase Orders
- Transaction Registers
- Status Change Register
- Monthly Reports

#### ***Data Binders***

If your company is a little larger, computer data binders may work better for you. They hold more printed information and do not require the extra time it takes to tear off the feed strips and to punch the holes. You should have a binder for the purchase orders, each of the registers, plus one for each report - a total of 12 binders. Use dividers specially made for data binders to help organize the contents. Disadvantages of data binders are that (1) they are large and cumbersome to handle, and (2) it may be difficult to take pages out if necessary.

#### ***Filing Cabinet***

A third way to file your reports is to use hanging file folders and your filing cabinet. You should use a separate folder for each type of report and file them by month. For example, you would label a folder "Transaction Registers - January". If you print many reports, and need to make copies of them from time to time, this will be the easiest system for you. Be sure to keep the reports in date order in the file folder. With this method, you may still want to keep copies of the purchase orders in a ring binder or data binder.

### ***A Closing Note***

Try to keep your filing system as up to date as possible. Although it may seem tedious, saving and organizing your reports is beneficial. In the event of a system problem, you will find the saved reports invaluable in tracing data entry in the system. In an accounting or IRS audit, you will be able to provide the information needed easily and quickly. With proper storage of your important reports, corrections will be easier to make and audits will take less time, saving you both time and money.

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# D Glossary

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## **1099 Reporting**

1099 reporting is the filing of a 1099 tax form with the federal government. This is a report of all payments made to individual vendor of more than an amount specified by the government in a calendar year.

<b>A</b>
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## **Account or Account Code**

An account is the basic component of a formal accounting system. It records all additions and deductions and shows balances of assets, liabilities, owners' equity, revenues and expenses.

There are two types of accounts: debit and credit. Asset and expense accounts are usually debit accounts. Liability, equity and revenue accounts are usually credit accounts.

## **Accounting**

The process of recording, organizing, reporting and interpreting the financial data of a business.

## **Accounting Period**

An accounting period is an interval of time for which a financial statement is prepared. In most businesses, each month is a separate accounting period.

Solution-IV allows you to store data for as many as 26 accounting periods (2 full years).

## **Accounting System**

An accounting system is a method for interpreting the financial performance of a business. It includes the raw data, procedures and equipment needed to make this analysis.

## **Accounts Payable**

Accounts payable is a record of money owed and payments made by a business to creditors. It is a current liability showing the actual dollar amount owed to creditors.

## **Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable is a record of money owed and payments made to a business by customers. It is a current asset showing the actual dollar amount owed by customers.

## **Accrual Basis**

Accrual basis accounting records revenues and expenses for the current accounting period even though payments will not be received or paid until a later accounting period. This is to be distinguished from cash basis.

Most companies operate on the accrual basis.

See Accrued Asset and Accrued Liability.

## **Accrued Asset**

An accrued asset is a revenue that is recorded when it is earned, not when a payment is received. The revenue then appears on financial statements for the period in which it is earned. (It may also be called an accrued income.)

*Example:* If you sell a camera for \$295 on credit, this transaction is immediately recognized as revenue and recorded in accounts receivable (even though cash has not yet been received).

**Accrued Liability**

An accrued liability is an expense recorded when it is incurred, not when a payment is made. The expense then appears on financial statements for the period in which it is incurred. (It may also be called an accrued expense).

*Example:* If you purchase on credit 5 dictionaries at \$24.95 each, the \$124.75 transaction is immediately recognized as an expense even though cash has not been paid.

**Accumulated Depreciation**

Accumulated depreciation is the sum of all recorded depreciation for a particular asset (or group of assets) since the date of acquisition.

**Activity**

Activity is the continuous completing of transactions. This activity, whether an expense or a revenue, changes the account balance.

The Solution-IV General Ledger allows you to see the activity of each account for a given accounting period.

**Adjusting Entry**

An adjusting entry is a general journal entry that corrects an account or brings that account up to date.

These entries are usually made at the end of an accounting period, but may be made whenever it is considered appropriate.

**Aging Period**

The aging period is an interval of time following a sale or a purchase that defines a revenue or expense as outstanding. The length of this period is different for each company.

*Example:* A loan company may want a listing of payments that are 2 weeks late.

**Allowance for Bad Debts**

Allowance for bad debts is an asset account that offsets uncollectible revenue. The amount is usually estimated as a percentage of accounts receivable, based on previous experience with unpaid accounts.

**Alphanumeric**

Alphanumeric describes a combination of letters and/or numbers.

*Example:* L48, 56SJ, E913S, 1234, and ASTVLS are alphanumeric.

**Amortization**

Amortization is the writing-off of the cost of an intangible asset over its economic life. It is usually used with leasehold improvements, organization costs, or goodwill.

**Asset**

An asset is anything that is owned by a business and has a monetary value.

*Example:* Buildings, fixtures, equipment, supplies and cash are assets.

**Audit Report**

An audit report verifies the accuracy of information entered into the computer. An audit report must be printed before updating the permanent files.

**Audit Trail**

An audit trail is a detailed record of accounting activity. It is a means of examining transactions from the time they are entered into a journal until they are printed in the financial statements.

**Average Cost Method**

The average cost method is a system of inventory costing. The value of inventory is determined by averaging the cost of goods in stock with goods recently received.

*Example:* 25 bicycle pedals purchased by you for resale at a cost of \$35 each remain in inventory. You purchase 10 more at \$40. Your inventory is now valued at  $(25 \times \$35) + (10 \times \$40)$  or a total of \$1275 or \$36.43 each. If you sell 30 of them, the cost of the sale will be computed as  $\$36.43 \times 30$  or \$1092.90, with a remaining inventory value of  $\$36.43 \times 5$  or \$182.15.

See Standard Cost, LIFO and FIFO.

**B****Back Order**

A back order is a request for items that are currently out of stock. As soon as they become available they are shipped to the customer.

**Backup**

A backup is a copy of computer files on a portable medium (such as a floppy diskette or tape cartridge). Should the computer files be corrupted or destroyed the backup can be used to replace the data.

Backups should be made at regular intervals.

**Bad Debt**

A bad debt is a revenue that is partially or completely uncollectible. It becomes an expense when it is established that the customer will not pay the obligation and it is not practical to enforce payment.

**Balance**

A balance is the difference between total debits and total credits of an account at a given time. An individual account is said to have a debit balance if debits are greater than credits, a credit balance if credits are greater than debits, or a zero balance if debits equal credits.

**Balance Forward**

Balance forward is a technique used in accounts receivable summarizing all transaction activity at the end of an accounting period. The balance is then carried forward to the next accounting period.

See Open Item.

**Balance Sheet**

A balance sheet is a financial statement summarizing the financial status of a business at a specific time. It is a detailed presentation of the assets, liabilities and owner's equity as in the fundamental accounting equation:  $\text{Assets} = \text{Liabilities} + \text{Equity}$ .

**Bank Reconciliation**

A bank reconciliation compares the bank statement to the depositor's records. Differences should be analyzed and explained by deposits in transit, checks outstanding, bank charges, and errors.

**Bucket**

A bucket is a field on the screen or in a file where data is displayed or stored. Often it is a field that does not allow user input such as the data in a specific aging category.

**Budget**

A budget is a financial plan or goal for a specific period of time. It can be used to compare with actual results.

**C****Capital**

In accounting, capital is too general to be used by itself. In most cases it means the ownership of the assets of a business by the proprietor(s).

See Equity.

**Cash Basis**

Cash basis accounting records revenue only when a payment is received and records an expense only when a payment is made. The payments are recorded on financial statements for the period in which they are made.

Very small businesses usually operate on a cash basis.

*Example:* When the sale of a product or a service is made, the transaction is not recorded until cash is received. This is to be distinguished from accrual basis.

**Cash Discount**

A cash discount is the amount deducted from a customer's bill when a prompt payment of that invoice is made.

**Character**

A character is a symbol, letter, or number.

**Chart of Accounts**

The chart of accounts is a table of contents for the General Ledger. It lists the accounts systematically with assets followed by liabilities, capital, revenue, cost of sales and expenses.

**Check Register**

A check register is a listing of check numbers and invoices paid. It is available when computer checks are generated, hand-written checks are entered, or as a summary at the end of the period.

**Company**

A company is an organization with its own separate assets, liabilities and equity. It may, however, be a division, branch office, department or subsidiary of a single organization. Solution-IV separates all files by company. In Solution-IV a company may also be referred to as a business or an entity.

**Compressed Printing**

Compressed printing is a feature available on some 80-character printers. It allows reports formatted for a 132-character column width to be printed on an 8-inch by 11-inch page.

**Credit**

A credit decreases an asset or an expense account and increases a liability, equity, or revenue account. It is entered on the right side of a ledger account.

**Credit Balance**

See Balance.

**Credit Limit**

A credit limit is the maximum dollar amount in merchandise a customer may receive prior to payment. Once this amount is reached, the customer must make a payment before receiving additional merchandise.

**Credit Memo**

A credit memo is a document notifying a customer that his account has been credited. It is usually a result of a return. A credit memo reduces accounts receivable.

**Current Asset**

A current asset is expected to be converted into cash or depleted in one year or less.

**Current Liability**

Also called short term liability. See Liability.

**Current Liquidity Ratio**

See Liquidity Ratios.

**Current Ratio**

See Liquidity Ratios.

**Cursor**

The cursor is a character on a computer terminal screen which marks the place where typed characters are entered.

**D****Data File**

See File.

**Debit**

A debit increases an asset or an expense account and decreases a liability, equity, or revenue account. It is entered on the left side of the ledger account.

**Debit Balance**

See balance.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is the decrease in value of a fixed asset over a period of time. The loss of value is caused by wear or obsolescence.

**Direct Labor**

Direct labor is the labor cost to convert raw materials into finished goods.

**Discount Due Date**

The discount due date is the last day a payment may be made to receive a cash discount. After this date the full price must be paid.

**Diskette**

A diskette, computer storage media, is made of flexible plastic rather than rigid metal. It is a portable medium and can be easily stored.

**Due Date**

The due date is the date on which payment must be made.

**Dunning Message**

Dunning messages are messages that may be printed on a customer statement. The messages usually are different, depending on how late the customer's oldest invoice is.

*Example:* Your account is past due please pay promptly. Thank you!

**E****Economic Life**

The economic life of a fixed asset is the time during which it is usable. When it must be replaced, its economic life is over.

**Equity**

Equity is the investment in a business by the owner. It can be expressed as:  $\text{Equity} = \text{Assets} - \text{Liabilities}$ .

**Expense**

An expense is a cost incurred while operating a business.

*Example:* The electric bill is an expense of operating a retail store.

**F****FIFO**

FIFO (an abbreviation for first-in, first-out) is a method of assigning cost to inventory. Those items acquired or produced first are used or sold first. This keeps the value of all items in stock at the latest price to be paid for them.

In inflationary times, costing by FIFO increases both the gross margin and the stated value of remaining inventory.

*Example:* 25 bicycle pedals purchased by your company for resale at a cost of \$35 each remain in inventory. You purchase 10 more at a cost of \$40. Your inventory is now valued at  $(25 \times \$35) + (10 \times \$40)$  or \$1275. If you sell 30 of them, the cost of sale will be computed as  $(25 \times \$35) + (5 \times \$40)$  or \$1075, with a remaining inventory value of  $(5 \times \$40)$  or \$200.

See LIFO, Standard Cost and Average Cost.

**Field**

A field is the place on the computer terminal screen where a single item of data is entered.

*Example:* In a customer masterfile record, the customer name is typed in the customer name field and the customer address is typed in the customer address field.

See Key.

**File**

A computer file is a collection of related records stored under a unique name. Data files contain accounting information such as journal entries and account balances. Program files contain instructions used by the computer.

**Financial Statement**

A financial statement is a report of the financial status of a business. It can be a balance sheet, profit and loss statement, or any other presentation of financial data.

**Fiscal Year**

The fiscal year is an accounting period that does not necessarily follow the calendar year. It might consist of 12 months, 13 periods of 28 days each or 4-4-5 weeks (each 13 weeks equaling 1/4 year).

**Fixed Asset**

A fixed asset is a physical item having a useful life of one year or more. It is also referred to as property, plant, equipment, or plant assets.

*Example:* A copy machine is a fixed asset.

**Floppy Disk**

See Diskette.

**Function**

A function is an operation that performs a job.

**G****GAAP**

See Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

**General Ledger**

The General Ledger summarizes all business transactions, grouping them by account code. Financial statements are prepared from this information.

**Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)**

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles provide guidelines for conventions, rules, and procedures currently considered acceptable accounting practice.

**Goodwill**

Goodwill is an intangible asset whose dollar value is derived from the management skills and reputation of a business. It represents the potential earning power of a business beyond the current market value of its assets. Goodwill is usually recognized only at the time a business is sold.

**Gross Profit**

Gross profit is the difference between the selling price and the cost of the items being sold. It does not recognize other expenses such as rent, telephone, or utilities.

**Gross Profit Percentage**

Gross profit percentage shows the relationship of gross profit to sales. It can be expressed as:  $\text{Gross Profit Percentage} = (\text{Total Sales} - \text{Total Cost of Sales}) / \text{Total Sales}$ .

**H****Hard Disk**

The hard disk is computer storage media made of rigid material and is either fixed or removable. It has greater storage capacity and handles data faster than diskettes.

**Hardware**

Hardware is a general term referring to the computer and its associated equipment.

**I****Income**

Income is the excess of revenues over expenses. It may be expressed as:  $\text{Income} = \text{Revenues} - \text{Expenses}$ .

**Income Statement**

An income statement is a report that balances total revenues and total expenses over a period of time. A positive balance is a profit, while a negative balance is a loss. It is also called a profit and loss statement or a statement of operations.

**Intangible Asset**

An intangible asset is a long term asset without physical substance.

*Examples:* Copyrights, franchises, patents, trademarks, and goodwill are intangible assets.

**Integration**

Integration is the bringing of separate parts together. It can be used to describe the transferring of data from one system to another or the entering of data into the system once and having it transferred to all related files.

*Example:* Accounts Payable is integrated with General Ledger. Entries to Accounts Payable which are relevant to General Ledger are automatically transferred to General Ledger.

**Interactive System**

An interactive system does not allow the user to enter invalid data.

*Example:* Solution-IV is an interactive system and does not accept the entry of a company code that has not yet been created.

**Interest**

Interest is the amount of money paid for the use of money over time.

**Inventory**

An inventory is the stock owned by a business at any given time. It can be finished goods held for direct sale or component parts used in manufacturing for future sale.

**Inventory Costing**

Inventory costing is the method of determining the value of items in inventory.

See LIFO, FIFO, Average Cost, and Standard Cost.

**Invoice**

An invoice is a complete list of goods or services delivered to the buyer by the seller. It also shows quantity, price, shipping charges, terms, and other costs or discounts.

**J****Journal Entry**

A journal entry is the primary means of entering financial data into the General Ledger. The sum of the debits and credits in a journal entry must always equal zero.

*Example:* The journal entry for the purchase of \$250 of office supplies (paid in cash) would consist of a \$250 credit to cash and a \$250 debit to office supplies expense.

**K****Key**

A key is a specialized field (see Field). Since the system uses the characters entered in this field to access records in a specific file, the key entry must be unique.

*Example:* In Solution-IV Customer Maintenance Masterfile, the customer code is the key field.

**L****LIFO**

LIFO (an abbreviation for last-in, first-out) is a method of assigning cost to inventory. Those items acquired or produced last are used or sold first. This keeps the value of all items in stock at the earliest price paid for them.

In inflationary times costing inventory by LIFO reduces both the gross margin and the stated value of remaining inventory.

*Example:* 25 bicycle pedals purchased by you for resale at a cost of \$35 each remain in inventory. You purchase 10 more at a cost of \$40. Your inventory is now valued at  $(25 \times \$35) + (10 \times \$40)$  or \$1275. If you sell 30 of them the cost of sale will be computed as  $(10 \times \$40) + (20 \times \$35)$  or \$1100, with a remaining inventory value of  $(5 \times \$35)$  or \$175.

See FIFO, Standard Cost and Average Cost.

**Labor Burden**

Labor burden is the expense incurred for workers in addition to their actual wages.

*Example:* The employer's share of FICA (Social Security), federal and state unemployment insurance tax, workers' compensation insurance premiums, and employer-paid union contributions are part of the labor burden.

**Leasehold Improvement**

A leasehold improvement is a fixed asset purchased by the lessee for a rented property. Usually it may not be removed from the property when the lease expires.

*Example:* The installation of new fixtures and walls are leasehold improvements.

**Leverage Ratios**

Leverage ratios indicate how much the business is encumbered by its liabilities. It is the relationship of liabilities to assets and of debt to equity.

**Liability**

A liability is the amount of money due creditors.

**Types of liabilities:**

1. Current(or short term)-full payment is due in 1 year or less.
2. Long term-full payment is not expected for over 1 year.

**Liquidity Ratios**

Liquidity ratios indicate how much of the assets are easily available.

The Current Ratio is the relationship of current assets to current liabilities. It can be expressed as:  $\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Assets} / \text{Current Liabilities}$ .

The Quick Ratio is the relationship of current assets less inventory to the current liabilities. It can be expressed as:  $\text{Quick Ratio} = (\text{Current Assets} - \text{Inventory}) / \text{Current Liabilities}$ .

**List Price**

A list price is a published price subject to customer discounts.

**Long Term Liability**

See Liability.

**M****MTD**

MTD is an abbreviation for month-to-date. In Solution-IV it usually refers to the activity of an account (such as General Ledger account codes, customers, or vendors) so far this month.

**Masterfile**

A masterfile is a computer file containing all related data elements for a specific record.

**Multi-Company Accounting**

See Multi-Company Environment.

**Multi-Company Environment**

A multi-company environment allows the user to maintain separate sets of records for different businesses. Solution-IV is a multi-company environment system. It is also called multi-company accounting.

**Multi-User Accounting System**

A multi-user system allows more than one user to access a specific program from different terminals at the same time. All users can access the same files (except when a file has been security protected).

**N****Net Asset**

The net asset is the total stockholders' equity. It can be expressed as:  $\text{Net Assets} = \text{Total Assets} - \text{Total Liabilities}$ .

**Net Income**

See Net Profit.

**Net Profit**

The net profit results when income exceeds costs and expenses. A Net Loss occurs when costs and expenses exceed income.

**O****Open Item**

Open item accounting is the accounts receivable procedure which tracks each transaction in the customer record. Statements for open item customers show all invoices that are not fully paid regardless of the period in which they originated.

See Balance Forward.

**Operating Expense**

An operating expense includes marketing and administrative expenses. It is all expenses other than the cost of goods, cost of labor, interest, and income tax.

**Operator Code**

The operator code is an identifier from 1 to 3 characters long that must be entered to gain access to the system or to a function.

**Overhead**

Overhead is an expense not directly related to a specific job. These expenses occur whether or not a specific job is under way.

*Example:* Wages to office personnel, office supplies, rent, and utilities are overhead.

**Overhead Burden**

Overhead burden is all overhead expenses except for labor that can be applied to the cost of producing goods or services.

**Overhead Rate**

An overhead rate applies a predetermined rate to a contract or job to cover overhead burden. It is usually based on labor hours or direct material dollars.

**Overtime**

Overtime is the number of hours of work done beyond regular hours. These records are kept for payroll purposes.

*Example:* Overtime might be anything over 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.

**P****Paid-in Capital**

Paid-in capital is the amount of money invested as equity when a business is started.

**Parameter**

A parameter is a format definition. When setting up Solution-IV, the system may be customized by setting parameters such as the length of the account size, the position of the location segment and the position of the department segment.

**Perpetual Inventory Method**

The perpetual inventory method is a continuous count of merchandise. The inventory count is updated at the time of a purchase or a sale.

**Physical Inventory**

A physical inventory is a list of merchandise on hand, determined by an actual count.

**Profit Center**

A profit center is a part of a business generating its own income and incurring its own expenses. It is separated from the rest of the business for accounting purposes. A conceptual division (rather than a physical department) of a company may also be a profit center.

*Example:* One store in a chain of stores may be designated a profit center.

**Profitability Ratios**

The profitability ratio is the relationship of the net profit to the size of the business. It may be expressed as:

Net Profit Margin = Net Profit / Total Sales  
 Return on Assets = Net Profit / Total Assets  
 Return on Equity = Net Profit / Total Equity  
 Earnings per Share = Net Profit / Total Shares of Stock

**Program File**

See File.

**Purchase Order**

A purchase order is a document requesting a vendor to ship a specified quantity of merchandise.

**Q****Quantity Pricing**

Quantity pricing is a system that provides a lower price when larger quantities are ordered.

*Example:* 10 bicycle tires may be ordered at \$9.95 each, while 100 bicycle tires may be ordered at \$9.45 each.

**Quick Ratio**

See Liquidity Ratios.

**R****Range**

A range is a group defined by two specific end points.

*Examples:* The number 2 is within the range of numbers from 1 to 10. The letter G is outside the range of all letters from A to C.

**Ratio Analysis**

A ratio analysis is a financial report assessing the performance of a business. It analyzes the activity in terms of leverage ratios, liquidity ratios, and profitability ratios for a business over a specific period of time.

**Record**

A record is related data stored in a computer file.

*Example:* Information for each company (company name, address, telephone number, federal ID number and applications used) is a single record in the Company Masterfile.

**Recurring Entry**

A recurring entry is a fixed journal entry that occurs on a regular basis.

*Example:* Rent, loan payments, and flat rate utility fees may be recurring entries.

**Reorder Amount**

The reorder amount is the minimum quantity of stock allowed in inventory. When that number is reached, an order is placed to replenish the stock.

*Example:* If the reorder amount for handlebars is 25, an order will not be placed until the inventory reaches 25 handlebars.

**Reorder Level**

See Reorder Amount.

**Retainage**

Retainage is an amount of money withheld from payment until an entire job (or a specified portion of the job) is completed. It is most often used in construction.

**Retained Earnings**

Retained earnings are profits reinvested in the business as stockholder equity. It is also the accumulated profits, minus any losses or dividends, of a company from its creation.

**Reversing Entry**

A reversing entry cancels a previous entry. A credit is used to cancel a debit and a debit is used to cancel a credit.

<b>S</b>
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**Sales Allowance**

The sales allowance is a reduction of the previously agreed upon selling price.

**Sales Returns**

A sales return is a product returned by the customer. When merchandise is returned, a debit must be made to the sales return and allowances account, and a credit to Accounts Receivable.

**Security**

Security is a system safeguard against unauthorized entry.

**Short Term Liability**

Also called current liability. See Liability.

**Source Document**

A source document is the original transaction record. It is used to enter data into the computer file.

*Example:* The vendor invoice is a source document which contains information such as the vendor invoice number, the invoice date, terms, discount, and sales tax which is entered into the computer files.

**Standard Cost Method**

The standard cost method is a system of inventory costing. It uses a predetermined amount for a specific item to value the inventory and establish the sales price.

See LIFO, FIFO and Average Cost methods.

*Example:* The standard cost of your bicycle pedals is predetermined to be \$35. 25 pedals remain in inventory at a cost of \$35 each. You purchase 10 more at \$40 each. Your inventory value will be calculated at  $(35 \times \$35)$  or \$1225. If you sell 30 of them the cost will be computed as  $(30 \times \$35)$  or \$1050 with a remaining inventory value of  $(5 \times \$35)$  or \$175.

<b>T</b>
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**Terms**

Terms are the conditions of payment agreed to by the customer and are included on the invoice. Discount terms are often used to encourage prompt payment.

*Example:* Terms of payment such as 2/10 net 30 (a 2% discount is allowed if payment is made within 10 days), might be offered to encourage prompt payment.

**Trade Discount**

A trade discount is a reduction from the list price.

**Transaction**

A transaction is an event that affects the financial position of a business.

*Example:* The purchase of 2 bicycle pumps @ \$7.50 each is a transaction requiring the following journal entries: a \$15 debit to inventory and a \$15 credit to cash.

**Trial Balance**

The trial balance is a report showing the balance of each account in the General Ledger. The total credits must always equal the total debits in the General Ledger.

**Two-Step Billing**

In a two-step billing procedure the first step is to enter the customer order and the second step is to prepare the invoice for that order. The invoice is not prepared until the ordered items are shipped.

<b>V</b>
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**Variance**

A variance is the difference between an actual amount and an estimated amount. It can be shown as an amount (e.g., \$1000 over) or as a percentage (e.g., -2%).

*Example:* If \$500 is budgeted for office supplies and \$450 is spent, the variance is \$50 under (or -10%).

**Voucher**

A voucher is a document that legitimizes an invoice and authorizes payment. Solution-IV Accounts Payable allows the entry of records using either the vendor's invoice number or your company's voucher number.

**W****W-2 Form**

A W-2 form is a statement of an employee's total earnings received and total taxes paid during the calendar year. The IRS requires that a W-2 be prepared for and distributed to each employee.

**W-4 Form**

The W-4 is a form completed by the employee informing the company of the amount of income tax that should be withheld from that employee's wages. The form is provided by the IRS and is also called the Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate.

**Working Capital**

Working capital is the amount of capital in current use in the operation of a business. It can be expressed as: Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities.

**Write-Off**

See Amortization.

**Y****YTD**

YTD is an abbreviation for year-to-date. In Solution-IV it usually refers to the activity of an account (such as General Ledger account codes, Customers, or Vendors) so far this fiscal year.