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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost 9.0 Implementation Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost 9.0 Implementation Guide
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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 Job Cost 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 General Accounting.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Change Management.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Contract Billing.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of the system appears in a companion volume of documentation called *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation 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 Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide

Common Fields Used in this Implementation Guide

Cost Code   Identifies a step, phase, or type of activity within a job, for example, site work, earthwork, paving, landscaping, and so on. The cost code is the subsidiary in a general ledger account.

Note. A subsidiary is optional for a general ledger account, however, the cost code is required for each job cost detail account.

Cost Type	Identifies a cost category within a cost code, such as labor, materials, equipment, and subcontracts. It can further divide a cost category into subcategories, such as regular time, premium time, and burden for labor. The cost type is the object in a general ledger account.
Job	Identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. A job is a specific type of business unit that is structured for tracking and reporting costs by cost type. The system stores jobs (as a business unit) in the F0006 table.
Job Type	Enter this user defined code (00/MC) to group similar jobs across different projects.
LD, LOD, Level of Detail	Enter a level of detail to each new job that you add and to each account that you add.
	The level of detail is a number that you use to summarize and classify accounts in the general ledger. Level 9 is the most detailed and Level 1 is the least detailed. Levels 1 and 2 are reserved for company and job totals. Levels 8 and 9 are reserved for job cost posting accounts in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system.
	Examples of the other detail levels are:
	3: Assets, Liabilities, Revenues, Expenses
	4: Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Current Liabilities
	5: Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories, Salaries
	6: Petty Cash, Cash in Banks, Trade Accounts Receivable
	Do not skip levels of detail when you assign a level of detail to an account. Nonsequential levels of detail cause roll up errors in financial reports.
	As search criteria, enter the level of detail to select the accounts to display on the form. The system rolls up the accounts to provide a summarized total based on the level of detail that you enter. For example, if you enter 5 as the level of detail, the system displays only those accounts that are at a level of detail between 3 and 5. The system rolls up the lower levels of detail (6 through 9) into the account at level of detail 5 and displays summarized values.
PE, Posting Edit, Posting Edit Code	Post transactions to the general ledger for the job or business unit. The system stores posting edit codes for accounts in user defined code table H00/PE, and for jobs in 00/PF.
Project	Enter this number to group jobs under one common business unit. In this case, the project business unit can also have accounts for tracking overhead costs that can be allocated to jobs. A project will have more than one job assigned to it.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost

This chapter provides and overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost and discusses:

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost business process.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost integrations.

• JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost implementation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost Overview

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system from Oracle, along with other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems, can assist you in managing projects and jobs, and monitoring the costs and revenues associated with them. You can use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost to perform these tasks:

• Create and maintain cost code structures for all jobs.

• Establish job budgets.

• Set up time schedules for job tasks.

• Track and manage the costs and revenues associated with projects and jobs.

• Review and revise additional information associated with projects and jobs.

• Generate various reports showing the cost, revenues, and other details of projects and jobs.

• Calculate job progress at any time during the job.

• Calculate estimated final values associated with projects and jobs.

• Recognize and record profit or loss at any point in a job.

• Create draw reports on the costs that are eligible to be borrowed against a loan agreement.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system has the flexibility to manage the jobs associated with a wide variety of businesses, including these business areas:

• Mining

• Utilities

• Engineering projects

• Media production

• General contracting

• Manufacturing

- Self-constructed assets

- Property development and home building

- Heavy equipment and highway contracting

In addition, you can customize the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system to the specific business needs by completing these tasks:

- Setting up unique cost code structures for different jobs.

- Integrating industry specific terminology into forms and reports.

- Selecting from various computation methods when calculating projected final values.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system enables you to manage the projects and jobs. For example, the financial features enable you to monitor the costs and revenues associated with the job. System features include:

- Final projections

- Profit recognition

- Job status inquiry

- Audit trail management

- Job budget revision

- Cost analysis

- Draw processing

- Report generation

Final Projections

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system calculates projected final values for a job at any time during the job. Final projections are calculated based on the costs, revenues, and percentage of completion associated with a job at a specified time.

Final projections include:

- Projected final costs.

- Projected final revenues.

- Projected final profit.

- Projected over and under values.

Profit Recognition

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system assists you in creating profit recognition journal entries for revenue and cost. These entries are based on the percentage of completion of a job at any time during job progression. These journal entries are used for cost accounting purposes. You can manually adjust the recognized revenue and cost for each job, depending on the accounting needs.

Job Status Inquiry

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system provides you with an online inquiry option. With this option, you can view all information that relates to the projects or jobs. You can also review predefined job information. Set up columns to view specific information with the Job Status Inquiry programs (P512000 and P512100). When you finish viewing this information, you can save the columnar format for future viewing. You can use the Job Status Inquiry program to view:

- Actual amounts and quantities.
- Original and revised budget amounts and quantities.
- Total and open commitments, amounts, and quantities.
- Projected final amounts and quantities.
- Projected over or under amounts and quantities.
- Percentage of completion information for each account.

Audit Trail Management

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system maintains a detailed audit trail of all transactions for a job. Audit trails can include details that relate to projected final values, budget changes, commitments, and so on.

Job Budget Revision

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system enters and locks original budget information for a job. After you lock a budget, you must enter a budget revision to change it. You can use the Budget Revisions program (P510171) to create audit trails of budget changes to a job. These audit trails enable you to compare original budget information with revised budget information when a job is completed.

Budget changes can occur as a result of these cost controls:

- Actual cost control using Accounts Payable vouchers, payroll equipment billings, and inventory issues
- Final cost control using percentage of completion and projected final cost estimates
- Committed cost control using subcontracts and purchase orders

Cost Analysis

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system analyzes the unit costs associated with jobs. For example, you can analyze these costs:

- Hourly labor rates
- Cost per unit
- Labor hours per unit

Draw Processing

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system tracks the progress of the jobs. If you have a line of credit with an institution, you can track the costs that are eligible for reimbursement in the accounts. A draw report of the eligible costs to submit to the lending institution can be generated.

Report Generation

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system produces reports that you can use to manage and review information for the jobs. You can generate:

- Management summary reports.
- Job and account setup reports.
- Financial detail reports.
- Supplemental data reports.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost Business Process

This table lists and describes the business processes that comprise the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost business process flow:

Business Process	Description
Enter job information.	Create a job master record that identifies the company and includes the job number and name. If the job is part of a larger project, create the project master record first, and then create job master records.
Enter cost code structure and schedule information.	Create a chart of accounts for each job to track, manage, and report on the costs associated with a job. You can copy accounts from a chart type or you can copy accounts and related budget information from an existing job. For each account, identify the planned start and finish dates, and update this information as the job progresses.
Enter original budget information.	Enter the monetary amounts and quantity information for each account that you want to track or report.
Enter revised budget information.	Change monetary amounts and quantity information incrementally or cumulatively while maintaining the original budget information.
Review job and specific account information.	Review the progress of the job at any time to identify potential problems in projected budget and cost variances. You can access job or account information that is managed by other systems.
Enter job progress information.	Enter actual amount and quantity information, and enter an estimated percentage of completion for each account. Enter a method of computation so that the system can calculate projected finals. To meet the business requirements, change any of the information shown and recalculate projected final information.
Estimate profit.	Estimate the job profit to ensure that the job is meeting the business requirements. You can estimate the job profit at any time before completion. The system calculates the estimated profit-to-date and projected final profit, revenue, and cost details for the job. Estimated profit can reflect either a net profit or a net loss.

Business Process	Description
Change the estimated profit information.	Change the estimated profit information by changing any of these parameters: • Profit recognition method • Deferred and accrued cost information • Percent complete information • Projected final value information
Create journal entries.	Create journal entries for each profit recognition record that you process.
Post journal entries.	Post the batch that contains the profit recognition records.
Generate draw information.	Generate a draw report to submit to the financial institution so that you can receive a disbursement of the loan money based on the eligible costs that you have incurred for the job over a given period.
Close the job.	Close the job after it is complete or after all of the transaction information related to the job is posted.
Purge job cost information.	Use features managed by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting system to periodically purge outdated or completed job cost information from the F0902 and F0911 tables to free space. Before you purge a job from the system, you should summarize and copy related information in the F0901, F0902, and F0911 tables.

We discuss these business processes in the business process chapters of this implementation guide.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Summarizing Records and Purging Records"

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost Integrations

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

System	Description
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable	This system updates the appropriate accounts payable records when you enter progress payments, record vouchers, or make payments for a job.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable	This system updates the appropriate accounts receivable records when you record contract billings against the work on the jobs.

System	Description
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book	This system provides the addresses of suppliers, subcontractors, and business owners. You can use this information to print payments, reports, and so on.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Change Management	This system integrates budget change orders in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Contract Billing systems.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Contract Billing	This system uses the account information in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system to generate billings for contracted work.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management	This system updates committed units and amounts to accounts in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system. You can manage contract budgets and cost projections through the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost to manage the day to day and long term details of contracts, payments, and commitments associated with a job. Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management system to create and maintain contracts, establish payment guidelines and make payments, track expenses paid, track future commitments, enter change orders for contracted commitments, and generate status reports for contracts and commitments. Use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Change Management system to record changes to open commitment amounts for subcontracts that are tied to jobs. The Commitment Ledger (ledger types PA and PU) is updated for open commitment amounts as subcontract orders are entered in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management system. The open commitment amounts are relieved from the PA/PU ledger when payments are made and posted against contracts using the Account Progress Entry program (P510211) or the Job Progress Entry program (P510212). The result of amounts updated to the Commitment Ledger affects the projected final amount for a job or project. All of these amounts can be reviewed in the Job Status Inquiry program (P512000 or P512100). You can use these programs to compare budget amounts, actual amounts, commitments, and projected final amounts associated with a job or project.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Equipment/Plant Maintenance	This system charges equipment time and costs to specified accounts within a job.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fixed Assets	This system records the development costs for self-constructed assets, such as buildings.

System	Description
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting	This system updates accounts in the Job Cost system to reflect changes to general ledger balances.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management	This system credits inventory accounts and debits cost accounts in the Job Cost system as inventory is issued.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll	This system manages the labor and equipment costs that relate to jobs.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Real Estate Management	The development and finish work costs associated with this system are tracked by the Job Cost system.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement	This system and the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system share a common database, which enables you to view the purchase orders and committed amounts related to a job. Throughout the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system, future payment obligations that are recorded and tracked are called commitments. The system maintains commitment amounts in the Job Cost Commitment ledgers (PA/PU). A commitment amount is created when a purchase order is entered for nonstock materials associated with a job. The PA/PU ledger is updated in the Account Balances table F0902 from the F43199 table. When a purchase order is received and vouchered, the open commitment balance does not change. The open amount is relieved when the voucher is posted. During the post, an additional record is created in the F43199 table with a description of the receipt or payment for the purchase order. The open commitment amount is then relieved from the PA/PU ledger and added to the Actual Amounts (AA/AU) ledger.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Service Billing	This system manages billing for the costs associated with progress on a job.

System	Description
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Work Order Processing	This system lets you limit line item commitments to a work order. You charge costs from the line item to the work order in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting systems.
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Engineering to Order	This system manages costs and tracks progress for large-scale manufacturing related jobs. It uses detailed planning and execution phases, which are useful in managing jobs for supply chain execution modules. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Engineering To Order integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost to: • Create and upload the job master and chart of accounts. • Upload original budget information. • Create and upload budget revisions. • Calculate projected final amounts. • Calculate the percent complete. • Determine job profitability. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost is a useful tool for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Engineering to Order users because of its extensive cost analysis functionality, budget revision tracking, detailed cost structure, and its integration with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Contract Billing system.

We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters of this implementation guide. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the Oracle | PeopleSoft Customer Connection website.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost Implementation

This section provides an overview and discuses the steps that are required to implement the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system.

In the planning phase of the implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About This Documentation* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant. EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Java-based tool, reduces the time required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs at one time.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Software Update Guide.*

Implementation Steps

This table lists the implementation steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system:

Step	Reference
1. Set up companies, fiscal date patterns, and business units.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Organizations"
2. Set up accounts and the chart of accounts.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Creating the Chart of Accounts"
3. Set up the General Accounting constants.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System"
4. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes and exchange rates.	• *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing" • *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Multicurrency Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Exchange Rates"
5. Set up ledger type rules.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System," Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting
6. Enter address book records.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Entering Address Book Records"
7. Set up Job Cost specific constants, next numbers, ledger types, and user-defined codes.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up the Job Cost System," page 11
8. Set up jobs.	Chapter 3, "Setting Up Jobs," page 27
9. Set up cost code structures.	Chapter 4, "Setting Up Cost Code Structures," page 41

CHAPTER 2

Setting Up the Job Cost System

This chapter provides overviews of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost setup requirements and user-defined codes (UDCs) for Job Cost, and discusses how to:

- Set up Job Cost constants.
- Set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) for Job Cost.
- Set up ledger types for Job Cost.
- Set up next numbers for Job Cost.

See Also

Understanding Job Cost Setup Requirements

Before you use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, you should define information that will customize the system to your business needs. The system uses the information that you define to work with the jobs. This table lists the setup tasks associated with each feature:

Feature	Setup Task
Job Cost constants	Set up Job Cost constants to determine whether the system: • Calculates projected final costs and unit quantities. • Maintains an audit trail of changes to projected final cost and unit quantities. • Maintains an audit trail of changes to budget information that relates to methods of computation A and R. • Automatically relieves open commitments when you post accounts payable vouchers to the Account Ledger table (F0911) using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement or JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management.
AAIs	Set up AAIs to define the integration between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting.

Feature	Setup Task
Next numbers	Use next numbers to assign numbers to items that must have unique numbers, such as draw reports. The Next Numbers program (P0002) determines how these numbers are assigned.
Draw next numbers	Use the draw next numbers feature to associate jobs with a draw next number. You specify the draw number for these jobs.
UDCs	Set up UDCs to customize the system to your company's specific business needs. You can set up a variety of UDCs, including codes for: • Job categories • Ledger types • Account categories • Units of measure • Projected final business unit types • Contract types • Cost code master chart types • Chart type edit fields • Inquiry ledger types • Profit recognition entries
Ledger type master	Job cost ledgers roll amounts forward to the next fiscal year when you perform the annual close. You can also set up the revised budget ledger types and the ledger types that you want to summarize and purge.
Chart types	Chart types and model jobs create standard cost code structure information that you can copy into the jobs and then modify for each job.

Understanding UDCs for Job Cost

You can customize many of the fields in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost by setting up user defined codes to meet the needs of the business environment. You identify user defined codes by the system code and the user defined code list. For example, the represents system 51 (Job Cost) and user defined code list TO (chart type).

The system stores UDCs in tables related to a specific system and code type. These tables determine what codes are valid for the individual fields in the system. If you enter a code that is not valid for a field, an error appears. For example, you can only enter codes in the Business Unit Type field that exist in the table for System 00 and code type ME. The system stores the tables for all of the user defined codes in the User Defined Codes table (F0005).

Business Unit Types (Job Types) (00/MC)

Use business unit types to combine similar business unit type codes. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, business unit type is also called job type. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost uses both terms interchangeably. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, you use job type codes to perform projected finals. If you want to project finals, the business unit type (job type code) must be the same code that you assign to the projected final business unit type (51/PF).

Business Unit Category Codes (00/01 through 00/30)

Use business unit category codes to identify different groups of jobs for reporting purposes.

You can define up to 30 different category code types, including the 10 menu selections for job category codes. For code types 01 through 20, the codes are three characters long. For code types 21 through 30, the codes are 10 characters.

You can assign job category codes to a job from either the Job Category Code Revisions form or the Job Revisions by Company form. The system stores these codes in the Business Unit Master table (F0006). All the systems that use this table share the same business unit category codes.

If you use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Service Billing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Contract Billing, reserve codes 11 and 12 for cost plus billing.

Account Category Codes (09/01 through 09/23)

Use account category codes to identify different groups of accounts for reporting purposes. You also use account category codes to affect the sequence of the accounts on forms and reports.

You can define up to 23 different code types, including the four menu selections for account category codes. For code types 01 through 20, the codes are three characters. For code types 21 through 23, the codes are 10 characters.

Use these methods to assign the category codes to an account:

• Assign codes 01 through 08 on account related forms, such as Chart Type Setup, Original Budget, and so on.

• Assign codes 01 through 20 on the Account Category Codes form, which you access from the Revise Single Account form in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting system.

• Assign codes 21 through 23 on the Cost Code Schedule form. These codes can be used with the accounts in a secondary chart of accounts.

• Assign codes 01 through 03 to accounts for alternate sequences.

The system stores these codes in the Account Master table (F0901). All the systems that use this table share the same account category codes.

Units of Measure (00/UM)

Use units of measure codes to identify the different types of units related to the accounts. The codes are two characters. For example, you can define *CF* for cubic feet, *CY* for cubic yards, *SF* for square feet, and so on. The system assigns unit of measure to an account from account related forms, such as Chart Type Setup, Original Budget/Account Master Sequence, and so on.

Contract Type (51/CT)

Use these codes to identify the type of contract to which a job is related. You only define contract type codes if you use Service Billing. The codes are four characters, and are for information and reporting purposes only.

You assign the contract type to a job on the Job Master Revisions form.

Code FF relates to fixed fee or fixed price contracts.

Commitment Document Types (40/CT)

Use these codes to identify document types for purchasing (for example, OP and OS). You should use commitment document types if you want to update or track commitments in the PA and PU ledgers, which are stored in the Account Balances table (F0902).

Projected Final Business Unit Types (51/PF)

Use these codes to identify the jobs, by job type, for which you want to project final amounts (ledger type HA) and unit quantities (ledger type HU). The code is the same as the business unit type that you assign to a job on the Job Master Revisions form or the Job Revisions by Company form. If you do not set up the job type in UDC 51/PF, the system cannot create project final values for the jobs to which that job type is assigned. The job type that you assign as a code in UDC 51/PF must also exist in UDC 00/MC.

Cost Code Master Chart Type (51/TC)

Use these codes to identify a model chart of accounts for a type of job or a standard range of cost codes within a job.

The codes are three characters. For example, you can define *RAB* for roads and bridges, *RET* for retail stores, and so on. A blank chart type usually relates to the most commonly used model.

You set up the model related to the chart type on the Chart Type Setup form. A model chart of accounts is optional. You can have one model job for each job type. We recommend that the job name be the same as the job type, for example:

• Job Name = JB

• Model Job = M

• Job Type = JB

Chart Type Edit Field (51/ED)

Use these codes to identify the fields for the accounts in a job that you want the system to verify against the cost code structure that is set up for the chart type. The codes help maintain uniformity within jobs related to a given chart type.

If a job and chart type share a common account (cost code and cost type), this UDC table ensures that the values agree for the specified fields. The code can be up to six characters. Use the data item name, which is the alias, for the field in the Chart Type Master table (F5109). For example, use GJERC for the equipment rate code, GJPEC for the posting edit code, GJUM for the unit of measure, and so on.

If you want the system to validate that the level of detail for the cost code is the same as the level of detail for the job, you must define data item GJLDA (level of detail) in the UDC table. Specify the chart type to compare the processing options for the Budget Original program (P510121).

Formula Descriptions (51/FM)

The codes in this UDC table are hard-coded to correspond to the formulas that appear when you define inquiry columns for the Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns program (P512000). Do not add or revise the codes in this table. Although the codes relate specifically to amounts, the system displays corresponding formulas for units and units at the header level when you define columns.

• Formulas for amounts are set up using codes 1 through 10, and 61.

- Corresponding formulas for units use codes 20 through 30.

- Corresponding formulas for units at the header level use codes 40 through 50.

See <u>Chapter 6, "Inquiring on Job Information," page 77</u>.

Inquiry Ledger Types (51/IL)

Use inquiry ledger types to identify any additional ledgers from which the system can retrieve amounts or unit quantities for the Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns program (P512000).

- For amounts, the valid codes are 11 through 20 and 70 through 79.

- For unit quantities, the valid codes are 31 through 40 and 80 through 89.

- For unit quantities at the header account level, the valid codes are 51 through 60 and 90 through 99.

The first two characters of the Description 02 field must specify the amount ledger type. The third and fourth characters of the field must specify the corresponding unit ledger type, if one exists.

The ledger types must be in uppercase.

The Special Handling field should contain one of the values:

- Blank: Non-budget ledger

- *1*:Budget ledger

- *2*: BORG field retrieval

When you complete the Description 01, Description 02, and Special Handling fields for the code, the system automatically displays it in the formula list that you use to define inquiry columns.

Profit Recognition IS Entry (51/IS)

If you use the Create Journal Entries program for profit recognition, the system uses locates the offset account to use for the work in progress (WIP) account by using the AAI item IS. If you want to use multiple offset accounts, you can set up the IS AAI by cost type (for example, IS1340). The system uses the account associated with IS1340 for all journal entries that it creates for that account. If, however, you want to differentiate offset accounts by job type, you can do so by setting up codes in UDC 51/IS. When you set up UDC 51/IS, you specify a code for the job type and a user defined AAI in the Description 02 field. You can set up additional codes for job type/cost type combinations, as required.

When you run the Create Journal Entries program, the system uses this hierarchy to locate the AAI that it uses to retrieve the offset account:

1. The system verifies whether a code for the job type is set up in UDC 51/IS, for example JB.

2. If the code is set up, the system searches for another code that is set up by job type and cost type, for example JB1340.

3. If the system locates a code for the job type/cost type combination, it retrieves the AAI from the Description 02 field, the account from the AAI, and uses it in the journal entry.

4. If the system does not locate a code in UDC 51/IS for JB1340, it uses the AAI associated with code JB.

5. If a code is not set up for JB, the system uses the AAI item IS*xxxx*, where *xxxx* is equal to the cost type.

6. If the system cannot locate AAI item IS*xxxx*, it uses AAI item IS.

This table shows an example of how to set up codes and AAIs in UDC 51/IS:

Code	Description 01	Description 02
JB The system requires that you set up a code for the job type only.	Construction job.	JB00 The system uses the account associated with AAI JB00.
JB1340	JB1340	JB1340 The system uses the account associated with AAI JB1340.
JB1360	JB1360	JB1360 The system uses the account associated with AAI JB1360.
JB1380	JB1380	JB1380 The system uses the account associated with AAI JB1380.

Note. You do not have to set up UDC 51/IS if the IS AAIs are specific enough for the entries on the income statement.

Setting Up Job Cost Constants

This section provides an overview of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost constants and discusses how to set up the constants for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost.

Understanding Job Cost Constants

You set up JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost constants for a company to define whether the system:

• Calculates projected final costs and unit quantities.

• Maintains an audit trail of changes to projected final cost and unit quantities.

• Maintains an audit trail of changes to budget information related to methods of computation A and R.

• Automatically relieves open commitments when you post accounts payable vouchers to the Account Ledger table (F0911) using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement or Subcontract.

Projected final costs and unit quantities are an estimate of the total cost and unit quantities required for the completion of a job. If you set up the system to create projected final information, it estimates the final costs and unit quantities for each account based on:

• The percentage of completion of the account.

• The field progress values related to the account.

• The actual costs against the account.

• The budgeted and committed values.

• The method of computation that you select when you calculate job progress.

You can use the projection audit trail to track changes to projected costs and unit quantities. You use budget audit trails to track changes to budgeted costs and unit quantities in the IA and IU ledgers.

You can set up the system to automatically reduce open commitments by the amount of payments posted against the accounts.

You can view commitment information as total commitment amounts or as open commitment amounts. Total commitment amounts are the sum of all open commitment amounts and all actual commitment amounts. Open commitment amounts are the sum of committed costs only.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost shares its constants with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement. You should work with the system administrators of both of these systems to ensure that the constants are set up the same way. You define JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost constants and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management constants on the same form, which updates the Job Cost Company Constants table (F0026).

You must set up the system constants for company 00000. Doing so provides default constants for companies that do not have specific constants defined for them. To save time, you should set up the default company constants as the constants most commonly used by companies on the system. Set up company specific constants for exceptions to the default values.

Note. To create projected final amounts and unit quantities for the jobs in a company, you must select the Job Cost Projections option and define the types of business units (UDC 51/PF) for which you calculate projections.

Forms Used to Set Up Job Cost Constants

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Job Cost Constants	W0026B	Job Cost Setup (G5141), Job Cost Constants	Review and select Job Cost constant records.
Job Cost Constants	W0026A	Click Add on the Work with Job Cost Constants form.	Specify whether to use projects or encumbrances.

Setting Up Job Cost Constants

Access the Job Cost Constants form.

Job Cost Projections
Select this check box to specify that the system updates and saves projected final amounts and quantities (ledger types HA and HU, respectively) in the Account Balances table (F0902).

Projection Audit Trail
Select this check box to create an audit trail (F0911 records) for changes to the job cost projections (ledger types HA and HU).

Budget Audit Trail
Select this check box to create audit trail records (F0911) for changes to a budget, which are kept in ledger types IA and IU. These audit trail records are stored in the Ledger Type Master File (F0025) table.

This constant relates only to methods of computation A and R.

Commitment Relief
Select this check box to automatically relieve open commitments when you post accounts payable vouchers, such as process payment vouchers, to the general ledger.

These vouchers are related to noninventory purchase orders and contract progress payments.

Setting Up AAIs for Job Cost

AAIs define the link between the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting systems. Before defining new AAIs, you should first review the AAIs in the system to ensure that the AAIs that you want to include are not already defined.

The sequence numbers for AAIs related to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost begin with 51.

Profit Recognition AAIs

Profit recognition AAIs specify the accounts that the system uses when it creates journal entries for profit recognition. This table lists profit recognition AAI items and describes how they are used:

AAI Item	Description
BS	The offset (contra) account that the system uses when work-in-progress (WIP) accounts are transferred to the income statement. The system posts offset amounts to this contra asset account.
	You can summarize the offset amounts into a single balance sheet account using AAI item BS, or create an offset by cost type using AAI item BS*xxxx*, where *xxxx* is equal to the cost type. For example, if you set up BS1344, the system uses the account associated with the AAI as the offset for accounts with cost type 1344. The system automatically uses AAI item BS when you do not specify a cost type in the item number.
	The system does not require this AAI if you set up jobs on the income statement. However, for jobs on the balance sheet, the BS AAI must at least be defined for the default company 00000.
IS	The account for revenue and cost of sales reported on the income statement. The system creates entries for costs and billings when it relieves WIP amounts, then uses this AAI to transfer those entries from the balance sheet to the income statement.
	You can summarize the offset amounts into a single balance sheet account using AAI item IS, or create an offset by cost type using AAI item IS*xxxx*, where *xxxx* is equal to the cost type. For example, if you set up IS1344, the system uses the account associated with the AAI as the offset for accounts with cost type 1344. The system automatically uses AAI item IS when you do not specify a cost type in the item number.
	The system does not require this AAI if you set up jobs on the income statement.

AAI Item	Description
JCBE	The account for an overbilling. An overbilling is a billing in excess of costs and estimated earnings. If BSLOSS is not set up, you can also use this account for the credit offset to JCLOSS. This account is generally a liability account. The system reverses the amounts monthly.
JCCE	The account for am underbilling. An underbilling is a cost or estimated earning in excess of a billing. This account is generally an asset account. The system reverses the amounts monthly.
JCBOUA	The account for adjustments to the income statement related to the cost of sales. The system posts over and under entries to this account when you base the percentage of completion on billings. The account is the offset for entries posted to the accounts related to JCBE and JCCE. The system reverses the amount monthly.
JCCOUA	The account for adjustments to the income statement related to revenue. The system posts profit and loss entries to this account when you base the percentage of completion on cost. The account is the offset for entries posted to the accounts related to JCBE and JCCE. The system reverses the amount monthly.
JCLOSS	The account for entries related to a provision for loss. The system creates such an entry when a job has a projected final loss. The system reverses the amount monthly.
BSLOSS	The offset (contra) account for the provision for loss. It is the offset for entries posted to the account related to JCLOSS. The system reverses the amount monthly. This AAI is optional. If it is not set up, the system uses JCCE.
JCAPC	The account for accrued cost on the job account. The system automatically reverses the amounts in the next month.
JCSMJ	The account for deferred cost on the job account. You typically use this AAI for stored materials. Any amounts are automatically reversed in the next month.
JCAPO	The offset (contra) account for accrued costs. It is the offset for entries posted to the account related to JCAPC.
JCSMI	The offset (contra) account for deferred costs. It is the offset for entries posted to the account related to JCSMJ.

AAI Item	Description
JCPFC	The account for adjustments to the projected final cost. This AAI requires an object account. The subsidiary is optional, and the system does not use the business unit.
JCPFP	The account for adjustments to the projected final profit. You typically set up this AAI only if the company posts profit to an account and maintains balanced budgetary ledger types. This AAI requires an object account. The subsidiary is optional, and the system does not use the business unit.
JCPFR	The account for adjustments to the projected final revenue. This AAI requires an object account. The subsidiary is optional, and the system does not use the business unit.
JCCA*xx* - JCCA*xx*+1	The beginning and ending object accounts for a range of revenue accounts. Profit recognition can include up to 49 ranges, from JCCA01 to JCCA02 and from JCCA97 to JCCA98.
JCST*xx* - JCST*xx*+1	The beginning and ending object accounts for a range of cost accounts. Profit recognition can include up to 49 ranges, from JCST01 to JCST02 and from JCST97 to JCST98.

Field Progress Protection AAIs

Field progress protection AAIs protect the actual units in specific accounts from updates in related job progress entry programs. These AAIs prevent entering quantities when the actual quantities come from other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.

AAI Item	Description
JCxx - JCxx+1	The beginning and ending object accounts for the range of labor accounts. Field progress protection can include the five ranges from JC01 to JC02 and from JC09 to JC10. This AAI requires the object account. The subsidiary is optional, and the system does not use the business unit.

Note. You should set up an AAI range of cost types for any actual quantities that are automatically posted from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Draw Reporting Selection AAIs

Draw reporting selection AAIs specify the eligible construction cost accounts for draw reporting. The system does not process any other accounts for draw reporting.

AAI Item	Description
DW*xx* - DW*xx*+1	The beginning and ending object accounts for two ranges of eligible accounts. Draw reporting selection can include any ranges from DW01 to DW02 and from DW49 to DW50. This AAI requires an object account. The subsidiary is optional, and the system does not use the business unit.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Setting Up Automatic Accounting Instructions"

Setting Up Ledger Types for Job Cost

This section provides an overview of ledger types for Job Cost and discusses how to set up ledger types for Job Cost.

Understanding Ledger Types for Job Cost

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost uses different types of ledgers to track units, maintain budgets, and so on. You must set up financial rules for each of the ledgers. The system identifies a ledger type as a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost ledger type because:

• The Roll Original Budget to Next Year check box is selected.

• The Revised Budget Ledger check box, which you access through Job Cost Rules, is selected.

You can also specify that the amounts and units for the ledger type are included as part of the revised budget ledger by selecting the Summarize Ledger Types check box, which you also access through Job Cost Rules. Summarization enables you to review the sum of all revised ledger on a form or on a report, as well as enables you to summarize any journal entries before purging.

For accurate calculations for profit recognition and projected finals, the currency code for all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost ledgers must match the currency of the company to which the job belongs in the Ledger Type Master File table (F0025).

If you set up an amount ledger type that corresponds to a unit ledger type, both ledger types must have the same first character. Additionally, the second character in the unit ledger type must be U. For example, SA (amount ledger type) and SU (unit ledger type).

The data used by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost is stored in the Account Balances table (F0902) by ledger type. The ledgers in the Account Ledger table (F0911) can contain both amounts and quantities that support the information in the Account Balances table, including:

• Budget information

• Commitment information

• Actual information

• Field progress information

• Forecasts and estimates

• Projected final information

Before you revise the ledger types for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, you should review the ledger types that are defined for the system. You can then revise the ledger types as necessary.

This table lists and describes the ledger types used by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost:

Ledger Types	Description
AA and AU	Actual amounts (AA) and actual units (AU).
JA and JU	Job budgeted amounts (JA) and job budgeted units (JU).
PA and PU	PO/Contract amounts (PA) and PO/Contract units (PU). These ledger types relate to purchase orders and subcontracts.
HA and HU	Projected final amounts (HA) and projected final units (HU).
FA and FU	Field progress amounts (FA) and field progress units (FU). These relate to the difference between the job cost budget and the projected final values.
F%	Percent of job complete. This is used in the job general ledger account to manually update the percent complete of a job.
IA and IU	Job Cost projection budget amounts (IA) and Job Cost projection budget quantity (IU). These relate to methods of computation R (Revenue-Unit Price Contract) and A (Account Budget: Forced), and are maintained by the system.
RA	Remaining unit rate. This relates to method of computation U (Remaining Unit Rate).

Note. Additional tasks are involved in setting up and using additional ledger types in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost.

See .

See .

Performing the Tasks to Set Up New Job Cost Ledgers

To use additional ledgers to track job cost budgets and review job progress, you must perform specific tasks in sequential order. Because it is easy to neglect a simple setup task, this tasks are listed in the order in which you should perform them to successfully set up and use additional ledgers in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost:

1. Set up the amount and unit ledger types as UDC codes in 09/LT. Amount and unit ledger types share the same first initial; therefore, if you set up ledger type QA, you must use ledger type QU for units.

2. Set up the ledger type rules, including the job cost rules, for each ledger type separately. Although the form has separate fields for Ledger Type and Units Ledger Type, you cannot set them both up simultaneously on one form. For example, you set up ledger type QA, and then you set up ledger type QU.

These check boxes must be selected to distinguish the ledger types as JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost:

- Roll Original Budget to Next Year on the Ledger Type Rules Setup form.

- Revise Budget Ledger on the Job Cost Ledger Type Rules form.

3. After you set up the ledger type rules for both the amount and units ledger, you must add the units ledger type in the Units Ledger Type field of the amount ledger type. For example, you must select the record for the QA ledger and add QU in the Units Ledger Type field.

4. Set up the ledger types in UDC 51/IL, so that you can set up user defined columns for Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns (P512000). The system automatically adds formulas for the numeric values that you use for the ledger types that you specify in the Description 02 field of the UDC. In addition to the ledger type, you must specify a value in the Special Handling field:

   • If you enter *1,* the system retrieves the values in the net amount posting fields from the Account Balances table (F0902).

   • If you enter *2,* the system retrieves the value in the *BORG* field from table F0902.

5. For example, if you select UDC 13 for the QA/QU ledger, you must enter *QAQU* in the Description 02 field of UDC 13 with a special handling code of 1. When you do this, the system adds formula 13 for the budget ledger amount, formula 33 for the budget units ledger, and formula 43 for the header units. The units and header units formulas are hard coded based on the UDC code that you select in 51/IL.

6. Set up the column formula for each ledger type using the Define Inquiry Columns program (P51921).

7. Set up the column on the Job Status Inquiry form.

8. Set up new versions of the Original Budget (P510121) and Budget Revisions (P510171) programs and specify the new budget ledger type (for amounts) in the Budget Amount Ledger Type processing option.

9. Add the new program versions to the menu, for example, Original Budget QA.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Setting Up the General Accounting System," Setting Up Ledger Types for General Accounting

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Summarizing Records and Purging Records," Understanding Summarizations, Deletions and Purges

Prerequisite

Before you complete the task in this section, you must set up the ledger type that you want to use for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost in UDC 09/LT.

Forms Used to Set Up Ledger Types for Job Cost

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Ledger Types	W0025FQ	Job Cost Setup (G5141), Ledger Type Master Setup	Review and select ledger type records.
Job Cost Ledger Type Rules	W0025FS	Select a ledger type on the Work with Ledger Types form, and then select Job Cost Rules from the Row menu.	Specify rules for Job Cost ledger types.

Setting Up Ledger Types for Job Cost

Access the Job Cost Ledger Type Rules form.

Units Ledger Type Enter the units ledger that corresponds to the amount ledger. Assign the same first character to both the amount and unit ledgers, and assign U as the second character of the units ledger.

Note. If you do not specify a units ledger type for the cash basis amount ledger type (AX), the system uses ZU.

Roll Original Budget to Next Year Select the check box to roll the original budget from the current year into the original budget for the next year when you run the Annual Close program (R098201).

Summarize Ledger Types Select this check box to specify that transactions entered for this ledger type are eligible for summarization using the Summarize Transactions program (R09811).

Revise Budget Ledger Select this check box to specify that the ledger type is a Job Cost ledger type and that budget amounts for this ledger can be revised.

Setting Up Next Numbers

This section provides an overview of Job Cost next numbers and discusses how to set up draw next numbers.

Understanding Job Cost Next Numbers

You set up standard next numbers for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost by system code. The system code for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost is 51. The standard next numbers for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost utilize only lines three and four (Job Draws and Profit Recognition, respectively). The system uses these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost next numbers to:

• Assign draw numbers.

• Link profit recognition tables.

You can assign next numbers by company and fiscal year for selected documents.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Next Numbers".

Note. Next numbers are central to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems. You must be thoroughly familiar with next numbers before you change them.

Draw Next Numbers

You use the Draw Next Number program (P51002) to associate a job or multiple jobs to a draw number. By setting a processing option when you generate the draw information, you can direct the system to assign the next number from either the Job Cost Draws Next Number table (F51002) or the standard next number table (F0002). If you direct the system to use a draw next number, but you have not added the job on the next numbers table, the Draw Generation program automatically adds the job with a Draw Number 1.

Forms Used to Set Up Job Cost Next Numbers

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Next Numbers	W0002A	Job Cost Setup (G5141), Job Cost Next Numbers	Search for System 51 next numbers.
Set Up Next Numbers by System	W0002C	Select the next number table for system 51.	Set up next numbers.
Job Cost Draw Next Numbers	W51002C	Job Cost Setup (G5141), Job Cost Draw Next Numbers	Associate a job with a specific draw next number.

Setting Up Draw Next Numbers

Access the Job Cost Draw Next Numbers form.

Next Number Range 1   Enter the beginning next number to use when the system assigns the draw number. The system assigns the draw number you specify only to the job entered in the Job processing option. If the job is not set up, the system adds it to the table and assigns *1* as the next number.

CHAPTER 3

Setting Up Jobs

This chapter provides an overview of jobs and discusses how to:

• Set up job master records.

• Set up supplemental data for jobs.

Understanding Jobs

A job is any activity for which you manage costs and track progress. Any activity—from publishing a book to building a skyscraper—can be considered a job.

Depending on the business needs, you might divide a large project into a series of smaller jobs, based on subprojects within the larger job. In this case, you should consider the overall job as the project and each of the subprojects as a separate job.

For example:

• You are contracted to build a 10-story office building. You will manage costs and track progress on a floor-by-floor basis. In this case, the office building is the project and each floor is a separate job within the project.

• You are contracted to build 30 houses in a subdivision. You will manage costs and track progress on a house-by-house basis. In this case, the subdivision is the project and each house is a separate job within the project.

• You are contracted to build a regional airport. You will manage the costs and track progress on a job-by-job basis. In this case, the airport is the project and each subproject, such as the main terminal building, the access road, and each concourse, is a separate job within the project.

Job Types

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost shares some data entry fields with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting. Although the information for these fields is the same, the two systems use different field names: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost uses the term *job type* and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting uses the term *business unit type*. Because JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost shares the data in the Job Type field with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting, you might see JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting terminology on some of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost forms. Job type information is used at the business unit level to group similar business units. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost uses the job type to report projected finals, and job type is a user-defined code (UDC) that you set up. When you set up a job, you can set a processing option to designate a specific job type as the default code.

Note. If you set up new job types, you must also set up corresponding user-defined codes in UDC table (51/PF) to generate projected finals for the job type.

Setting Up Job Master Records

This section provides overviews of job master records and job master records and data relationships and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Job Cost Master Revisions (P51006).

• Set up a job master record.

Understanding Job Master Records

Job master records contain information that is specific to a job. You must create a job master record for each project and each job that will be managed by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system. To create a job master record, you identify information such as the job number, the job description, and the project, if any, of the overall job. The job master record also includes tracking and reporting information such as equipment information, tax information, job dates, and payroll information.

The job master record provides a link between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting. This link enables both systems to manage costs, budgets, and other financial information associated with the projects and jobs. The job master record also establishes a link between the projects and the related jobs. Not only can you track each job separately, you can also consolidate account information across jobs up to the level of the entire project. This information may include budgets, costs, projections, and so on. You can then review and analyze the information to determine the overall status of the project. You link a job with a project by completing the Project field in the job master record. To establish a project hierarchy, enter the job master record for a project and then enter the job master records for each job associated with the project. You must enter project information first.

Use the Job Master Revisions form to create a single job master record, and use the Job Revisions by Company form to create multiple job master records for the same company. To create a job master record, you must complete the Job Number, Description, and Company fields. You can select to enter other job specific information when you create the job master record, or you can add this information later.

Important! You must use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, *not* JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting, to create the job master records to ensure that:

The system creates a related record in the Extended Job Master table (F5108).

The system creates a general ledger header account for the job in the Account Master table (F0901). Header accounts enable you to adjust the percentage of completion for a specific job when you recognize profit.

The system stores job master information in the Business Unit Master table (F0006). You can direct the system to automatically add a specified business unit type, such as JB, to the record.

The system updates the Establishment Constant File table (F069056) if you are using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll.

Category Codes

Business unit category codes are user-defined codes that you assign to projects and jobs for reporting purposes. You can define up to 50 category codes to meet the company's information needs. Category codes 1 through 20 enable you to assign a three-character code, and category codes 21 through 50 enable you to assign a 10-character code. More than one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system uses system 00 category codes. The system stores business unit category codes in the Business Unit Master table (F0006). You can also assign up to five address book numbers.

Job Dates and Other Job-Related Information

For each project and job, you can enter planned start and end dates, and actual start and end dates when this information becomes available. You can also enter other date information that is important for the reporting purposes. When you create a schedule for the job, you can enter planned and actual start and end dates initially or at a later date. The system stores job-related date information in the Extended Job Master table (F5108).

For each job, you can enter equipment rate information. You must first set up a user-defined code that indicates the billing rate for the equipment. The system stores equipment rate information in the Business Unit Master table (F0006). Equipment/Plant Management uses the information to determine the correct rate to charge the job for equipment costs.

You can enter tax information about the job. You can also set up a user-defined code to control how tax is assessed and distributed to the general ledger revenue and expense accounts for the job.

If you use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll, you can enter payroll information for the job. You can indicate whether the job has a burden rate and then set up that burden rate. Burden is defined as the direct expense that a company incurs for an employee in addition to wages. Some examples of direct expenses that the company pays are company and payroll taxes, health insurance, and company-paid benefits. You can specify whether the job should have information about it included in payroll reports. You can also identify pay rate tax rules that might apply to the job. The system stores payroll information for the job in the Establishment Constant File table (F069056).

If you do not use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll, you can set a processing option to hide payroll fields on the job master forms.

Extended Job Information

You use the Extended Job Master form to enter job budget dates and category code definitions for reporting purposes. The category codes that you set up on this form enable you to view the job information by the categories that you define, also known as alternate sequences.

See .

You use an extended job master to control the creation of projected final balances by fiscal year and new account master file records with the associated category code values.

The system automatically creates an extended job master for you when you add a job through the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system.

Deleting a Job Master Record or an Account

If you create a job master record incorrectly, you can delete the job. When you delete a job, the system removes the job number from the Business Unit Master table (F0006), the Account Master table (F0901), and the Extended Job Master table (F5108). Any other tables, such as the Establishment Constant File table (F069056), that were updated as a result of creating the job will also be updated by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost.

Important! If you created a cost code structure for the job and the job has account and budget information, then you must remove the budget and account information before you can delete the job.

You can delete an account from a job if no journal entries (F0911 records) have been generated for it. If journal entries exist for the account, you can void the journal entries so that the system no longer uses the account information, but the account record and associated information remain for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost records.

Before you delete a job, you must:

• Delete budget information for the job.

    See Chapter 5, "Entering Budgets and Scheduling Jobs," Understanding Original Budgets, page 65.

• Delete account information for the job.

Understanding Job Master Records and Data Relationships

The Data Relationships tool is a collection of programs that you can use to manage the consistency and quality of data that is entered in the Business Unit Master table (F0006). You can use the tool to define relationships between columns (data items) in the F0006 table.

After you define data relationships for the columns, you define the default destination values that you want to appear for a single basis value when you enter a new job master record. The system automatically applies the data relationships during data entry.

If you define data relationships for job master records that already exist in the F0006 table, you can manually or automatically update the F0006 table with the data relationship rules.

The Data Relationships functionality supports multiple columns in the F0006 table.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Understanding Data Relationships".

Prerequisites

Before you set up a job master record:

• Set up the company.

• Set up the address book record of the project management company, if necessary.

• Set up business unit category codes.

• Set up user-defined codes for Equipment Rate (13/TB).

• Set up tax rate areas.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tax Processing 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Tax Information," Forms Used to Set Up Tax Rate Areas.

Forms Used to Set Up Job Master Records

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Job Master	W51006R	Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Job Cost Master Revisions	Review and select job master records.
Job Master Revisions	W51006S	Click Add on the Work with Job Master form.	Enter a single job master record.
Job Revisions by Company	W51006C	Depending on the setting of the Select Button Exits processing option, the Job Revisions by Company form might appear when you select a job master record. Otherwise, select a record and select Job Master Info, Job Revision by Co from the Form menu.	Enter multiple job master records.
Extended Job Master	W51006X	Select a job on the Work with Job Master form and select Job Master Info, Extended Job from the Row menu.	Enter fiscal year and category code information for a job.

Setting Processing Options for Job Cost Master Revisions (P51006)

Because the Job Cost Master Revisions and Job Revisions by Company menu selections represent different versions of the same program (P51006), the processing options are the same.

Defaults

Use these processing options to define the default values that the system applies when you inquire on or add jobs.

1. Job Type   Specify the default value for the job type or leave this processing option blank to enter the job type when you add a new job.

2. Posting Edit Code   Specify the posting edit code to assign to the jobs that you add. Values are:

Blank: Enables transactions to be posted to the job.

1: The system assigns *N* as the posting edit code to indicate that the account is a header account to which transactions do not post.

Edits

Use these processing options to specify whether certain fields are required.

1. Job Site Address Required   Specify whether the job site address is required.

2. Owner Address Required   Specify whether the owner address is required.

3. Address Number 1 Required   Specify whether address number 1 is required.

4. Address Number 2 Required   Specify whether address number 2 is required.

5. Address Number 3 Required   Specify whether address number 3 is required.

6. Address Number 4 Required   Specify whether address number 4 is required.

7. Address Number 5 Required   Specify whether address number 5 is required.

Display

Use these processing options to set up display options for fields for the Job Cost Master program.

1. Company Number Change   Specify if the system can change the company number on a job when the job has associated accounts and if it issues a warning message. Values are:

Blank: The system enables you to change the company number and does not issue a warning message.

1: The system enables you to change the company number and issues a warning.

2: The system issues an error and does not let you change the company number.

Important! If you change the company number, you must run additional programs to update the Account Master and Account Detail records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Revising an Organization," Changing the Company Number on a Business Unit.

2. Payroll Fields   Specify whether to display the payroll fields on the Job Dates & Other Information form. Values are:

Blank: Display the payroll fields.

1: Do not display the payroll fields.

Process

Use this processing option to specify whether to create a record in the Payroll Establishment Constants table (F069056) when adding a job.

1. Create Establishment Constants   Specify whether to create a record in the Payroll Establishment Constants table (F069056) when adding a job in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system. If you enter *1* in this field, the system does not create a record in the F069056 table.

Versions

Use these processing options to select the application versions to execute. If you leave any of these processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

1. Original Budget Version (P510121)	Specify the version of the Original Budget program (P510121) to use when the program is accessed from the Row menu.
2. Job Status Inquiry Version (P512000)	Specify the version of the Job Status Inquiry program (P512000) to use when the program is accessed from the Row menu.
3. Budget Revision Version (P510171)	Specify the version of the Budget Revision (P510171) to use when the program is accessed from the Row menu.
4. Job Supplemental Data Version (P00092)	Specify the version of the Supplemental Data program (P00092) to use when the program is accessed from the Row menu.
5. Copy Job to Job Version (P51091)	Specify the version of the Copy Job to Job (P51091) program to use when the program is accessed from the Row menu.
6. Cost Code Schedule Version (P51901)	Specify the version of the Cost Code Schedule (P51901) program to use when the program is accessed from the Row menu.
7. Purchase Orders Version (P4310)	Specify the version of the Purchase Orders program (P4310) to use when the program is accessed from the Row menu.
8. Select button exits	Specify which application to run when you select a record from the Work with Job Master form. Values are:

Blank or *1:* Job Master Revisions

2: Job Revisions by Company

3: Original Budget

4: Budget Revisions

5: Copy Similar Jobs

6: Cost Code Schedule

7: Update Percent Complete

8: Extended Job Master

Setting Up a Job Master Record

Access the Job Master Revisions form.

Job Master Revisions form: Revise Single Job tab

If you select the Project and Gov Contract Accounting Used check box in the Service Billing Constants program (P48091), the system performs these additional tasks when you enter job master records:

• Displays these additional fields on the More Detail tab of this form:

  - Funding Level

  - Invoice Level

  - Contract Level

  - Burden Category

• Performs additional edits to these fields:

  - Business Unit Type

  - Planned End Date and Planned Start Date

  - Related BU

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project and Government Contract Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Jobs for PGCA Contracts".

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project and Government Contract Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Service Billing Constants for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PGCA".

If you use the data relationships functionality and set up a new job master record, you might notice that the system provides default values for some fields based on certain values that you enter in other fields.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Data Relationships".

Revise Single Job

Project Number	Use this business unit within a company to group jobs into a particular project (hierarchy) for reporting purposes. A separate job master record must be created for a project. It can also have accounts to track overhead costs related to the group. The number works in conjunction with the level of detail for business units.
Type Business Unit	Enter the two-digit code that represents the classification of the business unit or job. For example, enter *CO* to specify a commercial office building. You must enter a valid type from UDC table 00/MC.

Note. If you enabled Project and Government Contract Accounting (PGCA) in the Service Billing Constants program (P48091) and you select a business unit type that is defined in the P48091 program as a PGCA business unit type, then the system requires that you enter a contract number in the Funding Level field.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project and Government Contract Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Service Billing Constants for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne PGCA".

Subledger Inactive	Specify whether a subledger is active for the job. Normally, the subledger is inactive on closed jobs to prevent update errors. Values are:

Blank: Active.

1: Inactive. You can inquire and report on subledger information, but you cannot enter or update the subledger with new transactions.

Model Job	Specify whether the job (business unit) is a model or a consolidated business unit. Values are:

Blank: Not a model.

M: Model.

C: Consolidated business unit. The system automatically updates the processing option to this value when you generate a consolidation using Refresh Consolidation (R10862).

Level of Detail	Identifies the relationship of a job with a project, parent job, subordinate jobs, or some other grouping. This designation is different from the level of detail for accounts. Use the rules for assigning level of details:

Values are 2 through 9 from least detailed (2) to most detailed (9). Level 1 is reserved for the company.

A summary level includes the related business units at all levels.

You do not need to use every level of detail. You can skip levels as long as you are consistent.

You can use the level of detail in conjunction with project numbers on both the Job Master Revisions and Job Revisions by Company forms.

The job numbers for projects and jobs within projects must be numbered sequentially for the system to summarize information by level of detail.

	Note. A better method to summarize information by job might be to use the business unit category codes instead of the level of detail.
Threshold % Complete (threshold percent complete)	Enter the percentage at which the system projects final values based on the percentage of work that is completed. The system projects final values only when the percent complete for the account is greater than or equal to the threshold percent.

More Detail

Job Site Address	Enter the address book number of the physical job site.
Owner Address	Enter the address book number of the company or individual for which you are performing the job. Typically, this value is the owner's address book number in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Contract Billing or JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Service Billing.
Supervisor	Enter the address book number of the job supervisor.
Contract Type	Enter a value that identifies the type of contract if you use Service Billing.
State	Enter the code that represents the state in which the job is located.
Posting Edit	Enter a code that specifies the transactions to post to the general ledger for the job (business unit). Values are:
	Blank: Post transactions to this business unit.
	K: Post transactions to this business unit. However, the original budget is locked and change orders are required for making changes to the budget.
	N: Do not post transactions to this business unit. Use this code for a job that is not started or is closed.
	P: Do not post transactions this business unit. The job can be purged.
Related BU (related business unit)	If the Allocation Level field on the contract for this job is set to *Specific Job,* then the system populates this field with the job specified in the Allocation Destination Job field in the contract. If the Allocation Level field is not set to *Specific Job,* then the system populates this field with the number for the job that you are entering.
	The Allocation Level and Allocation Destination fields are applicable only to contracts that you enter in the Create/Edit Project and Government Contracts program (P52G01M). They are not applicable to contracts that you enter in the Contract Master Details program (P5201).
	Note. The Related BU field is typically used for project and government contract accounting.
	See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project and Government Contract Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Jobs for PGCA Contracts," Setting Up Job Master Records for PGCA Contracts.
Adjustment Only	Select this option to indicate that this job is restricted to adjustment entries only.

Cat Codes 1–20, Cat Codes 21–40, and 41–50 / AB No

Enter additional information about the job using the fields on these tabs.

Dates/Other

Equipment Rate Code	Indicates a billing rate, such as *DY* for daily, *MO* for monthly, and *WK* for weekly. You can set up multiple billing rates for a piece of equipment.
	For JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, the equipment rate code is the second of three default values used by the Equipment Time Entry program to determine the correct rate to charge the cost of equipment to a job. Enter the default rate code for the job in this field.
	If you do not enter the rate code here, you must manually enter it in the Equipment Time Entry program.
Tax Entity-Property Tax	Enter the address number of the tax authority to which property taxes are paid. The system uses this field at year-end to automatically update the tax address related to equipment and property.
Tax Expl Code-Tax Rate/Area (tax explanation code-tax rate/area)	Enter the user-defined code (00/EX) to specify the type of tax (tax explanation code), which the system uses to assess and distribute tax amounts to the general ledger revenue and expense accounts. Enter the tax rate area to specify how tax amounts are calculated.
Planned Start Date	Enter the estimated start date for a project or job in this field. You use this information for reporting purposes.
	Note. If you have enabled Project and Government Contract Accounting in the Service Billing Constants program, this field is required. The system uses the planned start date from the contract as the default value, but you can override it. The system generates an error if this date and the Planned End Date do not fall within the period of performance dates specified in the contract.
Actual Start Date	Enter the actual start date for a project or job in this field. You use this information for reporting purposes.
Planned End Date	Enter the estimated completion date for a project or job in this field. You use this information for reporting purposes.
	Note. If you have enabled Project and Government Contract Accounting in the Service Billing Constants program, this field is required. The system uses the planned end date from the contract as the default value, but you can override it. The system generates an error if this date and the Planned Start Date do not fall within the period of performance dates specified on the contract.
	See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project and Government Contract Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Jobs for PGCA Contracts," Setting Up Job Master Records for PGCA Contracts.
Actual End Date	Enter the actual completion date for a project or job in this field. You use this information for reporting purposes.
Other Date 5 and **Other Date 6**	Enter a user-defined date that relates to a project or job in this field. You use this information for reporting purposes.

Labor Load Factor	Specify whether the labor costs include a flat burden for payroll taxes and benefits. Values are:
	Blank or *0:* The flat burden factor is always 1.0000, so the resulting amount for the flat burden is zero.
	1: The flat burden factor is always greater than or equal to 1.0000, so the labor costs include a flat burden.
Flat Burden Factor	Enter the multiplier to load direct labor costs with burden. For example, a factor of 1.32 would load every dollar of labor cost with 32 cents worth of burden.
Certified Job	Specify whether to include information about this job in certified payroll reports used for governmental reporting. Values are:
	Y: Include job information.
	Blank or *N:* Do not include job information.
EEO Code (Y/N)	Specify whether an Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) minority report, which is informational only, is required for a business unit. Values are:
	Y: An EEO report is required.
	N: An EEO report is not required.
	The system stores EEO information in the Employee Master table (F06011).
Tax Area-Payroll	Enter the tax area. A tax area is a geographic area with common tax rules for rate and distribution. A tax area must include a tax authority such as a state, county, city, and so on. This field is used for payroll tax accounting.

Extended Job Master

Budget Start Century	Enter the century related to either the beginning of the budget or the first general ledger transaction for the job, whichever is earlier. For the year 2010, for example, 20 is the century. When you add a job through JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, the current century is automatically assigned.
Budget Thru Fiscal Year	Enter the century related to either the end of the budget or the last general ledger transaction for the job, whichever is later. For example, for the year 2010, 20 is the century.

> **Note.** When you add a job through JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, the current century is automatically assigned to these fields.
>
> The combination of this field and the Budget Thru Fiscal Year field must be later than the combination of the Budget Start Century and Budget Start Fiscal Year fields.

See Also

Setting Up Supplemental Data for Jobs

After you set up the job master record, you can enter a variety of supplemental information for a job. Supplemental information can include anything from ground conditions to legal considerations that can affect the progress of a job. You can use supplemental information to track, review, and report on the progress of a project or job. You set up and maintain supplemental information by defining supplemental data types and entering information appropriate for each supplemental data type. You can define as many supplemental data types as you need, for example:

- You review the details *site work* work item and find that the clearing and grading work is one month behind schedule and 10 percent over budget. You can review the supplemental information related to the job and find information describing the adverse weather conditions that delayed the work. Then, you can adjust the *site work* work item and any other affected work.

- You review the overall details of all of the jobs in a project and find that concrete is 10 percent under budget. The supplemental information explains that the price of rebar is lower than expected. You can adjust the budget accordingly.

Add data types when you need to categorize data using user-defined codes and when none of the existing user-defined code types are appropriate. For example, if you need to identify all jobs in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost that have ground conditions, you can add a search type of GR to user-defined UDC table (55/ST).

After you set up the appropriate user-defined codes and user-defined code types, you can add specific data types for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost that better fit the supplemental data requirements.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Setting Up Supplemental Data"

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Entering Supplemental Data"

Prerequisite

Set the processing option for the Supplemental Data program (P00092) to specify the supplemental database code for the system to which you are adding data types using the Supplemental Data program. For example, JC is the supplemental database code for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost.

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CHAPTER 4

Setting Up Cost Code Structures

This chapter provides an overview of cost code structures and discusses how to:

- Create a chart type.
- Create cost code structures.
- Create multiple cost code structure simultaneously.
- Assign alternate sequences to cost codes.

Understanding Cost Code Structures

After you create a job master record, you must assign a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost code structure to it. You use cost code structures to track, manage, and report on the amounts, quantities, budgets, and other account information associated with the jobs. The cost code structure is the chart of accounts that is related to the specific job. These accounts might also be viewed as tasks that relate to the job. The cost code structure serves the same purpose for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost that the chart of accounts serves for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting.

You organize cost code structures by chart type, which is a user-defined code (UDC) (51/TC). To create a cost code structure, you add cost codes and cost types to the chart type. The system uses the chart type as the template from which you copy the cost structure to a job or to another chart type. For example, you might have a chart type that is set up to track costs associated with the research and development of a project and another to track the costs to manufacture a product. Rather than create a new cost code structure for the new chart type, you can copy the cost code structure from another chart type and revise it as necessary.

Cost Code Structure Planning

When you set up the cost code structures, consider:

- Who will use the cost code information.
- For what reporting and forecasting purposes will the cost code structure be used.
- The most effective way to organize the cost code structure.

Different groups of people can have different purposes and requirements when using the same cost code structure for a job. For example, the cost code structure might be used by:

- Engineers who are concerned with the work being done for each phase of the job.
- Accountants who are concerned with the costs incurred by each account in the job.
- Managers who are concerned with both the work being done and the costs incurred by each account.

An effective cost code structure accommodates the needs of all of the groups that use it.

When you create the cost codes, you can embed codes that further define the structure and support the reporting purposes you need. For example, you could structure the eight characters of the cost code based on these criteria:

• The first three characters represent a specific work item within the job.

• The second three characters represent a specific type of task within the work items.

• The last two characters represent the physical location of the work being done.

The cost code structure should establish a link between the projects, jobs, and tasks so that you can easily recognize the relationships. To accomplish this goal, organize the cost code structure to create a hierarchy from the overall project level down to individual jobs and accounts.

Components of the Cost Code Structure

The cost code and the cost type comprise the cost code structure, which is organized by chart type. You add the cost code structure to each job to track its associated tasks and budgets. You can organize the cost code structure exactly as you would the chart of accounts, except that you reverse the relationship between the object and the subsidiary.

This diagram shows the account structures for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting:

Job Cost Format (Cost Code Structure0: JOb Number, Cost Code, Cost Type (5100.02200.1341)
General Accounting Format: Business Unit.Object.Subsidiary (5100.1342.02200)

Job Cost	General Accounting
Job Number	Business Unit
Cost Code	Object
Cost Type	Subsidiary
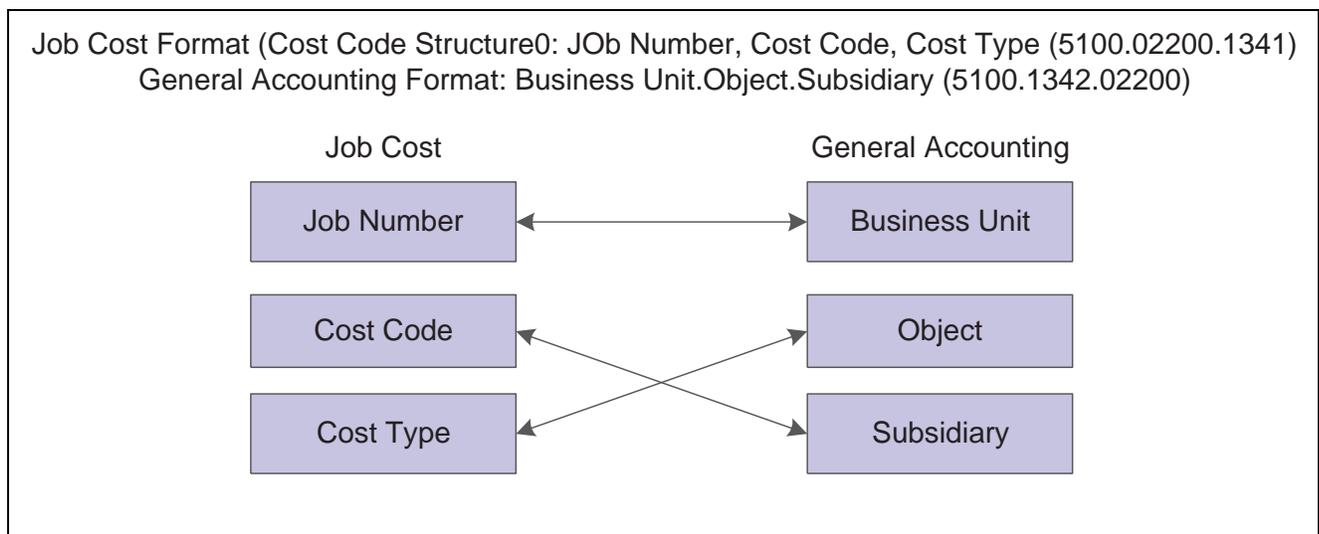
Cost code structures

The cost code identifies a specific task within a job. The cost type identifies specific costs within the activity, such as labor or materials. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, you use the cost code to describe the task and the cost type to describe the cost associated with the task.

For example, if you wanted to track the cost for producing documentation for using a specific product, you could create a cost structure for documentation, and then add cost types for each activity, such as:

• Job (121) = DVD player

• Cost code (1021) = Documentation

• Cost type (001) = Research

• Cost type (002) = Writing

• Cost type (003) = Testing

• Cost type (004) = Editing

• Cost type (005) = Printing

By creating cost code and cost type relationships, you can track the cost of the same activity across multiple jobs.

Header and Detail Accounts

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost accounts are organized into header accounts and detail accounts. They are used within the cost code structure to view varying levels of detail for summarized job cost information. A job cost account that has only a job number and a cost code is a header account. A job cost account that has a job number, a cost code, and a cost type is a detail account. You can use cost code headers to group related detail accounts under one task. You can also define major cost code headers to group related cost code structures based on the level of detail.

Levels of Detail

You assign a level of detail to each account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost to establish a hierarchy of accounts related to the cost code structure that you set up for the jobs. The level of detail identifies the summary and detail accounts in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting system, and controls the account totaling on forms and reports. The levels of detail are numbers 1 through 9, with 1 being the most general and 9 being the most specific.

This diagram compares the levels of detail for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting:

Job Cost	Levels of Detail	General Accounting
Company	1	Company
Job Number	3	Business Unit
Cost Code Headers	4-7	Object Accounts and Subsidiaries
Job Cost Detail	8	Not Used
Job Cost Detail	9	Not Used
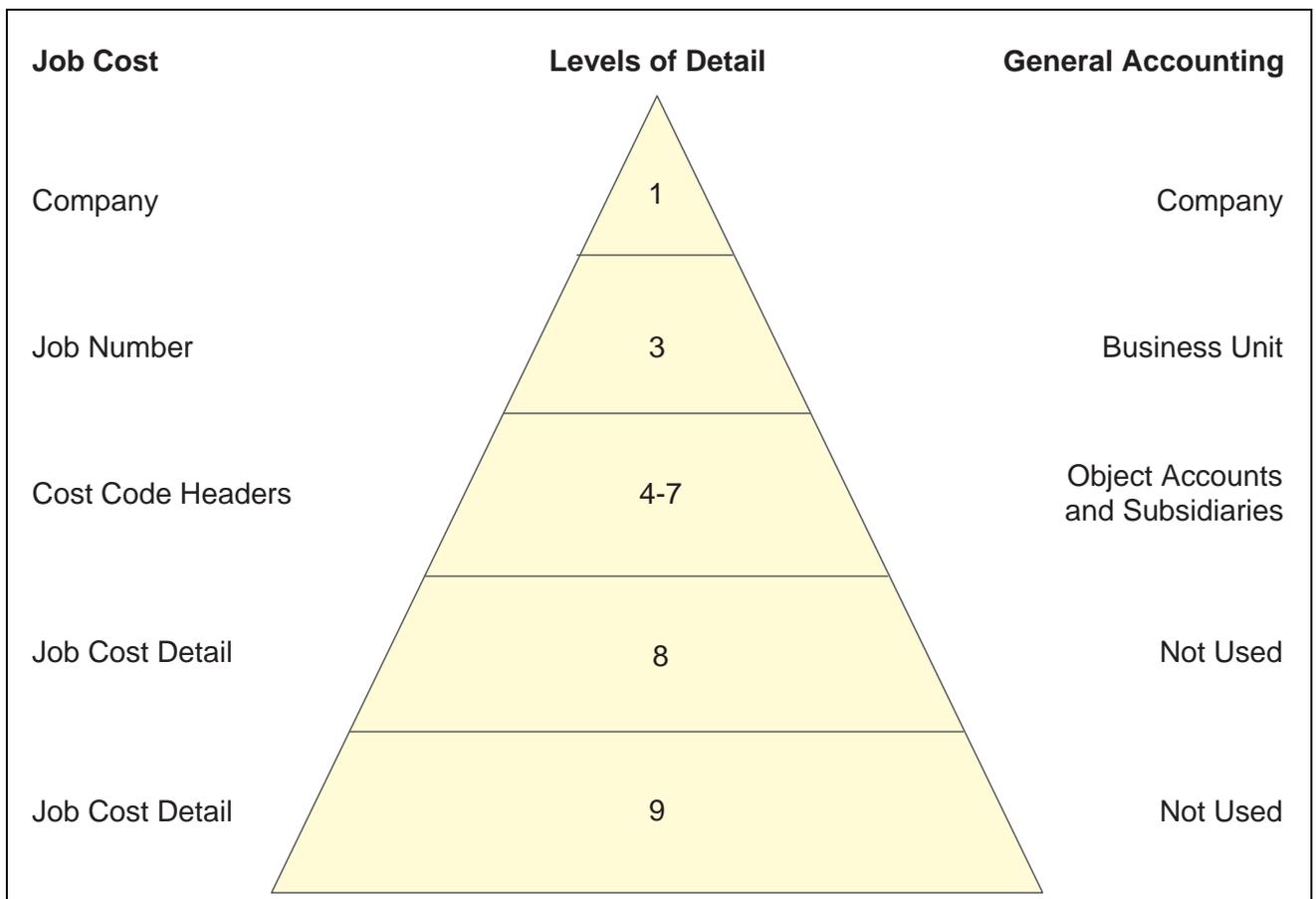
Levels of detail

Generally, you assign levels of detail as described in this table:

Account Level of Detail	Description
Level 1	Reserved for the company in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting.
Level 2	Reserved for jobs in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost and business units in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting.
Levels 4 through 7	Reserved for cost code headers in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, and object accounts and subsidiaries in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, a cost code header, which does not have a cost type, might be a level from 4 through 7. Such an account has no relationship to a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting account with the same level of detail. You can skip levels of detail if you do not need many header accounts.
Levels 8 and 9	Reserved for cost codes and cost types in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost. You should use these levels only for job cost details.

Note. Levels of detail 8 and 9 should be reserved for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost. However, if you must use levels of detail 8 and 9 in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting, you should not do any financial reporting at a level of detail that has job cost coding.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost, you do not need to use every level of detail. You can skip levels as long as you are consistent.

Example: Cost Code Structure

Assume you are contracted to build a large regional airport. The airport is the project, and each subproject within it, such as construction of the main terminal building, the automated baggage system, and the airport access road is a separate job. You must set up a cost code structure for the accounts related to each job.

The main terminal building job can be divided into these work items, each of which can be broken down into various levels of tasks:

• Site work

• Electrical work

• Concrete work

This diagram shows the tasks related to the *site work* work item:
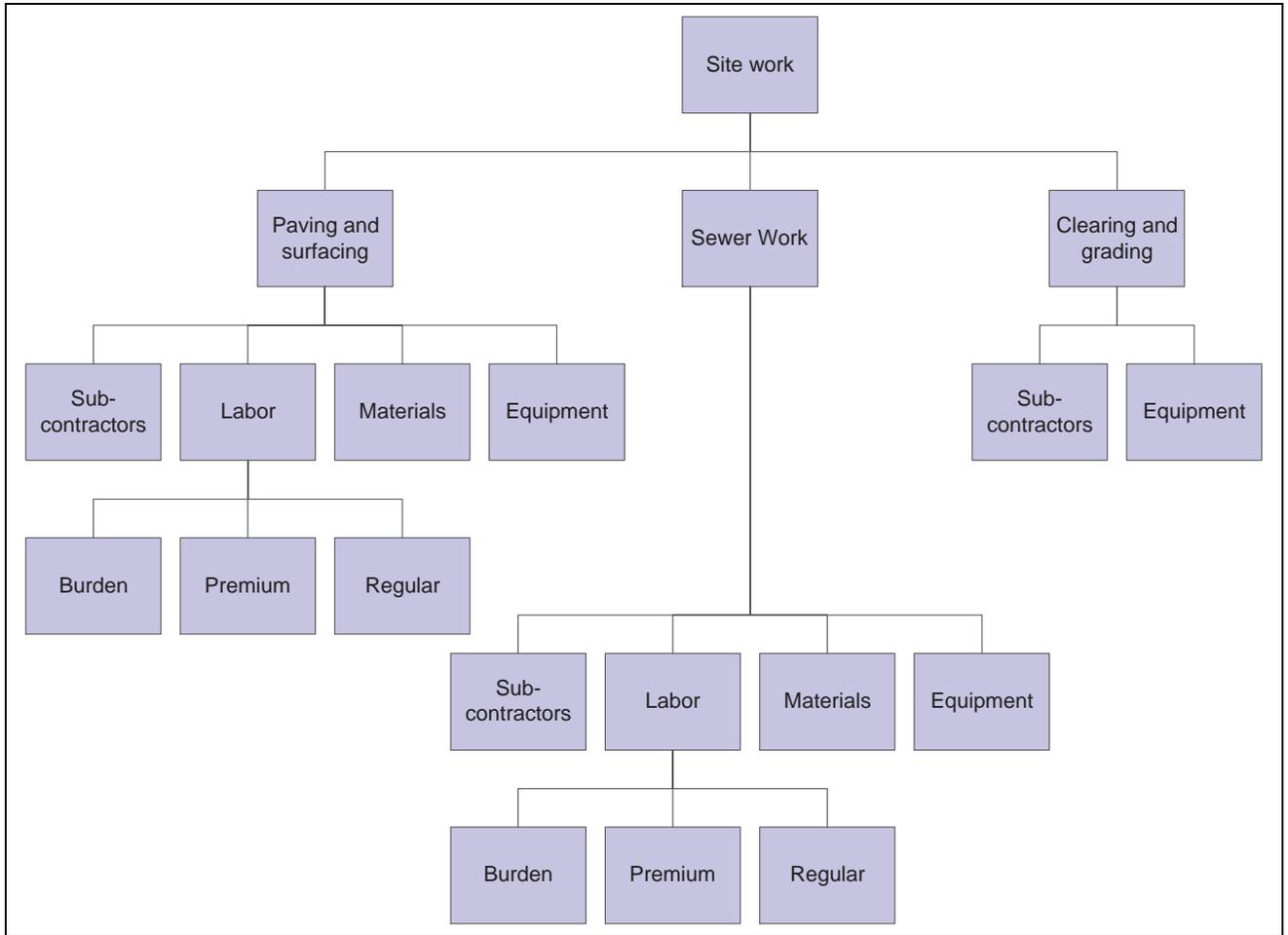
Site work-related tasks

Determine the embedded structure you will use for the accounts, and then assign the job number, the cost codes, and the cost types.

The following tables show numbers that you might assign:

Job

Job	Job Number
Main Terminal Building	5001

Cost Codes

Work Item and Tasks	Cost Code	Level of Detail
Site Work	02000	3
Clearing and Grading	02200	4
Sewer Work	02600	4
Paving and Surfacing	02800	4

Cost Types

Specific Account	Cost Type	Level of Detail
Labor	1340	8
Regular labor	1341	9
Premium labor	1342	9
Burden labor	1343	9
Materials	1350	8
Equipment	1355	8
Subcontracts	1360	8

You can then set up the cost code structure for the *site work* work item:

Account Number	Description	Level of Detail
5000	Regional Airport Project	1
5001	Main Terminal Building	3
5001.02000	Site Work	4
5001.02200	Clearing and Grading	5
5001.02200.1355	Equipment	8
5001.02200.1360	Subcontracts	8
5001.02600	Sewer Work	4
5001.02600.1340	Labor	8
5001.02600.1341	Regular	9
5001.02600.1342	Premium	9
5001.02600.1343	Burden	9
5001.02600.1350	Materials	8
5001.02600.1355	Equipment	8
5001.02600.1360	Subcontracts	8
5001.02800	Paving and Surfacing	4
5001.02800.1340	Labor	8

Account Number	Description	Level of Detail
5001.02800.1341	Regular	9
5001.02800.1342	Premium	9
5001.02800.1343	Burden	9
5001.02800.1350	Materials	8
5001.02800.1355	Equipment	8
5001.02800.1360	Subcontracts	8

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost shares these tables with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting:

Table	Description
Business Unit Master (F0006)	Stores job master information.
Account Master (F0901)	Stores cost code structure account information.
Account Ledger (F0911)	Tracks revisions to account balance amounts and quantities by providing a detailed audit trail of transactions.
Account Balances (F0902)	Stores account balance details related to the various ledgers associated with each account in the cost code structure.

Common Fields in This Chapter

Chart Type   Identifies a model chart of accounts. You can set up a different model for each type of job or standard section of a job. A blank chart type can be used to identify the most commonly used model. You can use chart types to create cost code structures for jobs or other chart types.

Creating a Chart Type

This section provides an overview of chart types, from which you can create numerous cost code structures, and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Job Cost Code Structures (P51091).

• Add a cost code structure to a chart type.

Understanding Chart Types

A chart type is a hierarchy of cost codes and cost types that you define. If you have multiple job types, you can set up multiple chart types, one for each job type. The chart type is the model account structure for the type of job as defined by the chart type UDC (51/TC). To create the chart type (model cost structure), you must add the cost code header and cost type detail accounts that you want to use for the projects associated with the chart type. For example, you might have a chart type for landscaping that has all of the accounts associated with managing a landscaping project, and you might have a chart type for electrical that has all of the accounts associated with installing the electricity to a job site, and so on.

Once you have entered the accounting information for the chart type, you can quickly and easily use the chart type to create other chart types, as well as copy the chart to (all accounts or ranges of accounts) to the job master record. For example, suppose that you are contracted to construct a 10 story office building. In this case, the office building is the project, and each floor is a separate job. In addition, assume that each floor will be based on one of three different floor plans. You can set up a chart type for each floor plan. Then, when you create the job master record for each floor, you can copy the cost code structure from the appropriate floor plan into each job.

By setting up chart types and copying the account information to the jobs, you can enforce consistency in the account structure. A chart type does not contain budget information.

Note. You should define the blank chart type for the cost code structure information that you most often use or as the chart type that contains all of the cost code structures.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the subtasks in this section, you must:

• Set up the chart type codes that you want to use (51/TC).

• Set the Job Cost Select Button Choices processing option (on the Versions tab) to *2* to display the Chart Type Setup form.

Forms Used to Add a Cost Code Structure to a Chart Type

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Cost Code Structures	W51091G	Job Cost Setup (G5141), Job Cost Code Structures	Select the chart type to which you want to add or review a cost code structure.
Chart Type Setup	W51091I	Select a chart type on the Work with Cost Code Structures form and select Chart Type Setup from the Row menu.	Add a cost code structure to a chart type. Complete the Cost Code, Cost Type, and Description fields to add the cost structure (account information) to the chart type.

Setting Processing Options for Job Cost Code Structures (P51091)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Cost Type Characters to Mask	Specify a number, up to five characters, to truncate from the beginning of the value entered in the Cost Type processing option. The system does not display the truncated characters on the form. For example, if you have cost types that are six characters and the first three characters are 022 for all of the cost types, you can enter 022 in this processing option, and the system prevents that number from appearing on the form. Conversely, if you add new accounts to the job, the system concatenates the cost type that you enter with the number entered in this processing option. For example, if you add a new account with cost type 897 and you enter 022 in this processing option, then the system stores 022897 as the cost type in the Account Master table (F0901).

Process

1. Budget Amount Ledger Type	Specify the default ledger type to assign to the job when you copy the cost code structure from another job, and select the check box to copy budgets. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns JA.

Versions

1. Job Cost Select Button Choices	Specify the form that appears when you select a chart type on the Work with Cost Code Structures form. Values are: Blank or *1:* Copy Cost Codes form *2:* Chart Type Setup form
2. Multiple Cost Code Setup Versions (P51092)	Specify the version of the Multiple Cost Code Setup program (P51092) to use when you select Work With Multi CC Setup from the Form menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Adding a Cost Code Structure to a Chart Type

Access the Chart Type Setup form.

Workman Comp (workman compensation)	Enter a value from UDC table 00/W to identify the workers compensation code for the account as it relates to the classifications on the reports for worker's compensation.
	Note. Leave this field blank if the rate is related to the workers job classifications instead of the type of work. In this case, the rate comes from employee information.
Rt Cd (rate code)	Enter the UDC (00/RC) to indicate a billing rate, such as DY for daily, MO for monthly, and WK. for weekly. You can set up multiple billing rates for a piece of equipment. If you leave this field blank, the system searches for a valid billing rate using this hierarchy: 1. Account Master (F0901)

This table contains the most detailed rate information. You can assign multiple rates for a job. For example, you can set up separate rates for different equipment working conditions.

2. Job or Business Unit Master (F0006)

    This table contains less detailed rate information than the Account Master table. You can only set up a single rate for a job based on this table.

3. Rental Rules (F1302)

    This table contains the least detailed rate code information. The system searches this table according to the criteria you establish when setting up the table.

Bill Y/N (bill yes or no)	Specify whether a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting account can be billed. Values are: Blank or *N:* The account can not be billed. *Y:* The account can be billed. *1:* The account is eligible only for invoicing. *2:* The account is eligible only for revenue recognition. *4:* The account is eligible only for cost. --- **Note.** Codes Y, 1, 2, and 4 are valid only for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Service and Contract Billing. ---
Bill Item	Enter the bill item code (UDC table 09/01) that is associated with the Account Master table (F0901). This code is used for flexible account mapping and printing selected information on reports.
Area Code	Enter the bill item code (UDC table 09/02) that is associated with the Account Master table (F0901). This code is used for flexible account mapping and printing selected information on reports.
Loc Code (location code)	Enter the bill item code (UDC table 09/03) that is associated with the Account Master table (F0901). This code is used for flexible account mapping and printing selected information on reports.

Creating Cost Code Structures

This section provides an overview of creating cost code structures and discusses how to copy cost code structures.

Understanding Cost Code Structure Creation

After you create the first chart type with the associated account information, you can use it to create other cost code structures. Use any of these methods to create a cost code structure:

• Copy the cost code structure from a chart type to another chart type.

- Copy the cost code structure from a chart type into a job.

- Copy the cost code structure from a job into a new job.

- Copy the cost code structure from a job into a job type.

    Use this method when you want to copy changes to the cost code structure to all of the jobs in a job type. For example, suppose you add a new cost code to a chart and a job. Rather than manually copying the new structure to each job individually, you can copy the cost code structure to all jobs that are assigned the specified job type.

- Copy existing cost codes to new cost codes within a job.

    For example, if the cost code structure is set up for cost code 02200, you can copy the cost types associated with it into a new cost code, such as 03200. You can create new cost codes from existing cost codes by copying to the same chart (using Copy Chart to Chart) or by copying to the same job (using Copy Job to Job).

The options that are available for copying cost code structures are dependent on the initial Find/Browse form that you access:

- To copy the cost code structure from a chart type, you must access the Work with Cost Code Structures form, which displays all of the chart types. You can copy all of the accounts or a range of accounts from one chart type to another chart type or job.

- To copy the cost code structure from a job, you must access the Work with Job Master form, which displays all of the jobs. You can copy all of the accounts or a range of accounts from one job to another job, to a job type, or to a chart type.

Note. If you want to copy a cost code to another cost code within the same job or chart, enter the job number or chart type in both of the Job fields. When you leave the second Job field, the system refreshes the form to include only the From and To cost code fields.

- To copy selected accounts to either a job, job type, or chart type, you must access a form that displays the cost code structure, such as the Chart Type Setup or Original Budget / Account Master Sequence.

    - If you are on the Chart Type Setup form, when you select the accounts to copy and select Copy Accounts from the Row menu, the system displays a form on which you specify the chart type to which you want the selected accounts copied.

    - If you are on the Original Budget / Accounts Sequence Master form, because the accounts are associated with a job, you can copy selected accounts to another job.

After you create the cost code structure for a new chart type, you can add and delete accounts using the Chart Type Setup form. After you create a cost code structure for a job, you can use the Original Budget / Account Master Sequence form to revise the account information to satisfy the requirements for the new job.

The system stores job cost account information (cost code and cost type) in the Account Master table (F0901). The system stores cost code structure information for chart types in the Chart Type Master table (F5109).

Important! If you revise a cost code structure that has costs applied to it, you must run the Global Update BU/OBJ/SUB to F0902/F0911 from F0901 program (R09806) to maintain system integrity.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Revising an Organization," Updating the F0911 and F0902 Tables.

Copying Budget Information from an Existing Job

If you copy accounts from a cost code structure that has associated budget information for the current year, you can also copy the budget information associated with the accounts. You have the option to copy budget information only when you create the cost code structure for a new job. You can copy existing budget information into the new job using one of these methods:

Copy Method	Description
Copy revised budgets.	The system copies the original budget, period balances, and balance forward information to the new job.
Copy original budgets.	The system copies only the original budget into the new job.
Copy revised budgets into original.	The system adds the original budget, period balances, and balance forward amounts together and updates the result as the original budget for the new job.

You can only copy budget information when these conditions are met:

• The job from which you copy contains a current year budget.

• The Budget Amount Ledger Type processing option for the Job Cost Code Structures program (P51091) contains a valid ledger type. The system copies the budget information from the existing job ledger into the ledger type entered in the processing option.

• The budget ledger type entered in the Budget Amount Ledger Type processing option for P51091 is set up in the Ledger Type Master Setup program (P0025) with the Roll Original Budget to Next Year option selected.

Modifying a Cost Code Structure

After you create a cost code structure, you can revise it by adding and deleting accounts. When you add accounts, you can either manually type in the account information or you can copy a cost code range to another cost code range within the same job.

The system copies the information in the Account Master table (F0901) or the Chart Type Master table (F5109) from the cost code selected to the new cost code. No option to copy budget information when you copy cost codes to new cost codes within a job is available.

You can delete an account from a job if the job has no associated transactions. If the account has a transaction associated with it, that is, if information exists in the Account Ledger table (F0911), then you cannot delete the account. You can void the account transaction so that the system no longer uses the account information, but the account and its associated information remain in the job records.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section, you must:

• Set up a cost code structure for a chart type.

• Create a master record for the job.

If you are deleting an account that has budget information associated with it, delete the budget information first.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Creating the Chart of Accounts," Revising Accounts

Forms Used to Copy Cost Code Structures

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Cost Code Structures	W51091G	• Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Copy Selected Master Codes • Job Cost Setup (G5141), Job Cost Code Structures	Review and select chart types.
Copy Cost Codes	W51091J	Select a chart type on Work with Cost Code Structures, and then select either Copy Chart to Chart or Copy Chart to Job from the Row menu.	Copy a cost code structure from one chart type to another chart type or to another job. The system displays the fields appropriate to the task depending on the Row menu that you select. You can also copy a specified cost code to create a new cost code for the same chart. The system copies all the cost types associated with the specified cost code.
Chart Type Setup	W51091I	Select a chart type on Work with Cost Code Structures. Depending on processing option settings, you might need to select Chart Type Setup from the Row menu.	Review and revise the cost code structure.
Copy Random Accounts	W51091A	Select the individual cost codes to copy, and then select Copy Accounts from the Row menu.	Copy selected cost codes from one chart type to another. Enter the chart type to which you want the selected accounts copy and select the Update check box.
Work with Job Master	W51006R	Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Copy Similar Job	Review and select jobs.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Copy Cost Codes	W51091J	Select a job on Work with Job Master, select Adding Accounts from the Row menu, and then select Copy Job to Chart, Copy Job to Job, or Copy Job to Job Type from the Row menu.	Copy a cost code structure from one job to another job, job type, or chart type. The system displays the fields appropriate to the task depending on the Row menu that you select. You can copy the entire cost code structure from one job to another or you can specify to copy a range of cost codes and cost types, as well as copy based on the account level of detail. You can also copy a specified cost code to create a new cost code for the same job. The system copies all the cost types associated with the specified cost code.
Original Budget / Account Master Sequence	W510121B	Select a job on Work with Job Master. Depending on the processing option settings, you might have to select Job Budgets, Budget Original from the Row menu to access the form.	Review and revise the cost code structure for a job.
Copy Random Accounts	W51091A	Select the individual cost codes to copy, and then select Copy Accounts from the Row menu.	Copy selected cost codes from one job to another. Enter the job to which you want the selected accounts copy and select the Update check box.

Copying Cost Code Structures

The system displays the fields necessary to complete the task, depending on the Copy feature that you select.

Copy Revised Budgets, Copy Original Budgets, Copy Revised Budgets into Original

Select one of the check boxes to indicate whether you want to copy the budget information along with the related accounts:

Copy Revised Budgets: Copy the revised budget for the existing job. The original budget, period balances, and balance forward for the new account duplicate the current account information for the existing job.

Copy Original Budgets: Copy the original budget of the existing job into the new job.

Copy Revised Budgets into Original: Add the original budget, period balances, and the balance forward amounts and copy them to the original budget for the new account.

Do you wish to copy associated budgets?

Select this check box to copy cost code structure information to jobs or job types. When you select this check box, the Copy Budgets group box appears on the form.

Creating Multiple Cost Code Structures Simultaneously

This section provides an overview of creating multiple cost code structures, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Multiple Cost Code Setup (P51092).

• Set up multiple cost code structures.

• Create multiple cost code structures.

• Set processing options for Multiple Cost Code Job Creation (R51092).

Understanding Multiple Cost Code Structure Creation

If the company requires that you create a large number of similar jobs, rather than copy the cost structure to each job individually, you can set up the cost code structure as a version and copy it to multiple jobs by running a program. You use the Multiple Cost Code Setup program (P51092) to set up the cost code version, and you run the Multiple Cost Code Job Creation report (R51092) to create the cost code structures for the jobs specified in the version.

Note. Because you are copying information from a chart type, and not a job, you do not have the option to copy budget amounts when you use this feature.

When you access the P51092 program, the system displays the list of versions that you have specified in UDC 51/VS. When you select a version, the system displays a detail form on which you enter the cost code criteria that you want to copy. You can select one or many cost codes from the one chart type or from different chart types. You can assign the same cost code numbers to the new job, or specify to use different cost codes for the new job. You can enter as many cost codes from as many chart types as desired.

After you enter the criteria for one version, you can copy it to another version and modify it as necessary. For example, you might have one version for construction projects and another for administrative projects. For whatever type of job that you need to create a cost code structure, you can create cost code structures for several jobs simultaneously by creating a version and copying it. The system stores the version and detail criteria in the Multiple Cost Code Setup table (F51092).

After you create the versions, you run the R51092 report program to generate the cost code structure for each job. You can run the program in proof or final mode. When you run the program in final mode, the system updates the Account Master table (F0901) with the cost code structure entered for the job.

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in this section, you must set up the version name to which you want to add cost code structure information to UDC 51/VS.

Forms Used to Create Multiple Cost Code Structure Versions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Multiple Cost Code Setup Versions	W51092A	Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Multiple Cost Code Setup	Review and select versions to copy or revise.
Multiple Cost Code Setup Version Detail	W51092B	Select a version on the Work with Multiple Cost Code Setup Versions form.	Set up multiple cost code structures. Add the information to copy from the chart type (or multiple chart type) to the job (or multiple jobs).
Copy Multiple Cost Code Setup Versions	W51092C	Select a version and select Copy Version from the Row menu.	Copy the cost code information from one version to another.

Setting Processing Options for Multiple Cost Code Setup (P51092)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

Use these processing options to specify the versions of the programs that you can access from the Row, Form, and Report menus. If you leave these processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

1. Multiple Cost Code Job Creation Version (R51092)   Specify the version of the Multiple Cost Code Job Creation program (R51092) to run when you select Cost Code Creation from the Report menu.

2. Work with Jobs Master (P510006)   Specify the version of the Job Cost Master Revisions program (P51006) to use when you access the program from the Row or Form menu.

Setting Up Multiple Cost Code Structures

Access the Multiple Cost Code Setup Version Detail form.

Chart Cost Code   Enter the cost code from the specified chart type to copy to the specified job. The system copies all cost types for the cost code to the job.

Job Cost Code   Changes the cost code account when copying the accounts to a new job. If you leave this field blank, the system uses the same cost code that was entered for the chart type. For example, if you enter *02200* as the chart cost code but you want the accounts created as 04100, then enter *04100* in this field. If you want the accounts to remain as 02200, then leave this field blank.

Description   Enter the description on the header account for the cost code that you are copying. If you leave this field blank, the system copies the header description from the chart type to the new job.

Creating Multiple Cost Code Structures

Select Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Multiple Cost Code Creation.

Setting Processing Options for Multiple Cost Code Job Creation (R51092)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Processing

Use these processing options to specify the processing mode and delete version for the Multiple Cost Code Job Creation program.

1. Process Mode	Specify the mode in which you want to run this program. Values are:
	Blank: Preliminary mode. The system does not create account master records. You should run the program in preliminary mode before running it in final mode to verify the number of accounts that are to be copied.
	1: Final mode. The system creates account master records in the Account Master table (F0901).
2. Delete Version	Specify whether you want to delete the selected version of the Multiple Cost Code Setup table (F51092) after it has been processed by the Multiple Cost Code Job Creation report (R51092). Values are:
	Blank: Do not delete.
	1: Delete.

Assigning Alternate Sequences

This section provides an overview of alternate sequences, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

• Assign alternate sequences manually.

• Map category codes to create alternate sequences.

• Run the Global Update Category Codes program (R51807).

• Set processing options for Global Update Category Codes (R51807).

Understanding Alternate Sequences

When you inquire on a job, the system automatically displays the cost code structure in alphanumerical order. However, depending on the business process, you might want to display the cost structure in a different sequence. Some reasons for using an alternate sequence are:

• To identify specific areas of a job.

• To follow the guidelines of regulatory cost code structures.

• To comply with the requirements of a parent company.

• To comply with the requirements of a third party.

To maintain the original cost code structure, and provide alternate methods of displaying the accounts, you can create alternate sequences. You can manually create alternate sequences by assigning values to specific fields on the Original Budget / Account Master Sequence form, or you can create alternate sequences automatically by mapping characters from the existing cost code to update category code values.

Regardless of how you assign the values to create alternate sequences, you can use them to re-display the cost code structure using the Job Cost inquiry programs only (both online and print).

See .

The system updates the Account Master table (F0901) with the values that you add or update for alternate sequences.

Creating Alternate Sequences Manually

You create alternate sequences manually by updating one or more of these fields on the Original Budget / Account Master Sequence form:

* Alternate Cost Code

* Bill Item (R001)

* Area Code (R002)

* Loc Code (location code) (R003)

Note. Because category codes are user-defined, the fields might be assigned a different description.

Creating Alternate Sequences Automatically

If you embedded meaning into the cost codes that you assign to the jobs, then you can extract the meaningful characters from the cost code to update the category codes that you can use as alternate sequences. You can create alternate sequences automatically as you add new accounts to a job (or copy a job), or after the cost code structure is assigned to the job.

To update the category codes automatically, you must map the characters that you want to update using either the Extended Job Master form or the processing options of the Global Update Category Codes program (R51807). The mapping process is the same regardless of which you select. Using the Extended Job Master form you can update category code values when you add an account to a job, or copy a job to another job. Using the Global Update Category Codes program you can update category codes on existing cost code structures for one or more jobs.

The cost code can contain up to eight characters. The system provides three category code fields to use for mapping those eight digits. To map the characters, specify the digits that you want to update to each category code. To skip a character, enter a + symbol. You must enter the characters sequentially. For example, *234* would copy the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th digits of the cost code. *2+4* would copy the 2nd and 4th digits. *243* would not be a valid numerical sequence.

The table provides examples of cost codes and the resulting category code values using the mappings:

* Category Code 1: 1 + 3

* Category Code 2: 4 5 +

* Category Code 3: + + 6

Cost Code	Category Code 1 (R001)	Category Code 2 (R002)	Category Code 3 (R003)
440101	40	10	1
442201	42	20	1
302235	32	23	5

Cost Code	Category Code 1 (R001)	Category Code 2 (R002)	Category Code 3 (R003)
300135	30	13	5
443201	43	20	1

Whether you set up the mappings in the Extended Job Master or use the Global Update Category Codes program depends on when you want the category code values updated.

You can also use the Global Update Category Codes program to assign the alternate cost code value by completing the corresponding field.

Note. You can run the global update program to update the category code values as often as you need. The program overwrites existing values.

Prerequisite

Before you complete the tasks in the section, you must verify the setting of the Account Category Codes Edit processing option for the Original Budget program (P510121). If the processing option is set to blank, you must set up UDC values for the category codes that you want to update. If the processing option is set to 1, the system does not validate the values that you enter.

Forms Used to Assign Alternate Sequences

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Job Master	W51006R	Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Account Master Sequences	Review and select jobs.
Original Budget / Account Master Sequence	W510121A	Select a job on the Work with Job Master form.	Assign alternate sequences manually.
Extended Job Master	W51006X	On the Work with Job Master form, select a job and select Job Master Info, Extended Job from the Row menu.	Map category codes to create alternate sequences. Specify the characters to retrieve from the cost code to update into the corresponding category codes on the Original Budget / Account Master Sequence form.

Assigning Alternate Sequences Manually

Access the Original Budget / Account Master Sequence form.

Alternate Cost Type   Enter the alternate object account, which is occasionally used to comply with a regulatory chart of accounts, parent company requirements, or third-party coding scheme.

Bill Item   Enter the bill item code (UDC table 09/01) that is associated with the Account Master table (F0901). This code is used for flex account mapping and printing selected information on reports.

Area Code   Enter the bill item code (UDC table 09/02) that is associated with the Account
                                 Master table (F0901). This code is used for flex account mapping and printing
                                 selected information on reports.

Loc Cod (location code)   Enter the bill item code (UDC table 09/03) that is associated with the Account
                                 Master table (F0901). This code is used for flex account mapping and printing
                                 selected information on reports.

Mapping Category Codes to Create Alternate Sequences

Access the Extended Job Master form.

Category Code 1 Selection   Enter the characters that the system selects from the cost code of an account to
                                 create category code 1 for that account. The system automatically creates
                                 the category codes when the account is added to the Account Master table
                                 (F0901). A cost code can be up to eight characters, therefore, valid characters
                                 are 1 through 8. Enter + to skip characters. For example, to add accounts with
                                 cost codes 03100, 05120, and 12100:

                                 If you specify *123* in this field, the system selects positions one, two, and
                                 three from the cost codes. It creates the codes 031, 051, and 121, and assigns
                                 them to the respective accounts as category code 1.

                                 If you specify *2+4,* the system selects positions two and four from the cost
                                 codes. It creates the codes 3 0, 5 2, and 2 0, and assigns them to the respective
                                 accounts.

                                 If you specify *678,* the system selects positions six, seven, and eight from the
                                 cost codes. Because those positions do not exist for the cost codes that were
                                 added, category code 1 is blank for those accounts.

                                 If you do not want to use the automatic selection feature for any category code
                                 1, leave this field blank.

Category Code 2 Selection   Enter the characters that the system selects from the cost code of an account to
                                 create category code 2 for that account.

Category Code 3 Selection   Enter the characters that the system selects from the cost code of an account to
                                 create category code 3 for that account.

Running the Global Update Category Codes Program (R51807)

Select Advanced & Technical Operations (G5131), Global Update Category Codes.

Setting Processing Options for Global Update Category Codes (R51807)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Category Code 1   Specify up to three character positions, in order, to copy the corresponding
Mapping   characters from the cost code to category code 1 (R001) in the Account
                                Master table (F0901).

2. Category Code 2 Mapping	Specify up to three character positions, in order, to copy the corresponding characters from the cost code to category code 2 (R002) in the Account Master table (F0901).
3. Category Code 3 Mapping	Specify up to three character positions, in order, to copy the corresponding characters from the cost code to category code 3 (R003) in the Account Master table (F0901).

Note. For Category Codes 1, 2, and 3 Mapping processing options, enter + to skip a character position. For example, *234* would copy the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th digits of the cost code. *2+4* would copy the 2nd and 4th digits of the cost code. *243* would not be a valid numerical sequence.

4. Alternate Cost Code Mapping	Specify up to eight characters to copy to the Alternate Cost Code processing option (SUBA) that appears on the Original Budget / Alternate Sequence Master form. The system updates this information to the Account Master table (F0901).

CHAPTER 5

Entering Budgets and Scheduling Jobs

This chapter provides an overview of Job Cost budgets and discusses how to:

• Enter an original budget.

• Enter budget revisions.

• Enter cost code schedules.

Understanding Job Cost Budgets

After you create the job master record and cost code structure, you enter budget information for the job. Budget information includes the monetary amounts and the number of units, or quantities, related to each account.

Budgets are classified as either original or revised:

• Original budgets

Original budget refers to the amounts and number of units, or quantities, set up at the beginning of a project or job. You can create an original budget by manually entering budget information for each account or by copying the budget from another job. Original budgets are not date sensitive. You can change them at any time during the project or job. If you copied the budget information when you copied the account structure, you might need to change some of the budget information for the new job. The system does not keep an audit trail of changes to original budget information.

• Revised budgets

You create a revised budget when you enter a budget change order. The budget change order updates the budget for the job without changing the original budget information.

This example shows the budget information that you might enter for a cost code structure. The account number and description make up the cost code structure. The budget information that you might enter includes the unit of measure (UM), budget units, and budget amounts.

Account Number	Description	UM	Budget Units	Budget Amounts (USD)
5001.02000	Site Work			
5001.02200	Clearing and Grading	CY	241	
5001.02200.1355	Equipment	HR	180	4,750.00
5001.02200.1360	Subcontracts	LS	1	215,000.00
5001.02600	Sewer Work			

Account Number	Description	UM	Budget Units	Budget Amounts (USD)
5001.02600.1340	Labor	MH	610	15,000.00
5001.02600.1341	Regular			
5001.02600.1342	Premium			
5001.02600.1343	Burden			
5001.02600.1350	Materials	LF	6,900	313,950.00
5001.02600.1355	Equipment	HR	200	5,100.00
5001.02600.1360	Subcontracts	LS	1	165,000.00
5001.02800	Paving and Surfacing			
5001.02800.1340	Labor	MH	1,200	21,600.00
5001.02800.1341	Regular			
5001.02800.1342	Premium			
5001.02800.1343	Burden			
5001.02800.1350	Materials			15,000.00
5001.02800.1355	Equipment	HR	800	20,000.00
5001.02800.1360	Subcontracts			550,000.00

Common Fields Used in This Chapter

Original Units and**Original Amount**

Enter the budgeted amounts as of the beginning of a project or job. These amounts are not date-sensitive; instead, they represent the entire budget quantity for an account. When you change the original budget of a project or job, the system updates the BORG field of the Account Balances table (F0902) for the units ledger that corresponds to the ledger type entered in the Budget Amount Ledger Type field.

The system does not keep an audit trail of changes you make to original budgets.

Entering an Original Budget

This section provides an overview of original budgets, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Budget Original (P510121).

• Enter original budgets.

Understanding Original Budgets

You enter budgets using the P510121 program, which you access by selecting either the Budget Original or Unit Rate Budget Entry menu option. The menu options are set up for different versions of the same program (P510121). The version associated with the Original Budget program displays the Original Units and Original Amount fields. The version associated with the Unit Rate Budget Entry program displays the Original Units, Unit Cost, and Original Amount fields. You can either enter the number of units and the rate or the number of units and the amount; the system automatically calculates values for the fields that you do not complete.

Use the Original Budget / Account Master Sequence form to enter or change original budget information. The system updates the BORG (Budget Original) field in the Account Balances table (F0902) with the amount and number of units that you enter for the ledger type specified in the fields. For example, if the ledger type is JA and you enter a budget amount of 1000 and a number of units as 50, then the system updates the BORG field for the JA ledger type with 1000 and updates the BORG field for the JU ledger type with 50.

Note. If the Job Cost Projections option is selected in the Job Cost Constants, the system also updates the first period amount field (AN01) for the HA and HU ledger types in the F0902 table.

If you change original budget information, the system updates the BORG and AN01 fields appropriately; the system does not generate an audit trail record of changes to the original budget. The system considers any budget information to be original budget information until you enter a budget revision.

Because you access the budget entry form from the Work with Job Master form, you must access the processing options for P510121 from the Application Versions Interactive program (P983051). The processing options that you access from the menu are for the Job Cost Master Revisions program (P51006) only.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Foundation Guide.*

Deleting a Budget

You can delete budget information if no transactions exist for a job. If a job has associated information in the Account Ledger table (F0911), then you cannot delete the account or its associated budget information. However, you can deactivate the account so that the system will not use the account information.

Locking or Unlocking a Budget

You can lock original budget information to prevent it from being changed, and you can unlock a locked budget at any time. You can only lock a budget at the job (business unit) level; you cannot lock specific accounts within the job. Any authorized user can lock or unlock original budget information at any time.

To lock the job and its corresponding budget information, access the Job Master Revisions form and change the value of the Posting Edit field to *K*.

Prerequisites

Before you enter an original budget, you must:

• Verify the setting of the Job Cost Projections processing option in the Job Cost Constants program (P0026). The option must be selected to update projection ledger types (HA, HU) with budget information.

• Verify that user-defined code (UDC) table 51/PF is set up with the job type that you want to assign.

Forms Used to Enter Original Budgets

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Job Master	W51006R	Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Original Budget. Job & Budget Setup, Unit Rate Budget Entry.	Review select job master records.
Original Budget / Account Master Sequence	W510121B	Select a job from the Work with Job Master form.	Enter or revise original budget information for the cost codes. Add and delete accounts from the cost code structure. To calculate the total budget amount for a job, Select Total Job Budget from the Form menu.

Setting Processing Options for Budget Original (P510121)

You must use the Application Versions Interactive program (P983051) and enter *P510121* in the Interactive Application field to access the versions and associated processing options.

Display

Use these processing options to control the display and security of cost codes and cost types in a range of accounts.

1. Default Cost Code Range   From Cost Code

Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.

Thru Cost Code

Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.

2. Default Cost Type Range   From Cost Type

Specify the beginning cost type (object) account in the range of account to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types through the cost type entered in the Thru Cost Type field.

Thru Cost Type

Specify the ending cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types from the value entered in the From Cost Type field.

3. Restrict Account Range   Specifies the range of accounts in the Default Cost Code Range and Default Cost Type Range processing options to be modified on the form. Values are:

Blank: Revises the range of accounts for display.

1: You cannot revise the range of accounts that display on the form. The system disables the account processing options on the Additional Selections area of the form. You can, however, add accounts within the range specified.

4. Inactive Accounts	Specify whether to display inactive accounts. Values are:
	Blank: Do not display inactive accounts.
	1: Display inactive accounts.
5. One through five (1-5) Characters of Cost Type	Specify a number, up to five characters, to truncate from the beginning of the value entered in the Cost Type processing option. The system does not display the truncated characters on the form. For example, if you have cost types that are six characters and the first three characters are 022 for all of the cost types, you can enter 022 in this processing option, and the system hides that number from displaying on the form.
	Conversely, if you add new accounts to the job, the system concatenates the cost type that you enter with the number entered in this processing option. For example, if you add a new account with cost type 897 and you enter 022 in this processing option, then the system stores 022897 as the cost type in the Account Master table (F0901).

Edits

Use these processing options to set up validation and security options for the account.

1. Account Master Changes	Specifies changes to the job cost accounting information displayed by the system. Values are:
	Blank: Changes all processing options for the account.
	1: You cannot change any processing options for the account.
	2: You can change all processing options except Cost Code and Cost Type processing options.
2. Workers Compensation Changes	You can make changes to the WCI Code (workers compensation insurance code) processing option that appears on the form. Values are:
	Blank: You can make changes.
	1: You cannot make changes.
3. Account Category Codes Edit	Specify whether to validate the values entered in the general ledger category codes 1 through 3 (R001, R002, R003) against the values that are set up in the corresponding UDC table. Values are:
	Blank: Validate.
	1: Do not validate.
4. Validate Against Chart Type	Specify whether to validate changes and additions to the chart type entered in the Chart Type processing option. Values are:
	Blank: Do not validate.
	1: Validate.
5. Chart Type	Specify the chart type against which you want changes and additions to job cost structures validated. If you enter 1 in the Validate Against Chart Type

processing option and you leave this processing option blank, then the system validates against the blank chart type if it exists.

6. Chart Type Level of Detail	Specify the lowest level of detail for which you want the validation performed, if you specified 1 in the Validate Against Chart Type processing option. For example, if you enter 5 in this processing option, the system does not validate accounts entered at levels of detail 6 through 9 against the chart type. If you leave this processing option blank, the system validates accounts at every level of detail against the chart type.
7. Cost Code Range	From Cost Code
	Specify the beginning cost code to use for the range of accounts that the system validates against the chart type, if you entered 1 in the Validate Against Chart Type processing option.
	Thru Cost Code
	Specify the ending cost code to use for the range of accounts that the system validates against the chart type, if you entered 1 in the Validate Against Chart Type processing option.
8. Cost Type Range	From Cost Type
	Specify the beginning cost type to use for the range of accounts that the system validates against the chart type, if you entered 1 in the Validate Against Chart Type processing option.
	Thru Cost Type
	Specify the ending cost type to use for the range of accounts that the system validates against the chart type, if you entered 1 in the Validate Against Chart Type processing option.

Process

Use these processing options to specify the type of information to process when working with budgets.

1. Budget Amount Ledger Type	Specify the default value for the budget ledger type. Budget amounts can be entered only for the ledger type specified in this processing option. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns *JA* as the budget ledger type on the form.
2. Budget Entry Display	Specify whether to display the Original Units and Original Amount processing options on the Original Budget / Account Master Sequence form that are used to enter budget information. Values are:
	Blank: Display the budget entry processing options.
	1: Do not display budget entry processing options. Use this value when you want to create a cost code structure for the job without entering budget amounts.
3. Budget Update	Specify the years for which budget amounts can be updated. Values are:
	Blank: Update the current and future years.
	1: Update the current year only.
	2: Update all years.

4. Budget Unit Rate Format	Specify whether to display the Unit Cost processing option in addition to the Original Units and Original Amount processing options. Values are:
	Blank: Do not display the Unit Cost processing option.
	1: Display the Unit Cost processing option.

Versions

Use these processing options to define the application versions to execute. If you leave these processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001

1. Budget Revisions Version (P510171)	Specify the version of Budget Revisions program (P510171) to use when the program is accessed from the Row or Form menu.
2. Copy Job to Job Version (P51091)	Specify the version of Copy Job to Job program (P51091) to use when the program is accessed from the Row or Form menu.
3. Single Account Revisions (P0901)	Specify the version of Revise Single Account program (P0901) to use when the program is accessed from the Row or Form menu.

Entering Original Budgets

Access the Original Budget/Account Master Sequence form.

Original Budget/Account Master Sequence form

If you selected the Project and Gov Contract Accounting Used check box in the Service Billing Constants program (P48091), then the system displays the FAR Unallowable field.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project and Government Contract Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Jobs for PGCA Contracts".

Adjustment Only	Select this option to indicate that this account is to be used for adjustment entries only.
3rd Account Number	Enter the third account number, which is a number in free form format that you might use to:

- Facilitate the conversion from the old chart of accounts.
- Facilitate account recoding during the year.
- Provide an account structure required for regulatory reporting.

The third account number must be unique systemwide, not just within a business unit. The format of this number has no correlation to the business unit/object/sub account number format in the system.

Alternate Cost Code	Enter an alternate subsidiary account number. With this number you can comply with a regulatory chart of accounts, parent company requirements, or third-party coding scheme.
Alternate Cost Type	Enter an alternate object account number. With this number you can comply with a regulatory chart of accounts, parent company requirements, or third-party coding scheme.
QL (quantity roll up level) and **Header Type**	Future use.

Entering Budget Revisions

This section provides an overview of budget revisions, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Job Budget Revisions (P510171).
- Enter budget revisions.

Understanding Budget Revisions

You can change budget information by entering a budget revision, which is also referred to as a budget change order, using the Job Budget Revisions program (P510171). A budget revision updates the budget without changing the original budget information in the Account Balances table (F0902). Enter a budget revision for a monetary amount or a quantity.

You can enter budget revisions incrementally or cumulatively to amounts or units. For example, if the current units are 1000 and you want to reduce that number by 100, you can either enter an incremental change (–100) in the +/– Units field or you can enter 900 in the Cumulative Units field. You also can enter incremental or cumulative unit cost changes, which are multiplied by the units to determine the budget amount. The amount represents units multiplied by unit cost. Whichever method you select to update units, amounts, or unit costs, the system calculates either the incremental or cumulative change for the remaining fields.

Note. The system does not automatically adjust the current amount when you make changes to the current units (and vice versa).

Processing option settings determine which budget revision fields appear on the form, and whether you can enter incremental changes, cumulative changes, or both. You also set processing options to specify whether the system generates Account Detail (F0911) records as an audit trail.

Because you access the budget entry form from the Work with Job Master form, you must access the processing options for P510171 from the Application Versions Interactive program (P983051). The processing options that you access from the menu are for the Job Cost Master Revisions program (P51006) only.

Budget Audit Trail

You use the Budget Audit Trail processing option to specify whether to generate F0911 records for budget revisions and, if so, whether to generate one record per account per period or one record per account for every revision that is made. If you select to generate one record for all revisions made during the period, the system updates the amount on the same journal entry detail line. If you select to generate one record for each revision, the system generates a new document for each revision, regardless of the period number; it does not add detail lines to the same document.

Regardless of the method that you select for the audit trail, the system:

• Assigns a posted code of P to the detail line.

   Because the system automatically updates the F0902 when you enter a budget revision, the system automatically marks the detail records as posted.

• Assigns a batch type of G.

• Assigns the budget ledger type for which the revision was entered.

• Assigns the document type specified in the Document Type processing option.

• Assigns the last day of the period as the general ledger date.

If you have the Projection Audit Trail option selected in the Job Cost Constants, the system also generates journal entries to update final projected ledger types (HA/HU). The system assigns a document type of FP to the journal entries that it generates and generates one journal entry for each revision.

Important! If you do not generate F0911 records as an audit trail for budget revisions, do *not* run the Repost Account Ledger program (R099102) for the Job Cost ledgers. This program updates the F0902 table based on the F0911 journal entries.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Reposting the Account Ledger and Recalculating a Fiscal Year".

Prerequisite

Before you complete the task in this section, you must verify the setting of the Job Cost Projections option in the Job Cost Constants program (P0026). This option must be selected to update projection ledger types (HA, HU) with budget information.

Forms Used to Enter Budget Revisions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Job Master	W51006R	Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Job Cost Master Revisions	Search for and select a job.
Job Budget Revisions	W510171A	Select a job on the Work with Job Master form. Select Job Budgets and then Budget Revisions from the Row menu.	Enter budget revisions.

Setting Processing Options for Job Budget Revisions (P510171)

You must use the Application Versions Interactive program (P983051) and enter *P510171* in the Interactive Application field to access the versions and associated processing options.

Display

1. Default Cost Code Range   From Cost Code

Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.

Thru Cost Code

Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.

2. Default Cost Type Range   From Cost Type

Specify the beginning cost type (object) account in the range of account to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types through the cost type entered in the Thru Cost Type field.

Thru Cost Type

Specify the ending cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types from the value entered in the From Cost Type field.

3. Restrict Account Range   You can specify the range of accounts in the Default Cost Code Range and Default Cost Type Range processing options to be modified on the form. Values are:

Blank: Revise the range of accounts for display.

1: You cannot revise the range of accounts that display on the form. The system disables the account processing options on the Additional Selections tab of the form. You can, however, add accounts within the range specified.

4. Method of Computation   Specify the method of computation to use to select the accounts that display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays accounts for all computation methods.

5. Level of Detail   Specify the default level of detail (values 3 through 9) to use to display accounts. The system displays accounts for levels of detail that are higher (less

detailed) than the value that you enter. For example, if you enter 5 in this processing option, the system displays accounts at levels of detail 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of 9 and displays all accounts.

6. Budget Column Format

Specify which budget revision fields to display. The system uses the value of this processing option in conjunction with the value from the Budget Change processing option to determine the fields to display on the form. Values are:

Blank: Display the unit and amount fields only.

1: Display the unit, amount, and unit cost fields.

2: Display the unit and unit cost fields.

3: Display the amount fields only.

7. Budget Change

Specify whether to limit the budget change fields that display on the form. The system uses the value of this processing option in conjunction with the value from the Budget Column Format processing option to determine the fields to display on the form. Values are:

Blank: Display all budget revision fields.

1: Display the fields used to make incremental changes only (+/– Units, +/– Amounts).

2: Display the fields to make cumulative changes only (Cumulative Units, Cumulative Amount).

Process

1. Budget Amount Ledger Type

Specify the default ledger type to display. The system displays the ledger type you enter and the corresponding units ledger type. If you leave this processing option blank, the system display the JA/JU ledgers.

2. General Ledger Date Editing

Specify whether to validate the general ledger date that you enter against the current period entered for the company and the general ledger constants. Values are:

Blank: Validate the general ledger date against the current period that is entered for the company and the general ledger constants.

1: Do not validate the general ledger date.

3. Document Type

Specify the document type to assign to journal entries that the system generates if you specify Blank or 1 in the Budget Audit Trail processing option. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns JE. If you do not generate an audit trail for budget revisions, the system ignores this processing option.

4. Budget Audit Trail

Specify whether the system generates Account Ledger records (F0911) as an audit trail for the budget revisions that you make. Values are:

Blank: Generate one F0911 record for each period for budget revisions. If you make more than one revision in a period, the system maintains a cumulative balance by updating the same journal entry detail line.

1: Generate one F0911 record for each budget revision that you make, regardless of whether there are multiple changes in the same period.

2: Do not generate F0911 records for budget revisions.

5. Reference Number	Specify the reference number to assign to the journal entries that the system generates for the audit trail. Entering a reference number lets you group journal entries that are generated for budget revisions.
6. Override Explanation	Specify an explanation to assign to the journal entries that the system generates for budget revisions when the Budget Audit Trail processing option is set to blank or 1. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns Job Cost JE as the explanation on the journal entry.

Entering Budget Revisions

Access the Job Budget Revisions form.

Date/Period	Enter the period number or a general ledger date that is the last day of the period on which you want the revision to take affect. If you enter a period number, the system converts it to a date that is the last day of the period. If you enter a general ledger date that is not the ending date of the period, the system returns a message and automatically updates the date to the last day of the period.
+/–Units	Enter the number by which you want to change the unit quantity. For example, to increase the number of units by 50, enter 50. To decrease the number of units by 50, enter –50.
+/–Unit Cost	Enter the amount by which you want to change the cost of one unit. For example, to increase the cost of the unit by .75, enter .75. To decrease the cost of one unit by 75, enter –75.
+/–Amount	Enter the amount by which you want to change the budget. For example, to increase the budget amount by 50, enter *50.* To decrease the budget amount by 50, enter *–50.* If the budget increases by 50, enter *50* in this field. Enter *–50* in this field if the budget decreases by 50.
Cumulative Unit Cost	Enter the total cost per unit for the revision. For example, if the original cost per unit is 66.00 and you want to increase the cost by 2.25, enter 68.25. To decrease the original cost per unit by 2.25, enter 63.75.
Cumulative Amount	Enter the total budget amount for the account. For example, if the original amount is 1,200 and you want to increase the amount by 65, enter 1,265. To decrease the amount by 65, enter 1,135.
Cumulative Units	Enter the total number of units for the account. For example, if the original units are 500 and you want to increase the number by 100, enter 600. To decrease the original units by 100, enter 400.
Reference 2	Enter a number to assign to the journal entries that the system generates for an audit trail to group and identify multiple revisions.

Entering Cost Code Schedules

This section provides an overview of cost code schedules and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Cost Code Schedules (P51091).

• Set up cost code schedules.

Understanding Cost Code Schedules

After you create the cost code structure, you can set up a cost code schedule for the tasks within each job. Use cost code schedules to establish a chronological order for the tasks. Some tasks might need to be scheduled sequentially, while other tasks might be scheduled concurrently. For example, suppose you are contracted to build a large regional airport. The airport is the project, and each task within it—such as the construction of the main terminal building, the automated baggage system, and the airport access road—is a separate job.

The main terminal building job can be divided into a number of work items, such as:

• Site work

• Concrete

• Masonry

• Metals

• Thermal and moisture protection

• Electrical

You must schedule the main terminal building job so that work items are completed in the correct order. For example, you must schedule the site-work work item before the concrete work item because the site must be prepared before you can lay the foundation.

When you create a job schedule, you enter the planned start and finish dates for each task within the job. Then, as the job progresses, you can update the schedule information by entering the actual start and finish dates for each task.

Cost code schedule information includes planned start and finish dates for each task. As a job progresses, update the schedule information with the actual start and finish dates for each task.

You can enter or change certain account category code information. These category codes are associated with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting system for building summarization logic into the reports. Account category codes can be used with the accounts in a secondary chart of accounts.

The system stores cost code schedule information in the Account Master table (F0901) and the Cost Code Schedule table (F51901).

Form Used to Set Up Cost Code Schedules

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Cost Code Schedule Revision	W51901G	Job & Budget Setup (G5111), Cost Code Schedule. Select a job on the Work with Job Master form, and then select Code Schedule from the Row menu.	Set up a cost code schedule for tasks within a job.

Setting Processing Options for Cost Code Schedules (P51901)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

Use these processing options to specify the default values that appear on the form.

1. Default Cost Code Range	From Cost Code
	Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.
	Thru Cost Code
	Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.
2. Default Cost Type Range	From Cost Type
	Specify the beginning cost type (object) account in the range of account to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types through the cost type entered in the Thru Cost Type field.
	Thru Cost Type
	Specify the ending cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types from the value entered in the From Cost Type field.
3. Account Level of Detail	Specify the default level of detail (values 3 through 9) to use to display accounts. The system displays accounts for levels of detail that are higher (less detailed) than the value that you enter. For example, if you enter 5 in this processing option, the system displays accounts at levels of detail 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of 9 and displays all accounts.

Process

1. Date Range Error Notification	Specify the type of message that the system issues when the actual or planned start dates are after the finish dates. Values are:
	Blank: Issue an error message.
	1: Issue a warning.

Setting Up Cost Code Schedules

Access the Cost Code Schedule Revision form.

Schedule Number	Enter the item or line of work on a schedule that occurs outside of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system. You can cross reference job costs with the scheduled task.

CHAPTER 6

Inquiring on Job Information

This chapter provides an overview of Job Cost inquiries and discusses how to:

• Review basic job information.

• Review job information with user-defined columns.

• Review budget information by ledger type.

• Review accounts payable information by job.

Understanding Job Cost Inquiries

After you have set up a job, you can begin tracking costs and units by task and account. You can review all of the information that relates to a project or job at any time during the progress of the work. You review job information to identify variances between the amounts budgeted and the actual amounts, as well as to track commitments and projected final amounts, and to compare different ledgers.

The system provides several inquiry programs that you can use to review job-related information:

• Job Status Inquiry: Basic (P512100).

  Use this program to display account balance information from the Account Balances table (F0902) in predefined columns that you can select to display by setting processing options.

• Job Status Inquiry: User Defined Columns (P512000).

  Use this program to display the account balance and detail information using columns that you select or create. Based on the selection criteria that you define, the system retrieves account information from both the Account Balances and the Account Detail (F0911) tables.

• Revised Budget by Ledger Type (P51216).

  Use this program to display all amounts and units entered for all revised budget ledgers.

• Accounts Payable Inquiry by Job (P04220).

  Use this program to display all of the vouchers entered for a specific job or supplier.

See Also

Appendix A, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost Reports," Job Cost Summary Reports: A to Z, page 165

Common Fields Used in This Chapter

Period/Date	Enter the period number or the date for which you want to review amount and unit information. If you enter a period, the system converts it to a date and uses the last day of the period. If you enter a date that is not the last day of the period, the system updates it to the last day of the period in which the date falls. The system uses the date pattern that is assigned to the company that is assigned to the job to determine the last day of each period.
Inception, Cumulative, or Period	Specify the type of information to display on the form. Options are:
	Inception: The system displays job-to-date totals for each account through the period or date specified. When you select this option, the system includes the balance forward amount from the previous year.
	Cumulative: The system displays year-to-date totals for each account through the period or date specified.
	Period: The system displays the period-date-totals for each account for the period or date specified.
Subledger	Enter the subledger type and subledger to use to retrieve account information.
Revised Budget Amounts	Enter the sum of the amounts in the revised budget ledgers for the period specified.
Revised Budget Units	Enter the sum of the units in the revised budget ledgers for the period specified.
Actual Amounts	Enter the amount from the AA ledger for the period specified.
Actual Units	Enter the amount from the AU ledger for the period specified.
Original Budget Amount	Enter the sum of the amounts that are in the BORG field (budget original) for all revised budget amount ledgers for the period specified.
Original Budget Units	Enter the sum of the amounts that are in the BORG field (budget original) for all revised budget unit ledgers for the period specified.
Percent Complete	Enter the amount for the period specified in the F% ledger. If the amount in the F% ledger is zero, the system calculates the percent complete based on the computation method that is assigned to the account.

Reviewing Basic Job Information

This section provides an overview of basic job inquiry and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Job Status Inquiry: Basic (P512100).

• Review basic job information.

Understanding Basic Job Inquiry

You use the Job Status Inquiry: Basic program to review the actual costs and units, budgeted costs and units, committed costs and units, and projected final values from the Account Balances table using columns that are predefined. Processing options enable you to specify which columns to display so that you can customize the inquiry form as needed. The form provides options to display period, cumulative (year-to-date), or inception-to-date amounts. Inception-to-date includes the balance forward amount from the prior year in conjunction with the year-to-date totals. For original budget amounts and units, the system displays information from the BORG field (original budget) for the amount or units ledger. For revised budget amounts and units, the system displays information from the period amount fields (AN01 - AN14) for the amount or units ledger.

Note. Revised budget ledgers include the JA and JU ledgers, plus any additional ledgers that you set up and use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost.

See .

Form Used to Review Basic Job Information

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Job Status Inquiry – Basic	W512100A	Job Cost Inquiries (G5112), Job Status Inquiry-Basic	Review basic job information. Review amounts and units associated with AA, AU, PA, PU, HA, and HU ledgers, or a combination of ledgers. The columns that appear on the form depend upon the processing option settings.

Setting Processing Options for Job Status Inquiry: Basic (P512100)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Default Cost Code Range From Cost Code

Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.

Thru Cost Code

Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.

2. Default Cost Type Range From Cost Type

Specify the beginning cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types through the cost type entered in the Thru Cost Type field.

Thru Cost Type

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Specify the ending cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types from the value entered in the From Cost Type field.

3. Restrict Account Range   Specify whether to revise the range of accounts in the Default Cost Code Range and Default Cost Type Range processing options on the form. Values are:

Blank: Revise the range of accounts for display.

1: You cannot revise the range of accounts that appear on the form. The system disables the account processing options on the Additional Selections area of the form. You can, however, add accounts within the range specified.

4. AA Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the actual amounts (AA ledger type). Values are:

Blank: Do not display actual amounts.

1: Display actual amounts.

5. AU Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the actual units (AU ledger type). Values are:

Blank: Do not display actual units.

1: Display actual units.

6. JA Ledger: BORG   Specify whether to display the column for the original budget amount (BORG field from the Account Balances table) for the JA ledger. Values are:

Blank: Do not display original budget amount.

1: Display original budget amount.

7. JA Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the amounts in the JA ledger. Values are:

Blank: Do not display amounts.

1: Display amounts.

8. JU Ledger: BORG   Specify whether to display the column for the original budget units (BORG field from the Account Balances table) for the JU ledger. Values are:

Blank: Do not display original budget units.

1: Display original budget units.

9. JU Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the revised budget units in the JU ledger. Values are:

Blank: Do not display units.

1: Display units.

10. PA + AA Ledgers   Specify whether to display the column for the total commitment amount (sum of the amounts from the PA and AA ledgers). Values are:

Blank: Do not display total commitment amount.

1: Display total commitment amount.

11. PA Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the open commitment amounts from the PA ledger. Values are:

Blank: Do not display open commitment amounts.

1: Display open commitment amounts.

12. PU + AU Ledgers   Specify whether to display the column for the total commitment units (sum of the units from the PU and AU ledgers). Values are:

Blank: Do not display total commitment units.

1: Display total commitment units.

13. PU Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the open commitment units in the PU ledger. Values are:

Blank: Do not display open commitment units.

1: Display open commitment units.

14. HA Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the projected final amounts in the HA ledger. Values are:

Blank: Do not display projected final amounts.

1: Display projected final amounts.

15. HU Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the projected final units in the HU ledger. Values are:

Blank: Do not display projected final units.

1: Display projected final units.

16. Revised Budget Amount Ledgers: BORG   Specify whether to display the column for the sum of the original budget amounts (BORG field from Accounts Balances table) for the revised budget ledgers. Values are:

Blank: Do not display the sum of the original budget amounts.

1: Display the sum of the original budget amounts.

17. Revised Budget Amount Ledgers   Specify whether to display the column for the sum of the amounts in the revised budget ledgers. Values are:

Blank: Do not display the sum of the amounts.

1: Display the sum of the amounts.

18. Revised Budget Unit Ledgers: BORG   Specify whether to display the column for the sum of the original budget units (BORG field from the Account Balances table) for the revised budget ledgers. Values are:

Blank: Do not display the sum of the original budget units.

1: Display the sum of the original budget units.

19. Revised Budget Unit Ledgers   Specify whether to display the column for the sum of the revised budget unit ledgers. Values are:

Blank: Do not display the sum of the revised budget unit ledgers.

1: Display the sum of the revised budget unit ledgers.

20. F% Ledger   Specify whether to display the column for the percent complete (amount from the F% ledger). If the percent complete is zero, the system displays the result based on the method of computation that you assign to the account. Values are:

	Blank: Do not display percent complete.
	1: Display percent complete.
21. JA: AA Ledgers	Specify whether to display the column for the budget variance amount (the difference between the amounts in the JA and AA ledgers). Values are:
	Blank: Do not display the budget variance amount.
	1: Display the budget variance amount.
22. JU: AU Ledgers	Specify whether to display the column for the budget variance units (the difference between the units in the JU and AU ledgers). Values are:
	Blank: Do not display budget variance units.
	1: Display budget variance units.
23. HA: JA Ledgers	Specify whether to display the column for the projected final over/under amounts (the difference between the amounts in the HA and JA ledgers). Values are:
	Blank: Do not display projected final over/under amounts.
	1: Display projected final over/under amounts.
24. HU: JU Ledgers	Specify whether to display the column for the projected final over/under units (the difference between the units in the HU and JA ledgers). Values are:
	Blank: Do not display projected final over/under units.
	1: Display projected final over/under units.

Versions

1. Progress Entry Version (P510212)	Specify the version of the Progress Entry program to use when you select Job Progress from the Form menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
2. Budget Revisions Version (P510171)	Specify the version of the Budget Revisions program to use when you select Job Budgets, Budget Original from the Form menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
3. Job Progress Entry Version (P510211)	Specify the version of the Job Progress Entry program to use when you select Account Progress from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
4. Select Button Exits	Specify the form to display when you select an account on the Work with Job Status Inquiry: Basic form. Values are:
	Blank: Display the Progress Entry form.
	1: Display the Progress Entry by Job form.
	2: Display the Work With Account Ledger form.

Reviewing Basic Job Information

The system uses processing option selections to determine the columns that display on the form.

Access the Work with Job Status Inquiry: Basic form.

Revised Budget Amounts: JA	Enter the revised budget amounts in the JA ledger for the period specified.
Revised Budget Units: JU	Enter the revised budget units in the JU ledger for the period specified.
Original Budget Amounts: JA	Enter the amount from the BORG (budget original) field in the JA ledger for the period specified.
Original Budget Units: JU	Enter the amount from the BORG (budget original) field in the JU ledger for the period specified.
Total Commitment Amount	Enter the sum of the amounts for the period specified in the AA and PA ledgers for the period specified.
Total Commitment Units	Enter the sum of the amounts for the period specified in the AU and PU ledgers for the period specified.
Open Commitment Amounts	Enter the amount for the period specified in the PA ledger for the period specified.
Open Commitment Units	Enter the amount in the PU ledger for the period specified.
Projected Final Amounts	Enter the amount in the HA ledger for the period specified.
Projected Final Units	Enter the amount in the HU ledger for the period specified.
Budget Variance Amount	Enter the difference between the amount in the JA ledger and the amount in the AA ledger for the period specified.
Budget Variance Units	Enter the difference between the amount in the JU ledger and the amount in the AU ledger for the period specified.
Projected Final Over/Under Amounts	Enter the difference between the amount in the HA ledger and the amount in the JA ledger for the period specified.
Projected Final Over/Under Units	Enter the difference between the amount in the HU ledger and the amount in the JU ledger for the period specified.

Reviewing Job Information with User Defined Columns

This section provides an overview of the Job Status Inquiry-User Defined Columns program (P512000) and discusses how to:

• Define inquiry columns.

• Set processing options for Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns (P512000).

• Review job information with user defined columns.

Understanding Job Status Inquiry-User Defined Columns Program (P512000)

The Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns program (P512000) provides the most flexibility for reviewing the important job or project information. Unlike the Job Status Inquiry Basic program, which retrieves information only from the Account Balances table, the P512000 program can retrieve information from both the Account Balances table and Account Ledger (F0911) table. You can use dates for partial periods and select unposted records from the F0911 table.

Using this program, you decide the columns to display, the sequence in which to display the information, and the search criteria to use to retrieve the information, such as dates, cost code ranges, posted status, and so on. Processing options let you specify default values for search criteria, and column versions let you save selected columns. By using both processing options and column versions, you can set up multiple versions of the inquiry program for different types of searches.

Setting Up Columns

You select the columns to display on the Job Status Inquiry form from a list that contains the most frequently used columns. Each column on the list is set up using a formula that determines the type of information that the system retrieves. The standard formulas are hard-coded to retrieve amounts, units, and units at the header level of the account.

You use the Define Column Inquiry program (P51921) to add, review, and revise column information. The program provides a list of the standard formula numbers that are used in the predefined columns. You can create new columns to display additional information by setting up the standard formulas in an equation. You use the basic math symbols $(+, -, \times, \div)$ in conjunction with the standard formula numbers to create the equations for new columns. You can also use parentheses ( ) to nest equations.

For example, original budget amounts for the JA ledger are hard-coded to use formula 2 and revised budget amounts are hard-coded to use formula 3. If you wanted to display the variance between these two amounts, you could set up a column for budget variance and enter the equation $2 - 3$ as the formula. You can also create formulas for ledger types other than those used in the standard formulas, such as JA, AA, and HA, by completing the Description 01, Description 02, and Special Handling fields of user-defined code (UDC) 51/IL. When the fields are completed, the corresponding numeric codes for the amount and unit ledgers appear in the standard formula list.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up the Job Cost System," Understanding UDCs for Job Cost, page 12.

This program also provides a Multiplier field to assist you with keeping formulas simple. For example, if you wanted to multiply the result of the formula by 3, rather than using nested equations, you can enter 3 as the multiplier. You can also assign a data item to the column and use it to add glossary information.

The system stores column information in the Inquiry Columns table (F5192).

Setting Up and Using Column Versions

When you finish setting up the Job Cost Inquiry form with the columns that you want, you can save the columns specified in a version. You can select up to 20 columns to appear on the form and save in a version, and you can save as many versions as you want. When you have a version saved, you enter that version into the Column Version field on the Job Status Inquiry form, and the system displays the columns specified. You create column versions by selecting Save Column from the Form menu on the Job Status Inquiry form. When you save a version, the system displays an additional form that you use to name the version. The system stores versions by user ID.

Although you must specify columns for this program, you do not have to save them as versions. When you exit the job status inquiry program, the system automatically saves the columns that you set up as a column version and assigns it the user ID. When you access the program again, the system automatically uses the version that it saved for the user ID, unless you enter another column version. Using column versions, set up several inquiry formats that are interchangeable. Because you can modify column versions, using the feature is not a disadvantage. Column versions are also used by the progress entry programs.

To revise the columns in an existing version, you remove the columns from the column selection on the Job Status Inquiry form and save the version. You do not need to rename the version to revise it; however, you can use an existing version to create another version, that you can modify. To delete a column version, you must use the Column Versions - User Overrides program (P98950). Because this program is used by several systems, you must enter the program number for the P512000 in the Application field to display the correct versions, and then click Delete.

Important! Do not use the Copy feature in the Column Versions - User Overrides program to create new versions. The P512000 program does not recognize versions that are copied in this manner. To copy a version, save an existing version on the Job Status Inquiry form and assign it a new name.

Forms Used to Review Job Information with User: Defined Columns

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Job Status Inquiry Columns	W51921A	Job Cost Setup (G5141), Define Inquiry Columns	Review and select inquiry columns. Review the formula that is associated with an inquiry column.
Define Inquiry Columns	W51921B	Click Add on Work with Job Status Inquiry Columns form.	Create new inquiry columns.
Job Status Inquiry	W512000A	Job Cost Inquiries (G5112), Job Status Inquiry–User Defined Columns.	Review job information using a variety of search combinations and user-defined columns.
Save Column Version	W512000B	Select Save Columns from the Form menu on Job Status Inquiry.	Specify the version name under which you want to store and retrieve inquiry columns.
Work With User Overrides	W98950E	Job Cost Setup (G5141), Column Versions – User Overrides	Delete column versions that you no longer want to use.

Defining Inquiry Columns

Access the Define Inquiry Columns form.
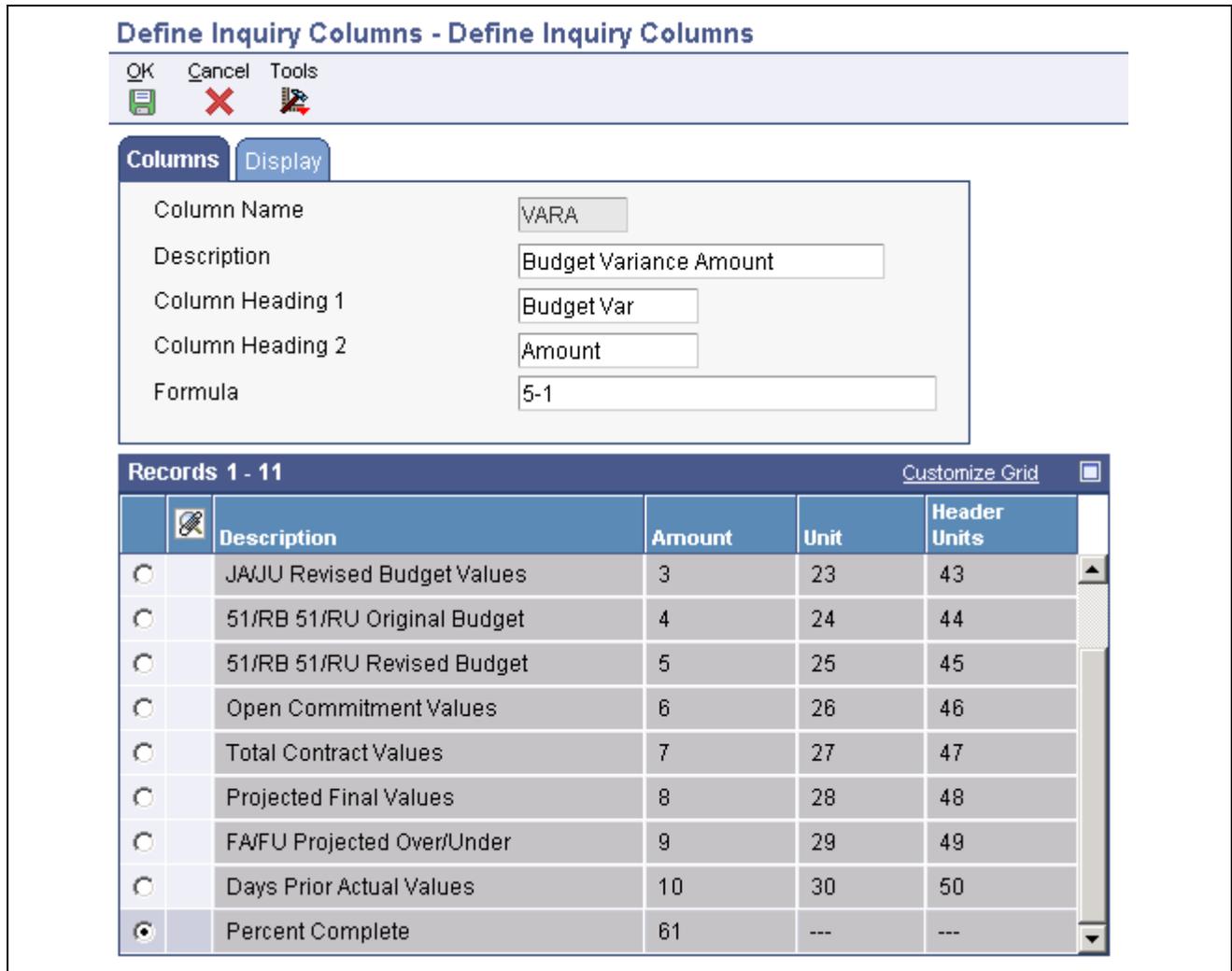
Define Inquiry Columns form

Column Heading 1	Enter up to 10 characters to describe the first line of the column heading that appears on the Job Status Inquiry form. The system automatically centers this line for the column.
Column Heading 2	Enter up to 10 characters to describe the second line of the column heading that appears on the Job Status Inquiry form. The system automatically centers this line for the column.
Formula	Enter a predefined formula number or an equation using multiple formula numbers from the list of formulas that the system displays to calculate the value for column. The math symbols that you can use in the equation are:

+ Addition.

– Subtraction.

* Multiplication.

/ Division.

( ) Left and right parenthesis for nesting equations.

Multiplier	Enter the factor by which the amounts or units in a column are multiplied. The system multiplies the result of the calculation in the Formula field by the multiplier factor before it displays the result on the Job Status Inquiry form.
	For example, if you want to scale large numbers to thousands, enter .001. If you want percentages to appear as whole numbers, enter 100.
Data Item	Enter the data item from the Data Dictionary that describes the information about the column, which includes the related glossary description, display code, decimals, and item properties that the system uses. Changes to the column definition must be maintained using the Data Dictionary applications.

Setting Processing Options for Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns (P512000)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Account Sequence	Specify the default value to display in the Sequence Code processing option to control the order in which the system displays account information. Values are:
	Blank: Job, Cost Code, and Cost Type.
	1: Account Category Code 01.
	2: Account Category Code 02.
	3: Account Category Code 03.
	A: Alternate Cost Code.
	C: Cost Code, Cost Type, and Job.
	O: Job, Cost Type, and Cost Code.
	T: Cost Type, Cost Code, and Job.
2. Default Cost Code Range	From Cost Code
	Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.
	Thru Cost Code
	Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.
3. Default Cost Type Range	From Cost Type
	Specify the beginning cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types through the cost type that is entered in the Thru Cost Type field.
	Thru Cost Type
	Specify the ending cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types from the value that is entered in the From Cost Type field.

4. Default Company Number	Specify the company number to use as the default value for the corresponding field on the form.
3. Restrict Account Range	Specify the range of accounts in the Default Cost Code Range and Default Cost Type Range processing options to be modified on the form. Values are:
	Blank: Revise the range of accounts for display.
	1: You cannot revise the range of accounts that appears on the form. The system disables the account processing options on the Additional Selections area of the form. You can, however, add accounts within the range specified.
6. Column Version	Specify the column version to use as the default value for the corresponding field on the form.
7. Restrict Column Version	Revisions to the column versions. Values are:
	Blank: Do not enable.
	1: Enable.
8. Header Accounts	Specify whether to select the check box to display header accounts as default values. Values are:
	Blank: Select the check box.
	1: Do not select the check box.
9. Zero Accounts	Specify whether to select the check box to display accounts with zero amounts as the default value. Values are:
	Blank: Do not select the check box.
	1: Select the check box.

Process

1. Account Ledger	Ledger Type 1
	Specify the default ledger type to assign to the corresponding field when you access the Account Ledger Inquiry program (P09200) from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns ledger type *AA.*
	Ledger Type 2
	Specify the default ledger type to assign to the corresponding field when you access the Account Ledger Inquiry program from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not assign a default ledger type.

Version Exits

Use these processing options to specify the default version to use for the program specified.

1. Account Progress Entry (P510211)	Specify the version of the Account Progress Entry program to use when you select Progress Entry, Account from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
2. Job Progress Entry (510212)	Specify the version of the Job Progress Entry program to use when you select Progress Entry, Job from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

3. Performance Based Labor Progress Entry (P510312)	Specify the version of the Performance Based Labor Progress Entry program to use when you select Progress Entry, Performance Labor from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
4. Original Budget (P510121)	Specify the version of the Original Budget program to use when you select Budgets, Budget Original from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
5. Budget Revisions (P510171)	Specify the version of the Budget Revisions program to use when you select Budgets, Budget Revisions from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
6. Scheduling Workbench (P48201)	Specify the version of the Scheduling Workbench program to use when you select Work Orders, WO Sch Workbench from the Form menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
7. Account Ledger Inquiry Version (P19200)	Specify the version of the Account Ledger Inquiry program to use when you select General Accounting, Account Ledger from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
8. Select Button Exit	Specify the form to display when you select an account on the Job Status Inquiry form. Values are:
	Blank: Display the Progress Entry form.
	1: Display the Progress Entry by Job form.
	2: Display the Work With Account Ledger form.
	3: Display the Work With Performance Based Labor Activity form.

Reviewing Job Information with User-Defined Columns

Access the Job Status Inquiry form.

Job Status Inquiry form

The Job Status Inquiry form has fields that you use to enter selection and display criteria.

This form displays header information that is related specifically to Options.

Display

Select the Display tab.

Job Posting Edit	Enter the posting edit code that is assigned to the job or project in the Business Unit Master table (F0006).
Column Version	Enter the version of the inquiry columns that you want to display. If you leave this field blank, the system automatically displays the version that is associated with the user ID, which it created for you automatically the last time that you used the program. If no version is associated with the user ID, you must manually select the columns to display.
From Date/Period and**Thru Date/Period**	Enter the range of period numbers or dates to use to retrieve account information. If you enter dates for partial periods, the system retrieves the information from the Account Ledger table (F0911) and adds it to the period information from the Account Balances table.

Additional Selections

Select the Additional Selections tab.

Display Zero Accounts	Select this check box to display accounts that have zero amounts.
Display Header Accounts	Select this check box to display header accounts.
Display Header Description	Select this check box to display the description for the header account if you selected the Display Header Accounts check box.

Project

Select the Project tab.

Job Type	Enter the job type to use to select the records to display.
List	Select this option to display each account separately for each job.
	If the search criteria displays multiple jobs by project or company, you can select to display each account separately or consolidate the information for the same account across multiple jobs and projects.
Consolidation	Select this option to display one summarized account for multiple jobs.
	If the search criteria displays multiple jobs by project or company, you can select to display each account separately or consolidate the information for the same account across multiple jobs and projects.

Options

Select the Options tab.

Skip From Category Code:	Enter the first category code value in the range of category code values to select the records to display on the form. The system enables the Skip From Category Code and Skip To Category Code fields only when the value of the

	Sequence Code field is *1, 2,* or *3.* Depending on the value, the system selects a range of values from category code 1, category code 2, or category code 3.
Skip Thru Category Code:	Enter the last category code value in the range of category code values to select the records to display on the form. The system enables the Skip From Category Code and Skip To Category Code fields only when the value of the Sequence Code field is *1, 2,* or *3.* Depending on the value, the system selects a range of values from category code 1, category code 2, or category code 3.
Skip From Alternate Cost Code:	Enter the first alternate cost code in the range of alternate cost code values to select the records to display on the form. The system enables the Skip From Alternate Cost Code and Skip To Alternate Cost Code fields only when the value of the Sequence Code field is *A.*
Skip Thru Alternate Cost Code:	Enter the last alternate cost code in the range of alternate cost code values to select the records to display on the form. The system enables the Skip From Alternate Cost Code and Skip To Alternate Cost Code fields only when the value of the Sequence Code field is *A.*
Sequence Code	Enter the code that specifies the sequence that the system uses to display the accounts on the form. The system automatically displays the column based on the sequence that you select. For example, if you select *A,* the system adds the column for Alternate Cost Code. Values are:
	Blank: Job, Cost Code, and Cost Type (Business Unit, Subsidiary, Object)
	1: Account Category Code 01.
	2: Account Category Code 02.
	3: Account Category Code 03.
	A: Alternate Cost Code.
	C: Cost Code and Cost Type.
	O: Job, Cost Type, and Cost Code.
	T : Cost Type and Cost Code.
Activity Option	Enter the code that describes how to limit the account information that the system displays based on the activity in the account. Values are:
	A: Display only accounts with actual costs (AA ledger).
	B: Display only accounts that have projected final amounts (HA ledger) that are less than 100 percent.
	C: Display only accounts that have actual amounts (AA ledger) with a percent complete that is less than 100 percent.
	D: Display only accounts that are 100 percent complete.
	E: Display only accounts that have a projected final amount (HA) that is greater than the revised budget ledger value.
	F: Display only accounts that have a projected final amount (HA) that is less than the revised budget ledger value.
	G: Display only accounts that have actual amounts (AA ledger) or budget amounts.

Days Prior to Date	Enter the number of days prior to the date entered in the Thru Date/Period field to use to retrieve account information. For example, if the through date is June 30, 2008, and you enter *5* in this field, the system uses a through date of June 25, 2008 to display account information.
	You can use this field to display information for an irregular period of time, such as a five-day workweek, that occurs in the middle of a financial period.
	Note. This field works only for the AA and AU ledgers, and affects only columns with formulas that include code 10, 30, or 50. The Days Prior to Date field has no effect on any other columns.
Posted, Unposted,and **All**	Select one of these buttons to limit the account information that the system displays to posted or unposted transactions from the AA and AU ledgers.

Columns

Select the Columns tab.

| **Column 01** through**Column 10** | Enter column names in these fields that correspond to the account information that you want to display. |

Job Codes

Select the Job Codes tab.

| **Cat. Code 01** through**Cat. Code 25** | Select a value from the user-defined code table that is associated with the category code. |

Account Codes

Select the Account Codes tab.

| **Cat. Code 01** through**Cat. Code 23** | Select a value from the user-defined code table that is associated with the category code. |

More Columns

Select the More Columns tab.

| **Column 11** through**Column 20** | Enter column names that correspond to the account information that you want to display. |

Reviewing Budget Information by Ledger Type

This section provides an overview of the Revised Budget by Ledger Type program (P51216) and discusses how to review budget information by ledger type.

Understanding the Revised Budget by Ledger Type Program (P51216)

You use the Revised Budget by Ledger Type program (P51216) to review the activity for a specific account for all of the budget revision ledger types. The system provides a detail line for each budget ledger type that has amounts or units for the account specified. You can select whether to display amounts, units, or both. The program displays these fields for amounts and units, depending on the option that you select:

• Original budget

• Beginning balance

• YTD changes

• Revised budget

The system retrieves information from the Account Balances table based on the period or date that you specify.

Form Used to Review Budget Information By Ledger Type

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Revised Budget Account Balance	W51216A	Job Cost Inquiries (G5112), Revised Budget by Ledger Type	Review account balances for the revised budget ledger types that have amounts or units greater than zero.

Reviewing Budget Information by Ledger Type

Access the Work With Revised Budget Account Balance form.

Beg Balance Amount (beginning balance amount)
Enter the cumulative prior year-end balance. The system uses this amount as the beginning balance for balance sheet and job cost accounts.

Note. Do not confuse this amount with the prior year-end net posting amount. The prior year-end net posting amount includes only the postings from the prior year. It does not include the ending balance of the previous year. The prior year-end net postings are typically used for profit and loss statement comparisons.

YTD Changes Amount (year-to-date changes amounts)
Enter the total amount to revise the original budget amount through the period or date specified.

Revised Budget Amount
Enter the sum of the original budget amount and the year-to-date changes amount.

Reviewing Accounts Payable Information by Job

This section provides an overview of the Accounts Payable Inquiry by Job program (P04220) and discusses how to review accounts payable information by job.

Understanding the Accounts Payable Inquiry by Job Program (P04220)

Use the Accounts Payable Inquiry by Job program (P04220) to review accounts payable vouchers that were matched during the procurement process, as well as those that were manually entered for the job by each supplier. This information helps you track the costs that are associated with each task of the job (based on supplier) and the job as whole.

The system displays the gross amount, open amount, discount information, dates (general ledger and invoice), and other referential information such as the invoice number, purchase order number, and bank account. You can review each pay item of the voucher separately or you can summarize all of the pay items to display information by document number. The program also provides information about whether the voucher is paid. If the voucher is paid, you can review payment information by selecting the voucher record.

Because this program is informational only, to revise voucher information or place the voucher on hold for payment, you must use the Standard Voucher Entry program (P0411).

The system displays information from the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Processing Accounts Payable Vouchers," Entering Standard Vouchers

Form Used to Review Accounts Payable Information by Job

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With A/P Inquiry by Job	W04220A	Job Cost Inquiries (G5112), A/P Inquiry by Job	Review the open and paid vouchers that are associated with a specific job or supplier.

Reviewing Accounts Payable Information by Job

Access the Work With Accounts Payable Inquiry by Job form.

Summarize   Select this check box to display voucher transactions by document type instead of pay item. For example, if voucher 123 has 55 pay items, you can display each pay item of the voucher, or you can select the Summarize check box to display one detail line for the voucher; all the pay items are summarized into one document.

CHAPTER 7

Tracking Job Progress

This chapter provides overviews of job progress and computation methods and discusses how to:

• Generate the Field Progress Report (R51432B).

• Enter account progress information.

• Enter job progress information.

• Enter performance-based labor progress information.

Understanding Job Progress

After you create the job master record, establish a cost code structure, define a schedule, and set up a budget for each account, you can track the progress of a job. Based on information that you enter, the system calculates the projected final values for amounts and units, which you can use to identify the amount of variance in the job's budgeted values. Ultimately, you use projected final values to calculate the job's percent complete when you perform profit recognition for the job.

When you start a job, you estimate the final costs and revenues that you expect at the completion of the job, and then you enter the budget accordingly. During the course of the job, the final projections may fluctuate. Depending on whether you lock the budget for revisions, the amount that you budget might not match projected final values. The sooner you react to variances in the projected final and budgeted final values, the sooner you can identify problems and correct them. The closer you are to the completion of the job, the more accurate the final projections become. At the end of the job, the final values are known with 100 percent certainty and should be equal to the projected final values.

The system calculates projected final values based on the method of computation that you assign to each cost code account. If you do not enter a method of computation for an account, the system automatically assigns *D* (Default). The method of computation controls how the system calculates the percent complete and both the projected final cost and projected final quantity for the account. You can select a number of different methods of computation from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system. You can change the method of computation at any time during the job progress.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost provides four programs to assist you with tracking job progress:

• Field Progress Report (R51432B).

• Account Progress Entry (P510211).

• Job Progress Entry (P510212).

• Performance Based Labor Progress Entry (P510312).

Based on the method of computation, the system lets you update specific fields, such as the projected final values, or protects fields from update. You can change to actual units, unless the account is specified in the field progress protection automatic accounting instructions (AAIs). These AAIs prevent you from updating the Actual Units field for the account, which might be useful when it is updated by other systems, such as JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable.

All job progress entry programs display job information from the Account Balances table (F0902) for these ledgers:

- Actual (AA/AU).

- Revised budget (JA/JU + any additional ledgers that you define).

- Open commitments (PA/PU).

- Forced projected final values (FA/FU).

- Forced percent complete (F%).

Understanding Computation Methods

The method of computation determines the fields to which you have access to affect the projected final values, and ultimately, the percent complete. Some methods can be assigned to accounts at the header level only. Other methods cannot be used with revenue accounts. Some methods let you enter (force) revisions that affect projected final values, while other methods use the system to calculate projected final values.

If the computation method lets you force projected final values, enter an incremental change (the number that you want to add or subtract) or the total projected final value. The job progress applications have separate fields for forcing units and amounts. Regardless of which method you use to affect the projected final values, the system updates the net change in the FA/FU ledger.

Update the percent complete and the system updates the F% ledger. If you cannot update the percent complete, the system calculates it automatically based on the method of computation. The system does not store the system-calculated percent complete in the F% ledger. Depending on the computation method, the system displays either the value from the F% ledger or the system-calculated value on the Job Status Inquiry form.

Because each computation method affects different ledgers, and because revised budget ledgers can include user-defined ledgers in addition to JA/JU, the tables describe the ledgers used in the calculations and the abbreviations used in the discussion of computation methods:

Ledger Type	Description
AA/AU	Actual amounts and units.
PA/PU	Open commitment (purchase order) amounts and units.
HA/HU	Projected final amounts and units
FA/FU	Projected final amounts and units that you force. The system adds the value in FA/FU to the value for the revised budget ledger to calculate projected final values (HA and HU).
IA/IU	System-generated revisions to the budget values.

Ledger Type	Description
F%	Percent complete value that you enter. The system does not update the F% ledger with system calculated percent complete values.
RA	Remaining units ledger. Because the system updates RA with unit rate values, the RU ledger does not exist. The system calculates remaining amounts using the formula: $HA - AA$.

Abbreviation	Description
RBLA	The sum of JA and other user-defined revised budget ledger amounts.
RBLU	The sum of JU and other user-defined revised budget ledger units.
PC	The percent complete that appears on the Job Status Inquiry form and reports. The system calculates this value for informational purposes. The system uses the percent complete for the job to calculate profit recognition.
RBLUR	The revised budget ledger unit rate, which the system calculates using the formula $RBLA / RBLU$.
AUR	The actual unit rate, which the system calculates using the formula AA / AU.
ETCU	The estimate-to-complete units. This is the estimated number of units that are required to complete the task.
ETCA	The estimate-to-complete amount. This is the estimated amount that is required to complete the task.
EACU	The estimate-at-completion units. This is the same as HU, except that it updates the BORG field instead of the net posting period field.
EACA	The estimate-at-completion amount. This is the same as HA, except that it updates the BORG field instead of the net posting period field.
RMA	The remaining amount, which the system calculates using the formula $HA - AA$.
RMU	The remaining units, which the system calculates using the formula $HU - AU$.

You can assign the following Information to each computation method:

- The type of account to which you can assign the computation method.
- The formula that the system uses to calculate the percent complete for the account, unless the computation method lets you enter it.
- The formula that the system uses to calculate the final projected units for the account.
- The formula that the system uses to calculate the final projected amount.
- The effect of changes on one account to related accounts (such as the header or detail account).

Method D (Default)

Method D is the most common method used to compute projected final values. Because it is used most frequently, the system uses method D as the default computation method when you add new accounts to a job.

- Assign to header and detail accounts.
- The system calculates PC using the formula AA / HA × 100

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

The system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Amounts (HA)

The system calculates HA using one of the two formulas AA+ PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

Method F (Forced)

You assign method F to accounts that are not revenue accounts when you want to force the projected final values.

- Assign to header and detail accounts.
- Force PC (F%) for informational purposes only; the system does not use the value that you enter for calculations.
- If you do not force PC, the system calculates it using the formula AA / HA × 100.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

- If you force projected final units (FU), the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas RBLU + FU or AU, whichever is greater.
- If you do not force projected final units, the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amounts (HA)

Follow these rules:

- If you force a projected final amount (FA), the system calculates HA using one of the two formulas RBLA + FA or AA, whichever is greater.
- If you do not force a projected final amount, the system calculates HA using one of the two formulas AA + PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

Method G (Budget Default: Forced)

You assign method G to revenue accounts when you want to force projected final values. Because you assign method G to revenue accounts, which have credit balances, projected final values can be less than zero and less than AA/AU.

- Assign to header and detail accounts.
- Force PC (F%) for informational purposes only; the system does not use the value that you enter for calculations.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

• If you force projected final units (FU), the system calculates HU using the formula RBLU + FU.

• If you do not force projected final units, the system calculates the HU using the formula AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amount (HA)

Follow these rules:

• If you force a projected final amount (FA), the system calculates HA using the formula RBLA + FA.

• If you do not force a projected final amount, the system calculates the HA using the formula AA + PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

Method A (Account: Forced)

You assign method A to header accounts to project final values when you want the revised budget amounts to equal actual amounts for all detail accounts that share the same cost code as the header.

• Assign to header accounts.

• The system calculates PC using the formula AA / HA × 100.

• The system updates RBLA and RBLU to equal AA and AU, respectively, for detail accounts.

  For example, if the actual amount is 5,000 and the revised budget amount is 6,000 for the header account, the system updates the revised budget to equal 5,000 and generates a record in table F0902 to the IA ledger for –1,000.

  The system updates the IA and IU ledgers with the change to the revised budget amounts that the system uses to make AA equal to RBLA and AU equal to RBLU. By updating the IA and IU ledgers, the system provides an audit trail of the changes made to the budget.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

• If you force projected final units (FU), the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas RBLU + FU or AU, whichever is greater.

• If you do not force projected final units, the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amount (HA)

The system calculates the HA using one of the two formulas AA + PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

Method P (Percent Complete)

You assign method P to accounts for which you want to enter the percent complete to calculate projected final values.

• Assign to header and detail accounts.

• Enter PC (F%); otherwise, the system calculates it using the formula (AA / HA) × 100.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

- If PC (F%) is zero or less than the job threshold percent, the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

- If PC (F%) is greater than the job threshold percent and AU is not zero, the system calculates HU using the formula AU / F%.

- If PC (F%) is equal to or greater than 100, the system uses AU as HU.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amount (HA)

Follow these rules:

- If PC (F%) is zero or less than the job threshold percent, the system calculates HA using one of the two formulas AA + PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

- If PC (F%) is greater than the job threshold percent and AA is not zero, the system calculates HA using the formula (AA / F%) × 100.

- If PC (F%) is equal to or greater than 100, the system uses AA as HA.

Method Q (Quantities)

You assign method Q when you want to measure an account's progress based on the quantities entered.

- Assign to header and detail accounts.

- The system calculates PC using the formula AU / HU × 100.

Rules to Calculate Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

- If you force projected final units (FU), the system calculates HU using one of two formulas, RBLU + FU or AU, whichever is greater.

- If you do not force projected final units, the system calculates HU using one of two formulas, AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Rules to Calculate the Projected Final Amount (HA)

Follow these rules:

- If PC equals 100 and AA is greater than zero, HA equals AA.

- If PC equals 100 and AA equals zero, HA equals RBLA.

If PC is less than 100, the system compares it to the value in the Threshold % Complete field for the job on the Job Master Revisions form to calculate HA. The system calculates HA based on the first condition that applies:

1. If AA is not zero, and PC is greater than the job threshold percent, the system calculates HA using the formula AA / PC.

2. If RBLUR is not zero, and AA is not zero, the system calculates HA using the formula RBLUR × HU.

3. If AUR is not zero, the system calculates HA using the formula AUR × HU.

4. If none of the conditions apply, the system calculates HA using one of two formulas, AA + PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

Method C (Percent Complete from Cost Code Header)

You assign method C when you want to use the percent complete from the header account to calculate the final projected values for the detail accounts. You must use method C in conjunction with either method P or method Q, or the system uses actual values (AA and AU) as projected final values (HA and HU) for the detail accounts.

- Assign to detail accounts.
- If you assign method P to the header account, the system uses the value of PC (F%) for the detail account that is assigned method C.
- If you assign method Q to the header account, the system calculates PC for the detail account that is assigned method C using the formula AU / HU × 100.

Rules to Calculate Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

- If PC for the header account = 100, HU = AU.
- If PC for the header account is greater than the job threshold percent, and AU is not zero, the system calculates HU using the formula AU / PC (from the header account).
- If PC for the header account is less than the job threshold percent or zero, the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Rules to Calculate the Projected Final Amount (HA)

Follow these rules:

- If PC for the header account = 100, HA = AA
- If PC for the header account is greater than the job threshold percent, and AA is not zero, the system calculates HA using the formula AA / PC (from the header account).
- If PC for the header account is less than the job threshold percent or zero, the system calculates HA using one of the two formulas AA + PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

Method O (Override)

You assign method O when you want to enter projected final values or the percent complete. The system calculates projected final values and the percent complete differently, using computation methods previously described, depending on the information that it locates from the ledgers and the information that you enter.

The table lists the method of computation or the calculation that the system uses when the corresponding fields or ledgers have values.
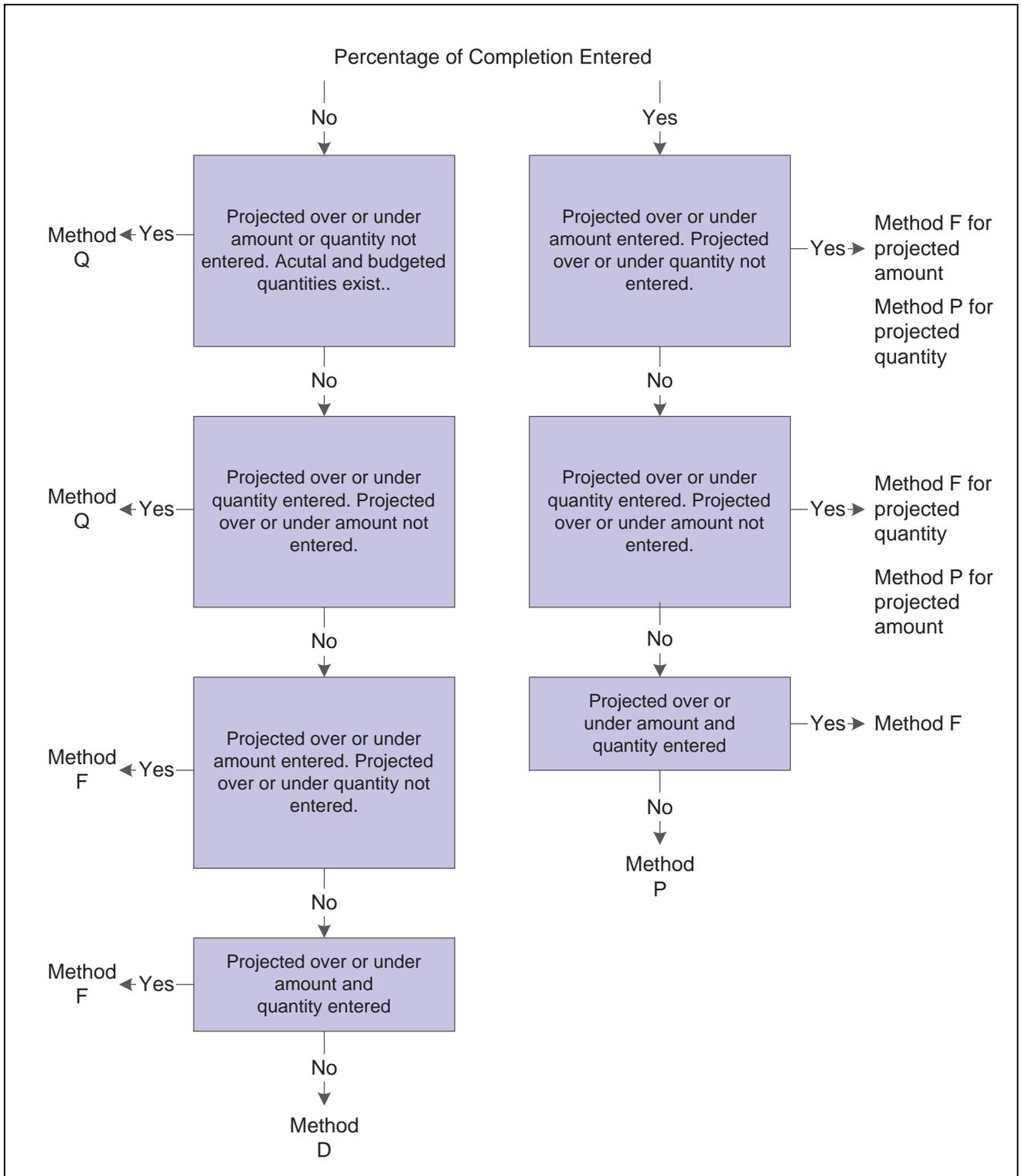
- Assign to header and detail accounts.
- If PC is not forced (F%), the system calculates it using the formula (AU / HU) × 100.

Percent Complete Entered (F%)	Projected Final Amount Entered (FA)	Projected Final Units Entered (FU)	Method of Computation for Amounts	Method of Computation for Units
Y	Y	N	F	P
Y	N	Y	P	F
Y	Y	Y	F	F

Percent Complete Entered (F%)	Projected Final Amount Entered (FA)	Projected Final Units Entered (FU)	Method of Computation for Amounts	Method of Computation for Units
Y	N	N	P	P
N	N	N	Q*	Q*
N	N	Y	Q	Q
N	Y	N	F	F
N	Y	Y	F	F

* The system uses method Q only if actual units and revised budget ledger units have values; otherwise, the system uses method D.

This diagram illustrates method O:

Percentage of Completion Entered

No	Yes

Method Q ◀—Yes— **Projected over or under amount or quantity not entered. Acutal and budgeted quantities exist..**   —Yes▶ Method F for projected amount / Method P for projected quantity

No / No

Method Q ◀—Yes— **Projected over or under quantity entered. Projected over or under amount not entered.**   —Yes▶ Method F for projected quantity / Method P for projected amount

No / No

Method F ◀—Yes— **Projected over or under amount entered. Projected over or under quantity not entered.**

Projected over or under amount and quantity entered —Yes▶ Method F

No / No

Method F ◀—Yes— **Projected over or under amount and quantity entered**

Method P

No

Method D

Percentage of completion entered

Methods S and I (Summary and Inclusion)

You assign method S when you want to use method O and summarize amounts for accounts at a lower level of detail. You use method S only in conjunction with method I.

- Assign method S to header accounts or detail accounts for which lower levels of detail exist.

  If you assign method S to a header account, the detail accounts that follow must be set up with the same cost code. If you assign method S to a detail account, accounts at a lower level of detail must exist for that cost code. That is, detail to summarize must exist.

- Assign method I to detail accounts only.

- The system summarizes amounts (AA, PA, and RBLA only) to calculate HA for accounts that are assigned methods S and I.

- For accounts that are assigned method S, the system uses method O to calculate HA and HU. The system uses F% for PC, if it is entered, otherwise it calculates PC using the formula (AA/HA) × 100.

- The system does not calculate HA, HU, or PC on accounts that are assigned method I.

The example shows how you might assign methods S and I to the accounts for the job:

Account Number	Level of Detail	Method
501.02200	4	D
501.02200.1340	8	S
501.02200.1341	9	I
501.02200.1342	9	I
501.02200.1343	9	I
501.02600	4	D
501.02600.1340	8	S
501.02600.1341	9	I
501.02600.1342	9	I
501.02600.1343	9	I

Note. The process of summarizing accounts requires a large amount of system resources and should be limited to situations in which it is necessary. For example, when you post amounts to one detail account, depending on how many detail accounts are summarized, the system must retrieve the appropriate amounts from all of the affected ledgers for all accounts that are summarized to recalculate and update the summary account. The more accounts that you summarize, the longer the process time.

Method E (Estimate to Complete)

You assign method E when you want to determine the estimated amount or estimated units that are required to complete the task and to calculate projected final values. You must use the Job Progress Entry program to display the ETC (estimate-to-complete) fields.

- Assign to header and detail accounts.

- The system calculates PC using the formula AA / HA × 100.

Rules to Calculate Projected Final Units (HU)

You can update either the ETCU (estimate-to-complete units) or the EACU (estimate-at-completion units) field.

Note. Regardless of which field you update, the system updates the new projected final values into the BORG field of the HU ledger, instead of the net posting field for the period.

- If you enter estimate-to-complete units, the system calculates HU using the formula ETCU + AU.
- If you enter the EACU value, the system calculates difference the between EACU and AU and displays ETCU.
- If EACU is zero, the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RLBU, whichever is greater.

Rules to Calculate the Projected Final Amount (HA)

You can update either the ETCA (estimate-to-complete amount) or the EACA (estimate-at-completion amounts) field:

Note. Regardless of which field you update, the system updates the new projected final values into the BORG field of the HA ledger instead of the net posting field for the period.

- If you enter the estimate-to-complete amount, the system calculates HA using the formula ETCA + AA.
- If you enter the EACA value, the system calculates difference between EACA and AA and displays ETCA.
- If EACA is zero, the system calculates HA using one of the two formulas AA + PA or RLBA, whichever is greater.

Methods H and L (Labor Quantity and Labor)

You assign methods H and L when you want to measure the progress of labor (or other similar accounts) based on quantities in place and earned values.

Rules for Method H

Follow these rules:

- Assign to header accounts.
- The system calculates PC using the formula (AU / HU) × 100.
- The system uses RBLU as HU.
- The system uses RBLA as HA.

Rules for Method L

Follow these rules:

- Assign to detail accounts.

  If you have a labor account that serves as a summary account for labor accounts at a lower level of detail, such as regular labor and overtime labor, assign method L to the labor account at the highest level of detail and method N or method I to accounts at the lower level of detail.

  Note. The unit of measure should be the same for all of the detail accounts.

- The system calculates PC using the formula (AU / HU) × 100.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

The system compares PC from the header account to the Threshold % Complete field on the Job Master Revisions form to determine the calculation for HU:

- If PC is less than the threshold percent, the system uses the RBLU as HU.

- If PC is greater than or equal to the threshold percent, and you force projected final units (FU), the system calculates HU using the formula RBLU + FU.

- If PC is greater than or equal to the threshold percent and you do not force projected final units (FU), the system calculates HU based on performance factor units that it calculates using earned value units:

  - Earned value units = PC (calculated from the header account) × revised budget labor hours (sum of RBLU for detail accounts).

    For example, if the task is earthwork, and the percent complete is 40, and the revised budget labor hours (RBLU) are 230, the earned value units = 92.

  - Performance factor units = actual labor units (summarized) / earned value unit.

    For example, if the task is earthwork, and the actual labor units (AU) = 150, and the earned value units = 92, the performance factor for units = 1.63.

  - HU = RBLU × performance factor units.

    Using the values from the previous examples, HU = 230 (RBLU) × 1.63 (performance factor units) or 374.9.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amount (HA)

The system compares PC from the header account to the Threshold % Complete field on the Job Master Revisions form to determine the calculation for HA:

- If PC is less than the threshold, the system uses the RBLA as HA.

- If PC is greater than or equal to the threshold percent, and you force a projected final amount (FA), the system calculates HA using the formula RBLA + FA.

- If PC is greater than or equal to the threshold percent and you do not force a projected final amount, the system calculates HA based on a performance factor amount that it calculates using an earned value amount:

  - Earned value cost = PC (calculated from the header account) × revised budget labor cost (sum of RBLA for detail accounts).

    For example, if the task is earthwork, and the percent complete is 40, and the revised budget labor costs are 30,000, the earned value cost = 12,000.

  - Performance factor amount = actual labor costs (summarized) / earned value cost.

    For example, if the task is earthwork, and the actual labor costs (AA) = 11,500, and the earned value cost = 12,000, the performance factor amount = .9533.

  - HA = RBLA × performance factor amount.

    Using the values from the previous examples, HA = 30,000 (RBLA) × .9533 (performance factor amount) or 28,599.

Method B (Buyout or Fixed Price Contracts)

You assign method B to accounts that are used for contracts, services, or noninventory purchase orders. You use this method of computation when you want projected final values to equal total commitments.

- Assign to detail accounts.
- The system calculates PC using the formula AA / HA × 100.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

- The system calculates HU using the formula AU + PU.
- If AU + PU = zero, the system uses RBLU as HU.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amount (HA)

Follow these rules:

- The system calculates HA using the formula AA + PA.
- If AA + PA = zero, the system uses RBLA as HA.

Method R (Revenue: Unit Price Contract)

You assign method R when a contractor is paid based on the quantities in place.

- Assign to header accounts.
- The system calculates PC using the formula AU / HU × 100.
- The system calculates the rate of change for the projected final values, multiplies it by the RBLU and RBLA for each detail account, and updates the result to IA/IU ledger.

  For example, if the HA is 2000, and you change it by entering a new projected final amount (FA) of 2200, the system calculates the rate of change as 200 ÷2000 x 100 or 10 percent. If the RBLA = 1,800, the system multiplies it by .10 and updates the IA ledger with the amount of the change (180).

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

- If you force projected final units (FU), the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas RBLU + FU or AU, whichever is greater.
- If you do not force projected final units, the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amount (HA)

The system calculates the HA using one of the two formulas AA + PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

Method U (Remaining Unit Rate)

You assign method U to detail accounts when you want to calculate the remaining amount that is necessary to complete the task. To do this, the system uses the remaining quantity and unit rate from the related header account.

- Assign to detail accounts.

- The system calculates PC using the formula (AA / HA) × 100.

- You can enter a remaining unit rate (RA). The system updates the RA ledger with the rate that you specify.

Rules for Calculating Rates for the Header Account

Follow these rules:

- The system calculates the remaining units (RMU) for the header account using the formula HU – AU.

- The system calculates the actual unit rate (AUR) for the header account using the formula AA (from the detail account) / AU (from the header account).

- The system calculates the revised budget ledger unit rate (RBLUR) for the header account using the formula RBLA (from the detail account) / RBLU (from the header account).

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

- The system calculates HU for the detail account using the formula HA / AUR.

- If AUR is zero, the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amounts (HA)

Follow these rules:

- The system calculates the remaining amount (RMA) according to this hierarchy:

    1. If the RA is not zero, the system calculates RMA using the formula RMU × RA.

    2. If RA is zero, the system calculates the remaining amount (RMA) using one of two formulas: RMU × AUR from the header account or RU x RBLUR from the header account, whichever is greater.

- If RMA is not zero, the system calculates HA using the formula AA + RMA.

- If RMA is zero, the system calculates HA using one of the two formulas AA + PA or RBLA, whichever is greater.

Method V (Absolute Value)

You assign method V to revenue accounts that have credit balances, when the projected final values will be less than zero.

- Assign to header or detail accounts.

- The system calculates PC using the formula AA / HA x 100.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

The system calculates HU using the greater of these three formulas:

- The absolute value of RBLU.

- The absolute value of AU + PU.

- The absolute value of AU.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amount (HA)

The system calculates HA using the greater of these three formulas:

- The absolute value of RBLA.
- The absolute value of AA + PA.
- The absolute value of AA.

Method N (No Projection)

You assign method N when you do not want the system to calculate projected final values or the percent complete. Assigning this method eliminates the possibility of duplicate entries generated for projected final values when progress is calculated and tracked at the header level of the account.

- Assign to header and detail accounts.
- The system does not calculate HA, HU, or PC.

Method T (Total)

The system assigns method T automatically to the accounts that it generates for totals based on the level of detail. However, you can use it to force projected final units (FU).

- Assign to header accounts.

  Although you can assign method T to any header account, you do not need to because the system generates the information for you for each header account.

- The system calculates PC using the formula (AA / HA) × 100.

Rules for Calculating Projected Final Units (HU)

Follow these rules:

- If you force projected final units (FU), the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas RBLU + FU or AU, whichever is greater.
- If you do not force projected final units, the system calculates HU using one of the two formulas AU + PU or RBLU, whichever is greater.

Note. The Job Status Inquiry programs do not provide totals for units unless the unit of measure assigned to all of the detail accounts is the same.

Rules for Calculating the Projected Final Amount (HA)

The system does not calculate HA. If the total is system-generated, the system summarizes the projected final amounts of the detail accounts to provide a total.

The table shows the accounts that the system creates based on the level of detail:

Account	Level of Detail	Method of Computation
169.02000	4	N
169.02200.	5	N
169.02200.1340	8	D
169.02200.1341	9	D

Account	Level of Detail	Method of Computation
169.02200.1342	9	D
169.02200.1343	9	D
169.02200.1340	8	T
169.02200	5	T
169.02000	4	T

Quick Reference to Computation Methods

These tables show the type of account to which you can assign each MOC (method of computation) and the fields that you can revise for each computation method:

MOC by Account Type	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	L	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Revenue					Y		Y								Y				Y
Header Only	Y							Y							Y		Y		
Detail Only		Y	Y						Y	Y								Y	
Header and Detail				Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y

You can update unit values for the AU ledger.

This table displays the methods of computation for which you can force projected final values or the percent complete; otherwise, the system calculates the values based on the formulas described for each method.

Fields to Revise	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	L	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Percent Complete (F%)						Y	Y					O Y	P Y			Y			
Projected Final Amount – Forced (FA)						Y	Y			Y		Y				Y			
Projected Final Units – Forced (FU)	Y					Y	Y			Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		

Fields to Revise	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	L	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
Remaining Unit Rate (RA)																		Y	
HU – Projected Final Units (BORG only)					Y														
HA – Projected Final Amount (BORG only)					Y														

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks described in this chapter, you must:

• Set up any additional revised budget ledger types that you want to use to track job progress.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up the Job Cost System," Setting Up Ledger Types for Job Cost, page 21.

• Verify that the field progress AAIs are set up correctly.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up the Job Cost System," Setting Up AAIs for Job Cost, page 18.

• Verify that the Job Cost constants are set up correctly.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up the Job Cost System," Setting Up Job Cost Constants, page 16.

Common Fields Used in This Chapter

Ref No (reference number)   Enter the number to use to group and identify associated accounts for field progress changes.

You can control this number with a field.

MC (method of computation)   Enter the method of computation to use to calculate the percent complete and the projected final amounts and units for an account. The method of computation that you enter is a hard-coded value from user-defined code (UDC) table (51/MC).

+/– Actual Units   Enter the number by which you want to change the actual unit quantity. For example, to increase the number of units by 50, enter *50.* To decrease the

number of units by 50, enter –50. The system updates the AU ledger with the change that you enter and displays it on the form.

Force +/– Units	Enter the number of units by which you want to change the projected final unit. For example, to increase the number of units by 50, enter 50. To decrease the number of units by 50, enter –50. The system stores the number that you enter in the FU ledger, changes the value in the Forced Total Units and Projected Final Units fields, and updates the HU ledger. The system displays this field only for computation methods A, F, G, L, O, Q, R, S, and T.
Force +/– Amount	Enter the amount by which you want to change the projected final amount. For example, to increase the amount 50, enter 50. To decrease the amount by 50, enter –50. The system stores the amount that you enter in the FA ledger, changes the value in the Forced Total Amount and Projected Final Amount fields, and updates the HA ledger. The system displays this field only for computation methods F, G, L, O, and S.
Force Total Units	Enter the total number of projected final units. The system stores the number that you enter in the FU ledger, changes the value in the Force +/– Units and Projected Final Units fields, and updates the HU ledger. The system displays this field only for computation methods A, F, G, L, O, Q, R, S and T.
Force Total Amount	Enter the total projected final amount. The system stores the amount that you enter in the FA ledger, changes the value in the Force +/– Amount and Projected Final Amountfields, and updates the HA ledger. The system displays this field only for computation methods F, G, L, O, and S.

Generating the Field Progress Report

The section provides an overview of the Field Progress Report and discusses how to:

• Run the Field Progress Report (R51432B).

• Set processing options for Field Progress Report (R51432B).

Understanding the Field Progress Report

To calculate projected final information, you must first estimate the progress information for each task of the job. You generate the field progress report to use as a worksheet that you can take with you to the job site to record the units, hours, costs, and any other information that is relevant to the completion of the job that you want to track. Then you can enter the information into the system to calculate the percent complete and the projected final values.

The Field Progress Report prints all of the information that you need to record job progress: the cost code and cost type, method of computation, revised budget information, actual amounts and units, projected final amounts and units, and the amount and units that the project is over or under the budget.

You use data selection to specify the jobs to print, and processing options to specify the level of detail for each cost code that you want to print. You can also select information by subledger and subledger type.

Running the Field Progress Report

Select Progress Entry & Reporting (G5121), Field Progress Report.

Setting Processing Options for Field Progress Report (R51432B)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. As of date   Specify the date on which the report should be based. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current financial reporting date that is assigned to the company that is assigned to the job.

2. Subledger   Enter a subledger on which to select accounts. Use this processing option in conjunction with the Subledger Type processing option. Enter * to specify all subledgers.

3. Subledger Type   Enter the subledger type that corresponds to the subledger that you specified in the Subledger processing option. The subledger type that you enter must be set up in UDC 00/ST.

4. Account Level of Detail   Specify the level of detail (values 3 through 9) to use to print accounts. The system prints accounts for levels of detail that are higher (less detailed) than the value that you enter. For example, if you enter *5* in this processing option, the system displays accounts at levels of detail 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of *9* and prints all accounts.

5. Underlines   Specify whether to print underlines on the report. Values are:

                                    Blank: Print an underline after every processing option value.

                                    1: Print an underline only under those processing options in which you can enter values based on the computation method.

Entering Account Progress Information

This section provides an overview of the Account Progress Entry program and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Account Progress Entry (P510211).

• Enter account progress information.

Understanding the Account Progress Entry Program (P510211)

You use the Account Progress Entry program (P510211) to update information for an individual account. When you select this program from the menu, the system displays the Job Status Inquiry form (with user-defined columns) to use to select the job information to display. Processing options for the Job Status Inquiry program should be set to automatically launch the Account Progress Entry program when you select an account record.

Depending on the computation method that you assign, the system displays the fields that let you affect the projected final values and percent complete. You can always revise the actual units. To see which fields are available to change, change the method of computation. The system does not display budget information on this form for any computation method, but you can easily access it using the Form menus.

The system updates the F0902 table after you click OK and return to the Job Status Inquiry form.

Form Used to Enter Account Progress Information

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Progress Entry	W51 0211A	Progress Entry & Reporting (G5121), Account Progress Entry. On Job Status Inquiry, select Progress Entry, Account from the Row menu.	Enter account progress information. The progress entry fields that are available for data entry depend on the method of computation for the account.

Setting Processing Options for Account Progress Entry (P510211)

You must use the Interactive Versions Applications (P983051) to access the processing options for Account Progress Entry.

Display

1. Budget Change   Specify whether to display all of the change processing options (cumulative and +/–) on the Progress Entry form. Values are:

Blank: Display all change processing options.

1: Display the processing options used to make incremental changes only (+/- Units, +/- Amounts).

2: Display the processing options to make cumulative changes only (Cumulative Units, Cumulative Amount).

Process

1. General Ledger Date Editing   Specify whether to validate the general ledger date that you enter against the current period entered for the company and the general ledger constants. Values are:

Blank: Validate.

1: Do not validate.

2. Method of Computation Changes   Specify changes to the method of computation processing option. Values are:

Blank: Enable changes.

1: Do not enable changes.

3. Job Cost Audit Trail   Specify whether the system generates Account Ledger records (F0911) as an audit trail for the progress entry revisions that you enter. Values are:

Blank: Generate one F0911 record for each period for progress entry revision. If you enter more than one revision in a period, the system maintains a cumulative balance by updating the same journal entry detail line.

1: Generate one F0911 record for each progress entry revision that you enter, regardless of whether multiple changes occur in the same period.

2: Do not generate F0911 records for progress entry revisions.

4. Reference Number   Specify the reference number to assign to the journal entries that the system generates for the audit trail. Entering a reference number enables you to group journal entries that are generated for processing option progress changes.

5. Audit Trail Description   Specify the description to assign to audit trail records that the system generates. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns *Field Progress Entry.*

Version

If you leave these processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

1. Original Budget Entry Version (P510121)   Specify the version of the Original Budget Entry program to run when you access the program from the Form menu.

2. Job Budget Revisions Version (P510171)   Specify the version of the Job Budget Revisions program to run when you access it from the Form menu.

Entering Account Progress Information

Access the Progress Entry form.

Progress Entry form

The fields that the system displays on this form directly correspond to the computation method that is assigned to the account.

Job PE (job posting edit)   Enter the posting edit code to assign to the job.

Account PE (account posting edit)	Enter the posting edit code to assign to the account.
Total Actual Units	Enter the total number of units for the account. The system changes the value in the +/– Actual Units field and updates the AU ledger with the number that you enter.
% Complete	Enter the cumulative total percentage that is complete for the account (task). Depending on the computation method, you can enter (force) a percent complete value.

Entering Job Progress Information

This section provides an overview of the Job Progress Entry program (P510212) and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Job Progress Entry (P510212).

- Enter job progress information.

Understanding the Job Progress Entry Program (P510212)

You use the Job Progress Entry program (P510212) to review the progress information by job instead of by account. Like the Account Progress Entry program, the system displays the Job Status Inquiry form (with user-defined columns) when you select Job Progress Entry. Processing options for the Job Status Inquiry program should be set to automatically launch the Job Progress Entry program when you select an account record.

Unlike the Account Progress Entry program, which displays only the fields that you can change, the Progress Entry by Job form provides predefined columns that you can select to display the columns that you need to review. If the computation method lets a field be updated, you can enter the change directly on the form.

If the computation method lets you make revisions to the budget, the system updates the F0902 table exactly as it does when you enter budget revisions using the Budget Revisions program (P510171) with this exception: the system assigns FP (field progress) to the F0911 audit trail records that the system generates for the budget revisions. If you revise budget information using the P510171 program, you can specify the document type to assign to the journal entries using processing options.

Note. Processing options determine the budget ledger type to update when you make revisions to the budget. Be sure to verify that the ledger type is correct before you enter budget revisions.

Form Used to Enter Job Progress Information

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Progress Entry by Job	W510212A	Progress Entry & Reporting (G5121), Job Progress Entry. On Job Status Inquiry form, select Progress Entry then Job from the Row menu.	Enter job progress information. The progress entry fields that are available for data entry depend on the method of computation for the account.

Setting Processing Options for Job Progress Entry (P510212)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Default Cost Code Range

From Cost Code

Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.

Thru Cost Code

Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.

2. Default Cost Type Range

From Cost Type

Specify the beginning cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types through the cost type entered in the Thru Cost Type field.

Thru Cost Type

Specify the ending cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types from the value entered in the From Cost Typefield.

3. Restrict Account Range

Specify the range of accounts in the Default Cost Code Range and Default Cost Type Range processing options to be modified on the form. Values are:

Blank: The system lets you revise the range of accounts to display.

1: The system does not let you revise the range of accounts that appear on the form. The system disables the account processing options on the Additional Selections area of the form.

4. Method of Computation Changes

Specify changes to the Method of Computation processing option. Values are:

Blank: Enable changes to the method of computation.

1: Do not enable changes to the method of computation.

5. Column Version

Specify the default column version to display on the Progress Entry by Job form. If you leave this processing option blank, you can select a column version that you have previously saved or you can select the columns that you want to display on the form.

Note. If you do not have a column version saved, the system displays the columns that you set up the last time you accessed the program.

Process

1. Ledger Type

Specify the revised budget ledger type to use to display amounts and to update. If you leave this processing option left blank, the system uses JA.

> **Note.** The system automatically uses the corresponding revised budget ledger type for units based on the ledger type that you enter.

2. General Ledger Date Editing

Specify whether to validate the general ledger date that you enter against the current period entered for the company and the general ledger constants. Values are:

Blank: Validate.

1: Do not validate.

3. Job Cost Audit Trail

Specify whether the system generates Account Ledger records (F0911) as an audit trail for the progress entry revisions that you enter. Values are:

Blank: Generate one F0911 record for each period for progress entry revisions. If you enter more than one revision in a period, the system maintains a cumulative balance by updating the same journal entry detail line.

1: Generate one F0911 record for each progress entry revision that you enter, regardless of whether multiple changes occur in the same period.

2: Do not generate F0911 records for progress entry revisions.

4. Reference Number

Specify the reference number to assign to the journal entries that the system generates for the audit trail. Entering a reference number lets you group journal entries that are generated for field progress changes.

5. Override Explanation

Specify the description to assign to audit trail records that the system generates. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns *Field Progress Entry*.

6. Restrict Column Version

Specify whether to enable changes and additions to column versions. Values are:

Blank: Do not enable.

1: Enable.

Versions

If you leave these processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

1. Budget Original Version (P510121)

Specify the version of the Original Budget Entry program to run when you access the program from the Form menu.

2. Budget Revisions Version (P510171)

Specify the version of Job Budget Revisions program to run when you access the program from the Form menu.

Entering Job Progress Information

Access the Progress Entry by Job form.

Progress Entry by Job form

Display

Select the Display tab.

Column Version   Enter the version of the inquiry columns that you want to display. If you
                                  leave this field blank, the system automatically displays the version that is
                                  associated with the user ID, that was created for you automatically the last
                                  time that you used the program. If no version is associated with the user ID,
                                  you must manually select the columns to display.

Additional Selections

Select the Additional Selections tab.

Skip From Cost Code and   Select this check box to display a column for the Skip From Cost Code
Skip Thru Cost Code   and Skip Thru Cost Code fields.

Skip From Cost Type and   Select this check box to display Skip From Cost Type and Skip Thru Cost
Skip Thru Cost Type   Type fields.

Columns

Select the Columns tab.

Projected Final Unit Rate   Select this check box to display a column for the Projected Final Unit Rate
                                  processing option. The system calculates by dividing the projected final units
                                  by the projected final amount (HA / HU) based on the period specified.

More Columns

Select the More Columns tab.

Estimate To Complete Amount	Select this check box to display a column for the Estimate To Complete Amount field. The system calculates the estimate to complete by subtracting the projected final amount from the actual amount (HA – AA) based on the period specified.
	Note. The system updates the projected final amount to the BORG field in the Account Balances table (F0902), not to the net posting field for the period.
Estimate At Completion Amount	Select this check box to display a column for the Estimate At Completion Amount field. *Estimate at completion amount* is another term for projected final amount. The system displays the value of the HA ledger based on the period specified.
	The system updates the projected final amount to the BORG field in the Account Balances table (F0902), not to the net posting field for the period.
Estimate To Complete Units	Select this check box to display a column for the Estimate To Complete Units field. The system calculates the estimate to complete by subtracting the projected final units from the actual units (HU – AU) based on the period specified.
	The system updates the projected final amount to the BORG field in the Account Balances table (F0902), not to the net posting field for the period.
Estimate At Completion Units	Select this check box to display a column for the Estimate At Completion Units field. *Estimate at completion units* is another term for projected final units. The system displays the value of the HU ledger based on the period specified.
	The system updates the projected final amount to the BORG field in the Account Balances table (F0902), not to the net posting field for the period.
Estimate To Complete Unit Rate	Select this check box to display a column for the Estimate To Complete Unit Rate field. The system calculates the estimate to complete unit rate by dividing the estimate to complete amount by the estimate to complete units.
Estimate At Completion Unit Rate	Select this check box to display a column for the Estimate At Completion Unit Rate field. *Estimate at completion unit rate* is another term for projected final unit rate. The system calculates the estimate at completion unit rate by dividing the estimate at completion amount by the estimate at completion units (HA/ HU).
Remaining Unit Rate	Select this check box to display a column for theRemaining Unit Rate field. The system calculates the remaining unit rate by dividing the value of the remaining units by the actual amount (RA / AA).

Grid

Access the grid area.

PE (posting edit)	Enter the posting edit code to assign to the account.
LD (level of detail)	Enter the level of detail to assign to the account.

Entering Performance-Based Labor Progress Information

This section provides an overview of the Performance Based Labor Progress Entry program (P510312) and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Performance Based Labor Progress Entry (P510312).

• Enter performance-based labor progress information.

Understanding the Performance Based Labor Progress Entry Program (P510312)

You use the Performance Based Labor Progress Entry program (P510312) to measure the progress of labor hours and costs based on productivity. Unlike the other progress entry programs, the Performance Based Labor Progress Entry program is designed specifically for evaluating the performance of labor (or any other similar account to which you assign methods of computation H and L). Measuring actual and budget labor costs and hours is not enough to evaluate whether the task is at risk for going over budget, because performance has not been factored into the analysis. The Performance Based Labor Progress Entry program calculates earned values so that you can determine how much of the activity should be completed at a particular point in time. Then, the system divides the actual costs and hours by the earned costs and hours to derive a performance factor. By calculating a performance factor, you can measure the labor costs against the productive labor hours, not just the labor hours expended for the task.

Unlike the other job progress programs, the system does not display the Job Status Inquiry form to display and select accounts by job; instead, it provides an inquiry form that displays only the accounts that are assigned computation methods H and L. To further refine the search, enter tolerance exception ranges based on performance factors. The system displays only those labor accounts that are outside of the tolerance range. This enables you to assess the accounts that are at risk based on performance. The inquiry program also provides check boxes to select the columns that you want to display. You can display account balances by inception-to-date, cumulative (year-to-date), or by period.

When you select an account from the Work With Performance Based Labor Activity form, the system displays the Labor Progress Entry Revisions form, which you can use to analyze the current activity for the task such as productivity and unit and hourly rates. The system divides the form into four sections that are defined by group boxes:

• The first and second sections are informational only and display the job and account information. Because this information is static, it provides the basis of comparison for other scenarios that you can enter in the third section.

• The third section provides input fields that you can use to manipulate the performance factors, estimate to complete values, estimate at complete values (projected final values), and actual quantities. When you change the value in one field and leave it, the system recalculates the information based on the change so that you can compare other results to the actual information in the second section. You can continue manipulating the fields until you are satisfied with the results. The system does not update the Account Balances table until you click OK.

Note. If you change estimate at completion (projected final) quantity, the system automatically generates a journal entry for the header account of the task to the revised budget ledger that is specified in the processing option, as long as the Job Cost Audit Trail processing option is not set to *2*.

If the percent complete is less than the threshold percent (as displayed in the first section of the form), the estimate-to-complete and estimate-at-completion (projected final) values equal the revised budget ledger values. Only revisions to the quantity fields can be entered.

- The fourth section provides a Reason for Variance text field that you can use for any purpose, whether to validate the current results or provide additional information for revisions to the budget that you enter. The system stores the information that you enter as a media object (attachment).

Forms Used to Enter Performance-Based Labor Progress Information

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Performance Based Labor Activity	W510312A	Progress Entry & Reporting (G5121), Performance Based Labor Progress Entry	Review and select labor accounts to revise.
Labor Progress Entry Revisions	W510312B	On Work With Performance Based Labor Activity, select an account.	Revise labor information that affects performance factors to forecast earned values for other scenarios.

Setting Processing Options for Performance Based Labor Entry (P510312)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

Use these processing options to specify the default values that appear on the form.

1. Default Cost Code Range	From Cost Code
	Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.
	Thru Cost Code
	Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to display. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.
2. Tolerance Limits	Specify the tolerance amount and corresponding description. Use this processing option in conjunction with the Performance Assessment Description. processing option.
	Lower Tolerance
	Specify the lowest tolerance limit to use when comparing performance factors for assigning an assessment description from processing option 3. A performance factor of 1.00 indicates that the labor for the task is on budget (no variances exist).
	Upper Tolerance
	Specify the highest tolerance limit to use when comparing performance factors for assigning an assessment description from processing option 3.
3. Performance Assessment Descriptions	Specify the description to display in the Performance Assessment processing option according to the performance factor and tolerance limits entered. Use

this processing option in conjunction with theTolerance Limits processing option.

Under Lower Tolerance Limit

Specify the description to display for accounts that have a performance factor that is less than the lower tolerance entered in the Tolerance Limits processing option.

Between Lower Tolerance Limit and One

Specify the description to display for accounts that have a performance factor that is greater than or equal to the lower tolerance entered in the Tolerance Limits processing options and less than one.

One

Specify the description to display for accounts that have a performance factor equal to one.

Between 1 and Upper Tolerance Limit

Specify the description to display for accounts that have a performance factor that is greater than one and less than the upper tolerance entered in the Tolerance Limits processing options.

Above Upper Tolerance Limit

Specify the description to display for accounts that have a performance factor that is greater than the upper tolerance entered in the Tolerance Limits processing options.

Process

1. Budget Ledger Type

Specify the budget ledger type to update when you revise the Quantity, To Complete, or At Complete processing options (for the quantity row) for the header account that is assigned method H. Because revised budget units equal projected final units for accounts assigned method H, the system automatically updates the budget ledger that you specify if you make revisions to the Estimate to Complete or Estimate at Completion Quantity processing options.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the JA ledger.

Note. The system automatically uses the corresponding revised budget ledger type for units based on the ledger type that you enter.

2. General Ledger Date Editing

Specify whether to validate the general ledger date that you enter against the current period entered for the company and the general ledger constants. Values are:

Blank: Validate.

1: Do not validate.

3. Job Cost Audit Trail

Specify whether the system generates Account Ledger records (F0911) as an audit trail for the progress entry revisions that you enter or that the system generates. Values are:

Blank: Generate one F0911 record for each period for progress entry revisions. If you enter more than one revision in a period, the system maintains a cumulative balance by updating the same journal entry detail line.

> *1:* Generate one F0911 record for each progress entry revision that you enter, regardless of whether multiple changes occur in the same period.
>
> *2:* Do not generate F0911 records for progress entry revisions.

4. Reference Number	Specify the reference number to assign to the journal entries that the system generates for the audit trail. You can group journal entries that are generated for field progress changes by entering a reference number.
5. Override Explanation	Specify the description to assign to audit trail records that the system generates. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns *Field Progress Entry.*

Versions

If you leave these processing options blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

1. Original Budget Version (P510121)	Specify the version of the Original Budget Entry program to run when you access the program from the Row and Form menus.
2. Budget Revisions Version (P510171)	Specify the version of the Job Budget Revisions program to run when you access the program from the Row and Form menus.

Entering Performance-Based Labor Progress Information

Access the Labor Progress Entry Revisions form.

Labor Progress Entry Revisions form (1 of 2)

Labor Progress Entry Revisions form (2 of 2)

Tolerances

Complete these fields on the Tolerances tab on the Work With Performance Based Labor Activity form before proceeding to the Labor Progress Entry Revisions form.

Show All Labor Tasks	Select this check box to display all the labor accounts that are assigned computation method L. Do not select this check box to enable the processing options to enter tolerance ranges based on performance factors.
Hours Based Performance Factor (PF: Hours)	Enter the beginning range of the hour performance factor to use to exclude accounts from appearing on the form. The system compares the performance factor to the range specified and displays accounts that are exceptions to (outside) the range that you define. If you enter zero, the system uses it as

part of the range. If you leave this field blank, the system inserts an * to indicate that no lower range is specified.

Thru	Enter the ending range of the hour performance factor to use to exclude accounts from appearing on the form. The system compares the performance factor to the range specified and displays accounts that are exceptions to (outside) the range that you define. If you enter zero, the system uses it as part of the range. If you leave this field blank, the system inserts an * to indicate that no upper range is specified.
	After you enter the ranges, click the Show Tolerance Exceptions button to display the labor accounts.
Cost Based Performance Factor (PF: Cost)	Enter the beginning range of the cost performance factor to use to exclude accounts from appearing on the form. The system compares the performance factor to the range specified and displays accounts that are exceptions to (outside) the range that you define. If you enter zero, the system uses it as part of the range. If you leave this field blank, the system inserts an * to indicate that no lower range is specified.
Thru	Enter the ending range of the cost performance factor to use to exclude accounts from appearing on the form. The system compares the performance factor to the range specified and displays accounts that are exceptions to (outside) the range that you define. If you enter zero, the system uses it as part of the range. If you leave this field blank, the system inserts an * to indicate that no upper range is specified.
	After you enter the ranges, click the Show Tolerance Exceptions button to display the labor accounts that are exceptions.

Labor Progress Entry Revisions Form

Activity	Enter the cost code and cost type that make up the labor account.
Threshold	Enter the value entered in the Job Master Revisions form for the job specified.
Budget Quantity	Enter the sum of the revised budget ledger units for the header account that is assigned computation method H.
Budget Hours	Enter the sum of the revised budget ledger units for the detail labor accounts.
Budget Cost	Enter the sum of the revised budget ledger amounts for the detail labor accounts.
Budget Hourly Rate	Enter the budget cost divided by the budget hours.
Budget Unit Rate	Enter the budget cost divided by the budget quantity.
Budget Productivity	Enter the budget hours divided by the budget quantity.
Actual To Date Quantity	Enter the actual units from the header account.
Actual To Date Hours	Enter the sum of the actual units from the detail accounts.
Actual To Date Cost	Enter the sum of the actual amounts from the detail accounts.
Actual To Date Hourly Rate	Enter the actual cost divided by the actual hours.
Actual To Date Unit Rate	Enter the actual cost divided by the actual quantity.

Actual To Date Productivity	Enter the actual hours divided by the actual quantity.
Earned Hours	Enter the budget hours multiplied by the percent complete, the hours that should have been expended on the task to date.
Earned Cost	Enter the budget cost multiplied by the percent complete. the costs that should have been expended on the task to date.
Variance To Date Hours	Enter the difference between the actual hours and the earned hours.
Variance To Date Cost	Enter the difference between the actual cost and the earned cost.
Current At Completion Quantity	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) units for the header account. For method H, the projected final units always equals the sum of the revised budget ledger units.
Current At Completion Hours	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) hours for the detail accounts.
Current At Completion Costs	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) cost for the detail accounts.
Current At Completion Hourly Rate	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) costs divided by the projected final (estimate at complete) hours.
Current At Completion Unit Rate	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) costs divided by the projected final (estimate at complete) quantity.
Current At Completion Productivity	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) hours divided by the projected final (estimate at complete) quantity.
Ext. Variance To Date Hours (extended variance to date hours)	Enter the difference between the projected final (estimate at complete) hours and the budget hours for the labor account.
Ext. Variance To Date Cost (extended variance to date cost)	Enter the difference between the projected final (estimate at complete) costs and the budget cost for the labor account.
To Date PF: Hours (to date performance factor hours)	Enter the actual hours divided by the earned hours.
	If the performance factor hours equals 1.00, productivity equals 100 percent of the budget.
	If the performance factor hours exceed 1.00, productivity is less than 100 percent of the budget.
	If the performance factor hours are less than 1.0, productivity is greater than 100 percent of the budget.
To Date PF: Cost (to date performance factor cost)	Enter the actual cost divided by the earned cost.
	If the performance factor cost equals 1.00, productivity equals 100 percent of the budget.
	If the performance factor hours exceed 1.00, productivity is less than 100 percent of the budget.
	If the performance factor hours are less than 1.0, productivity is greater than 100 percent of the budget.

To Date PF: Average (to date performance factor average)	Enter the average of the performance factor cost and performance factor hours (PF hours + PF cost / 2).
To Date Breakeven Point	Enter the specific point in time for a job when all budgeted labor costs will be expended. The system calculates this number using the formula 1 / To Date PF: Cost × 100.
	If the breakeven point equals 100 percent, the budget has been expended.
	If the breakeven point is less than 100 percent, the budget has not been expended.
	If the breakeven point is greater than 100 percent, the task is over budget.
To Completion PF: Hours (to completion performance factor hours)	Enter the performance factor hours that are necessary to equal the value of the At Completion PF Hours field.
To Completion PF: Cost (to completion performance factor cost)	Enter the performance factor cost that is necessary to equal the value of the At Completion PF: Cost field.
To Completion PF: Average (to completion performance factor: average)	Enter the average of the To Completion PF: Hours and To Completion PF: Cost (PF hours + PF cost / 2).
To Completion Quantity	Enter the difference between the projected final (estimate to complete) quantity and the actual quantity. This is the number of units required to equal the value in the At Completion Quantity field.
To Completion Hours	Enter the difference between the projected final (estimate to complete) hours and the actual hours. This is the number of hours required to equal the value in the At Completion Hours field.
To Completion Cost	Enter the difference between the projected final (estimate to complete) cost and the actual cost. This is the amount required to equal the value in the At Completion Cost field.
To Completion Hourly Rate	Enter the value of the To Completion Cost field divided by the value of the To Completion Hours field.
To Completion Unit Rate	Enter the value of the To Completion Cost field divided by the value of the To Completion Quantity field.
To Completion Productivity	Enter the value of the To Completion Hours field divided by the value of the To Completion Quantity field.
At Completion PF: Hours (at completion performance factor hours)	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) hours divided by the earned hours.
	If the performance factor hours equals 1.00, productivity equals 100 percent of the budget.
	If the performance factor hours exceed 1.00, productivity is less than 100 percent of the budget.
	If the performance factor hours are less than 1.0, productivity is greater than 100 percent of the budget.

At Completion PF: Cost (at completion performance factor cost)	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) cost divided by the earned cost.
	If the performance factor cost equals 1.00, productivity equals 100 percent of the budget.
	If the performance factor hours exceed 1.00, productivity is less than 100 percent of the budget.
	If the performance factor hours are less than 1.0, productivity is greater than 100 percent of the budget.
At Completion PF: Average (at completion performance factor average)	Enter the average of the At Completion PF: Hours and At Completion PF: Cost (PF hours + PF cost / 2).
At Completion Quantity	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) units for the header account. The value of this field is always equal to the value of the Budget Quantity field; therefore, if you enter projected final quantities, the system automatically updates the revise budget ledger quantity amount. The system generates a journal entry in the Account Detail table (F0911) to the ledger type specified in the Budget Ledger Type field.
At Completion Hours	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) hours for the detail account.
At Completion Cost	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) costs for the detail account.
At Completion Hourly Rate	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) cost divided by the projected final (estimate at complete) hours.
At Completion Unit Rate	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) cost divided by the projected final (estimate at complete) quantity.
At Completion Productivity	Enter the projected final (estimate at complete) hours divided by the projected final (estimate at complete) quantity.
At Completion Breakeven Point	Enter the specific point in time for a job when the projected final labor costs will be expended. The system calculates this number using the formula: 1 / At Completion PF: Hours × 100.
	If the breakeven point equals 100 percent, the projected final (estimate at complete) cost has been expended.
	If the breakeven point is less than 100 percent, the projected final (estimate at complete) cost has not been expended.
	If the breakeven point is greater than 100 percent, then the task is over the projected final (estimate at complete) cost.
Final Variance Hours	Enter the difference between the budget hours and the projected final (estimate at complete) hours.
Final Variance Cost	Enter the difference between the budget cost and the projected final (estimate at complete) cost.
Final Variance Hourly Rate	Enter the difference between the budget hourly rate and the projected final (estimate at complete) hourly rate.
Final Variance Unit Rate	Enter the difference between the budget unit rate and the projected final (estimate at complete) unit rate.

Final Variance Productivity   Enter the difference between the budget productivity and the projected final (estimate at complete) productivity.

CHAPTER 8

Recognizing Profit

This chapter provides an overview of profit recognition and discusses how to:

- Update the percent complete for a job.
- Generate profit recognition data.
- Remove a recognition version.
- Revise profit recognition information.
- Create profit recognition journal entries.

Understanding Profit Recognition

You use the job progress applications to track actual costs compared to the expected (budgeted) costs based on the percent complete of each task. The percent complete is determined by the computation method that is assigned to each account. For profit recognition, you use the percent complete to project the final costs and projected final revenue for the entire job. Profit recognition is an accounting process that you can use to record the revenue earned or lost, based on the percent that a job is complete at any time during the progress of the job. Profit recognition is independent of the billing status of the job; you can recognize profit for a job even if you have not billed the customer for the completed work.

When you run the profit recognition programs, the system calculates the profit or loss for the period based on the actual and projected final values (costs and revenues). The system then generates journal entries to adjust the actual costs and revenue according to:

- Whether you enter accrued or deferred costs.
- Whether you recognize deferred revenue all at once or proportionately over the life of the job.
- Whether you have over billings or under billings for the period.
- Whether you calculate profit based on revenue or costs.
- Whether you have reached the threshold percent complete.

The system generates the journal entries to the accounts that are set up in the profit recognition automatic accounting instructions (AAIs), or to the accounts specified in processing options. Many of the journal entries are accrued amounts that the system reverses in the next period. The system tracks profit by period, quarter, year, and job.

Updating the Percent Complete for a Job

This section provides an overview of the results of updating the percent complete and discusses how to enter the percent complete for a job.

Understanding the Results of Updating the Percent Complete

When you run the Profit Recognition Build program (R51800), processing options specify either to calculate the percent complete based on projected final values or to use the value from the F% ledger:

• If you select the processing option to calculate the percent complete, the system uses the formula AA / HA.

• If you select the processing option to use the value from the F% ledger, you must first enter it.

You use the Update Percent Complete program (P511112) to enter the percent complete for the job. You can display all the jobs for a company or only the open jobs. Besides the search criteria that you can use to locate the job records, the only field available to update is Percent Complete. When you enter the percent complete, the system updates the value to the F% ledger for the job account in the specified period. The job account is composed of the business unit (job number) only; the object (cost code) and subsidiary (cost type) fields are blank. The system uses the percent complete that you enter to calculate projected final values and profit values.

The P511112 program has no processing options.

Note. If you have already generated the profit recognition records, you can enter the percent complete for the job using the Group Job Adjustments (P5144) program or the Single Job Adjustments (P51440) program.

Form Used to Update the Percent Complete for a Job

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Update Percent Complete	W511112B	Profit Recognition (G5122), Update Percent Complete Select a job on Work with Job Master.	Enter the percent complete for a job.

Entering the Percent Complete for a Job

Access the Update Percent Complete form.

Generating Profit Recognition Data

This section provides an overview of the Profit Recognition Build program (R51800), lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

• Generate profit recognition data.

• Set processing options for Profit Recognition Build (R51800).

Understanding the Profit Recognition Build Program (R51800)

The first step in the profit recognition process is to generate the profit recognition data. You can generate the information in preliminary or final mode:

• In preliminary mode, the system generates a report of the actual and budget amounts and calculates the projected final values and percent complete. Using the report, you can validate that all transactions have been included. If you need to revise budget or actual amounts, you can do so easily and rerun the report.

• In final mode, the system performs the same calculations and generates the same report as it does when you run the program in preliminary mode, but it also generates records in the profit recognition tables (F5144 and F5145). After you have generated records in the profit recognition tables, you can still adjust the projected final amounts or the percent complete. But if you need to adjust budget or actual amounts, you must do one of the following procedures:

  - Run the Remove a Recognition Version program (R51810), enter the revisions, and then rerun Profit Recognition Build.

    The system generates new profit recognition information based on the revisions that you make.

  - Enter your revisions, and Profit Recognition Build.

    The system generates adjusting journal entries for the revisions (incremental differences) only.

Depending on whether you want the system to base profit on costs or revenues and on the information that you enter, the system calculates one or more of these values:

• The percentage of completion for the job.

  If you do not enter a percent complete value directly into the F% ledger, the system calculates it by dividing the amounts in the AA ledger by the amounts in the HA ledger. The amounts in the AA ledger can be costs, revenues, or both, depending on the setting of the Recognition Method processing option.

  The percent complete for a job cannot be greater than 100 percent or less than 0 percent. If the percent complete is greater than 100 percent, the system uses 100 percent to calculate profit. If the percent complete is less than 0, the system uses 0 to calculate profit.

• The projected final amounts.

  If you do not enter a percent complete, the system uses the total from the HA ledger for the job. If you enter a percent complete, the system recalculates the projected final value by dividing the actual amount by the percent complete. For example, if the percent complete were 25 percent and the actual cost were 1000, the projected final cost would be 4,000.

• The earned cost and revenue.

  The system calculates earned amounts by multiplying the projected final amounts by the percent complete.

• Over and under billing amounts.

  The system calculates over and under values by subtracting the earned amounts from the actual amounts.

• The amount of profit.

  The system calculates profit by subtracting cost from revenue.

You can set up a threshold percent complete so that the system does not calculate the profit for a job until the percentage of completion is greater than or equal to the threshold percent complete:

• If the percentage of completion is less than the threshold, the system records the earned job-to-date profit as zero.

• If the percentage of completion is greater than the threshold percent, and you calculate profit based on costs, the system forces the revenue earned to equal the cost earned.

- If the percentage of completion is greater than the threshold percent, and you calculate profit based on revenue, the system forces the cost earned to equal the revenue earned.

- If the percentage of completion is greater than the threshold percent and you calculate profit using whichever results in the lower profit (cost or revenue), the system adjusts the appropriate account accordingly.

- If the percent of completion is equal to or greater than the threshold, you can immediately recognize any profit that was deferred or you can amortize the profit over the remaining life of the job.

Profit can be recognized for the project (across multiple jobs) or at the job level. In addition, you can regenerate profit information for a closed period when adjustments are needed.

When you run the Profit Recognition Build program in final mode, the system:

- Generates one record in the Profit Recognition table (F5144).

  - The system updates the version fields (VERS and VER) with the version number that you used to run Profit Recognition Build.

  - The system updates the next number field (NNBR) with the next number that it retrieves from the Next Numbers table (F0002).

  - The system updates the cost and revenue accounts for actual, revised budget, and projected final amounts.

    The system uses the JCCA and JCST AAIs to determine the range of revenue and cost accounts.

  - The system updates the Record Requires Regeneration field (G7ZFU1) to Y to indicate that journal entries have not been generated for the profit recognition records.

- Generates one record for each cost type in the Profit Recognition Account Balance table (F5145).

  The system calculates the amount of profit for each cost type.

- Generates a report (Profit Recognition File Build) of the information that it calculates.

  You can review the information online using the Single Job Adjustments program or the Group Job Adjustments program.

- If you set a processing option, the system generates the Executive Summary Report. The difference between this report and the Profit Recognition File Build report is that it also includes the over billing and under billing amounts and provision for loss amounts, if any. It also prints profit information by project, instead of by job. If you do not specify to generate the Executive Summary Report, you can generate it at any time by selecting the option from the menu.

After you generate profit recognition information in final mode, you can make online adjustments using the P51440 program or the P5144 program. You can also generate journal entries to update the appropriate cost and revenue accounts, or delete the version and remove the profit recognition records so that you can make changes to source tables and rebuild it based on different criteria.

See Also

Prerequisites

Before you complete the task described:

- Verify that user-defined code (UDC) table 51/IS is set up for the job type and cost type and AAI, if desired.

- Verify that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost AAIs, specifically the ranges that are defined by the JCCA and JCST AAIs, are set up to identify the revenue and cost accounts.

  See <u>Chapter 2, "Setting Up the Job Cost System," Setting Up AAIs for Job Cost, page 18</u>.

Generating Profit Recognition Data

Select Profit Recognition (G5122), Profit Recognition Build.

Setting Processing Options for Profit Recognition Build (R51800)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Process Mode	Specify whether to run the program in proof or final mode. Values are:
	Blank: Run the program in proof (preliminary) mode. The system calculates final projected values and profit information and prints a report.
	1: The system performs the same calculations as it does when you run the program in proof (preliminary) mode, but additionally updates the F5144 and F5145 tables.
2. Period End Date	Specify the date through which the system calculates profit information. Because the system stores account balances by period, the system always calculates balances based on the last day of the period regardless of the day that you enter. For example, if June 30 is the last day of the period and you specify June 15, the system uses June 30. You must enter a date in this processing option; otherwise, the system prints the error message *No period end date in processing option* on the report.
3. Period End Quarter Date	Specify the prior quarter end date for which the system calculated profit information. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the Earned Job to Date amounts as the Earned Current Quarter amounts.
4. Company	Specify the company to assign to the profit recognition records that the system generates. The system uses the company number that you enter to generate the journal entries when you run the Create Journal Entries program (R51444). The company number that you specify must be set up with a complete balance sheet.
5. Summarization Level	Specify the summarization level to store profit recognition information in table F5144. Values are:
	1: Project level.
	2: Job level.
	3: Subledger level.
	Note. Because the system does not update subledger information to projected final records (HA and HU), the system cannot calculate profit recognition by subledger. You use this processing option to summarize records by subledger for display purposes only.

> **Note.** If you are using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Homebuilder Management system, you must enter *3* for this processing option to view cost of sales accounts at the option level in the P5144 program.

6. Threshold

Specify the threshold percent against which the system compares the value of the percent complete to determine whether to calculate profit. The value that you enter for this processing option overrides the value that you entered on the Job Master Revisions form. If the percent complete of the job is less than the threshold amount, the system uses zero as the earned job-to-date profit.

Enter the threshold percent as a whole number. For example, enter *15* to specify 15 percent.

7. Defer Preference

Specify whether to recognize all of the deferred profit in the period during which the percent complete exceeds the threshold percent, or allocate it based on the life of the job. Deferred profit is profit that the system calculated when the percent complete was less than the threshold percent.

8. Projected Final Cost

Specify whether to recalculate the projected final amounts based on the percent complete entered in the F% ledger for the job. Values are:

Blank: Do not recalculate. The system uses the amounts from the HA ledger for each account.

1: Recalculate.

9. Recognition Method

Specify the method that the system uses to recognize profit. Values are:

1: The system calculates profit based on the values of the cost accounts. The AAI ranges for item JCST identify the cost accounts that the system uses.

2: The system calculates profit based on the values of the revenue accounts. The AAI ranges for item JCCA identify the revenue accounts that the system uses.

3: The system calculates profit using both the cost and revenue methods, and then uses the lower of the two results.

Versions

1. Executive Summary Version

Specify whether to generate the Executive Summary Report (R51443) by entering the version number of the report to use. The system retrieves the processing options for the report based on the version that you enter. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not generate the Executive Summary Report.

Removing a Recognition Version

This section provides an overview of recognition versions and record removal and discusses how to:

• Remove a recognition version.

• Set processing options for Remove a Recognition Version (R51810).

Understanding Recognition Versions and Record Removal

If you run the R51800 program in final mode and find that the results require changes to the values in the Account Balance table (F0902) using job progress entry or journal entries, you can remove the profit recognition records and regenerate them after you make the desired changes. To remove the profit recognition records from tables F5144 and F5145, you must run the Remove a Recognition Version program. When you run this program, you specify the version that is associated with the records that you want to remove. If you want to remove records for a specific job only, you can also specify a job number. The system removes records for the version and job specified only when the Record Requires Regeneration field (G7ZFU1) in table F5144 is set to Y. If the value of this field is N, journal entries have already been generated for the version and you cannot remove it.

Important! Do not delete the unposted journal entries. Post the journal entries, enter the revisions, and rerun the Profit Recognition Build program for the same period. The system creates journal entries for the incremental differences only based on the changes that you make. You can also post the journal entries, void them, post the voided entries, enter the revisions, and rerun the R51800 program for the same period.

After you remove the profit recognition records and make the necessary changes, you can rerun the R51800 program to regenerate profit recognition records.

Removing a Recognition Version

Select Profit Recognition (G5122), Remove a Recognition Version.

Setting Processing Options for Remove a Recognition Version (R51810)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Profit Recognition Version	Specify the version of the R51800 program for which you want to remove records from the profit recognition tables (F5144 and F5145). The system removes all records from the tables based on the version that you specify. If you generated profit recognition for more than one job, you can limit the records that the system removes for the version by entering a value in the Profit Recognition Job processing option.
2. Profit Recognition Job	Specify the job number to use to remove records from the profit recognition tables for the version that you entered in the Profit Recognition Version processing option. If you leave this processing option blank, the system removes all records for the version specified.

Revising Profit Recognition Information

This section provides an overview of revising profit recognition information and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Group Job Adjustments (P5144).

• Set processing options for Single Job Adjustments (P51440).

- Revise profit recognition records.

- Revise accounts in the profit recognition record.

Understanding Revising Profit Recognition Information

After you generate profit recognition records, you might find that you need to make adjustments to the projected final amounts (revenue, cost, and profit) or change the percent complete on the job. Rather than trying to manipulate the factors that the system uses to calculate projected final amounts, which consists of removing the existing profit recognition records and regenerating them, you can manually adjust the projected final values, from which the system derives the profit calculation, using either the Single Job Adjustments program (P51440) or the Group Job Adjustments (P5144) program.

Note. You cannot revise profit records for which journal entries have been generated. If the Version field is blank on the Work with Profit Recognition Versions form, journal entries have been generated, and you cannot revise or remove profit recognition records.

See .

If you select the P51440 program, you can review and update the information for one job only. If you select the P5144 program, the system displays the profit recognition information for all of the jobs that were updated for the version of the Profit Recognition Build program that you ran. The P5144 program is especially useful if you generated profit recognition records for multiple jobs within a project because you can review all of the information on one form.

Regardless of the program that you select, the system displays values from the profit recognition tables (F5144 and F5145). You can use the adjustment program to revise:

- The profit recognition method.

  If you want to compare the amount of profit based on cost versus revenue (or vice versa), you can change the profit recognition method. The system recalculates projected final values and the percent complete based on the method that you select.

- Accrued or deferred costs.

  If you want to increase actual amounts, enter the accrued cost as a positive number. If you want to decrease the actual amount, enter the deferred cost as a negative number. The system generates reversing journal entries to the accounts associated with AAI items JCAPO and JCAPC for accrued costs, and JCSMI and JCSMJ for deferred costs.

- Projected final values.

  If you enter (force) projected final amounts, the system recalculates the percent complete. The system updates the projected final values to the accounts associated with AAI items JCPFC (projected final cost), JCPFR (projected final revenue), and JCPFP (projected final profit) in the FA ledger.

- Percent complete.

  If you select the Percent Complete check box, the system changes the fields for projected final values to percent complete. The value that you enter depends on the profit recognition method. For example, if profit is based on costs, enter the percent complete in the corresponding cost field. If profit is based on revenue, enter the percent complete in the corresponding revenue field. The system recalculates and displays the projected final amounts based on the percent complete that you enter. The system updates the F% ledger with the percent complete for the account number of the job (this account does not have a cost code or cost type, only a job number).

- Percent complete threshold.

If you lower the percent complete threshold, the system might revise amounts based on the value in the Deferred Method field. For example, if you recognize deferred profit in the period in which the percent complete is greater than the threshold percent, lowering the threshold might increase the amount of profit because it includes deferred amounts.

- Individual accounts.

  You can add or subtract amounts in the Revised Budget (JA) ledger and the Projected Final (HA) ledger accounts and view the Commitment (PA) ledger and estimate to complete values that are associated with the job.

Note. If you are using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Homebuilder Management system, when you run Profit Recognition Build you must enter *3* for the Summarization Level processing option to view the individual option types in the Single Job Adjustments program. After you make adjustments to the individual accounts, rerun the R15800 program.

Note. You can enter the percent complete or you can enter projected final values; you cannot enter both. If you enter the percent complete, the system calculates projected final values. If you enter projected final values, the system calculates the percent complete. If you do not enter the percent complete or projected final values, the system calculates both amounts.

Any revisions that you make using the job adjustment programs updates table F5144. When you are satisfied with the profit recognition information for the period, you can lock the version of the records to prevent unauthorized changes. When you lock a version, the system updates the G7ULCK (User ID Lock) field in table F5144 with the user ID. Locked versions can be unlocked only by the person who locked the job.

If you want to revise other factors that are related to estimating job profit, such as budget, actual, or commitment amounts, you must do so in the system of origin. In this case, you should delete the profit recognition version, enter the revisions, and rerun the R51800 program.

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Forms Used to Revise Profit Recognition Information

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Profit Recognition Versions	W5144A	Profit Recognition (G5122), Single Job Adjustments or Group Job Adjustments	Review and select the profit recognition records based on the version, job, and effective date that was used to generate them. If the Version field is blank, journal entries have been generated for the profit recognition records and you cannot revise any of the information.
Group Job Adjustments	W5144B	Select a profit recognition version on Work with Profit Recognition Versions.	Review and revise profit recognition records for multiple jobs. You can also lock the version to prevent unauthorized changes by selecting Lock/Unlock from the Row menu, or unlock a version that you locked previously.
Single Job Adjustments	W51440C	Select a profit recognition version on Work with Profit Recognition Versions.	Review and revise the profit recognition record for a single job. You can also lock the version to prevent unauthorized changes by selecting Lock/Unlock from the Form menu, or unlock a version that you locked previously.
Account Adjustment	W51440A	Select Account Adjustment from the Form menu on the Single Job Adjustments form. You can view only the account records for a profit recognition version that contains a value in the Version field on the Work with Profit Recognition Versions form.	Revise accounts in the profit recognition record. Review and revise amounts for individual accounts in the profit recognition record.

Setting Processing Options for Group Job Adjustments (P5144)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Version

1. Job Status Inquiry Version (P512000)   Specify the version of the Job Status Inquiry program (P512000) to use when you access the program from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

2. Select Button Exits	Specify the program to run when you select a profit recognition version on the Work with Profit Recognition Versions form. Values are:
	1: Run the Group Job Adjustments program (P5144).
	2: Run the Single Job Adjustments program (P51440).
3. Purchase Order Entry Version (P4310)	Specify the version of the Purchase Order Entry (P4310) program that the system uses when the program is called from Single Job Adjustment/Account Adjustment. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0015 version.

Setting Processing Options for Single Job Adjustments (P51440)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Version

1. Job Status Inquiry Version (P512000)	Specify the version of the P512000 program to use when you access the program from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.
2. Select Button Exits	Specify the program to run when you select a profit recognition version on the Work with Profit Recognition Versions form. Values are:
	1: Run the Group Job Adjustments program (P5144).
	2: Run the Single Job Adjustments program (P51440).
3. Purchase Order Entry Version (P4310)	Specify which version of the P4310 program to use when you access the program from the Single Job Adjustment/Account Adjustment form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0015.

Revising Profit Recognition Records

Access the Single Job Adjustments form.

Single Job Adjustments form

You can review and revise the same fields regardless of which job adjustment program you select.

Version	Enter the version of the R51800 program that was used to generate the profit recognition records. If this field is blank, journal entries have been generated for the profit recognition records and you cannot revise the information.
Threshold %	Enter the threshold percent complete from the Job Master Revisions form or in the Threshold field of the Build Profit Recognition program (R51800). You can revise the threshold percent to review the changes to the profit calculations, if any.
Percent Complete Entry	Select this check box to change the Projected Final Amount fields to Percent Complete fields. Enter the percent complete in the field that corresponds to the recognition method. The system recalculates projected final values and redisplays the fields automatically when you click OK.
Recognition Method	Enter the value of the Recognition Method field at the time the R51800 program was run. You can revise the value to review the changes to the projected final values and profit amount. When you change the value of this field, the system moves the Percent Complete field under the corresponding field. For example, if you enter *1,* the Percent Complete field appears under the Cost field because it applies to cost. If you enter *2,* the Percent Complete field appears under the Revenue field because it applies to revenue.
Effective Date	Specify the date that was entered in the Period End Date field at the time the R51800 program was run.

Accrual (/Deferral)	Enter the amount to adjust the actual cost. If you enter the amount as a positive number (accrual), the system adds the value to the actual cost. If you enter the amount as a negative number (deferral), the system subtracts the value from the actual cost. When you generate journal entries, the system updates the accounts for the corresponding AAI pair (JCACPC and JCAPO for accruals, and JCSMI and JCSMJ for deferrals).
Deferred Method	Enter the value of the Defer Preference field at the time the R51800 program was run. You can enter a different value to review and update the amount of profit. Values are:
	1: Recognize deferred profit (profit that was not recognized because the percent complete was less than the threshold percent) in the period in which the percent complete exceeds the threshold percent.
	2: Allocate deferred profit proportionately for the life of the job.
Projected Final Amount Revenue	Enter the sum of the amounts in the HA ledger for the range of accounts identified by the JCCA AAIs for the period specified. If you enter (force) a percent complete value, the system updates the value to the F% ledger, and then calculates the projected final revenue using the formula AA/F%. If you enter (force) a projected final revenue amount, the system updates the amount to the FA ledger for audit purposes, and recalculates the amount of projected final profit.
Projected Final Amount Cost	Enter the sum of the amounts in the HA ledger for the range of accounts identified by the JCST AAIs for the period specified. If you enter (force) a percent complete value, the system updates the value to the F% ledger, and then calculates the projected final cost using the formula AA/F%. If you enter (force) a projected final cost amount, the system updates the amount to the FA ledger for audit purposes, and recalculates the amount of projected final profit.
Projected Final Amount Profit	Specify the difference between the revenue and the cost. The system subtracts the cost from the revenue. If you enter a value in this field, you must clear a value from either the Projected Final Amount Revenue field or the Projected Final Amount Cost field.
	Note. If the projected final profit is less than 0, the system also calculates a provision for loss value.
Projected Final Amount %	Enter the percent of profit based on revenue. The system calculates this amount by dividing the amount of profit by the amount of revenue.
Percent Complete Revenue	Enter the percent complete into this field when the recognition method is *2* (profit is based on revenue). The system displays this field only when you select the Percent Complete Entry check box. The system places the Percent Complete field in the Revenue column to indicate that you should update the Percent Complete Revenue field.
Percent Complete Cost	Enter the percent complete into this field when the recognition method is *1* (profit is based on cost). The system displays this field only when you select the Percent Complete Entry check box. The system places the Percent Complete field in the Cost column to indicate that you should update the Percent Complete Cost field.

Actual to Date Revenue, Actual to Date Cost, Actual to Date Profit and **Actual to Date %**	Enter the amounts from the AA ledger for the range of accounts identified as revenue accounts by the JCCA AAIs, and for the range of accounts identified as cost accounts by the JCST AAIs. The system subtracts cost from revenue to calculate the profit, and divides the amount of profit by the amount of revenue to calculate the percent.
Percent Complete	Enter (force) a percent complete value for the job. If you do not, the system calculates the percent complete using the formula AA / HA. The field appears in the column that corresponds to the recognition method.
Remaining Revenue, Remaining Cost, Remaining Profit, and **Remaining %**	The system calculates the remaining revenue and cost amounts by subtracting the Actual to Date amount from the corresponding Projected Final amount. The system subtracts the remaining cost from the remaining revenue to calculate the remaining profit, and divides the remaining profit by the remaining revenue to calculate the remaining percentage.
Revised Budget Revenue, Revised Budget Cost, Revised Budget Profit, and **Revised Budget %**	Display the sum of the revised budget ledgers for the range of accounts identified as revenue accounts by the JCCA AAIs, and for the range of accounts identified as cost accounts by the JCST AAIs. The system subtracts the revised budget cost from the revised budget revenue to calculate the revised budget profit, and divides the revised budget profit by the revised budget revenue to calculate the revised budget percentage.
Earned Current Period Revenue, Earned Current Period Cost, Earned Current Period Profit, and **Earned Current Period %**	The system calculates earned revenue, cost, and profit by multiplying the percent complete by the projected final revenue, cost, and profit, respectively. The system calculates the percent by dividing the earned revenue by the earned profit.
Earned Year to Date Revenue, Earned Year to Date Cost, Earned Year to Date Profit, and **Earned Year to Date %**	The system calculates the earned year-to-date amounts in the same manner that it does the earned current period amounts, except that it sums the period amounts in the projected final ledger (HA) through the period specified and multiplies it by the percent complete.
Provision for Loss	The system provides, if costs are greater than revenue, the calculation of the difference as a loss and displays it in the Provision for Loss field. The system calculates the loss using the formula $(1 - \text{percent complete}) \times \text{profit}$. For example, if the profit is -1000 and the percent complete is 60, the system calculates the amount for the provision of loss as $(1 - .6) \times 1000$ or 400.

Revising Accounts in the Profit Recognition Record

Access the Account Adjustment form.

Account Adjustment form

Click Find on the Account Adjustment form to display cost codes that are associated with the profit recognition record.

Show ETC Accounts(show estimate to complete accounts)	If you select this check box, the system will display only accounts with estimate to complete amounts.
	If you do not select this check box, the system will display all accounts.
Budget Revision +/− Amount Entry	Enter the amount that specifies whether the system increases or decreases the projected final amount. For example, to increase the budget up 50, enter *50*; to decrease the budget down 50, enter *–50.*
Projected Final +/− Amnt Entry	Enter a value to change the projected final amount (ledger type HA) in the F0902 table for a job's cost accounts. For example, to increase the budget up 50, enter *50*; to decrease the budget down 50, enter *–50.*
	You can also enter a percentage so that the system automatically calculates the amount. If you enter a percentage, which is the percent complete as it applies to cost, enter the number preceded or followed by *%.* For example, you can enter 20 percent as either *%20* or *20%.*
ETC Amount(estimated to complete amount)	Enter the amount that specifies whether the system increases or decreases the projected final amount. For example, to increase the budget up 50, enter *50*; to decrease the budget down 50, enter *–50.*
	This field appears only with method of computation E. The system adds the values in this field to the actual values and updates the Projected Final (HA) ledger.

Note. You can access the Purchase Orders program (P4310) to view all the contracts that are associated with that account by selecting Subcontract Mgmt from the Row menu on the Account Adjustments form.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Subcontract Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Creating Contracts"

Creating Profit Recognition Journal Entries

This section provides overviews of the Create Journal Entries program (R51444) and the profit recognition journal entries that the system creates using the AAIs and discusses how to:

- Create profit recognition journal entries.

- Set processing options for Create Journal Entries (R51444).

- Revise profit recognition journal entries.

- Create a job.

Understanding the Create Journal Entries Program

To generate the journal entries to the accounts that are used in the profit recognition process, you must run the Create Journal Entries program (R51444). The system creates journal entries to the appropriate accounts based on the information from the Profit Recognition table (F5144), which you can review using one of the job adjustments programs. When you run the R51444 program, the system:

- Creates journal entries with a document type JE and batch type G.

- Updates the Record Requires Regeneration field (G7ZFU1) in table F5144 to N.

  This prevents the system from generating journal entries more than once for the same record.

- Clears the Version field (VERS) in table F5144.

  This protects the version against changes that could otherwise be made using the job adjustment programs.

After you generate profit recognition journal entries, you must post them to update the F0902 table. If you have generated the journal entries in error, do not delete them.

When you are using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Homebuilder Management system, the R51444 program reads the accounts that have subledgers and retrieves the option type from the Option Master program (P44H40). The value in the Special Handling field in the option type UDC table (44H4/OT) will indicate which AAI is used to access the correct cost of sales account.

See .

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Working with Batches"

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Posting Financial Transactions"

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Homebuilder Management 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Setting Up and Managing Homebuilder Management Foundation Information," Setting Up Options

Understanding the Profit Recognition Journal Entries

When you run the Create Journal Entries program (R51444), the system uses the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost AAIs to determine the accounts to use for the debit and credit entries. Because the journal entries must balance, the system uses a pair of AAIs for each type of journal entry that it generates. This table lists each pair of AAIs that the system uses for each balancing journal entry that the system generates.

See .

AAI Pair	Function of AAI and Journal Entry	Recognition Method	Debits and Credits
JCST01 and JCST02, JCST03 and JCST04, and so on.	Identify the range of cost accounts that the system uses. You can set up 49 separate ranges to identify the cost accounts that you want to use.	Not applicable	Not applicable
JCCA01 and JCCA02, JCCA03 and JCCA04, and so on.	Identify the range of revenue accounts that the system uses. You can set up 49 separate ranges to identify the revenue accounts that you want to use.	Not applicable	Not applicable
BS and IS	Transfer the amounts for the work in progress (WIP) cost and revenue from the balance sheet (item BS) to the cost of sales and revenue accounts on the income statement (item IS).	Not applicable	Dr. IS cost of sales Cr. BS WIP cost Dr. BS WIP revenue Cr. IS revenue
JCCOUA and JCBE	Record the overbilling amount, which the system calculates by subtracting the earned revenue from the actual revenue. If the actual revenue is greater than the earned revenue, the system records the difference in an overbilled revenue account and records the offset in an unearned revenue liability account. The system generates a reversing journal entry.	1 – Cost	Dr. JCCOUA Cr. JCBE
JCBOUA and JCBE	Record the overbilling amount, which the system calculates by subtracting the earned revenue from the actual revenue. If the actual revenue is greater than the earned revenue, the system records the difference in an overbilled revenue account and records the offset in an unearned revenue liability account. The system generates a reversing journal entry.	2 – Revenue	Dr. JCBOUA Cr. JCBE
JCCE and JCCOUA	Record the underbilling amount, which the system calculates by subtracting the earned revenue from the actual revenue. If the actual revenue is less than the earned revenue, the system records the difference in an underbilled revenue account and records the offset in an accrued revenue asset account. The system generates a reversing journal entry.	1 – Cost	Dr. JCCE Cr. JCCOUA

AAI Pair	Function of AAI and Journal Entry	Recognition Method	Debits and Credits
JCCE and JCBOUA	Record the underbilling amount, which the system calculates by subtracting the earned revenue from the actual revenue. If the actual revenue is less than the earned revenue, the system records the difference in an underbilled revenue account and records the offset in an accrued revenue asset account. The system generates a reversing journal entry.	2 – Revenue	Dr. JCCE Cr. JCBOUA
JCAPC and JCAPO IS and BS	Record the adjustment to the cost that was entered in the Accrual/Deferral field on the job adjustments form. If the amount entered in the field is positive, the adjustment is an accrual. **Note.** Because the accrual and deferral accounts are typically balance sheet accounts, the system generates an additional journal entry to move the amount from the balance sheet to the income statement. The system generates a reversing journal entry.	Not applicable	Dr. JCAPC Cr. JCAPO Dr. IS Cr. BS
JCSMI and JCSMJ IS and BS	Record the adjustment to the cost that was entered in the Accrual/Deferral field on the job adjustments form. If the amount entered in the field is negative, the adjustment is a deferral. **Note.** Because the accrual and deferral accounts are typically balance sheet accounts, the system generates an additional journal entry to move the amount from the balance sheet to the income statement. The system generates a reversing journal entry.	Not applicable	Dr. JCSMI Cr. JCSMJ Dr. BS Cr. IS
JCLOSS and BSLOSS or JCBE	If the projected final amount results in a loss of profit, the system records it in the provision for loss account (JCLOSS) and records the offset in BSLOSS or JCBE if BSLOSS is not set up. The system generates a reversing journal entry.	Not applicable	Dr. JCLOSS Cr. BSLOSS or JCBE.

If you force projected final costs, revenue, or profit values using one of the job adjustment programs, the system also generates one-sided journal entries to the FA ledger if the Projected Final Change Entries processing option is set to *1*. The system uses these AAIs to locate the accounts to use for the journal entries:

• Force projected final costs – JCPFC.

• Force projected final revenue – JCPFR.

• Force projected final profit – JCPFP.

The system generates these journal entries for audit trail purposes only. The system automatically updates the F0902 table for the FA ledger with the amounts that you force regardless of whether you select to generate the journal entries.

Creating Profit Recognition Journal Entries

Select Profit Recognition (G5122), Create Journal Entries.

Setting Processing Options for Create Journal Entries (R51444)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Projected Final Change Entries

Specify whether to create an audit trail (journal entries) when you make changes to the projected final values (cost, revenue, or profit). Values are:

Blank: Do not create an audit trail.

1: Create an audit trail. The system creates the journal entry with a document type of FP.

2. Ledger Type

Specify the ledger type to assign to the journal entries that the system generates when you enter *1* in the Projected Final Change Entries processing option. Use when creating journal entries for projected final changes. If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns ledger type FA.

3. Account Overrides

Job (Business Unit)

Specify the job number to assign to the journal entries that the system generates for profit recognition. The system uses the value that you enter in this processing option in conjunction with the object (cost code) and subsidiary (cost type) accounts entered in the profit recognition AAIs.

Subledger

Specify the subledger to assign to the journal entries that the system generates for profit recognition.

Note. The job number, subledger, and subledger type entered will override the corresponding values provided by AAIs ISXXXX, JCCOUA, JCBOUA, and JCLOSS.

Subledger Type

Specify the subledger type to use when overriding the account during the creation of entries for cost, revenue, over billing, and under billing on the Income Statement.

Note. The job number, subledger, and subledger type entered will override the corresponding values provided by AAIs ISXXXX, JCCOUA, JCBOUA, and JCLOSS.

4. Summarize IS/BS Entries

Specify whether the system summarizes IS/BS entries. Depending on the value, the system will either generate the full detail with multiple lines of journal entries for each account or summarize the journal entries into one IS and one BS transaction per account number.

Revising Profit Recognition Journal Entries

If you generate the journal entries in error, or discover that you need to make revisions, *do not* delete the unposted journal entry. Instead, do one of the following procedures:

• Post the journal entry, make the necessary revisions, and rerun the Profit Recognition Build program for the same period.

The system recalculates the profit information based on the changes that you make and generates journal entries for those incremental changes only.

• Post the journal entry, void it, post the void, make the necessary revisions, and then rerun Profit Recognition Build for the same period.

The system regenerates a new set of journal entries.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Processing Journal Entries," Revising and Voiding Posted Journal Entries

Closing a Job

After the job is complete and the accounting transactions for the job have been generated and updated, you can close the job. When you close the job, you cannot enter any transactional information including journal entries. To close the job, access the Job Master Revisions form and update the Posting Edit field on the job to *N*.

Select Profit Recognition (G5122), Open/Close Job (Job Master).

See Also

CHAPTER 9

Processing Draws

This chapter provides an overview of the draw process and discusses how to:

- Generate draws.
- Revise draw transactions.
- Print the draw detail report.

Understanding the Draw Process

Loans for construction projects are often funded over the course of the project as costs are incurred. This partial funding of the loan is known as a draw. You perform draw processing if the company has a construction loan or line of credit with a financial institution. You use draw processing for situations when you receive disbursements of the loan money based on the eligible costs you incurred during a given period.

An eligible cost is a cost stipulated in the loan agreement. You receive disbursements for eligible costs after you incur them, up to the total amount of the loan. You can generate a draw report to show the eligible costs that you incur during a given period.

For example, suppose that you set up a job for which you identified a number of work items, such as site work, concrete, and masonry. Each work item is further divided into tasks, such as:

- Clearing and grading
- Sewer work
- Paving and surfacing

You receive a construction loan of 25 million USD for the job, 3 million USD of which is designated for site work. Of this amount, 1 million USD is for eligible costs for each site work task. At the end of a reporting period, you perform draw processing on the eligible costs for the *site work* work item. The system generates a draw report that shows these eligible costs for the period:

- 250,000.00 USD against the clearing and grading task
- 95,000.00 USD against the sewer work task
- 55,000.00 USD against the paving and surfacing task

You submit the report to the lending institution and draw 400,000.00 USD against the loan for the period.

The process to generate the final draw report that you send you to the financial institute consists of these tasks:

- Run the Draw Generation program (R51500).
- Enter draw revisions.
- Run the Draw Detail report (R51510).

Prerequisite

Set up automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) to identify accounts that are eligible for draw processing.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up the Job Cost System," Setting Up AAIs for Job Cost, page 18.

Generating Draws

This section provides an overview of the Draw Generation program and discusses how to:

• Run the Draw Generation program (R51500).

• Set processing options for Draw Generation (R51500).

Understanding the Draw Generation Program (R51500)

You run the Draw Generation program (R51500) to generate a report of the costs that have been incurred for a job over a period of time so that you can submit them for a reimbursement (draw) against the loan that you obtained from a bank or other financial institution. You can run the Draw Generation program in either preliminary or final mode.

Preliminary Mode

In preliminary mode, the system prints a report of the costs associated with the job. The system uses the processing options and data selection to retrieve information from these tables:

• Account Ledger table (F0911)

The system uses the draw AAIs, which are set up in ranges, to select the transactions from this table that meet the criteria of the report and to update Draw Reporting Master table (F51911).

• Draw Reporting Master table (F51911)

The system selects eligible records from this table that have not been included in a previous draw and that meet the criteria of the report. Eligible records have a blank draw date, a blank draw status, and a blank draw number.

Processing options also provide selection criteria for ledger types and transaction types. For example, you can select only those transactions that are fully paid or select both paid and unpaid transactions. The system subtotals all of the selected costs by job on the report.

If the preliminary report does not contain the correct information, you can change the draw AAIs, data selection, and processing options and rerun the program until the report shows the information that you need before you run the program in final mode and update table F51911. The system does not update any tables when you run Draw Generation in preliminary mode.

Final Mode

Although you should run this program in preliminary mode first, you are not required to. Although the program updates table F51911 when you run the program in final mode, the system provides a revision program that you can use to clear or modify transactions before you print the report to send to the financial institution. You still have the opportunity to work with the selected transactions, on a transaction-by-transaction basis, which can be time consuming.

When you run the program in final mode, the system uses the same criteria to select records and, additionally, it:

- Updates table F51911 with transactions selected from table F0911.

- Updates table F51911EX with the explanation assigned to the journal entry.

- Assigns a draw number on all the selected records in F51911 based on the processing option that you select.

- Assigns a draw status of *1* to the records so that the system does not include them in another draw.

- Assigns a draw date that is equal to the date that you entered in the Thru Date processing option.

If you change the company or account number for an account that has existing draw transactions, you must run the Update- BU/OBJ/SUB/CO F0901>F51911 program (R51806) so that the system updates the records in table F51911 appropriately.

See Chapter 10, "Running Job Cost Updates," Updating Account Information for Draw Reporting, page 159.

Running the Draw Generation Program (R51500)

Select Job Draws and Reporting, (G5123), Draw Generation.

Setting Processing Options for Draw Generation (R51500)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Processing Mode	Specify whether to run the program in preliminary or final mode. Values are:
	Blank: Run the program in preliminary mode. The system produces a report of the transactions that it selects. The system does not update the Draw Reporting Master table (F51911).
	1: Run the program in final mode. The system produces a report of the transactions that it selects and updates the Draw Reporting Master table (F51911) with new transactions.
2. Date Range	From Date
	Specify the beginning date to use to select transactions. The system compares the date range that you enter to the general ledger date of the transaction to determine whether to include it. You cannot leave this processing blank; the system returns an error.
	Thru Date
	Specify the ending date to use to select transactions. The system compares the date range that you enter to the general ledger date of the transaction to determine whether to include it. You cannot leave this processing blank; the system returns an error.
3. Ledger Types	Ledger Type 1 through Ledger Type 5
	Specify the ledger types to use to select records. You can specify up to five ledger types.
4. Draw Next Numbers	Specify the table to use to retrieve the next draw number to assign to the transactions when you run the program in final mode. Values are:
	Blank: Use the Job Cost Draw Next Number table (F51002). You specify the draw number to assign to each job. Therefore, you could assign the same

draw number to multiple jobs, if desired. If you select this option and a next number record is not set up in the table for the job, the system generates a next number record and assigns it draw number 1.

1: Use the Next Numbers table (F0002). The system assigns a unique draw number to each job starting the with number that is set up for system 51, line 3.

5. Paid Transactions   Specify the type of transactions to include on the report. Values are:

Blank: Include all transactions based on the draw AAIs.

1: Include only fully paid transactions. The system selects only voucher records with a pay status of P. Because multiple payments can be processed for one voucher, the system uses the gross amount of the voucher as the draw amount, not the payment amount.

Revising Draw Transactions

This section provides an overview of the Draw Revisions program (P515003) and discusses how to:

• Set processing options for Draw Revisions (P515003).

• Set processing option for Draw Status Update (P515001).

• Revise draw transactions.

Understanding the Draw Revisions Program (P515003)

Because the system selects transactions based on the draw AAI ranges that you set up, it might include additional transactions that you do not want when you run the Draw Generation program in final mode. You can use the Draw Revisions program (P515003) to review the transactions by job for a particular draw number, as well as to revise information, such as:

• Draw number.

• Draw amount.

• Draw status.

• Draw date.

• Description that prints on the report.

You cannot change the account information, general ledger date, or original amount.

Using Draw Revisions, you can also:

• Manually add a transaction to the draw table.

• Add a transaction using the information from table F0911. If the transaction is not in table F0911, you must add it using the system-assigned document number and document type.

• Delete a transaction.

  The system removes the record from tables F51911 and F51911EX only. The system does not alter the F0911 record.

• Split a transaction into multiple detail lines, which you can later assign to a different draw.

- Review the original source of the transaction.

  If you select Original Source from the Row menu, the system displays the batch review program for the associated batch type, which you can use to review transaction details.

Splitting a Draw Transaction

Although you can revise the draw amount for a transaction, you might want to schedule different transaction amounts for future draws. Rather than trying to track the amount and date of the transaction to include in future draws, you can split the transaction and assign the future draw amounts and dates.

To split the transaction into multiple draws, you select Draw Split from the Row menu. The system displays the Split Draw Entry form, on which you can enter the amount and explanation for each detail line. You can split the transaction into as many detail lines as you want, but the amount that you assign to each detail line must total the draw amount of the transaction. When you click OK, the system returns you to the Draw Revisions form, where you must inquire again to see the new draw detail lines.

When you split a draw transaction, the system creates new draw records and assigns them the same document details as the original transaction, with the exception of the document type. Because these new records exist only in the draw tables, the system automatically assigns them a document type of DR to differentiate them from F0911 transactions. The new draw detail lines retain the general ledger date, draw number, draw status, and draw date from the original transaction. After you split a draw, you can revise the draw date and draw status on the new detail lines so that you can include them in future draws.

For example, suppose you want to split JE 1234, which has a draw amount of 1,200, into four detail lines with equal amounts. The system would generate these records:

Document Type	Document Number	JE Line Number	Draw Amount	Result
JE	1234	1.0	300	The system changes the draw amount of the original transaction from 1,200 to 300.
DR	1234	2.0	300	The system generates this record.
DR	1234	3.0	300	The system generates this record.
DR	1234	4.0	300	The system generates this record.

Changing the Draw Status

You can change the draw status on an individual transaction or for all the of the transactions for the job that are assigned the same draw number. The draw status that you assign must be set up in user-defined code (UDC) table 51/DR. The system provides these statuses for you:

- Blank: Clear the draw status when you want to exclude the draw transaction from the draw report. The system clears the Draw Number and Draw Date fields when you assign this value. To reassign the transaction to another draw, complete the draw number and date, and change the status to a value other than blank.

- *1:* The system automatically assigns this value when you run the Draw Generation program. Assign this status when you want to include the transaction on the draw report.

- *H:* Assign this status to hold the transaction for a future draw. The system does not include the transaction on the draw report for the draw number specified; however, the system retains the values in the Draw Number and Draw Date fields.

- *N:* Assign this status to indicate that the transaction is not fully paid. The system includes the transaction on the draw report.

- *X:* Assign this status to exclude the transaction from the draw report. You can assign this value to indicate that you never intend to include the transaction in a draw. The system retains the values in the Draw Number and Draw Date fields for audit purposes.

If necessary, you can set up additional statuses in UDC 51/DR. The system includes transactions for additional statuses on the draw detail report.

You use the Draw Revisions form to change the draw status of an individual transaction. To change the status on all of the transactions for the draw and job number, select Draw Status from the Row menu on the Work With Draws form. The system displays Draw Status Update form, on which you can enter a new draw status. Additionally, you must select theUpdate check box. If you are updating the status from blank to another value, you must also complete the New Draw Number and New Draw Date fields.

Forms Used for Draw Processing

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Draws	W515001A	Job Draws and Reporting (G5123), Draw Revisions	Review and select draw master records. The form displays the draw amount by job and draw number.
Draw Revisions	W515003A	Select Draw Revisions from the Row menu on Work With Draws.	Review and revise draw transactions.
Split Draw Entry	W515003B	Select Draw Split from the Row menu on Draw Revisions.	Split the draw transaction into multiple transactions, as needed. The system updates tables F51911 and F51911EX when you click OK.
Draw Status Update	W515001B	Select Draw Status Update from the Row menu on Work With Draws.	Update the status of all the transactions in the draw for the job. You must select the Update check box or the system does not update the transactions. Additionally, if you change the draw status from blank to another value, you must complete the New Draw Number and New Draw Date fields.

Setting Processing Options for Draw Revisions (P515003)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Document Type   Specify the document type to assign to transactions that you manually add to the Draw Reporting Master table (F51911). If you leave this processing option blank, the system assigns JE.

Setting Processing Options for Draw Status Update (P515001)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

1. Draw Revisions (P515003)	Specify the version of the Draw Revisions program to use when you select the program from the Row menu. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

Revising Draw Information

Access the Draw Revisions form.

Draw Number	Enter the draw number to use to display records from table F51911. Using a wildcard value (*) is not valid.
	Note. Because you can manually clear records from the draw by clearing the draw number, blank is a value.
Draw Status Code	Enter the draw status to use to display records from table F51911, or enter the new draw status to assign to records already displayed. The system automatically assigns a value of *1* to this field when you run the Draw Generation program. You can revise the status, as necessary, to manage the transactions or to exclude them from printing on the draw report that you send to the financial institute. Values are:
	Blank: Do not include the transaction on the draw report. If you change the draw status from a value to blank, the system additionally clears the Draw Number and Draw Date fields.
	1: Include the transaction on the draw report.
	H: Hold the transaction for a future draw. The system does not include the transaction on the draw report for the draw number specified; however, the system retains the values in the Draw Number and Draw Date fields.
	N: Include the transaction on the draw report. You can assign this value to indicate that the transaction is not fully paid.
	X: Exclude the transaction from the draw report. You can assign this value to indicate that you never intend to include the transaction in a draw. The system retains the values in the Draw Number and Draw Date fields for audit purposes.
Draw Date	Specify the date that was entered in the Thru Date processing option of the Draw Generation program.
General Ledger Date	Specify the date the transaction was posted to the general ledger. You cannot revise the general ledger date.
Original Amount	Enter the original transaction amount before any draws were processed.

Printing the Draw Detail Report

This section provides an overview of the Draw Detail Report (R51510) and discusses how to:

• Print the Draw Detail report (R51510).

• Set processing options for the Draw Detail report (R51510).

Understanding the Draw Detail Report (R51510)

After you assign the transactions for which you require reimbursement to a specific draw number, you can generate the Draw Detail report (R51510) to send to the financial institute. The Draw Detail report provides information about each transaction, including account information, general ledger date, document number and type, and draw amount.

You use processing options to specify the draw number to use to select the records to print. The system does not include records that do not have a draw number or for which the draw status is blank.

The system also provides these additional reports that you can print:

• Cost of Construction: Detail (R51520).

• Cost of Construction: Summary (R51525).

See Appendix A, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost Reports," page 165.

Printing the Draw Detail Report (R51510)

Select Job Draws and Reporting (G5123), Draw Detail Report.

Setting Processing Options for Draw Detail Report (R51510)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Draw Number   Specify the draw number to use to select the records to print on the report.

2. Amount(s) to print   Specify whether to include an additional column on the report to print the original amount from the Account Detail table (F0911). Values are:

Blank: Do not include an additional column; the system prints the draw amount only from table F51911.

1: Include an additional column to print the original amount from table F0911.

CHAPTER 10

Running Job Cost Updates

If your company has recently expanded or undergone a change in management, you might need to change the way it tracks and reports on the job information.

This chapter discusses how to:

- Update account information for draw reporting.
- Update methods of computation.
- Recalculate job cost projections.
- Delete projected final information.
- Summarize and purge job information.

Note. Although the program to update category codes globally appears on the Advanced & Technical Operations menu with the other programs listed in this chapter, it is part of the process to assign alternate sequences.

See Also

Chapter 4, "Setting Up Cost Code Structures," Mapping Category Codes to Create Alternate Sequences, page 60

Updating Account Information for Draw Reporting

This section provides an overview of updating the Draw Reporting Master table when account information has changed and discusses how to run the Update BU/OBJ/SUB/CO F0901>F51911 program (R51806).

Understanding Account Information Updates for Draw Reporting

If you change any part of the account information, the account assigned to the company or the business unit (job number) or object and subsidiary account then you must update the existing account information for the Draw Reporting Master table by running Update BU/OBJ/SUB/CO F0901>F51911 (R51806). Otherwise, the system will not be able to retrieve and update the accounts correctly for draws that occur after the change.

When you run the R51806 program, the system:

- Retrieves the first record in table F51911.
- Using the short account ID assigned to the F51911 record, locates the corresponding record in table F0901.
- Updates the company, business unit, object, and subsidiary fields in table F51911 with the values from the corresponding record in F0901.

Note. This program is specific for correcting the account information on records in the Draw Reporting Master table only. To update the account changes in the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balances (F0902) tables, run the Update BU.Obj.Sub to Jrnl Ent program (R09806).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Revising an Organization," Updating the F0911 and F0902 Tables.

Updating Account Information for Draw Reporting

Select Advanced & Technical Operations (G5131), Update BU/OBJ/SUB/CO F0901>F51911.

Updating Methods of Computation

This section provides an overview of the Method of Computation Conversion program (R519901) and discusses how to:

• Update the method of computation.

• Set processing options for Method of Computation Conversion (R519901).

Understanding Method of Computation Conversion Program (R519901)

If you need to change the method of computation on all of the accounts for a specific job, or on a specific account across several jobs or projects, rather than locating an updating the method of computation on each individual account, you can run the Method of Computation Conversion program (R519901) to update the globally update the accounts.

You use data selection to specify the accounts to select for update, or to specify the method of computation to update, or both. You use processing options to specify the method of computation that you want to assign. For example, you might want to update all of the accounts that are assigned method F to method D, or you might want to change the method of computation for cost type 1341 for all jobs, or you might want to select records with cost type 1341 that are assigned method of computation F.

When you run the R519901 program, the system selects the records from the Account Master table (F0901) and updates them with the method of computation from the processing option. Additionally, the system updates the balances for projected final values (HA and HU ledger) in the Account Balances table (F0902) based on the new method of computation. The system also prints a report of the selected records and the computation method that was originally assigned, so that if you do make an error, you have the information to correct it.

Updating the Method of Computation

Select Advanced & Technical Operations (G5131), Method of Computation Conversion.

Setting Processing Options for Method of Computation Conversion (R519901)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. New Method of Computation	Specify the new computation method to assign to the accounts specified using data selection. The system updates the Method of Computation field (CCT) in the Account Master table (F0901) with the value that you enter, and recalculates projected final values (HA and HU ledgers).

Recalculating Job Cost Projections

This section provides an overview of the Recalculation Projections Program (R51803) and discusses how to:

• Run the Recalculate Projections program (R51803).

• Set processing options for Recalculate Projections (R51803).

Understanding the Recalculation Projections Program (R51803)

You run the Recalculate Projections program (R51803) when you suspect that projected final values are incorrect, or as part of the integrity reporting process. The system selects the records from the Account Master table, locates the corresponding records from the Account Balances table, and recalculates projected final (estimate to completion) values (HA and HU ledger). The program has processing options to limit the selection of records to a specific fiscal year and range of periods. Use data selection to further limit the record to selection to specific jobs or accounts, as necessary. You also have the option to print a report of the transactions that the system selected and the final calculations, however, the report does not list all of the transactions on which the calculations were based.

Running the Recalculate Projections Program (R51803)

Select Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G5131), Recalculate Projections.

Setting Processing Options for Recalculate Projections (R51803)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Period Range	Specify the range of period numbers to use to select records to process. The system uses the period range in conjunction with the Fiscal Year Range processing options to select records.
	If you leave the period range processing options blank, the system selects records for the current period based on the fiscal date pattern that is assigned to the company for the job.
2. Fiscal Year Range	Specify the range of fiscal years to use to select records to process. The system uses the fiscal year range in conjunction with the Period Range processing options to select records.
	If you leave the fiscal year range processing options blank, the system selects records for the current fiscal year based on the fiscal date pattern that is assigned to the company for the job.

Print

1. Suppress Report   Specify whether to print a report of the transactions updated. The report lists each account and the newly calculated projected final values. Values are:

Blank: Print the report.

1: Do not print the report.

Deleting Projected Final Information

This section provides an overview of deleting projected final information and discusses how to set processing options for Delete Job Cost Projections (R51997).

Deleting Projected Final Information

If you had set the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost constant to generate the audit trail records for the projected final ledgers (HA and HU) and you want to remove them, you can run the Delete Job Cost Projections program (R51997). Based on the data selection that you specify, the system removes the Account Ledger (F0911) records for the HA and HU ledgers. You can remove the corresponding projected final ledger records from the Account Balances table (F0902).

You must access the R51997 program through the Batch Versions application. Access batch versions and then enter R51997 in the Batch Application field.

Setting Processing Options for Delete Job Cost Projections (R51997)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Retain Balances   Specify whether to delete the corresponding balances for the HA and HU ledgers from the Account Balances table (F0902). Values are:

Blank: Delete the F0902 balances for the HA and HU ledgers.

1: Retain the F0902 balances for the HA and HU ledgers.

Summarizing and Purging Job Information

This section provides an overview of the Job Cost Purge process, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to run the Job Cost Purge program (R51840).

Understanding the Job Cost Purge Process

You can use either of two methods to remove JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost transactions from the system. One method is to summarize and purge data using these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting programs:

- Summarize Transactions (R09811)

- Purge Prior JEs (R09911)

The other method is to purge all Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balance (F0902) records for the job using the Job Cost Purge program (R51840). Depending on the information that you want to retain, you can select the method that best suits your business needs.

Summarize and Purge Account Ledger Transactions

You can purge Account Ledger (F0911) transactions for a job that is not closed if you summarize the transactions first using the Summarize Transactions program (R09811). The Summarize Job Transaction program creates a new transaction for each account by period to represent the total amount of the transactions for the period of time specified. For example, if there are 100 transactions entered for account 5001.02200.1341 for period 6 of 2008, the system generates one record with a document type of BF for account 5001.02200.1341 with the summarized amount.

After you summarize transactions, you can purge them from table F0911 using the Purge Prior JEs program (R09911). The purpose of creating summarized records is to maintain an audit trail between F0911 detail records and the F0902 balance records, which is critical if you ever need to repost account balances. Both the Summarize Transactions and Purge Prior JEs programs rely on AAI ranges that you set up to specify the eligible accounts. These processes are described in detail in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting guide.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Summarizing Records and Purging Records".

Purging Job Cost Transactions

When you no longer want to retain any accounting records for the job, you can purge the records by running the Job Cost Purge program (R51840). When you run the Job Cost Purge program, the system:

- Selects job master records (F0006) that are assigned a posting edit code of P.

- Locates all transactions for the job form the Account Ledger (F0911) and Account Balance (F0902) tables for all accounts and all ledgers, across all fiscal years, that are associated with that job (including any records summarized using program R09811)

- Writes the records to the corresponding purge tables (F0911P and F0902P).

- Removes records from the tables F0911 and F0902.

You can use data selection to limit the purge to a specific job, or fiscal year, or ledger type. Otherwise, the system selects the records to remove based solely on those jobs in which the posting edit code is P. The purge program does not have associated processing options.

After you purge jobs, you can save the F0911P and F0902P tables to a tape or other media type for storage. If you want to remove the actual job and related accounts from the Business Unit Master (F0006) and Account Master (F0901) tables, you must additionally purge any accounts payable and accounts receivable transactions associated with the job.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Revising an Organization"

Prerequisites

Before you purge transactions, you must:

- Perform a backup of the system files that you are going to purge.

- Assign a posting edit code of *P* to the jobs that you want to purge. You must assign the posting edit code to the job (business unit), on the Job Master Revisions form, not to the account.

Running the Job Cost Purge Program (R51840)

Select Advanced & Technical Operations (G5131), Job Cost Purge.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost Reports

This appendix provides an overview of Job Cost reports and discusses:

• Summary tables of all reports.

• Details for selected reports.

Job Cost Reports

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system offers you a variety of reports that help review and manage job cost information. Use management summary reports to review:

• Date sensitive account balance information for a selected job. You can review the information by job or cost code, or break it down by units and labor.

• Financial details of the subcontracts associated with the jobs.

• Analysis of date sensitive information related to specific accounts over a given period.

You can generate reports that show all of the jobs in the system or the chart types that you have set up. You can also generate a report that shows the accounts that relate to a specific job.

Job Cost Summary Reports: A to Z

This table lists the address book reports, sorted alphanumerically by report ID.

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R51006P Job Master List	Use this program to review all of the jobs in the system. You can select a summary or detailed version of this report. The system takes the information from the Business Unit Master table (F0006).	Job Cost Reports (G5113), Job Master List
R510901 Job Account Master List	Use this program to review all of the accounts that relate to a specific job. The five versions of this report are based on reordering of information from the Account Master table (F0901).	Job Cost Reports (G5113), Job Account Master List

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R51091P Chart Types	Use this program to review all of the chart types that you have set up in the system.	Job Cost Reports (G5113), Chart Types
R512000P Job Status Inquiry	Use this program to review the Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns information.	Job Cost Reports (G5113), Job Status Inquiry
R51412 Master Job Cost	Use this program to review date sensitive account balance information for a specific job.	Job Cost Reports (G5113), Master Job Cost Report
R514122 Summary by Cost Type	Use this program to review date sensitive account balance information for a specific job by cost type.	Job Cost Reports menu (G5113), Summary by Cost Type
R514121 Unit Cost Analysis	Use this program to review date sensitive account balance information for a specific job.	Job Cost Reports menu (G5113), Unit Cost Analysis
R51420 Detail by Job	Use this program to review the main details of a job.	Job Cost Reports menu (G5113), Detail by Job
R51425B Transaction Analysis	Use this program to review detailed transaction information by account.	Job Cost Reports menu (G5113), Transaction Analysis
R51430 Period Trend Analysis	Use this program to review date sensitive job cost information for selected accounts over a specified time interval	Job Cost Reports menu (G5113), Period Trend Analysis
R51443 Executive Summary	Use this program to review and manage the profit information related to projects, jobs, or subledgers within jobs.	Profit Recognition (G5122), Executive Summary
R51445 Profit Recognition Job Status	Use the program to review cost, revenue, and gross profit information for each job.	Profit Recognition (G5122), Profit Recognition Job Status
R51520 Cost of Construction detail	Use this program to view cost details per account over a selected period.	Job Draws and Reporting (G5123), Cost of Construction detail
R51525 Cost of Construction summary	Use this program to view summarized cost information over a selected period.	Job Draws and Reporting (G5123), Cost of Construction summary

Report ID and Report Name	Description	Navigation
R51530 Job Detail by Subledger	Use this program to review the details of a classified job using subledgers.	Job Cost Reports menu (G5113), Job Detail by Subledger
R51540 Budget Revisions	Use this program to review all additions and changes made to the budget of a job.	Job Cost Reports menu (G5113), Budget Revisions

Selected Job Cost Reports

Some reports include a more detailed description, as well as information about processing options. These reports are listed alphanumerically by report ID in this appendix.

R512000P Job Status Inquiry Print

Use the Job Status Inquiry Print report (R512000P) to review the Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns information. You can print this report from the Job Cost Reports menu or from the Job Status Inquiry form. If you print the report from the Job Status Inquiry form, the system prints the first eight columns that have been selected to display on the form. If you print the report from the menu, you must enter a column version. The system prints the first eight columns based on the version that you enter.

Setting Processing Options for Job Status Inquiry Print (R512000P)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Column Version
Specify the column version to use to print the columns on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the column version for the user ID, which the system automatically saves when you exit the Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns program.

2. Date Range
From Period/Date

Specify the start date or period to select information to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system determines the date to use based on the value entered in the Account Balance Type processing option.

Note. If you enter a value in this processing option, do not enter a value in the Account Balance Type processing option or the system prints an error on the report.

Thru Period/Date

Specify the through date or period to select information to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system prints an error on the report.

3. Account Balance Type   Specify which account balances to display on the report. Do not complete this processing option if you have completed the Date Range processing option. Values are:

Blank or *1*: Inception to Date

2: Cumulative Year to Date

3: Period

4. Account Level of Detail   Specify the default level of detail (values 3 through 9) to use to print account details. The system summarizes accounts for levels of detail that are higher (less detailed) than the value that you enter. For example, if you enter 5 in this processing option, the system prints amounts for accounts assigned level of detail 3 and 4, summarizes accounts from levels of detail 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and prints the total for the account assigned level of detail 5. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of *9* and prints all accounts.

5. Account Sequence   Specify the account sequence to use to print the account information on the report. Values are:

Blank: Job, Cost Code, Cost Type.

A: Alternate Cost Code, Cost Type, Job.

C: Cost Code, Cost Type, Job.

O: Job, Cost Type, Cost Code.

T: Cost Type Cost Code, Job.

1: Account Category Code 1.

2: Account Category Code 2.

3: Account Category Code 3.

R51412 Master Job Cost Report

The Master Job Cost report (R51412) provides date sensitive account balance information for a specific job and includes these details:

- Revised budget
- Actual current
- Actual to date
- Percent spent
- Percent complete
- Projected final cost
- Remaining to complete
- Projected over/under
- Cost code
- Cost type
- Method of computation

When you select to print this report, you can also direct the system, using processing options, to print the Unit Cost Analysis (R514121) and the Cost Type Summary (R514122) reports.

Setting Processing Options for Master Job Cost Report (R51412)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Edits

Enter an as-of-date, limit reporting to a specific subledger, or designate a subledger type for the reports with these options.

1. As of Date
Specify the date through which the system selects information to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current financial reporting date for the company assigned to the job.

2. Subledger
Specify the subledger to use to select information to print on the report. If you enter a value in this processing option, you must complete the Subledger Type processing option. Enter * to select all subledgers, or leave this processing option blank to select records without subledgers.

3. Subledger Type
Specify the subledger type that corresponds to the value that you entered in the Subledger processing option. The subledger type that you enter must exist in UDC 00/ST.

4. Cost Code Range
From Cost Code

Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system prints all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.

Thru Cost Code

Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.

5. Cost Type Range
From Cost Type

Specify the beginning cost type (object) account in the range of account to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types through the cost type entered in the Thru Cost Type field.

Thru Cost Type

Specify the ending cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types from the value entered in the From Cost Type field.

Print

Enter account level of detail, job address information, page breaks on different jobs, cost code and cost type print, zero amount print suppression, and unit print specifications for a job with these options.

1. Account Level of Detail
Specify the default level of detail (values 3 through 9) to use to print account details. The system summarizes accounts for levels of detail that are higher (less detailed) than the value that you enter. For example, if you enter 5 in this processing option, the system prints amounts for accounts assigned

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>level of detail 3 and 4, summarizes accounts from levels of detail 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and prints the total for the account assigned level of detail 5. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of *9* and prints all accounts.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**2. Job Address Information**</td><td>Specify whether to print the job address and who's who information on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not print the job address and who's who information.

1: Print the job address and who's who information.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**3. Page Break on Different Job**</td><td>Specify whether to start a new page for each job that prints on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not start a new page for each job.

1: Start a new page for each job.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**4. Cost Code and Cost Type Print**</td><td>Specify whether to print the cost code and cost type on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not print the cost code and cost type on the report.

1: Print the cost code and cost type on the report.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**5. Zero Amount Print Suppression**</td><td>Specify whether to print detail accounts with zero amounts on the report. Values are:

Blank: Print detail accounts with zero amounts.

1: Do not print detail accounts with zero amounts.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**6. Units Print**</td><td>Specify whether to print units on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not print units on the report.

1: Print units on the report. The system prints actual, revised budget, and committed units on the report.</td></tr>
</table>

Note. If you set up additional budget ledgers, the system prints the sum of the units for all ledgers.

Versions

Use these processing options to specify whether to print the Unit Cost Analysis and Cost Type Summary reports in addition to printing this report. Leave these processing options blank to omit printing the reports.

<table>
<tr><td>**1. Unit Cost Analysis Version (R514121)**</td><td>Specify whether to additionally print the Unit Cost Analysis report (R514121) by entering the version of the report to print.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**2. Cost Type Summary Version (R514122)**</td><td>Specify whether to additionally print the Cost Type Summary Report (R514122) by entering the version of the report to print.</td></tr>
</table>

R514122 Summary by Cost Type

The Summary by Cost Type report (R514122) provides date sensitive account balance information for a specific job by cost type. The report includes:

• Revised budget

• Actual current

- Actual to date

- Percent spent/complete

- Projected final

- Remaining to complete

- Projected over/under

- Cost type

Setting Processing Options for Summary by Cost Type (R514122)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. As of Date	Specify the date through which the system selects information to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current financial reporting date for the company assigned to the job.
2. Subledger	Specify the subledger to use to select information to print on the report. If you enter a value in this processing option, you must complete the Subledger Type processing option. Enter * to select all subledgers, or leave this processing option blank to select records without subledgers.
3. Subledger Type	Specify the subledger type that corresponds to the value that you entered in the Subledger processing option. The subledger type that you enter must exist in UDC 00/ST.

Print

1. Job Address Information	Specify whether to print the address and who's who information on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not print the address.
	1: Print the address.
2. Zero Amount Print Suppression	Specify whether to print detail accounts with zero amounts on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Print detail accounts with zero amounts.
	1: Do not print detail accounts with zero amounts.

R514121 Unit Cost Analysis

The Unit Cost Analysis report (R514121) provides date sensitive account balance information for a specific job. The report includes these details:

- Revised budget

- Actual current

- Actual to date

- UM

- Budget units

- Revised budget

- Budget amount/units

- Actual units

- Actual amounts

- Actual amount/units

- Unit amount variance

- Percent complete

- Projected final

- Projected over/under

- Method of computation

- Cost code

- Cost type

Setting Processing Options for Unit Cost Analysis (R514121)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. As of Date	Specify the date through which the system selects information to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current financial reporting date for the company assigned to the job.
2. Subledger	Specify the subledger to use to select information to print on the report. If you enter a value in this processing option, you must complete the Subledger Type processing option. Enter * to select all subledgers, or leave this processing option blank to select records without subledgers.
3. Subledger Type	Specify the subledger type that corresponds to the value that you entered in the Subledger processing option. The subledger type that you enter must exist in UDC 00/ST.
1. Account Level of Detail	Specify the default level of detail (values 3 through 9) to use to print account details. The system summarizes accounts for levels of detail that are higher (less detailed) than the value that you enter. For example, if you enter 5 in this processing option, the system prints amounts for accounts assigned level of detail 3 and 4, summarizes accounts from levels of detail 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and prints the total for the account assigned level of detail 5. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of *9* and prints all accounts.

Print

1. Job Page Break	Specify whether to start a new page for each job that prints on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not start a new page.
	1: Start a new page.

2. Report Heading Format	Specify whether to print the address and who's who information on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not print the address.
	1: Print the address.
3. Print Cost Code and Cost Type	Specify whether to print the cost code and cost type on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not print the cost code and cost type.
	1: Print the cost code and cost type.
4. Zero Amount Suppression	Specify whether to print detail accounts with zero amounts on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Print detail accounts with zero amounts.
	1: Do not print detail accounts with zero amounts.

Process

1. Unit Cost Calculation	Specify whether to calculate unit cost information for the header (cost code) or detail (cost type) accounts. Values are:
	Blank: Calculate unit cost information for the cost type (detail) accounts.
	1: Calculate unit cost information for the cost code (header) accounts.

Versions

1. Cost Type Summary Version (R514122)	Specify whether to additionally print the Cost Type Summary report (R514122) by entering the version of the report to print. Leave this processing option blank to omit printing the report.

R51420 Detail by Job

Use the Detail by Job report (R51420) to review the main details of a job. The report includes these details:

- Cost Code
- Cost Type
- Document Type
- Document Number
- General ledger Date
- Budget Unit
- Budget Amount
- Year-to-Date Unit
- Year-to-Date Amount

Setting Processing Options for Detail by Job (R51420)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

Enter an as-of-date, limit reporting to a specific subledger, or designate a subledger type for the reports with these processing options.

1. As of Date

Specify the date through which the system selects information to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current financial reporting date for the company assigned to the job.

2. Subledger

Specify the subledger to use to select information to print on the report. If you enter a value in this processing option, you must complete the Subledger Type processing option. Enter * to select all subledgers, or leave this processing option blank to select records without subledgers.

3. Subledger Type

Specify the subledger type that corresponds to the value that you entered in the Subledger processing option. The subledger type that you enter must exist in UDC 00/ST.

Print

These processing options enable you to set cost codes, cost types, subledger types, cost code and cost type summaries, amount and account details, commitments, and address information for a job.

1. Default Cost Code Range

From Cost Code

Specify the beginning cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system prints all cost codes through the value entered in the Thru Cost Code field.

Thru Cost Code

Specify the ending cost code (subsidiary) account in the range of accounts to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost codes from the value entered in the From Cost Code field.

2. Default Cost Type Range

From Cost Type

Specify the beginning cost type (object) account in the range of account to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types through the cost type entered in the Thru Cost Type field.

Thru Cost Type

Specify the ending cost type (object) account in the range of accounts to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays all cost types from the value entered in the From Cost Type field.

3. Subledger and Subledger Type

Specify whether to include the subledger and subledger type columns on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not include the subledger and subledger type columns.

1: Include the subledger and subledger type columns.

4. Cost Type and Cost Code Summaries

Specify whether to print summary totals for each job by cost type and by cost code. For each job, the cost type and cost code summary appears on separate pages before the detail. Values are:

	Blank: Do not print the cost type and cost code summaries.
	1: Print the cost type and cost code summaries.
5. Amount Detail	Specify the fields to retrieve for the amounts and units that print on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Print year-to-date values. The system does not include the beginning balances.
	1: Print the values for the current period and the beginning balances.
	2: Print the inception-to-date values.
	3: Print only the values for current period.
	4: Print the values for the year-to-date and beginning balances.
6. Account Detail	Specify the account detail to print on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Print all accounts.
	1: Print only accounts that do not have budget amounts or units.
	2: Print only accounts that have current period actual amounts or units.
	3: Print only accounts that have current period actual amounts or units, but do not have budget amounts or units.
7. Commitments and Contracts	Specify whether to include columns for the units and amounts associated with commitments or contracts on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not include columns for units and amounts associated with commitments or contracts.
	1: Include columns for units and amounts associated with commitments or contracts.
8. Vendor Name on Commitment Lines	Specify whether to include the vendor name from change order commitment line details on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not include the vendor name.
	1: Include the vendor name.
9. Job Address and Who's Who Information	Specify whether to print the job address and who's who information on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not print the job address and who's who information.
	1: Print the job address and who's who information.
10. Include Unposted Transactions	Specify whether to include unposted transactions on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not include unposted transactions.
	1: Include unposted transactions.
11. Suppress Description and Reference Lines	Specify whether to include transaction description and reference lines on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Include the transaction description and reference lines.
	*1*Do not include the transaction description and reference lines.

R51425B Transaction Analysis

Use the Transaction Analysis report (R51425B) to review detailed transaction information by account. The report includes these account details:

- Job number

- Description

- Cost code

- Cost type

- General ledger date

- Document number and type

- Vendor number

- Invoice number

- Purchase order number

- Amount and unit values

- Journal entry detail

Setting Processing Options for Transaction Analysis (R51425B)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Ledger Type

Specify the ledger types to include on the report. Leave this processing option blank to include all ledger types.

2. Date Range

From Date

Specify the beginning date to use to select records to include on the report. Leave this processing option blank to include all transactions up to the system date.

Thru Date

Specify the ending date to use to select records to include on the report. Leave this processing option blank to include all transactions up to the system date.

3. Document Type

Specify the document type to use to select records to include on the report. Leave this processing option blank to include all records regardless of the document type.

4. Subledger

Specify the subledger to use to select information to print on the report. If you enter a value in this processing option, you must complete the Subledger Type processing option. Enter * to select all subledgers, or leave this processing option blank to select records without subledgers.

5. Subledger Type

Specify the subledger type that corresponds to the value that you entered in the Subledger processing option. The subledger type that you enter must exist in UDC 00/ST.

Print

1. Subledger / Subledger Type	Specify whether to include the subledger and subledger type columns on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not include the subledger and subledger type columns.
	1: Include the subledger and subledger type columns.
2. Transaction Type	Specify whether to limit the transactions that print on the report by posted code. Values are:
	Blank: Print all transactions regardless of the posted code.
	1: Print only posted transactions.
	2: Print only unposted transactions.
3. Balance Forward	Specify whether to print the balance forward for the account on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not print balance forward.
	1: Print the balance forward.
4. Vendor	Specify whether to include the vendor name on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not include the vendor name.
	1: Include the vendor name.

R51430 Period Trend Analysis

You print the Period Trend Analysis report (R51430) to review date sensitive job cost information for selected accounts over a specified time interval. You can specify an as of date and an interval on which to report. The default interval is seven days for weekly reporting. The program treats the as of date as the ending date of the reporting interval and uses the interval to calculate all prior dates. You can use processing options to compute different ratios for comparing period information.

The Period Trend Analysis report includes these details:

• Budget amounts and units

• Actual amounts and units for selected intervals

• Rolling averages for the interval

• Job-to-date amounts and units

• Percent spent and percent complete information

• Remaining amounts and units

• Projected final amounts and units

• Projected over/under amounts and units

Setting Processing Options for Period Trend Analysis (R51430)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. As of Date

Specify the date through which the system selects information to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current financial reporting date for the company assigned to the job.

2. Days From

Specify the number of days to use for each interval. Leave this processing option blank to use a seven day interval.

Print

1. Detail Amount to Header Units Ratio

Specify whether to include the detail amount to header units ratio on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not include the detail amount to header units ratio.

1: Include the detail amount to header units ratio.

2. Detail Units to Header Units Ratio

Specify whether to include the detail units to header units ratio on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not include the detail units to header units ratio.

1: Include the detail units to header units ratio.

3. Header Units to Detail Units Ratio

Specify whether to include the header units to detail units ratio on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not include the header units to detail units ratio.

1: Include the header units to detail units ratio.

4. Period Physical Percent

Specify whether to include the period physical percent ((*Interval Actual Amount / Projected Final Amount) * 100) on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not include the period physical percent.

1: Include the period physical percent.

5. Job to Date Physical Percent

Specify whether to include the job-to-date physical percent ((Job to Date Interval Amount / Projected Final Amount) * 100) on the report. Values are:

Blank: Do not include the job-to-date physical percent.

1: Include the job-to-date physical percent.

6. Current Period Gain or Loss

Specify whether to include the current period gain or loss on the report. This value is represented by the change in the projected final amount (HA ledger) within the interval range. Values are:

Blank: Do not include the current period gain or loss.

1: Include the current period gain or loss.

7. Ratio Amounts on Accounts

Specify whether to include ratio amounts on accounts with zero actual amounts or units on the report. Values are:

Blank: Include ratio amounts on accounts with zero actual amounts or units.

1: Do not include ratio amounts on accounts with zero actual amounts or units.

R51443 Executive Summary Report

Generate an Executive Summary Report (R51443) to review and manage the profit information related to projects, jobs, or subledgers within jobs. The Executive Summary Report is available in one of two formats, depending on the processing options you use:

• Report

• Worksheet

You can manually write in numbers on the worksheet and then enter them in the system.

Setting Processing Options for Executive Summary Report (R51443)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Print

1. Report Totalling	Specify the type of report totaling to include on the report. Values are:
	1: Include a total by effective date and a grand total.
	2: Include a total by version number and a grand total.
	Blank or *3*: Include a total by effective date, version number, and a grand total.
2. Worksheet Format	Specify whether to print the report in worksheet format. Values are:
	Blank: Do not print the report in worksheet format.
	1: Print the report in worksheet format.
3. Quarter or Period Amounts	Specify which amounts to include on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Include earned current period amounts.
	1: Include earned quarter amounts.

R51445 Profit Recognition Job Status

You can print the Profit Recognition Job Status report (R51445) to review cost, revenue, and gross profit information for each job by an effective date. The report prints this information by job:

• Projected at Completion

• Year To Date

• Prior Period Balance

• Current Period Balance

Setting Processing Options for Profit Recognition Job Status Report (R51445)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Select

1. Effective Date	Specify the effective date to use to select information to print on the report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the financial reporting date that is assigned to company 00000.

R51520 Cost of Construction Detail

Use this format to view cost details per account over a selected period

The Draw Status field designates whether the draw detail row is final (Draw Status field is 1), is not in the current draw (Draw Status field is empty), is on hold (Draw Status field is H), or is excluded from the draw (Draw Status field is X).

Setting Processing Options for Cost of Construction Detail (R51520)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Print

1. Date Range	From Date
	Specify the beginning date to use to select records to include on the report. Leave this processing option blank to include all transactions up to the system date.
	Thru Date
	Specify the ending date to use to select records to include on the report. Leave this processing option blank to include all transactions up to the system date.
2. Total Line Spacing	Specify whether to include a single space or double space after total lines. Values are:
	Blank: Double space.
	1: Single space.
3. Cost Type Headings	Specify whether to include cost type headings on the report. Values are:
	Blank: Do not include cost type headings.
	1: Include cost type headings.

R51525 Cost of Construction Summary

Use this format to review summarized cost information per account over a selected period. The Draw Status field designates whether the draw detail row is final (Draw Status field is 1), is not in the current draw (Draw Status field is empty), is on hold (Draw Status field is H), or is excluded from the draw (Draw Status field is X).

Setting Processing Options for Cost of Construction Summary (R51525)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Print

1. Date Range	From Date
	Specify the beginning date to use to select records to include on the report. Leave this processing option blank to include all transactions up to the system date.
	Thru Date
	Specify the ending date to use to select records to include on the report. Leave this processing option blank to include all transactions up to the system date.
2. Account Level of Detail	Specify the default level of detail (values 3 through 9) to use to print account details. The system summarizes accounts for levels of detail that are higher (less detailed) than the value that you enter. For example, if you enter 5 in this processing option, the system prints amounts for accounts assigned level of detail 3 and 4, summarizes accounts from levels of detail 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and prints the total for the account assigned level of detail 5. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of *9* and prints all accounts.
3. Level of Detail Print Suppression	Specify the level of detail to use (3 through 9) for print suppression. The report does not include accounts with zero balances at the level of detail specified or higher. For example, if you enter 5, the system does not include the account on the report if the balance of it and the accounts at a higher level of detail (6 through 9) are zero. If you leave this processing option blank, the system includes all accounts regardless of whether the balance is zero.

R51530 Job Detail by Subledger

Use the Job Detail by Subledger report (R51530) to review the details of a classified job using subledgers. The report includes these details:

- Subledger
- Cost Code
- Cost Type
- Document Date
- Document Number
- Document Type
- Invoice Number
- Payment Number
- Contract Number
- Description
- Amount

Setting Processing Options for Job Detail by Subledger (R51530)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Default

This processing option enables you to specify the date through which the report should be based.

1. As of Date   Specify the date through which the system selects information to print on the
                                  report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current
                                  financial reporting date for the company assigned to the job.

Print

This processing option enables you to specify the heading that you do not want to print.

1. Omit Headings Before   Specify whether to print headings for the address number, subledger, and
Detail Lines   subledger type before the detail lines of this report. The report totals by
                                 subledger type, subledger, and address number, as well as by job and company.
                                 Company and job titles appear at the top of each page of the report. Address
                                 number, subledger, and subledger type titles can be omitted to conserve
                                 space. Values are:

                                 Blank: Print all total headings before detail lines.

                                 1: Do not print all total headings before the detail lines.

R51540 Budget Revision Detail

Use the Budget Revision Detail report (R51540) to review all additions and changes made to the budget of a
job. The report includes these details:

• Cost Code

• Cost Type

• Description

• Original Budget Estimate

• Budget Changes This Period

• Accumulated Changes to Estimate

• Revised Budget Estimate

Setting Processing Options for Budget Revision Detail (R51540)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

These processing options enable you to specify the date through which the report should be based, and whether
you want an additional ledger type for costs reflected on the report.

1. As of Date   Specify the date through which the system selects information to print on the
                                  report. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the current
                                  financial reporting date for the company assigned to the job.

2. Ledger Type   Specify the budget ledger type to use to select values on the report. If you
                                  leave this processing option blank, the system accumulates the values for all
                                  revised budget ledger types.

Print

These processing options enables you to specify the lowest level of detail that you want to print and the level of detail for print suppression.

1. Account Level of Detail	Specify the default level of detail (values 3 through 9) to use to print account details. The system summarizes accounts for levels of detail that are higher (less detailed) than the value that you enter. For example, if you enter 5 in this processing option, the system prints amounts for accounts assigned level of detail 3 and 4, summarizes accounts from levels of detail 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 and prints the total for the account assigned level of detail 5. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses a default value of *9* and prints all accounts.
2. Level of Detail Print Suppression	Specify the level of detail to use (3 through 9) for print suppression. The report does not include accounts with zero balances at the level of detail specified or higher. For example, if you enter 5, the system does not include the account on the report if the balance of it and the accounts at a higher level of detail (6 through 9) are zero. If you leave this processing option blank, the system includes all accounts regardless of whether the balance is zero.

APPENDIX B

Tables Used by the Job Cost System

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system uses tables to store job related and account information.

Job Cost System Tables

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system uses these primary tables:

Table Name and Number	Description
Business Unit Master (F0006)	Stores job master information, including the job description, job number, job type, company, and category codes.
Ledger Type Master (F0025)	Stores rules for specific ledger types, such as: • Budget amounts • Budget units • Annual close budget • Summarize and close
Account Master (F0901)	Stores the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system cost code structure account information, cost code schedule information, and category codes. When a job master record is created, a header account is created in the Account Master le. The header account enables adjustment of the percentage of completion for jobs during profit recognition processing.
Account Balances (F0902)	Stores the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system original budget information. Also stores JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system account balance details of ledgers for each account in the cost code structure. Data stored in the Account Balances le is used to calculate job progress information. Profit recognition journal entries are posted to the Account Balances le.
Account Ledger (F0911)	Tracks revisions to account balance amounts and quantities by providing a detailed audit trail of transactions. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost ledgers can contain both amounts and quantities.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system also uses these secondary tables:

Table Name and Number	Description
Company Constants (F0010)	Stores company definitions, including number and name, fiscal date pattern, and current period.
Batch Control Records (F0011)	Stores identification header records for each batch.
Automatic Accounting Instructions Master (F0012)	Stores the rules that control how the system creates journal entries for profit recognition, protects actual unit amounts during job progress calculations, identifies the accounts that are eligible for draw reporting, and forces general ledger entries to be in balance.
Next Numbers (F0002)	Stores the next available number for all automatically assigned numbers in the system, such as profit recognition numbers and draw numbers. For draw reporting, you have the option of using the System 51 next number or draw next number.
Job Cost Draws Next Number (F51002)	Stores the job and a draw next number that you assign.
Address Book Master (F0101)	Stores names, address numbers, search types, and category codes.
Customer Master (F03012)	Stores accounts receivable and billing information about a customer.
Supplier Master (F0401)	Stores accounts payable information about a supplier.
Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	Stores accounts payable transaction history.
Inquiry Columns (F5192)	Stores user defined column information to display on the Job Status Inquiry User Defined Columns form.
Profit Recognition (F5144)	Stores the financial information for current profit recognition processing.
Profit Recognition Account Balance (F5145)	Stores the financial information for previous profit recognition processing.
Extended Job Master (F5108)	Stores planned and actual schedule information.
Cost Code Schedule (F51901)	Stores Account Master category codes that you set up for alternate sequence viewing and reporting.
Draw Reporting Master (F51911)	Stores draw information in addition to the eligible account from the Account Ledger le (F0911).
Draw Explanation (F51911EX)	Stores explanations for changed or added draws.
Supplemental Database Data Types (F00091)	Stores the definitions of the data types used to track additional information for jobs.
Supplemental Data (F00092)	Stores additional information entered about jobs, categorized by data types.

Table Name and Number	Description
Multiple Cost Code Setup (F51092)	Stores versions set up in the Multiple Cost Code Setup program.
Chart Type Master (F5109)	Stores chart types used in setting up cost code structures.

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.

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