Production

- Production > Setting
- Master
- Transactions
- Work Order Creation Based on Stock or Sales Order

Production > Setting

Production Setting Screen

How to Open Production Setting Screen

> “ Production > Setting

- Here it will show different store level configurable settings which are used in production flow.

1). Stock Deduction Type (Required Field):.

- **“Stock Deduction Type”** with options **Group-Based** and **Manual**.
  This field typically appears in **ERP/Inventory or POS (Point of Sale) systems**, and its function is to determine **how stock (inventory quantities) should be reduced when items are sold, issued, or consumed**.

Explanation of **Stock Deduction Type**

When an item is sold, dispatched, or consumed in production, the ERP needs to know **how to deduct that stock from inventory**. The **Stock Deduction Type** defines the rule for this process:

1. **Manual**
   - The user decides **which batch, lot, or location** stock should be deducted from.
   - Example: If a company has 50 units in Warehouse A and 30 units in Warehouse B, the system won’t auto-choose. The user must select where the stock will come from.
   - Useful when stock control is strict (e.g., pharmaceuticals, high-value items, compliance industries).
2. **Group-Based**
   - The system automatically deducts stock according to predefined rules (such as FIFO – First In First Out, LIFO – Last In First Out, or location priority).
   - Example: In retail sales, if you sell 5 units, the system will automatically reduce it from the batch/warehouse defined by the group rule without

user intervention.
    - Useful in fast-moving environments (e.g., supermarkets, wholesale) where speed matters.

Where It Is Used

- **Sales Order Processing / POS**: To deduct stock when invoices or sales are made.
- **Production / Manufacturing**: To consume raw materials during production.
- **Inventory Adjustments / Transfers**: To control from which warehouse, location, or batch the stock is deducted.

How Users Work With It

- **If “Manual” is selected** → Every time stock is deducted, the user will pick the specific warehouse, lot, or batch.
- **If “Group-Based” is selected** → The ERP automatically deducts based on system-defined logic (faster, less control).

? In short:

- **Stock Deduction Type controls *how inventory quantities are reduced*. Manual = user-controlled, Group-Based = system-controlled (based on rules).**

2). Allow Prod Without Planning (Required Field):

- **“Allow Prod Without Planning”** with options **Yes / No**.
  This is a **control setting in ERP production or manufacturing modules**. It defines whether production can be started **directly without creating/approving a production plan (or work order)**.

Explanation of "Allow Prod Without Planning"

1. **No (default, stricter control)**
    - Production cannot start unless there is a **planned work order or production schedule** in the system.
    - Enforces discipline: raw materials, capacity, and routing must be planned before manufacturing begins.
    - Prevents ad-hoc or unauthorized production.
    - Useful for industries where strict resource planning and compliance are required.
2. **Yes (flexible, less controlled)**

- Allows users to start production **immediately, even without a production plan**.
- Useful for urgent, small, or unplanned jobs (e.g., rework, custom orders, prototypes).
- Risks: raw material shortages, overuse of resources, or misalignment with MRP (Material Requirements Planning).

Where It Is Used

- **Manufacturing Module (ERP)** → While creating a Production Order or Job Card.
- **Production Execution Stage** → Decides if operators can directly start making items without planned schedules.
- **Shop Floor Control** → For quick jobs, urgent requirements, or maintenance-related production.

How Users Work With It

- If set to **No** →
  - User must create a Production Plan → Generate a Work Order → Then production can be started.
- If set to **Yes** →
  - User can directly start production (for example, producing 10 units immediately) without going through planning approval.

? In short:

“Allow Prod Without Planning” controls whether production can bypass the formal planning process.

- **No = strict, planned production only**
- **Yes = flexible, ad-hoc production allowed**

3). Consumption is Fixed as per BOM (Required Field):

"Consumption is Fixed as per BOM" means that the quantity of raw materials or components consumed during production is **strictly based on the quantities defined in the BOM (Bill of Materials)**, regardless of the actual amount used on the shop floor.

This is typically a **setting in an ERP system** that tells the system how to handle material consumption during manufacturing.

What is a BOM (Bill of Materials)?

A **Bill of Materials (BOM)** is a structured list of all the materials, components, and subassemblies needed to manufacture a finished product. It includes:

- **Material name or code**
- **Quantity required**
- **Unit of measure**
- **Other attributes (like wastage, scrap, etc.)**

What Does "Consumption is Fixed" Mean?

If **"Consumption is Fixed"** is set to `Yes`, then the system will:

- Automatically consume materials **exactly** as per the BOM when you confirm production.
- Even if more or fewer materials were actually used during production, the system **does not adjust** the consumption.

If it is set to `No`, then:

- The user or system can **manually enter** the actual quantity of material consumed.
- Useful in cases where consumption varies depending on production conditions (e.g., size, weight, human error, waste).

Where is it Used?

This setting is used in **manufacturing modules** of ERP systems

You'll typically find this setting in:

- **Production Order / Work Order creation**
- **Item Master**
- **PD Setup**

How Does It Work?

If **"Consumption is Fixed = Yes"**:

- When a production order is processed (or confirmed), the system:
  - Refers to the BOM.
  - Issues material from inventory **automatically** based on BOM quantity.
  - Does **not ask for actual consumption** input.

Example:

> BOM says you need 10 kg of Material A per unit.
> You produce 5 units → system consumes exactly 50 kg, regardless of what was really used.

If **“Consumption is Fixed = No”**:

- The system allows you to **manually enter** the actual consumption.
- Useful when production involves **variable inputs**.

Example:

> BOM says 10 kg of Material A, but due to wastage, you used 12 kg.
> You can enter the actual 12 kg into the system for accurate tracking.

4). Live Production Entry:

“**Live Production Entry**” refers to the **real-time recording of production data** as it happens on the shop floor. When this setting is enabled (set to **Yes**), the production system expects that **all production activities (quantities produced, material consumed, machine time, etc.) will be entered and updated live**—as and when the production occurs.

What It Means in Practice

- If **Live Production Entry = Yes**:
  - Operators or production users must **enter production data immediately** when production happens.
  - The system may require details like:
    - Quantity produced
    - Material consumed
    - Time taken
    - Machine used
    - Operator involved
  - Often integrated with barcode scanners, MES (Manufacturing Execution Systems), or mobile devices.
- If **Live Production Entry = No**:
  - Production data can be **entered later** (batch entry or backdated).
  - Suitable for environments where live updates are not possible or practical.

How It Works – Workflow

When Set to **"Yes" (Live Entry)**:

1. Operator starts a job on the machine.
2. They scan the job order (barcode or RFID).

3. As production progresses:
   - Every unit produced is logged in real-time.
   - Material consumed is deducted immediately.
   - Any defects or stoppages are reported live.
4. System updates inventory and production reports instantly.

When Set to **"No" (Non-live or Batch Entry)**:

1. Production happens on the floor.
2. At the end of the shift/day, the supervisor logs into the system.
3. Manually enters:
   - Total quantity produced
   - Materials used
   - Time taken
4. Inventory is updated only **after posting**.

5). Frequency (Hours) in Minute

What is **"Frequency (Hours) in Minute"**?

The field **"Frequency (Hours) in Minute"** defines **how often a specific task or activity should occur**, and the value is given **in minutes**.

Despite the label being a bit confusing, it really means:

> **How frequently (in minutes) something should happen within an hour-based process.**

For example, if the value is `15`, it means:

> The task or process should be performed **every 15 minutes**.

Where Is It Used?

This type of setting is commonly used in **manufacturing systems**, **MES (Manufacturing Execution Systems)**, or **ERP platforms**, particularly in areas involving **real-time production tracking, monitoring, or quality checks**.

Common Use Cases

Area	Purpose of Frequency
Live Production Entry	Defines how often the operator must enter production data.
Machine Monitoring	How frequently machine data (like speed, temperature, output) is logged.
Quality Checks	Ensures quality inspections happen at regular intervals.
Preventive Maintenance	Triggers checks every few minutes/hours.
Shift Reporting	Breaks down production data into time blocks for reporting.

The system will send alerts at the specified time intervals, notifying the designated machine authority to complete the production report accordingly

6). Dynamic Field in Operation:

What is **"Dynamic Field in Operation"?**

The field **"Dynamic Field in Operation"** controls whether **custom, changeable (dynamic) input fields** are enabled within **production operations** or tasks in a manufacturing or ERP system.

Meaning in Simple Terms

- **If set to "Yes"** → Users can **see or add dynamic fields** (custom inputs) while performing an operation.
- **If set to "No"** → Only **standard fields** are shown during operation; **no extra/custom inputs** are available.

How Users Work With It

When "Dynamic Field in Operation" = **Yes**

- While doing an operation (e.g., entering production data):
  - The screen/form may show **additional fields**.
  - These fields may be required or optional.
- Users (e.g., operators or supervisors) must fill these based on the context.

Example Workflow:

1. User opens the production entry screen.
2. Operation = “Painting”
3. Dynamic Field = "Paint Color Code" appears.
4. User enters the code, submits the form.

When "Dynamic Field in Operation" = **No**

- Only the **default system fields** are visible.
- No extra inputs are required or expected.
- Simpler UI for standard processes.

Setting	Meaning
Yes	Show **custom fields** during production operations
No	Show only **standard system fields**

7). Rejection Ratio Display from last no of production (Example : 5)

What is **"Rejection Ratio Display"?**

Rejection Ratio Display refers to showing the **ratio or percentage of rejected products or units** in a manufacturing or production process — compared to the total produced.

Definition in Simple Terms:

> **Rejection Ratio = (Rejected Quantity / Total Produced Quantity) × 100**

It helps **monitor product quality** by showing **how many units were rejected** during production in **relation to the total number of units produced**.

Where Is It Used?

The **Rejection Ratio Display** is commonly used in:

Area	Purpose
Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES)	To track and display rejection in real time

How Users Work With It

Use Case: Real-Time Production Monitoring

- **Operator enters production data**:
- Total quantity produced
- Rejected quantity (scrap, defects, etc.)

2. **System calculates and displays the rejection ratio**:

- As a **percentage**
- In reports or dashboards

3. **Supervisor or quality team reviews**:
   - If rejection ratio > threshold (e.g. 3%), investigation is triggered.
4. **Action is taken**:
   - Root cause analysis
   - Maintenance
   - Training, etc.

8). Display Records For Item Purchase History (Example : 10)

What is **"Display Records For Item Purchase History"?**

Display Records For Item Purchase History refers to a system feature or screen that shows a **detailed history of purchases** made for a specific item or product.

It provides information like:

- **How many times the item was purchased**
- **By whom**
- **When**
- **Quantity and price**
- **Purchase source (vendor, supplier, or customer)**

Definition in Simple Terms

"Item Purchase History" means looking at all the times a product was bought — by a business or customer — and seeing the full details of those transactions.

It helps answer:

> □□ *"When did we buy this item, from whom, and at what cost?"*
> □□ *"How many units of this item did this customer purchase?*

How Users Work With It

Use Case: Inventory Reordering or Vendor Audit

Step 1: User Selects an Item

- The user (procurement officer, store manager, etc.) selects or enters an item code or name.

Step 2: System Displays History

- The system shows all **past purchase records** of that item:
  - Dates
  - Vendors
  - Quantities
  - Costs
  - PO or invoice numbers

Step 3: User Reviews Data

- Determine:
  - □□ How frequently the item is bought
  - □□ Is cost increasing or decreasing?
  - □□ Which vendor is more reliable?
  - □□ When to reorder?

Step 4: Take Action

- Create purchase orders
- Negotiate with vendors
- Forecast inventory needs

Where It's Displayed

Interface	Description
Item Master Screen	Shows purchase history per item
Vendor Performance Report	Links items to vendors
Purchase Order Screens	History helps while creating new POs
Stock Replenishment Modules	Past purchases used for reorder suggestions
Customer Purchase History Screens	In B2B/B2C systems, shows customer-specific item purchases

9). Scrap Calculation Method Auto

What is **"Scrap Calculation Method: Auto"?**

Scrap Calculation Method (Auto) refers to a setting in manufacturing or production software that **automatically calculates scrap (waste or defective material)** generated during the production process — **without manual input** from the operator.

It’s a part of production planning, execution, and quality control systems.

Definition in Simple Terms

- **Scrap** = Material that is rejected, wasted, or unusable after production.
- **Auto Calculation** = The system calculates scrap quantities based on predefined logic, formulas, or rules **without needing manual entry**.

> □□ If **Auto = Yes**, the system will calculate scrap itself based on actual production and standard yield.

> □ If **Auto = No**, the user must **enter scrap quantity manually** after production.

Basic Formula Example

If standard yield is known, and actual production output is less, then:

```
Scrap Quantity = Planned Production – Actual Good Output
```

With **Auto = Yes**, the system automatically calculates:

- “We expected 1,000 units, got 950 → Scrap = 50 units.”

Where Is It Used?

Area	Purpose
MES (Manufacturing Execution Systems)	Track and calculate scrap in real-time during production
ERP Systems (SAP, Oracle, etc.)	Auto-calculate scrap for costing, inventory, and reporting
Production Reports	Show actual vs planned output and system-calculated scrap

How Users Work With It

Use Case: Real-Time Scrap Tracking

Step 1: Configure Scrap Calculation Method

- A supervisor or system admin sets **Scrap Calculation Method = Auto (Yes)**.

Step 2: Production is Carried Out

- Planned Quantity: 1,000 units

- Good Output Reported: 970 units
- Scrap is **automatically calculated** as 30 units

Step 3: Review by Operator or Quality Team

- Operator can verify calculated scrap
- No need to manually enter "30" — the system did it

Step 4: Reports Generated

- Scrap shows up in:
  - Production reports
  - Line performance dashboards
  - Quality inspection logs

10). Batch Tracking System Allow

What is **"Batch Tracking System Allow"?**

"Batch Tracking System Allow" is a configuration setting in manufacturing, inventory, or ERP systems that **enables or disables the tracking of items by batch or lot numbers**.

If **"Yes"** is selected:

- The system **requires batch information** for all transactions involving that item.
- the system **activates batch tracking**, meaning every product or raw material can be traced back to its specific batch or production run.
- Every unit of that item will be tracked with a **batch number**, allowing you to trace:
  - When it was made
  - Where it was used
  - When it will expire
  - Who it was sold to

If **"No"** is selected:

- Items are treated as **generic** with **no batch-level tracking**.

Definition in Simple Terms

> **Batch Tracking** = A way to monitor and record the production and movement of a group of items made under the same conditions or at the same time (a batch).

“Batch Tracking System Allow = Yes” means:

- The system **will record, monitor, and report** item data by batch.
- Users **must select or enter a batch number** during transactions (e.g. production, inventory movement, sales, returns).

Why is Batch Tracking Important?

Batch tracking is essential for:

- Quality control
- Regulatory compliance
- Product recalls
- Expiry management
- Vendor performance tracking

Step-by-Step: How Users Work With It

1. **System Configuration**

- In the item master or product setup, the admin/user selects:
  - □□ **Batch Tracking System Allow = Yes**
- This enables batch management for that item.

2. **During Production**

- When a batch of products is manufactured:
  - System assigns a **Batch Number** (e.g., BATCH1001)
  - Records are saved:
    - □ Manufacturing Date
    - □ Expiry Date
    - □ Produced Quantity
    - □ Machine/operator used

3. **During Inventory Movement**

- Items are **received and stored** by batch.
- Warehouse staff or system must:
  - Enter batch number
  - Record where that batch is stored

11). Packing Through Packing Department

What is “Packing Through Packing Department”?

It is a **workflow setting** in ERP/WMS systems that defines whether the **goods must pass through a centralized Packing Department** before being dispatched/shipped to customers.

- If **Yes** → All items picked from stock must go to the **Packing Department** first.

- If **No** → Items can be shipped directly from stock without going through packing.

This ensures that all shipments are standardized, checked, and securely packed before leaving the warehouse.

Where is it Used?

It is typically used in **warehouses, distribution centers, and manufacturing plants** where multiple sales orders, consignments, or dispatches happen daily.
It applies to:

- **E-commerce fulfillment centers** (Amazon, Flipkart, etc.)
- **Manufacturing units** (dispatching finished goods)
- **Wholesale/retail distribution**
- **Pharma, FMCG, or electronics warehouses** (where packing quality is critical)

How it Works (Step by Step Flow)

1. **Sales/Dispatch Order Creation**
   - An order is created for customer dispatch.
   - The system checks whether "Packing Through Packing Department = Yes".
2. **Picking from Stock**
   - Items are picked from the stock location (e.g., AAKANKSH in your screenshot).
   - Instead of going directly for dispatch, they are routed to the **Packing Department**.
3. **Packing Process**
   - Items are verified (correct quantity, batch, quality).
   - Packed using standard materials (boxes, pallets, bags).
   - Labeling & barcoding done (Customer name, order number, shipping details).
4. **Stock Location Update**
   - Once packed, the goods are moved from **“Stock Location” → “Packing Department Location”**.
   - The ERP system records this transfer for traceability.
5. **Dispatch/Shipping**
   - Packed goods are handed over to transport/courier.
   - Shipment tracking is updated.

User Manual for Production Settings Screen

Overview of Production Settings Screen

The **Production Settings** screen allows you to manage key settings related to production flow within your ERP system. It encompasses settings related to stock deduction, production planning, consumption of materials, and live production data entry, among others. Below is a detailed explanation of each configurable field and how to use them.

1. Stock Deduction Type

- **Description**: This field determines how stock is deducted from inventory during production or sales transactions.
- **Options**:
  - **Manual**: The user manually selects the batch, lot, or location to deduct stock from.
  - **Group-Based**: The system automatically deducts stock based on predefined rules like FIFO, LIFO, or location priority.

How to Use:

- **Manual**: Useful in environments where inventory control is critical, like pharmaceuticals or high-value items.
  - **Action**: When deducting stock, manually choose the warehouse, lot, or batch from which to deduct the stock.
- **Group-Based**: Ideal for fast-paced environments where stock deduction needs to be automatic.
  - **Action**: The system will automatically deduct stock based on the selected deduction rule.

---

2. Allow Prod Without Planning

- **Description**: Defines whether production can start without a prior approved production plan or work order.
- **Options**:
  - **Yes**: Allows immediate production even without a planned work order.
  - **No**: Requires a production plan or work order before production can begin.

How to Use:

- **Yes**: For urgent, unplanned production (e.g., rework, small custom orders).
  - **Action**: Start production without a plan or work order.
- **No**: For industries requiring strict planning (e.g., automotive or pharmaceuticals).
  - **Action**: Ensure a production plan or work order is created before starting production.

---

3. Consumption is Fixed as per BOM

- **Description**: Determines whether raw materials consumed during production are fixed according to the Bill of Materials (BOM).
- **Options**:
  - **Yes**: The system automatically consumes raw materials based on BOM quantities.
  - **No**: Allows manual entry of the actual material consumed.

How to Use:

- **Yes**: Ideal when material consumption is fixed and cannot be adjusted.
  - **Action**: Materials will be deducted exactly as per the BOM (e.g., 10 kg required for 5 units).
- **No**: Use when material usage may vary due to wastage or other factors.
  - **Action**: Manually enter the actual amount consumed.

---

4. Live Production Entry

- **Description**: Controls whether production data is recorded in real time.
- **Options**:
  - **Yes**: Production data is logged as it happens on the shop floor.
  - **No**: Data can be entered later in a batch mode.

How to Use:

- **Yes**: Suitable for environments with real-time tracking requirements (e.g., machine time, quantities produced).
  - **Action**: Ensure production data is entered immediately during the production process (often with barcode scanners or MES systems).
- **No**: Useful for environments where live entry is not feasible.
  - **Action**: Data entry happens after the production process (e.g., at the end of a shift).

---

5. Frequency (Hours) in Minute

- **Description**: Defines how often a specific activity or task should occur, given in minutes.
- **Example**: If set to "15," it indicates that the task should be performed every 15 minutes.

How to Use:

- Set this value based on the task frequency required in your production process.
  - **Action**: Input the desired frequency for tasks like machine monitoring, quality checks, or preventive maintenance.

---

6. Dynamic Field in Operation

- **Description**: Enables or disables custom (dynamic) fields within production operations.
- **Options**:
  - **Yes**: Allows custom input fields during production operations.
  - **No**: Only default system fields are visible.

How to Use:

- **Yes**: When enabled, dynamic fields such as "Paint Color Code" will appear during operations, allowing the operator to provide additional input.
  - **Action**: Fill in the required dynamic fields during the production process.
- **No**: Standard fields are visible, keeping the user interface simple.
  - **Action**: Only standard fields will be presented, and no custom input is required.

---

7. Rejection Ratio Display

- **Description**: Displays the ratio of rejected products during a given production run.
- **Formula**:
  Rejection Ratio=(Rejected QuantityTotal Produced Quantity)×100\text{Rejection Ratio} = \left(\frac{\text{Rejected Quantity}}{\text{Total Produced Quantity}} \right) \times 100 Rejection Ratio=(Total Produced QuantityRejected Quantity)×100

How to Use:

- **Action**: Enter the total number of units produced and the number of rejected units. The system will automatically calculate the rejection ratio and display it on the screen.
  - **Use Case**: Monitor and take action if the rejection ratio exceeds a predefined threshold.

---

8. Display Records For Item Purchase History

- **Description**: Shows the complete history of purchases made for a specific item.
- **Details Included**: Purchase dates, vendors, quantities, costs, and PO/invoice numbers.

How to Use:

- **Action**: When reviewing inventory or creating new purchase orders, access the **Item Purchase History** to:
  - View past transactions.
  - Assess cost trends.

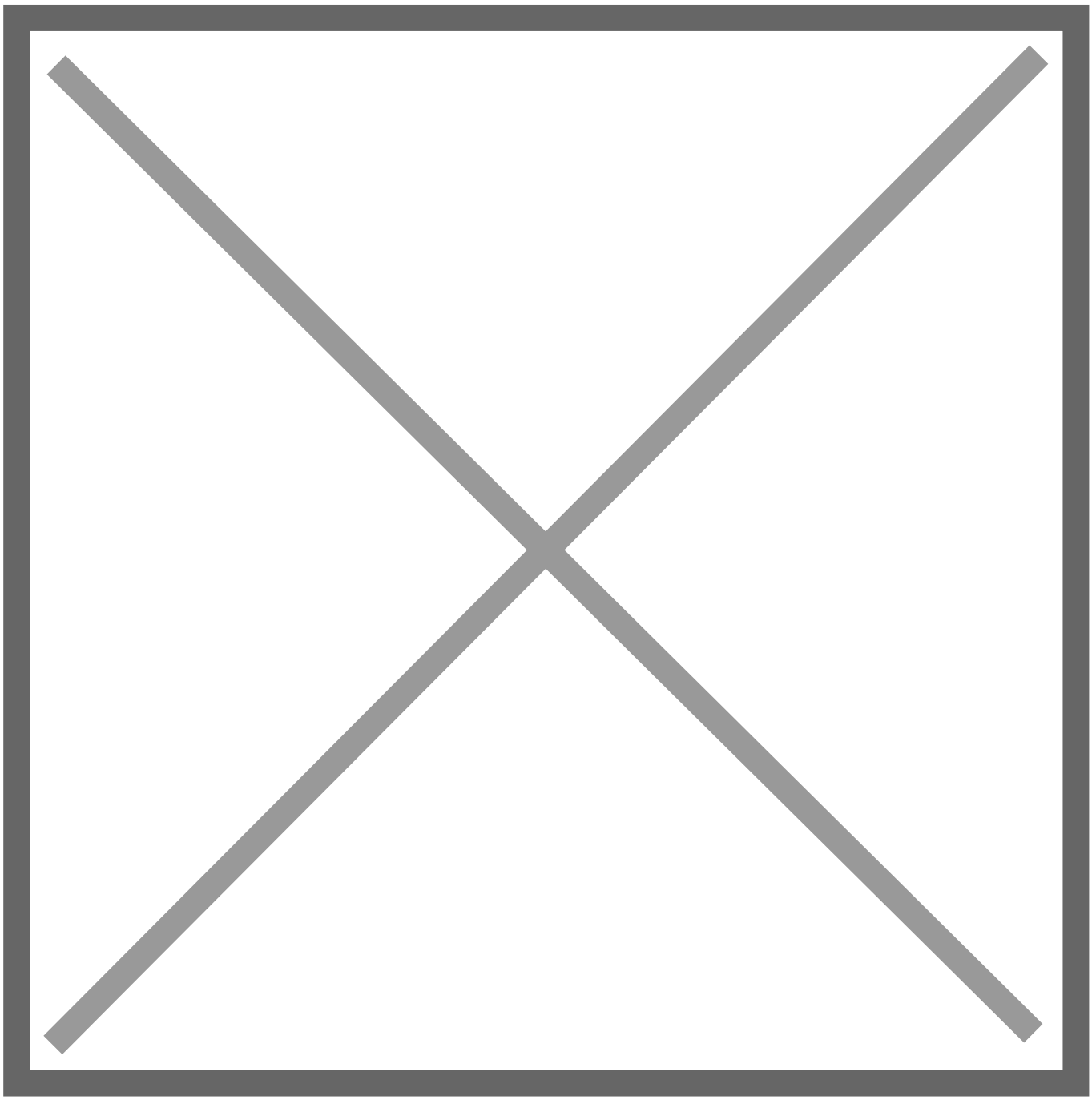
- Identify reliable suppliers.
- Determine reorder points.

Master

1). Operation

- Here it will show all operations list which are used in production flow.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/productionoperationmaster



It’s used to define and manage production operations such as Melting, Chemical Testing, Merging, etc.

Purpose:

To create, approve, and manage different production operations used in manufacturing workflows.

Column & Description

Operation Name : Name of the production process (e.g., Melting, MERGER).

Code : Short code or identifier for the operation (e.g., ML, CHEM1).

Description : Additional details about the operation (optional; only present for MERGER).

In Process QC Required : Indicates if Quality Check (QC) is needed during this operation.

Stock Movement : Shows whether the operation involves stock movement (Yes/No).

Date Added : When the operation was created or entered into the system.

Approval Workflow:

For the first operation (Melting):

- First Approval: Approved
- Second Approval: Approved
- Third Approval: Approved
  This shows that this operation passed through a 3-level approval workflow, ensuring it is verified before being used in production.

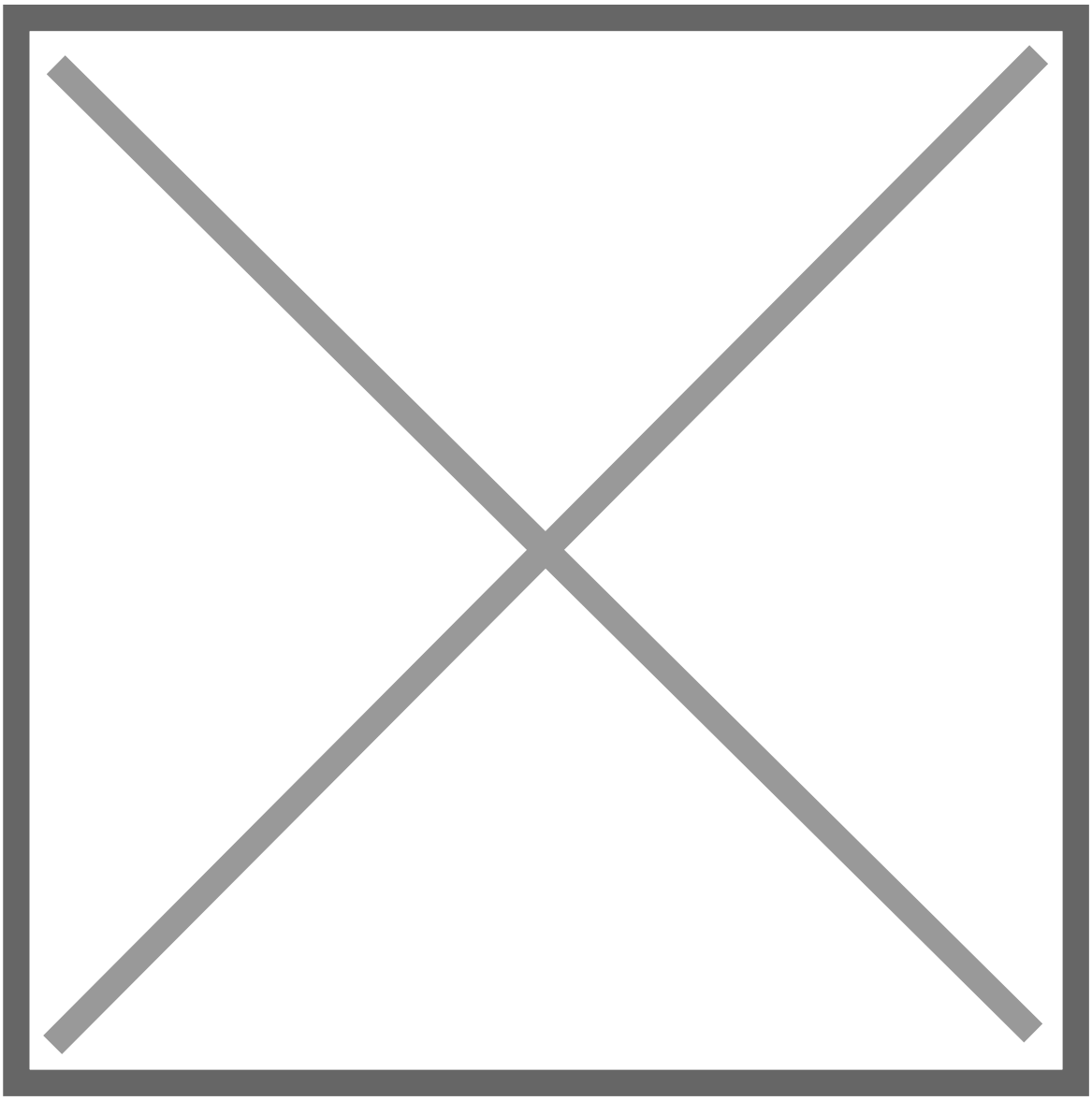
Example:

- Operation: MERGER
  - Code: 100
  - Stock Movement: Yes → This means materials are moved (e.g., from one warehouse to another or from WIP to FG).

1.1). Operation Create

- Here it will show how to create operations which are used in production.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/productionoperationmaster/create



This image shows the "Create Operation" screen from the Production Operation Master module of Giggles ERP. It's used to define a new production operation within the manufacturing process.

This is a form used to create a new operation in the production workflow. Operations can include steps like Cutting, Melting, Merging, Packing, etc.

Key Fields and Their Meaning:

Code* : A short unique identifier for the operation (e.g., CUT1, MLT1). Operation* The name of the operation (e.g., "Cutting", "Melting").

Operation Type* : Select whether it's a Regular operation, or something else (based on your ERP's setup).

Stock Movement* : Choose Yes or No:

➤ Yes – this operation involves stock transfer (e.g., raw material moving from store to production).

➤ No – used for internal tasks like QC checks where stock is not physically moved. Required field.

Location Details Section

Location : Physical or logical production location (e.g., PIYUSH TEST – the current factory or plant). Required field.

Stock Location : Specific stock area within that location (e.g., Cutting Operation Location – a defined store/warehouse/bin used in this operation).

Create Button : Once all required fields are filled, clicking “Create” will save this operation to the system and make it available for use in:

- Bill of Materials (BOMs)
- Job Cards
- Production Planning

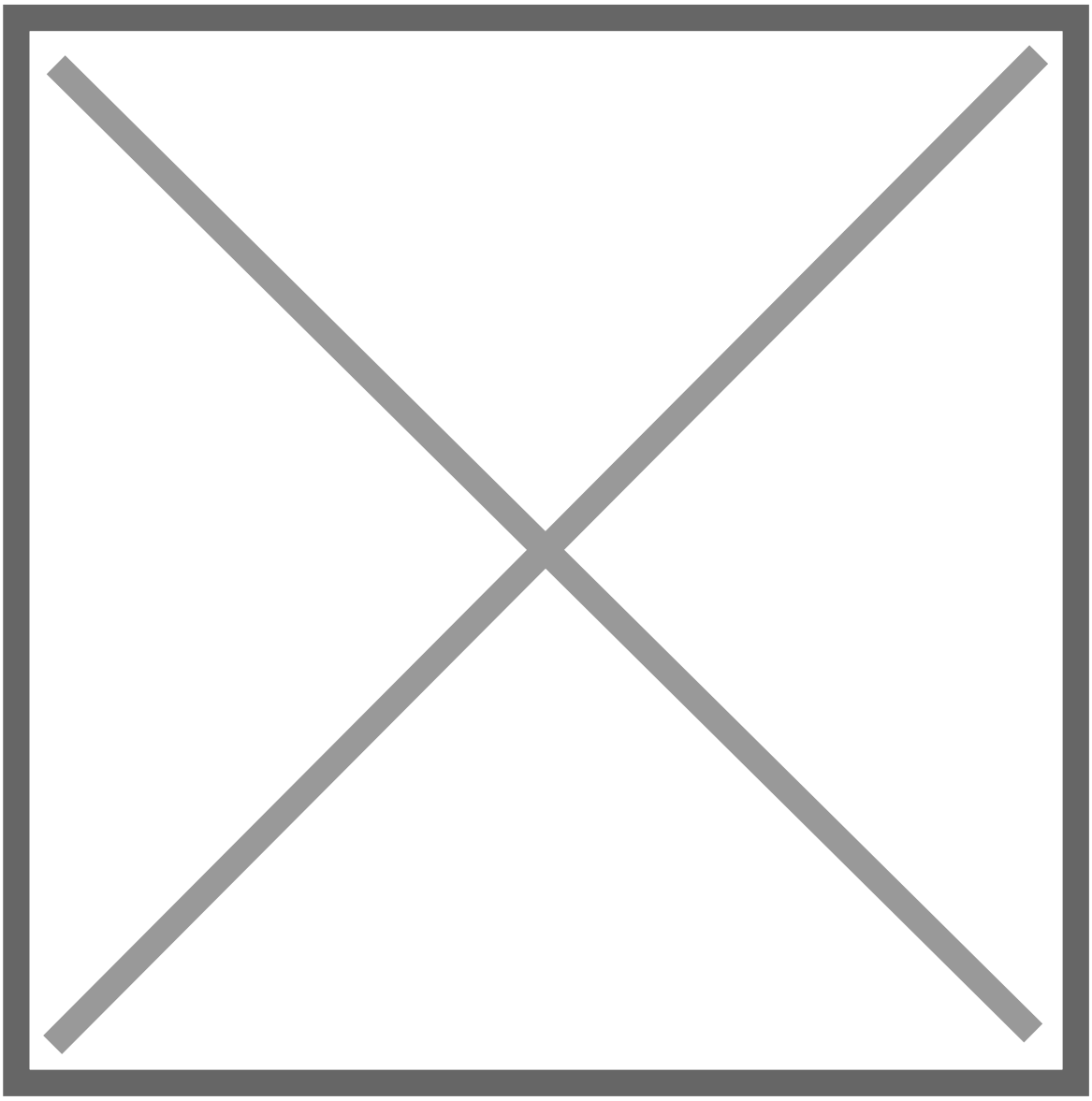
How It Works:

1. Admin or planner opens this screen.
2. Fills in operation name, code, type, and sets if it affects stock.
3. Chooses production and stock location.
4. Clicks Create.
5. The operation now appears in the operation list and can be linked to production processes.

2). Machine/Plant Category

- Here it will show all Machine/Plant list which are used in production flow.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/machinecategory



This image shows the "Machine/Plant Category" screen under Production → Master → Machine/Plant Category in the Giggles ERP system.

What This Screen Represents:

This screen is used to manage categories or types of machines or production plants within the manufacturing unit.

It's like creating tags or classifications for machines so that operations, job assignments, and maintenance can be grouped and organized effectively.

This Works in the ERP:

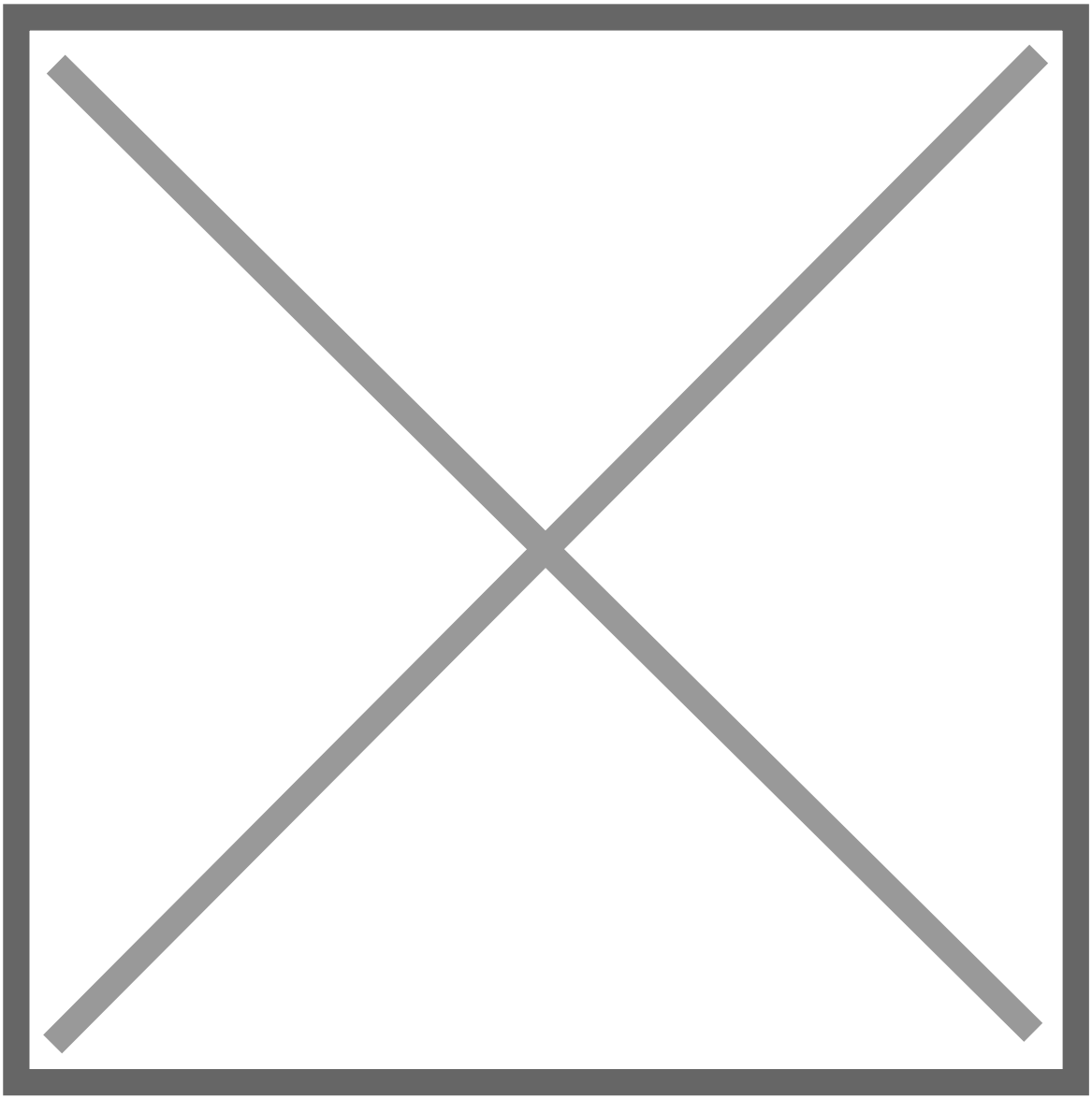
1. Admins or production planners define categories for machines (e.g., "CNC Machine", "Drilling Unit", "Vendor Machine", etc.).
2. These categories are later used in:

- Machine assignment
- Reporting by category
- Maintenance logs by machine type
- Machines/plants (from the Machine/Plant submenu) are then assigned to these categories.
- The status (Active/Lock) helps manage lifecycle—only active categories can be assigned to operations.

2.1). Machine/Plant Category Create

- Here it will show how to create Machine/Plant which are used in production.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/machinecategory/create



This image displays the create screen for a Machine/Plant Category within the Giggles ERP system at the following page:

This page is used to create a new machine or plant category that can later be assigned to specific machines or production setups in your ERP system.

Field Descriptions:

Field Purpose

Code : A short, unique identifier for the category (e.g., CHM01, BUFF01).

Name : Full name of the category (e.g., “Chrome Plating”, “Buffing Machine”).

Description : Optional field to describe the purpose or nature of this category.

Status : Toggles between ACTIVE and INACTIVE. Active categories can be used immediately after creation.

How It Works:

1. Fill in the form:
   - Enter a Code (e.g., BUFF01)
   - Enter a Name (e.g., Buffing Machine)
   - Optionally describe its use in the Description
   - Ensure Status is set to ACTIVE (unless you want it inactive for now)
2. Click “Create” to save the new category.
3. The system will:

- Save it into the database
- Make it available in dropdowns or filters wherever machine categories are used in the ERP
- Assign it a unique ID (like the /759/edit URL you saw earlier)

Let’s say a factory introduces a new type of machinery called “Ultrasonic Cleaning Machine”.

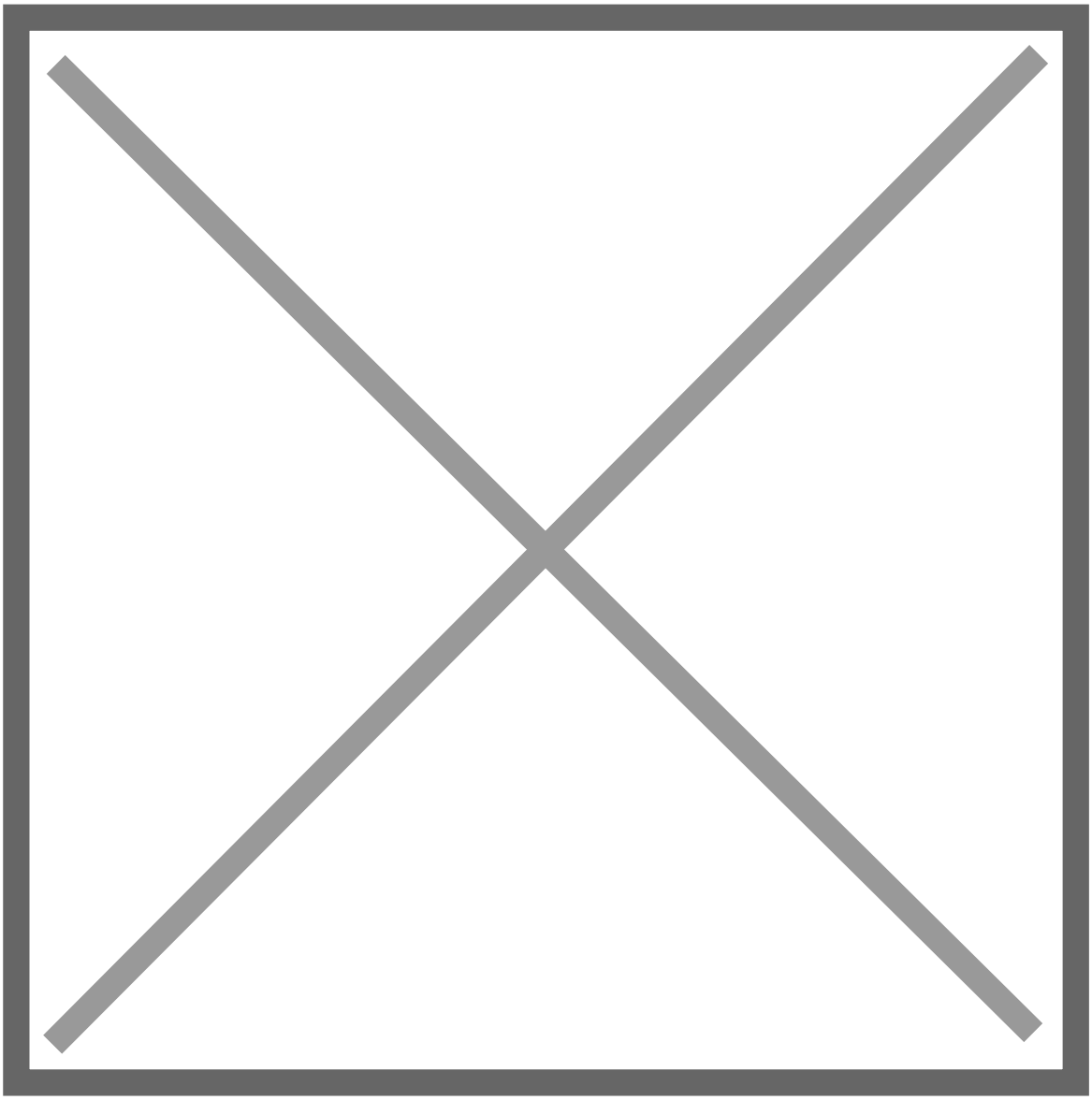
You would:

- Code: USCLN01
- Name: Ultrasonic Cleaning
- Description: Used for precision cleaning of small parts.
- Status: Active
- Click “Create”

This category is now available for linking to machines under the "Machine/Plant" master section.

3). Machine/Plant

The Machine/Plant section in an ERP system is designed to manage the machines and plants used in a manufacturing or production environment. It is a central place to monitor, maintain, and track all machinery, ensuring smooth operations in production. This part of the system allows users to manage the various machines in use, their categories, status, and other relevant details.



Detailed Breakdown of the Screen:

The image you provided displays a list of machines and plants within a Production > Master > Machine/Plant module. Here’s how it works and what each part of the screen represents:

1. Main Table Section:

This is the central part of the screen, where various machines and plants are listed. It contains the following columns:

Columns:

- **Action** : This column contains icons for actions like editing or viewing the machine details. The icons may be used for:
  - **Editing** : Modify machine details like name, status, description.
  - **Viewing** : Open the full details of the machine.

- **# (Serial No.)** : The unique serial number of the machine. It helps identify each machine in the list.
- **Machine No** : A shorthand code for the machine, such as "BPM", "MecTe", "CHE_FUR", etc.
- **Name** : The full name or description of the machine, such as "Barrel Plating Machines", "Mechanical Testing", etc.
- **Machine Category** : This column indicates the type of machine. Examples here include "Electroplating Machines", "Mechanical Testing", "Chemical Furnace", and more.
- **Description** : A brief description of the machine or its function in the production process (e.g., "Extrusion Press", "Melting Machine").
- **Status** : This shows whether the machine is active or inactive. In this screen, all machines are marked as "Active," meaning they are operational.
- **Remarks** : Any additional information or notes about the machine, which is empty in this case.

2. Create New Button:

- The + Create New button is used to add new machines or plants to the system. This opens a form where the user can input details about a new machine (like its name, category, status, and description).

How It Works:

1. Viewing and Managing Machines:
   - Users can view and manage the list of machines in this table. Each entry displays important information such as the machine's name, category, and current status.
   - Action Buttons allow users to edit or view machine details directly.
2. Adding New Machines:
   - The user fills in the machine code, name, description, machine category, and sets the status (active or inactive).
   - Clicking "Create" saves the new machine to the database and makes it available in the machine list.

- When the user clicks Create New, a form appears for entering information about a new machine.
- Updating Machine Data:

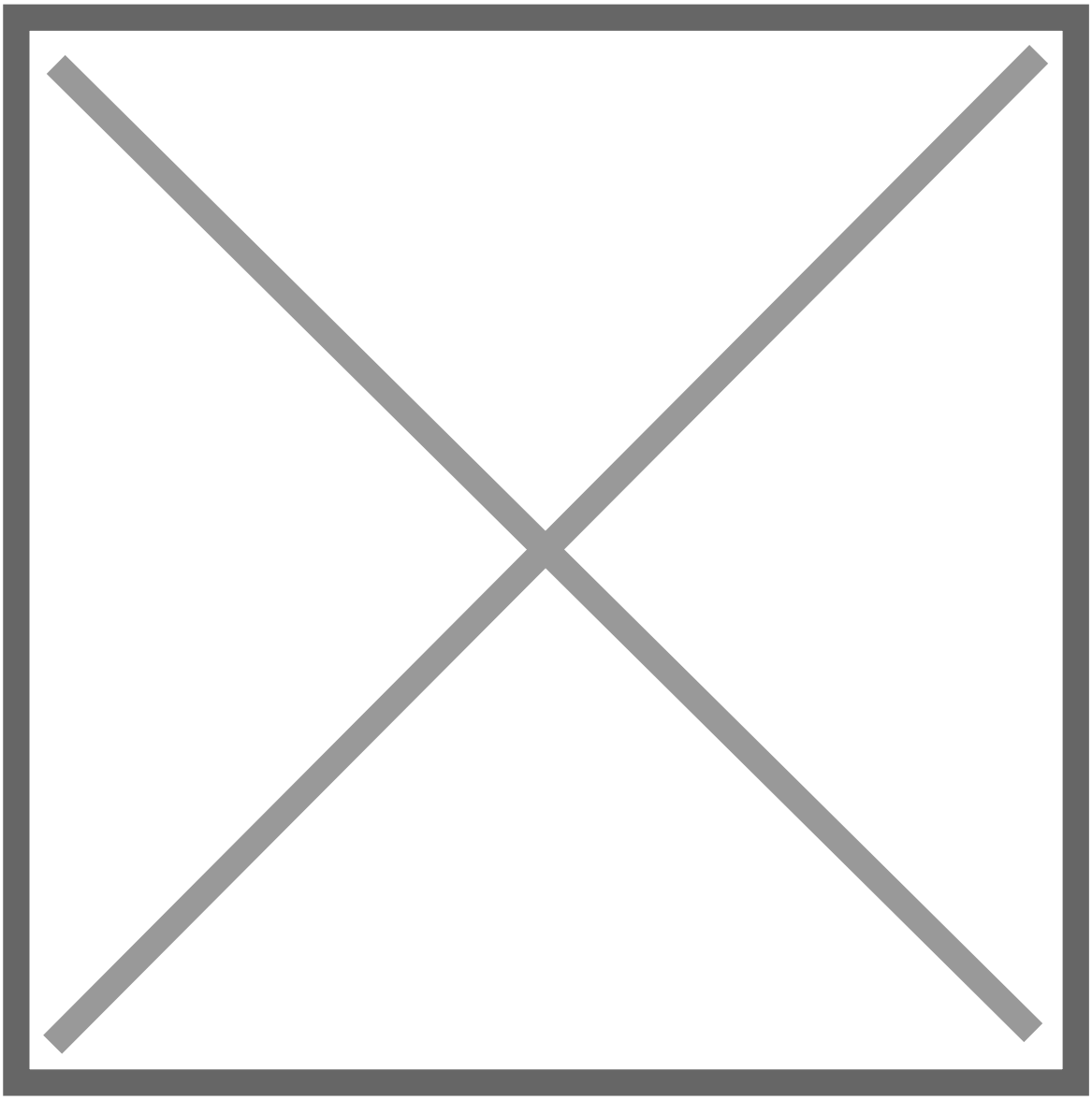
- If a machine needs to be updated (for example, if it’s moved to inactive status or needs a new description), the user clicks the edit icon next to the machine entry.
- After making the changes, the user can save the updated information.
- Status Management:

- The Status column shows whether each machine is active or not. If a machine becomes inactive (e.g., for maintenance or decommissioning), the user can change its status to Inactive.
- Search and Filter:

- The search bar allows users to quickly locate a specific machine by typing in part of the name, code, or other criteria.
- The dropdown for entries lets users adjust how many records to display on a single page, making it easier to navigate large lists of machines.

3.1). Machine/Plant Create

In the image you provided, we can see the form for creating a new machine or plant entry in the Machine/Plant section of the ERP system. Here’s how this form works and the process involved after clicking Create.



Steps After Clicking "Create":

1. Machine/Plant Form Display:
   After clicking Create (likely from the previous screen where the list of machines is displayed), the user is taken to this form to enter the Machine/Plant details. This is the next step where the system prompts the user to fill out key information.
2. Fields to Fill In:

- Machine/Plant No:
  - This is a unique identifier or code for the machine/plant. The user needs to input a specific code for the new machine (e.g., "MP001").
  - It could be automatically generated or entered manually depending on how the ERP system is set up.

- Name:
  - This field requires the user to enter the full name or designation of the machine/plant. For example, "Ultrasonic Cleaning Machine" or "Drilling Machine 02."

- Machine/Plant Category:
  - This dropdown menu allows the user to select a category for the machine. The available categories listed include ASSEMBLY MACHINE, BOX PACKING, Chemical Furnace, Cutting, DRILLING MACHINE, etc.
  - The user can either choose an existing category from the list or click Add to create a new category if the required one is not available. This ensures that the machine is classified under a specific type, making it easier to manage and filter.

Machine/Plant Details Tab (Operational & Costing Info)

82a0a57a-691d-4017-b4ae-8f9090d8eed8.png

Field	Purpose
Operation Name	Describes what operation the machine performs (e.g., Cutting, Drilling, Painting). Helps in routing production steps.
MRT (Make Ready Time)	The time required to set up or prepare the machine before actual production (e.g., tool setup, calibration).
MRC (Make Ready Charge)	The cost associated with setup. Covers labor + machine setup cost before production starts.
Cycle Time	The time taken by the machine to process one unit (e.g., 5 minutes per part). Crucial for scheduling.

Qty (Quantity)	Defines the batch size or default quantity processed at once. Used for time & cost calculations.
Rate	Cost per unit for processing. This can be per piece, per cycle, or per batch depending on business rules.
Rate Type	Specifies how the cost is applied (e.g., Per Piece, Per Hour, Per Batch).
Per Hour Rate	Running cost of the machine per hour (e.g., $100/hour). Covers energy, wear & tear, operator wages, etc.

□□ Purpose: This section defines how the machine operates and its costing parameters. It connects your machine with production planning and costing.

3. Status:

- A toggle or dropdown that allows the user to set the status of the machine or plant to Active or Inactive. The default here is Active, meaning the machine/plant will be considered operational and available for use.

How it Works Together

1. You create a machine in General Details.
   Example: Machine No: M001, Name: CNC Milling Machine.
2. You define operations & costing in Machine/Plant Details.
   Example: Operation = Milling, MRT = 30 min, Cycle Time = 5 min/piece.
3. When you assign this machine to a production order:

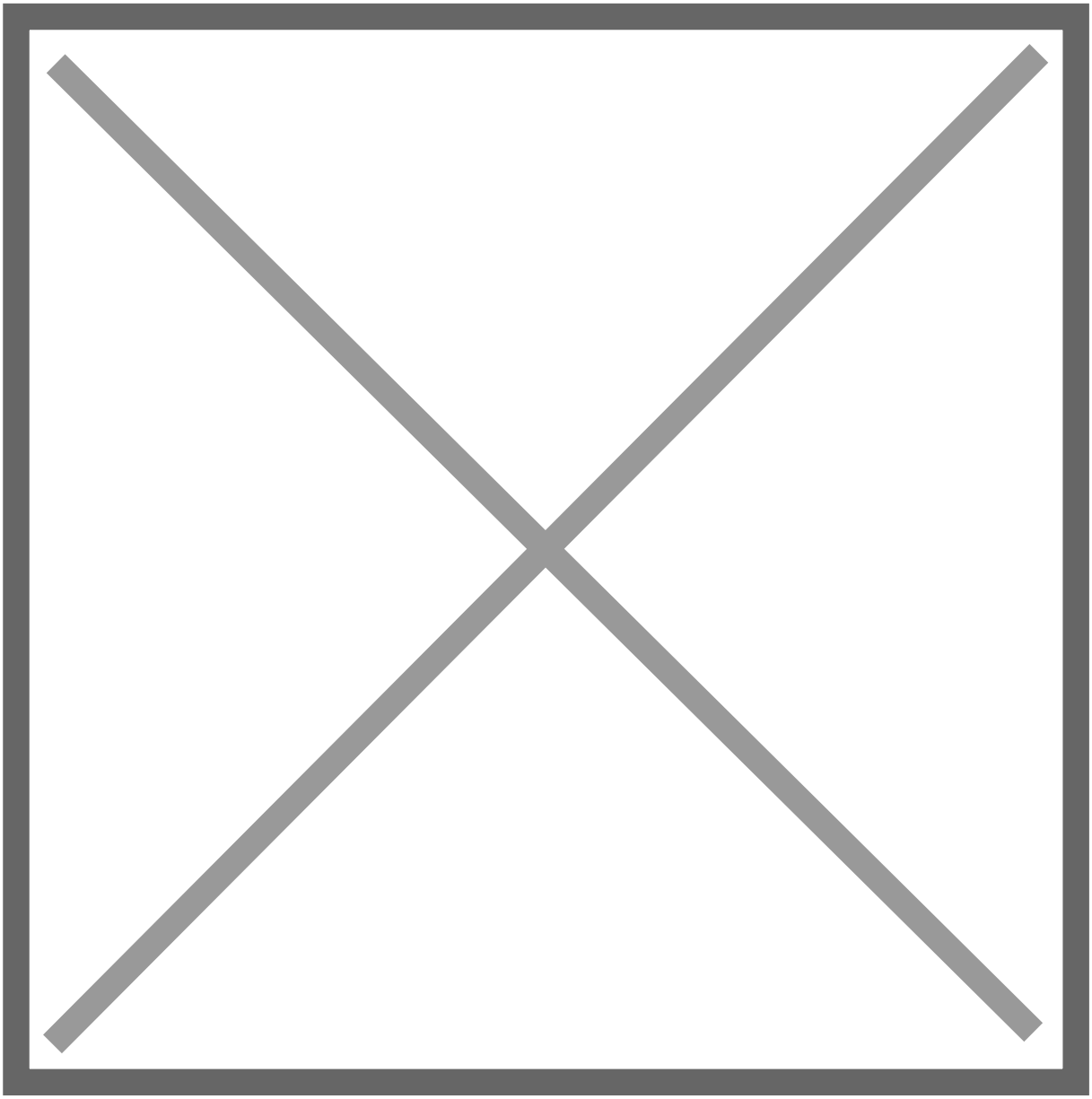
- The system calculates setup time + cycle time × quantity.
- The system calculates cost using MRC + Rate + Per Hour Rate.

This allows accurate job costing, scheduling, and efficiency tracking.

4). Bag Category

- Here it will show all Bag category list which are used in production flow.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/bagscategory



This screen is designed to manage different types of bags used in the production process. It serves as a master data entry point, allowing users to create, view, and manage bag categories. The page displays a list of bag categories along with their associated details.

Filter Section (Top Filters)

Allows users to search and filter records based on:

- Name
- Code
- Description
- From Date / To Date – Filters by creation date.
- Multiple Delete Option – Toggle to enable bulk deletion.

Data Table

Displays a list of bag categories with the following columns:

- **Action** : Buttons for edit/view
- **#** : Row number.
- **Name** : Category name (e.g., COTTON BAG).
- **Code** : Unique identifier (e.g., CB002).
- **Description** : Details about the bag.
- **Status** : Shows if the bag is “Active” or not.
- **Remarks** : Notes (if any).
- **Date Added** : Date the entry was created.
- **Activity Users** : Who created or modified the record.

Inline Filter Toolbar (Bottom of Table)

You can filter each column quickly using this toolbar:

- Text inputs for Name, Code, etc.
- Dropdown for Status.
- Date picker for Date Added.
- Text input for Activity User.

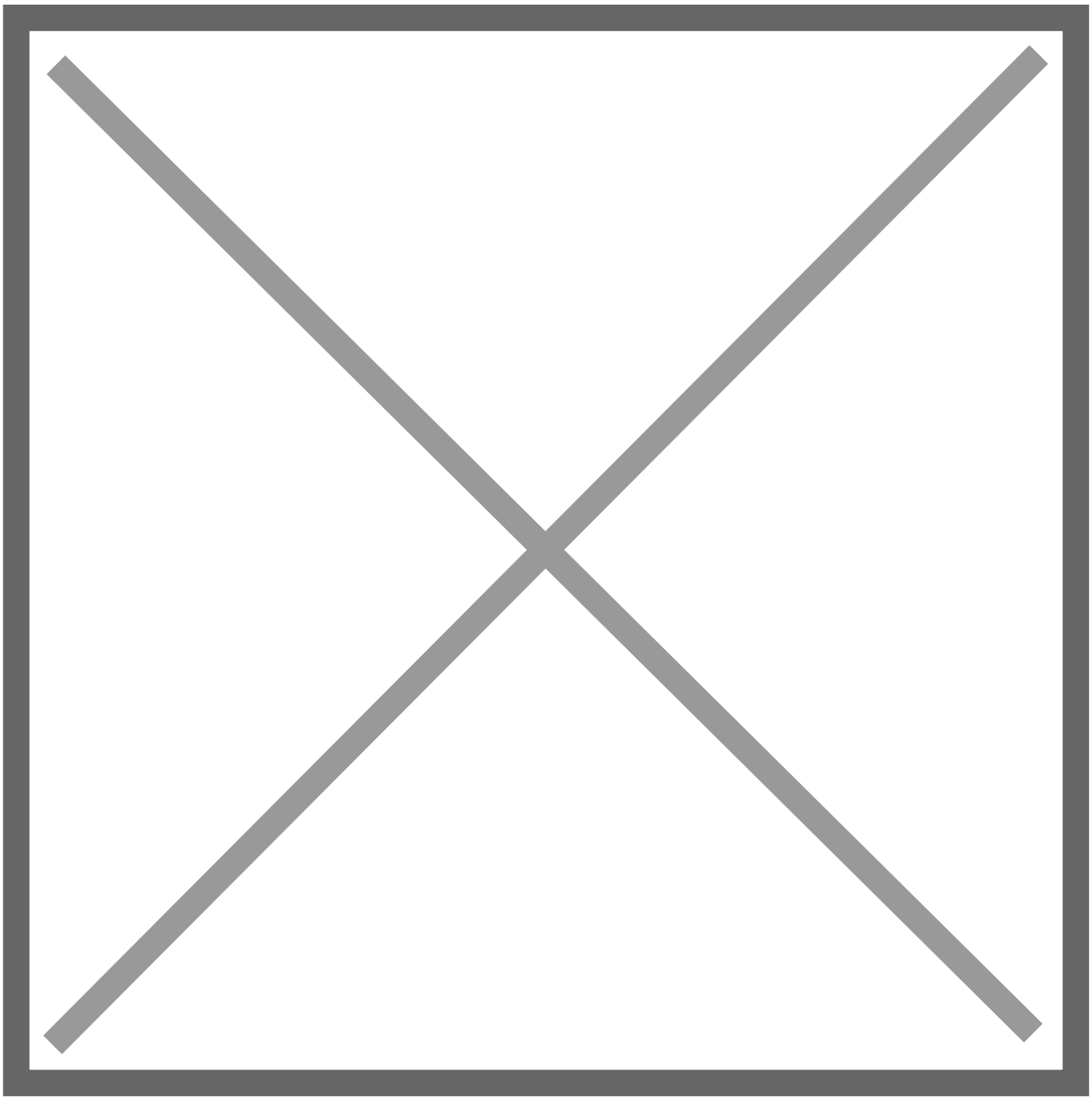
Create New

- Green “Create New” Button: Opens a form to add a new bag category.

4.1). Bag Category Create

- Here it will show how to create Bag Category which are used in production flow.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/bagscategory/create



This is the data entry form used to create a new bag category in the ERP system. It's a simple form interface that allows users (typically with admin rights) to input and save new records into the Bag Category master.

How It Works – Field by Field Explanation

Form Title: BAG CATEGORY

This form is designed to register new bag types used in production or inventory.

Fields

1. Code (Required)
   - A unique alphanumeric identifier for the bag category.
   - Example: CB003, PL001.
2. Name (Required)

- The name of the bag type.
- Example: Cotton Bag, Plastic Bag.

3. Description (Optional)
   - Additional info about the bag category.
   - Example: Used for packaging lightweight items.
4. Status
   - Default set to ACTIVE (green button).
   - Can be toggled if the implementation allows
   - INACTIVE (red button).
   - That will be not use if status is inactive.

Use Case

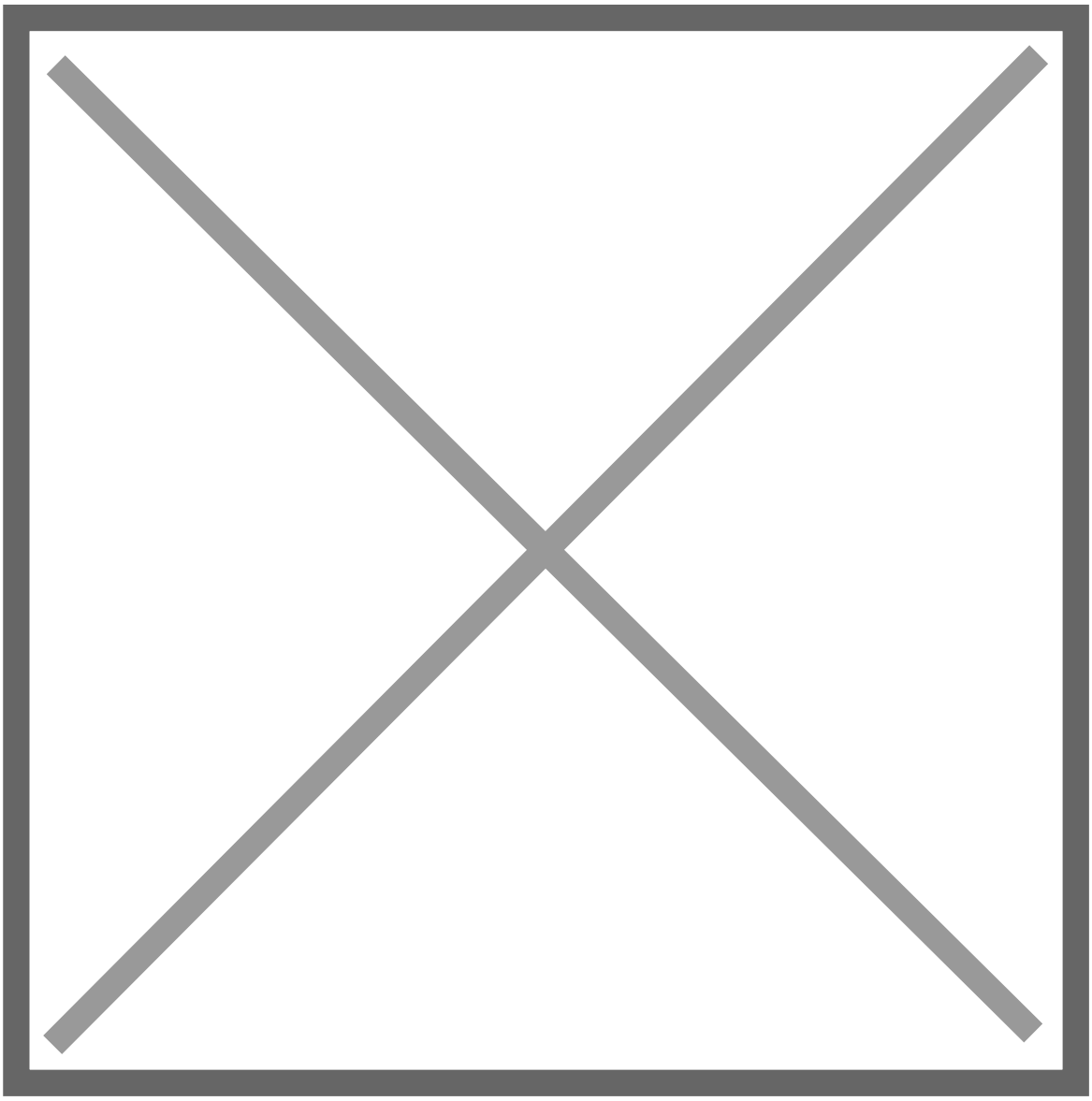
This screen is used during:

- Initial ERP setup to define standard bag types.
- Adding new packaging options during operational changes.
- Maintaining reusable master data across modules like Inventory, Production, and QC.

5). Bag

- Here it will show all Bag list which are used in production flow.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/bags



This image shows the "Bag Master List" screen from the Giggles ERP system, specifically under:

Production > Master > Bag

It displays a list of individual bag records created using predefined Bag Categories like Cotton Bag, Plastic Bag, etc.

What the Screen Describes

This screen is a data table view that displays detailed information about bags being used or tracked in the production environment. Each row in the table represents one specific bag entry, with its specifications and properties.

How It Works – Field Descriptions

Table Columns (from left to right):

1. **Action :** Icons for editing (blue), activating/deactivating (green/red), and viewing record status.
2. **# :** Serial number of the row.
3. **Bag No :** Unique number assigned to the bag (e.g., 0003, 0002, 0001).
4. **Bag Types :** Type of bag selected from Bag Category (e.g., Cotton Bag, Plastic Bag).
5. **Bag Color :** Hex color code representing the bag's color (e.g., #f50000, #312626).
6. **Weighing Capacity :** Maximum weight (in kg/units) the bag can hold. (e.g., 200, 20, 50)
7. **Weight Variation :** Tolerance in weight (e.g., 150, 100, 95).
8. **Usability :** Indicates whether the bag is reusable or single-use (e.g., Reusable, One Time).
9. **Cost :** Monetary value of the bag (e.g., 200, 20, 150).
10. **Description :** Additional notes or remarks (e.g., GOOD).

Other Elements

- Status: Shows if the selected bag record is currently active.
- Remarks: Area for admin notes (not filled in this view).
- Date Added: Creation date of the record (e.g., 17-04-2025).
- Activity Users: Indicates who created or last updated the record (e.g., Created By: Aakanksh).

Features/Actions Available

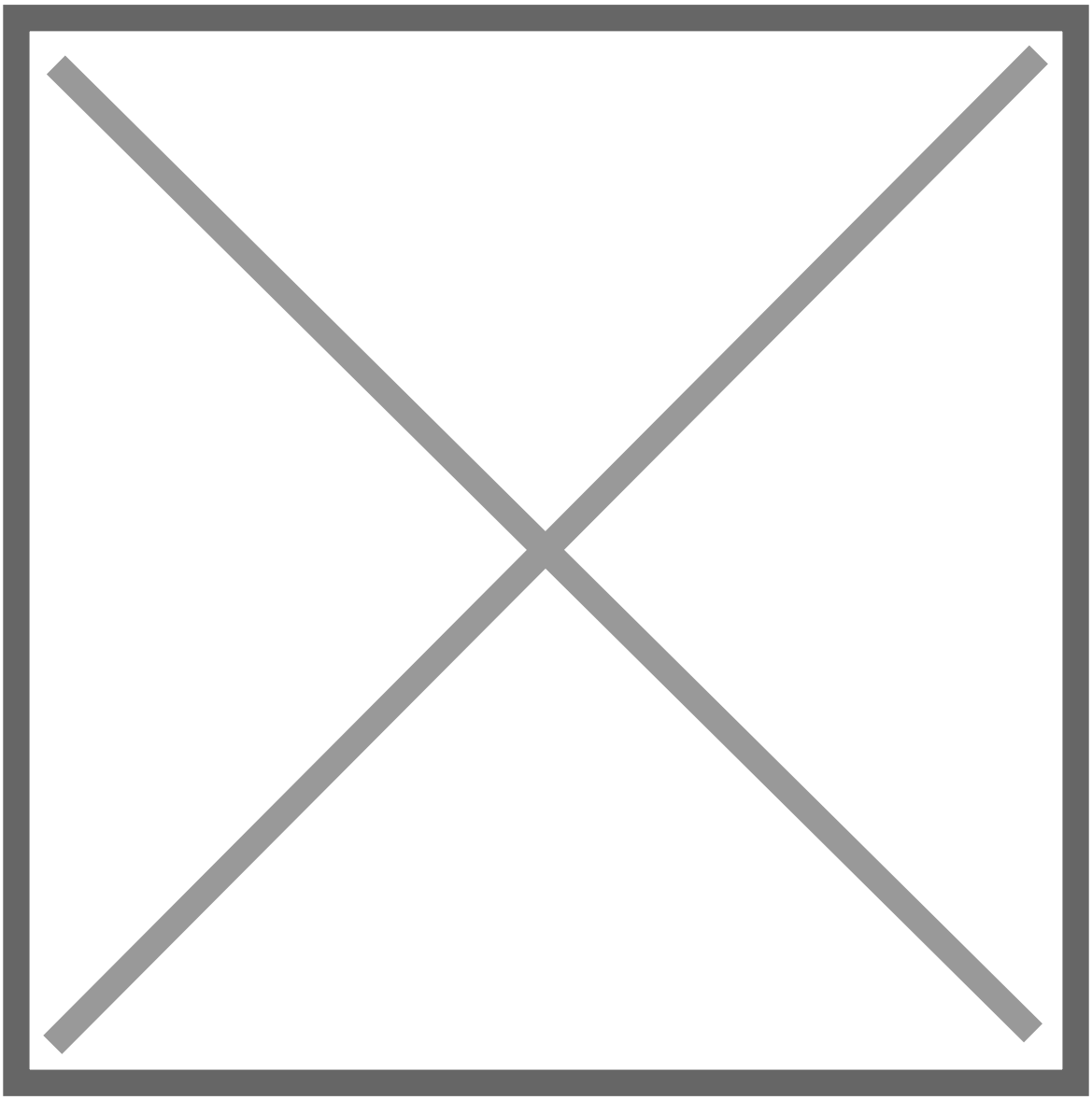
- Search Box: Quickly find bag records by any field.
- Pagination: Navigate through multiple entries.
- Export Options: Buttons for CSV, Excel, Print.
- Filter Options: Advanced filters using the buttons at the top-right.
- Create New Button: Top-right green button to add a new bag entry.

Use Case

This screen is primarily used for:

- Tracking different types of bags used in production.
- Monitoring cost, capacity, and usability.
- Maintaining standardization and traceability of packaging items.
- Quickly editing or deactivating bags that are obsolete or defective.

6). Job Work Price List



What the Screen Describes:

The screen you provided is a Job Work Price List, likely from a business management or ERP system, which is used to manage pricing and vendor operations related to outsourced tasks. It shows a list of items (products) and the vendors who are responsible for specific operations on those items. Each vendor has an associated rate for each operation, which is tied to a particular price list. The table organizes this data in a structured way, making it easy to view and compare vendors, item codes, and rates for different operations.

Table Breakdown:

1. **Price List Name** : This column shows the name of the price list. In the example, all entries are under the same list "august25," which may indicate a specific pricing cycle or period.
2. **Item Code** : This is an identifier for the item being worked on or sold, such as "CIT01," which likely refers to a specific product.

3. **Item Name** : This column provides the name of the item (e.g., "CIT01"). It matches the item code but in text form.
4. **Vendor Code** : This is a unique identifier assigned to each vendor (e.g., "B-13," "A-11," etc.), which helps track which vendor is responsible for the work related to this price list.
5. **Vendor Name** : The actual name of the vendor, such as "BHIMA," "ALLEN," and "Aliaze." These are likely businesses or suppliers providing the services listed.
6. **Operation** : This shows the type of work or operation that the vendor is performing for the item. For example, "ALL" could mean all types of operations, "Drilling Operation" could refer to a specific manufacturing process, or "PCB Assembly" refers to assembling printed circuit boards.
7. **Rate** : This is the price or cost associated with the operation for the item, listed in the last column. For example, the rate for the "ALL" operation by "BHIMA" is 135, meaning for the work done by this vendor, the cost is 135 units (presumably in a currency).

Purpose of the Table:

This table is used to track the pricing and vendor-specific details for the services or operations being performed on particular items. It's a tool for businesses to manage and compare the costs associated with outsourcing work to different vendors.

How It Works:

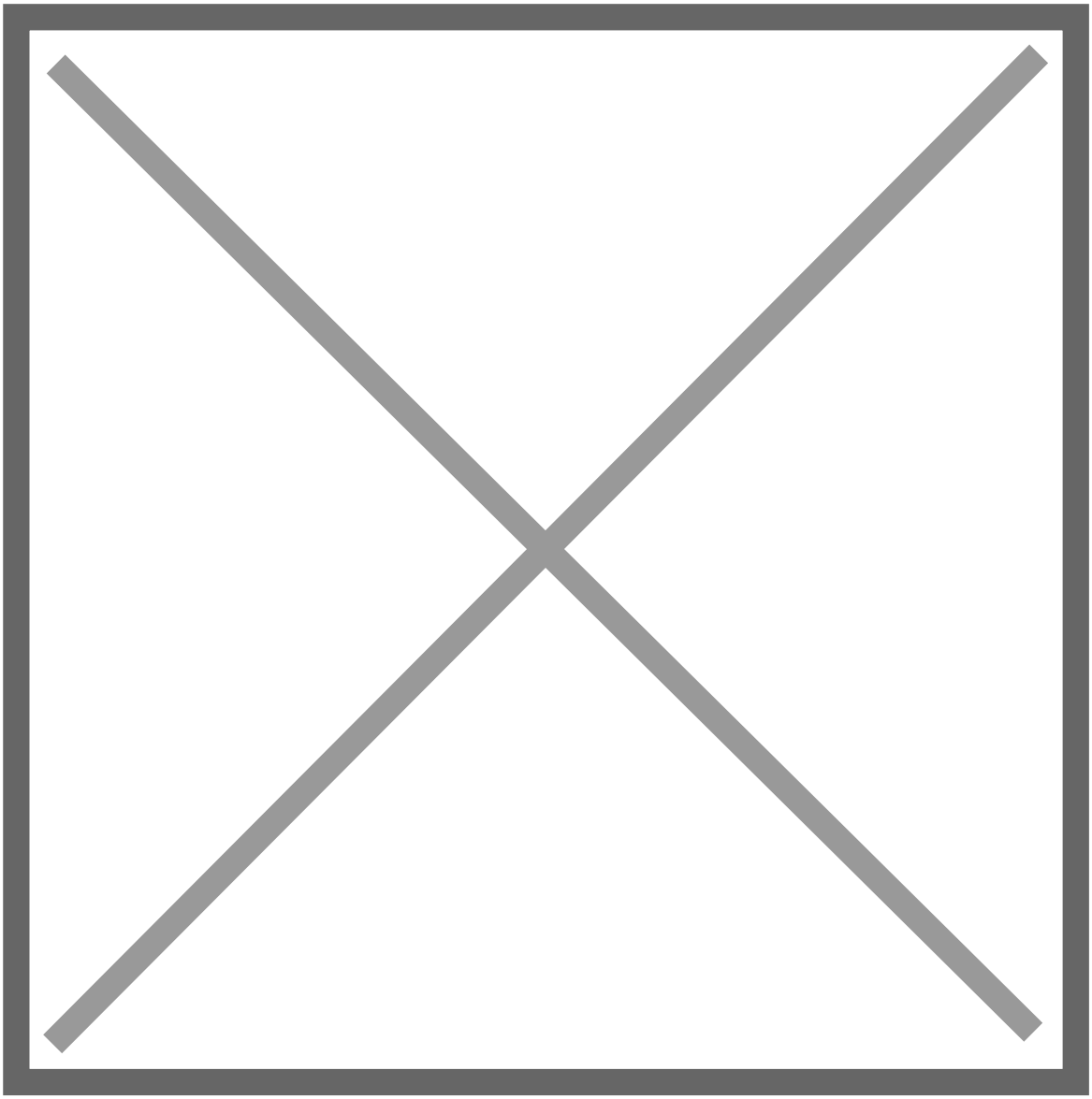
- Price Lists are maintained by businesses for specific items or services.
- Vendors are assigned specific codes and names, and their rate for different operations is recorded.
- When an item needs a specific operation, such as assembly or drilling, the business looks at this table to determine which vendor offers the best rate or is assigned to the task.

Transactions

1). Pending Work Order

- Here it will show all pending work order list which are used to create production for that sales order base.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/pendingworkorder



This image shows the "Pending Work Order" screen from the Giggles ERP system, specifically found under:

> Production > Transaction > Pending Work Order

? What the Screen Describes

This screen is used to monitor and manage work orders that are pending production based on sales orders. Each row represents an item from a sales order that still needs to be produced or fulfilled.

?? How It Works – Field Descriptions

? Table Columns:

1. **Action**
   - Green “+ Add” button: Used to initiate or link a work order for the corresponding item.
   - Red icon: Likely indicates a record that requires attention or has an issue.
2. **#**
   - Serial number of the entry (e.g., #1, #2).
3. **Sales Order Prefix**
   - Identifies the sales order associated with the item. (e.g., CSALES-ORDER00832022)
4. **Item Code**
   - Unique identifier/code for the item (e.g., I1538BP, MITEM05).
5. **Item Name**
   - Name of the item (e.g., FIRSTITEM, MITEM05).
6. **Item Type**
   - General classification of the item (e.g., Goods).
7. **Item Sub Type**
   - Further classification; here it's Finished Good indicating completed items to be delivered.
8. **Sales Order Qty**
   - Quantity of the item required according to the sales order (e.g., 10.00, 1500.00).

? Details Expanded for a Row

When a row is expanded (like row #2), additional details appear:

- Assign Qty: Quantity already assigned to work orders (e.g., -126 indicates an error or over-assignment).
- Purchase Qty: Quantity being fulfilled through purchase (e.g., 110).
- Work Order Qty: Quantity already issued for production (e.g., 100).
- Pending Qty: Quantity still pending to be fulfilled (e.g., 1416).
- Order Date: Date the sales order was created (e.g., 25-02-25).
- Location Name: Internal location or plant managing this order (e.g., PIYUSH TEST).

? Other Features on the Screen

- Search Box: Filter and locate specific records.
- Entries Dropdown: Choose how many rows to display.
- Export Options: Save/export the data to Excel, PDF, or Print.

? Use Case

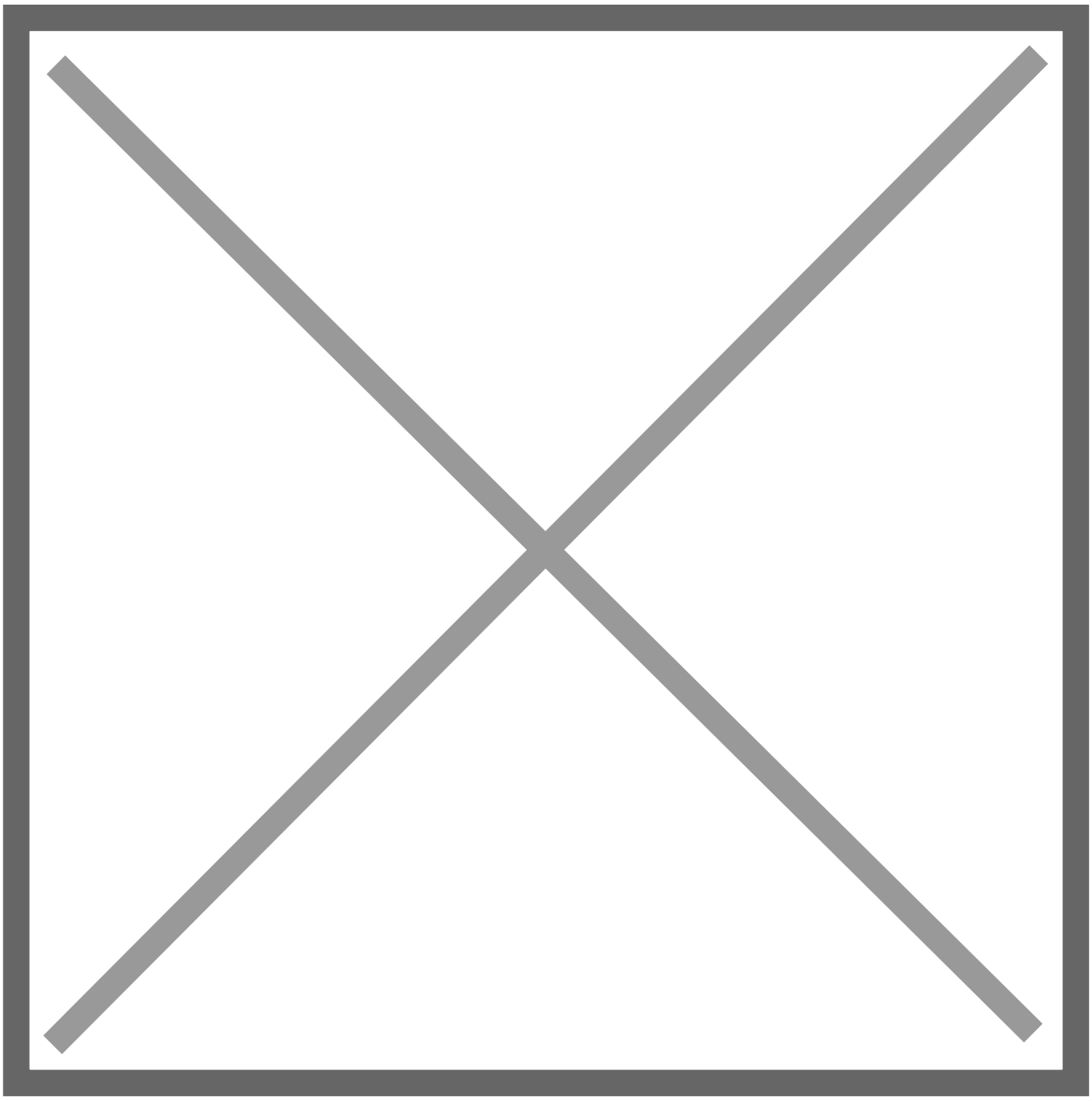
This screen is helpful for:

- Tracking pending items from sales orders that require production.
- Planning production capacity based on open work order needs.
- Preventing overproduction or shortages.
- Quickly assigning work orders via the “Add” button.

2). Work Order

Here it will show all work order list which are used to create production for that sales order, stock and sale order with job work base.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/workorder



The image you provided is a Work Order List View screen from Giggles ERP. This page allows users to view, manage, and track Work Orders related to manufacturing or production.

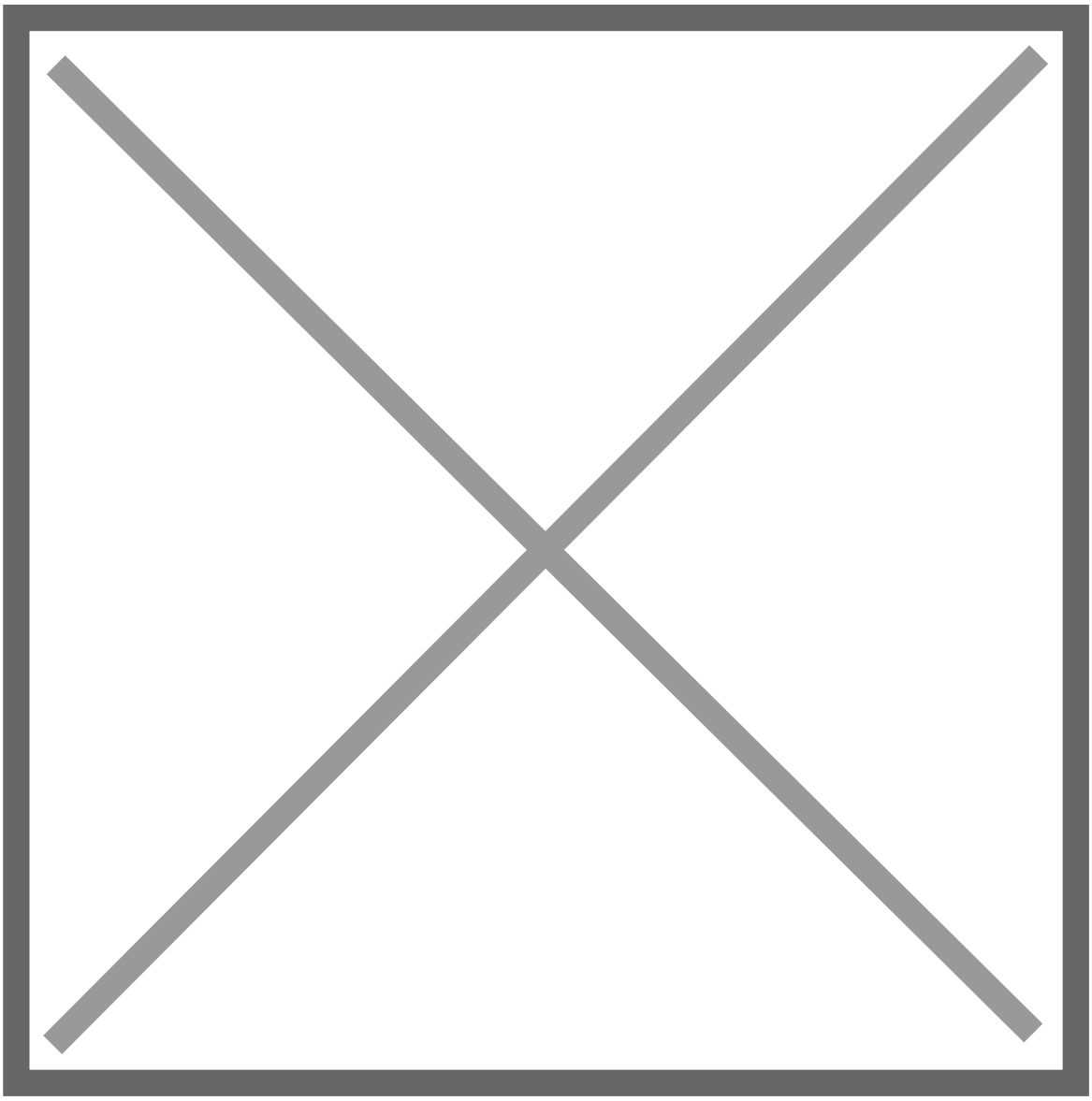
? Table Breakdown (Work Order Records)

Column	Description
Action	Icon to view/edit detailed info of the Work Order
#	Serial number of the record
Voucher Type	Type of document, e.g., “Work Order”
Voucher No	Unique ID for each Work Order (e.g., WO-0052-2023)
Voucher Date	Date when the Work Order was created
Location Name	Where the production is assigned (e.g., LOCATION TEST, Piyush Test)
Machine/Plant No	Specific machine or plant assigned (blank in the image)

Column	Description
Status	Current status of the Work Order (all are Active)
Item Details	Button to view required materials (opens modal)
Remarks	Additional notes (currently blank)

? How It Works

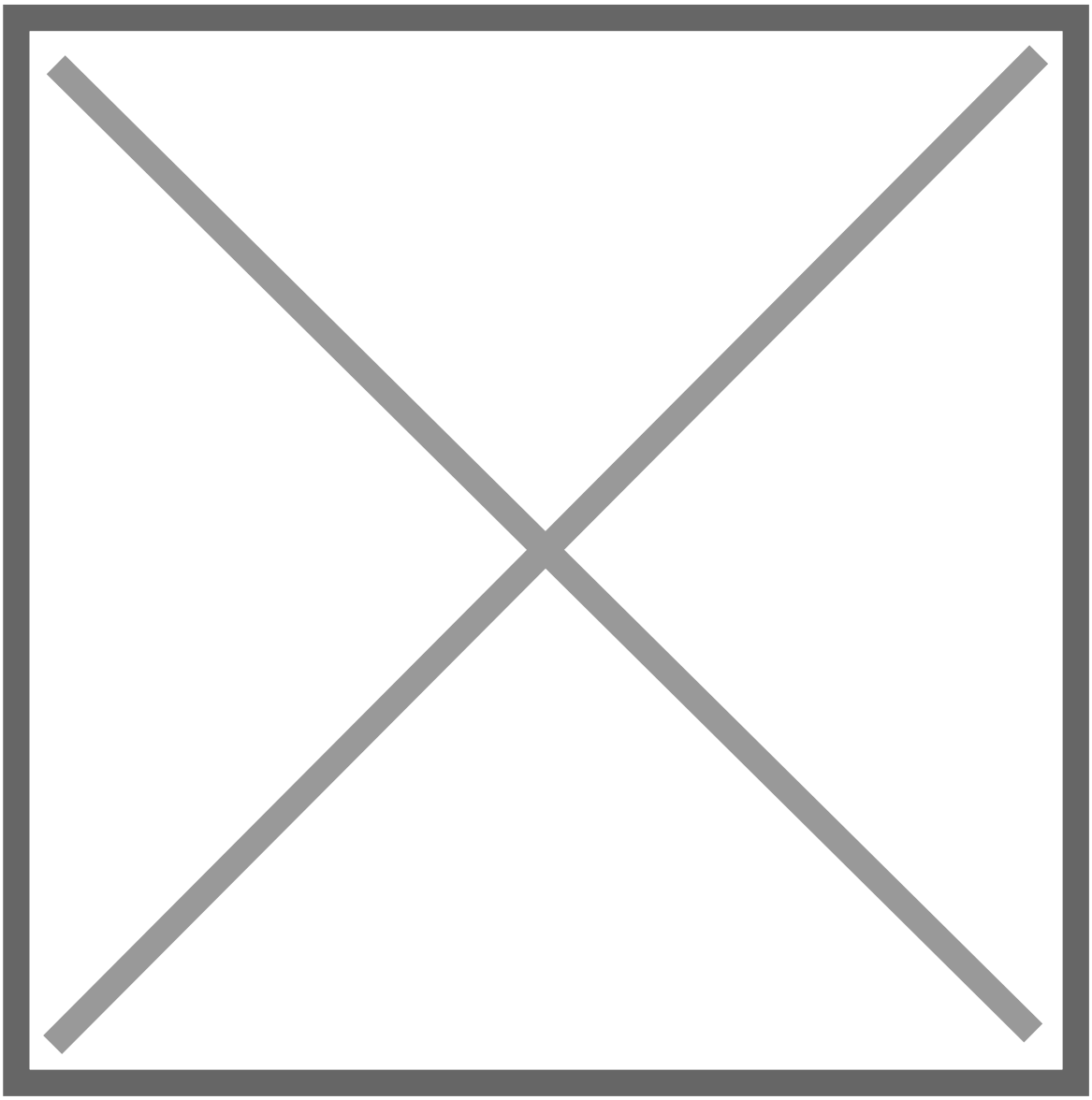
1. View Work Orders:
   - This screen shows a list of all Work Orders created in the system.
   - Users can search, filter, or export using the buttons at the top.
2. View Work Orders:
   - This screen shows a list of all Work Orders created in the system.
   - Users can search, filter, or export using the buttons at the top.
3. Check Work Order Status:
   - Each Work Order shows its status (e.g., Active).
   - If the status needs to be changed (e.g., to “Closed”), this can typically be done in detail view or modals.
4. Click "Item Detail":
   - This opens a popup/modal showing all items required to fulfill that Work Order (raw materials/components).
   - Example from earlier: item codes like I1538P, quantities, and names.
5. Create a New Work Order:
   - Use the green "+ Work Order" button to start a new order.
6. Priority Indicator (optional):
   - For WO-0045-2023, there's a yellow dot with “Medium Priority” – showing that priority levels may be added.

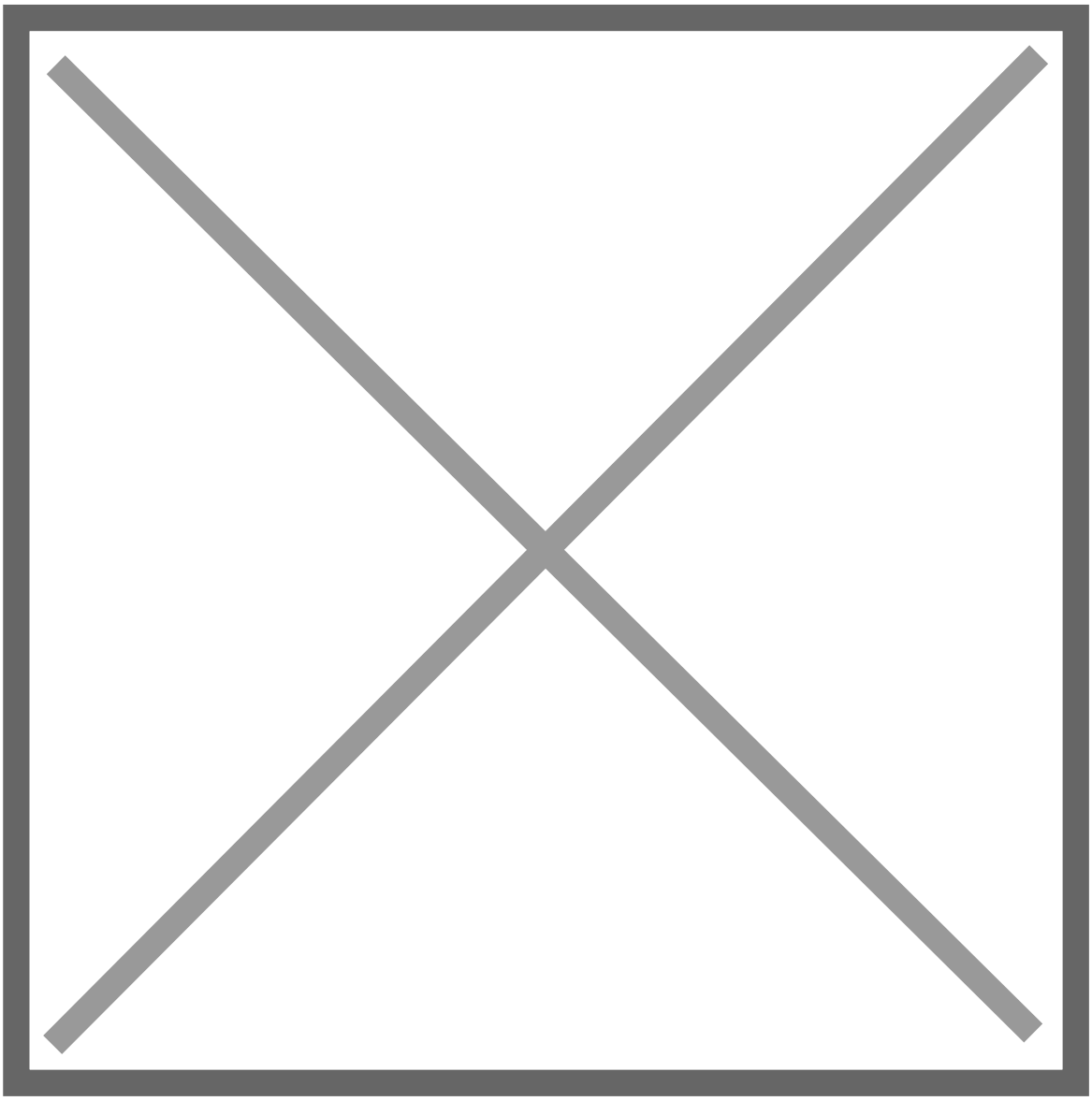


Inward Item Details Modal

- Shows the list of items associated with the Work Order.
- Columns:
  - Item Code (e.g., I1538P)
  - Item Name (e.g., FIRSTITEM)
  - Item Qty (e.g., 10)

 Indicates what raw materials or parts are needed for this Work Order.

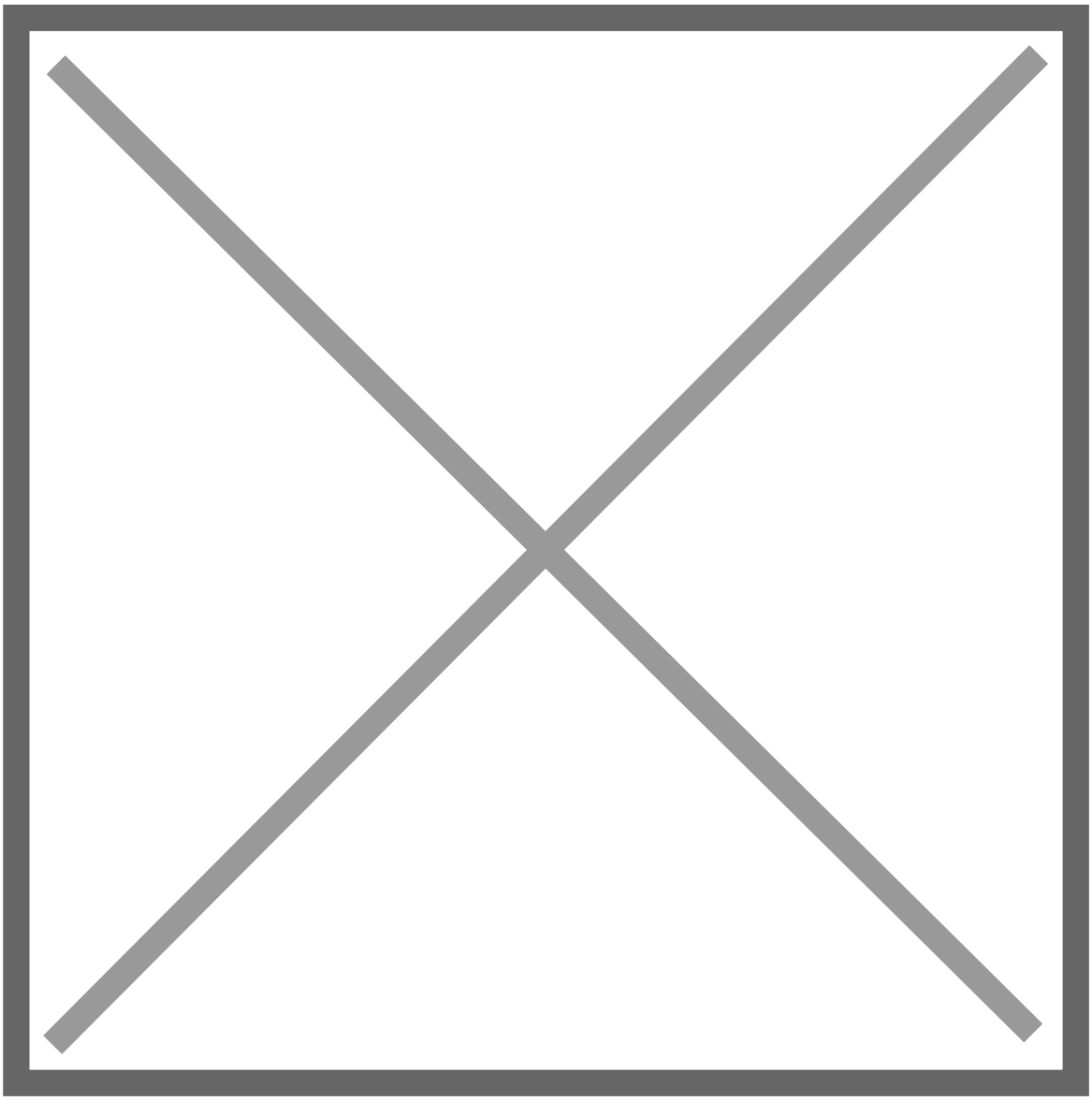




?? Planning Status Modal

- You can change the planning stage of the work order:
  - Open – Still in planning
  - Automatic Close – Closed when conditions are met
  - Forcefully Close – Manually closed

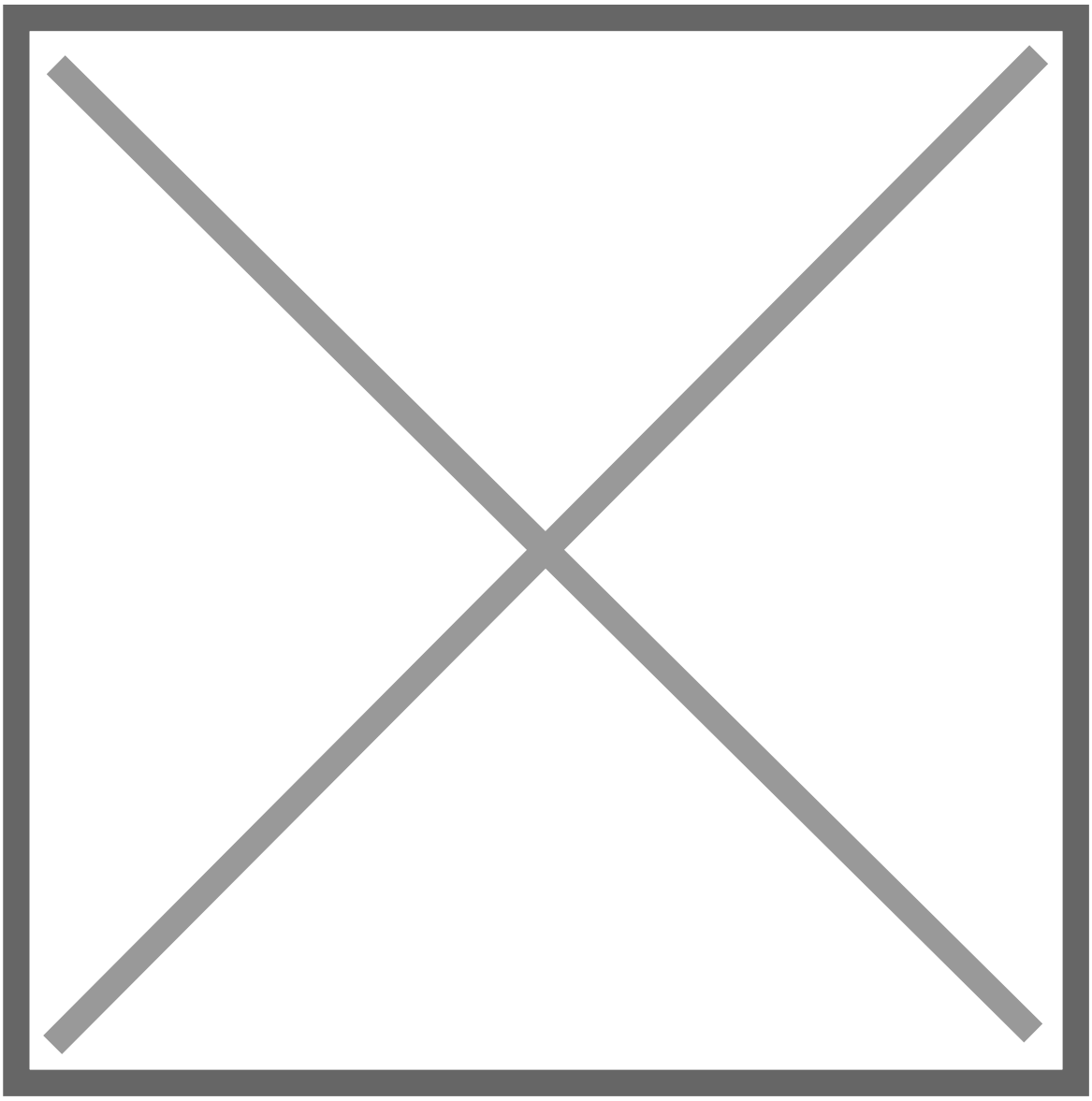
□□ This status helps track whether planning is complete.



? Production Status Modal

- You can change the production stage:
  - Open – Production ongoing
  - Automatic Close – Closed automatically after completion
  - Forcefully Close – Manually closed if needed

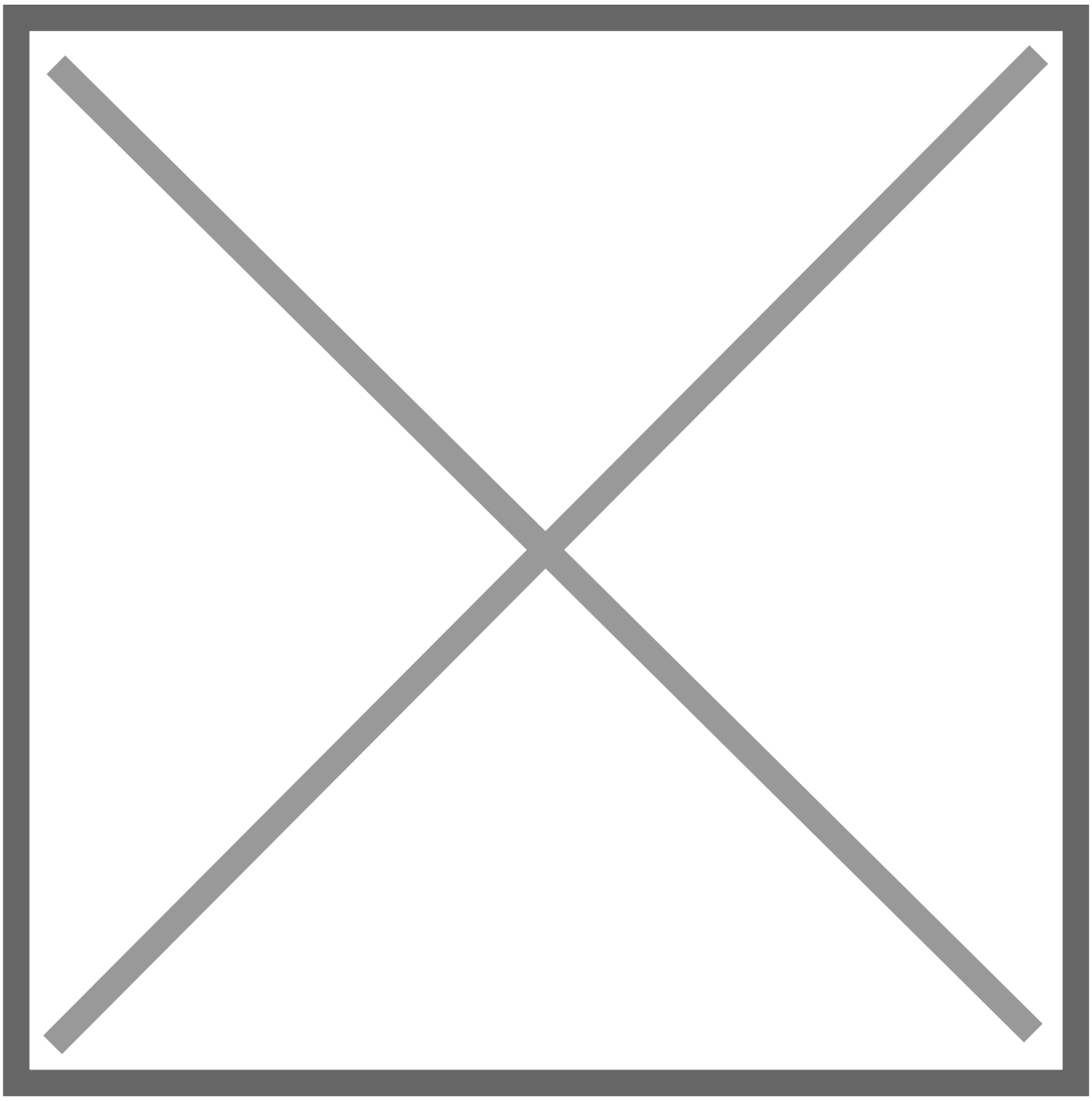
□□ Used to track real-time production progress.



? Packing Status Modal

- You can change the packing stage:
  - Open – Packing in progress
  - Automatic Close – Closed automatically after completion
  - Forcefully Close – Manually closed if needed

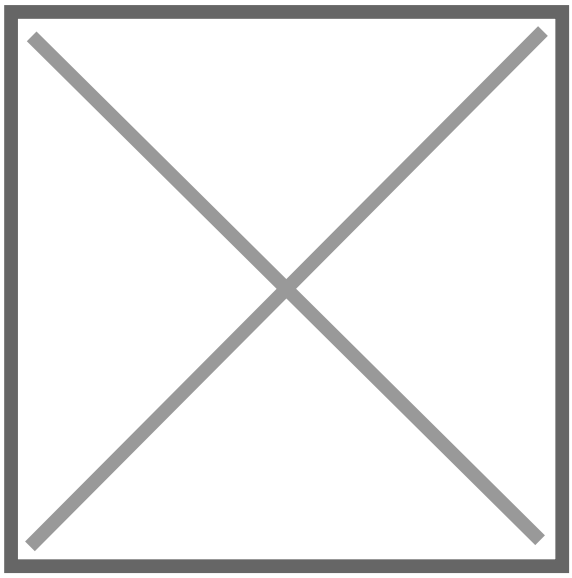
□□ Helps track the final stage of Work Order execution.



? How They All Work Together:

1. Work Order Created → Appears in the list.
2. Click Item Detail → Shows raw materials required.
3. Change Planning Status once planning is done.
4. Change Production Status as the item is produced.
5. Update Packing Status after packaging is complete.
6. The work order can now be marked complete.

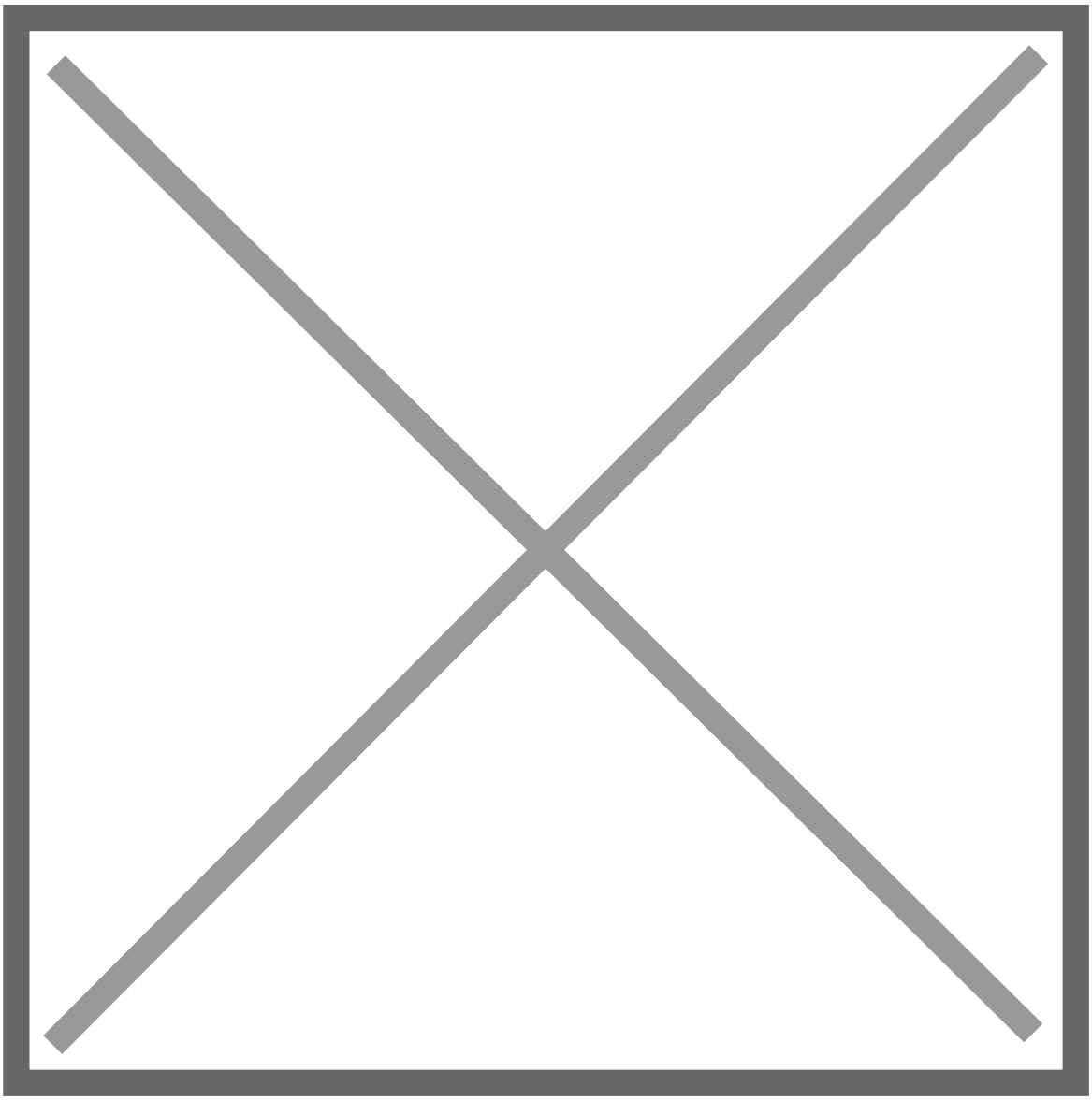
3). Pending Work Order



URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/pendingworkorder

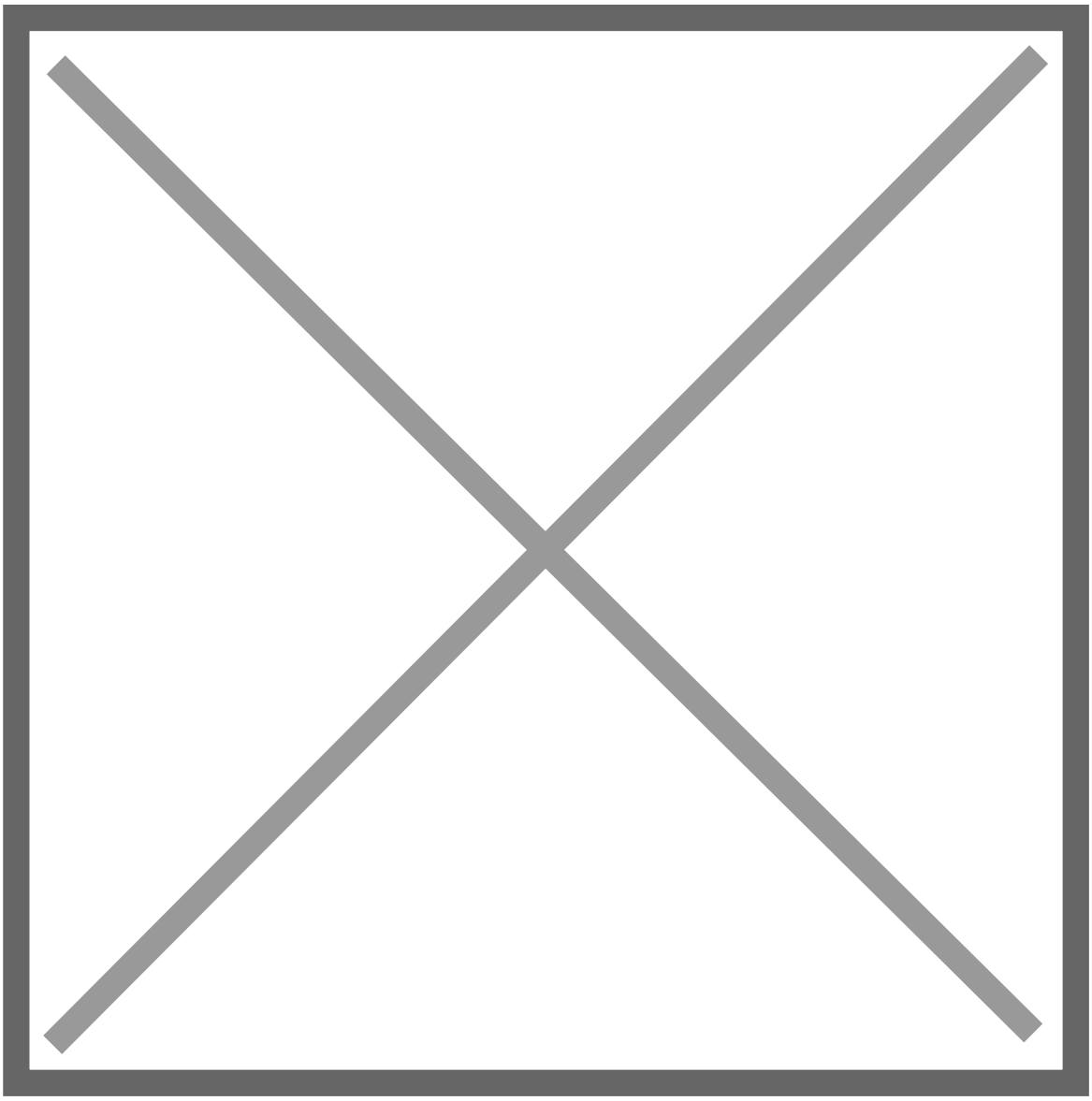
This screen is used to manage work orders that are pending production based on sales orders and how to create work order.

When user click on Add then you will redirect to Work Order Screen Based on sales order screen like this in there you can see that all the information was passed.



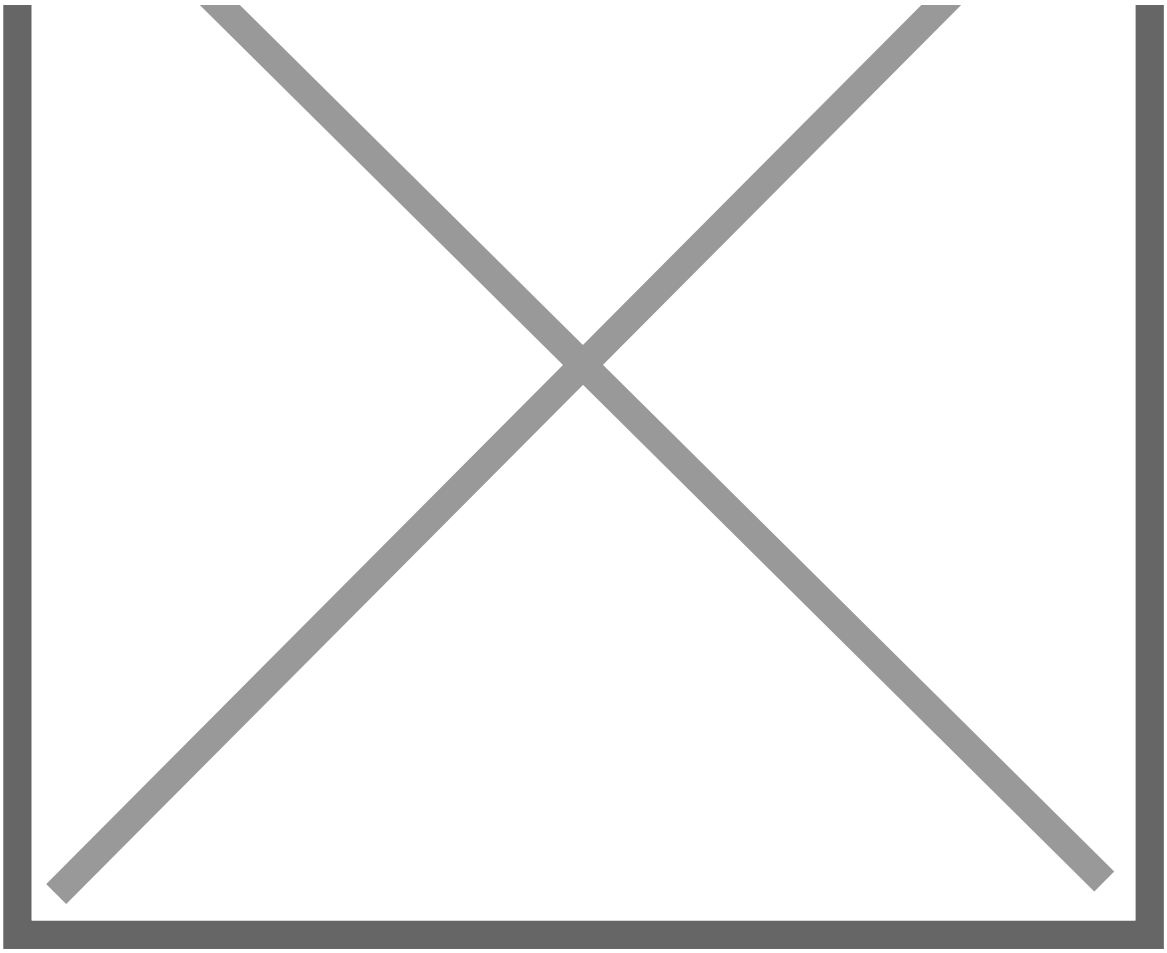
This all images show how to work order create based on pending work order.

3.1). Work Order



URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/workorder

Use the green "+ Work Order" button to start a new order.



URL :

https://dev.giggleserp.com/workorderforproduction/create

These images show how to create work order based on all different styles like Sales order, stock and Sales order with job work.

Where Sales order and stock are default available there but Sales order with job work only appear when super admin will allow this option in your store only at time you can see this.

It is used when a production planner or authorized user wants to create a new work order, defining key details like the type, location, date, reference document (like a sales order), priority level, and responsibility.

□□ Explanation of the Fields in the Form

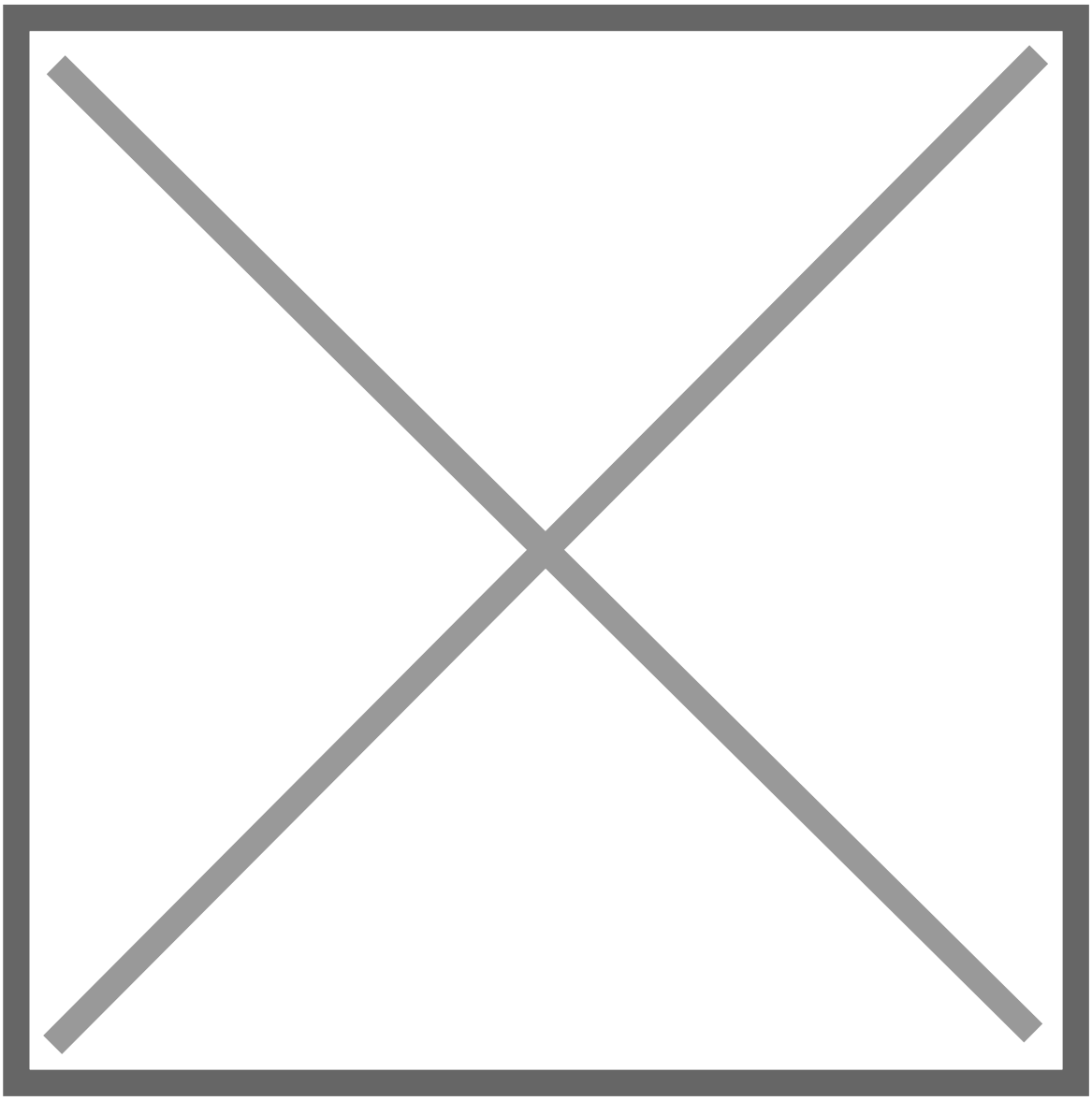
Field	Description
Voucher Type	Select the type of order — in this case, it's set to Work Order.

Voucher No	Auto-generated or manually entered number for this work order (e.g., WO-0053-2023).
Voucher Date	The issue date of the work order (30-03-2025 in the example).
Location	The plant or warehouse where production will happen (PIYUSH TEST).
Stock Location	The stock point for raw material withdrawal (also set as PIYUSH TEST).
Base on Work Order	Select a source like Sales Order, Stock, or Sales Order With Job Work. Helps trace the origin of the requirement.
Customer	This field only visible if the user has selected based on work order is Sales Order With Job Work.where user can see their all customer screen
Priority	Set the urgency of the work: Low, Medium, or High (dropdown shown).
Responsible	Person or team accountable for completing the work order.
Description	Optional rich-text area to write any instructions or comments related to the order (e.g., special packing, shift preference).

? How It Works

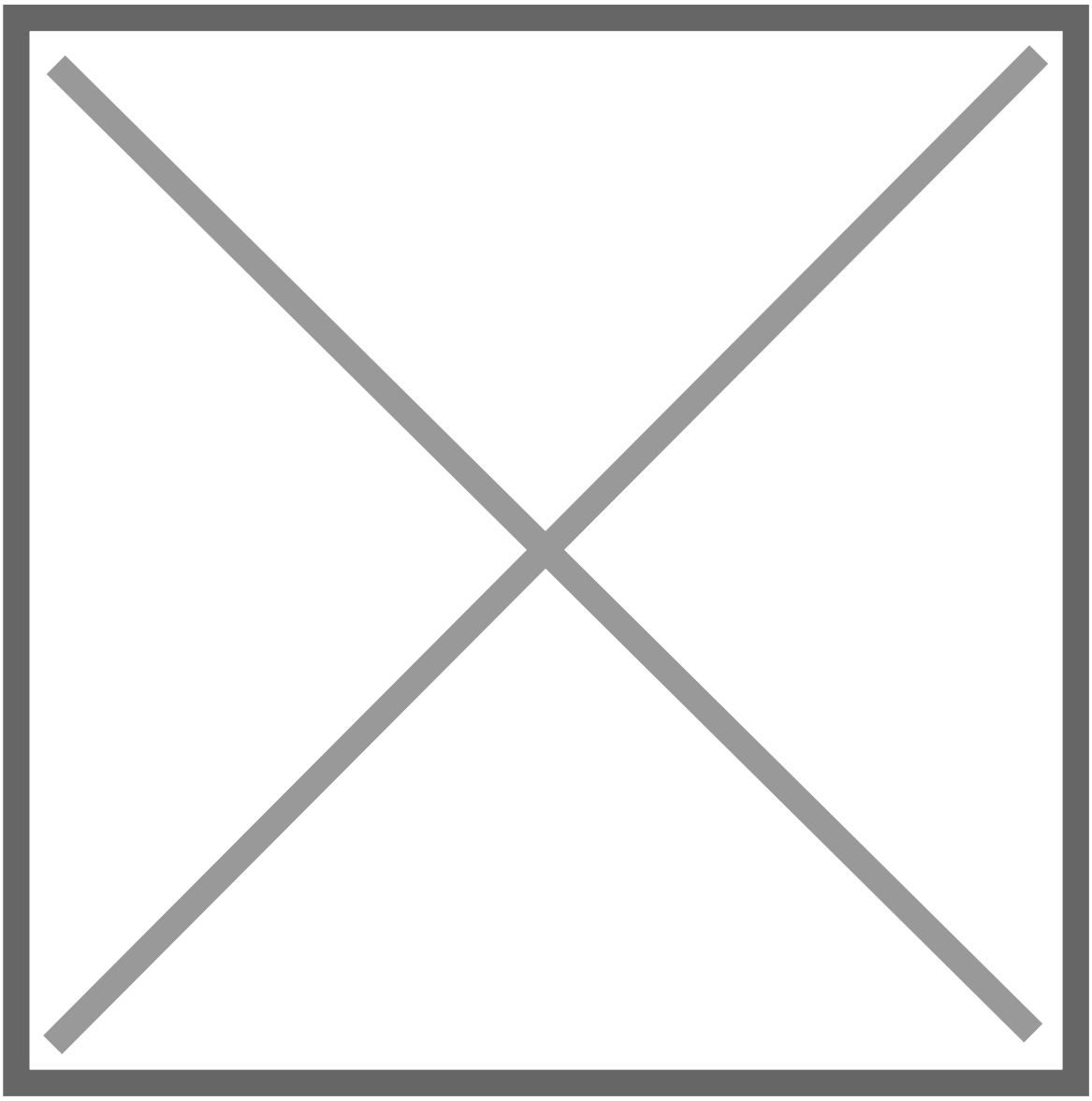
1. Navigate to the Page
   Go to Production → Transactions → Work Order and click on Create Work Order.
2. Fill General Details
   Complete the basic data like:

- Voucher Type & No.
- Date of order.
- Location where the work will be executed.
- Reference to sales order (if any).
- Choose a responsible person.
- Assign a priority to schedule work effectively.



3. Set Material Details
   Click on the “Material Details” tab (top right) to:

- Define items required, quantities, and codes.
- Pull in BOM (Bill of Materials) automatically or enter manually.



4. Submit / Save
   After filling in all required fields, submit or save the work order. It will then be listed under the Work Order List where it can be tracked, edited, and approved.

?? How to Use This Page Step-by-Step

1. Click “+” (New) to open this form.
2. Select:

- Work Order type.
- Voucher Date (today or future date).
- Select Base (e.g., Stock or Sales Order if it originates from a sale).
- Location and Stock Location (usually the same unless otherwise).
- Choose priority to help plan schedules:

- □□ Low
- □□ Medium
- □□ High
- Add the responsible department or user.
- Add any special notes in the description box.
- Switch to Material Details tab to define what needs to be produced and the raw material required.
- Click on add it was open item list of raw material.
- Select any which you want to create production of products.
- Save or submit the order.

? Purpose of the “Item Details” Tab

This tab is where:

- You define the final item(s) to be produced.
- You link raw materials or sub-items required for production.
- You set quantities, stock levels, tolerances, and product/packing instructions.

? Field-wise Explanation

Field	Description
Sr No	Serial number of items and sub-items (e.g., 1, 1.1, 1.2 indicates item and its subcomponents).
Item Name	The item code or name being produced (e.g., FI02, FI08, FI09).
Parent Item	If the item is a sub-item/component, this shows its parent (e.g., FI08 and FI09 are children of FI02).
So No. / Po No.	Sales Order or Purchase Order number reference (not filled in this example).
Party Code / So Qty.	Party/customer details and sales order quantity.
Item Qty / Alt Item Qty	Quantity of this item to be produced (in KG or alternate units).
Remain Qty / Remain Days	Remaining quantity and expected remaining days to finish production.
Stocks	Current stock available in warehouse for that item.
Pd. No. / Tol(%)	Production number and tolerance (±) for the production plan.
Action	Option to delete items, add sub-items, or hide sub-items.

There are also:

- Packing Instructions: Optional field to give packaging guidelines.
- Product Instructions: Optional guidelines related to production steps or QA notes.

? How It Works Step-by-Step

1. System Lists Items

- When you create a work order and link a BOM or Sales Order, the system auto-populates the item and sub-items list.
- Enter Quantities

- For each item (like FI02), you enter the production quantity in KG (or other UOM).
- Sub-items (e.g., FI08, FI09) are components or materials required to build the main item.
- Check Stock

- The system shows available stock to ensure you have materials to begin production.

- Set Tolerance

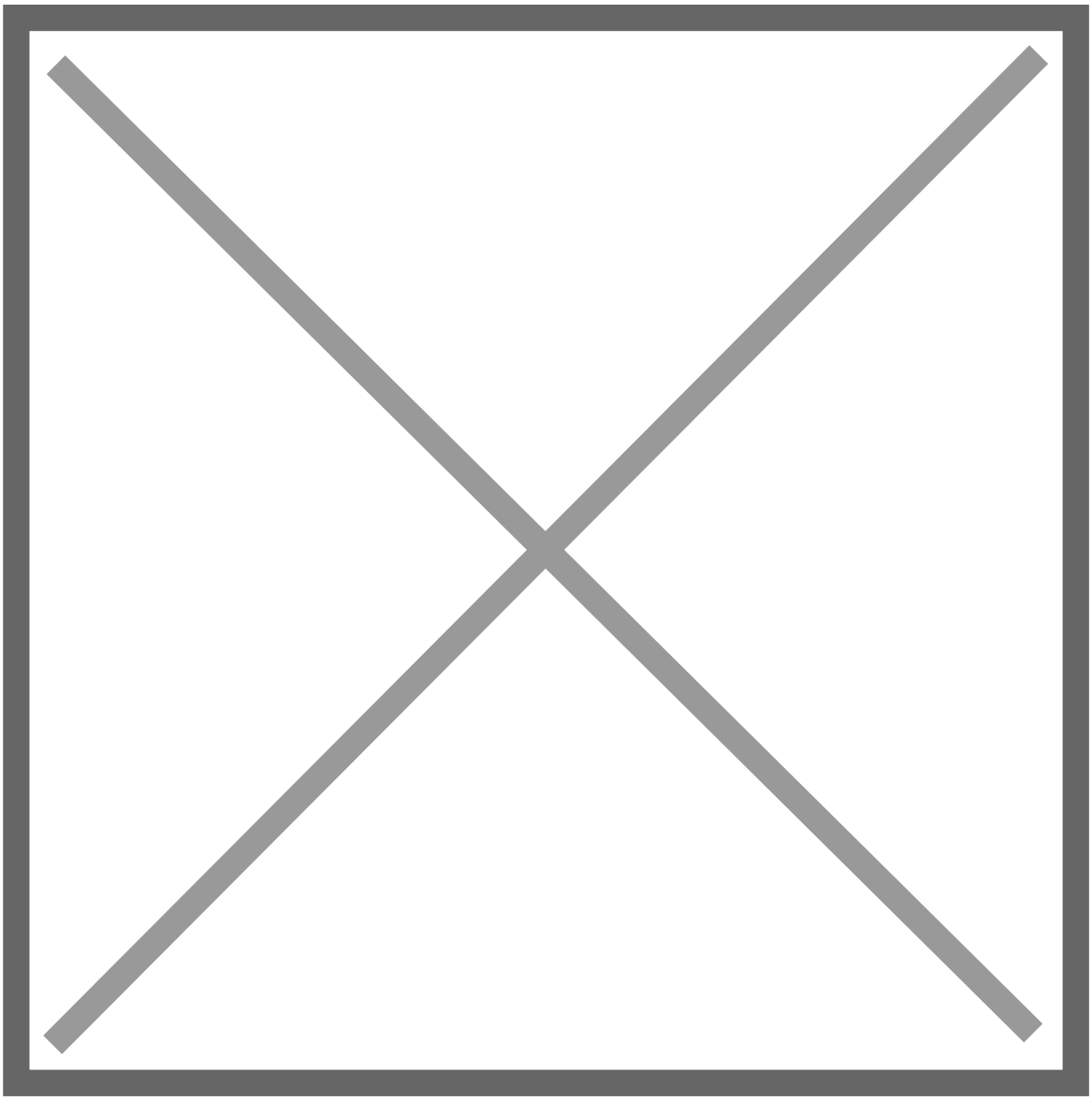
- You can specify how much extra (+%) or less (-%) production is allowed than the planned quantity.
- Give Instructions

- Use Packing Instruction and Product Instruction fields to define specific requirements.
- Save the Order

- Once all item quantities, tolerances, and instructions are reviewed, click the blue “Save” button.

? Example from the Image

- FI02 is the main product being produced.
- FI08 and FI09 are materials/sub-assemblies of FI02.
- Stocks of FI08 and FI09 are 90 KG each, but production quantity is currently set to 0 (needs input).
- The Pd.No. (Production Number) is selected for FI02 as 4002.



WIP Qty stands for Work In Progress Quantity.

? Definition:

WIP Qty refers to the quantity of material, product, or component that is currently under processing in production but not yet completed as a finished good.

? Where it's used:

- In manufacturing or production modules of ERP systems.
- On shop floors where raw materials are converted into finished goods.

- In QC/QA modules where inspection of semi-finished goods occurs.

? Workflow Example:

1. □□ A Work Order is released for 100 units of "Laptop Model X1000".
2. □□ Raw materials are issued, and 60 units are currently in assembly.
3. □□ These 60 units are not yet completed or moved to final QC.
4. □ So, the WIP Qty = 60 units.

? Purpose of WIP Qty:

- Shows how much is actively being worked on.
- Helps in production planning, resource allocation, and tracking delays.
- Used in costing to calculate the value of semi-finished inventory.
- Crucial for real-time dashboard reports and progress monitoring.

? Live Example in ERP System:

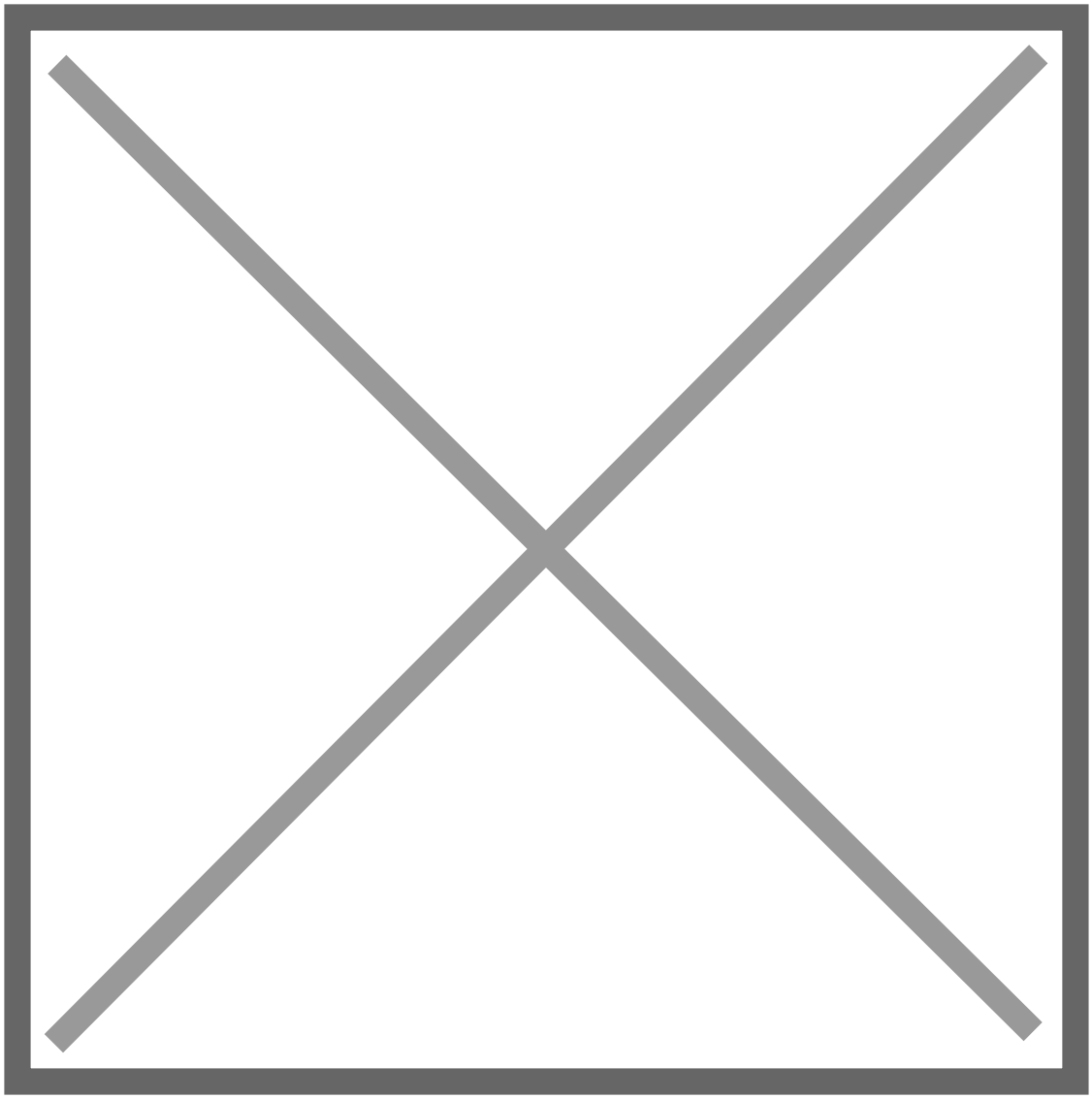
Product	Work Order Qty	Completed Qty	WIP Qty
Laptop Model X	100	30	70

Here, 70 units are still being worked on — i.e., WIP Qty = 70.

2.3). Work Order Allocation

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/workorderallocation

This image shows the “Work Order Allocation” screen in the Giggles ERP system. This screen is used to view, manage, and allocate raw materials or resources for existing work orders.



? Purpose of the Work Order Allocation Screen

The main goal here is to allocate the required stock/materials for each work order that has been generated. This step is crucial before actual production can start.

? What Each Section Means

Element	Description
WO No.	Work Order Number (e.g., WO-0004-2025)
WO Date	Date the work order was created (e.g., 02-06-2025).
No of Items	Number of items in that work order (usually 1 main item per order).
Status	Current status of the work order (e.g., Open).
Item Name	The name/code of the item being produced (e.g., FI02).

Item Qty	The quantity to be produced for that item (e.g., 10 KG).
PD No	Production department or production number (e.g., 4002).
Location Name / Stock Location	Warehouse or department where the production will take place and where materials will be drawn from (e.g., AAKANKSH).

?? Colored Status Buttons on Top

Button	Meaning
◫ Not Require	No allocation needed for the listed work order(s).
◫ Not Allocated	No materials have been allocated yet.
◫ Partially Allocated	Only some of the required items have been allocated.
● Allocated	All required materials for the work order have been fully allocated.

These buttons help filter and view work orders based on their material allocation status.

? Extra Notes

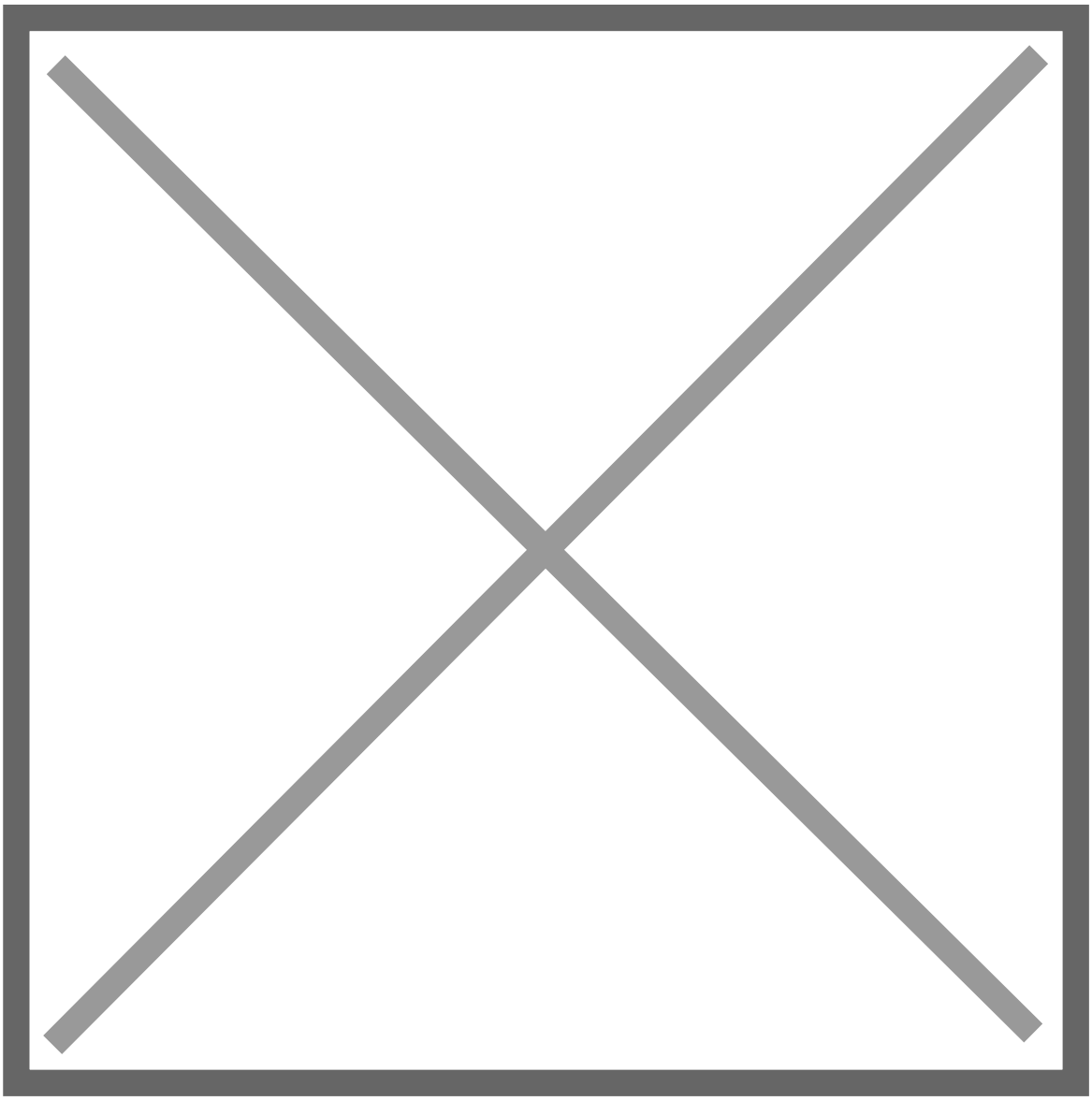
- The search bar on the top right allows quick filtering by WO No., SO No., Schedule No., or Item Code.
- The export and print icons above the table let you export this data for reporting or documentation.
- Multiple work orders can be managed simultaneously on this screen.

2.3.1). Work Order Allocation

This image shows the detailed view of a Work Order Allocation screen from Giggles ERP, specifically for:

This step is part of the production workflow where raw materials (RM) are assigned to a Work Order before actual production begins.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/workorderallocation_itemdetails/499/3332



? Summary of What This Screen Represents

This screen is used to assign available raw materials for the work order WO-0004-2025, which is meant to produce Item FI02 (10 KG). It shows the required input materials (components), their availability, and provides options to allocate them from stock or purchase.

? Column-Wise Breakdown

Column	Description
Item Code (Item Name)	The finished good to be produced (FI02 - FITEM02).
Item Qty	Production quantity (10 KG of FI02).
Sr No.	Serial number of the raw materials listed.

Item Code (Item Name)	Component raw materials (FI08 - FITEM08 and FI09 - FITEM09).
Item SubType / Type	Indicates these are raw materials, with "Normal" type.
Conversion	Unit conversion factor (1:1 here).
Required Qty / Production Qty	How much of the raw material is needed to make 10 KG of FI02 (10 KG each).
Available Qty / Alt Qty	Amount of that raw material available in stock (90 KG of each).
Assign ED Qty / Alt ED Qty	For assigning from existing delivery – currently 0.
Assign Purchase Qty / Alt Qty	If material is not in stock, it can be purchased – not used here (values 0).
Assign Qty / Alt Qty	These are the fields where you input the actual assigned quantity from available stock.
Purchase Qty / Alt Qty	System suggests purchase quantity if not enough stock – it pre-fills 10 here.
Action	Submit button to finalize assignment per row.

? How This Works – Step by Step

1. Review Requirements

- This work order needs 10 KG of FI08 and 10 KG of FI09.
- Check Available Qty

- Both raw materials have 90 KG available in stock → sufficient for this order.
- Enter Assign Qty

- User should enter 10 in the Assign Qty column for both rows (instead of purchasing).
- Click “Submit”

- Once entered, click Submit for each row. This will assign the material from inventory.
- Finalize MRS

- After submitting, click the “Finalized MRS” button. This generates a Material Requisition Slip (MRS), officially allocating stock to the production order.

? Goal of This Screen

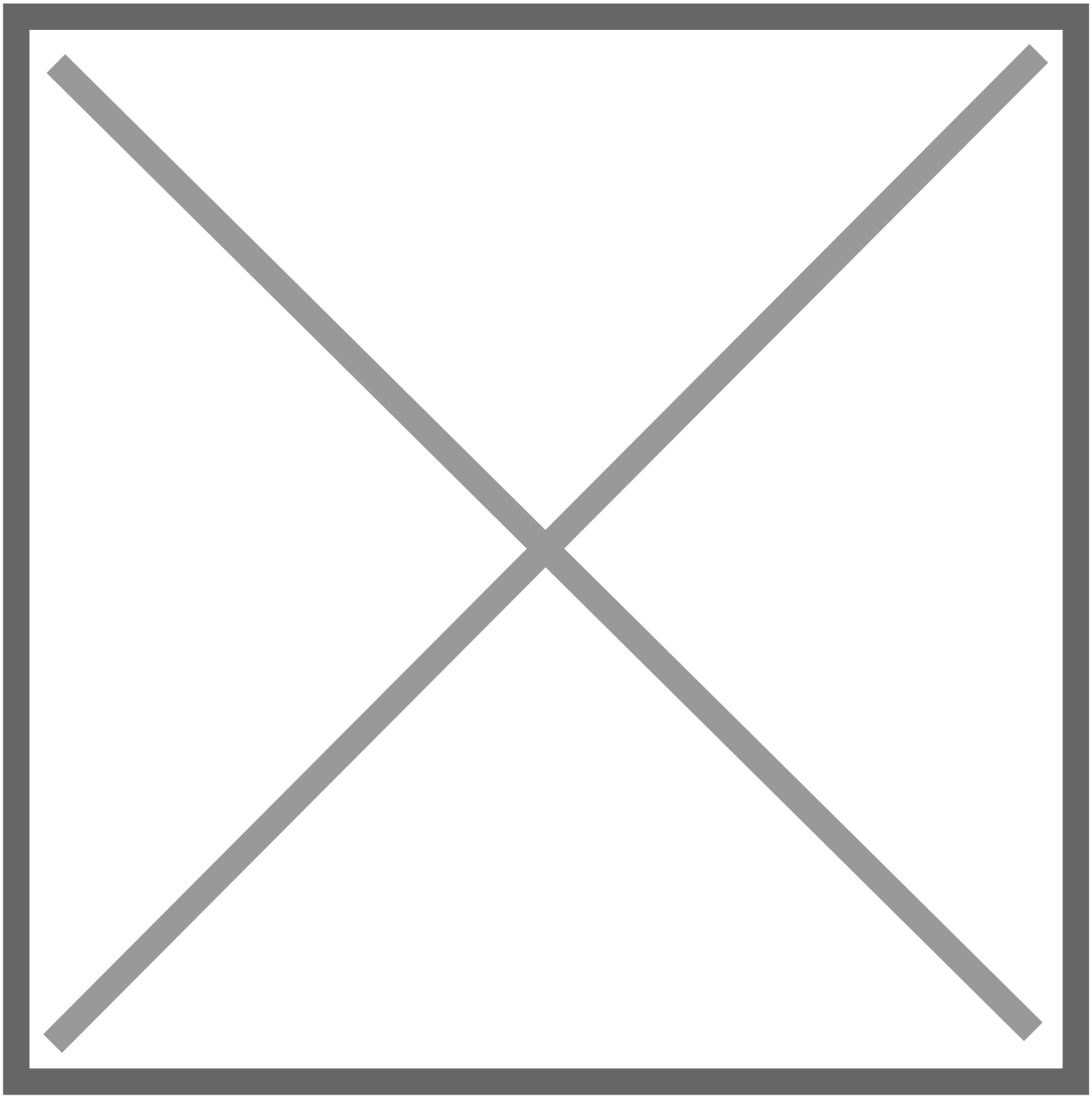
This ensures:

- Proper inventory management.
- Raw materials are reserved for production.
- No shortage occurs during manufacturing.
- Purchase is triggered only if stock is insufficient.

2.4). MRS (Material Requisition Slip)

This page lists all Material Requisition Slips created in the system. These slips request raw materials from the store for production purposes.

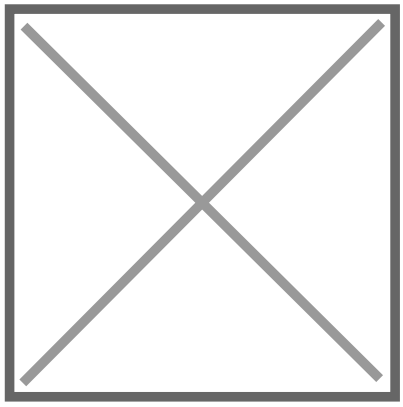
URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/mrs



? Breakdown of Each Column:

Column	Description
Action	Has buttons to view/edit or take further actions on the MRS. The + icon likely opens a detailed view.
#	Serial number of the MRS entries.
Voucher Type	Always shows Mrs (Material Requisition Slip).
Voucher No	Unique identifier for the MRS, e.g. Mrs-0003-2025.
Voucher Date	Date on which the MRS was created (e.g. 02-06-2025).
Used For	Explains the purpose — here it’s “Store For Allocated Qty” (used to reserve raw materials for production).
Work Order No	Linked Work Order (e.g., WO-0004-2025) — tells which production task this MRS belongs to.
Sales Order No	(Optional) If production is linked to a customer order, it would show here. In this case, it's N/A.
Location Name	Warehouse or plant where the materials will be consumed (e.g., AAKANKSH).

? What You Can Do from This Page:

1. Review MRS Entries
   Check which raw materials have been requisitioned for each work order.
   
2. View Detailed Items
   Click the blue icon (under Action) → a pop-up shows the specific materials requested.
3. Track Work Order Links
   Each MRS is linked to a Work Order, ensuring traceability from inventory to production.

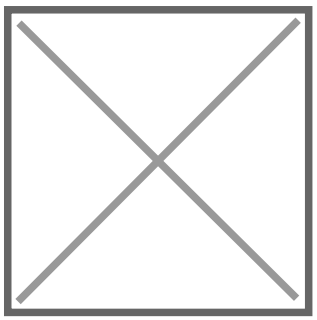
4. Monitor Status
   The green "Active" label shows that the MRS is currently valid (not completed or canceled).
5. Filter/Search
   Use the fields at the bottom (Voucher No, Work Order, etc.) to filter MRS records.

? Workflow Example:

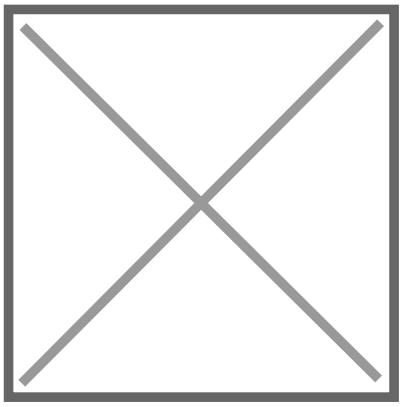
Here’s how this fits into the production workflow:

1. Work Order Created → (e.g., WO-0004-2025)
2. Material Requirement Calculated → System determines which raw materials are needed.
3. MRS Generated → (e.g., MRS-0003-2025) to allocate materials.
4. Store Team Issues Material → Inventory is updated accordingly.

Also in there using Create new button clicking you can create new MRS for other specific production or sales order or purchase order.



Using this you can easily Edit That or create MRS , also you can print that MRS , also delete that MRS.



When user click on Edit / Create at time this screen was open

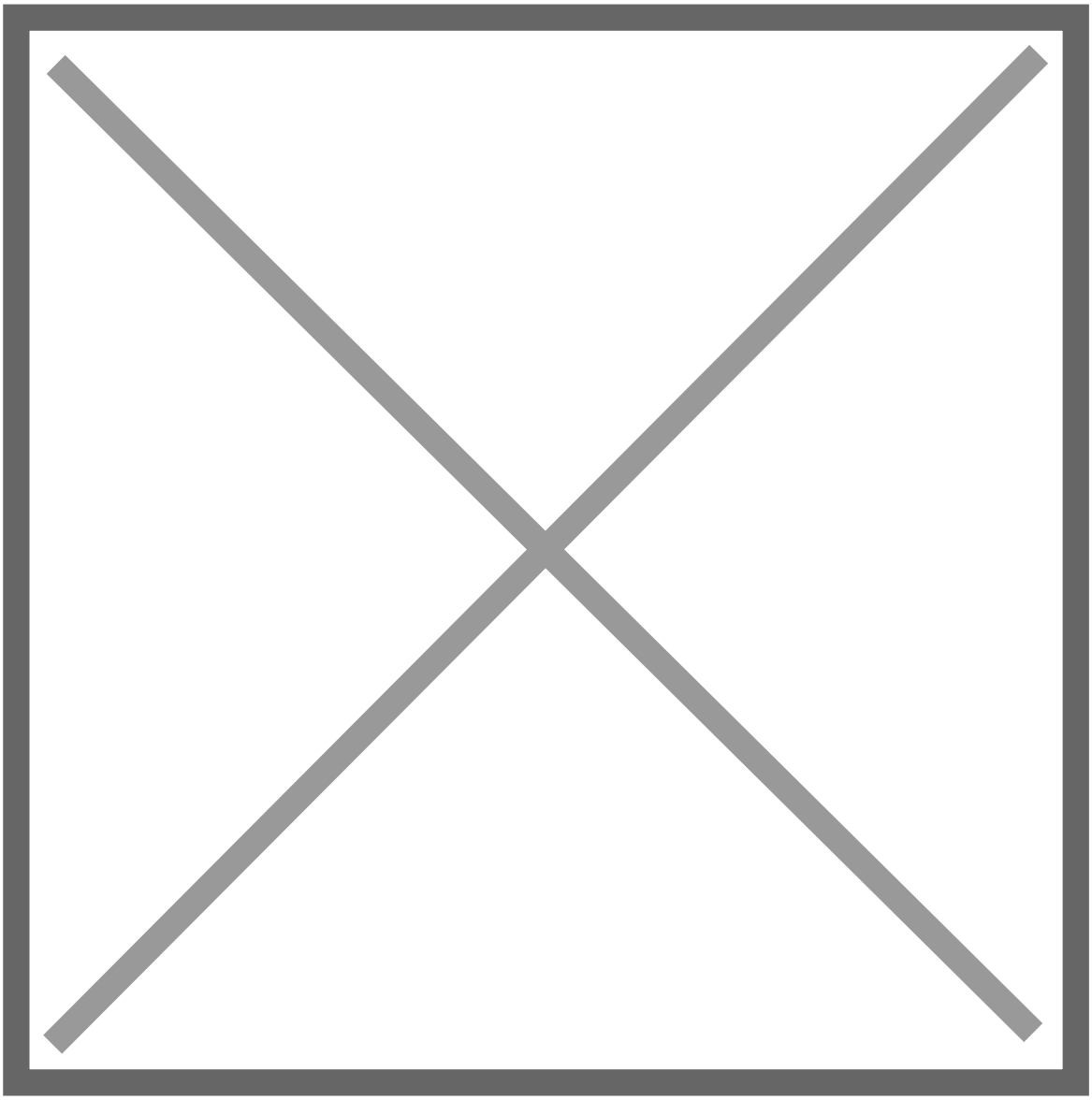
2.4.1). Create MRS

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/mrs/create

Yes! This image shows the edit/create screen of a Material Requisition Slip (MRS) in the Giggles ERP system. It is used for creating or modifying a request for materials needed for production.

? Buttons at Top:

- General Details (Selected): You're on the general information tab.
- Material Details: Clicking this will let you add/select the list of materials (items) to be requisitioned.



? What This Page Shows:

? Purpose:

To create or edit an MRS that links a Work Order to the materials required from the store/warehouse.

? Form Fields Explained:

Field	Description
Voucher Type	Automatically set to Mrs (Material Requisition Slip). Required field.
Base on Type	Set as Work Order — indicates that this requisition is based on a specific production work order.
Voucher No	Unique identifier for this MRS, auto-generated (e.g. MRS-0001-2025).
Voucher Date	Date when this MRS is created (e.g. 21-05-2025). Required.
Work Order	Links this MRS to a specific Work Order (e.g. WO-0001-2025). Required.
Mrs Date	Time and date stamp of the actual requisition (e.g. 21-05-2025 12:04:23 PM).
Location	Specifies which location (warehouse or plant) the materials are being requisitioned from (e.g. AAKANKSH). Required.
Description	(Optional) Any notes or descriptions related to the requisition — often used for special instructions or clarification.
Status	Shows current status (e.g. Active means the MRS is valid and pending material issue).

? How This Works (Step-by-Step):

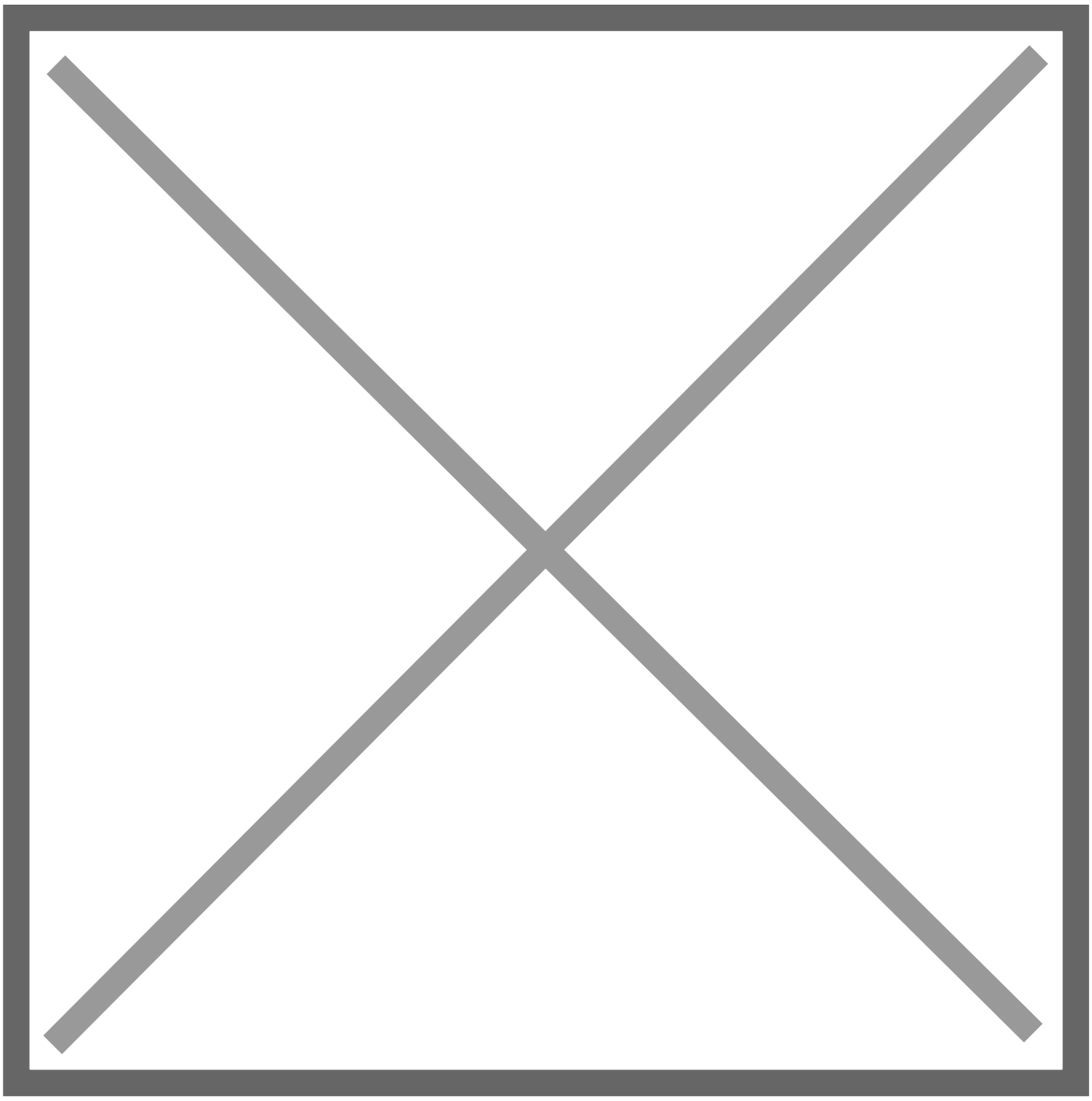
1. User (Admin or Production Officer) goes to:
   Production > Transactions > MRS > + Create New
2. Fills General Information:

- Links a Work Order
- Sets the location and voucher date
- Provides optional description
- Clicks “Material Details” tab to:

- Add raw materials (items), define quantity, and units (e.g., 10 KG of ABS plastic)
- Saves the MRS

- It gets a unique number (e.g. MRS-0001-2025)
- Status becomes Active
- Store department can now issue materials accordingly

2.4.2). Material Details Of MRS



This image shows the “Material Details” tab of the MRS (Material Requisition Slip) module

? What This Screen Describes:

It is part of the MRS creation process where you define the list of materials to be withdrawn from the store for production, based on a Work Order.

? Table Fields Explanation:

Column	Description
Name	Short code and full item code (e.g., FI08 - FITEM08, FI09 - FITEM09)
Group	Group/category (here it is ABS) — helpful for classification.

Category	Units or type — e.g., PCS indicates pieces.
Item Qty	Quantity in the main unit to be requisitioned (e.g., 10 PCS).
Alt Item Qty	Alternate quantity representation, e.g., 10 KG.
Unit	Standard unit of measurement (e.g., KG).
Alt Unit	Alternate unit description or internal unit (e.g., KILOGRM1).
Action	Trash/delete icon to remove an item row.

? Actions & Buttons:

- + Add: Used to add new item rows (more materials to the requisition).
- Save: Saves the full list of items to the MRS record.

? How It Works (Step-by-Step):

1. Navigate to:
   Production > Transactions > MRS > Create
2. Fill in General Details tab (as shown in your earlier image):

- Work Order No, Location, Voucher Date, etc.
- Switch to Material Details tab:

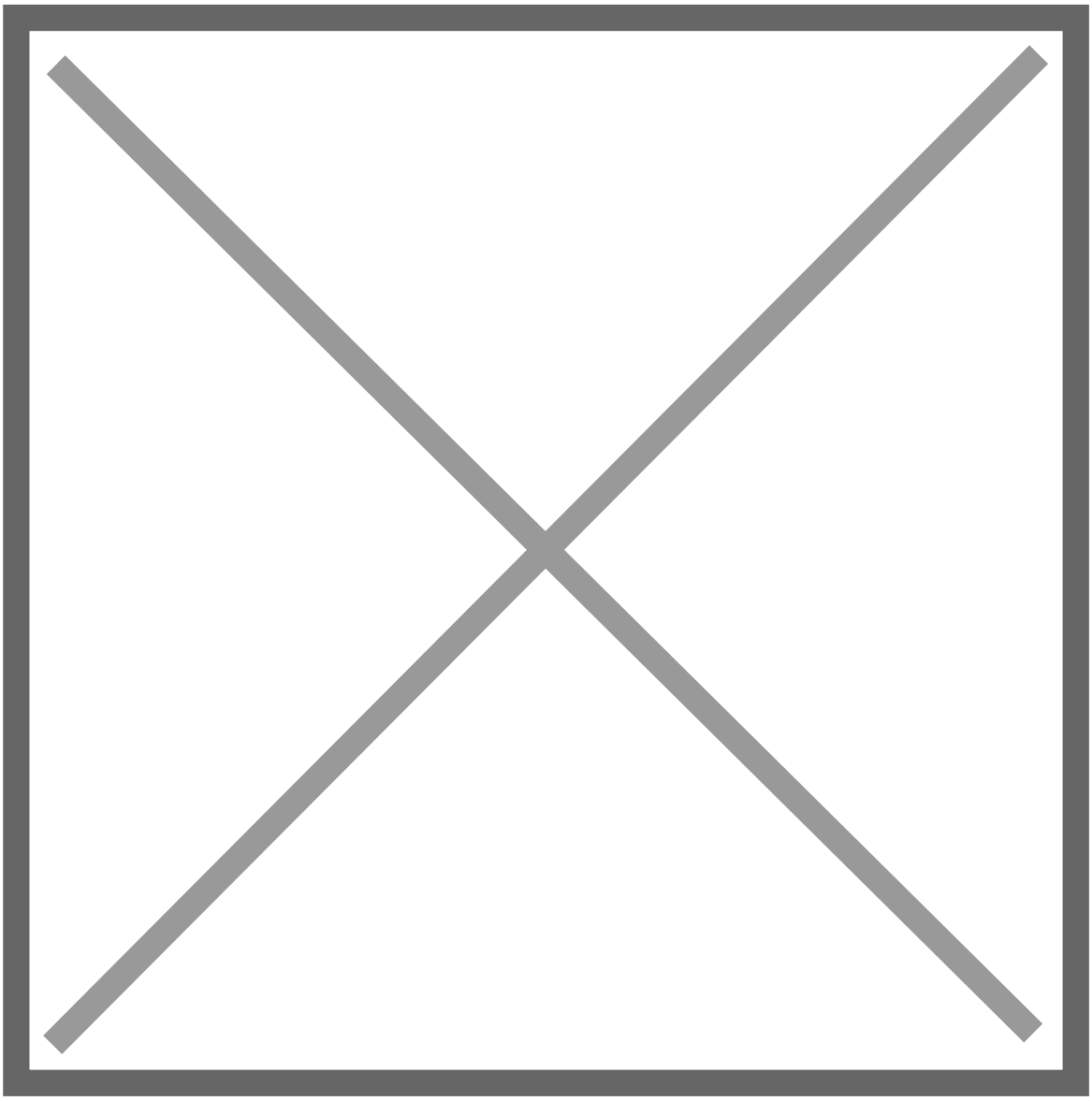
- Click + Add to open item selector
- Choose items needed for production
- Enter quantity in both main unit (e.g. PCS) and alternate unit (e.g. KG)
- Click Save:

- This finalizes the MRS entry with its item list.
- The store/warehouse team will now issue these materials.

2.5). Pending Planning

- Here it will show different pending planning reports which are used in production.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/pendingplanningreport



? What This Screen Shows:

This is a dashboard for unplanned Work Order operations — where operations (like cutting, testing, etc.) are generated from Work Orders but not yet assigned or scheduled under production planning.

? Key Fields Breakdown:

Column	Description
Action	Add Planning button to initiate planning for that specific operation.
# (Serial)	Serial number for listing rows.

Work Order	Code of the Work Order (e.g., WO-0004-2025).
WO Date	Date of the Work Order (e.g., 02-06-2025).
Location Name	Location of the production or plant (e.g., AAKANKSH).
Item Code	Short product code (e.g., FI02).
Item Name	Full product/item name (e.g., FITEM02).
PD No	Production Document or Product Definition number (e.g., 4002).
Operation	Type of production step (e.g., Cutting-Cutting, Chemical Testing, Melting).
Operation Qty	Quantity required to be planned (e.g., 10.00 KG).

? Inner Details Under Each Row:

- Operation Alt Qty: Alternate unit quantity (same as Operation Qty, here in KILOGRM1).
- Cycle (Load Hours): Estimated machine/labor hours per unit (e.g., 0.027778 hours).
- Planning Qty: Currently 0 KG (unplanned), hence appears in this list.
- Pending Qty: Amount still left to be planned, here full 10 KG.

? How It Works:

? Process Flow:

1. Work Orders are created for production.
2. Each Work Order has one or more Operations (e.g., Cutting, Testing).
3. Those operations need to be planned (scheduled for machines or labor).
4. This screen shows which operations are still pending planning.
5. Clicking Add Planning will:

- Open a planning form.
- Let you assign resources (machine, labor, shift).
- Schedule the operation for execution.
- Once planning is done, it disappears from this screen and moves to the Planning module.
- Also you can create Planning From Manually Process

? Use Case Example:

Let’s say:

- WO-0004-2025 is for producing FITEM02.
- It involves three operations: Cutting, Chemical Testing, and Melting.
- All are listed here with 10 KG each still pending.

A production planner will:

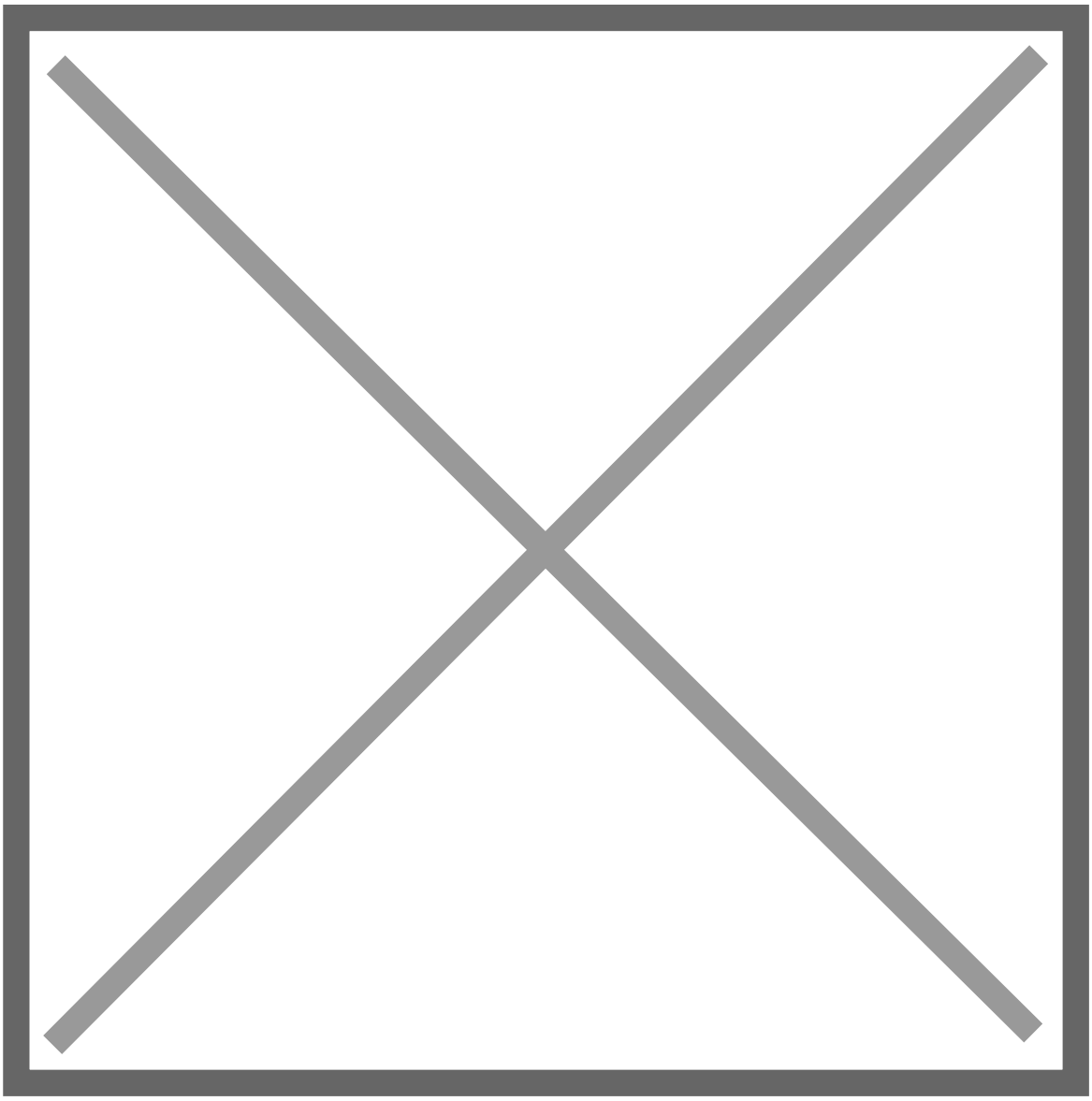
1. Click Add Planning on each row.
2. Assign the operation to a shift or machine.
3. Submit the plan.

That operation becomes ready for execution, and inventory/MRS can now support it.

2.6). General Details of Planning

This is the Planning Entry Form, used after clicking "Add Planning" in the Pending Planning module. It helps production planners allocate resources (like machines, shifts, etc.) for executing a Work Order operation.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/planning/create



? Key Sections & Fields Explained

Field	Description
Voucher Type	Default is “Planning”. This signifies the nature of the record.
Voucher No	Auto-generated Planning number (e.g., PL-0001-2025). It uniquely identifies this planning entry.
Voucher Date	Date of the planning document (e.g., 02-06-2025). Typically the current date or the scheduled date.
Location	Production location where the operation will take place (e.g., AAKANKSH).
Stock Location	Where raw materials or finished items will be moved or fetched from (same as location in this case).

Machine Category	Lets the user select the type of machine needed for this operation (e.g., Lathe, CNC, Testing Machine).
Description	A text editor for adding detailed planning notes, shift instructions, machine setting info, operator notes, etc.

At the top-right, there are:

- General Details (highlighted): Main header details like date, location, etc.
- Material Details (toggle tab): For specifying the materials involved (MRS consumption, BOM, etc.).

?? How It Works (Workflow)

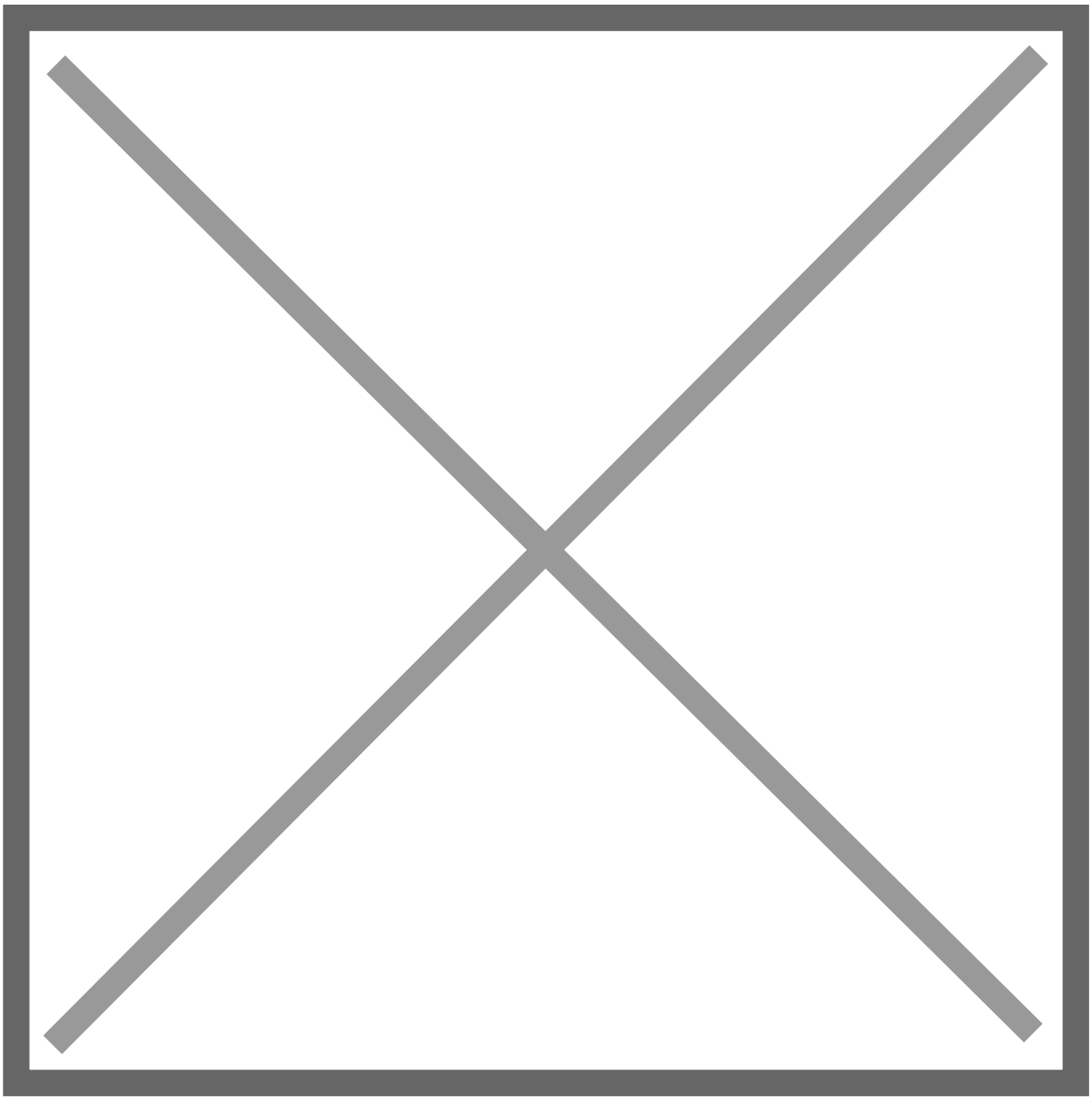
1. Planner opens a pending operation (like Cutting 10 KG).
2. This screen loads with default info from that Work Order.
3. The planner:

- Confirms location and date.
- Selects machine category.
- Describes shift instructions or any planning notes.
- Once completed, they switch to the Material Details tab to:

- Define raw materials to consume.
- Enter quantities (from MRS or BOM).
- After saving, the planning record:

- Reserves machines.
- Assigns production load.
- Moves to "Job Work" or "Production" screen for execution.

2.6.1). Material Details Of Planning



?? What This Screen Shows

This is part 2 of the Planning module — after filling the general details like Voucher Date, Location, etc., the user switches to Material Details to assign machines, quantities, and production timing.

? Description of Columns and How It Works

Column	Description
Sr No	Serial number for the row entry. Useful when multiple items/operations are planned at once.

WO No	Work Order Number being planned (e.g., WO-0004-2025).
Item Name	Code and name of the item (e.g., FI02 / FITEM02).
Operation	The specific production process being planned (e.g., ML-Melting).
Machine Category	Category of machine required for the operation (e.g., 2-ASSEMBEL MACHINE).
Planned Qty / Alt Qty	Quantity being planned, both in main and alternate units (e.g., 10 KG / 10.00 KILOGRM1).
Pending Qty / Alt Qty	Unplanned quantity remaining from the Work Order.
Qty / Alt Qty	The quantity user is now planning (10 KG in this example).
Machine	Dropdown where the user selects the actual machine (e.g., Machine1). This pulls machines under the selected machine category.
Priority	Optional priority level — could be used for scheduling or load balancing.
Cycle (load hours)	Time taken per unit (in hours). This is used to calculate the duration/load.
Start Date Time / End Date Time	When the operation is scheduled to start and finish. Must be set before saving.
Shift	Option to assign a production shift (e.g., Morning, Evening). Not selected in this image.
Action (□□ icon)	Used to delete the planning line.

?? How It Works (Step-by-Step)

1. The planner selects the Work Order that needs planning.
2. The system auto-fills item details, operation, quantities, and machine category.
3. The user:

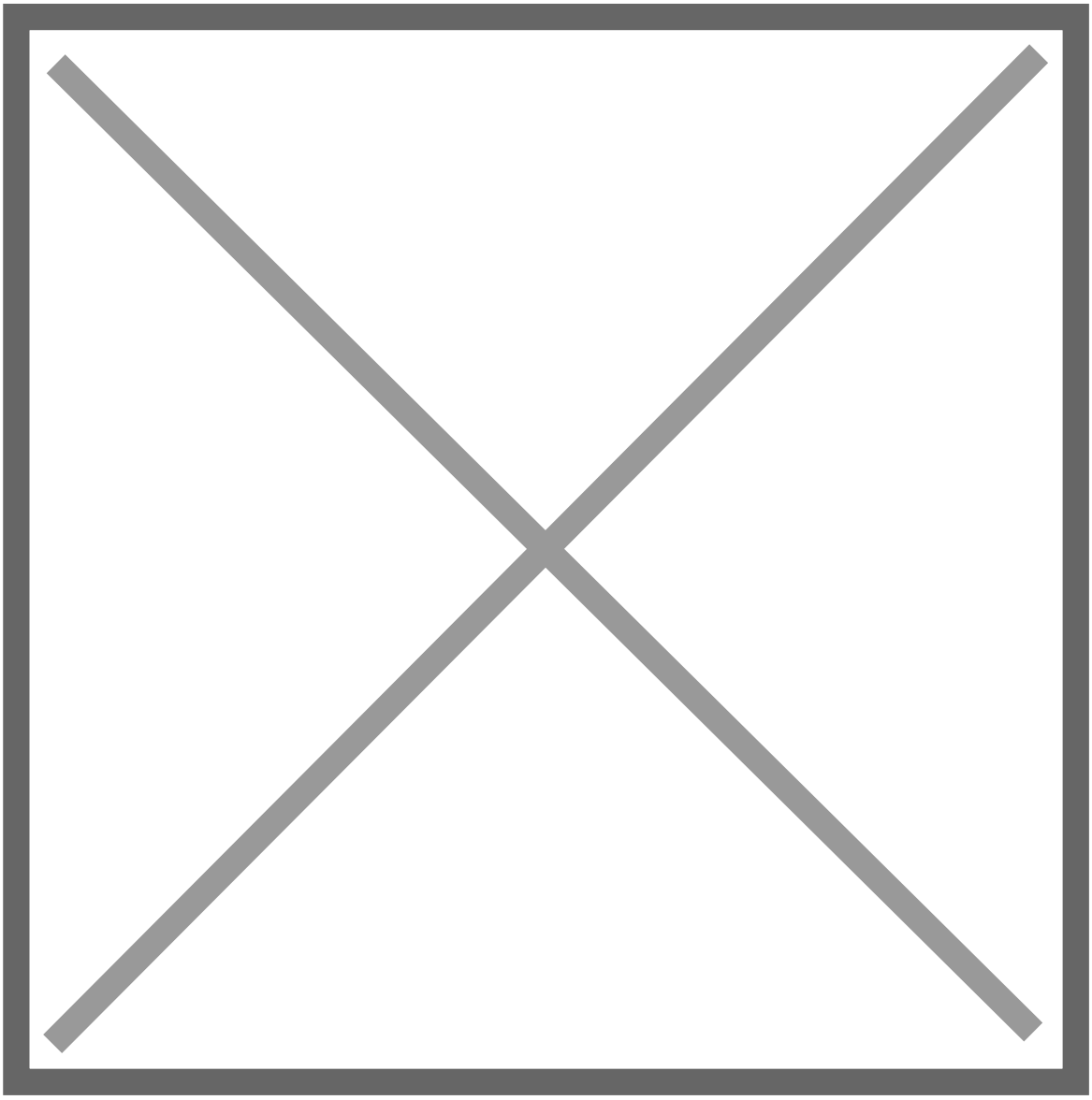
- Selects the specific machine from dropdown.
- Confirms the quantity to plan.
- Enters start and end time.
- Optionally assigns shift and priority.
- Once saved:

- This record becomes a planning job.
- It will show up in the Job Work or Production Execution screen.
- Machine load gets updated based on cycle time.
- The quantity gets marked as "Planned" in the Work Order.

2.7). Pending Production

This module helps track what parts of a work order have been planned but not yet produced.

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/pendingproductionreport



?? What This Screen Shows

The screen is titled Pending Production, meaning it lists production tasks that are planned but still pending execution.

? Breakdown of the Table and Fields

Field	Description
Action	A button (Add Production) used to start the actual production entry for the selected plan.
#	Serial number of the record.
Planning No	Reference number of the planning entry (e.g., PL-0001-2025).
Planning Date	Date on which planning was done (e.g., 02-06-2025).
Work Order No	Related Work Order Number (e.g., WO-0004-2025).
Work Order Date	Date of the original Work Order.
Location Name	Plant or production location (AAKANKSH).
Item Code	Code of the item being manufactured (FI02).

? Detailed View Below the Table

Below the main grid, you see expanded details of the selected item:

Field Value/Explanation

Item Name FITEM02 – The name/code of the item to be produced.

Operation Name ML-Melting – The operation being tracked.

Machine Category Name 2-ASSEMBLE MACHINE – Machine category used.

Machine Name Machine1 – Specific machine selected during planning.

Planning Qty / Sec 10 KG – The quantity scheduled in the planning stage.

Production Qty / Sec 0 KG – Shows that production has not started yet.

Pending Qty / Sec 10 KG – Indicates the full quantity is still pending.

?? How It Works (Step-by-Step)

1. A planning entry (like PL-0001-2025) is created in the Planning module.
2. Once saved, the system tracks how much of that plan has been executed.
3. This screen lists:

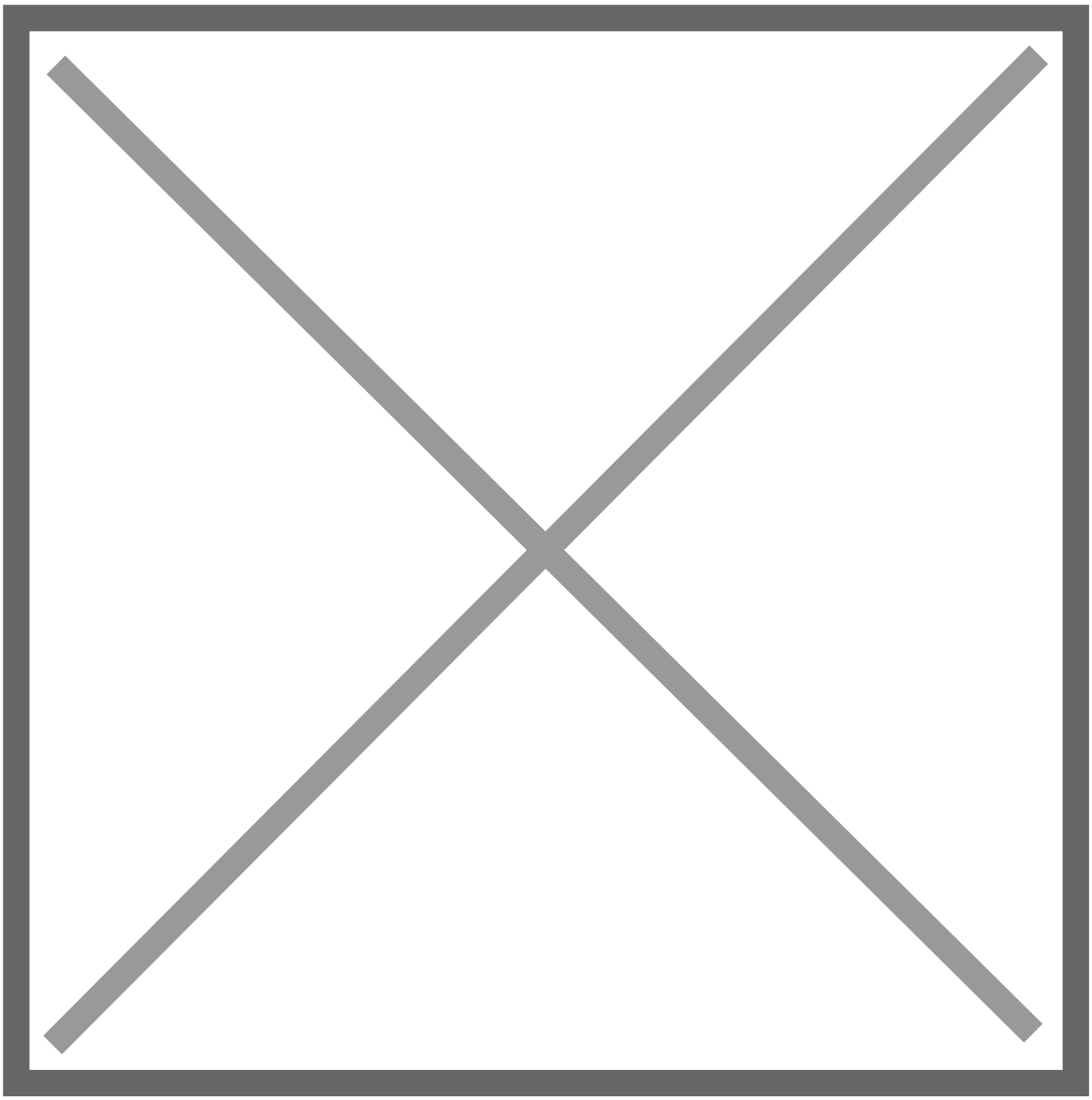
- What is planned.
- What is still pending.

- What machine and operation it's linked to.
- When the user clicks “Add Production”, they are taken to the production entry screen to record the actual manufacturing of the item.
- Once production is entered and saved:

- Production Qty updates.Pending Qty reduces.
- Eventually, once fully produced, this entry disappears from the “Pending Production” list.

2.7.1). Production Create

URL : https://dev.giggleserp.com/public/mproduction/create



? Purpose of the Screen:

This screen is used to create a new Production Voucher entry, which helps in recording production activity carried out using a specific machine or plant.

? Fields and Their Functions:

Field	Description
Voucher Type	Dropdown to select type of voucher (e.g., Production)
Voucher No	Auto-generated unique production voucher number (e.g., MPRO-0004-2025)
Voucher Date	The date when the voucher is created
Machine/Plant No	Dropdown to select the machine or plant used in production (e.g., IngotCaster-ADC12, Spectrometer-Oxford ,Furnace-LP-ADC12,Machine1, Drilling Machine 02)
Machine/Plant Name	Auto-filled or entered name of the selected machine/plant
Production Date	Date and time when actual production took place
Location	Dropdown to select the plant/factory location (e.g., AAKANKSH)
Operator Name	Name of the person operating the machine/plant
Description/Notes	Text area to write any remarks or observations during production

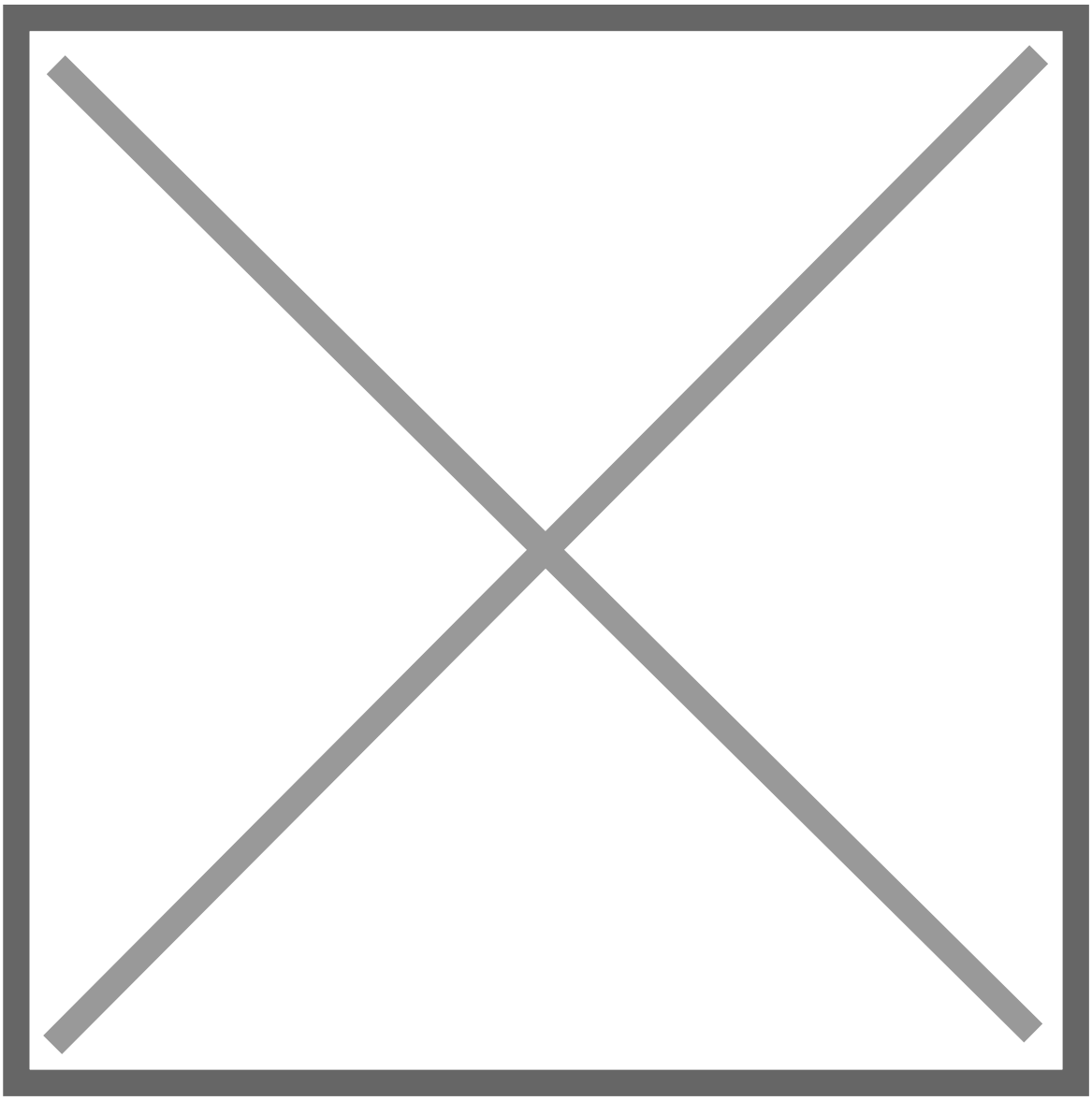
? Tabs at the Top Right:

1. General Details – The current tab where you fill basic production info.
2. Item Details – Where you define input and output items, quantities, and BOMs.
3. Non Working Hours – Optionally specify any machine downtime or interruptions.

?? How It Works:

1. Select Voucher Type → Choose “Production”.
2. Voucher No is auto-filled.
3. Enter Voucher Date and Production Date (defaults to current date/time but editable).
4. Select Machine/Plant No → List shows available machines.
5. Machine/Plant Name auto-fills or you can manually enter.
6. Select Location and Operator Name.
7. Enter additional details or remarks if required.

2.7.2). Production Item Details Screen



? Purpose of This Screen:

To allocate production quantities, time, and material consumption for a given item, operation, and machine based on a specific Planning No / Work Order.

? Explanation of Each Column/Field:

Field	Description
Sr No	Serial number (line item index).
Planning No / Work Order No	Reference numbers from planning and work order stages (e.g., PL-0001-2025 and WO-0004-2025).
Item Name	The item being produced (FI02, with description FITEM02).

Operation Name	Name of the operation (e.g., ML-Melting). It’s dynamic, based on the work center or BOM.
Planned Qty / Alt Qty	Quantity planned as per work order (10 KG).
Pending Qty / Alt Qty	Remaining quantity not yet produced (still 10 KG).
Qty / Alt Qty	Actual production quantity being reported in this entry (10 KG).
Start Date Time / End Date Time	Time fields to log the start and end of production (not filled in this image).
Estimate Time / Actual Time / Cycle Time	Time details:

- Estimate Time: Expected duration (optional)
- Actual Time: Actual production duration (manual or system-captured)
- Cycle Time: Calculated from quantity and time (e.g., 0.167 minutes per unit)|
- Previous Stock Qty | Shows stock available from the last operation or step (0 here).
- Material Consumption | Button (Consumption) for recording raw material usage for this production.
- Action | Red trash icon to delete the row if needed.

?? How It Works:

Step-by-Step Flow:

1. Work Order Selection:

- Choose a Planning/Work Order No. It auto-populates related fields like item, operation, planned quantity, etc.
- Enter Production Quantity:

- Input how much you actually produced (e.g., 10 KG).
- Time Tracking (optional but useful):

- You can input actual start/end times.
- The system calculates Cycle Time for efficiency tracking.
- Record Material Usage:

- Click "Consumption" to input which raw materials were used in what quantity.
- Save:

- Once all entries are added, click the Save button to finalize the production voucher.

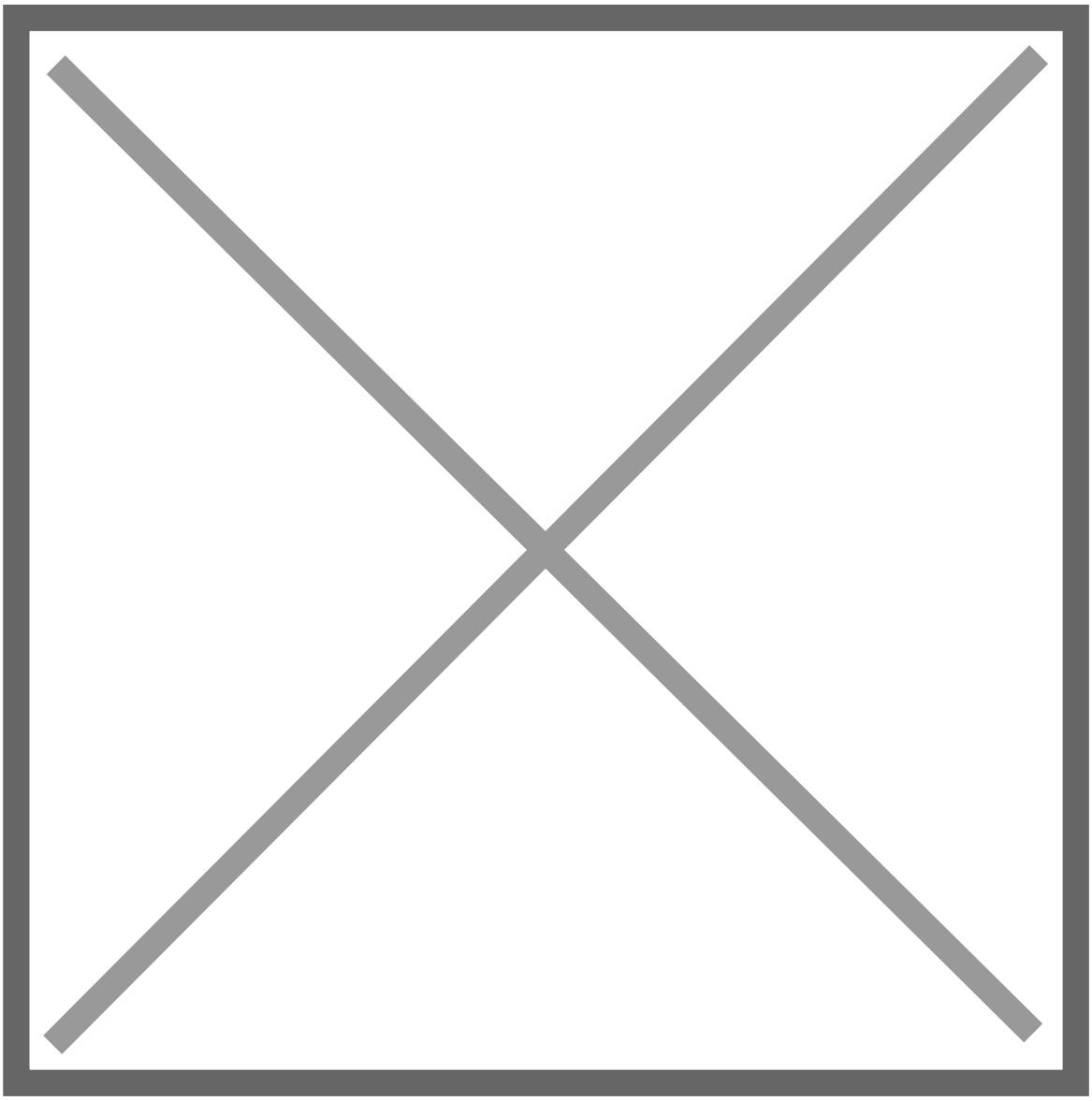
? Example in This Screen:

- You're doing the ML-Melting operation for item FITEM02 (FI02).
- Planned & actual quantity is 10 KG.
- No prior stock is available.
- You're expected to record material consumed by clicking the Consumption button.
- Cycle time is calculated as 0.167, meaning 10 items are produced per 10 seconds.

? Summary:

This screen is where the actual execution of production is captured:

- Links the work order to production.
- Tracks what was produced, how much, when, and how fast.
- Connects with material consumption and efficiency.



? Purpose of This Screen:

To record any downtime or non-productive time during a production shift — like machine breakdowns, maintenance, lack of materials, or operator unavailability.

This helps in tracking production efficiency and analyzing machine or process issues.

? Explanation of Each Field:

Field	Purpose
Reason Detail	Describes the reason for the downtime (e.g., “Machine Maintenance,” “Power Cut,” “Material Not Available”).
Start Time	The starting time when the machine or operation stopped.
End Time	The ending time when the machine resumed or the issue was resolved.
Green Save Button (✔)	Saves the non-working hour entry into the list.
Red Delete Button (□□)	Deletes the corresponding row.

?? How It Works:

Step-by-Step:

1. Enter Reason: Type or select a predefined reason for the non-working time.
2. Enter Start & End Time: Input the time when production was stopped and restarted.
3. Click Green Save Button (✔): Adds the row to the non-working hour list.
4. Click Final Save (blue "Save" button): Saves the data into the production log.

? Example Use Cases:

- Machine Breakdown from 10:30 AM to 11:00 AM → Record it here.
- Power Failure from 1:15 PM to 1:45 PM.
- Material Delay – raw materials not supplied in time.

? Context of Job Work

This comes after the following process:

□□ Job Work Workflow Recap:

Step Description

□ Step 1: Job Work voucher was created (Vendor, Work Order, From-To Operations, etc.)

- Step 2: In Return Item Details, items that are expected to come back from vendor were entered
- Step 3: Send Item Details tab shows items being sent to the vendor for job work

Work Order Creation Based on Stock or Sales Order

? Work Order Creation Based on Stock or Sales Order

? Step 1. Create Work Order

Path: Production → Transactions → Work Order

- Click + Create New.
- Choose to create based on:
  - □□ Stock Requirement
  - □□ Sales Order

? Step 2. Add Material Details (Assign BOM)

- Click on the Material Details tab.
- Click Add to include an item.
- Select the item and Assign Bill of Materials (BOM).
- Click Save after BOM is assigned.

? Step 3. Allocate Materials (Work Order Allocation)

- Go to the Work Order Allocation section.
- Allocate raw materials:
  - If stock is available → allocate from the store.
  - If not available → initiate a purchase request.

- This step helps reserve materials for production.

? Step 4. Finalize MRS (Material Requisition Slip)

- Click on Finalize MRS.
- The system will Show 3 types:
  - □ Store for Allocated Qty
  - □□ Purchase Quantity
  - □□ Assemble
- Review material source details and confirm the MRS.

? Step 5. Move to Pending Planning

- After MRS is finalized, the Work Order moves to Pending Planning.
- This section lists all Work Orders requiring production planning.

? Step 6. Add Planning

- In Pending Planning, click Add Planning.
- You'll be redirected to the Planning Screen.
- Here, define:
  - □□ Operation Type
  - □□ Start & End Time
  - □□ Machine / Plant
- Save the planning details.

? Step 7. Pending Production

- Once planning is done, the Work Order appears in the Pending Production list.
- These are orders ready for actual production but not yet started.

? Step 8. Add Production

- Click on Add Production to start manufacturing entry.
- You'll be taken to the Production Entry Screen.

? Step 9. Production Item Details

- On this screen, view:
  - □ Planned Quantity
  - □□ Production Time
  - □□ Operations & Machines Used
  - □□ Material Consumption

- Click on Material Consumption to view:
  - Quantity of raw materials used
  - BOM breakdown for the produced item.