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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard 9.0 Implementation Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard 9.0 Implementation Guide
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Contents

About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.
- Application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and downloading documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

You might also want to complete at least one introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, forms, or windows. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Downloading Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Download documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides CD-ROM.

Important! Before you upgrade, you must check Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. Oracle continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Downloading Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM, Oracle makes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can download PDF versions of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation online via the Oracle Technology Network. Oracle makes these PDF files available online for each major release shortly after the software is shipped.

See Oracle Technology Network, http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/psftent.html

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps

Resource	Navigation
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs)	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms
Documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
Implementation guides support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in implementation guides:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter *O*.
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (|).
[ ] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!,* the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

Implementation guides provide cross-references either under the heading "See Also" or on a separate line preceded by the word *See.* Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: "(FRA) Hiring an Employee"

Example of a region-specific heading: "(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation"

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- USF (U.S. Federal)

- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about implementation guides and other Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to your product line documentation manager at Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, U.S.A. Or email us at appsdoc@us.oracle.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

Address Book Number

Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant ID, participant number, and so on.

As If Currency Code

Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code enables you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.

Batch Number

Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).

Batch Date

Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.

Batch Status

Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are:

Blank: Batch is unposted and pending approval.

A: The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but has not yet been posted.

D: The batch posted successfully.

E: The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.

P: The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to *E*.

U: The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.

Branch/Plant

Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.

Business Unit

Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.

Category Code

Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.

Company

Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.

Currency Code

Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.

Document Company

Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document.

If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Preface

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application fundamentals.
- Common fields used in this implementation guide.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guide refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of the system resides in companion documentation, *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide.* The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne product lines:

- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Customer Relationship Management Support Applications Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Solutions Application Fundamentals Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Work Orders Implementation Guide.*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Foundation Guide.*

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals Preface"

Common Fields Used in this Implementation Guide

Address Book

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location. The address must be set up in the Address Book Master table (F0101).

Branch/Plant

Specify an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

You can assign a business unit to a document, entity, or person for purposes of responsibility reporting. For example, the system provides reports of open accounts payable and accounts receivable by business unit to track equipment by responsible department.

Use this code to refer to a branch or plant that might have departments or jobs, which represent lower-level business units, subordinate to it. For example:

- Branch/Plant (MMCU)
- Dept A (MCU)
- Dept B (MCU)
- Job 123 (MCU)

Business unit security might prevent you from viewing information about business units for which you have no authority.

Company

Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the Company Constants table (F0010) and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions.

Note: You can use company 00000 for default values such as dates and automatic accounting instructions. You cannot use company 00000 for transaction entries.

Console

A central control or monitoring application for an enterprise software system. The console enables you to quickly analyze and assess performance on key performance indicators for your company.

Dashboard is synonymous with console in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, however, console is the preferred term.

Customer Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

You can use this number to locate and enter information about the address book record. If you enter a value other than the address book number (AN8), such as the long address or tax ID, you must precede it with the special character that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book constants. When the system locates the record, it returns the address book number to the field.

For example, if address book number 4100 (Total Solutions) has a long address TOTAL and an * distinguishes it from other entries (as defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book constants), you could type *TOTAL into the field, and the system would return 4100.

Dashboard

See console.

Item Number

Enter a number that the system assigns to an item. It can be in short, long, or third item number format.

Product Family

Enter a value from UDC 41/P4 (Master Planning Family) that represents an individual Product Group or the name of a list of Product Group. Some examples include:

- Laser Printer
- Inkjet
- Fax

Complete this field to create a user-defined code for a product family.

Supplier

Enter a number that identifies an entry in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

You can use this number to locate and enter information about the address book record. If you enter a value other than the address book number (AN8), such as the long address or tax ID, you must precede it with the special character that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book constants. When the system locates the record, it returns the address book number to the field. For example, if address book number 4100 (Total Solutions) has a long address TOTAL and an * distinguishes it from other entries (as defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book constants), you could type *TOTAL into the field, and the system would return 4100.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard

This chapter provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard and discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard integrations.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard implementation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Overview

The ability of a manufacturer to service and excel in a competitive environment depends on the capabilities of the manufacturer to reduce costs, maximize productivity, and maintain high standards of quality. A manufacturer must be able to measure fundamental operating metrics and report that data to accountable personnel. Management must be able to analyze, improve, and control operations, as well as evaluate the results of all business improvement initiatives. Operational metrics are tied to the overall strategic goals for an organization, and the metrics indicate whether the organization is moving towards or away from the goals. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard (PMD) system from Oracle provides the management tool for meeting these demands.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD system provides operational analytics that identify performance successes or operational inefficiencies across the supply chain. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD supplies metrics across six key areas that define the operational performance of manufacturing companies:

- Cash and Capital Management
- Customer Shipment Performance
- Inventory Management Effectiveness
- Manufacturing Performance
- Revenue Management
- Supplier Performance

Each of these key areas includes a number of metrics for analyzing business performance.

Note. Note: This implementation guide uses a generic set of metric groups based on the key areas. Each metric is included in one of the key area groups. Metric groups are user-defined; the groups in this implementation guide are for example purposes only.

Metrics

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD system provides 23 different metrics, and one alert, to help manufacturers analyze operations.

These tables list the operational metrics, the type of default display for each metric, and whether goals are allowed:

Cash and Capital Management Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Cash to Cash Cycle Time	Bar chart with goal marker	Yes
Days Payable Outstanding	Bar chart with goal marker	Yes
Days Sales in Inventory	Bar chart with goal marker	Yes
Days Sales Outstanding	Bar chart with goal marker	Yes

Customer Shipment Performance Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Backorder Amount	Bar chart with goal marker	Yes
Backorder Count	Bar chart	No
Book to Ship Days	Bar chart with goal marker	Yes
On-Time Shipments to Customer Request Date	Stacked bar chart	Yes
On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Aggregate	Pie chart	No
On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Trend	Stacked bar chart	Yes
Past Due Order Line Amount	Bar chart with goal marker	Yes
Past Due Order Line Count	Bar chart	No
Promise to Request Date Variance	Grid	No

Inventory Management Effectiveness Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Inventory Turns	Grid	Yes

Manufacturing Performance Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Actual to Planned Production Costs	Combo chart	No
On-Time Production Completions	Stacked bar chart	Yes

Revenue Management Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Booked Order Value	Bar chart	No
Backlog	Bar chart	No
Projected Revenue	Bar chart	No
Shipped Revenue	Bar chart	No

Supplier Performance Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Material Lead Time Exceptions	Grid	No
On Time Delivery	Grid	No
Pass Quality Trend	Grid	No

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Integrations

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD system integrates with these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable to determine the purchase orders that have been received and not yet paid. The system uses accounts payable information to calculate the Days Payable Outstanding and the Cash-to-Cash Cycle Time metrics.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable to determine the sales orders that have been shipped for which payment has not yet been received. The system uses account receivable information to calculate the Days Sales Outstanding and the Cash-to-Cash Cycle Time metrics.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) to enable you to receive alerts when equipment tolerances are unacceptable. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne CBM system along with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management enables you to identify equipment, set up maintenance tasks and intervals, set up equipment tolerances, and track equipment downtime.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting to gather the base data for metrics. The system loads the data from the general ledger into the PMD tables to use for calculating metric performance.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management to determine the number of items in inventory. The system uses inventory information along with general accounting information to calculate the Inventory Turns, the Days Sales in Inventory, and the Cash-to-Cash Cycle Time metrics.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement to determine the status of purchase orders, receipt quantities, and inspection information. The system uses procurement information to calculate the Supplier Lead Time Exception metric, Supplier On Time Delivery metric, and Pass Quality metric.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management to gather the base data for metrics. The system loads the data from the Sales Order Detail and Sales Order History tables into the PMD tables to use for metric tracking. The system uses sales order information to determine the status of sales orders, shipment quantities and dates, and current and projected revenue.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management to determine the status and costs of work orders. The system uses work order information to calculate the On Time Production Completions and Actual to Planned Production cost variance metric information.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Implementation

Implementation tasks are common to all consoles in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console system. The steps to implement the system are documented in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide.*

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles," JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Implementation.

CHAPTER 2

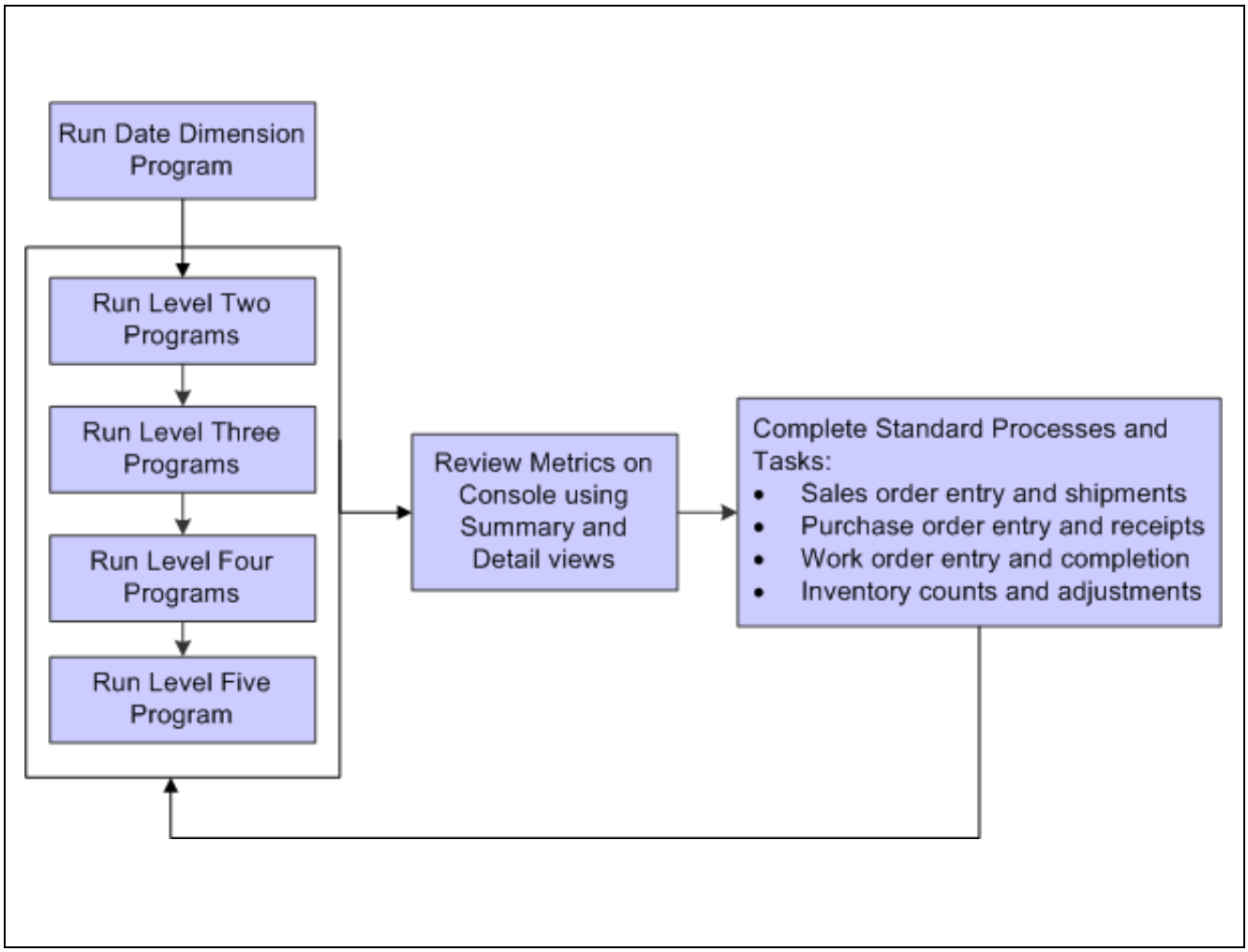
Loading Data for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard

This chapter provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard (PMD) data loading and the general ledger data loads, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the G/L Data Load – Cardex COGS program (R80D221A).
- Run the G/L Data Load – Cardex COGS program
- Set processing options for the G/L Data Load – Direct Ship Orders COGS program (R80D221B).
- Run the G/L Data Load – Direct Ship Orders COGS program.

Understanding PMD Data Loading

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD system uses multiple batch programs to load and create the metric data information. You must run the batch programs in a sequential manner for the metric data to be complete and accurate. This diagram illustrates the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD business process flow for data:



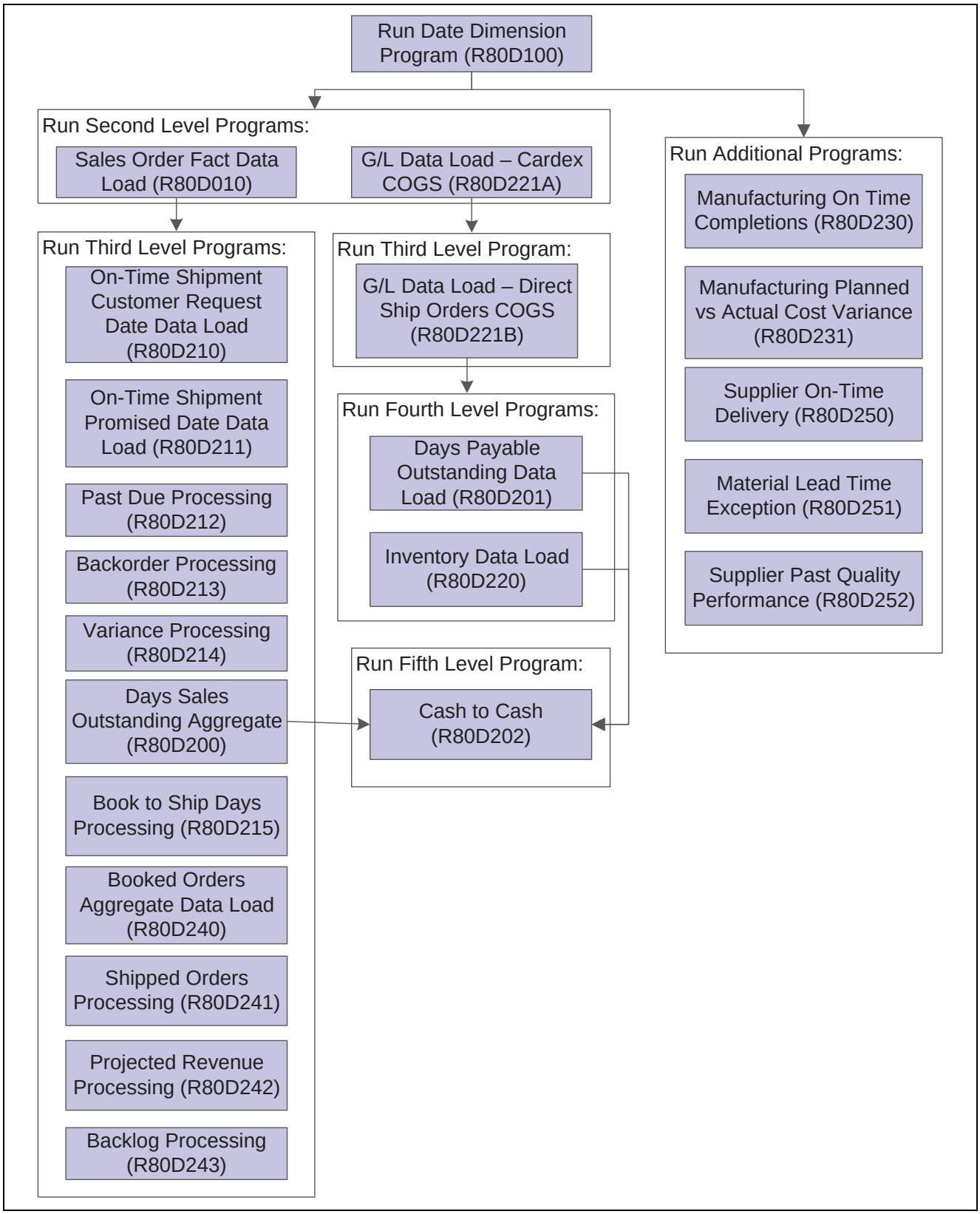
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD business process

The system must populate tables with data within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD before you can run subsequent batch programs. The programs have been grouped into different levels based on the data contingencies:

Level	Program
One	Date Dimension (R80D100)
Two	Sales Order Fact Data Load (R80D010) G/L Data Load - Cardex COGS (R80D221A) Manufacturing On Time Completions (R80D230) Manufacturing Planned vs Actual Cost Variance (R80D231) Supplier On-Time Delivery (R80D250) Material Lead Time Exception (R80D251) Supplier Pass Quality Performance (R80D252)

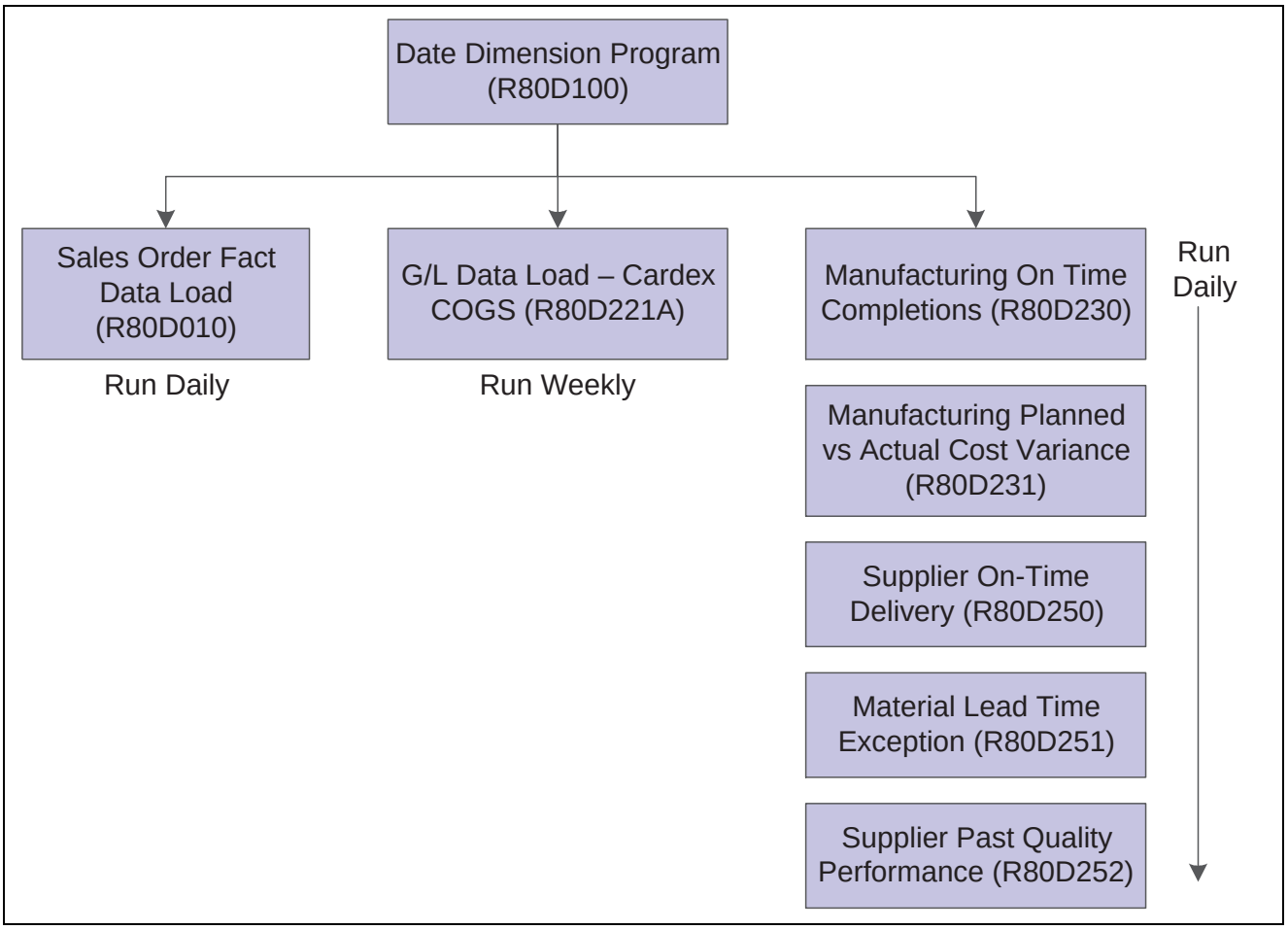
Level	Program
Three	Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate (R80D200) On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load (R80D210) On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load (R80D211) Past Due Processing (R80D212) Backorder Processing (R80D213) Variance Processing (R80D214) Book to Ship Days Processing (R80D215) G/L Data Load - Direct Ship COGS (R80D221B) Booked Orders Aggregate Date Load (R80D240) Shipped Orders Processing (R80D241) Projected Revenue Processing (R80D242) Backlog Processing (R80D243)
Four	Days Payable Outstanding Data Load (R80D201) Inventory Data Load (R80D220)
Five	Cash to Cash (R80D202)

This flowchart illustrates the sequential order in which all the PMD data load batch programs should be run:

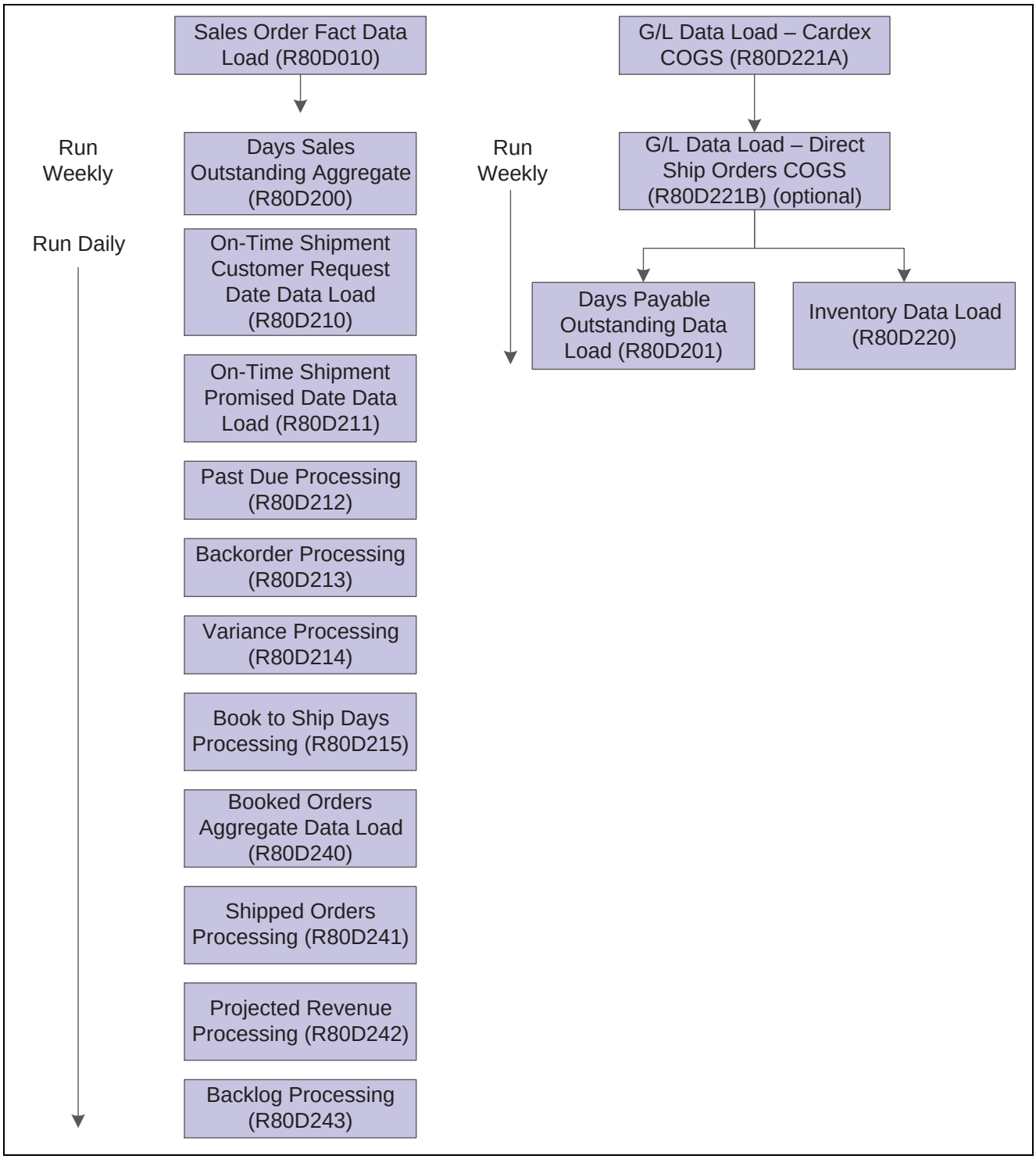


JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD data process flow

These detail flowcharts show the sequence and frequency that is recommended for each data load batch program to keep the data accurate and timely:

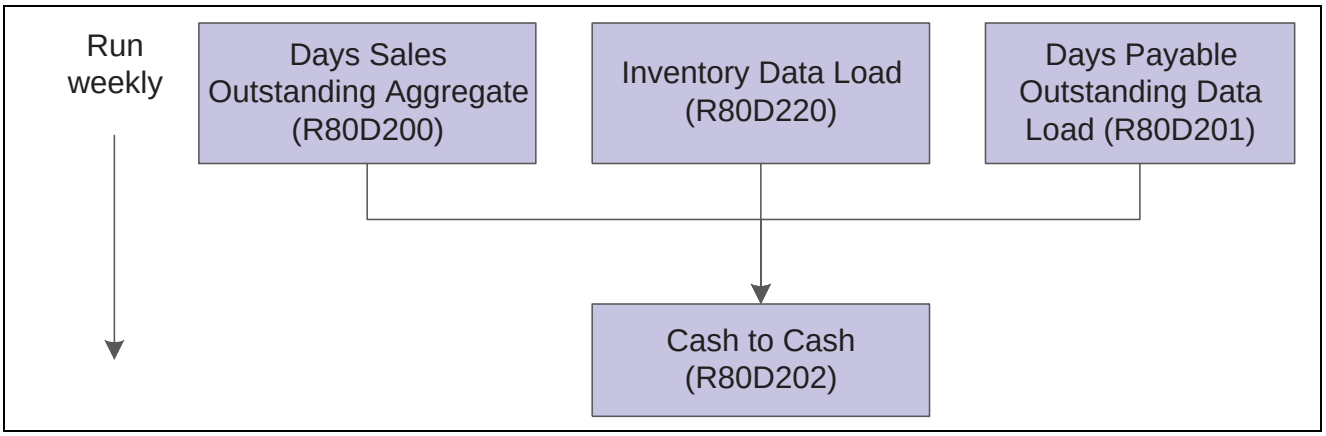


Level one and two batch programs



Level three and four batch programs

Note. The Inventory Data Load program calculates the metric data for the Inventory Turns and the Days Sales in Inventory metrics.



Level five batch program

Understanding the General Ledger Data Loads

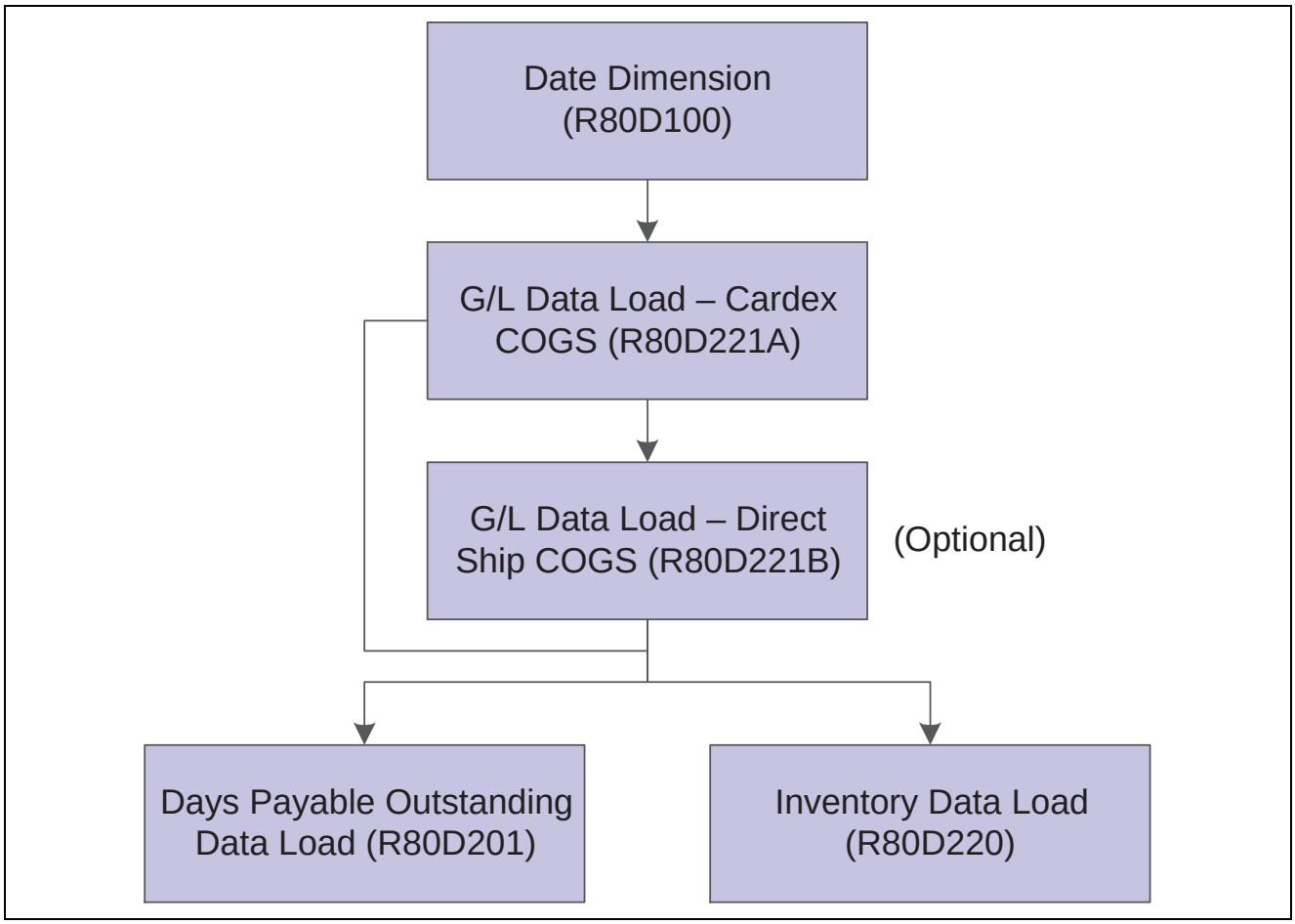
The system loads data to the General Ledger Aggregate table (F80D221) to calculate performance for the Days Sales in Inventory, Inventory Turns, and Days Payable Outstanding metrics. You add records to the General Ledger Aggregate table using the G/L Data Load – Cardex COGS program (R80D221A) and the G/L Data Load – Direct Ship Orders COGS program (R80D221B), if using direct ship orders.

The R80D221A program selects records in the Item Ledger File table (F4111) based on the general ledger date and the as of posted code. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD system does not access data directly from the Item Ledger File table. The system must evaluate data in the appropriate context to process metric calculations. The R80D221A program converts the currency to the default currency code that is specified in the Dashboard Constants program (P80D300).

The R80D221B program is an optional data load program for customers who need to include direct ship order lines in the COGS calculation. The R80D221B program selects records in the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) and Sales Order History table (F42119) based on the general ledger date.

The system maintains the total amounts for COGS in the F80D221 table by branch/plant and short item number.

This flowchart shows the sequence for the data load batch programs for the general ledger to keep the data accurate and timely:



General Ledger Data Load program flow

The system stores last run date for the R80D221A and R80D221B programs in the PMD - UBE Timestamp table (F80D101) for informational purposes. The first time you run the R80D221A program, the system creates a new record in the F80D101 table with the date and time. When you run the R80D221A program again, the system updates the existing record in the F80D101 table with a new run date and time. The same is true for the R80D221B program.

Setting Processing Options for the G/L Data Load – Cardex COGS Program (R80D221A)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the G/L Data Load – Cardex COGS program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a full detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.

- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors generated.

Running the G/L Data Load – Cardex COGS Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D221A* in the Batch Application field.

The R80D221A program selects records in the Item Ledger File table (F4111) based on the general ledger date and the as of posted code. The system totals the values in the Amount – Extended Cost/Price field for the selected records for each branch/plant and short item number and creates records in the F80D221 table using the current system date as the processing date.

The R80D221A program creates records in the General Ledger Aggregate table only for transactions that have:

- A general ledger date between today and today minus 365.
- An as of posted code not equal to *X*.

You must run the R80D221A program before these programs within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD:

- Inventory Data Load (R80D220)
- Days Payable Outstanding (R80D201)
- G/L Data Load – Direct Ship Orders COGS (R80D221B) (optional)

The listed programs use information from the F80D221 table to aggregate data for the corresponding metric calculations.

Setting Processing Options for the G/L Data Load – Direct Ship Orders COGS Program (R80D221B)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the G/L Data Load – Direct Ship Orders COGS program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a full detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors generated.

Running the G/L Data Load – Direct Ship Orders COGS Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D221B* in the Batch Application field.

The R80D221B program is an optional data load for customers who need to include direct ship order lines in the COGS calculation. The R80D221B program selects records in the Sales Order Detail File (F4211) and Sales Order History (F42119) tables based on the general ledger date. You must use data selection to identify sales order line types that you use for direct ship orders.

Using both the F4211 and F42119 tables enables you to select sales orders for the entire year regardless of how many months or years have been purged from the F4211 table. For example, you maintain only the last three months of sales orders in the F4211 table and purge the other nine months of the year to the F42119 table. Using both tables enables the R80D221B program to pull the first three months from the F4211 table and the other nine months from the F42119 table.

The F4211 table is the primary table for the batch program. The R80D221B program contains data selection options for the fields in the F4211 table. These fields are identical in the F42119 table; therefore, the data selection that you set for the F4211 table applies to the F42119 table as well.

The system totals the values in the Amount – Extended Cost field for the selected records for each branch/plant and short item number and either creates or updates records in the existing F80D221 table. The system converts the values on direct ship order lines to negative values to total the COGS value correctly. The system calculates COGS based on the additions and subtractions to inventory. Because direct ship orders do not adjust inventory quantities, the system pulls information directly from the F4211 and F42119 tables. Standard sales orders result in negative entries to the Item Ledger table (F4111). Therefore, to correctly calculate the impact of direct ship orders to the COGS, the system must multiply the value by –1. The report output displays the values as negative numbers for the processed direct ship orders.

The R80D221B program creates records in the F80D221 table only for transactions that have a general ledger date between today and today minus 365.

You must run the R80D221B program before these programs within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD:

- Inventory Data Load (R80D220)
- Days Payable Outstanding (R80D201)

The listed programs use information from the F80D221 table to aggregate data for the corresponding metric calculations.

Note. You must run the R80D221A program prior to running the R80D221B program. The system verifies that a record exists in the F80D101 table for the R80D221A program with the current date. If the system does not find a record for R80D221A with the current date, the system displays an error message and does not process any direct ship orders.

CHAPTER 3

Monitoring Operational Metrics

This chapter provides an overview of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard (PMD) components and discusses how to:

- Manage cash and capital.
- Manage customer shipment performance.
- Manage inventory effectiveness.
- Manage manufacturing performance.
- Manage revenue.
- Manage supplier performance.

Understanding PMD Components

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD consists of these key areas for metric performance:

Key Area	Description
Cash and Capital Management	Provides information about where the capital of the manufacturer is located and how well it is being managed.
Customer Shipment Performance	Provides information about the health of the order fulfillment process.
Inventory Management Effectiveness	Provides summary information about inventory turns.
Manufacturing Performance	Provides information about the reliability of the manufacturing process.
Revenue Management	Provides greater business insight related to future cash receipts and overall revenue performance.
Supplier Performance	Provides summary and detailed information about supplier performance.

Each of the components tracks a number of operational metrics.

Prerequisites

Before using the Dashboard program (P80D350), complete these tasks:

- Set up the console.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Consoles".
- Run the Date Dimension program (R80D100).

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Consoles," Loading Data.
- Run the appropriate data load batch programs.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Data Movement Reports".

Managing Cash and Capital

This section provides an overview of cash and capital management and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Cash to Cash program (R80D202).
- Run the Cash to Cash program (R80D202).
- Analyze cash to cash cycle time.
- Set processing options for the Days Payable Outstanding Data Load program (R80D201).
- Run the Days Payable Outstanding Data Load program (R80D201).
- Analyze days payable outstanding.
- Set processing options for the Inventory Data Load program (R80D220).
- Run the Inventory Data Load program (R80D220).
- Analyze days sales in inventory.
- Set processing options for the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate program (R80D200).
- Run the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate program (R80D200).
- Analyze days sales outstanding.

Understanding Cash and Capital Management

Manufacturing companies invest much capital producing and shipping products, such as the cost of raw materials to make products, labor and machine time consumed in production, shipping charges, sales commissions, and so on.

Cash and capital management provides information about where the capital of the manufacturer is located and how well it is being managed. The metrics help determine the overall financial health of the manufacturer, the ability of the manufacturer to leverage inventory investments, and the overall value of the manufacturer.

Cash and capital management consists of these performance metrics:

Metric	Description
Cash to Cash Cycle Time	Illustrates the overall financial health of a manufacturer. Cash to Cash Cycle Time is calculated as: = DSO + DSI – DPO
Days Payable Outstanding (DPO)	Measures how much a manufacturer owes creditors in terms of days of sales. DPO is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Total open accounts payable}}{\text{Last 52 weeks cost of goods sold / 360}}$
Days Sales in Inventory (DSI)	Shows how much capital is tied up in the inventory of the manufacturer. DSI is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Total current inventory cost}}{\text{Last 52 weeks cost of goods sold / 360}}$
Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)	Measures how much capital is tied up in the outstanding accounts receivables of the manufacturer. DSO is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Total open accounts receivables}}{\text{Running 52 week sales calculation / 360}}$

Setting Processing Options for the Cash to Cash Program (R80D202)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Cash to Cash program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only.

Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Running the Cash to Cash Program (R80D202)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D202* in the Batch Application field.

The Cash to Cash program (R80D202) calculates the Cash to Cash Cycle Time as DSO plus DSI minus DPO. For example, a manufacturer has a DSO of 45 days, DSI of 60 days, and DPO of 40 days, resulting in a Cash to Cash Cycle Time of 65 days. Another manufacturer has DSO of 10 days, DSI of five days, and DPO of 20 days, resulting in a Cash to Cash Cycle Time of –5 days, which is a goal that every manufacturer wants to achieve. The system calculates the Cash to Cash Cycle Time at a point in time and moves forward; the system cannot determine previous Cash to Cash Cycle Time values.

The system stores the Cash to Cash Cycle Time value in the Cash to Cash Cycle Aggregate table (F80D202). The Cash to Cash Cycle Time is accurate as of the last date that you ran the Cash to Cash program. You should run the program weekly so that the trend can be displayed.

Note. You must run the Days Sales Outstanding, Days Payable Outstanding, and Inventory Data Load programs before the Cash to Cash program.

Analyzing Cash to Cash Cycle Time

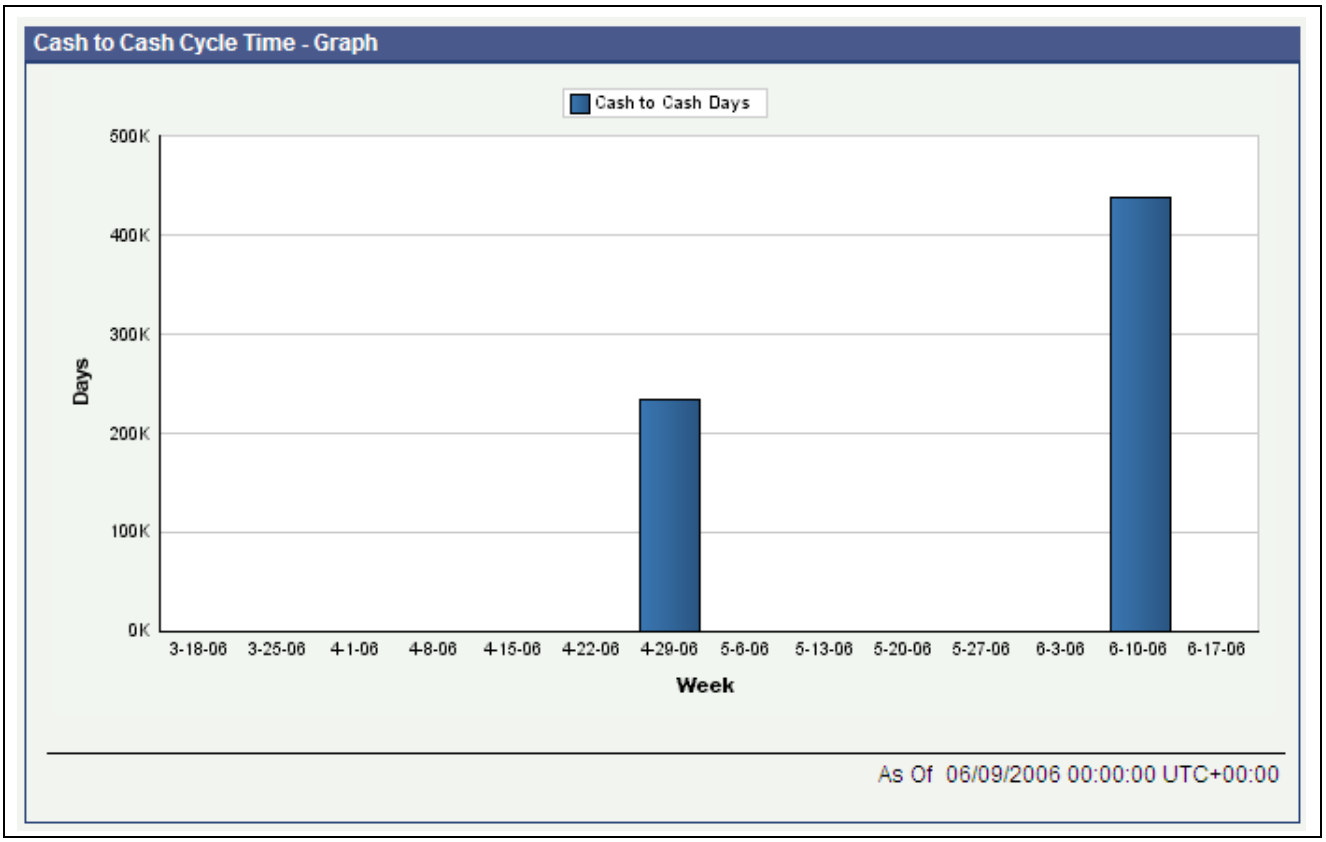
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

The Cash to Cash Cycle Time metric is a powerful measure of the overall financial health of a manufacturer. The Cash to Cash Cycle Time metric reflects the difference between the capital that the manufacturer has tied up in accounts receivable and inventory, and the cash that the manufacturer owes to suppliers. The system expresses the Cash to Cash Cycle Time metric in number of days worth of sales.

A low cash-to-cash cycle time indicates that the manufacturer is managing capital well, not tying up too much cash in receivables and inventory, and not being overly eager to pay suppliers quickly. A high cash-to-cash cycle time indicates that the manufacturer may have too much capital tied up in accounts receivable and inventory, or that a significant delay occurs between the time that the manufacturer must pay suppliers and when it receives cash from customers. Companies strive to achieve the lowest cash-to cash-cycle time possible.

Studies confirm a high correlation between low cash-to-cash cycle days and high earnings per share. The trend over time enables managers to quickly determine whether recent actions are adding value to the manufacturer. Using the three components of the Cash to Cash Cycle Time metric—DSO, DSI, and DPO—can help managers understand the factors affecting changes in the metric.

The system presents the Cash to Cash Cycle Time metric as a bar chart that depicts the number of days in the Cash to Cash Cycle Time (Y axis) for the date on which the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Cash to Cash Cycle Time chart

The system displays the values for all previous Cash to Cash Cycle Time calculations in the chart. If the Cash to Cash Cycle Time calculation was zero days, the system displays a zero value bar for the period. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define a goal value for Cash to Cash Cycle Time. You enter the goal as a single number that represents the target Cash to Cash Cycle Time. If the Cash to Cash Cycle Time exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Cash to Cash Cycle Time Aggregate Table, page 76

Setting Processing Options for the Days Payable Outstanding Data Load Program (R80D201)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Days Payable Outstanding Data Load program.

Defaults

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only.

Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.

- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors generated.

Running the Days Payable Outstanding Data Load Program (R80D201)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D201* in the Batch Application field.

The Days Payable Outstanding program (R80D201) calculates DPO by determining the last 52 weeks of cost-of-goods sold divided by 360 and then dividing the number into the total open payables. The system calculates DPO at a point in time and moves forward; the system cannot determine previous DPO values.

The system stores the DPO value in the Days Payable Outstanding Aggregate table (F80D201). The DPO value is accurate as of the last date that you ran the Days Payable Outstanding program. You should run the program weekly so that the trend can be displayed.

Note. You must run the General Ledger Data Load program (R80D221) before the Days Payable Outstanding program.

You must run the Days Payable Outstanding program before the Cash to Cash program (R80D202).

Analyzing Days Payable Outstanding

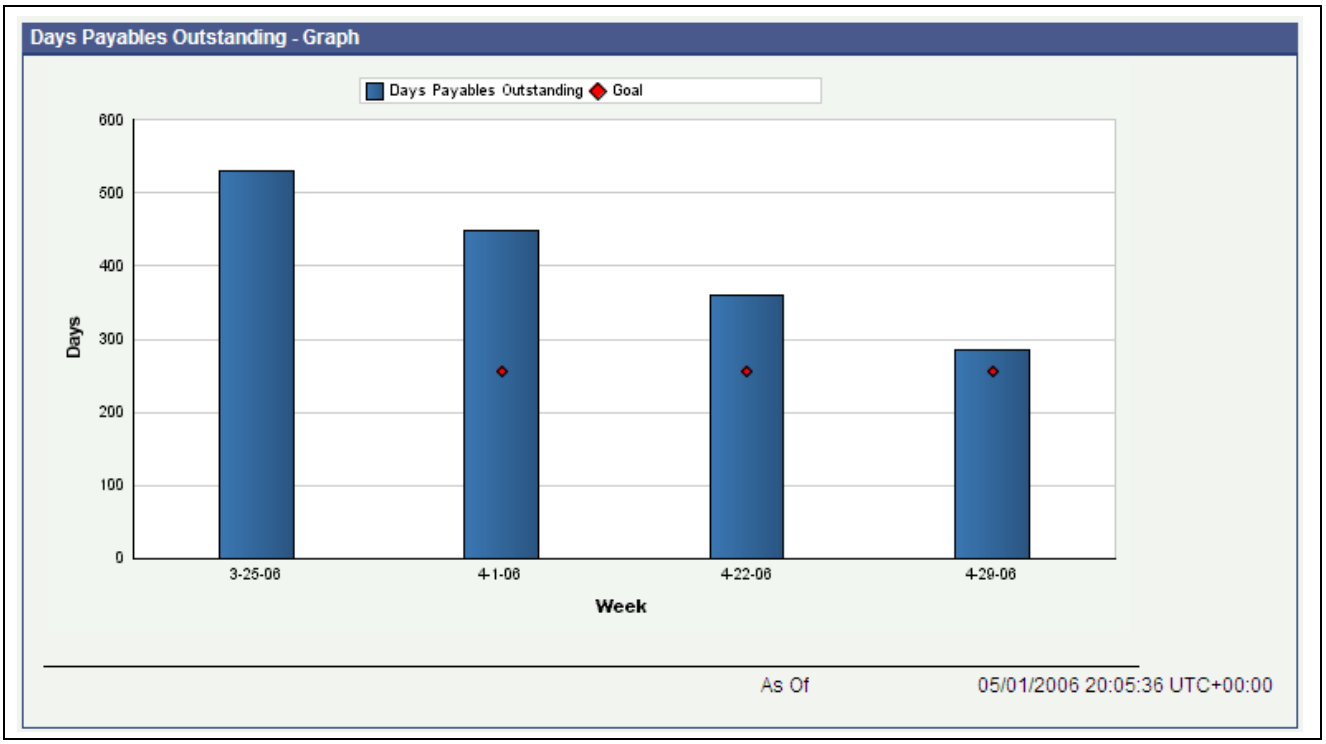
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Days Payable Outstanding (DPO) is a widely used metric that measures how much a manufacturer currently owes to creditors, expressed in the number of days sales that are required to cover what is owed. The result of the DPO calculation informs managers how long, on average, the manufacturer takes to pay bills.

A high DPO number indicates that the manufacturer can wait a long time to pay bills, hopefully longer than the time required to get money from customers, as calculated using DSO. A manufacturer must balance between maintaining good relationships with suppliers and acting as responsible, high-integrity members of the supply chain. Continuously being late in paying bills can damage important relationships with key suppliers. Companies strive to keep DPO as high as possible.

Keeping DPO as high as possible and DSO and DSI as low as possible indicates that the manufacturer has a healthy cash flow. A manufacturer that produces products to order, bills customers immediately upon order receipt, and pays suppliers only after materials are consumed and shipped has a DPO that is longer than the DSO. A DPO that is longer than the DSO indicates that the manufacturer receives money from customers before they must pay suppliers, which is an enviable business model. Most companies aspire to, but few achieve, the business model of DPO longer than DSO.

The system presents the DPO metric as a bar chart that depicts the number of days of payable outstanding (Y axis) for the date on which the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Days Payables Outstanding chart

The system displays the values for all previous DPO calculations in the chart. If the DPO calculation was zero days, the system displays a zero value bar for the period. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define a goal value for DPO. You enter the goal as a single number that represents the target DPO. If the DPO exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Days Payable Outstanding Aggregate Table, page 75

Setting Processing Options for the Inventory Data Load Program (R80D220)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Inventory Data Load program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only.

Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Running the Inventory Data Load Program (R80D220)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D220* in the Batch Application field.

The Inventory Data Load program (R80D220) calculates both the DSI and the Inventory Turns. The DSI metric is the inverse of the Inventory Turns calculation.

The system calculates DSI by determining the last 52 weeks of cost-of-goods sold divided by 360 and then dividing the number into the total current inventory cost. The system calculates DSI at a point in time and moves forward; the system cannot determine previous DSI values.

The system calculates Inventory Turns as the cost-of-goods sold in the last 52 weeks divided by the total current inventory value. The system calculates the Inventory Turn values at a point in time and moves forward; the system cannot determine previous Inventory Turn values.

The system stores the DSI and Inventory Turns values in the Inventory Aggregate table (F80D220). The values are accurate as of the last date on which you ran the Inventory Data Load program. You should run the program weekly to keep the date current.

Note. You must run the General Ledger Fact Data Load program (R80D221) before the Inventory Data Load program.

You must run the Inventory Data Load program before the Cash to Cash program (R80D202).

Analyzing Days Sales in Inventory

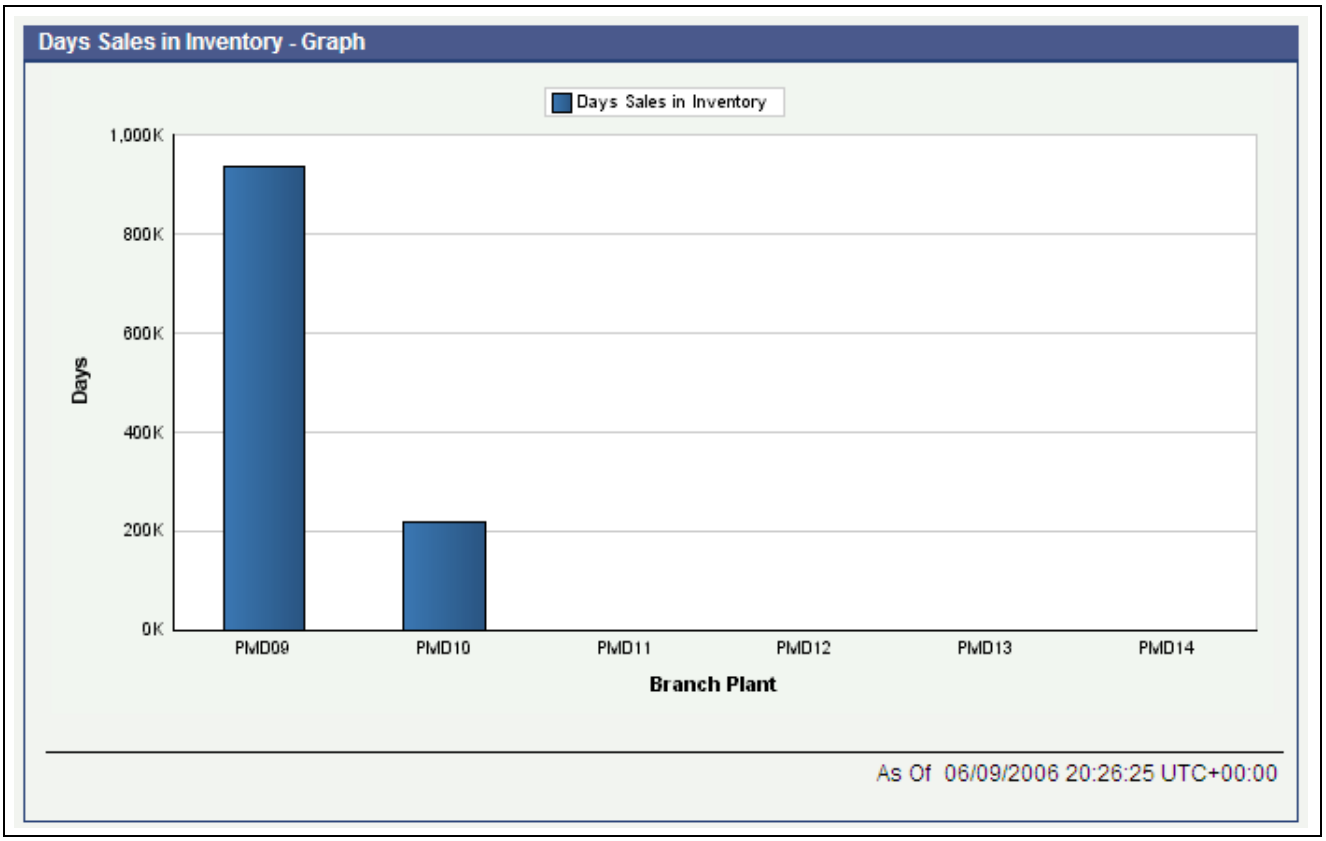
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Days Sales in Inventory (DSI) measures how much capital a manufacturer has tied up in inventory. The result of the DSI calculation informs managers how many days worth of product sales, at cost, are required to pay for the investment in current inventory. When the cost of current inventory is high, the manufacturer has invested a lot of capital in acquiring inventory, and the DSI measure indicates how many days worth of sales need to be generated to cover that investment.

The higher the DSI number, the more capital the manufacturer has tied up in inventory. A high number of days can indicate that the inventory of the manufacturer is full of finished goods that are not selling, or raw materials that production is not consuming. When market tastes change and a previously popular product falls out of favor and becomes obsolete, a manufacturer can be stuck with raw materials. A low DSI number indicates that the manufacturer is effectively managing inventory. Companies strive to keep DSI as low as possible.

Many manufacturers work hard to improve on-time shipment performance while reducing inventory. Managers can review the DSI metric and the On-Time Shipment metrics to determine whether the measures are moving in the correct direction with DSI going down and On-Time Shipments going up. The manufacturer can effectively leverage inventory investments by holding enough inventory to fulfill customer expectations but not holding more than necessary.

The system displays the DSI metric as a bar chart that depicts the number of days of sales in inventory (Y axis) for the date on which the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Days Sales in Inventory chart

The system displays the values for all previous DSI calculations in the chart. If the DSI calculation was zero days, the system displays a zero value bar for the period. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define a goal value for DSI. You enter the goal as a single number that represents the target DSI. If the DSI exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a single diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Inventory Aggregate Table, page 83

Setting Processing Options for the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate Program (R80D200)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only.

Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.

- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Running the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate Program (R80D200)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D200* in the Batch Application field.

The Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate program (R80D200) calculates DSO by determining the running 52–week sales calculation divided by 360 and then dividing the number into the total open accounts receivable. The system captures the customer ledger information for a point in time while calculating the DSO using sales data for a rolling 12–month time frame. The system calculates DSO at a point in time and moves forward; the system cannot determine previous DSO values.

The system stores the DSO value in the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate table (F80D200). The DSO value is accurate as of the last date on which you ran the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate program. You should run the program weekly so that the trend can be displayed.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate program.

You must run the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate program before the Cash to Cash program (R80D202).

The DSO value calculated in the dashboard can be different from the DSO value calculated in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PMD system uses the data within the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) to calculate the DSO for the dashboard. Depending on how you set processing options when loading the data into the table, the system can produce a different DSO number.

Analyzing Days Sales Outstanding

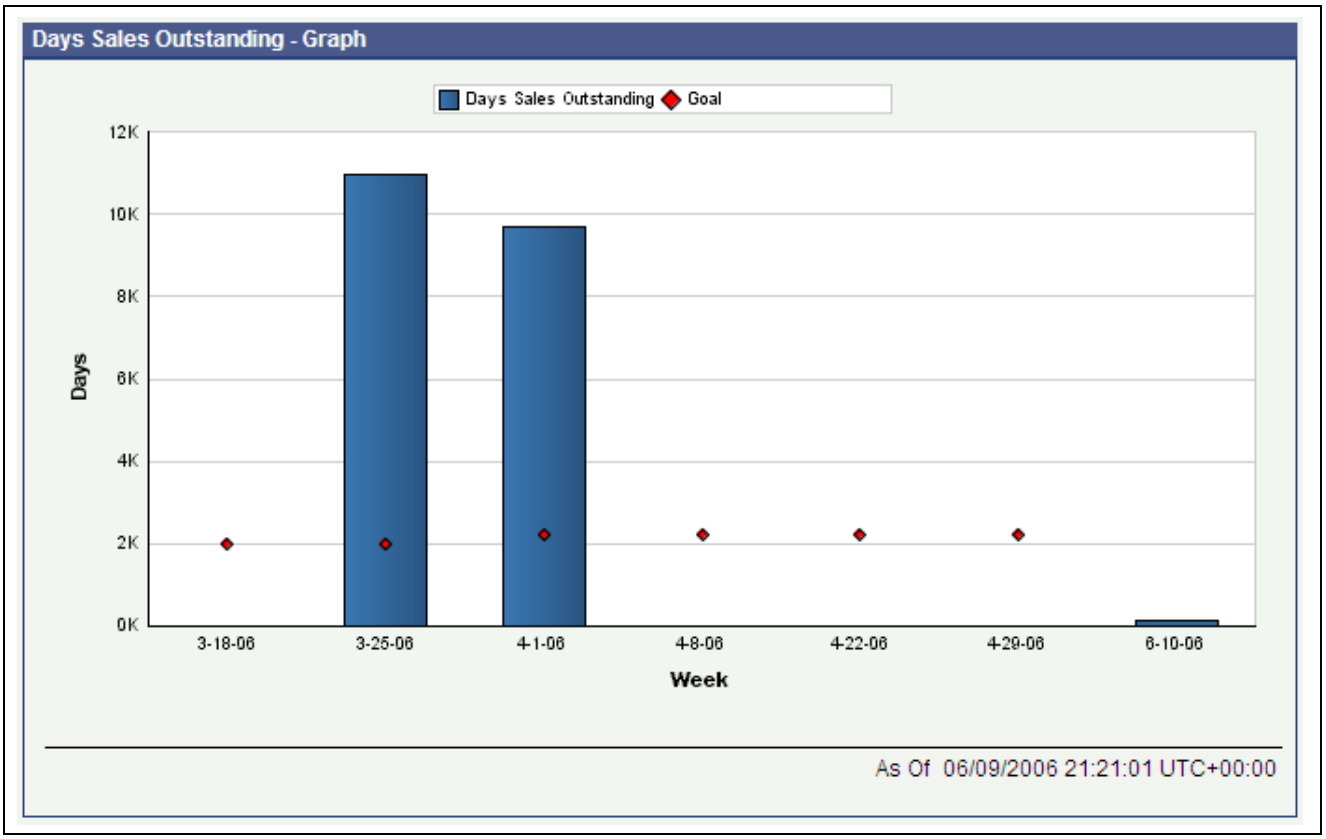
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Days Sales Outstanding (DSO) is a widely used metric that measures how much capital a manufacturer has tied up in outstanding receivables. The result of the DSO calculation informs managers how many days worth of product sales have been shipped to customers and are yet to be paid. When products are shipped on credit, companies must wait a certain number of days before receiving cash to recover the investments made in the shipped product.

The higher the DSO number, the more capital the manufacturer has tied up in accounts receivable. A high number of days can indicate that customers are slow in paying bills so the manufacturer has to wait a long time to collect cash. A low number indicates that customers pay quickly and as a result the manufacturer has a relatively small amount of capital tied up in receivables. A manufacturer that bills the customers' credit cards immediately upon receipt of an online order has a very low DSO number because they have very little money owed to them at any point in time. Companies strive to keep DSO as low as possible.

The DSO metric displays the trend over time and compares the trend to the DSO goal of the manufacturer. Increasing trends can indicate trouble collecting receivables from large customers and can result from surges in shipments, which increases the outstanding accounts receivables. DSO is considered important in accessing the overall financial health of a manufacturer, especially when combined with DSI and DPO to calculate the Cash to Cash Cycle Time.

The system displays the DSO metric as a bar chart that depicts the number of days of sales outstanding (Y axis) for the date on which the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Days Sales Outstanding chart

The system displays the values for all previous DSO calculations in the chart. If the DSO calculation was zero days, the system displays a zero value bar for the period. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define a goal value for DSO. You enter the goal as a single number that represents the target DSO. If the DSO exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate Table, page 74

Managing Customer Shipment Performance

This section provides an overview of customer shipment performance and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Backorder Processing program (R80D213).
- Run the Backorder Processing program (R80D213).
- Analyze backorders.
- Set processing options for the Book to Ship Days Processing program (R80D215).
- Run the Book to Ship Days Processing program (R80D215).

- Analyze book to ship days.
- Set processing options for the On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load program (R80D210).
- Run the On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load program (R80D210).
- Analyze on-time shipments to customer request date.
- Set processing options for the On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load program (R80D211).
- Run the On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load program (R80D211).
- Analyze on-time shipments to promise date.
- Set processing options for the Past Due Processing program (R80D212).
- Run the Past Due Processing program (R80D212).
- Analyze past due order lines.
- Set processing options for the Variance Processing program (R80D214).
- Run the Variance Processing program (R80D214).
- Analyze the promise to request date variance.

Understanding Customer Shipment Performance

Customer demands for exemplary service have escalated in recent years. The increasing popularity of management philosophies that emphasize minimal inventories has led manufacturers to order products for delivery on the exact date that the product is required. To ensure customer satisfaction and remain competitive in the marketplace, manufacturers must be able to ship products on the customer request date, not early and not late. Customer shipment performance metrics enable a manufacturer to analyze and track how frequently, and well, the manufacturer meets customer expectations.

Customer shipment performance provides information about the health of the order fulfillment process. The metrics highlight the factors involved in shipping a product, identify products with lead times that are too long for the market, highlight unpredictable manufacturing or supplier processes, illustrate the product lead time from the customer's perspective, and reveal the accuracy of production prioritization and scheduling decisions.

This table lists the customer shipment performance metrics:

Metric	Description
Backorder Amount	Illustrates the sales amount in the specified currency of sales order lines on backorder. The Backorder Amount is calculated by summing the backorder amount from all sales order lines that have items on backorder.
Backorder Count	Illustrates the number of sales order lines on backorder. The Backorder Line Count is calculated by summing the backorder lines from all sales order lines that have items on backorder.

Metric	Description
Book to Ship Days	Illustrates the number of days between the date that orders are taken and the actual ship date, by product family. The Book to Ship Days for a sales order line is calculated as: Actual ship date – Date order was booked The average book to ship days for a date range is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Sum of Book to Ship Days for all sales order lines shipped}}{\text{Number of sales order lines shipped}}$
On-Time Shipments to Customer Request Date	Shows the performance of the manufacturer in shipping orders on the date that the customer requested the product. The data is represented as percentages for on-time, early, and late. The on-time shipment percentage for a specified date range is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Number of order lines requested to ship that actually shipped on-time}}{\text{Total number of on time, early, and late orders for the date range}}$ For early and late calculations, the numerator changes accordingly.
On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Aggregate	Shows the performance of the manufacturer in shipping orders on the date promised to the customer. The data is represented as a percentage for on-time, early, and late aggregated over a time horizon. The on-time shipment percentage for a specified date range is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Number of order lines promised to ship that actually shipped on-time}}{\text{Total number of on time, early, and late orders for the date range}}$ For early and late calculations, the numerator changes accordingly.
On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Trend	Displays the trend over a time horizon for the performance of the manufacturer in shipping orders on the date promised to the customer. The data is represented as a percentage for on-time, early, and late. The on-time shipment percentage for a specified date range is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Number of order lines promised to ship that actually shipped on-time}}{\text{Total number of on time, early, and late orders for the date range}}$ For early and late calculations, the numerator changes accordingly.
Past Due Order Amount	Illustrates the sales amount in the specified currency of sales order lines that are past due. The Past Due Order Amount is calculated as the sum of the amount of sales order lines that have an amount remaining to be shipped and a promised ship date that is earlier than the current date.

Metric	Description
Past Due Order Line Count	Illustrates the number of sales order lines that are past due. The Past Due Order Line Count is calculated as the number of sales order lines that have an amount remaining to be shipped and a promised ship date that is earlier than the current date.
Promise to Request Date Variance	Displays how often the manufacturer is unable to meet the date requested by the customer. The data is shown as a percentage for every day that data is available for the specified date range. The shipment variance is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Number of order lines for an item with promise date later than request date}}{\text{Total number of order lines for an item booked}}$

Setting Processing Options for the Backorder Processing Program (R80D213)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Backorder Processing program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only.

Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Running the Backorder Processing Program (R80D213)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D213* in the Batch Application field.

The Backorder Processing program (R80D213) calculates the backorder amount and line count for unfilled sales orders.

The system calculates the backorder amount for unfilled sales orders by adding the backorder amount from each line on the sales order. The system calculates total backorder amount by adding the backorder amounts for all sales orders that have any items on backorder.

The system calculates the backorder line count for unfilled sales orders by counting the backorder lines from each line on the sales order. The system calculates total backorder line count by counting the backorder lines for all sales orders that have any items on backorder.

The system stores the backorder amounts and line counts in the Back Order Aggregate table (F80D213). The backorder data is accurate only as of the last date that you ran the Backorder Processing program; the system cannot determine previous backorder data. You should run the Backorder Processing program daily to ensure accuracy of the Back Order Aggregate table. The system calculates daily backorder amounts and line counts by date, branch/plant, and item.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Backorder Processing program.

Analyzing Backorders

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

The system places sales order lines on backorder status when the manufacturer is unable to fill the order in the desired time frame. Typically, backorders are caused by a lack of available inventory. A high number of sales orders on backorder status may indicate that demand for a product is unexpectedly high and that the manufacturer cannot increase capacity to meet demands. High backorder numbers can also indicate that a manufacturer has problems completing finished goods on time or lacks the raw materials needed to produce products.

The Backorder metrics provides the manufacturer with a view of the backorder trend. Managers can aggressively respond to increasing backorder quantities. Backorders can be an indication of an impending falloff of on-time shipments. High backorder numbers can signal problems in production, available capacity, and supplier performance.

You should review backorders in conjunction with the On-Time Production Completions and On-Time Delivery metrics to determine the reason for excessive backorders. Analyzing the trends in the Booked Order Value metric can show spikes in demand for products, which can lead to backorders.

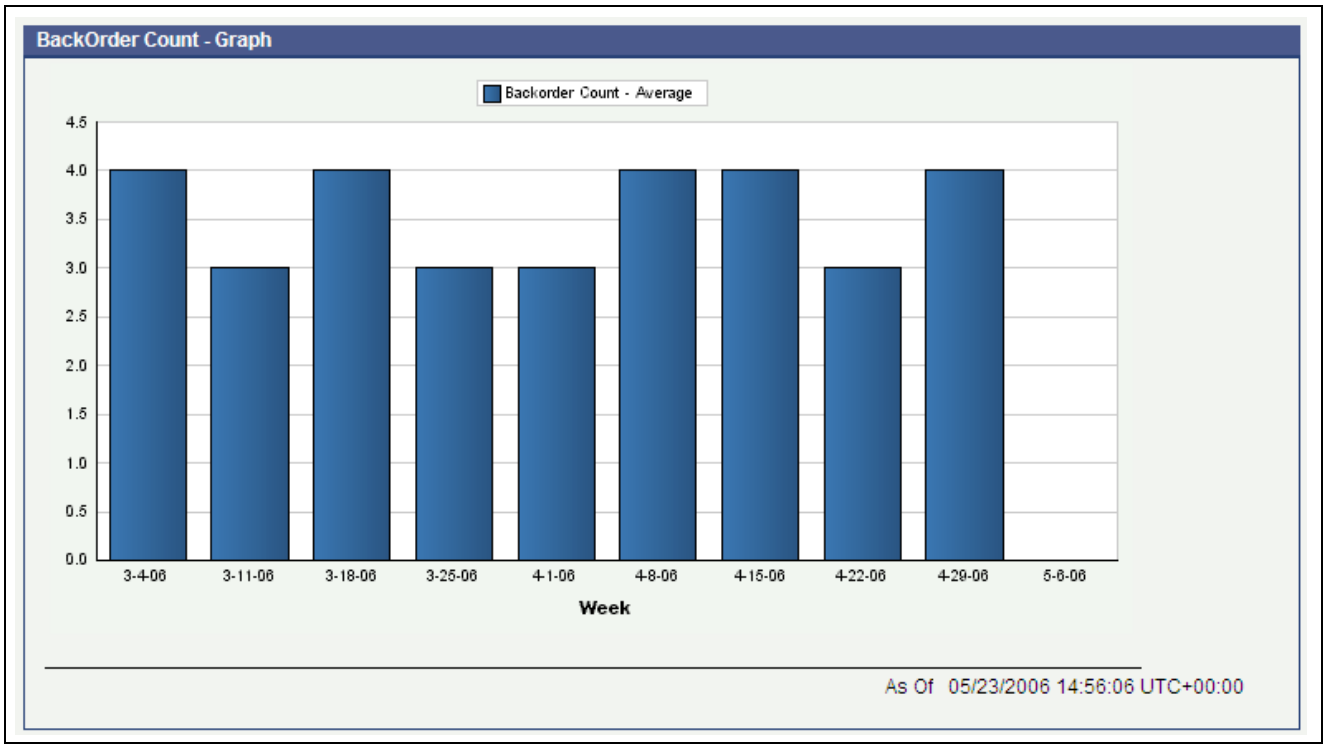
Note. In some manufacturing environments, such as make-to-order, configure-to-order, and assemble-to-order, finished goods inventory is not available when customers place a sales order, so the system places a majority of the sales orders lines on backorder status. The value of the Backorder metrics is diminished in these environments.

The two Backorder metrics are:

- Backorder Count.
- Backorder Amount.

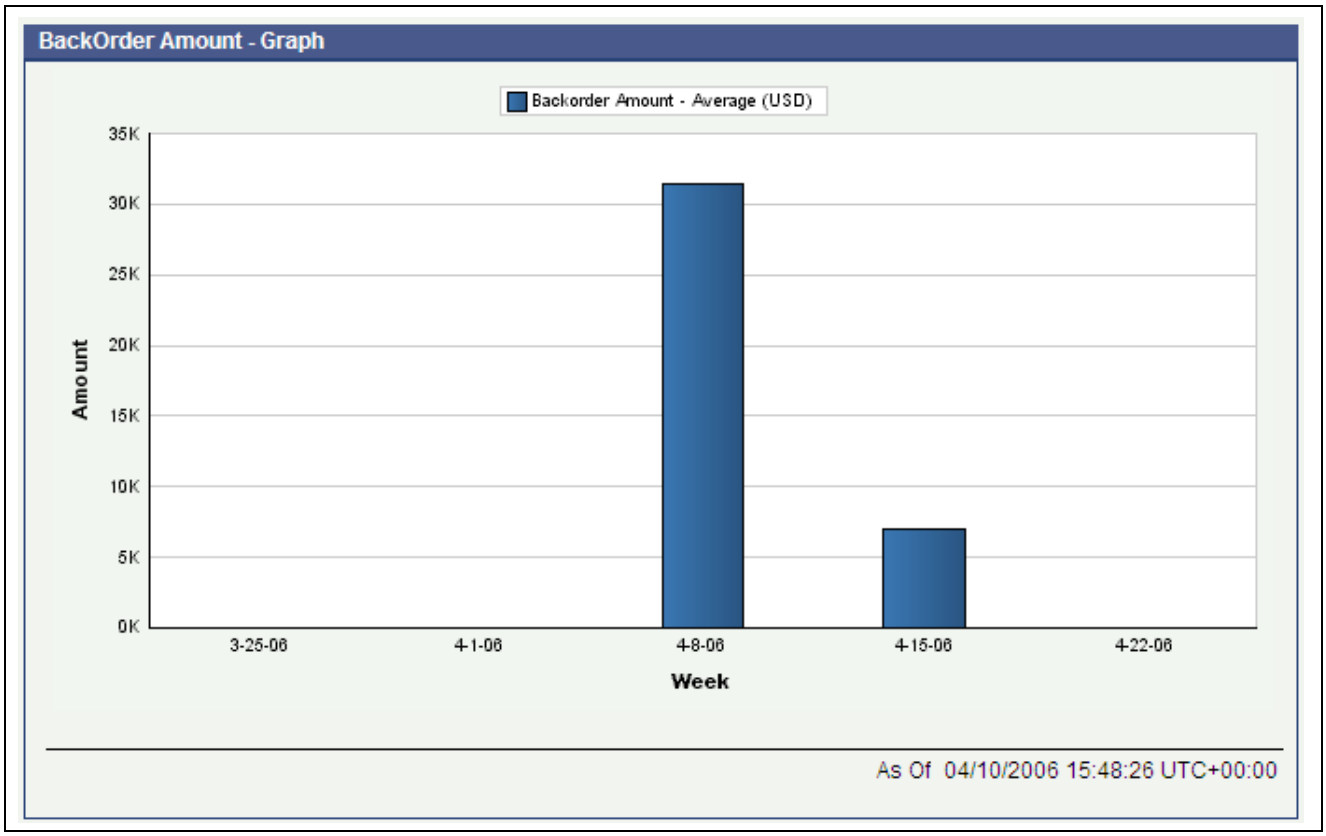
Note. You cannot define a goal value for the Backorder Count metric.

The system presents the Backorder Count metric as a bar chart that shows the number of backorder lines (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



Back Order Count chart

The system displays the Backorder Amount metric as a bar chart that shows the backorder amount value in the selected currency (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



BackOrder Amount chart

The Backorder Amount metric shows the sales amount of sales order lines on backorder and whether the trend is going up or going down.

The system displays a zero value bar for the periods for which no backorder amount is found. The system does not leave open spaces in the chart.

You can define a goal value for Backorder Amount. You enter the goal as a single number in the default currency that represents the maximum target backorder amount for the manufacturer. If the backorder amount exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Back Order Aggregate Table, page 81

Setting Processing Options for the Book to Ship Days Processing Program (R80D215)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Book to Ship Days Processing program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print

Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only.

Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Process

This processing option controls the number of days that the system uses to load data.

1. Number of Days

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data when running incremental loads. The system starts with the current date and counts back the number of days specified to load data.

If this processing option is left blank, the system runs a full build.

Running the Book to Ship Days Processing Program (R80D215)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D215* in the Batch Application field.

The Book to Ship Days Processing program (R80D215) calculates the book to ship days value and the number of orders shipped for each sales order line in the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010). The system calculates the Book to Ship Days for each shipped sales order line by subtracting the value in the Order Date field from the value in the Actual Ship Date field. The system calculates average Book to Ship Days for all sales order lines for a date range by taking the sum of the Book to Ship Day value for all sales order lines shipped divided by the total number of sales order lines shipped.

The system stores the calculated data in the Book to Ship Aggregate table (F80D215). You should schedule the Book to Ship Days Processing program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the Book to Ship Aggregate table. If you do not run the Book to Ship Days Processing program daily, the metric is accurate as of the last run.

The system uses the value in the PRP4 field in the Item Master table (F4101) to determine the product family for items.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Book to Ship Days Processing program.

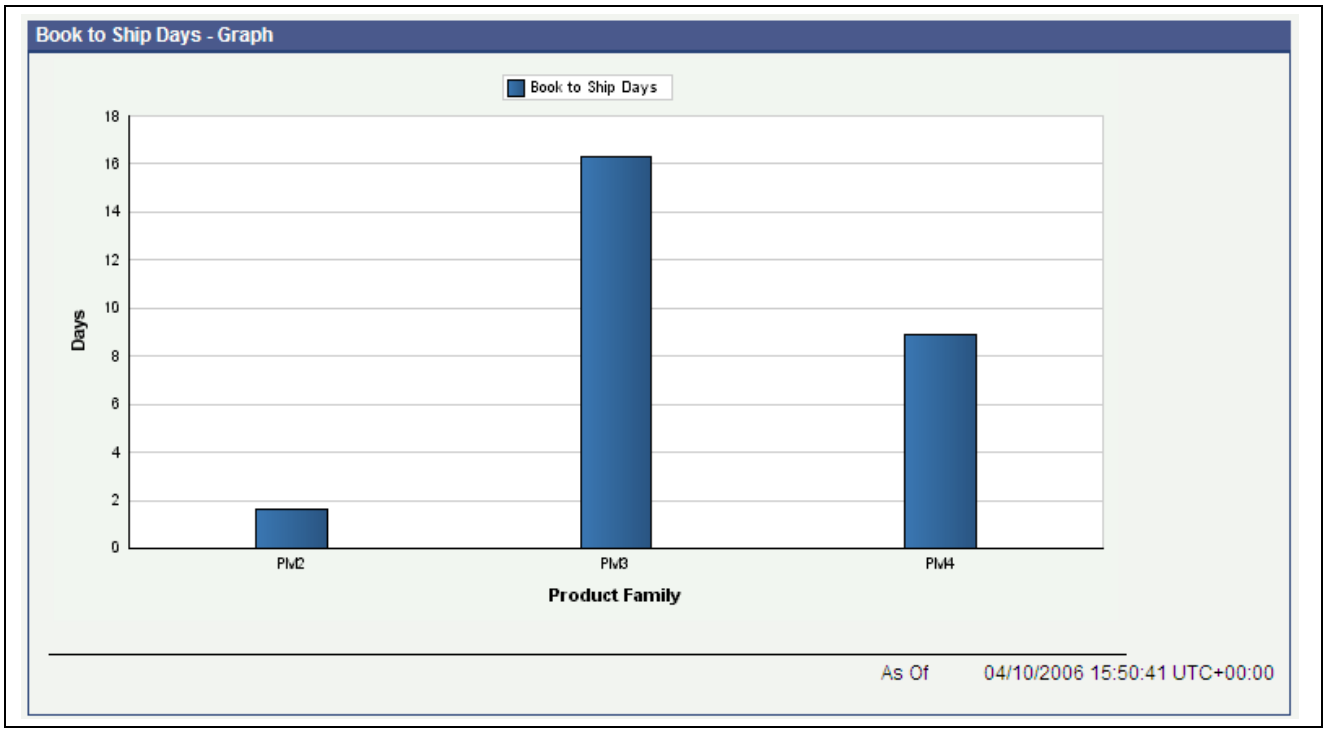
Analyzing Book to Ship Days

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Manufacturers continually strive to reduce book to ship days by improving the effectiveness of the order fulfillment process, from administrative tasks associated with order processing to production of the finished goods and inspection, packaging, and shipping. The Book to Ship Days metric illustrates the total lead time for a manufacturer from the point of view of a customer. Book to Ship Days measures the time between the date that a customer places an order and the date that the order ships.

You should review the Book to Ship Days metric for a single product or a group of like products, product families, for the most beneficial data. The metric appears by selected product family and then by items that make up the family. The only search by that is applicable to the Book to Ship Days metric is product family.

The system presents the Book to Ship Days metric as a bar chart that shows the number of days between book to ship dates (Y axis) by product family (X axis) for the month:



Book to Ship Days chart

The system displays a bar on the chart for each product family selected. A zero value bar appears for each product family that had no shipment activity for the specified month. The system does not leave open spaces in the chart.

You can define a goal value for Book to Ship Days. You enter the goal as a single whole percentage and the goal represents the maximum average book to ship days for a product family. If the book to ship days are above the goal for a period, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a diamond marker for each product family bar on the chart. The system does not support a single goal for all product families.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Book to Ship Aggregate Table, page 83

Setting Processing Options for the On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load Program (R80D210)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output, the threshold days, and the number of days that the system uses to load data.

1. Level of Detail to Print

Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Threshold Days Prior

Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering shipments on time. The system considers any order shipped within the threshold days before the customer request date as on time. The system considers any order shipped before the threshold days to be early.

3. Threshold Days After

Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering shipments on time. The system considers any order shipped within the threshold days after the customer request date as on time. The system considers any order shipped after the threshold days to be late.

4. Number of Days for UBE Rebuild

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data when running incremental loads. The system starts with the current date and counts back the number of days specified to load data.

If this processing option is left blank, the system runs a full build.

Running the On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load Program (R80D210)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D210* in the Batch Application field.

The On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load program (R80D210) calculates the on-time, early, and late shipments for the date on which the program is run based on the customer-requested ship date. The date range and thresholds to delineate on time are user-specified.

On-time shipments are sales order lines for which the value in the Actual Ship Date field is equal to the value in the Requested Ship Date field. The system calculates the on-time shipment percentage for a specified date range as the number of order lines requested to ship that actually shipped on the requested date divided by the total number of order lines requested to ship.

Early shipments are sales order lines for which the value in the Actual Ship Date field is less than the value in the Requested Ship Date field. The system calculates the early shipment percentage for a specified date range as the number of order lines requested to ship that actually shipped before the requested date divided by the total number of order lines requested to ship.

Late shipments are sales order lines for which the value in the Actual Ship Date field is greater than the value in the Requested Ship Date field. The system calculates the late shipment percentage for a specified date range as the number of order lines requested to ship that actually shipped after the requested date divided by the total number of order lines requested to ship. If the Actual Ship Date field contains no value and the value in the Requested Ship Date field is in the past, the system considers the sales order line late.

If you specify threshold days values in the processing options of the On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load program, the system adds or subtracts the value to the value in the Requested Ship Date field.

The system stores the calculated data in the On-Time Shipment Aggregate for Request Date table (F80D210). You should schedule the On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the On-Time Shipment Aggregate for Request Date table. If you do not run the program daily, the system calculates and stores records from the last date and time that you ran the program to the current date and time.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the On-Time Shipment Customer Request Date Data Load program.

Analyzing On-Time Shipments to Customer Request Date

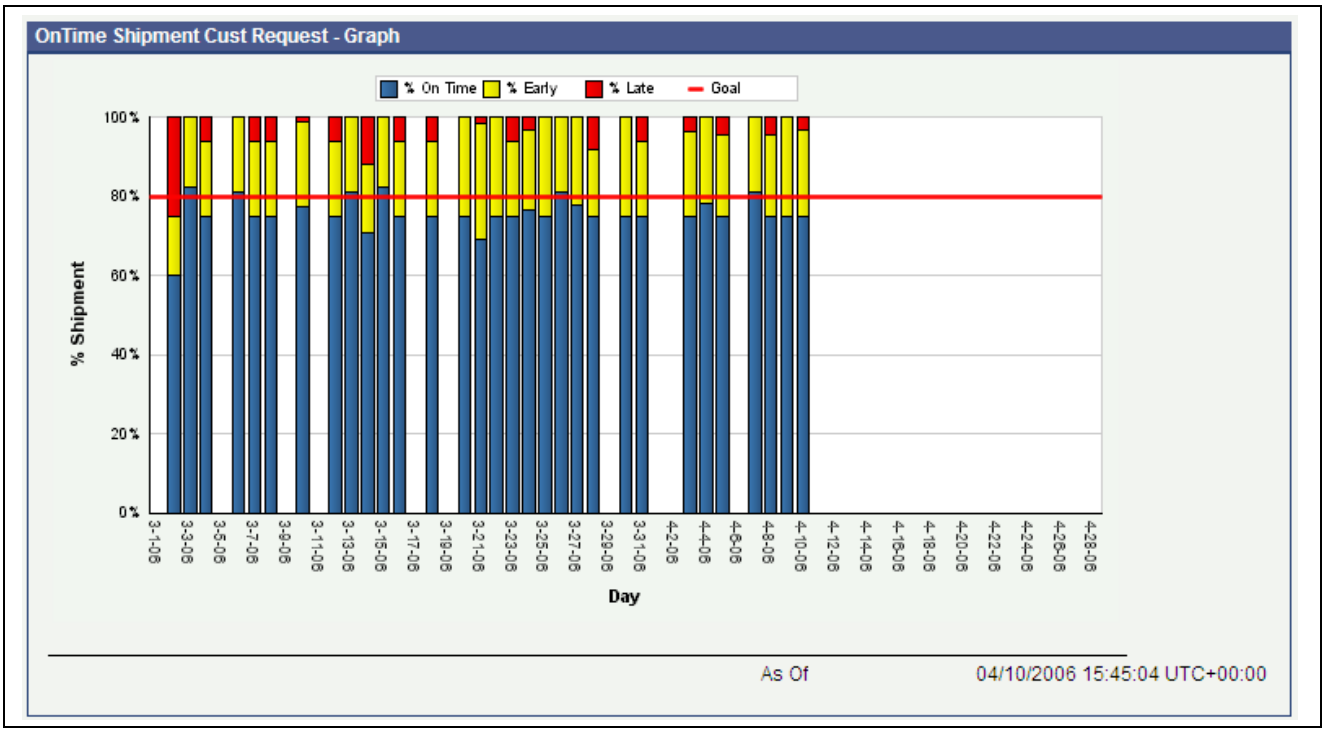
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

The On-Time Shipments to Customer Request Date metric measures the ability of a manufacturer to ship products upon customer request. If a manufacturer has poor performance in shipping on time to customers, the manufacturer is not satisfying the demands of the marketplace. Customers will switch to competitors of the manufacturer if the competitors have better performance. On-time performance below 95 percent can be disastrous in some industries, such as automotive.

In some cases, shipping early can be as bad as shipping late. Companies do not want to hold inventory any longer than necessary; receiving products early increases inventory levels and lengthens the amount of time that products are in inventory. Holding inventory longer affects the ability of the manufacturer to optimize performance and cash flow. Shipping early can indicate that a manufacturer is allocating production resources incorrectly, especially if the manufacturer has past-due sales orders. Shipping orders early while failing to allocate sufficient resources to ensure that already-late orders are shipped quickly may indicate that shop floor priorities are incorrect or not clearly identified. Management needs to take action to ensure that the shop floor has clear and correct priorities. Analysis of the Past Due Order Line Count and Amount metrics reveal whether a manufacturer is effectively dealing with past-due sales orders.

A high late-shipment percentage indicates that the manufacturer's lead time is no longer acceptable to the marketplace. If competitors can meet shorter lead times, the manufacturer's market share will erode as customers leave and do business with competitors. Many factors determine the lead time that a manufacturer can offer to customers. The aggregate On-Time Shipments to Customer Request Date metric evaluates those factors and helps identify ways to ship products more quickly. Using the supplier On-Time Delivery metric, in conjunction with the On-Time Shipments to Customer Request Date metric, can help identify situations in which the manufacturer is unable to ship on time due to late deliveries of critical raw materials. If suppliers are late, management must take action to ensure that suppliers meet the demands for on-time delivery of materials.

The system presents the On-Time Shipments to Customer Request Date metric as a stacked bar chart that shows the percentage (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



OnTime Shipment Cust Request chart

The stacked bar chart appears with the on-time shipment percentage as the bottom segment, the early shipment percentage as the middle segment, and the late shipment percentage as the top segment. The system rounds the percentages to the nearest whole number, and the total of the three percentages must equal 100.

You can define a goal value for On-Time Shipments to Customer Request Date. You enter the goal as a single whole percentage, and it represents the target on-time percentage for the manufacturer. If the on-time percentage is not at or above the goal for a period, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a single horizontal line on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," On Time Shipment Customer Request Date Aggregate Table, page 77

Setting Processing Options for the On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load Program (R80D211)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output, the threshold days, and the number of days that the system uses to load data.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.

- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Threshold Days Prior Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering shipments on time. The system considers any order that was shipped within the threshold days before the customer-promised date to be on time. The system considers any order that was shipped before the threshold days to be early.

3. Threshold Days After Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering shipments on time. The system considers any order that was shipped within the threshold days after the customer-promised date to be on time. The system considers any order that was shipped after the threshold days to be late.

4. Number of Days for UBE Rebuild Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data when running incremental loads. The system starts with the current date and counts back the number of days specified to load data.

If this processing option is left blank, the system runs a full build.

Running the On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load Program (R80D211)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D211* in the Batch Application field.

The On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load program (R80D211) calculates the on-time, early, and late shipments for the date on which you run the program based on the customer-promised ship date. The system presents the metrics as percentages of the total order lines promised to ship during the date range. The date range and thresholds to delineate on-time are user-specified.

On-time shipments are sales-order lines for which the value in the Actual Ship Date field is equal to the value in the Promised Ship Date field. The system calculates the on-time shipment percentage for a specified date range as the number of order lines promised to ship that actually shipped on the promised date divided by the total number of order lines promised to ship.

Early shipments are sales-order lines for which the value in the Actual Ship Date field is less than the value in the Promised Ship Date field. The system calculates the early shipment percentage for a specified date range as the number of order lines promised to ship that actually shipped prior to the promised date divided by the total number of order lines promised to ship.

Late shipments are sales order lines for which the value in the Actual Ship Date field is greater than the value in the Promised Ship Date field. The system calculates the late shipment percentage for a specified date range as the number of order lines promised to ship that actually shipped after the promised date divided by the total number of order lines promised to ship. If the Actual Ship Date field contains no value and the value in the Promised Ship Date field is in the past, the system considers the sales order line to be late.

If you specify threshold days values in the processing options of the On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load program, the system adds or subtracts the value to the value in the Requested Ship Date field.

The system stores the calculated data in the On-Time Shipment Aggregate for Promise Date table (F80D211). You should schedule the On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the On-Time Shipment Aggregate for Promise Date table. If you do not run the program daily, the system calculates and stores records from the last date and time that you ran the program to the current date and time.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the On-Time Shipment Promised Date Data Load program.

Analyzing On-Time Shipments to Promise Date

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Customers expect suppliers to be reliable and predictable, and to consistently meet the commitments of product quality, price, and delivery. Committing to a shipment date is a key part of processing a customer sales order. The customer must agree to the promised ship date before an order is accepted. After that time, a manufacturer is responsible for shipping on the promised date. Because the manufacturer is suggesting the ship date to the customer, the On-Time Shipment to Promise Date should be extremely high, approaching 100 percent.

The On-Time Shipments to Promise Date metric reports on the actual performance against the commitments to customers. The On-Time Shipments to Promise Date metric is useful when you are reviewing the trend for a particular product family because the on-time shipment problems can be concentrated to one line of products that are experiencing production difficulties or other problems.

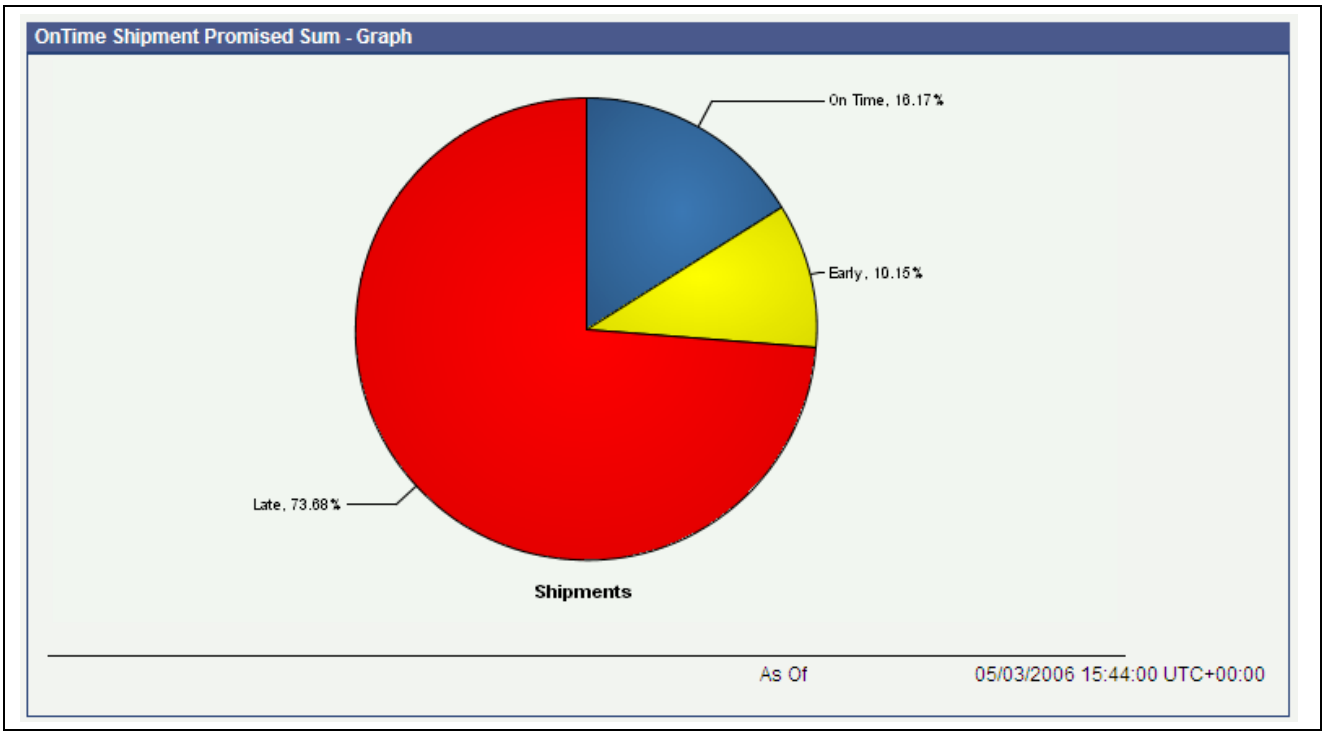
Poor performance indicates that the processes within the manufacturer are not predictable or well controlled, so the manufacturer has difficulty determining when products will ship. Poor on-time performance can drive customers to competitors as quickly as poor quality, so having consistently high on-time performance is critical.

The two On-Time Shipments to Promise Date metrics are:

- On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Aggregate (sum).
- On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Trend.

Note. You cannot define a goal value for On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Aggregate.

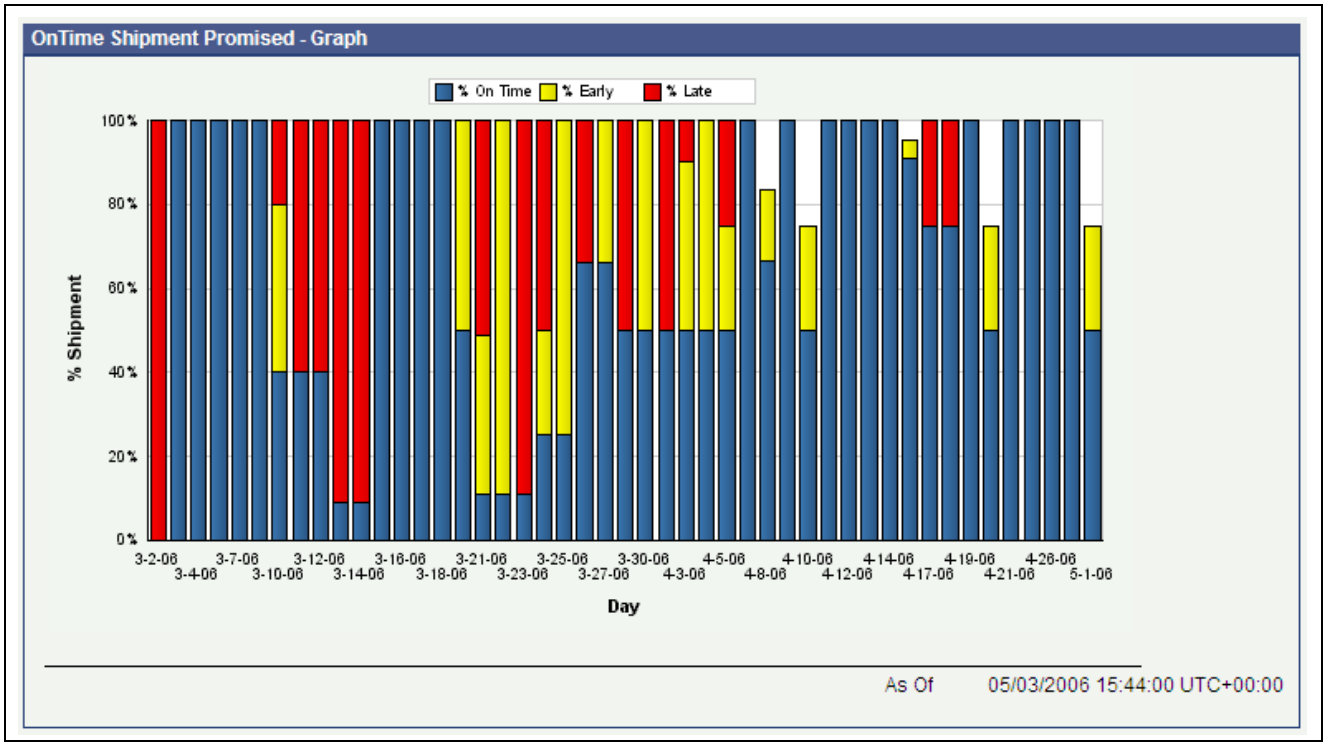
The system presents the On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Aggregate metric as a pie chart showing the shipment percentages for on-time, early, and late:



OnTime Shipment Promised Sum chart

The pie chart appears with the on-time shipment percentage, the early shipment percentage, and the late shipment percentage in different colors. Percentages are rounded based on the data, and the three percentages may not be equal to 100.

The system presents the On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Trend metric as a stacked bar chart that shows the shipment percentages (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



OnTime Shipment Promised chart

The stacked bar chart appears with the on-time shipment percentage as the bottom segment, the early shipment percentage as the middle segment, and the late shipment percentage as the top segment. Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number, and the three percentages must total 100.

The system does not display the periods for which no shipment activity occurred. The system does not leave open spaces in the chart.

You can define a goal value for On-Time Shipments to Promise Date Trend. You enter the goal as a single whole percentage that represents the target on-time percentage for the manufacturer. If the on-time percentage is not at or above the goal for a period, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a single horizontal line on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," On Time Shipment Promise Ship Date Aggregate Table, page 78

Setting Processing Options for the Past Due Processing Program (R80D212)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Past Due Processing program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output, the threshold days, and the number of days that the system uses to load data.

1. Level of Detail to Print

Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Number of Threshold Days

Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering orders past due. The system considers any order not shipped within the threshold days after the promised shipped date to be past due. The system considers any order shipped before the threshold days to be on time.

3. Number of Days to Rebuild UBE

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data when running incremental loads. The system starts with the current date and counts back the number of days specified to load data.

If this processing option is left blank, the system runs a full build, which enables previous data to be captured for the Past Due Order line metrics.

Running the Past Due Processing Program (R80D212)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D212* in the Batch Application field.

The Past Due Processing program (R80D212) calculates the past-due sales order line amount and the number of past-due sales order lines. The date range and thresholds to delineate on-time are user-specified. The system stores the Past Due Order Line metric calculations in the Past Due Aggregate table (F80D212).

The system calculates the Past Due Order Line Count by counting the number of sales order lines that have a quantity remaining to be shipped and a promised ship date that is earlier than the current date.

The system calculates the Past Due Order Line Amount by summing the number of sales order lines that have an amount remaining to be shipped and a promised date that is earlier than the current date. The system calculates the Past Due Order Line Amounts for the day that the program is run. You should schedule the Past Due Processing program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the Past Due Aggregate table.

If you specify the number of threshold days in the processing option of the Past Due Processing program, the system adds the value to the promised date.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Past Due Processing program.

Analyzing Past Due Order Lines

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Past-due sales order lines are defined as those lines with a quantity remaining to be shipped with a promised shipped date before the current date. A past-due order represents a failure to meet the shipping commitment that was made to the customer. The effect of past-due orders is far ranging, such as customer satisfaction, timing of revenue recognition, and the time required to receive cash from the customer to recoup the investment of producing and shipping products. A manufacturer must be aware of the number of past-due orders, as well as the trend in how much of the backlog is past due.

Many factors can contribute to an increase in the number of past-due sales order lines. The manufacturer can have more sales orders than capacity can accommodate. A shortage of critical raw materials may limit the ability to produce the volume of products required to meet shipping commitments. Quality problems on the shop floor can reduce the quantity of goods or products that are available to ship or increase the amount of rework time, which delays the production of finished products.

The Past Due Order Lines metrics can direct the attention to areas within a manufacturer that are contributing to the increase in past dues. You should use the Past Due Order Lines metrics in conjunction with the On-Time Shipment metrics to locate prioritization issues on the shop floor. For example, if the On-Time Shipment metrics show a high number of early shipments while the Past Due Order Lines number is increasing, production managers may be selecting which orders to produce and are unaware of the past-due orders.

Consistently achieving 100 percent on-time shipment without shipping orders that are past due is possible. When this occurs, the Past Due Order Line trends are flat, while the On-Time Shipment metrics show 100 percent on-time. Therefore, the number of past due order lines are not getting reduced even though on-time shipments are 100 percent. Viewing the metrics together is critical to get an accurate picture of how the manufacturer is performing and how prioritization and scheduling decisions are made.

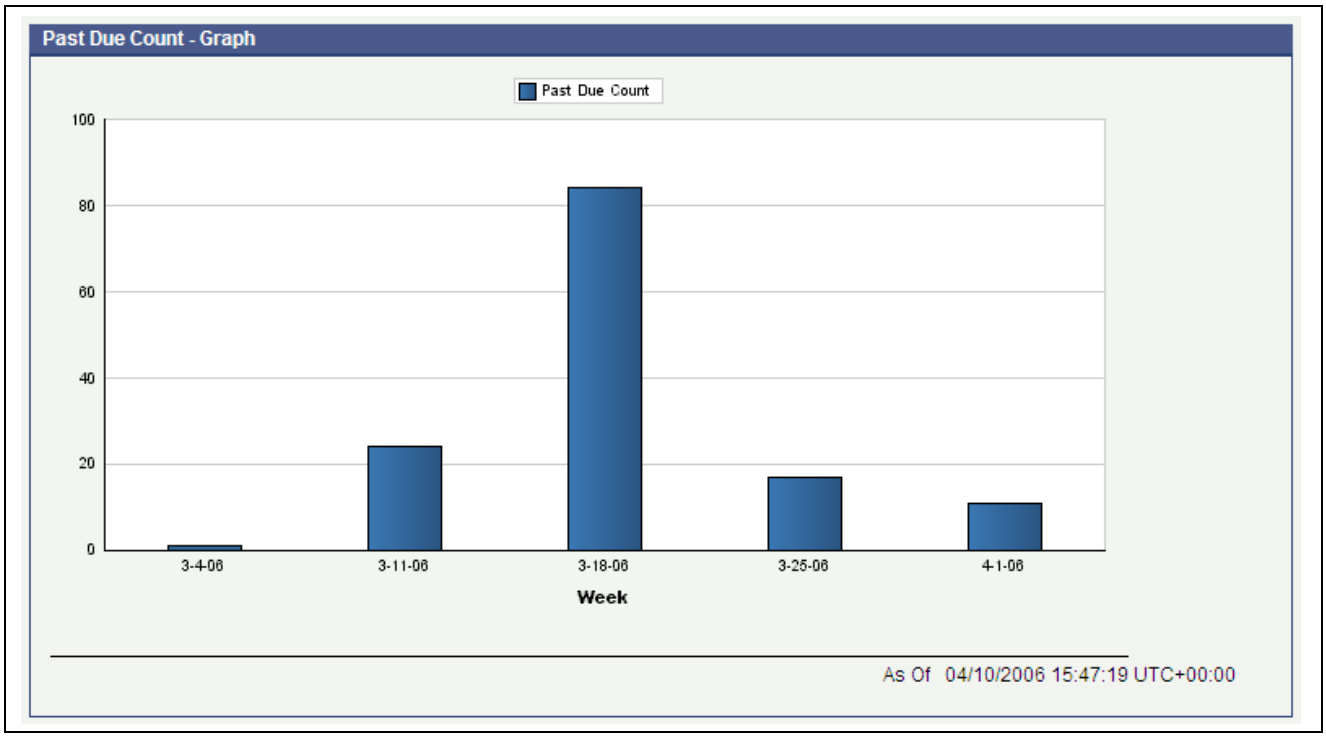
The two Past Due Order Line metrics are:

- Past Due Order Line Count.
- Past Due Order Line Amount.

The charts display whether the trend is going up or down for past-due orders.

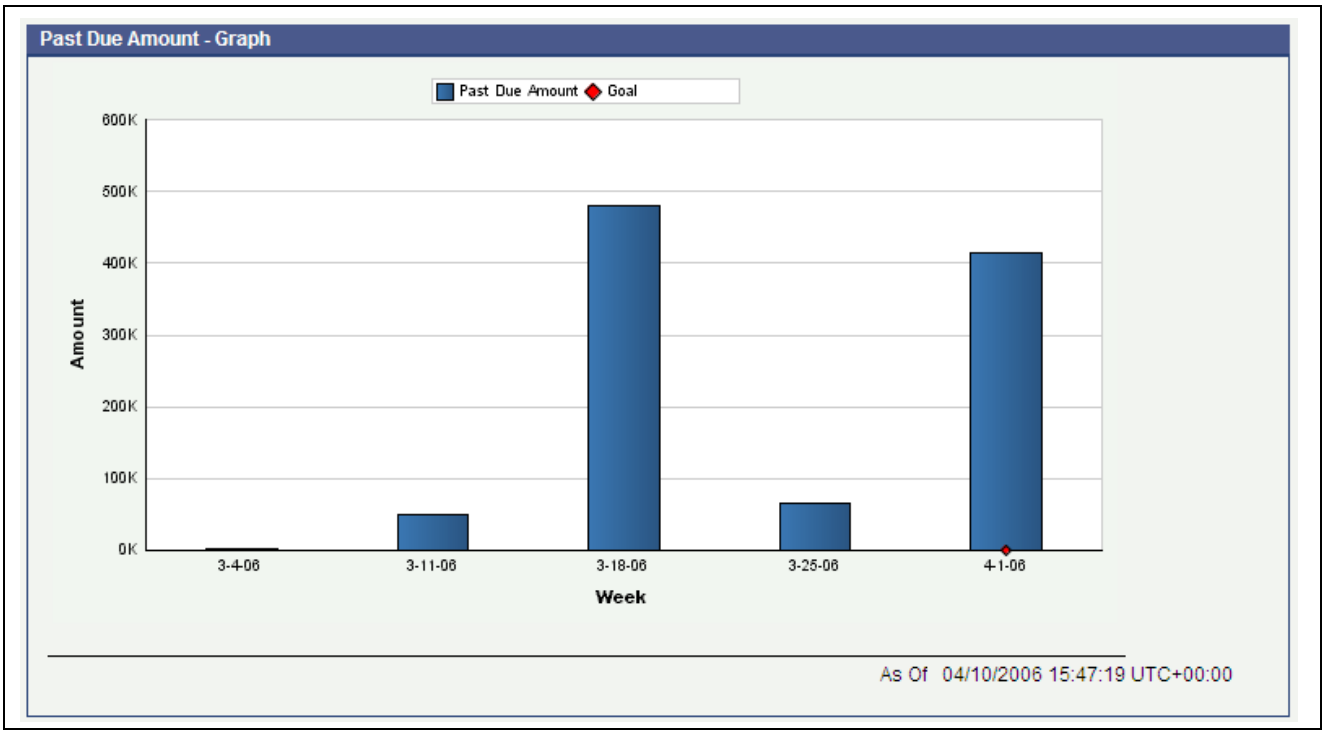
Note. You cannot define a goal value for the Past Due Order Line Count metric.

The system displays the Past Due Order Line Count metric as a bar chart that shows the number of sales order lines past due (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



Past Due Count chart

The system presents the Past Due Order Line Amount metric as a bar chart that shows the past-due sales-order amount value in the selected currency (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



Past Due Amount chart

The system displays a zero value bar for the periods for which no past-due order line amount was found. The system does not leave open spaces in the chart.

You can define a goal value for the Past Due Order Line Amount. You enter the goal as a single number in the default currency that represents the maximum target sales value of past-due order lines for the manufacturer. If the Past Due Order Line Amount exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Past Due Aggregate Table, page 80

Setting Processing Options for the Variance Processing Program (R80D214)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Variance Processing program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output, the load type, the threshold percentage, and the number of sales order lines that the system requires to load data.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.

- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Load Type

Specify whether the system runs an initial full load or an incremental load.

Values are:

- Blank: Incremental load

  The incremental load enables you to load records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) that were added or changed since the last load to the Variance Aggregate table (F80D214).

- *1:* Full load

  The full load enables you to load all records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) into the Variance Aggregate table (F80D214).

3. Variance Threshold Percentage

Specify the variance threshold percentage that the system uses to determine the promised date to request date variance. The system does not write the promise date to request date variances to the aggregate table when the values are less than the specified threshold percentage.

4. Minimum Number of Sales Order Lines

Specify the minimum number of sales-order detail lines that are required for the system to calculate the promise to request date variance. The system does not write records with less than the specified number of sales order lines to the aggregate table.

Running the Variance Processing Program (R80D214)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D214* in the Batch Application field.

The Variance Processing program (R80D214) calculates the variance between the promised ship date and the requested ship date by item for a specified date range. The system calculates the Promise to Request Date Variance percentage for a specified date range as the number of order lines for a product booked with a promised ship date that is later than the customer request date divided by the total number of order lines for a product booked. The system stores the calculated data in the Variance Aggregate table (F80D214).

You should schedule the Variance Processing program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the Variance Aggregate table.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Variance Processing program.

Analyzing the Promise to Request Date Variance

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

The Promise to Request Date Variance metric records how often a manufacturer is unable to promise the shipment of a product on the customer request date. The inability to meet customer request dates indicates that the lead times of the manufacturer are too long for the market. The manufacturer can lose market share to competitors who can deliver products faster.

You should use the Promise to Request Date Variance metric along with the On-Time Shipment to Customer Request Date metric to determine the specific products that have lead times that are longer than required by the marketplace. If a manufacturer has a high late-shipment percentage, the metrics can help identify the affected products and undertake process improvement efforts to reduce lead times and align the products with marketplace expectations.

Note. The Promise to Request Date Variance metric does not allow you to define a goal.

The system presents the Promise to Request Date Variance metric as a grid with a line for each item that has a variance that exceeds the threshold:

Promise to Request Variance

Records 1 - 5

Week	Sales Variance	Order Lines Booked Count	Variance Percentage
3-4-06	1	43	2
3-11-06	4	34	12
3-18-06	2	13	15
3-25-06	2	14	14
4-1-06	2	19	11

As Of 06/01/2006 21:21:35 UTC+00:00

Promise to Request Variance grid

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Variance Table, page 82

Managing Inventory Effectiveness

This section provides an overview of inventory management effectiveness and discusses how to determine inventory turns.

Understanding Inventory Management Effectiveness

Most manufacturers recognize that excessive inventory is a liability, despite the fact that inventory is shown as an asset on the balance sheet. High inventories inhibit the performance of a manufacturer, so most manufacturers focus on keeping inventories as low as possible. The goal of many manufacturing companies is to drive more sales while maintaining lower levels of inventory to increase inventory turns.

Inventory management effectiveness provides summary information about inventory turns. The system calculates the Inventory Turns value as:

$$= \frac{\text{Last 52 weeks cost of goods sold}}{\text{Total current inventory value}}$$

Determining Inventory Turns

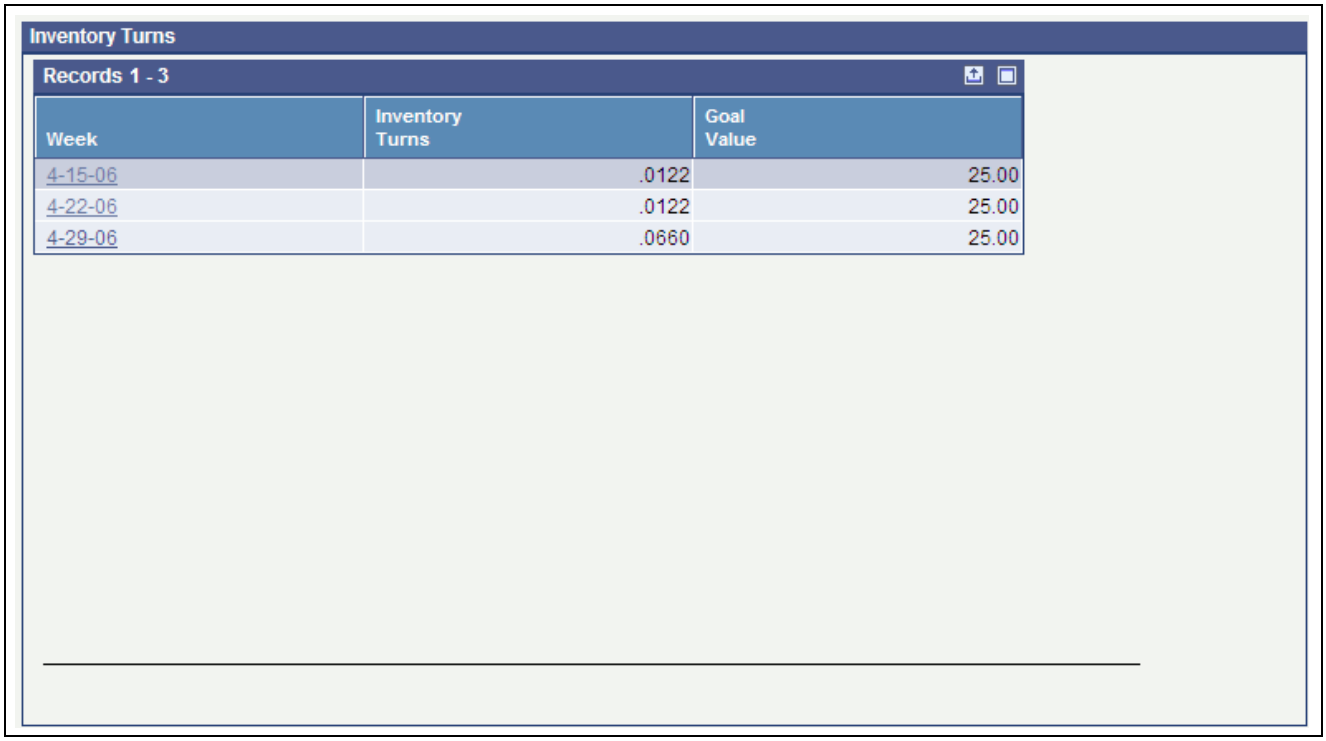
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

The Inventory Turns metric indicates how effectively the manufacturer is leveraging the investment in inventory to generate sales and profits. Typical manufacturing companies have six inventory turns per year whereas high volume, low margin manufacturers, such as grocery stores and computer assemblers, have 12 or more inventory turns per year.

One inventory turn indicates that the manufacturer is able to sell the current level of inventory once per year. If the current level of inventory is one million USD and the manufacturer has one turn per year, sales equals one million USD. If a manufacturer has 12 turns on one million USD of inventory, sales equals 12 million USD per year. The annual profit of a manufacturer is a multiple of the number of inventory turns per year and the net margin per inventory monetary unit.

The higher the inventory turns per year, the higher the return on inventory investment. Low inventory turns indicate that a large amount of capital is tied up in slow-moving inventory, while high inventory turns indicate that capital investments are providing a return in a short amount of time.

The system presents the Inventory Turns metric as a grid with a line for the current inventory turns, the inventory turns goal, and the difference between actual and goal:



Inventory Turns

Records 1 - 3

Week	Inventory Turns	Goal Value
4-15-06	.0122	25.00
4-22-06	.0122	25.00
4-29-06	.0660	25.00

Inventory Turns grid

You can define a goal value for Inventory Turns. You enter the goal as a number with one decimal place that represents the target number of inventory turns for the manufacturer. If the actual number of inventory turns exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a single number in the Goal Value column.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Inventory Aggregate Table, page 83

Chapter 3, "Monitoring Operational Metrics," Running the Inventory Data Load Program (R80D220), page 24

Managing Manufacturing Performance

This section provides an overview of manufacturing performance and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Manufacturing Planned versus Actual Cost Variance program (R80D231).
- Run the Manufacturing Planned versus Actual Cost Variance program (R80D231).
- Evaluate actual to planned production costs.
- Set processing options for the Manufacturing On Time Completions program (R80D230).
- Run the Manufacturing On Time Completions program (R80D230).
- Calculate on-time production completions.

Understanding Manufacturing Performance

Manufacturing companies invest much time and energy developing and communicating production plans. Manufacturers need to understand the effect of not carrying out the production plans. Manufacturing performance provides information about the reliability of the manufacturing process. The metrics highlight poor production performance and internal production constraints.

This table describes the manufacturing performance metrics:

Metric	Description
Actual to Planned Production Costs	Shows the ability of the manufacturer to produce according to the production plan in terms of cost. The actual production costs are calculated by adding the costs of all work orders for the specified date range. The planned production costs are calculated by adding the planned costs from all finished work orders that are scheduled for completion for the specified date range.
On-Time Production Completions	Measures the ability of the manufacturer to produce according to the production plan. The on-time production completion percentage for a specified date range is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Number of work orders planned to complete that actually completed}}{\text{Total number of on time, early, and late work orders}}$ For early and late calculations, the numerator changes accordingly.

Setting Processing Options for the Manufacturing Planned Versus Actual Cost Variance Program (R80D231)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Manufacturing Planned Versus Actual Cost Variance program.

Default

These processing options control the work order status and type.

1. Closed Work Order Status

Enter the closed manufacturing status code. The system will exclude the closed manufacturing work orders when processing on-time completions.

2. Enter Work Order Type

Enter the order type for manufacturing work orders that the system includes when processing planned versus actual completions.

You should not include rate schedules.

Process

These processing options control the load type and the number of days that the system uses to load data.

1. Build Level

Specify whether the system runs an initial full build or an incremental build. Values are:

- Blank: Incremental build.

  The incremental build enables you to load records from the Production Cost table (F3102) that were added or changed since the last build to the Manufacturing Production Costing table (F80D231).

- *1:* Full build.

  The full build enables you to build all records from the Production Cost table (F3102) into the Manufacturing Production Costing table (F80D231).

2. Enter Number of Days to Back Build

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data when running an incremental load. The system starts with the current date and counts back the number of days specified to load data.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print

Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Running the Manufacturing Planned Versus Actual Cost Variance Program (R80D231)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D231* in the Batch Application field.

The Manufacturing Planned vs Actual Cost Variance program (R80D231) calculates the actual production costs by adding the costs of all work orders for the specified date range. The system calculates the planned production costs by adding the planned costs from all finished work orders that are scheduled for completion for the specified date range. The system stores the calculated data in the Manufacturing Production Costing table (F80D231).

Note. You must run manufacturing accounting to properly determine the production costs for an item.

The system can update past metrics when running the Manufacturing Planned vs Actual Cost Variance program. For example, if a purchase order was received at an incorrect price and later updated, the system would update the actual costs on the work order. The system updates the metric information when running the Manufacturing Planned vs Actual Cost Variance program.

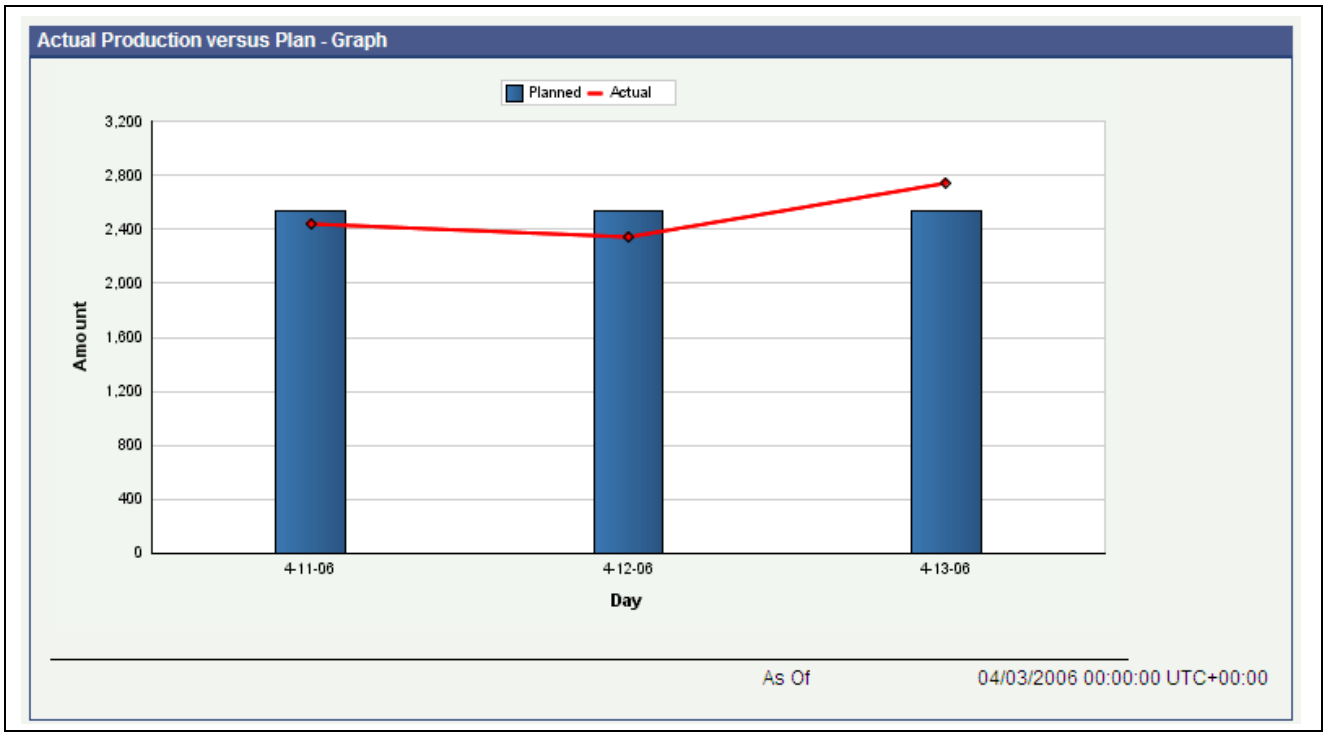
Evaluating Actual to Planned Production Costs

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

The Actual to Planned Production Costs metric enables you to review the variance cost per unit between planned and actual. The Actual to Planned Production Costs metric indicates how well a manufacturer is doing in producing the volume of goods that are planned for production over a period of time. Plans for goods typically support the shipping requirements of the manufacturer, and the inability to consistently produce the required volume of goods can lead to various problems.

The Actual to Planned Production Costs metric focuses on the ability of the manufacturer to produce the required volumes of goods rather than performance to the production schedule. Most likely, the Actual to Planned Production Costs and On-Time Production Completions metrics will move in parallel; a decrease in on-time completions will likely be reflected in a decrease in goods production to plan.

The system presents the Actual to Planned Production Costs metric as a combo chart with actual production in a bar chart format and planned production in line graph format. The chart depicts the cost of production in the selected currency (Y axis) for the specified date range (X axis):



Actual Production versus Plan chart

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Manufacturing Production Costings Table, page 88

Setting Processing Options for the Manufacturing On Time Completions Program (R80D230)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Manufacturing On Time Completions program.

Default

These processing options control the threshold days.

1. Prior Threshold Days Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering work order completions on time. The system considers any order completed within the threshold days before the request date to be on time. The system considers any order completed before the threshold days to be early.

2. After Threshold Days Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering work order completions on time. The system considers any order completed within the threshold days after the request date to be on time. The system considers any order completed after the threshold days to be late.

Process

These processing options control the load type and work order type and status.

1. Build Level

Specify whether the system runs an initial full load or an incremental load. Values are:

- Blank: Incremental load.

  The incremental load enables you to load records from the F80D010 table that were added or changed since the last load to the On Time Manufacturing Production Completions table (F80D230).

- *1:* Full load.

  The full load enables you to load all records into the On Time Manufacturing Production Completions table (F80D230) table.

2. Manufacturing Work Order Type

Enter the order type for manufacturing work orders that the system includes when processing on-time completions.

You should not include rate schedules.

3. Cancelled Manufacturing Work Order Status

Enter the canceled manufacturing status code. The system excludes the canceled manufacturing work orders when processing on-time completions.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print

Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Running the Manufacturing On Time Completions Program (R80D230)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D230* in the Batch Application field.

The Manufacturing On Time Completions program (R80D230) calculates on-time, early, and late completion counts for a user-specified date range. The date range and thresholds to delineate on-time are user-specified. The system calculates the on-time completions from the last date that you ran the program to the current date. The system stores the calculated data in the On Time Manufacturing Production Completions table (F80D230). You should schedule the program to run daily to keep the On Time Manufacturing Production Completions table accurate.

On-time completions are those work orders for which the value in the Actual Completion Date field is equal to the value in the Planned Completion Date field. The system calculates the On-Time Production Completions percentage for a specified date range as the number of work orders that were planned to finish that actually finished between the prior and after threshold days of the planned date divided by the total number of work orders planned.

Early completions are those work orders for which the value in the Actual Completion Date field is less than the value in the Planned Completion Date field. The system calculates the early production completion percentage for a specified date range as the number of work orders that were planned to finish that actually finished before the prior threshold days of the planned date divided by the total number of work orders planned.

Late completions are those work orders for which the value in the Actual Completion Date field is greater than the value in the Planned Completion Date field. The system calculates the late production completion percentage for a specified date range as the number of work orders that were planned to finish that actually finished later than the after threshold days of the planned date divided by the total number of work orders planned. If no value in the Actual Completion Date field and the value in the Planned Completion Date field is in the past, the system considers the work order late.

If you specify threshold days values in the processing options of the Manufacturing On Time Completions program, the system adds or subtracts the value to the value in the Planned Completion Date field.

Note. The system excludes workorderless completions from the On-Time Production Completions metric.

You should not include rate schedules.

Calculating On-Time Production Completions

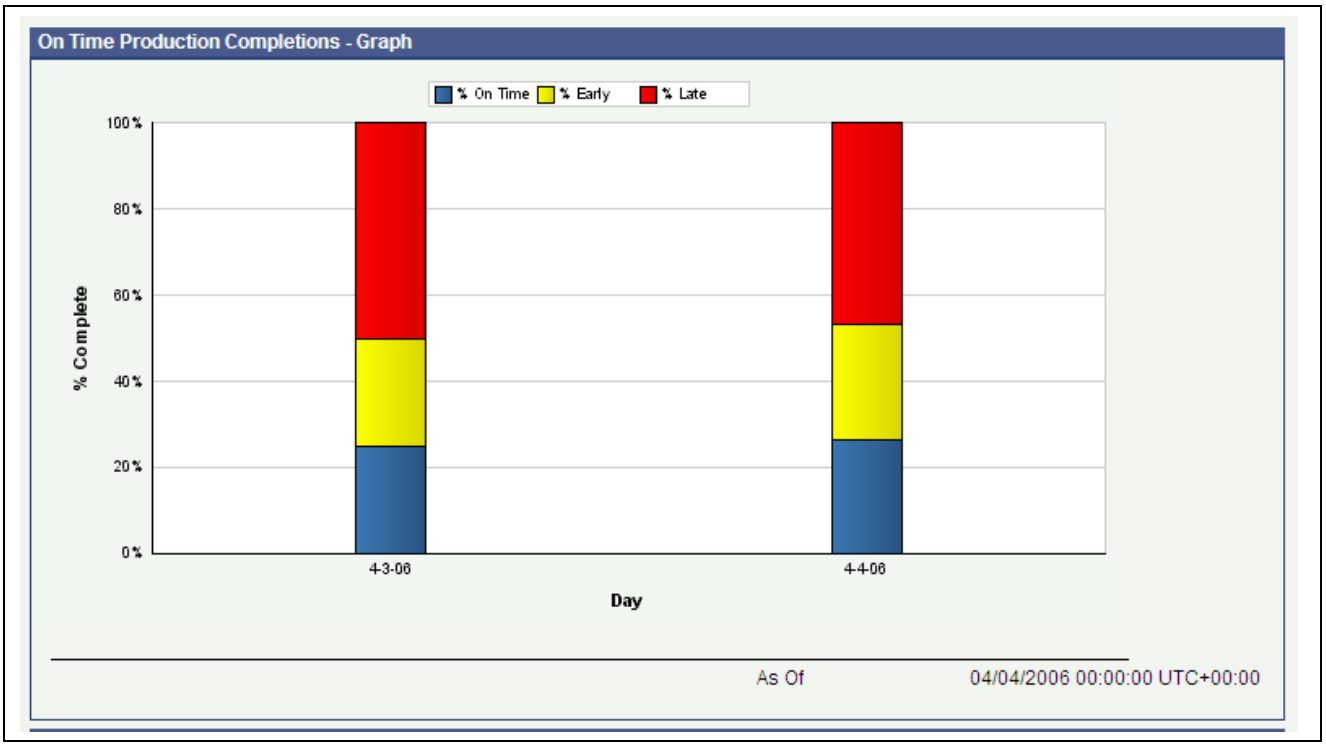
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

A manufacturer cannot ship what has not yet been produced. The ability to produce according to plan directly affects the ability to ship on-time and keep customers satisfied. A manufacturer must be able to determine how frequently planned production is completed on-time, early, and late. Consistently missing the production plan goals interferes with satisfying customers without maintaining high inventory amounts to protect against poor production performance. Poor on-time production performance can be a root cause for poor shipment performance and excessive finished goods inventories. The On-Time Production Completions metric measures the ability of the manufacturer to produce according to the production plan and satisfy market demands.

Poor On-Time Production Completions performance can indicate that the manufacturer is internally constrained, and that not enough capacity is available to meet market demand. A review of the Booked Order Value and Shipped Revenue trends for product families can point out increasing demand for products that is pushing the capacity limit for the manufacturer. If On-Time Production Completions are poor, but On-Time Shipments are acceptable, the manufacturer should review the Inventory Turns metric. A review of the Inventory Turns metric can indicate that turns are well below goal levels, indicating that the manufacturer is holding too much finished-goods inventory to cover the poor production performance.

Late and early production completions can indicate that the production managers are grouping orders for similar products together to minimize shop-floor setup times, or production can be focusing on completing easy orders first to meet production quantity targets.

The system presents the On-Time Production Completions metric as a stacked bar chart that depicts the percentages (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



On Time Production Completions chart

The stacked bar chart appears with the on-time completion percentage as the bottom segment, the early completion percentage as the middle segment, and the late completion percentage as the top segment. The system rounds percentages to the nearest whole number, and the total of the three percentages must equal 100.

The system does not display the periods for which no production activity occurred.

You can define a goal value for On-Time Production Completions. You enter the goal as a single whole percentage that represents the target on-time completion percentage for the manufacturer. If the on-time completion percentage exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal as a single horizontal line on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," On Time Manufacturing Production Completions Table, page 87

Managing Revenue

This section provides an overview of revenue management and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Booked Orders Aggregate Data Load program (R80D240).
- Run the Booked Orders Aggregate Data Load program (R80D240).
- Analyze booked order value.
- Set processing options for the Backlog Processing program (R80D243).
- Run the Backlog Processing program (R80D243).

- Analyze backlog.
- Set processing options for the Projected Revenue Processing program (R80D242).
- Run the Projected Revenue Processing program (R80D242).
- Analyze projected revenue.
- Set processing options for the Shipped Orders Processing program (R80D241).
- Run the Shipped Orders Processing program (R80D241).
- Analyze shipped revenue.

Understanding Revenue Management

Revenue management provides greater business insight related to future cash receipts and overall revenue performance. Revenue management is important to the overall health of a manufacturer.

The revenue management metrics are rough predictors of cash flow, showing which product families contribute the most to overall revenue and determining the possible strains in production or shipping capacity.

This table describes the revenue management performance metrics:

Metric	Description
Booked Order Value	Reveals the amount of revenue being brought into the manufacturer through new sales orders. The Booked Order Value for a specific sales order is calculated by summing the extended sales amount from each line on the sales order.
Backlog	Shows the total sales value of all open sales orders yet to be shipped. The Backlog value for a specific sales order is calculated by summing the extended sales value from each open, unshipped line on the sales order.
Projected Revenue	Estimates the revenue expected to be recognized over the period defined by the manufacturer and provides a rolling periodic view of revenue projections. Shows the amount of revenue associated with past due sales orders that have yet to ship. The Projected Revenue value for a specific date is calculated by adding the total sales value of all sales orders promised to ship on that date.
Shipped Revenue	Illustrates the value of recognized revenue. The Shipped Revenue value for a specific date is calculated by adding the total shipped revenue for all sales orders that are shipped on that date

Setting Processing Options for the Booked Orders Aggregate Data Load Program (R80D240)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Booked Orders Aggregate Data Load program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output and load type.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Load Type Specify whether the system runs an initial full load or an incremental load. Values are:

- Blank: Incremental load.

  The incremental load enables you to load records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) that were added or changed since the last load to the Booked Orders Aggregate table (F80D240).
- *1:* Full load.

  The full load enables you to load all records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) into the Booked Orders Aggregate table (F80D240).

Running the Booked Orders Aggregate Data Load Program (R80D240)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D240* in the Batch Application field.

The Booked Orders Aggregate Data Load program (R80D240) calculates the booked order value for each day by adding the extended prices of each open sales order line. The system calculates the booked order value for a specific sales order by adding the extended sales amount from each line on the sales order, including all adjustments and other charges. The system populates the Booked Orders Aggregate table (F80D240) using the creation date of the sales order as the booked date.

You should schedule the Booked Orders Aggregate Data program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the Booked Orders Aggregate table. If you do not run the Booked Orders Aggregate Data program daily, the metric is accurate as of the last run.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Booked Orders Aggregate Data program.

Analyzing Booked Order Value

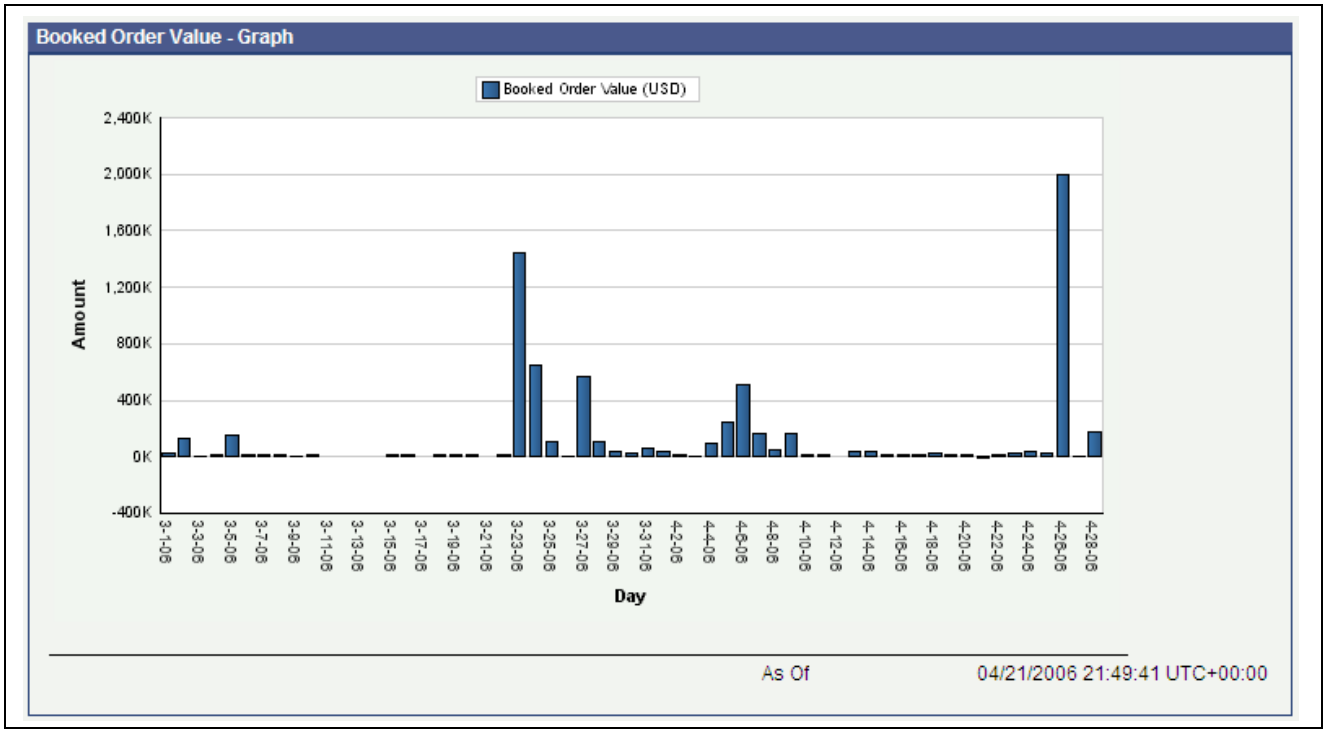
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

A booked sales order is any sales order created in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and not canceled or deleted. The Booked Order Value metric is useful when you are reviewing the trend for a particular product family or when determining which products are contributing the most to recent sales for a business unit by grouping orders by product family. Booked Order Value results from creating sales orders; therefore, the Booked Order Value also serves as a predictor of cash flow into the manufacturer. The length of time that the manufacturer takes to receive cash payment for a new sales order depends on how long the manufacturer takes to ship the product plus any payment term days. On a given day, the total backlog for the manufacturer increases by the value of booked orders for that day.

The Booked Order Value metric trend reveals the amount of revenue being brought into the manufacturer from new sales orders over a period of time. An increasing trend may result from the introduction of a successful new product or the effect of a new sales campaign. A decreasing trend may reflect a shift in market tastes away from the manufacturer's products or the effect of seasonal cycles.

Note. You cannot define a goal for the Booked Order Value metric.

The system presents the Booked Order Value metric as a bar chart showing the booked order sales value in the selected currency (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



Booked Order Value chart

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Booked Orders Aggregate Table, page 89

Setting Processing Options for the Backlog Processing Program (R80D243)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Backlog Processing program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output and load type.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Load Type Specify whether the system runs an initial full load or an incremental load. Values are:

- Blank: Incremental load.

The incremental load enables you to load records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) that were added or changed since the last load to the Backlog Aggregate table (F80D243).

- *1:* Full load.

  The full load enables you to load all records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) into the Backlog Aggregate table (F80D243).

Running the Backlog Processing Program (R80D243)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D243* in the Batch Application field.

The Backlog Processing program (R80D243) calculates the backlog value for each day by adding the extended prices of each order that is yet to be shipped. The system calculates the backlog value for a specific sales order by adding the extended sales amount from each unshipped line on the sales order, including all adjustments and other charges. The system calculates the total backlog by adding the backlog value of all open, unshipped sales orders for the specified date range.

You should schedule the Backlog Processing program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the Backlog Aggregate table. If you do not run the Backlog Processing program daily, the metric is accurate as of the last run. The system calculates and stores the total backlog by company, branch/plant, and product family in the Backlog Aggregate table (F80D243).

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Backlog Processing program.

Analyzing Backlog

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Backlog is defined as the total sales value of all open sales orders yet to be shipped. The backlog represents total revenue that will be generated from existing unfilled sales orders.

Understanding the status of the backlog is of critical importance to manufacturers. The backlog shows the total potential revenue represented by all the unfilled sales orders currently on the books. While revenue forecasts show the manufacturer's expected revenue, the backlog records the manufacturer's actual revenue because the orders have already been placed. The value of the backlog is one factor that analysts track to measure overall health of a manufacturer.

The Backlog metric can provide value when viewed in isolation. Reviewing the Backlog metric along with the Booked Orders, Shipped Revenue, and On-Time Shipment metrics provides a more complete picture of the dynamic effect of sales and shipping activities on the manufacturer.

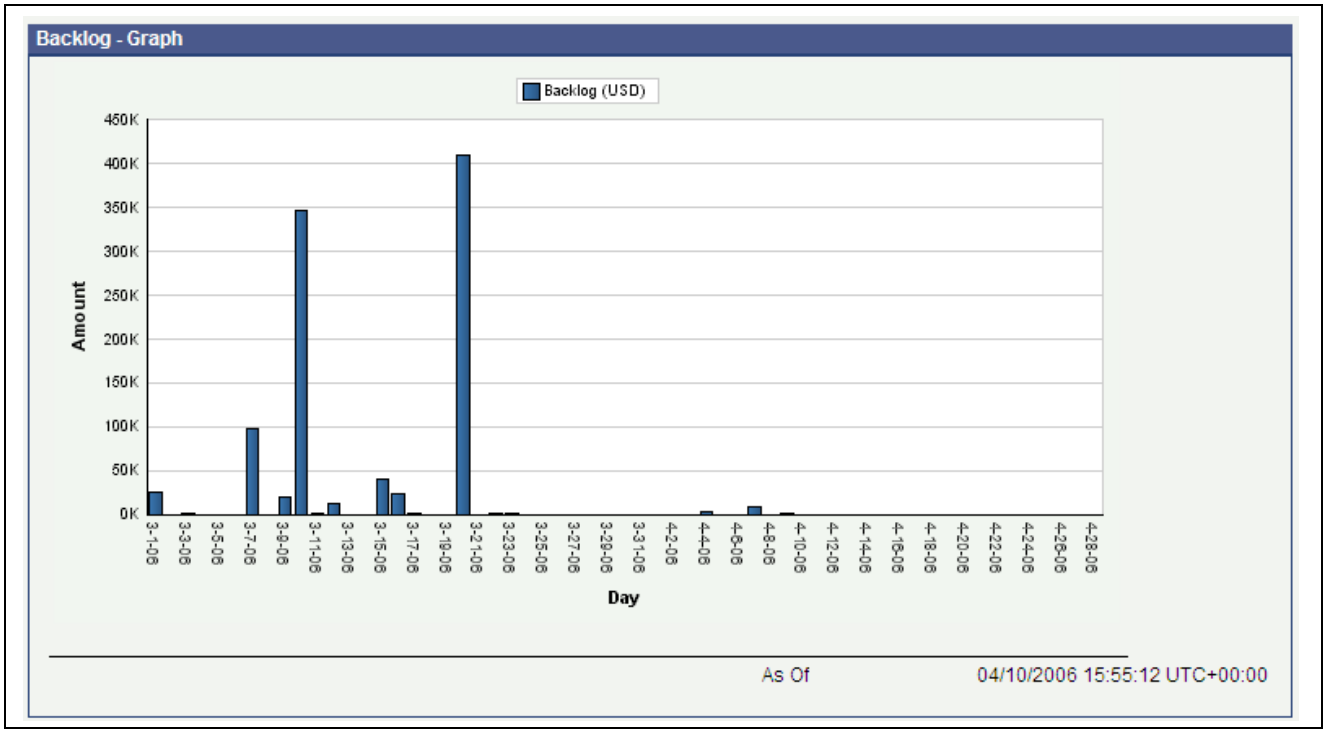
The backlog changes daily; it increases by the value of new sales orders booked on that day, and it decreases by the value of sales orders shipped on that day.

A growing backlog may cause problems that prevent the timely shipment of products to customers. Using the Backlog metric along with the On-Time Shipment to Promise Date metric can help identify the reasons for a growing backlog. A sharp increase in backlog can be an early warning signal to a manufacturer that new orders are not shipping on time. Managers can actively plan for additional shifts during a high shipping period, or they can outsource production work to a contract manufacturer. Analyzing the current Backlog metric can identify periods of unusually high shipping requirements.

Significant decreases in the backlog can occur if sales order bookings fall off sharply or if an effort is made to ship all possible orders at the end of a financial reporting period to maximize recognized revenue in that period.

Note. You cannot define a goal for the Backlog metric.

The system displays the Backlog metric as a bar chart that shows the total revenue amount in the selected currency (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



Backlog chart

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Backlog Aggregate Table, page 92

Setting Processing Options for the Projected Revenue Processing Program (R80D242)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Projected Revenue Processing program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output and load type.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Load Type Specify whether the system runs an initial full load or an incremental load. Values are:

- Blank: Incremental load.

The incremental load enables you to load records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) that were added or changed since the last load to the Projected Revenue Value Aggregate table (F80D242).

- *1:* Full load.

  The full load enables you to load all records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) into the Projected Revenue Value Aggregate table (F80D242).

Process

This processing option controls the number of days that the system uses to display data.

1. Number of Days in Projection Enter the number of days into the future that the system displays the projected revenue. The default value is 30 days.

Running the Projected Revenue Processing Program (R80D242)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D242* in the Batch Application field.

The Projected Revenue Processing program (R80D242) calculates the projected revenue for each day by adding the extended prices of each sales order line that is promised to be shipped that day. The system calculates the projected revenue for a single sales order by adding the extended sales amount from each line, including all adjustments and other charges, on the sales order. The system calculates the projected revenue for a specific date by adding the total sales value of all sales orders promised to ship on that date. The system calculates the past-due revenue by adding the total sales value of all sales orders promised to ship on a date previous to the generation date of the metric.

The system uses the promised ship date for each sales order detail line as the projected revenue recognition date. The system stores the calculated data in the Projected Revenue Value Aggregate table (F80D242). You should schedule the Projected Revenue Processing program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the Projected Revenue Value Aggregate table.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Projected Revenue Processing program.

Analyzing Projected Revenue

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Projected revenue estimates the revenue that is expected to be recognized over a specified time frame. Typically, a manufacturer uses a rolling quarterly view of revenue projections. Projected revenue includes the amount of revenue associated with past-due sales orders that have yet to be shipped.

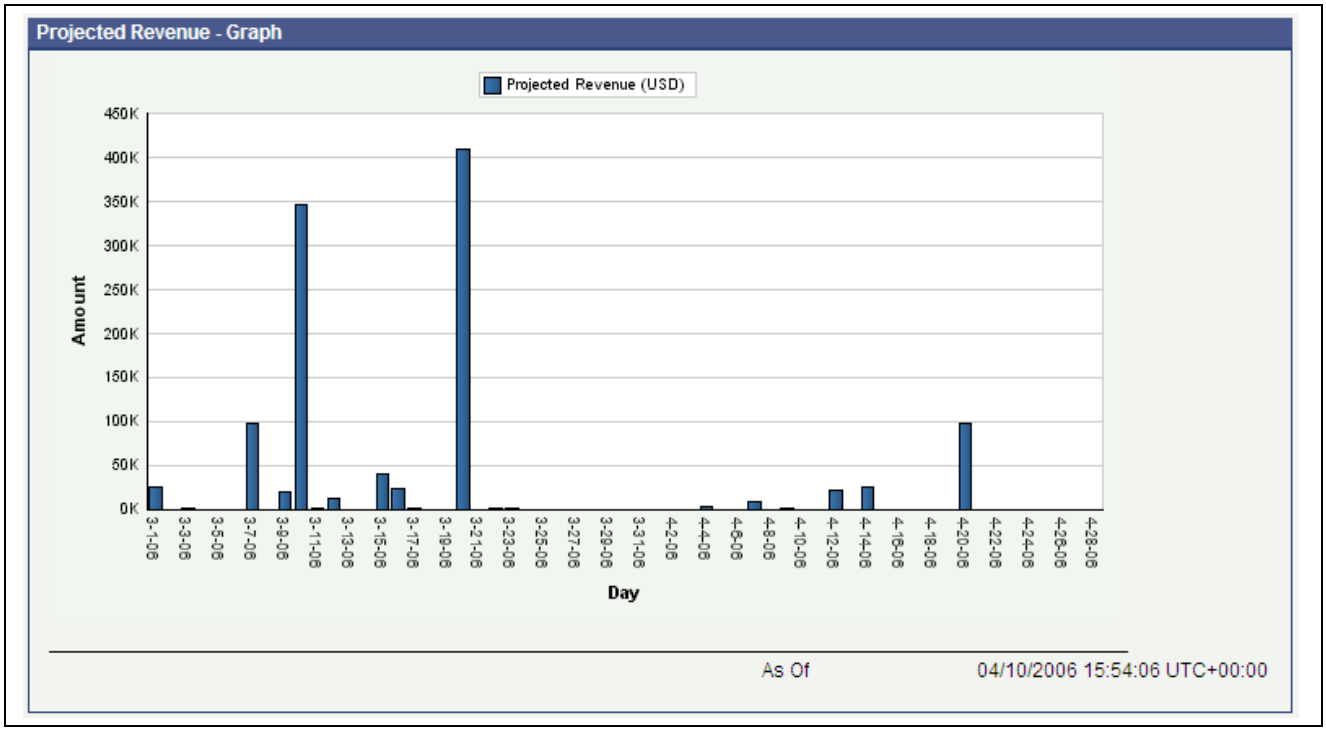
The attention of the manufacturer should first focus on the past-due revenue amount. If past-due revenue amounts are high, the manufacturer is failing to meet the commitments to ship orders on time to customers. Past-due sales orders not only lead to unsatisfied customers, they also delay revenue recognition and receipt of cash, which can jeopardize the cash flow health of the manufacturer. The analysis of On-Time Shipment metrics can enable a manufacturer to pinpoint problems shipping products to customers.

The Backlog metric shows the total revenue potential of all sales orders that are currently recorded on the books. The Projected Revenue metric spreads the expected revenue over the user-specified time period. The metric shows when revenue is recognized for orders that ship in the time period.

The Projected Revenue metric displays spikes in projected revenue for certain weeks and dips in projected revenue for other weeks. The spikes and dips correlate to higher and lower levels of shipping activity. Spikes can indicate weeks during which production and shipping capacity are strained, which enables the manufacturer to plan ahead for the production of orders in weeks during which activity appears to be lower.

Note. You cannot define a goal for the Projected Revenue metric.

The system presents the Projected Revenue metric as a bar chart that shows the projected revenue value in the selected currency (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis). The first bar in the chart represents past-due revenue:



Projected Revenue chart

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Projected Revenue Aggregate Table, page 91

Setting Processing Options for the Shipped Orders Processing Program (R80D241)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Shipped Orders Processing program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output and load type.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.

- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Load Type

Specify whether the system runs an initial full load or an incremental load. Values are:

- Blank: Incremental load.

  The incremental load enables you to load records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) that were added or changed since the last load to the Shipped Order Value Aggregate table (F80D241).

- *1:* Full load.

  The full load enables you to load all records from the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) into the Shipped Order Value Aggregate table (F80D241).

Running the Shipped Orders Processing Program (R80D241)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D241* in the Batch Application field.

The Shipped Orders Processing program (R80D241) calculates the shipped revenue for a specific sales order by adding the extended sales value from each line on the sales order that has an actual ship date. The system calculates the shipped revenue for a specific date by adding the total shipped revenue for all sales orders that were shipped on that date and stores the value in the Shipped Order Value Aggregate table (F80D241). You should schedule the Shipped Orders Processing program to run daily to ensure the accuracy of the Shipped Order Value Aggregate table.

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Shipped Orders Processing program.

Analyzing Shipped Revenue

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Shipped revenue should trail booked order values by roughly the length of time that the manufacturer takes to ship products after the order date. The longer a manufacturer takes to ship, the longer the period between order receipt and revenue recognition; therefore, the manufacturer receives payment later. The longer the period of time between order receipt and shipment, the more capital a manufacturer ties up in inventory and accounts receivable.

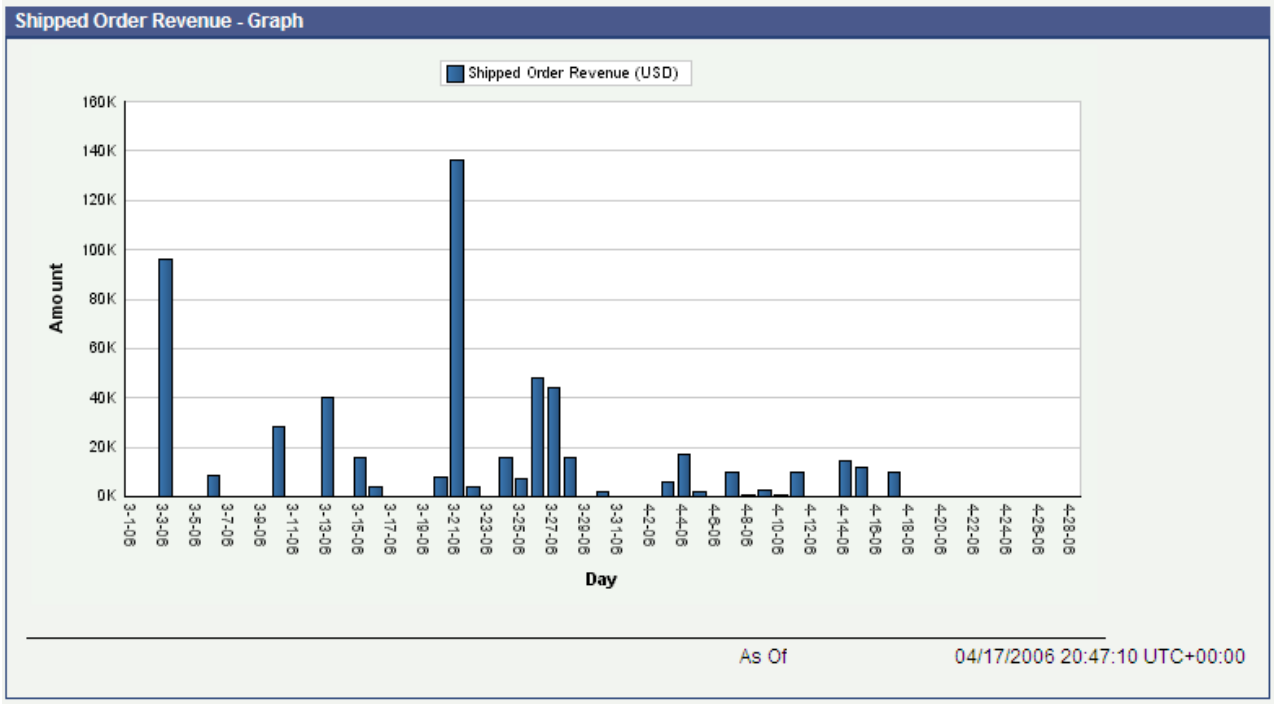
The Shipped Revenue metric is useful when you are reviewing the trend for a particular product family or determining which products are contributing the most to the overall revenue for a business unit by grouping shipped revenue by product family. For manufacturers that recognize revenue when products are shipped, the Shipped Revenue metric illustrates the recognized revenue over a period of time.

On a given day, a manufacturer's total backlog decreases by the value of Shipped Revenue for that day.

The system includes all shipped sales order lines with an actual ship date in the shipped order revenue calculation.

Note. You cannot define a goal for the Shipped Revenue metric.

The system presents the Shipped Revenue metric as a bar chart that shows the shipped order revenue in the selected currency (Y axis) for a specified date range (X axis):



Shipped Order Revenue chart

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Shipped Orders Aggregate Table, page 90

Managing Supplier Performance

This section provides an overview of supplier performance and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Material Lead Time Exception program (R80D251).
- Run the Material Lead Time Exception program (R80D251).
- Analyze material lead time exceptions.
- Set processing options for the Supplier On-Time Delivery program (R80D250).
- Run the Supplier On-Time Delivery program (R80D250).
- Analyze on-time delivery.
- Set processing options for the Supplier Pass Quality Performance program (R80D252).
- Run the Supplier Pass Quality Performance program (R80D252).
- Analyze pass quality.

Understanding Supplier Performance

Just as customers demand reliability and quality products from the manufacturer, a manufacturer must demand the same from suppliers. If a manufacturer wants to improve service to customers, the same expectations should be applied to suppliers. Supplier performance metrics can directly affect customer shipment performance.

The supplier performance metrics provide summary and detailed information about supplier performance. The metrics draw attention to suppliers whose quality performance is in question, identify suppliers who frequently fail to deliver material on time, and indicate whether supplier lead times are increasing.

Supplier performance consists of these performance metrics:

Metric	Description
Material Lead Time Exception	Compares the stored lead time with the actual lead time experienced for items over a time period. The actual lead time for a specified date range for items is calculated by subtracting the date that the purchase order was entered for the supplier from the actual receipt date. The actual lead time is then summed over the user-specified date range to get an average.
On Time Delivery	Measures the reliability of the delivery schedules and order quantities of the supplier. The on time delivery percentage for a specified date range is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Number of receipts planned to receive that were actually received}}{\text{Total number of on time, early, and late receipts}}$ For early and late calculations, the numerator changes accordingly.
Pass Quality Trend	Shows how well suppliers are meeting quality requirements. The quality pass percentage is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Quantity received into inventory}}{\text{Total quantity received from supplier}}$

Note. You should exclude blanket purchase orders and requisitions from the supplier performance metrics.

Setting Processing Options for the Material Lead Time Exception Program (R80D251)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Material Lead Time Exception program.

Defaults

These processing options control the print output, the threshold days and display, the number of receipts that the system requires to display data, and the number of days that the system uses to load data.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

2. Lead Time Tolerance Days Before	Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering supplier lead time exceptions. The system considers any supplier shipment with an actual calculated lead time smaller than the system lead time minus the tolerance days to be an exception.
3. Lead Time Tolerance Days After	Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering supplier lead time exceptions. The system considers any supplier shipment with an actual calculated lead time greater than the system lead time plus the tolerance days to be an exception.
4. Exception Threshold	Specify the threshold level for lead time exceptions that the system displays. The system displays items when the number of material lead time exceptions exceeds the threshold.
5. Minimum Number of Receipts	Specify the minimum number of receipts that are required for the system to calculate the lead time exceptions for an item. The system does not create records for items with less than the specified number of receipts.
6. Number of Days for UBE Rebuild	Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data when running incremental loads. The system starts with the current date and counts back the number of days specified to load data. If this processing option is left blank, the system runs a full build.

Running the Material Lead Time Exception Program (R80D251)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D251* in the Batch Application field.

The Material Lead Time Exception program (R80D251) evaluates data from the Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311) and calculates the actual lead time for a specified date range for items by subtracting the purchase order entry date from the actual receipt date. The system then sums the actual lead time over the user-specified date range to get an average. The system stores the calculated data in the Material Lead Time Exception Aggregate table (F80D251). The system calculates material lead time exceptions for fully received purchase orders only; therefore, a value must be entered in the Actual Receipt Date field.

Analyzing Material Lead Time Exceptions

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

The Material Lead Time Exceptions metric compares the system-defined lead time with the actual lead time experienced over a period of time. The system determines the actual lead time for each purchased material by counting the days between the placement of a purchase order and receipt of materials. The system determines how frequently the actual lead time varies from the system lead time by more than a certain number of days. Results are shown by supplier, with suppliers having the greatest number of variances listed first.

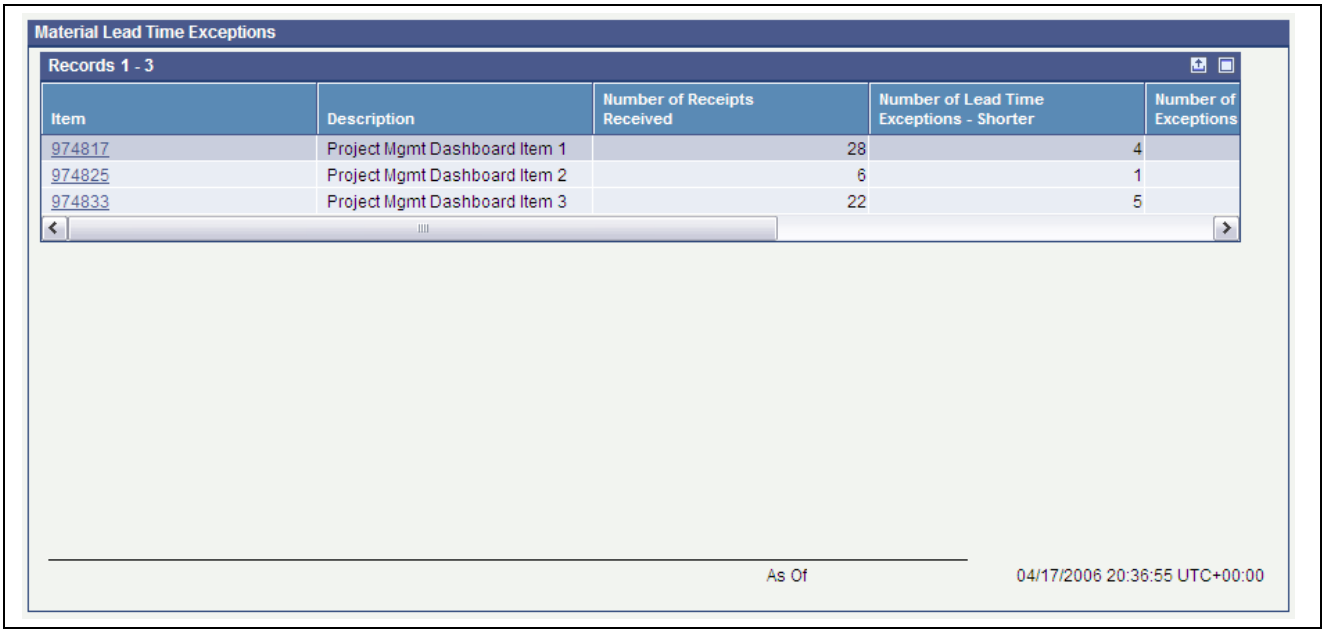
Material planning systems help manufacturers define the materials to purchase, quantities required, and order placement with suppliers. One of the factors in material planning is lead time for acquiring products from suppliers. The system stores the number of lead time days as part of the item master information for purchased materials.

If the system lead time varies significantly from the actual lead time, the planning system recommends invalid purchase order dates. If the system lead time is shorter than the actual lead time, the manufacturer runs the risk of receiving materials late and experiencing material shortages. If the system lead time is longer than the actual lead time, the manufacturer orders materials early and increases inventory levels.

Using the information provided by the Material Lead Time Exceptions metric, managers can adjust system lead times to accurately reflect the actual lead times from suppliers. The metric can indicate the suppliers whose lead times are getting longer due to lack of capacity, quality problems, or other issues. The system cannot answer why lead times are growing, but the manager can focus on potential problems and search for the underlying reasons.

Note. You cannot define a goal for the Material Lead Time Exceptions metric.

The system presents the Material Lead Time Exceptions metric as a grid with a line for each item for which the material lead time exception variance exceeds the specified threshold:



Item	Description	Number of Receipts Received	Number of Lead Time Exceptions - Shorter	Number of Exceptions
974817	Project Mgmt Dashboard Item 1	28	4	
974825	Project Mgmt Dashboard Item 2	6	1	
974833	Project Mgmt Dashboard Item 3	22	5	

Material Lead Time Exceptions grid

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Material Lead Time Exception Aggregate Table, page 95

Setting Processing Options for the Supplier On-Time Delivery Program (R80D250)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Supplier On-Time Delivery program.

Defaults

These processing options control the threshold days and the number of days that the system uses to load data.

1. Threshold Days Prior

Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering supplier deliveries to be on time. The system considers any order delivered within the threshold days before the request date to be on time. The system considers any order delivered before the threshold days to be early.

The system does not allow threshold days prior to be set up for individual suppliers and items. The threshold days apply to all purchase order records that the system processes.

2. Threshold Days After

Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering supplier deliveries on time. The system considers any order delivered within the threshold days after the request date to be on time. The system considers any order delivered after the threshold days to be late.

The system does not allow threshold days after to be set up for individual suppliers and items. The threshold days apply to all purchase order records that the system processes.

3. Number of Days to Rebuild

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data when running incremental loads. The system starts with the current date and counts back the number of days specified to load data.

If this processing option is left blank, the system runs a full build.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print

Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Running the Supplier On-Time Delivery Program (R80D250)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, then enter *R80D250* in the Batch Application field.

The Supplier On-Time Delivery program (R80D250) evaluates records in the Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311), calculates the on-time, early, and late delivery counts for a user-specified date range, and stores the values in the Supplier On-Time Delivery Aggregate table (F80D250). The date range and thresholds to delineate on-time are user-specified. The Dashboard program (P80D350) uses the data from the Supplier On-Time Delivery Aggregate table instead of accessing the data directly from the Purchase Order Detail File table for performance reasons; therefore, you should run the Supplier On-Time Delivery program daily.

On-time deliveries are those shipments for which the value in the Actual Receipt Date field is equal to the value in the Requested Receipt Date field. The system calculates the on-time delivery percentage for a specified date range as the number of receipts planned that were actually received on the planned date divided by the total number of receipts.

Early deliveries are shipments for which the value in the Actual Receipt Date field is less than the value in the Requested Receipt Date field. The system calculates the early delivery percentage for a specified date range as the number of receipts planned that were actually received before the planned date divided by the total number of receipts.

Late deliveries are shipments for which the value in the Actual Receipt Date field is greater than the value in the Requested Receipt Date field. The system calculates the late delivery percentage for a specified date range as the number of receipts planned that were actually received later than the planned date divided by the total number of receipts. If no value is in the Actual Receipt Date field and the value in the Requested Receipt Date field is in the past, the system considers the delivery late.

If you specify threshold days values in the processing options of the Supplier On-Time Delivery program, the system adds or subtracts the value to the value in the Requested Receipt Date field.

Analyzing On-Time Delivery

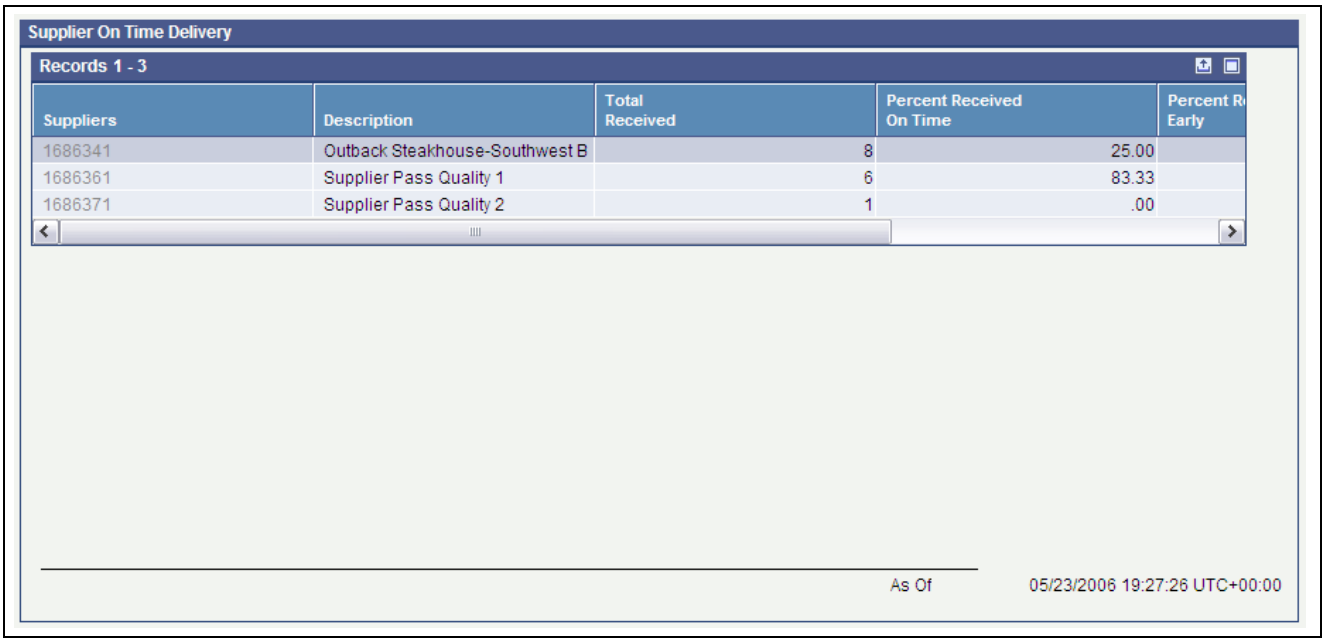
Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

Manufacturers plan acquisitions of materials to coincide with production schedules. Manufacturers do not want to hold extra raw materials in inventory or run short of critical materials. A key part of effective supply chain management is the relationship between manufacturer and supplier. If a supplier is unable to live up to delivery commitments, the manufacturer will be forced to seek alternative sources for raw materials. Suppliers must be reliable in terms of delivering materials on schedule; early deliveries are not desirable because they increase the average inventory levels. Some manufacturers penalize suppliers for failure to deliver on time.

The On-Time Delivery metric focuses on suppliers who frequently fail to deliver materials on time. The system provides supplier delivery performance for a user-specified range of dates.

Note. You cannot define a goal for the On-Time Delivery metric.

The system displays the On-Time Delivery metric as a grid with a line for each supplier whose delivery performance falls below the specified percentage:



Suppliers	Description	Total Received	Percent Received On Time	Percent R Early
1686341	Outback Steakhouse-Southwest B	8	25.00	
1686361	Supplier Pass Quality 1	6	83.33	
1686371	Supplier Pass Quality 2	1	.00	

Supplier On Time Delivery grid

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Supplier On-Time Delivery Aggregate Table, page 93

Setting Processing Options for the Supplier Pass Quality Performance Program (R80D252)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Supplier Pass Quality Performance program.

Process

These processing options control the threshold level and number of days that the system uses to load data.

1. Pass Quality Threshold Enter a number that denotes the threshold for considering supplier quality acceptable. The system considers any supplier quality within the threshold range acceptable.

2. Number of Days to Rebuild Enter the number of days the system uses to rebuild the data when running incremental loads. The system starts with the current date and counts back the number of days specified to load data.

If this processing option is left blank, the system runs a full build.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print Specify whether the system prints a detailed report or errors only. Values are:

- Blank: The system prints errors only.
- *1:* The system prints a detailed report of the processed records and any errors that occurred.

Running the Supplier Pass Quality Performance Program (R80D252)

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D252* in the Batch Application field.

The Supplier Pass Quality Performance program (R80D252) calculates the pass percentage for each purchase order receipt by taking the quantity put into inventory divided by the quantity received from the supplier. The system then counts the number of receipts for each supplier whose pass percentage falls below the user-defined threshold. The system stores the count in the Supplier Pass Quality Aggregate table (F80D252). The system calculates the pass percentage only for all receipts that result in material going into inventory. The system calculates Pass Quality for fully received purchase orders only; therefore, a value must be entered in the Actual Receipt Date field.

Note. The system uses receipt routing functionality when analyzing the quality performance of a supplier.

Analyzing Pass Quality

Access the appropriate metric group on the Plant Manager's Dashboard form.

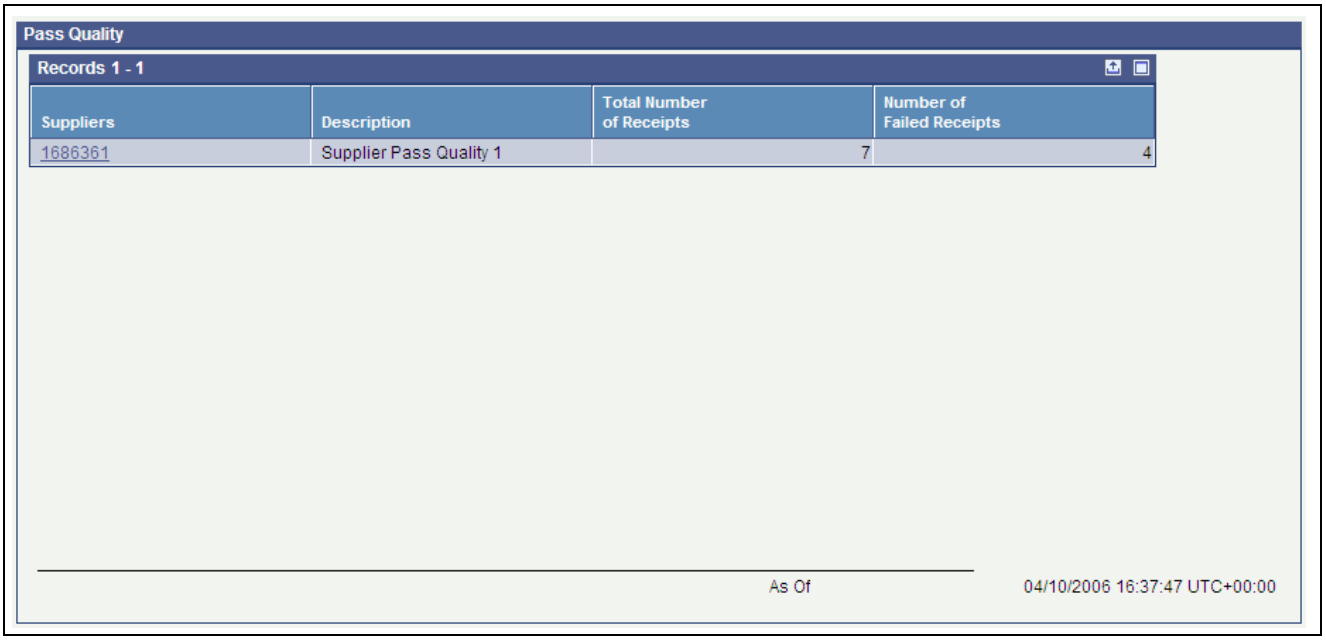
The Pass Quality metric trend enables manufacturers to analyze the materials received from suppliers and determine where the suppliers fail to meet quality requirements. Manufacturers order sufficient quantities of material to support production plans. Shortages of materials can disrupt production plans and put the ability to ship on-time to customers at risk.

Pass Quality measures how frequently the manufacturer must reject a significant percentage of the materials received from a supplier. For example, if the manufacturer orders 100 units and receives 100 units, of which 10 are rejected for quality purposes, the pass quality percentage on the receipt is 90. Consistent supplier performance at the 90–percent level can be devastating to a manufacturer, especially if the supplier is the source of key raw materials. The pass percentage is the percentage of acceptable product received on a purchase order.

Inspecting material received from suppliers is very expensive for manufacturers, so consistent high quality is essential to reduce inspection time. The Pass Quality metric trend draws attention to suppliers whose quality performance is questionable. Managers can analyze which materials the supplier has the most problems with and take directed actions to solve the problems. If a supplier cannot improve quality problem areas, the manufacturer can change suppliers to get the desired quality.

Note. You cannot define a goal for the Pass Quality metric.

The system presents the Pass Quality metric as a grid with a line for each supplier whose pass percentage has fallen below the threshold:



Pass Quality grid

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings," Supplier Pass Quality Aggregate Table, page 96

APPENDIX A

Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard Table Mappings

This appendix lists the table mappings for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard (PMD):

See Also

Chapter 3, "Monitoring Operational Metrics," page 17

Table Mappings for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard

Tables from other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems are the source tables for many of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard tables.

Sales Order Fact Table

This table lists the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and additional information about the DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
DOCO	Order Number	Y	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DOCO	
DCTO	Order Type	Y	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DCTO	
KCOO	Order Company	Y	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	KCOO	
LNID	Line Number	Y	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	LNID	
AN8	Address Number		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	AN8	
ITM	Short Item Number		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	ITM	

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
MCU	Business Unit		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	MCU	
EMCU	Header Business Unit		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	EMCU	
CO	Company				Lookup to the Business Unit Master table (F0006) for DD Item EMCU then get associated company.
SHAN	Ship To Number		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SHAN	
AEXP	Extended Price		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	AEXP	
CAEXP	Extended Amount				Calculated field which will include additional charges such as detached adjustments.
CBACK	Backorder Amount				Calculated field which will not include additional charges.
CADTC	Additional Charge				Calculated field which will include additional charges. CADTC is for information only.
SOQS	Quantity Shipped		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SOQS	
SOBK	Quantity Backordered		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SOBK	
UOM	Transaction Unit of Measure		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	UOM	
UOM1	Primary Unit of Measure		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	UOM1	
TRDJ	Order Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	TRDJ	

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
DRQJ	Request Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DRQJ	
PDDJ	Scheduled Pick Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	PDDJ	
RSDJ	Promised Delivery Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	RSDJ	
IVD	Invoice Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	IVD	
PPDJ	Promised Ship Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	PPDJ	
ADDJ	Actual Ship Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	ADDJ	
CNDJ	Cancel Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	CNDJ	
DGL	GL Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DGL	
LTTR	Last Status		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	LTTR	
NXTR	Next Status		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	NXTR	
CRCD	Currency Code		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	CRCD	Calculated field which will be converted to the default data currency code.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate Table

This table lists the Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate table (F80D200) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	
AN8	Address Number	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	AN8	
AAP	Open Amount				Calculated field which can require currency conversion.
PDSO	Days Sales Outstanding				Calculated field
ADS	Average Daily Sales				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserved Code				
URDT	User Reserved Date				
URAT	User Reserved Amount				
URAB	User Reserved Number				
URRF	User Reserved Reference				

Days Payable Outstanding Aggregate Table

This table lists the Days Payable Outstanding Aggregate table (F80D201) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	DGJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	MCU	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	ITM	
COGS	Cost of Goods Sold		General Ledger Aggregate (F80D221)	AA	Calculated field is the total amount for the selected accounts over the last 12 months.
PDPO	Days Payable Outstanding				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserved Code				
URDT	User Reserved Date				
URAT	User Reserved Amount				
URAB	User Reserved Number				
URRF	User Reserved Reference				

Cash to Cash Cycle Time Aggregate Table

This table lists the Cash to Cash Cycle Time Aggregate table (F80D202) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate (F80D200)	MCU	
PDSO	Days Sales Outstanding		Days Sales Outstanding Aggregate (F80D200)	PDSO	Average aggregated
PDSI	Days Sales in Inventory		Inventory Aggregate (F80D220)	PDSI	Average aggregated

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PDPO	Days Payable Outstanding		Days Payable Outstanding Aggregate (F80D201)	PDPO	Average aggregated
CCCT	Cash to Cash Cycle Time				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserved Code				
URDT	User Reserved Date				
URAT	User Reserved Amount				
URAB	User Reserved Number				
URRF	User Reserved Reference				

On Time Shipment Customer Request Date Aggregate Table

This table lists the On Time Shipment Customer Request Date Aggregate table (F80D210) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ADDJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	MCU	

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
AN8	Address Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	AN8	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
EYCT	Early Sales Order Count				Calculated field
OTCT	On Time Sakes Order Count				Calculated field
LATECT	Late Sales Order Count				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

On Time Shipment Promise Ship Date Aggregate Table

This table lists the On Time Shipment Promise Ship Date Aggregate table (F80D211) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ADDJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	MCU	
AN8	Address Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	AN8	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
EYCT	Early Sales Order Count				Calculated field
OTCT	On Time Sales Order Count				Calculated field
LATECT	Late Sales Order Count				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Past Due Aggregate Table

This table lists the Past Due Aggregate table (F80D212) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ADDJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	MCU	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
PDUEAA	Past Due Amount				Calculated field
PDUECT	Past Due Line Count				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Back Order Aggregate Table

This table lists the Back Order Aggregate table (F80D213) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	MCU	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
BOAA	BackOrder Amount				Calculated field
BOCN	BackOrder Count				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Variance Table

This table lists the Variance table (F80D214) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	MCU	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
VARN	Sales Variance				Calculated field
BORDCT	Order Lines Booked Count				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Book to Ship Aggregate Table

This table lists the Book to Ship Aggregate table (F80D215) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ADDJ	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
BSHDY	Book to Ship Days				Calculated field
ORDSH	Number of Orders Shipped				Calculated field
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Inventory Aggregate Table

This table lists the Inventory Aggregate table (F80D220) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Item Location File (F41021)	MCU	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Item Location File (F41021)	ITM	
COGS	Cost of Goods Sold		General Ledger Aggregate (F80D221)	AA	Calculated field is the sum of the amounts from the F80D221.
PDSI	Days Sales in Inventory				Calculated field which can require currency conversion and unit of measure conversion.
ITU	Inventory Turns				Calculated field which can require currency conversion and unit of measure conversion.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

General Ledger Aggregate Table

This table lists the General Ledger Aggregate table (F80D221) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Item Ledger (F4111) or Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	MCU	The system uses the F4111 table when you run the R80D221A program and the F4211 table when you run the R80D221B program.
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Item Ledger (F4111) or Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	ITM	The system uses the F4111 table when you run the R80D221A program and the F4211 table when you run the R80D221B program.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
AA	Amount		Item Ledger (F4111) or Sales Order Detail File (F4211)		The system uses the F4111 table when you run the R80D221A program and the F4211 table when you run the R80D221B program. The system uses the PAID data item if you run the R80D221A program and the ESCT data item if you run the R80D221B program. Calculated field which will be converted to the default data currency code.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

On Time Manufacturing Production Completions Table

This table lists the On Time Manufacturing Production Completions table (F80D230) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
DRQJ	Request Date	Y	Work Order Master File (F4801)	STRX	Processing date
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Work Order Master File (F4801)	ITM	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Work Order Master File (F4801)	MCU	
LWOC	Late Work Order Count				Calculated field.
EWOC	Early Work Order Count				Calculated field.
OTWOC	On Time Work Order Count				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UPMJ	Date Updated				Calculated field for audit information.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
TDAY	Time of Day				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Manufacturing Production Costings Table

This table lists the Manufacturing Production Costings table (F80D231) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
DRQJ	Request Date	Y	Work Order Master File (F4801)	DRQJ	Processing date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Work Order Master File (F4801)	MCU	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Work Order Master File (F4801)	ITM	
AN8	Address Number		Work Order Master File (F4801)	AN8	
DFCC	Default Currency		Work Order Master File (F4801)	DFCC	
PLAT	Planned Amount				Calculated field.
CPAT	Completed Amount				Calculated field.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UPMJ	Date Updated				Calculated field for audit information.
TDAY	Time of Day				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Booked Orders Aggregate Table

This table lists the Booked Orders Aggregate table (F80D240) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	TRDJ	
EMCU	Header Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	EMCU	
AN8	Address Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	AN8	

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
BORV	Booked Order Revenue				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Shipped Orders Aggregate Table

This table lists the Shipped Orders Aggregate table (F80D241) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ADDJ	
EMCU	Header Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	EMCU	

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
AN8	Address Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	AN8	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
SHRV	Shipped Order Revenue				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Projected Revenue Aggregate Table

This table lists the Projected Revenue Aggregate table (F80D242) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	PPDJ	

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
EMCU	Header Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	EMCU	
AN8	Address Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	AN8	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
PRRV	Projected Revenue				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Backlog Aggregate Table

This table lists the Backlog Aggregate table (F80D243) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	TRDJ	
EMCU	Header Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	EMCU	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Sales Order Fact (F80D010)	ITM	
BCKV	Backlog Value				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Supplier On-Time Delivery Aggregate Table

This table lists the Supplier On-Time Delivery Aggregate table (F80D250) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	ADDJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	MCU	
AN8	Address Number	Y	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	AN8	
RECVE	Number of Receipts Received Early				Calculated field.
RECVOT	Number of Receipts Received On Time				Calculated field.
RECVL	Number of Receipts Received Late				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Material Lead Time Exception Aggregate Table

This table lists the Material Lead Time Exception Aggregate table (F80D251) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	ADDJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	MCU	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	ITM	
AN8	Address Number	Y	Purchase Order Detail File (F4311)	AN8	
RLTD	Received Lead Time				Calculated field.
RECLTE	Number of Lead Time Exceptions - Longer				Calculated field.
RECSTE	Number of Lead Time Exceptions - Shorter				Calculated field.
RECV	Number of Receipts Received				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Supplier Pass Quality Aggregate Table

This table lists the Supplier Pass Quality Aggregate table (F80D252) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Purchase Order Receiver File (F43121)	RCDJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Purchase Order Receiver File (F43121)	MCU	
AN8	Address Number	Y	Purchase Order Receiver File (F43121)	AN8	
ITM	Short Item Number	Y	Purchase Order Receiver File (F43121)	ITM	
TNRC	Total Number of Receipts				Calculated field
NFRC	Number of Failed Receipts				Calculated field

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserved Code				
URDT	User Reserved Date				
URAT	User Reserved Amount				
URAB	User Reserved Number				
URRF	User Reserved Reference				

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

Accessor Methods/Assessors Java methods to “get” and “set” the elements of a value object or other source file.

activity rule The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.

add mode A condition of a form that enables users to input data.

Advanced Planning Agent (APAg) A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.

alternate currency A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.

Application Server Software that provides the business logic for an application program in a distributed environment. The servers can be Oracle Application Server (OAS) or WebSphere Application Server (WAS).

as if processing A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.

as of processing A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.

Auto Commit Transaction A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database.

back-to-back process A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.

batch processing A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

batch server A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.

batch-of-one immediate A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks.

See also direct connect and store-and-forward.

best practices Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions.

BPEL Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language*, a standard web services orchestration language, which enables you to assemble discrete services into an end-to-end process flow.

BPEL PM Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language Process Manager*, a comprehensive infrastructure for creating, deploying, and managing BPEL business processes.

Build Configuration File Configurable settings in a text file that are used by a build program to generate ANT scripts. ANT is a software tool used for automating build processes. These scripts build published business services.

build engineer An actor that is responsible for building, mastering, and packaging artifacts. Some build engineers are responsible for building application artifacts, and some are responsible for building foundation artifacts.

Build Program A WIN32 executable that reads build configuration files and generates an ANT script for building published business services.

business analyst An actor that determines if and why an EnterpriseOne business service needs to be developed.

business function A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.

business function event rule See named event rule (NER).

business service EnterpriseOne business logic written in Java. A business service is a collection of one or more artifacts. Unless specified otherwise, a business service implies both a published business service and business service.

business service artifacts Source files, descriptors, and so on that are managed for business service development and are needed for the business service build process.

business service class method A method that accesses resources provided by the business service framework.

business service configuration files Configuration files include, but are not limited to, interop.ini, JDBj.ini, and jdelog.properties.

business service cross reference A key and value data pair used during orchestration. Collectively refers to both the code and the key cross reference in the WSG/XPI based system.

business service cross-reference utilities Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that are used to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne orchestration cross-reference data.

business service development environment A framework needed by an integration developer to develop and manage business services.

business services development tool Otherwise known as JDeveloper.

business service EnterpriseOne object A collection of artifacts managed by EnterpriseOne LCM tools. Named and represented within EnterpriseOne LCM similarly to other EnterpriseOne objects like tables, views, forms, and so on.

business service framework Parts of the business service foundation that are specifically for supporting business service development.

business service payload An object that is passed between an enterprise server and a business services server. The business service payload contains the input to the business service when passed to the business services server. The business service payload contains the results from the business service when passed to the Enterprise Server. In the case of notifications, the return business service payload contains the acknowledgement.

business service property Key value data pairs used to control the behavior or functionality of business services.

Business Service Property Admin Tool An EnterpriseOne application for developers and administrators to manage business service property records.

business service property business service group A classification for business service property at the business service level. This is generally a business service name. A business service level contains one or more business service property groups. Each business service property group may contain zero or more business service property records.

business service property categorization A way to categorize business service properties. These properties are categorized by business service.

business service property key A unique name that identifies the business service property globally in the system.

business service property utilities A utility API used in business service development to access EnterpriseOne business service property data.

business service property value A value for a business service property.

business service repository A source management system, for example ClearCase, where business service artifacts and build files are stored. Or, a physical directory in network.

business services server The physical machine where the business services are located. Business services are run on an application server instance.

business services source file or business service class One type of business service artifact. A text file with the .java file type written to be compiled by a Java compiler.

business service value object template The structural representation of a business service value object used in a C-business function.

Business Service Value Object Template Utility A utility used to create a business service value object template from a business service value object.

business services server artifact The object to be deployed to the business services server.

business view A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.

central objects merge A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.

central server A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.

charts Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.

check-in repository A repository for developers to check in and check out business service artifacts. There are multiple check-in repositories. Each can be used for a different purpose (for example, development, production, testing, and so on).

connector Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.

contra/clearing account A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.

Control Table Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.

control tables merge A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.

correlation data The data used to tie HTTP responses with requests that consist of business service name and method.

cost assignment The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.

cost component In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).

credentials A valid set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne username/password/environment/role, EnterpriseOne session, or EnterpriseOne token.

cross-reference utility services Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that access EnterpriseOne cross-reference data.

cross segment edit A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.

currency restatement The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

cXML A protocol used to facilitate communication between business documents and procurement applications, and between e-commerce hubs and suppliers.

database credentials A valid database username/password.

database server A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.

Data Source Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.

date pattern A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.

denominated-in currency The company currency in which financial reports are based.

deployment artifacts Artifacts that are needed for the deployment process, such as servers, ports, and such.

deployment server A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.

detail information Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).

direct connect A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application.

See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.

Do Not Translate (DNT) A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.

dual pricing The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.

duplicate published business services authorization records Two published business services authorization records with the same user identification information and published business services identification information.

embedded application server instance An OC4J instance started by and running wholly within JDeveloper.

edit code A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.

edit mode A condition of a form that enables users to change data.

edit rule A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.

embedded event rule An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.

Employee Work Center A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages.

enterprise server A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) Middleware infrastructure products or technologies based on web services standards that enable a service-oriented architecture using an event-driven and XML-based messaging framework (the bus).

EnterpriseOne administrator An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.

EnterpriseOne credentials A user ID, password, environment, and role used to validate a user of EnterpriseOne.

EnterpriseOne object A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.

EnterpriseOne development client Historically called "fat client," a collection of installed EnterpriseOne components required to develop EnterpriseOne artifacts, including the Microsoft Windows client and design tools.

EnterpriseOne extension A JDeveloper component (plug-in) specific to EnterpriseOne. A JDeveloper wizard is a specific example of an extension.

EnterpriseOne process A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.

EnterpriseOne resource Any EnterpriseOne table, metadata, business function, dictionary information, or other information restricted to authorized users.

Environment Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.

escalation monitor A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.

event rule A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.

explicit transaction Transaction used by a business service developer to explicitly control the type (auto or manual) and the scope of transaction boundaries within a business service.

exposed method or value object Published business service source files or parts of published business service source files that are part of the published interface. These are part of the contract with the customer.

facility An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. A facility is sometimes referred to as a "business unit."

fast path A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.

file server A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.

final mode The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.

foundation A framework that must be accessible for execution of business services at runtime. This includes, but is not limited to, the Java Connector and JDBj.

FTP server A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.

header information Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.

HTTP Adapter A generic set of services that are used to do the basic HTTP operations, such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, HEAD, and OPTIONS with the provided URL.

instantiate A Java term meaning "to create." When a class is instantiated, a new instance is created.

integration developer The user of the system who develops, runs, and debugs the EnterpriseOne business services. The integration developer uses the EnterpriseOne business services to develop these components.

integration point (IP) The business logic in previous implementations of EnterpriseOne that exposes a document level interface. This type of logic used to be called XBPs. In EnterpriseOne 8.11, IPs are implemented in Web Services Gateway powered by webMethods.

integration server A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.

integrity test A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

interface table See Z table.

internal method or value object Business service source files or parts of business service source files that are not part of the published interface. These could be private or protected methods. These could be value objects not used in published methods.

interoperability model A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

in-your-face-error In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.

IServer service This internet server service resides on the web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.

jargon An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears based on the product code of the current object.

Java application server A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.

JDBNET A database driver that enables heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.

JDEBASE Database Middleware A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.

JDECallObject An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.

jde.ini A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.

JDEIPC Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

jde.log The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

JDENET A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.

JDeveloper Project An artifact that JDeveloper uses to categorize and compile source files.

JDeveloper Workspace An artifact that JDeveloper uses to organize project files. It contains one or more project files.

JMS Queue A Java Messaging service queue used for point-to-point messaging.

listener service A listener that listens for XML messages over HTTP.

local repository A developer's local development environment that is used to store business service artifacts.

local standalone BPEL/ESB server A standalone BPEL/ESB server that is not installed within an application server.

Location Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the system data source.

logic server A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.

MailMerge Workbench An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.

Manual Commit transaction A database connection where all database operations delay writing to the database until a call to commit is made.

master business function (MBF) An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.

master table See published table.

matching document A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.

media storage object Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.

message center A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.

messaging adapter An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.

messaging server A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.

Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.

Monitoring Application An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EntepriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

named event rule (NER)

Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.

nota fiscal

In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.

nota fiscal factura

In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.

See also *nota fiscal.*

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.

Object Librarian

A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.

Object Librarian merge

A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.

Open Data Access (ODA)

An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.

Output Stream Access (OSA)

An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.

package

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.

package build

A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.

Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”

package location

The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.

Package Workbench

An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.

Pathcode Directory

The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

patterns
General repeatable solutions to a commonly occurring problem in software design. For business service development, the focus is on the object relationships and interactions. For orchestrations, the focus is on the integration patterns (for example, synchronous and asynchronous request/response, publish, notify, and receive/reply).

planning family
A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.

preference profile
The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.

print server
The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.

pristine environment
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option
A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.

production environment
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

production-grade file server
A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.

Production Published Business Services Web Service
Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.

program temporary fix (PTF)
A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.

project
In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.

promotion path
The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):

11>21>26>28>38>01

In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.

proxy server
A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.

published business service
EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.

published business service identification information
Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

published business service web service
Published business services components packaged as J2EE Web Service (namely, a J2EE EAR file that contains business service classes, business service foundation, configuration files, and web service artifacts).

published table
Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

publisher
The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

pull replication
One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.

QBE
An abbreviation for *query by example*. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

real-time event
A message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.

refresh
A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.

replication server
A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.

Rt-Addressing
Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.

rules
Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.

quote order
In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.

secure by default
A security model that assumes that a user does not have permission to execute an object unless there is a specific record indicating such permissions.

Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.

SEI implementation
A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).

selection
Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

serialize
The process of converting an object or data into a format for storage or transmission across a network connection link with the ability to reconstruct the original data or objects when needed.

Server Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number

data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.

Service Endpoint Interface (SEI) A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.

SOA Abbreviation for *Service Oriented Architecture*.

softcoding A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.

source repository A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.

spot rate An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.

Specification merge A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.

specification A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.

Specification Table Merge Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

SSL Certificate A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key.

store-and-forward The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.

subscriber table Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.

superclass An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. "Tree" might be the superclass of "Oak" and "Elm," for example.

supplemental data Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.

For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.

table access management (TAM) The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.

Table Conversion Workbench An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table conversion An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table event rules Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.

terminal server A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

three-way voucher match In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.

transaction processing (TP) monitor A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.

transaction processing method A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).

transaction set An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.

trigger One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.

triggering event A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.

two-way authentication An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.

two-way voucher match In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.

user identification information User ID, role, or *public.

User Overrides merge Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.

value object A specific type of source file that holds input or output data, much like a data structure passes data. Value objects can be exposed (used in a published business service) or internal, and input or output. They are comprised of simple and complex elements and accessories to those elements.

variance In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

versioning a published business service Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.

Version List merge The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.

visual assist Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

vocabulary override An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.

wchar_t An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.

web application server A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.

web server A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.

Web Service Description Language (WSDL) An XML format for describing network services.

Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL) An XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services and a set of rules for how inspection-related information should be made.

web service proxy foundation Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.

web service softcoding record An XML document that contains values that are used to configure a web service proxy. This document identifies the endpoint and conditionally includes security information.

web service softcoding template An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.

Where clause The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.

Windows terminal server A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

wizard A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.

workbench A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.

work day calendar In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work

day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.

workflow The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.

workgroup server A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.

XAPI events A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.

XML CallObject An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.

XML Dispatch An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.

XML List An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.

XML Service An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

XML Transaction An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.

XML Transaction Service (XTS) Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.

Z event A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.

Z table A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.

Z transaction Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

Index

S

T

V

W