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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console 9.0 Implementation Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console 9.0 Implementation Guide
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Contents

About This Documentation Preface

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

This preface discusses:

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

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

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

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

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

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

Application Fundamentals

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

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

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

Documentation Updates and Downloading Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Download documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

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

See Also

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

Downloading Documentation

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

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

Additional Resources

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

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

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

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

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

Typographical Conventions

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

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

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

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

Note. Example of a note.

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

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

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

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

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

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

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

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

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

Country Identifiers

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

Region Identifiers

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

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

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

- USF (U.S. Federal)

- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

Comments and Suggestions

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

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

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

Address Book Number

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

As If Currency Code

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

Batch Number

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

Batch Date

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

Batch Status

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

Blank: Batch is unposted and pending approval.

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

D: The batch posted successfully.

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

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

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

Branch/Plant

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

Business Unit

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

Category Code

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

Company

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

Currency Code

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

Document Company

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

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

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

Document Number

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

Document Type

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

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

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

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

Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**

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

G/L Date (general ledger date)

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

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console 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 Accounts Payable.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Foundation - Address Book.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of the system resides in a companion volume of documentation called *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 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 Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals Preface"

Common Fields Used in this Implementation Guide

Account Number

Enter an account in the general ledger (GL). You can use one of these formats for account numbers:

1: Structured account (business unit.object.subsidiary).

2: 25-digit unstructured account number.

3: 8-digit short account ID number.

4: Speed code.

You define the account format in the General Accounting Constants program (P0000).

Address Book

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

Business Unit

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

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

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

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

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

Company

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

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

Console

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

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

Customer Number

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

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

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

Dashboard

See console.

Discount Available

Displays the amount of the invoice or voucher pay item that is eligible to be subtracted from the gross amount when the transaction is paid. The system calculates discount amounts based on the payment term entered on the transaction.

Note. If the system calculates the discount, verify that it applies to the pay item specified. Usually, freight, sales tax, and labor charges that are included in the gross amount do not qualify for discounts.

Due Date

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable, displays the date that the net payment is due.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, displays the date that the payment is due to receive a discount or, if no discount is offered, the net due date.

The system calculates the due date based on the payment term entered, or you can enter it manually. If you enter a negative voucher or invoice (debit or credit memo), the system might use the general ledger date as the due date regardless of the payment term entered. A processing option in the master business function program (P0400047 for vouchers and P03B0011 for invoices) controls how the system calculates the due date for debit and credit memos.

G/L Offset (general ledger offset)

Enter a code that determines the trade account that the system uses as the offset when you post invoices or vouchers. To locate the trade account, the system concatenates the value that you enter to AAI item RC or PC. For example, if you enter *TRAD*, the system searches for AAI item RCTRAD (receivables) or PCTRAD (payables).

You can assign up to four alphanumeric characters to represent the general ledger offset or you can assign the three-character currency code if you enter multiple currency transactions. You must, however, set up the corresponding AAI item for the system to use; otherwise, the system ignores the general ledger offset and uses the account that is set up for AAI item PC or RC for the company specified.

If you set up a default value in the G/L Offset field of the customer or supplier record, the system uses the value during transaction entry unless you override it.

Note. Do not use code *9999*. It is reserved for the post program and indicates that offsets should not be created.

Gross Amount

Enter the amount that specifies the total amount of an invoice or voucher pay item. The gross amount can include the tax amount, depending on the tax explanation code. The system does not decrease the gross amount when payments are applied. When you void a transaction, the system clears this field.

Item Number

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

Ledger Type and **LT**

Enter a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 09/LT (Ledger Type) that specifies the type of ledger, such as AA (actual amounts), BA (budget amounts), or CA (foreign currency amounts). You can set up multiple, concurrent accounting ledgers in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting system to establish an audit trail for all transactions.

Level of Detail

Enter a number that summarizes and classifies a general ledger account. Level 9 is the most detailed and level 1 is the least detailed. Levels 1 and 2 are reserved for company and business unit totals. Levels 8 and 9 are reserved for posting accounts in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system. Examples of other levels are:

3: Asserts, Liabilities, Revenues, and Expenses.

4: Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Current Liabilities, and so on.

5: Cash, Accounts Receivable, Inventories, Salaries, and so on.

6: Petty Cash, Cash in Banks, Trade Accounts Receivable, and so on.

7: Petty Cash - Dallas, Petty Cash - Houston, and so on.

Do not skip levels of detail when you assign a level of detail to an account. Nonsequential levels of detail can cause rollup errors in financial reports.

Open Amount

Displays the amount of an invoice or voucher pay item that is unpaid.

Pay Item and **Pay Itm**

Displays a number that identifies the pay item for a voucher or an invoice. The system assigns the pay item number. If the voucher or invoice has multiple pay items, the numbers are sequential.

Payment Terms, Pymt Terms, and **Default Payment Terms**

Enter a code that specifies the terms of payment, including the percentage of discount available if the invoice or voucher is paid by the discount due date. Use a blank code to indicate the most frequently used payment term. You define each type of payment term on the Payment Terms Revisions form. Examples of payment terms include:

Blank: Net 15.

001: 1/10 net 30.

002: 2/10 net 30.

003: Due on the 10th day of every month.

006: Due upon receipt.

The payment term code prints on customer invoices.

Pay Status , **Pay Stat** , and **PS** (payment status)

Enter a code from UDC 00/PS (Payment Status) that indicates the current payment status for a voucher or an invoice. Examples of codes include:

A: Approved for payment but not yet paid.

H: Hold, pending approval.

P: Paid.

Note. Some payment status codes are hard coded.

Posted Code and **PC** (posted code)

Displays a code that the system uses to determine whether a transaction is available for the post process. Values are:

Blank: Unposted.

D: Posted.

P: Posted or posting. Depending on the type of transaction, the posted code has different meanings. If the code is assigned to an Account Ledger table (F0911) transaction, it indicates a posted status. If the code is assigned to any other transaction, it indicates that the system attempted to post the record but failed, due to an error encountered.

Posting Edit Code

Enter a code that controls general ledger posting and account balance updates. You assign a general ledger post code to each account. Values are:

Blank: Allows transactions to post to the business unit. Posts subledger in detailed format for every account transaction. Does not require subledger entry.

B: Only allows posting to budget ledger types that begin with B or J.

I: Inactive account. No posting allowed.

K: Allows transactions to post to the business unit. However, the original budget is locked and change orders are required to change to the budget.

L: Subledger and type are required for all transactions. Posts subledgers in detailed format for every account.

M: Machine-generated transactions only. The post program creates offsets.

N: Non-posting transactions. Does not allow transactions to post or account balances to update. In the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Job Cost system, you can still post budget quantities.

P: Does not allow transactions to post to the business unit. The job can be purged.

S: Subledger and type are required for all transactions. Posts subledgers in summary format for every transaction. This code is not valid for budget entry programs.

U: Unit quantities are required for all transactions.

X: Subledger and type must be blank for all transactions. Does not allow subledger entry for the account.

Service/Tax Date

Enter the date on which you purchased goods or services, or when you incurred a tax liability. If you leave this field blank, the system populates it based on the setting of the processing option in the Invoice Entry MBF program (P03B0011) processing options and the Voucher Entry MBF program (P0400047) processing options.

Subledger and **Sub-ledger**

Enter a code that identifies a detailed, auxiliary account within a general ledger account. A subledger can be an equipment item number or an address book number.

Subledger Type and **Sub Type**

Enter the subledger type that corresponds to the subledger.

Subsidiary and **Sub**

Enter a subset of the object account. Subsidiary accounts include detailed records of the accounting activity for an object account.

Supplier

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

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

Tax Ex, Tax Expl, and **Tx Ex** (tax explanation)

Enter a code from UDC table 00/EX that controls the algorithm that the system uses to calculate tax and general ledger distribution amounts. The system uses the tax explanation code in conjunction with the tax rate area and tax rules to determine how the tax is calculated. Each transaction pay item can be defined with a different tax explanation code.

Tax Amount

Enter the amount assessed and payable to tax authorities. It is the total of the VAT (value added tax), use, and sales taxes (PST).

If you leave this field blank, the system calculates the tax amount based on the Taxable Amount, Tax Rate/Area, and Tax Explanation Code fields and the defined tax rules.

When you enter a tax amount, you might receive a warning message if the amount is different than the calculated amount in the Tax Rate/Area field. This warning does not prevent you from completing the entry.

Taxable Amount

Enter the amount on which taxes are assessed.

You can either enter an amount in this field and the system will calculate the tax for you, or you can enter an amount in the Tax Amount field. If you type an amount in the Taxable Amount field, the system validates it according to the tax rules.

Tax Area and **Tax Rate/Area**

Enter a code that identifies a tax or geographic area that has common tax rates and tax authorities. The system validates the code that you enter against the Tax Areas table (F4008). The system uses the tax rate area in conjunction with the tax explanation code and tax rules to calculate tax and general ledger distribution amounts when you create an invoice or voucher.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console

This chapter provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console and discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console business process.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console integrations.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Overview

The Financial Management and Compliance Console (FMCC) provides customers with a set of blended analytic components. The blend covers high-level analytics in addition to daily metrics, which highlight actions to be taken by management. The different metric groupings are categorized by typical job roles within an organization. Executives need to see metrics that show the overall performance of the organization, including financial trending data, key performance indicators (KPIs), and organizational compliance. Financial managers work with different performance objectives and, therefore, need to review daily performance in addition to tactical alerts that require action. The console equips an organization with the data to make high-level management decisions that can reduce costs, maximize productivity, analyze risk factors, analyze payment trends, maximize profitability, and maintain high-quality standards.

A consistent, comprehensive, and timely view of the performance metrics saves both time and money. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC provides metrics that are pertinent to a variety of roles within organizations, including customer, supplier, operations, and financial managers. The metrics use existing data within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to provide visibility to the information and enable analysis and evaluation of the information. FMCC includes 42 financial metrics and compliance alerts. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC supplies metrics across the key areas that define the financial performance of companies:

- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Activity Ratios
- Cash Flow
- Leverage Ratios
- Liquidity Ratios
- Profit (actual versus planned)
- Profitability Management
- Profitability Ratios

- Revenue Trends
- Corporate Governance

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

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

Metrics

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC system provides 42 different metrics, six compliance alerts, and a segregation of duties system to help analyze financial performance.

These tables list the metrics in each key area, the type of default display for each metric, and if goals are allowed:

Accounts Payable Activity Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Amount of Discounts Available, Taken, and Not Taken	Cluster bar chart	No
Percentage of Discounts Lost	Grid	Yes
Amount Vouchered and Paid for the Day	Cluster bar chart	No
Number of Vouchers and Payments Entered for the Day	Cluster bar chart	No
Amount of Open Vouchers and Open Vouchers That are Past Due	Cluster bar chart	No
Number of Open Vouchers and Open Vouchers That are Past Due	Cluster bar chart	No
Amount of Vouchers Paid Late	Bar chart	No
Number of Vouchers Paid Late	Bar chart	No

AR and Collections Activity Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Total Chargeback Amount and Total Chargeback Amount by Reason Code	Bar chart	No
Open Chargeback Amount and Open Chargeback Amount by Reason Code	Bar chart	No
Amount of Open Invoices	Bar chart	No
Number of Open Invoices	Bar chart	No

AR and Collections Activity Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Amount Invoiced and Received for the Day	Cluster bar chart	No
Average Amount Invoiced for the Day	Bar chart	No
Number of Invoices and Receipts Entered for the Day	Cluster bar chart	No
Open Amount of Past Due Invoices and Amount of Open Delinquency Fees	Cluster bar chart	No
Number of Past Due Invoices and Number of Customers with Past Due Invoices	Cluster bar chart with goal marker	Yes
Discounts Available, Taken, and Unearned Discounts Taken	Stacked bar chart	No
Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Taken, Percentage of Invoices for Which a Unearned Discount was Taken, and Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Available but not Taken	Pie chart	No
Days Sales Outstanding	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes

Activity Ratios Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Fixed Asset Turnover	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
Inventory Turnover	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
Total Asset Turnover	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes

Profit Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Actual and Planned Operating Income Amounts	Cluster chart	No
Actual and Planned Operating Expense Amounts	Cluster chart	No
Actual and Planned Operating Profit	Cluster chart	No
Forecasted Cash Flow	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
Total Unposted Expenses and Income	Cluster bar chart	No

Leverage and Liquidity Ratios Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Debt to Total Assets	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
Times Interest Earned	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
Current Ratio	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
Quick Acid Test	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes

Profitability with ACA (Advanced Cost Accounting) Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Most Profitable Customer	Bar chart	No
Most Profitable Brand	Bar chart	No
Most Profitable Product	Bar chart	No

Profitability Ratios Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Profit Margin on Sales	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
After Tax Profit on Sales	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
Return on Net Worth	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes
Return on Total Assets	Combo bar with goal marker	Yes

Revenue Management Metric	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Revenue by Brand	Bar chart	No
Revenue by Division	Bar chart	No
Revenue by Product	Bar chart	No

Corporate Governance Issue	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Whistleblower	Email	No
System Settings	Alert	No
AR Settings	Alert	No
AP Audit Match Settings	Alert	No
Credit Limit Settings	Alert	No

Corporate Governance Issue	Type of Default Display	Goals Allowed
Expense Management Settings	Alert	No
Segregation of Duties	Alert	No

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Integrations

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

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management

Accurate and timely information in these systems is critical to the success of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC system.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable to determine the number and amount of open and paid vouchers, discounts taken and lost, and the number and amount of vouchers paid late. The system also uses accounts payable information to calculate financial ratios such as Debt to Total Assets and Quick Acid Test.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable to determine the number and amount of open and paid invoices, earned and unearned discounts taken, delinquency and chargeback information, and days sales outstanding (DSO). The system also uses account receivable information to calculate financial ratios such as Return on Total Assets and After Tax Profit on Sales.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC system uses data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting (ACA) to determine Most Profitable Customers, Most Profitable Brands, and Most Profitable Products metrics. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne ACA system enables you to determine the indirect costs of business.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting to gather the base data for metrics. The system loads the data from the account balances into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC tables to use for calculating the financial ratio performance metrics. Additionally, using the Cash Forecasting applications, the system can display cash flow information.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC integrates with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management to gather the base data for metrics. The system loads the data from the sales order tables into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC tables to use for metric tracking. The system uses sales order information to determine current and projected revenue trends.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Implementation

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

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

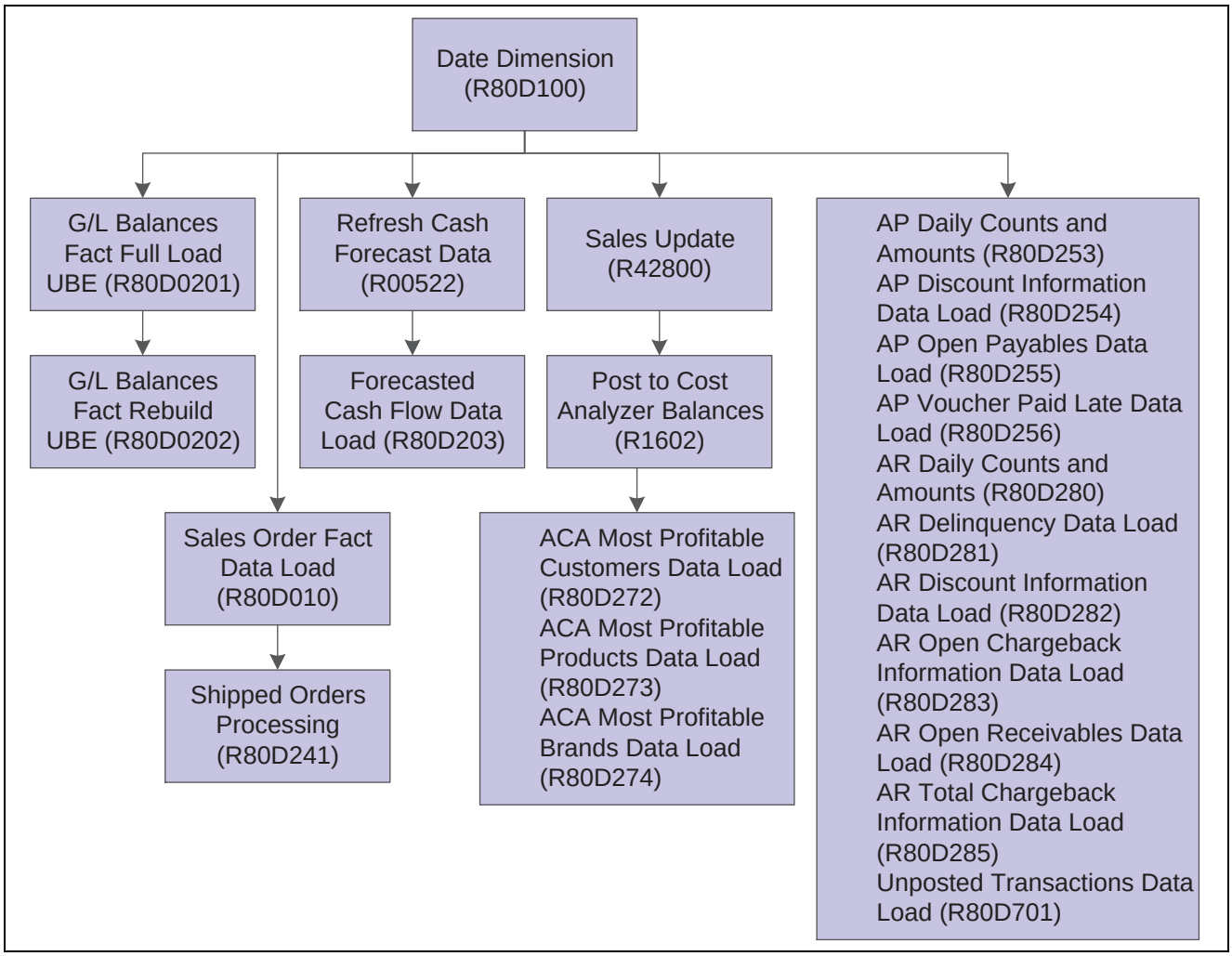
CHAPTER 2

Loading Data for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console

This chapter provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console (FMCC) data loading.

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Data Loading

The system must populate data in tables within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC before you can run subsequent batch programs. This diagram shows the data flow of batch programs as organized into groupings based on data contingencies:



JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC data process flow

The flowchart illustrates the sequential order in which the FMCC data load batch programs should be run.

Prerequisite

Before you load any data into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC tables, you must run the Date Dimension program (R80D100).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Consoles," Loading Data.

CHAPTER 3

Monitoring Financial Metrics

This chapter provides overviews of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console (FMCC) components and automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) and discusses how to:

- Manage accounts payable.
- Manage accounts receivable.
- Manage account balance information.
- Manage profitability management.
- Manage revenue trends.
- Manage unposted transactions.

Understanding the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Components

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC consists of metric groupings to measure financial performance:

Metric Grouping	Metrics Within Grouping
Accounts Payable (AP) Activities	Counts and Amounts: The system displays the number and amount of the vouchers and payments entered each day. Count and Amount of Open Liabilities: The system displays the number and amount of open vouchers and vouchers that are past due. Vouchers Paid Late Discount Information: The system displays the amount of discounts available, taken, and not taken on paid vouchers. The system also displays the percentage of discounts not taken compared to the gross amount vouchered.

Metric Grouping	Metrics Within Grouping
Accounts Receivable (AR) and Collection Activities	Counts and Amounts: The system displays the number and amount of the invoices and receipts entered each day. Count and Amount of Open Invoices: The system displays the number and amount of open invoices. Delinquency Information: The system displays the number and amount of past due invoices, as well as the amount of all delinquency fees and number of past-due invoices. Chargeback Information: The system displays the number and amount of all chargebacks and chargebacks by reason code. Discount Information: The system displays the amount and percentage of discounts not taken, earned discounts taken, and unearned discounts taken. Days Sales Outstanding (DSO): The system displays DSO by customer and company.
Activity Ratios	The system displays these activity ratios: • Fixed Asset Turnover • Inventory Turnover • Total Asset Turnover
Leverage and Liquidity Ratios	The system displays these leverage ratios: • Times Interest Earned • Debt to Total Assets The system displays these liquidity ratios: • Current Ratio • Quick Acid Test
Profit	The system displays the actual and planned income, expense, and profit based on the actual and budget ledger types that you specify. The system displays the expected cash flow according to the information that you provide from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Cash Forecasting system.
Profitability Ratios	The system displays these profitability ratios: • Return on Total Assets • After Tax Profit on Sales • Profit Margin on Sales • Return on Net Worth

Metric Grouping	Metrics Within Grouping
Profitability Management	The system displays the most profitable customers, brands, and products in separate graphs. You must be using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting system (16) to display these metrics.
Revenue Trends	The system displays the revenue trends by customer, product, and brand. You must be using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system (42) to display these metrics.
Unposted Transactions	The system displays the amount of vouchers and invoices not posted. Unposted transactions affect the cash flow.

Understanding Automatic Accounting Instructions

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC uses the financial AAIs to determine the account ranges to use for the financial ratios. The system stores the AAIs in the Automatic Accounting Instruction Master table (F0012).

You must set up AAI items according to your chart of accounts before you run the batch programs to load the G/L Balances Fact table (F80D020). This table lists the AAI information that is shipped with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC system:

Item Number	Description	Company	Object Account
F01	Beginning Assets	00000	1000
F02	Beginning Accounts Receivable	00000	1200
F03	Ending Accounts Receivable	00000	1299
F04	Beginning Inventory	00000	1400
F05	Ending Inventory	00000	1499
F06	Ending Current Assets	00000	1999
F07	Beginning Fixed Assets	00000	2000
F08	Ending Fixed Assets	00000	2999
F09	Ending Assets	00000	3999
F10	Beginning Liabilities	00000	4000
F11	Ending Current Liabilities	00000	4599
F12	Beginning Long Term Debt	00000	4600

Item Number	Description	Company	Object Account
F13	Ending Long Term Debt	00000	4699
F14	Ending Liabilities	00000	4899
F15	Beginning Revenues / Sales	00000	5000
F16	Ending Revenue / Sales	00000	5999
F17	Beginning Cost of Goods (COG) Sold	00000	6000
F18	Ending COG Sold / Direct Expenses	00000	6999
F19	Ending COG Sold	00000	7999
F20	Beginning Interest	00000	8900
F21	Ending Interest	00000	8999
F22	Beginning Other Income	00000	9000
F23	Ending Other Income	00000	9199
F24	Beginning Other Expense	00000	9200
F25	Ending Other Expense	00000	9699
F26	Beginning Tax Expense	00000	9700
F27	Ending Tax Expense	00000	9799
F28	Ending Profit and Loss Accounts	00000	9999

Note. Only AAIs for company 00000 are set up without a business unit.

Prerequisites

Before using the Dashboard program, complete these tasks:

- Set up the console.

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

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

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

Managing Accounts Payable

This section provides an overview of AP metrics and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the AP Discount Information Data Load program (R80D254).
- Run the AP Discount Information Data Load program.
- Analyze AP discounts.
- Set processing options for the AP Daily Counts and Amounts program (R80D253).
- Run the AP Daily Counts and Amounts program.
- Analyze AP daily counts and amounts.
- Set processing options for the AP Open Payables Data Load program (R80D255).
- Run the AP Open Payables Data Load program.
- Analyze AP open payables.
- Set processing options for the AP Vouchers Paid Late Data Load program (R80D256).
- Run the AP Vouchers Paid Late Data Load program.
- Analyze AP vouchers paid late.

Understanding AP Metrics

To manage cash flow and profits, companies need to understand the volume and flow of their accounts payable. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC AP metrics provide information about:

- Discounts available and taken from suppliers.

  AP discount information enables you to determine whether you are taking all available discounts from your suppliers and, if not, how much you are overpaying.
- Amount and volume of vouchers and payments entered daily.
- Outstanding liabilities, which are the amounts vouchered for payment in the near future.
- Volume and amount of vouchers that were paid after the due date.

  If late payments are subject to delinquency fees by your suppliers, you can better manage avoidable expense by understanding the amount that is potentially subject to a fee.

These AP metrics help in determining the overall financial health of the company and how well the capital of the company is managed:

Metric	Metric Segment	Description
Amount of Discounts	Available	Shows the total amount of discounts that are available for all paid vouchers by general ledger date by business unit.

Metric	Metric Segment	Description
Amount of Discounts	Taken	Shows the total amount of discounts taken by each general ledger date by business unit.
Amount of Discounts	Not Taken	Shows the total amount of discounts not taken by general ledger date by business unit. The system calculates the Amount of Discounts Not Taken as: Amount of Discounts Available – Amount of Discounts Taken
Percentage of Discounts Not Taken		Calculates the percentage of discounts not taken for the period. The system calculates the Percentage of Discounts Not Taken as: $= \frac{\text{Total discount not taken}}{\text{Total gross amount of paid vouchers}} \times 100$
Daily Amounts	Vouchered for the Day	Shows the total amount of vouchers that are generated for each day. The system calculates the Amount Vouchered for the Day by summing the gross amount of the vouchers retrieved from the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) for each general ledger date by business unit.
Daily Amounts	Paid for the Day	Shows the total amount of vouchers paid for each day. The system calculates the Amount Paid for the Day by summing the amount of the payments retrieved from the Accounts Payable - Matching Document table (F0413) for each general ledger date by business unit.
Daily Counts	Number of Vouchers Entered for the Day	Shows the number of vouchers that are generated for each general ledger date by business unit. The system counts each record in the F0411 table where the combination of document number, document type, and document company is unique.
Daily Counts	Number of Payments Entered for the Day	Shows the number of payments processed from the F0413 table for each general ledger date by business unit.
Voucher Amounts	Open Vouchers	Shows the total amount of open vouchers by business unit.
Voucher Amounts	Open Vouchers That are Past Due	Shows the amount of open vouchers by business unit for which the voucher due date is before the run date of the batch program.
Voucher Counts	Number of Open Vouchers	Shows the number of open vouchers for which the combination of document number, document type, and document company is unique by business unit.

Metric	Metric Segment	Description
Voucher Counts	Number of Open Vouchers That are Past Due	Shows the number of open vouchers that are past-due by business unit. The system counts each record in the F0411 table for which the combination of document number, document type, and document company is unique. The system determines whether the voucher is past due by comparing the due date to the run date of the batch program.
Amount of Vouchers Paid Late		Shows the total amount of vouchers paid late for each general ledger date by business unit.
Number of Vouchers Paid Late		Shows the number of vouchers paid late for each general ledger date by business unit. The system counts each past-due voucher for which the document number, document type, and document company combination is unique.

Setting Processing Options for the AP Discount Information Data Load Program (R80D254)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AP Discount Information Data Load program.

Defaults

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

1. Number of Days to Rebuild

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system retrieves records for which the general ledger date is greater than or equal to the last processing date in the AP Discount Information Aggregate table (F80D254) and less than or equal to the current date. If no processing date is in the table, the system runs an initial full load of data.

For incremental loads that specify to rebuild the table for a specific number of days, the system subtracts the number of days entered in the processing option from the current date. The system retrieves only records with a general ledger date that is on or after the calculated rebuild date.

If you run the program twice in the same day, the system replaces the existing records for the day in the F80D254 table with new records.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print

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

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

Running the AP Discount Information Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D254* in the Batch Application field.

The AP Discount Information Data Load program (R80D254) calculates the Amount of Discounts Available, the Amount of Discounts Taken, the Amount of Discounts Not Taken, and the Percentage of Discounts Not Taken metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) based on these criteria:

- Pay Status (PST) is set to P.
- Document Type (DCT) is not equal to P1.
- Adjustment Document Type (DCTA) is not equal to PE.
- Discount Available (ADSC) is not equal to zero.
- Void (VOD) is blank.
- G/L Date (DGJ) is equal to the starting date specified in the processing option.

  The system uses the value in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine the general ledger date to retrieve transactions.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F0411 table and the company from the Business Unit Master table (F0006) based on the business unit in the AP Discount Information Aggregate table (F80D254).

The system performs these calculations to derive the AP discounts metrics:

- Amount of Discounts Available: Sums the Discounts Available field (ADSC) for all transactions retrieved for each general ledger date by business unit.

  (Amount of Discounts Available = Sum of all available discounts)
- Amount of Discounts Taken: Sums the Discount Taken field (ADSA) for all transactions retrieved for each general ledger date by business unit.

  (Amount of Discounts Taken = Sum of all discounts taken)
- Amount of Discounts Not Taken: Subtracts the Amount of Discounts Taken from the Amount of Discounts Available for each general ledger date by business unit.

  (Amount of Discounts Not Taken = Amount of Discounts Available − Amount of Discounts Taken)
- Percentage of Discounts Not Taken: Percentage of the total paid vouchered amount. For the records on which a discount not taken is calculated, the system sums the Gross Amount field (AG) and then divides the total discount not taken amount by the total gross amount of paid vouchers and multiplies the result by 100.

  (Percentage of Discounts Not Taken = (Discount not taken amount ÷ Total gross amount of paid vouchers) × 100)

The system stores the Amount of Discounts Available, the Amount of Discounts Taken, and the Amount of Discounts Not Taken values in the F80D254 table. The AP discount metrics are accurate as of the last date you ran the R80D254 program. Oracle recommends that you run the program weekly for trending purposes.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D254 table. To do this, either clear the table or set the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option beyond the general ledger date of the first eligible record.

AP Discounts Calculation Example

This table shows the vouchers, discounts available, discounts taken, and voucher general ledger dates:

Voucher Number	Gross Amount	Discounts Available	Discounts Taken	General Ledger Date
100	100 USD	100 USD	100 USD	February 13
101	200 USD	200 USD	200 USD	February 13
102	200 USD	200 USD	200 USD	February 13
103	200 USD	200 USD	0 USD	February 13
104	100 USD	100 USD	0 USD	February 13

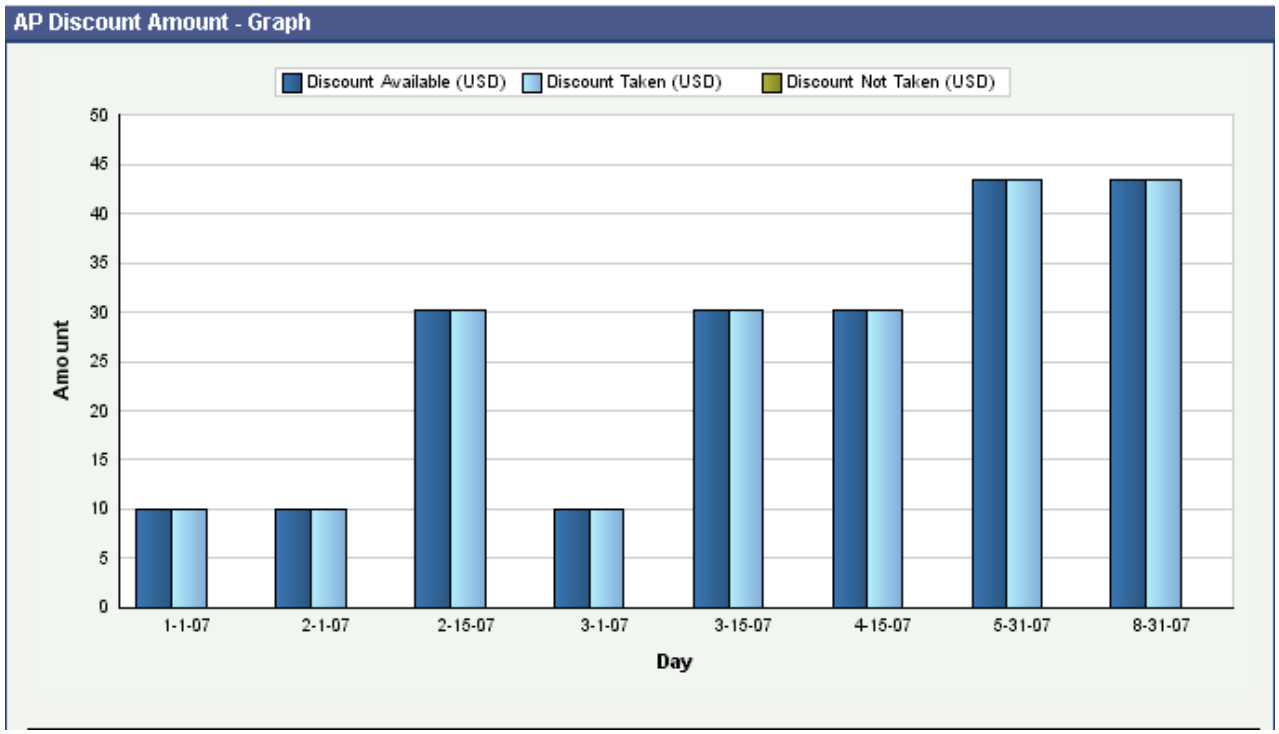
If you run the R80D254 program on February 13, the system performs these calculations:

- Amount of Discounts Available = (100 + 200 + 200 + 200 + 100) = 800 USD.
- Amount of Discounts Taken = (100 + 200 + 200) = 500 USD.
- Amount of Discounts Not Taken = (800 − 500) = 300 USD.
- Total Gross Amount Paid = (100 + 200 + 200 + 200 + 100) = 800 USD.
- Percentage of Discounts Not Taken = (300 ÷ 800) × 100 = 37.5 percent.

Analyzing AP Discounts

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the three AP discount metrics (Amount of Discounts Available, Amount of Discounts Taken, and Amount of Discounts Not Taken) in a cluster bar chart that shows the amount of discounts (Y axis) for the date the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AP Discount Amount chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous AP discounts in the chart. If an AP discount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

The system presents the Percentage of Discounts Not Taken metric as a grid with a line for each date period that the metric was calculated:

AP Discount Percentage

Records 1 - 8

Day	% of Discount Not Taken
1-1-07	.00
2-1-07	.00
2-15-07	.00
3-1-07	.00
3-15-07	.00
4-15-07	.00
5-31-07	.00
8-31-07	.00

AP Discount Percentage grid

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AP Daily Counts and Amounts Program (R80D253)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AP Daily Counts and Amounts program.

Defaults

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

1. Number of Days to Rebuild

Enter the number of days the system uses to rebuild the data.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system retrieves records where the general ledger date is greater than or equal to the last processing date in the AP Daily Counts and Amounts Aggregate table (F80D253) and less than or equal to the current date. If no processing date is in the table, the system runs an initial full load of data.

For incremental loads that specify to rebuild the table for specific number of days, the system subtracts the number of days entered in the processing option from the current date. The system retrieves only records with a general ledger or payment date that is on or after the calculated rebuild date.

If you run the program twice in the same day, the system replaces the existing records for the day in the F80D253 table with new records.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print

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

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

Running the AP Daily Counts and Amounts Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D253* in the Batch Application field.

The AP Daily Counts and Amounts program (R80D253) calculates the Amount Vouchered for the Day, the Amount Paid for the Day, the Number of Vouchers Entered for the Day, and the Number of Payments Entered for the Day metrics.

For the voucher metrics, the system retrieves transactions from the F0411 table based on these criteria:

- Document Type (DCT) is not equal to P1.
- Adjustment Document Type (DCTA) is not equal to PE.
- Void (VOD) is blank.
- G/L Date (DGJ) is equal to the starting date specified in the processing option.

  The system uses the value in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine the general ledger date to retrieve transactions.

For the payment metrics, the system retrieves transactions from the Accounts Payable – Matching Document table (F0413) based on these criteria:

- Void Date (VDGJ) is blank.
- Payment Date (DMTJ) is equal to the starting date specified in the processing option.

  The system uses the value in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine the general ledger date to retrieve transactions.

The system retrieves transactions from the Account Master table (F0901) based on the value of the G/L Bank Account (GLBA) from the F0413 table being equal to the value of the Account ID (AID) in the F0901 table.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F0411 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the AP Daily Counts and Amounts Aggregate table (F80D253).

The system performs these calculations to derive the AP daily counts and amounts metrics:

- Amount Vouchered for the Day: Sums the Gross Amount field (AG) of the vouchers retrieved for each general ledger date by business unit.

  (Amount Vouchered for the Day = Sum of the amounts for all vouchers entered for the day)
- Amount Paid for the Day: Sums the Payment Amount field (PAAP) of the payments for each general ledger date by business unit.

  (Amount Paid for the Day = Sum of the amounts for all payments entered for the day)
- Number of Vouchers Entered for the Day: Counts the number of vouchers retrieved for each general ledger date by business unit. The system counts each record in the F0411 table where the combination of document number, document type, and document company is unique.
- Number of Payments Entered for the Day: Counts the number of payments retrieved for each general ledger date by business unit.

The system stores the calculated metric values in the F80D253 table. The system records data to the F80D253 table only when the R80D253 program runs successfully. If any errors appear on the report, the system does not create any records in the F80D253 table. The AP daily counts and amounts metrics are accurate as of the last date you ran the R80D253 program. Oracle recommends that you run the program daily for trending purposes.

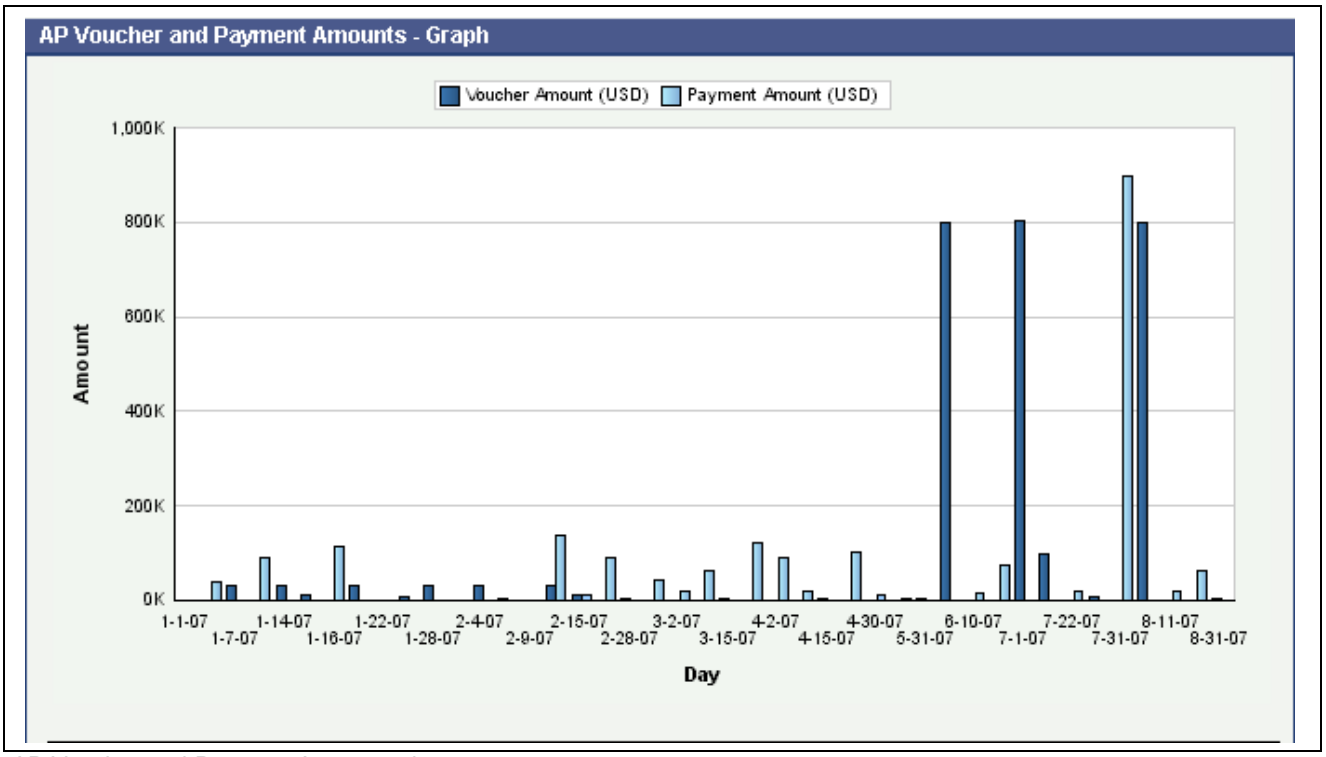
Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D253 table. To do this, either clear the table or set the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option beyond the general ledger date of the first eligible record.

Note. The system does not use data selection criteria for the R80D253 program. The system processes all data from the source tables regardless of the values you enter in the data selection categories.

Analyzing AP Daily Counts and Amounts

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

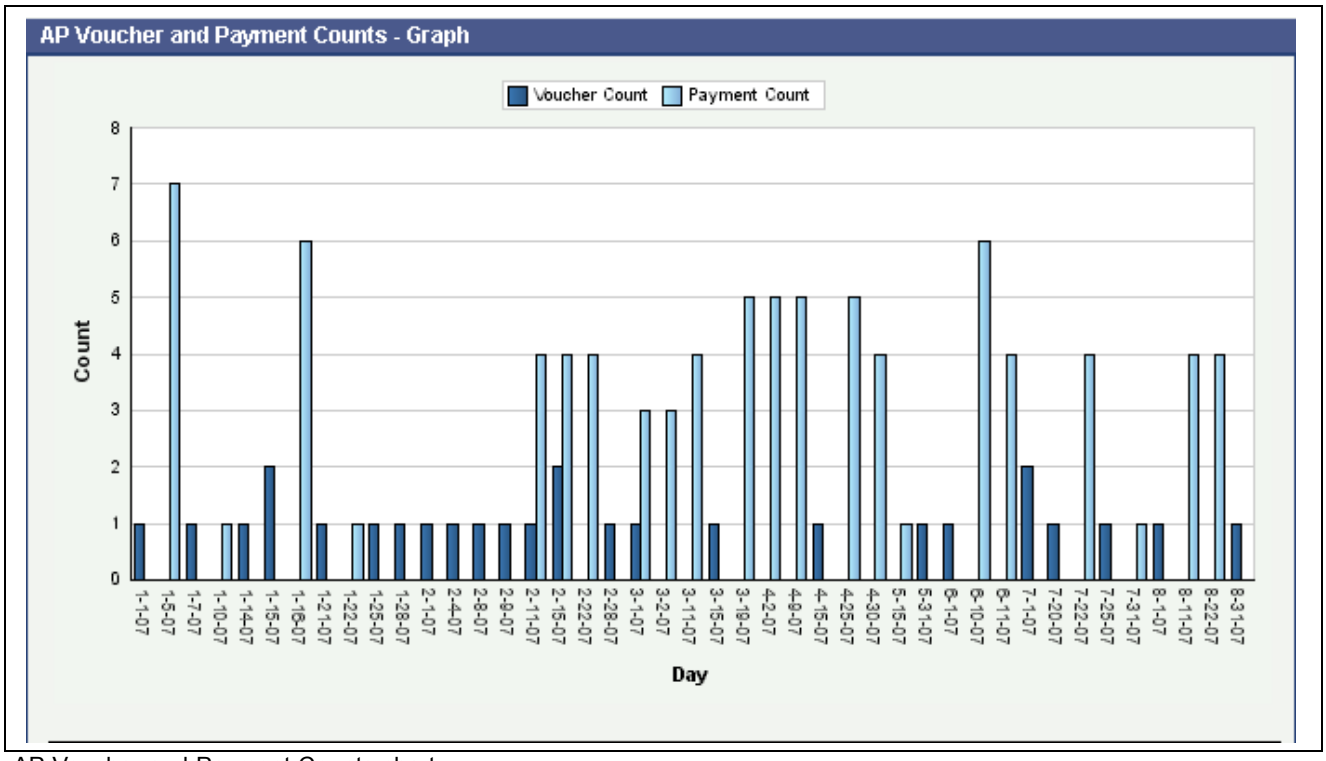
The system presents the AP daily amount metrics, Amount Vouchered for the Day and Amount Paid for the Day in a cluster bar chart that shows the amount vouchered and paid (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AP Voucher and Payment Amounts chart

Day is the default value for the date range, you can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous AP daily amounts in the chart. If an AP daily amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

The system presents the AP daily count metrics, Number of Vouchers Entered for the Day, and Number of Payments Entered for the Day in a cluster bar chart that shows the number of vouchers and payments (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AP Voucher and Payment Counts chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous AP daily counts in the chart. If an AP daily count calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AP Open Payables Data Load Program (R80D255)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AP Open Payables Data Load program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the AP Open Payables Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D255* in the Batch Application field.

The AP Open Payables Data Load program (R80D255) calculates the Amount of Open Vouchers, the Amount of Open Vouchers That are Past Due, the Number of Open Vouchers, and the Number of Open Vouchers That are Past Due metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the F0411 table based on these criteria:

- Open Amount (AAP) is not equal to zero.
- G/L Date (DGJ) is less than or equal to the run date of the R80D255 program plus one month.

  The system does not include open vouchers that have a general ledger date that is more than one month into the future from the date that you run the R80D255 program. For example, if the current date is August 15, the system considers only the open vouchers that have a general ledger date of September 15 or less. This enables the system to exclude recurring vouchers that are open further in the future.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F0411 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the AP Open Payables Aggregate table (F80D255).

The system performs these calculations to derive the AP open payables metrics:

- Amount of Open Vouchers: Sums the value of the Open Amount field (AAP) for all records retrieved by business unit.

  (Amount of Open Vouchers = Sum of open amounts)
- Amount of Open Vouchers That are Past Due: Sum the Open Amount field (AAP) of the vouchers by business unit where the voucher due date is before the run date of the R80D255 program.

  (Amount of Open Vouchers Past Due = Sum of open amounts)
- Number of Open Vouchers: Counts the number of vouchers retrieved by business unit. The system counts each record in the F0411 table where the combination of document number, document type, and document company is unique.
- Number of Open Vouchers That are Past Due: Counts the number of vouchers retrieved by business unit where the value in the Voucher Due Date field (DDNJ) is before the run date of the R80D255 program. The system counts each record in the F0411 table where the combination of document number, document type, and document company is unique.

The system calculates the open payables information only on the date that you run the R80D255 program and stores the values in the F80D255 table. You cannot review information based on whether vouchers were open or past due as of a specific date. The AP open payables metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D255 program. Oracle recommends that you run the program daily for trending purposes.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D255 table.

Open Payables Amount Example

You have this information in the F0411 table:

Voucher Number	Voucher Due Date	Open Amount	GL Date	Business Unit
100	February 09	100	February 10	001
101	February 10	200	February 11	001
102	February 11	200	February 12	001

Voucher Number	Voucher Due Date	Open Amount	GL Date	Business Unit
103	February 16	200	February 16	002
104	April 16	200	March 17	001
105	April 17	200	March 18	001

If you run the R80D255 program on February 16, the system sums the open amount from the run date of the program plus one month, or March 16. The system calculates:

- Amount of Open Vouchers as 700 using vouchers 100, 101, 102, and 103.
- Amount of Open Vouchers That are Past Due as 500 using vouchers 100, 101, and 102.

  The total does not include voucher 103 because it is not past due until February 17.

Open Payables Count Example

You have this information in the F0411 table:

Voucher Number	Line Number	Business Unit	Voucher Due Date	GL Date	Document Number	Document Type	Company
1	1	001	February 09	February 10	2000	RI	00001
2	2	001	February 10	February 11	2000	RI	00001
3	1	001	February 11	February 12	2000	RF	00001
4	1	002	February 15	February 16	2001	RI	00001
5	1	001	February 16	February 16	2002	RI	00002
6	1	001	April 17	March 18	2003	RI	00002

The first voucher has two pay items; however, the document number, document type, and company are the same, so the system counts it as one voucher. The system does not include voucher number 6 because it is outside of the date range (February 16 plus one month). The rest of the vouchers are unique. The system calculations are:

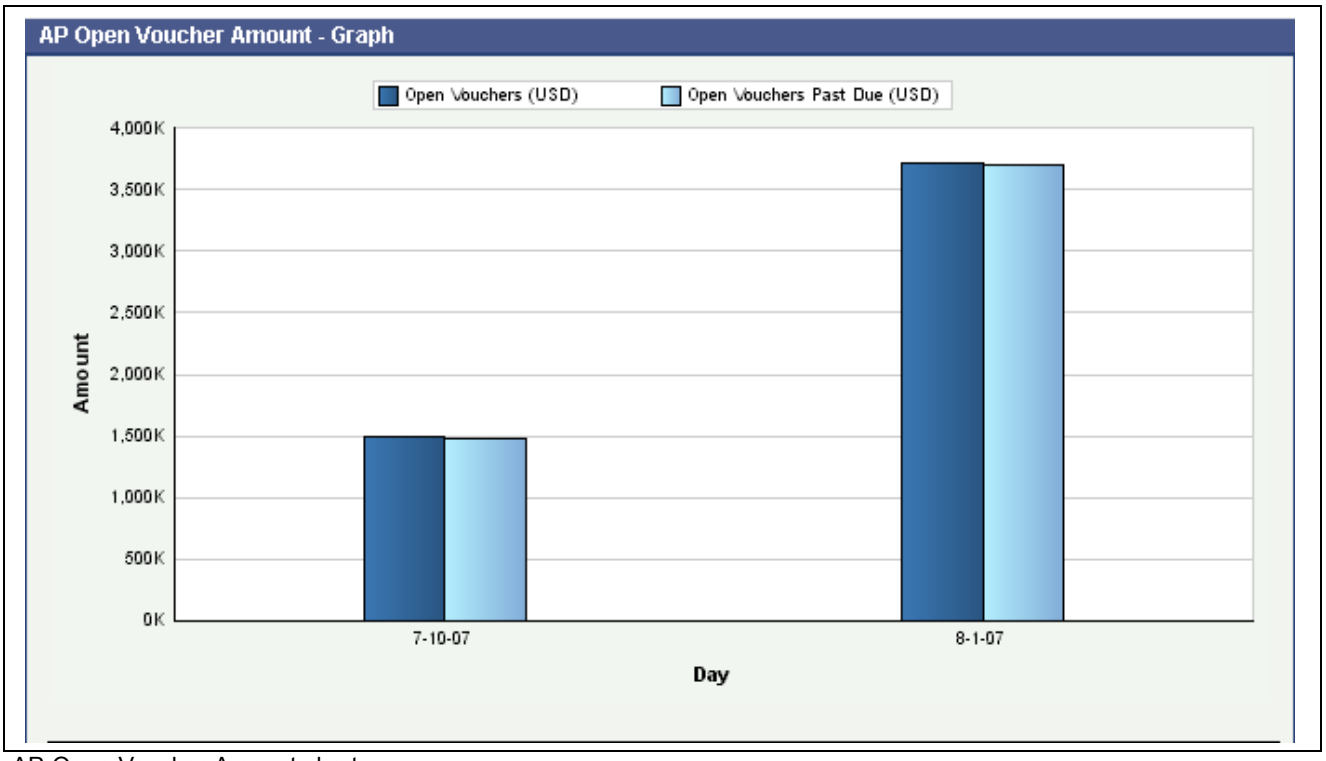
- Number of Open Vouchers metric as 4.
- Number of Open Vouchers That are Past Due metric as 3.

  The total does not include voucher 103 because it is not past due until February 17.

Analyzing AP Open Payables

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

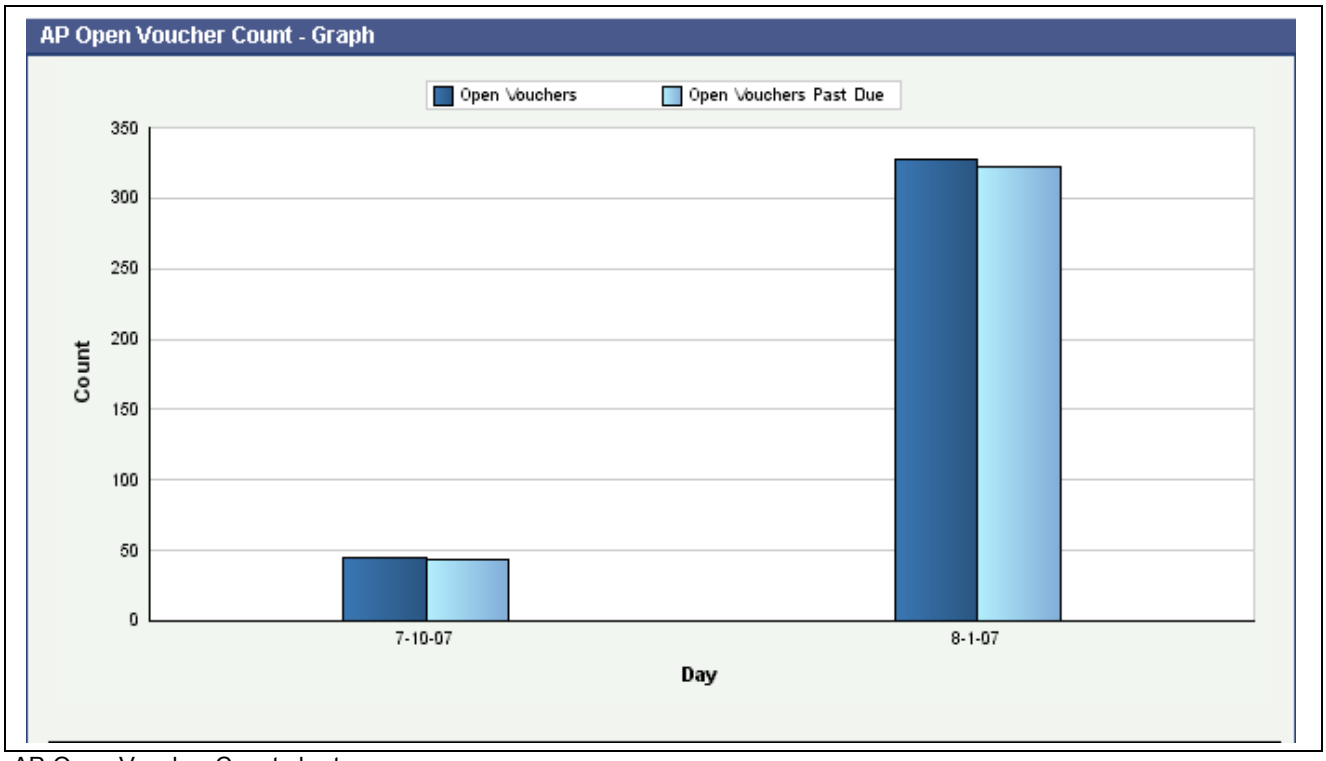
The system presents the AP open payables amount metrics (Amount of Open Vouchers and Amount of Open Vouchers That are Past Due) in a cluster bar chart that shows the open voucher amounts (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AP Open Voucher Amount chart

Day is the value for the date range. The system displays the values for all previous AP open payables amounts in the chart. If an AP open payables amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

The system presents the AP open payables count metrics (Number of Open Vouchers and Number of Open Vouchers That are Past Due) in a cluster bar chart that shows the number of vouchers (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AP Open Voucher Count chart

Day is the value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous AP open payables counts in the chart. If an AP open payables count calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AP Vouchers Paid Late Data Load Program (R80D256)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AP Vouchers Paid Late Data Load program.

Defaults

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

1. Number of Days to Rebuild

Enter the number of days the system uses to rebuild the data.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system retrieves records for which the general ledger date is greater than or equal to the last processing date in the AP Voucher Paid Late Aggregate table (F80D256) and less than or equal to the current date. If no processing date is in the table, the system runs an initial full load of data.

For incremental loads that specify to rebuild the table for a specific number of days, the system subtracts the number of days entered in the processing option

from the current date. The system retrieves only records with a payment date that is on or after the calculated rebuild date.

If you run the program twice in the same day, the system replaces the existing records for the day in the F80D256 table with new records.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the AP Vouchers Paid Late Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D256* in the Batch Application field.

The AP Vouchers Paid Late Data Load program (R80D256) calculates the Amount of Vouchers Paid Late and the Number of Vouchers Paid Late metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the F0413 table based on these criteria:

- Void Date (VDGJ) is blank.
- Payment Date (DMTJ) is equal to the starting date specified in the processing option.

  The system uses the value in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine the general ledger date to retrieve transactions. The payment date is the general ledger date of the payment.

To determine whether the voucher was paid late, the system retrieves transactions from the Accounts Payable Matching Document Details table (F0414) that the system uses to locate corresponding records in the F0411 table. The system retrieves transactions based on the value of the Payment ID (PYID) from the F0413 table being equal to the value of the Payment ID (AID) in the F0414 table.

The system retrieves transactions from the F0411 table based on these criteria:

- Document Number (DOC) from F0414 table is equal to the DOC from the F0411 table.
- Document Type (DCT) from F0414 table is equal to the DCT from the F0411 table.
- Document Company (KCO) from F0414 table is equal to the KCO from the F0411 table.
- Adjusting Document Type (ADCT) is not equal to PE.

  The system does not retrieve or consider P1 draft documents for the metrics.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F0411 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the AP Voucher Paid Late Aggregate table (F80D256).

The system performs these calculations to derive the AP voucher paid late metrics:

- Amount of Vouchers Paid Late: Retrieves the value from the Payment Amount field (AAP) for each voucher that is paid late and then sums the amounts for each general ledger date by business unit.

  (Amount of Vouchers Paid Late = Sum of payment amounts)
- Number of Vouchers Paid Late: Compares the Due Date (DDNJ) in the F0411 table against the Payment Date (DMTJ) of the corresponding record in the F0413 table and then counts the records in the F0411 table

where the due date is before the payment date and the document number, document type, and document company combination is unique for each payment date by business unit.

The system stores the Amount of Vouchers Paid Late and the Number of Vouchers Paid Late values in the F80D256 table. The AP vouchers paid late metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D256 program. Oracle recommends that you run the program daily for trending purposes.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D256 table. To do this, either clear the table or set the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option beyond the general ledger date of the first eligible record.

Amount of Vouchers Paid Late Example

This table shows the vouchers, due dates, payment amounts, and payment dates:

Voucher Number	Due Date	Payment Amount	Payment Date
100	February 14	100 USD	February 16
101	February 15	200 USD	February 16
102	February 1	200 USD	February 10
103	February 9	200 USD	February 8

If you run the R80D256 program on February 16, the system considers only the vouchers with payment dates greater than the due date, in this case 100 and 101. Therefore, the amount of vouchers paid late for February 16 is 300 USD and 200 USD for February 10.

Number of Vouchers Paid Late Example

You have this data in the F0411 table:

Document Number	Document Type	Document Company	Line ID	Due Date	Payment Amount	Payment Date	Business Unit
2000	PV	00001	001	February 14	100 USD	February 16	001
2000	PV	00001	002	February 14	100 USD	February 12	001
2000	PV	00001	003	February 14	100 USD	February 16	001
2001	PL	00001	001	February 14	100 USD	February 16	001
2001	PV	00001	001	February 15	200 USD	February 16	002
2002	PV	00002	001	February 1	200 USD	February 10	001
2004	PV	00001	001	February 9	200 USD	February 8	002

If you run the R80D256 program on February 16, the system:

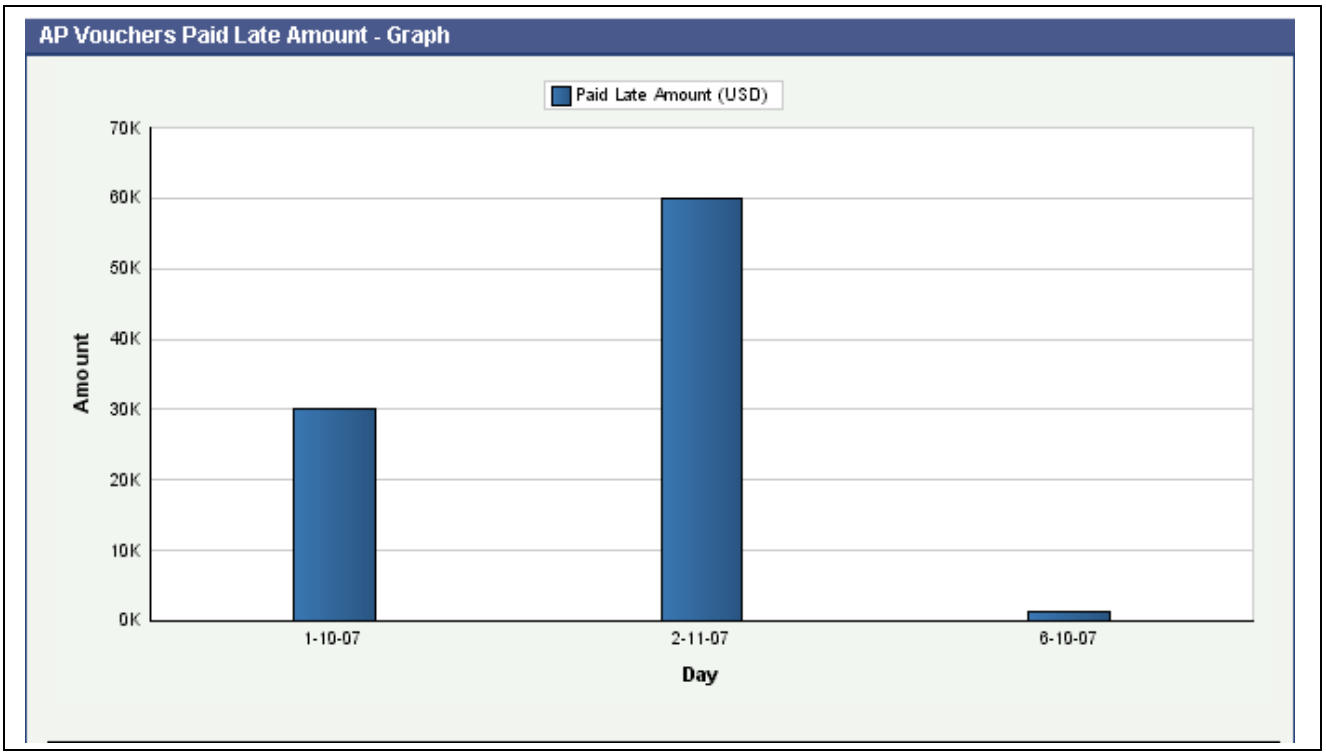
- Counts document number 2000 as one voucher for the given payment date, even though it has three pay items.
- Does not consider voucher 2004 because it was paid before the due date.
- Counts the remainder of the vouchers because they have unique document number, document type, and document company combinations.

Therefore, the number of vouchers paid late for February 16 is 3 and the number of vouchers paid late for February 10 is 1.

Analyzing AP Vouchers Paid Late

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

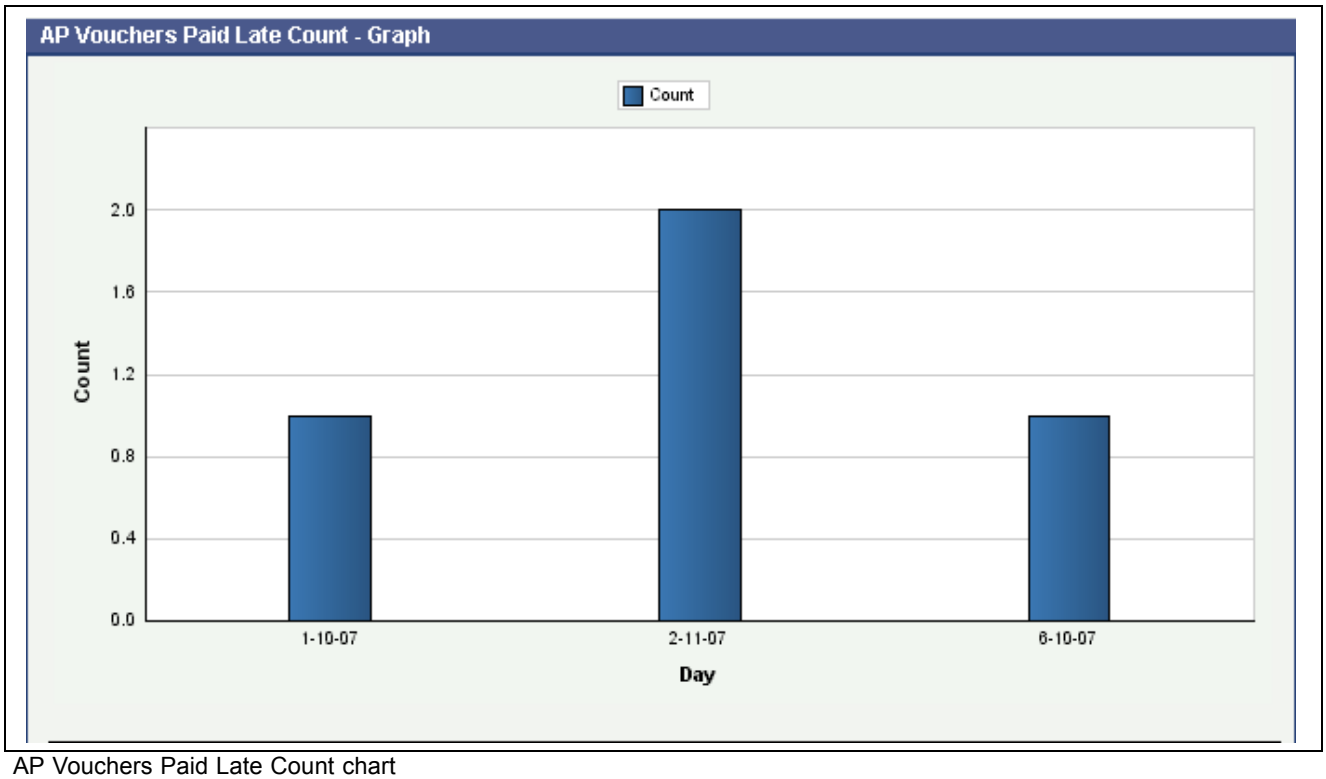
The system presents the Amount of Vouchers Paid Late metric in a bar chart that shows the voucher amounts (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AP Vouchers Paid Late Amount chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Amount of Vouchers Paid Late amounts in the chart. If an Amount of Vouchers Paid Late calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

The system presents the Number of Vouchers Paid Late metric in a bar chart that shows the number of vouchers (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AP Vouchers Paid Late Count chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Number of Vouchers Paid Late counts in the chart. If a Number of Vouchers Paid Late calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Managing Accounts Receivable

This section provides overviews of accounts receivable (AR) metrics and days sales outstanding (DSO), and discusses how to:

- Analyze days sales outstanding.
- Set processing options for the AR Discount Information Data Load program (R80D282).
- Run the AR Discount Information Data Load program.
- Analyze AR discounts.
- Set processing options for the AR Daily Counts and Amounts program (R80D280).
- Run the AR Daily Counts and Amounts program.
- Analyze AR daily counts and amounts.
- Set processing options for the AR Open Receivables Data Load program (R80D284).

- Run the AR Open Receivables Data Load program.
- Analyze AR open receivables.
- Set processing options for the AR Delinquency Data Load program (R80D281).
- Run the AR Delinquency Data Load program.
- Analyze AR delinquency information.
- Set processing options for the AR Open Chargeback Information Data Load program (R80D283).
- Run the AR Open Chargeback Information Data Load program.
- Analyze AR open chargebacks.
- Set processing options for the AR Total Chargeback Information Data Load program (R80D285).
- Run the AR Total Chargeback Information Data Load program.
- Analyze AR total chargebacks.

Understanding Accounts Receivable Metrics

To manage cash flow and profits, companies need to understand the volume and flow of their accounts receivable. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC AR metrics provide information about:

- Days Sales Outstanding (DSO), which is a widely used metric that measures how much capital a manufacturer has tied up in outstanding receivables.

  The result of the DSO calculation informs managers how many days worth of product sales have been shipped to customers and are yet to be paid. When products are shipped on credit, companies must wait a certain number of days before receiving cash to recover the investments that were made in the shipped product.

- Discount offered and taken by customers.

  AR discount information enables you to view how your customers pay. Discount information can help in determining whether the discounts that are offered provide enough customer incentive to make early payments. Discounts also enable you to understand how much revenue is being lost by discounting goods.

- Amount and volume of invoices and receipts entered daily.

  Daily amounts and counts represents both daily revenue and future revenue.

- Amount and volume of past due invoices in relation to the customers who are delinquent.

  By tracking the volume and amount of past-due invoices in relation to the customers who are delinquent, a company can determine whether to increase or decrease a customer's credit, increase delinquency fees, or terminate the relationship.

- Open and total chargeback amounts, which are the invoice amounts that are charged back to customers due to failure to pay.

  A chargeback is an invoice record generated in a receipt batch that replaces an invoice that has purposefully not been paid. When you enter a chargeback, the system generates a receipt record to close the original invoice and creates a new invoice in the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) with an RB document type. You should associate all chargebacks with a chargeback reason code that describes why the original invoice was not paid.

- Open and total chargeback amounts by reason code.

  By tracking the chargeback reason codes, you can better understand and address the issues and concerns of your customers.

These AR metrics help in determining the overall financial health of the company and how well the capital of the company is managed:

Metric	Metric Segment	Description
Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)		Calculates how much capital is tied up in the outstanding accounts receivables of the manufacturer.
Amount of Discounts	Taken	Shows the total amount of discounts taken by each general ledger date by business unit.
Amount of Discounts	Unearned Taken	Shows the total amount of discounts taken that were not earned by general ledger date by business unit.
Amount of Discounts	Not Taken	Shows the total amount of discounts that were not taken for each general ledger date by business unit. The system calculates the amount of Discounts Not Taken as:Amount of Discounts Available – Amount of Discounts Taken
Percentage of Invoices	Which a Discount was Taken	Calculates the percentage of discounts taken for the period. The system calculates the Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Taken as: $= \frac{\text{Number of invoices with an earned discount taken}}{\text{Number of invoices with a discount available}} \times 100$
Percentage of Invoices	Which an Unearned Discount was Taken	Calculates the percentage of discounts taken that were not earned for the period. The system calculates the Percentage of Invoices for Which an Unearned Discount was Taken as: $= \frac{\text{Number of invoices with an unearned discount taken}}{\text{Number of invoices with a discount available}} \times 100$
Percentage of Invoices	Which a Discount was Available but Not Taken	Calculates the percentage of discounts that were available but not taken for the period. The system calculates the Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Available but Not Taken as: $= \frac{\text{Number of invoices for which a discount was not taken}}{\text{Number of invoices with a discount available}} \times 100$
Amount of Open Invoices		Shows the amount of revenue that is open for collection.
Number of Open Invoices		Shows the number of invoices that are open for collection.
Daily Amounts	Invoiced for the Day	Shows the total amount of invoices generated for each day.
Daily Amounts	Received for the Day	Shows the average amount of payments received for each day.
Average Amount Invoiced for the Day		Shows the average amount of invoices generated for each day.

Metric	Metric Segment	Description
Daily Counts	Number of Invoices Entered for the Day	Shows the number of invoices generated for each general ledger date by business unit. The system counts each record in the F03B11 table where the combination of document number, document type, and document company is unique.
Daily Counts	Number of Receipts Entered for the Day	Shows the number of receipts retrieved from the Receipts Header table (F03B13) for each general ledger date by business unit.
Past Due Amounts	Open Amount of Past Due Invoices	Shows the open amount for all invoices with an invoice due date in the past.
Past Due Amounts	Amount of Open Delinquency Fees	Shows the open amount of delinquency fees that have been applied from past due invoices.
Past Due Counts	Number of Past Due Invoices	Shows the number of invoices with a due date in the past.
Past Due Counts	Number of Customers with Past Due Invoices	Shows the number of customers with invoice due dates in the past.
Open Chargeback Amount		Shows the open amount that has been charged back to customers for failure to pay invoices.
Open Chargeback Amount by Reason Code		Shows the open amount that has been charged back to customers by reason code for the nonpayment of invoices.
Total Chargeback Amount		Shows the total amount that has been charged back to customers for failure to pay for each general ledger date.
Total Chargeback Amount by Reason Code		Shows the total amount that has been charged back to customers by reason code for each general ledger date for the nonpayment of invoices.

Understanding Days Sales Outstanding

DSO measures how much capital a company has tied up in outstanding receivables. Companies use DSO to estimate the length of time credit customers take to settle their balances:

- A high number can indicate that customers are slow in paying bills, so the company has to wait a long time to collect cash.

  The higher the DSO number, the more capital the company has tied up in AR.

- A low number indicates that customers pay quickly and, as a result, the company has a relatively small amount of capital tied up in receivables.

  A company that bills the customer's credit cards immediately upon receipt of an online order has a very low DSO number because they have very little money owed to them at any time.

  Although companies strive to keep DSO as low as possible, an extremely low DSO can indicate a very restrictive credit and collection policy, which may curtail sales and hence adversely affect profit.

- The shorter the collection period, the better the quality of debtors, because a short collection period implies the prompt payment by debtors.

You should compare the average collection period against your companies credit terms and policies to judge your credit and collection efficiency.

- An excessively long collection period implies a very liberal and inefficient credit and collection performance.

  The delay in collection of cash impairs a company's liquidity.

The DSO metric displays the trend over time and compares the trend to the DSO goal of the company. Increasing trends can indicate trouble collecting receivables from large customers and can result from surges in shipments, which increases the outstanding AR. DSO is considered an important aspect in accessing the overall financial health of a company.

The system displays the DSO metric information in two different bar charts, DSO by company and DSO by customer. When you review the DSO charts on the console summary page, they appear the same. The difference between the two charts is not apparent until you drill down on the console detail page. For DSO by company, you drill down using date, company, and then customer. For DSO by customer, you drill down using date, customer, and then company. Because date is the first drill-down level for both charts, the summary page appears the same for both charts. No business unit drilldown is available for the DSO metric.

For the DSO metric, you cannot search for a specific company. If you enter a specific company in the Search By Company field, the system displays a blank console. You can review information by company using the drilldown and view by features. For example, if you view by date, the system displays the information by date and then you can drill into a date and see the information by company. You can also view by company to see information for all companies displayed on the console.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC does not have a batch program that generates the DSO values. The system uses the date in the AR Statistical History table (F03B16) and then performs the DSO calculations at runtime of the Dashboard program (P80D350). For example, if you inquire on DSO by quarter date ranges, the system:

- Adds the DSO values for the periods that make up the quarter.
- Divides the total by 3.
- Displays the value in the chart on the console.

Note. You must run the A/R Statistical History Refresh (A) program (R03B16A) to populate the F03B16 table.

The DSO value that is calculated in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC can be different from the DSO value that is calculated in the JD Edwards Plant Manager's Dashboard (PMD). JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC uses the data that is calculated based on the processing option settings of the R03B16A program. Depending on how you set the processing options when loading the data into the table, the system can produce different DSO numbers.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Managing Credit and Collections".

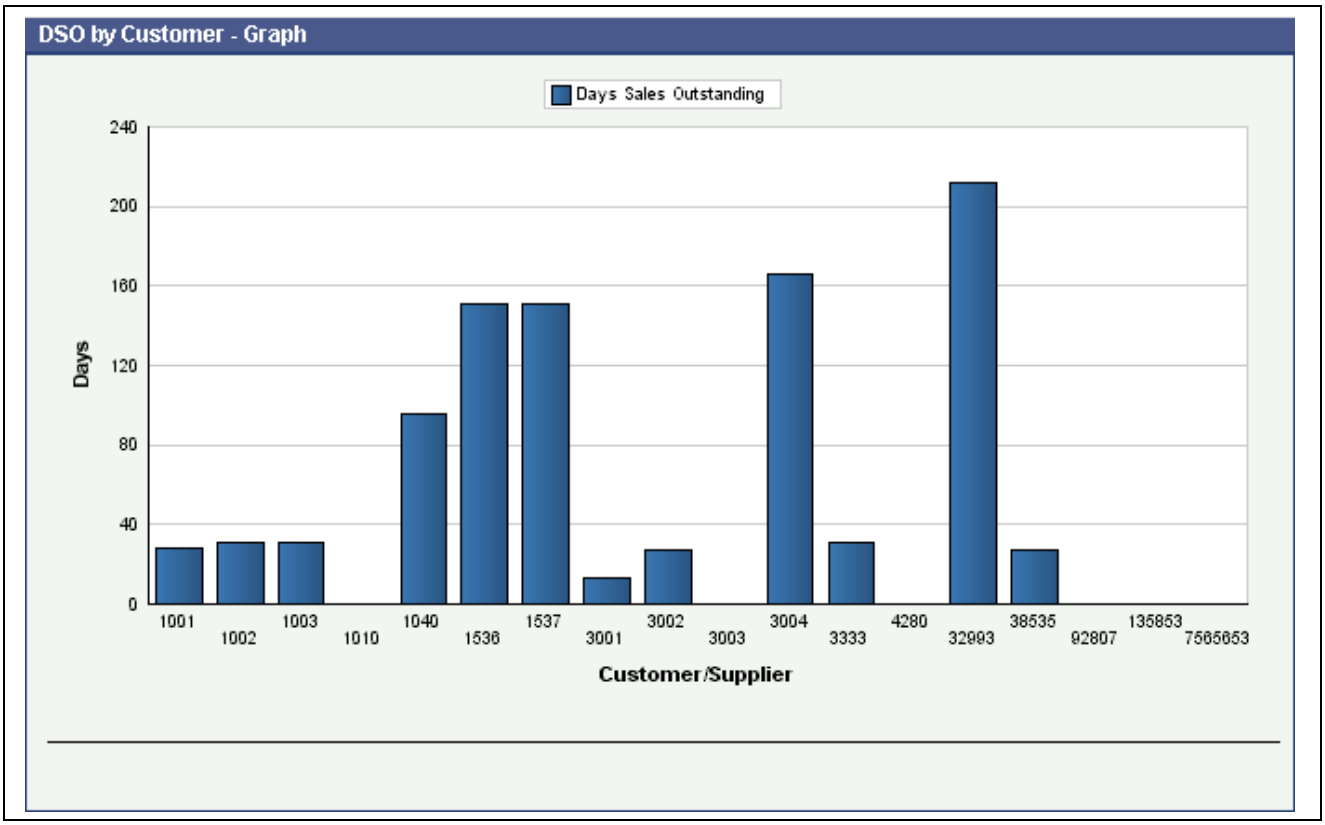
Analyzing Days Sales Outstanding

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system retrieves transactions from the AR Statistical History table (F03B16) and the Credit/Collection Date Pattern table (F03B08) based on the company, fiscal year, and period number.

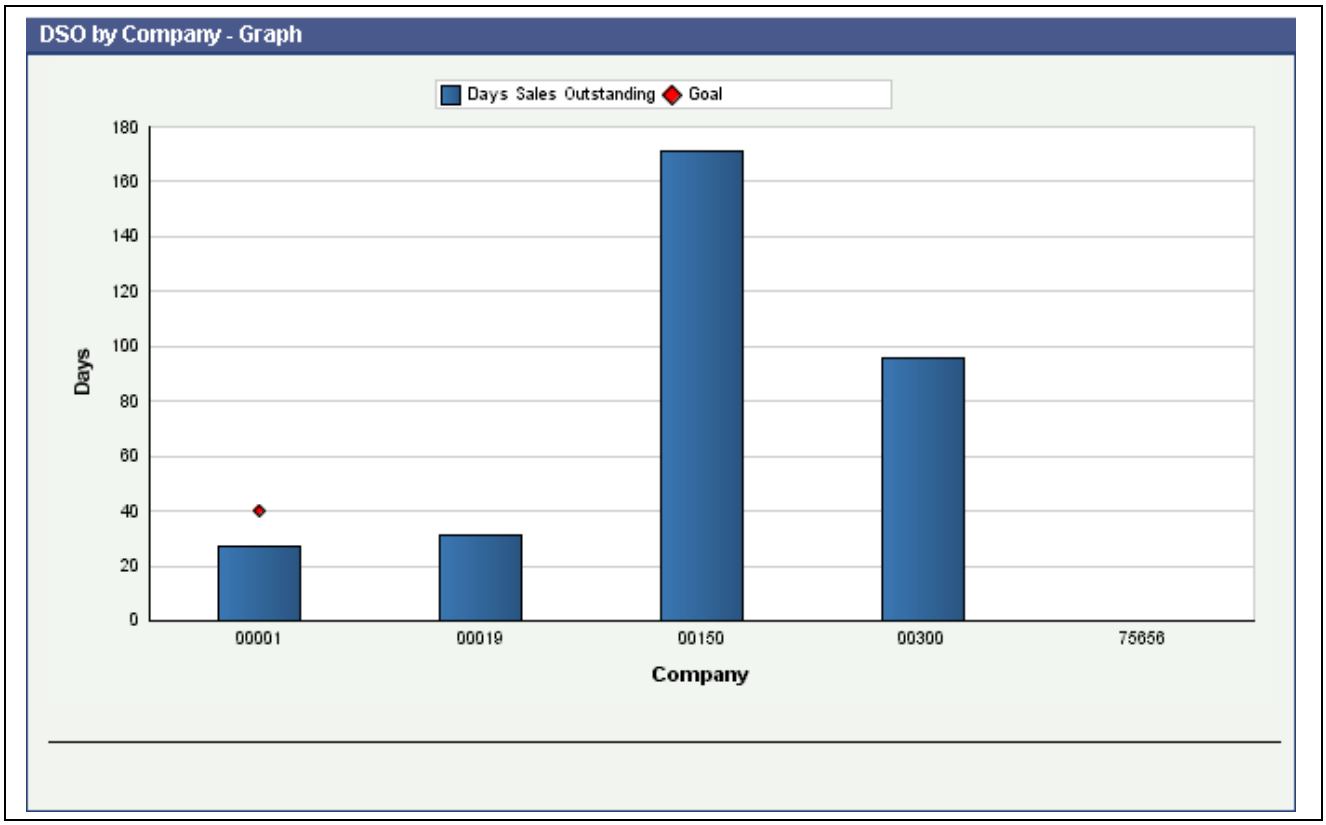
The system presents the DSO metric in two bar charts, DSO by customer and DSO by company.

The first chart shows the number of days of sales outstanding (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis) by customer:



DSO by Customer chart

The second chart shows the number of days of sales outstanding (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis) by company:



DSO by Company chart

Month is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous DSO calculations in the chart. If the DSO calculation was zero days, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define goals for DSO at the customer and company levels. Goals are numerical values that represent a target for the customers. If the metric exceeds the goal, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal value as a diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AR Discount Information Data Load Program (R80D282)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AR Discount Information Data Load program.

Defaults

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

1. Number of Days to Rebuild

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system retrieves records where the general ledger date is greater than or equal to the last processing date in

the AR Discount Information Aggregate table (F80D282) and less than or equal to the current date. If no processing date is in the table, the system runs an initial full load of data.

For incremental loads that specify to rebuild the table for specific number of days, the system subtracts the number of days entered in the processing option from the current date. The system retrieves only records with a general ledger date that is on or after the calculated rebuild date.

If you run the program twice in the same day, the system replaces the existing records for the day in the F80D282 table with new records.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the AR Discount Information Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D282* in the Batch Application field.

The AR Discount Information Data Load program (R80D282) calculates these metrics:

- Earned Discounts Taken
- Unearned Discounts Taken
- Discounts Not Taken
- Percentage of Invoices for Which an Earned Discount was Taken
- Percentage of Invoices for Which an Unearned Discount was Taken
- Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Available but Not Taken

The system retrieves transactions from the Receipts Detail table (F03B14) table based on these criteria:

- Discount Available (ADSC) is not equal to zero.
- Voided Flag (VDGJ) is blank.
- Receipt G/L Date (GDJ) is equal to the starting date specified in the processing option.

  The system uses the value in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine the general ledger date to retrieve transactions.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F03B14 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the AR Discount Information Aggregate table (F80D282).

Note. The system considers discounts on paid invoices only when you run the R80D282 program.

The system performs these calculations to derive the AR discount metrics:

- Earned Discounts Taken: Sums the earned discount taken for all transactions retrieved for each general ledger date by business unit.

To determine whether the discount taken was earned, the system compares the general ledger date of the receipt against the discount due date of the invoice. If the receipt general ledger date is on or before the discount due date of the invoice, the discount is earned. The only time that the discounts not taken will be different from the discounts available is when a partial discount is taken.

(Earned Discounts Taken = Sum earned discounts taken)

- Unearned Discounts Taken: Sums the unearned discount taken for all transactions retrieved for each general ledger date by business unit.

  To determine whether the discount taken was unearned, the system compares the general ledger date of the receipt against the discount due date of the invoice. If the receipt general ledger date is on or after the discount due date of the invoice, the discount is unearned.

  (Unearned Discounts Taken = Sum unearned discounts taken)

- Discounts Not Taken: Sum the Discount Available (ADSC) for all transactions retrieved and subtracts the discounts taken, both earned and unearned, for each general ledger date by business unit.

  (Discounts Not Taken = Sum discounts available – Earned Discounts taken)

- Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Taken: Divides the number of invoices with an earned discount taken by the number of invoices with a discount available and then multiples by 100.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of invoices with an earned discount taken}}{\text{Number of invoices with a discount available}} \times 100$$

- Number of invoices with an earned discount taken: Counts the number of invoices for which an earned discount was taken (ADSA is not equal to zero) and the receipt date is on or before the invoice due date for each general ledger date by business unit.
- Number of invoices with a discount available: Counts the number of paid invoices for which a discount was available (ADSC is not equal to zero) for each general ledger date by business unit.
- Percentage of Invoices for Which an Unearned Discount was Taken: Divides the number of invoices with an unearned discount taken by the number of invoices with a discount available and then multiples by 100.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of invoices with an unearned discount taken}}{\text{Number of invoices with a discount available}} \times 100$$

- Number of invoices with an unearned discount taken: Counts the number of invoices for which an unearned discount was taken (ADSA is not equal to zero) and the receipt date is after the discount due date on the invoice for each general ledger date by business unit.
- Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Available but Not Taken: Divides the number of invoices for which a discount was not taken by the number of invoices with a discount available and then multiples by 100.

$$= \frac{\text{Number of invoices for which a discount was not taken}}{\text{Number of invoices with a discount available}} \times 100$$

- Number of invoices for which a discount was not taken: Counts the number of invoices for which a discount was not taken (the difference between ADSC and ADSA is not equal to zero) for each general ledger date by business unit.

The system stores the AR discounts information values in the F80D282 table. The AR discount metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the AR Discounts program. Oracle recommends that you run the program daily for trending purposes.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D282 table. To do this, either clear the table or set the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option beyond the general ledger date of the first eligible record.

Discount Information Example

You have this discount information in the F03B14 table:

Invoice Number	Discount Due Date	Discount Available	Discount Taken	Receipt General Ledger Date
100	February 14	100 USD	100 USD (earned)	February 13
101	February 15	200 USD	200 USD (earned)	February 13
102	February 1	200 USD	200 USD (unearned)	February 10
103	February 9	200 USD	200 USD (earned)	February 8
104	February 9	200 USD	0 USD	February 11

If you run the R80D282 program on February 13, the system calculates:

Earned Discount Taken The system considers only invoices that have a receipt general ledger date on or before the discount due date, invoices 100, 101, and 103. The earned discount taken amount is 500 USD.

Unearned Discount Taken The system considers only invoices that have a receipt general ledger date after the discount due date, invoice 102. The unearned discount taken is 200 USD.

Discount Not Taken The system considers only invoices for which a discount was available but has not been taken, invoice 104. The discount not taken is 200 USD.

Discount Percentage Calculation Example

Using the data in the discount information example, if you run the R80D282 program on February 13, the system calculates:

Percentage of Invoices for Which an Earned Discount was Taken The number of paid invoices for which a discount was available is *5*. The number of paid invoices for which an earned discount was taken is *3*. Therefore, the percentage of invoices for which an earned discount was taken = (3 ÷ 5) × 100 or 60 percent.

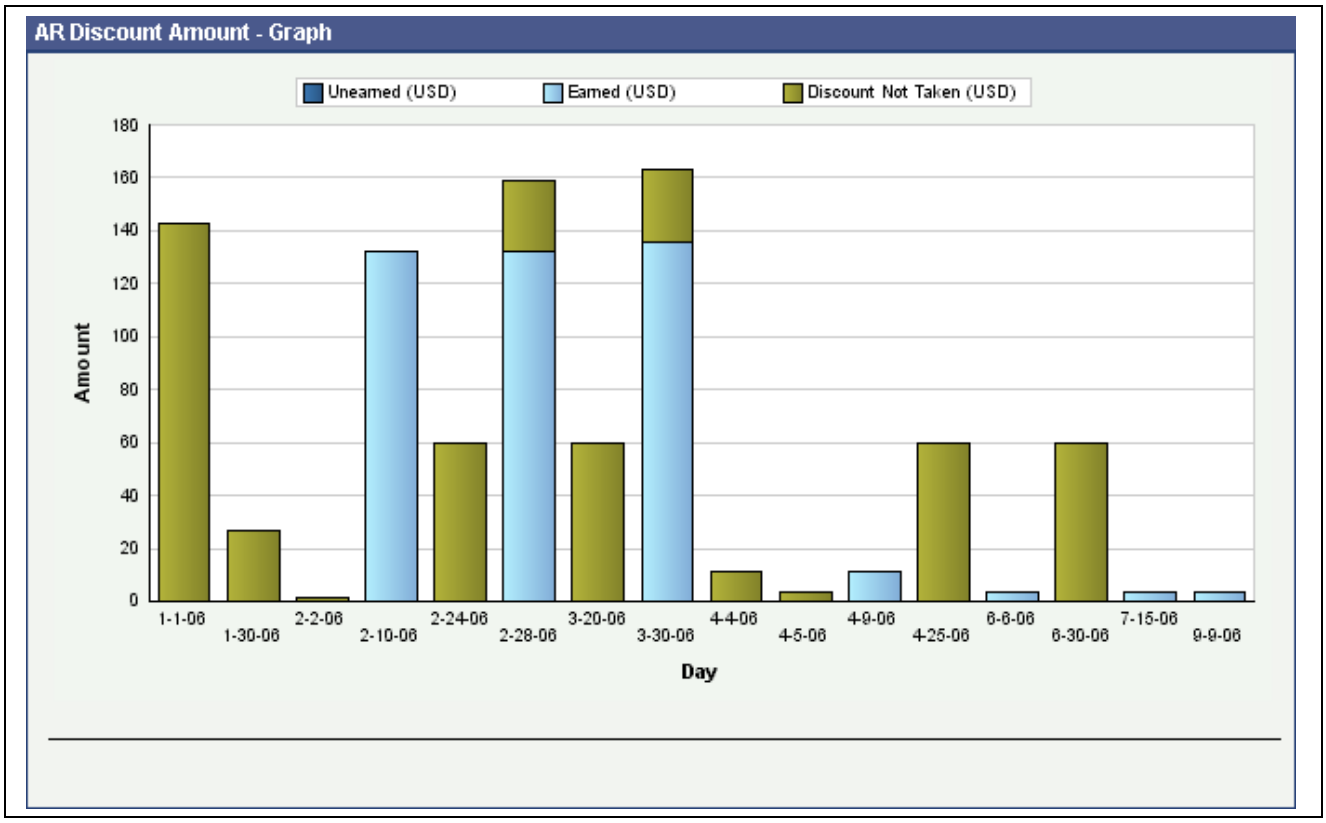
Percentage of Invoices for Which an Unearned Discount was Taken The number of paid invoices for which a discount was available is *5*. The number of paid invoices for which an unearned discount was taken is *1*.Therefore, the percentage of invoices for which an unearned discount was taken = (1 ÷ 5) × 100 or 20 percent.

Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Available but Not Taken The number of paid invoices for which a discount was available is *5*. The number of paid invoices for which a discount was not taken is *1*. Therefore, the percentage of invoices for which a discount was available but not taken = (1 ÷ 5) × 100 or 20 percent.

Analyzing AR Discounts

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

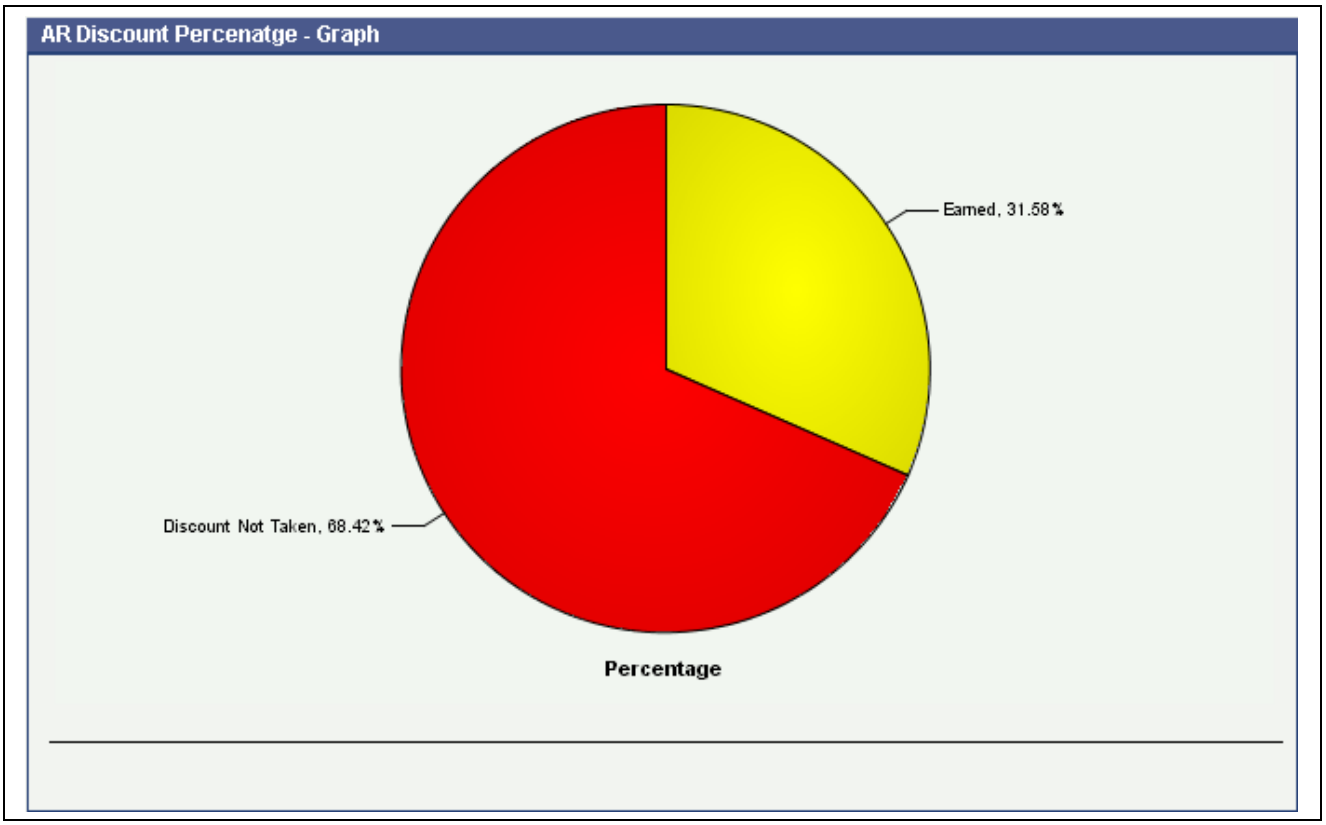
The system presents the AR discount information metrics (Earned Discounts Taken, Unearned Discounts Taken, and Discounts not Taken) in a cluster bar chart that shows the discount amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Discount Amount chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous AR discount amounts in the chart. If an AR discount information amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

The system presents the AR discount percentage metrics (Percentage of Invoices for Which an Earned Discount was Taken, Percentage of Invoices for Which an Unearned Discount was Taken, and Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Available but Not Taken) in a pie chart that shows the percentage of discounts (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Discount Percentage chart

Pie charts do not have a variant; therefore, you cannot drill into detail data for the metric.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AR Daily Counts and Amounts Program (R80D280)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AR Daily Counts and Amounts program.

Defaults

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

1. Number of Days to Rebuild

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system retrieves records where the general ledger date is greater than or equal to the last processing date in the AR Daily Counts and Amounts Aggregate table (F80D280) and less than or equal to the current date. If no processing date is in the table, the system runs an initial full load of data.

For incremental loads that specify to rebuild the table for a specific number of days, the system subtracts the number of days entered in the processing option from the current date. The system retrieves only records with a general ledger date that is on or after the calculated rebuild date.

If you run the program twice in the same day, the system replaces the existing records for the day in the F80D280 table with new records.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the AR Daily Counts and Amounts Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D280* in the Batch Application field.

The AR Daily Counts and Amounts program (R80D280) calculates the Amount Invoiced for the Day, the Amount Received for the Day, the Number of Invoices Entered for the Day, the Number of Receipts Entered for the Day, and the Average Amount Invoiced for the Day metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the F03B11 table based on theses criteria:

- Void Date (VDGJ) is blank.
- Document Type (DCT) is not equal to RU, R1, or R5.
- G/L Date (DGJ) is equal to the starting date specified in the processing option.

  The system uses the value in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine the general ledger date to retrieve transactions.

The system retrieves transactions from the F03B13 table based on these criteria:

- Void Date (VDGJ) is blank.
- Receipt G/L Date (DGJ) is equal to the starting date specified in the processing option.

  The system uses the value in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine the general ledger date to retrieve transactions.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F0901 table and the company from the Business Unit Master table (F0006) based on the business unit in the AR Daily Counts and Amounts Aggregate table (F80D280).

The system performs these calculations to derive the AR daily counts and amounts metrics:

- Amount Invoiced for the Day: Sums the value of the Gross Amount field (AG) for the invoices retrieved for each day by business unit.

  (Amount Invoiced for the Day = Sum gross amount of invoices)
- Amount Received for the Day: Sums the value of the Receipt Amount field (CKAM) for the receipts retrieved for each day by business unit.

  (Amount Received for the Day = Sum receipt amounts)
- Average Amount Invoiced for the Day: Divides the total invoice amount by the number of invoices entered for the day by business unit.

  (Average Amount Invoiced for the Day = Total invoice amount ÷ Number of invoices)

- Number of Invoices Entered for the Day: Counts the number of invoices retrieved for the day by business unit where the document number, document type, and document company combination is unique.
- Number of Receipts Entered for the Day: Counts the number of records retrieved for the day by business unit.

The system stores the AR daily counts and amounts values in the F80D280 table. The system records data to the F80D280 table only when the R80D280 program runs successfully. If any errors appear on the report, the system does not create any records in the F80D280 table. The AR daily counts and amounts metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D280 program. Oracle recommends that you run the program daily for trending purposes.

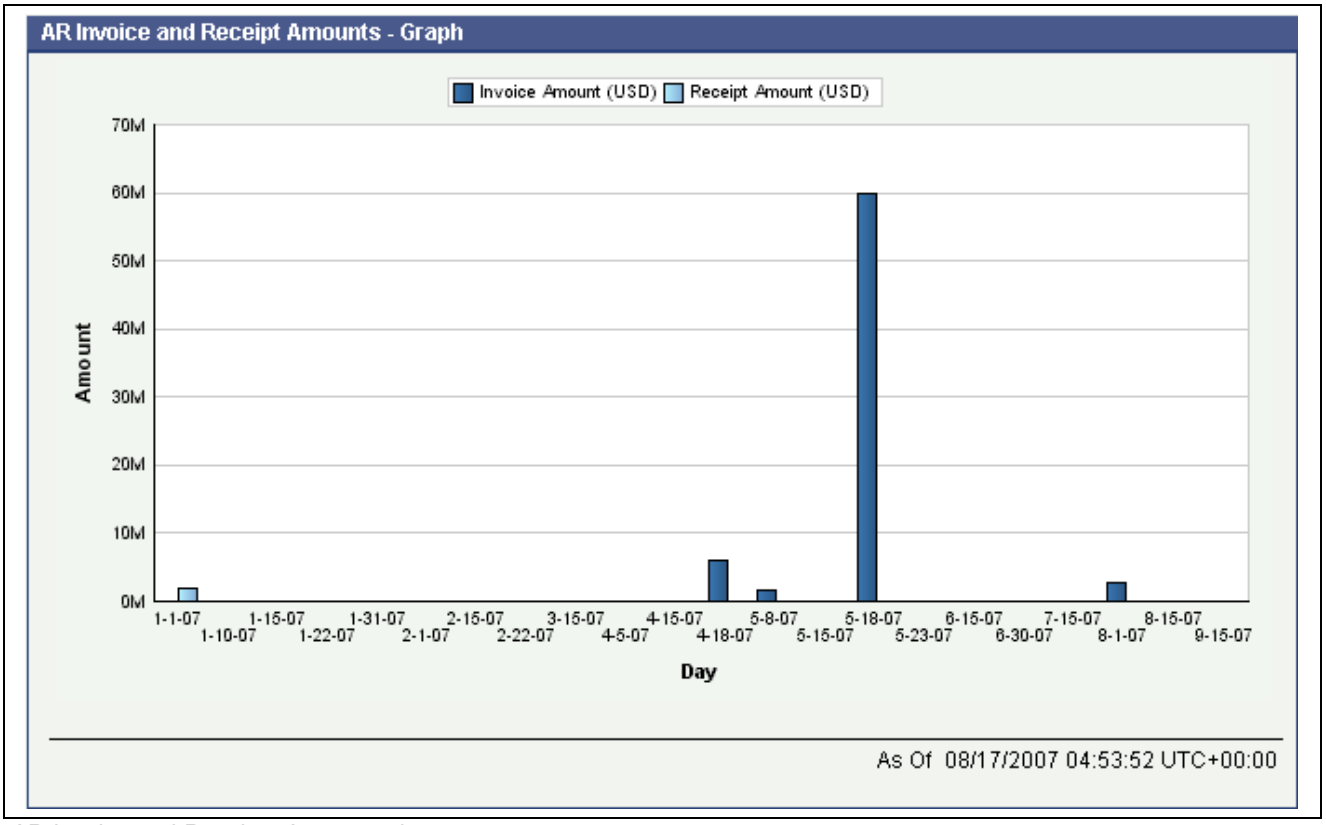
Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D280 table. To do this, either clear the table or set the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option beyond the general ledger date of the first eligible record.

Note. The system does not use data selection criteria for the R80D280 program. The system processes all data from the source tables regardless of the data selection criteria.

Analyzing AR Daily Counts and Amounts

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

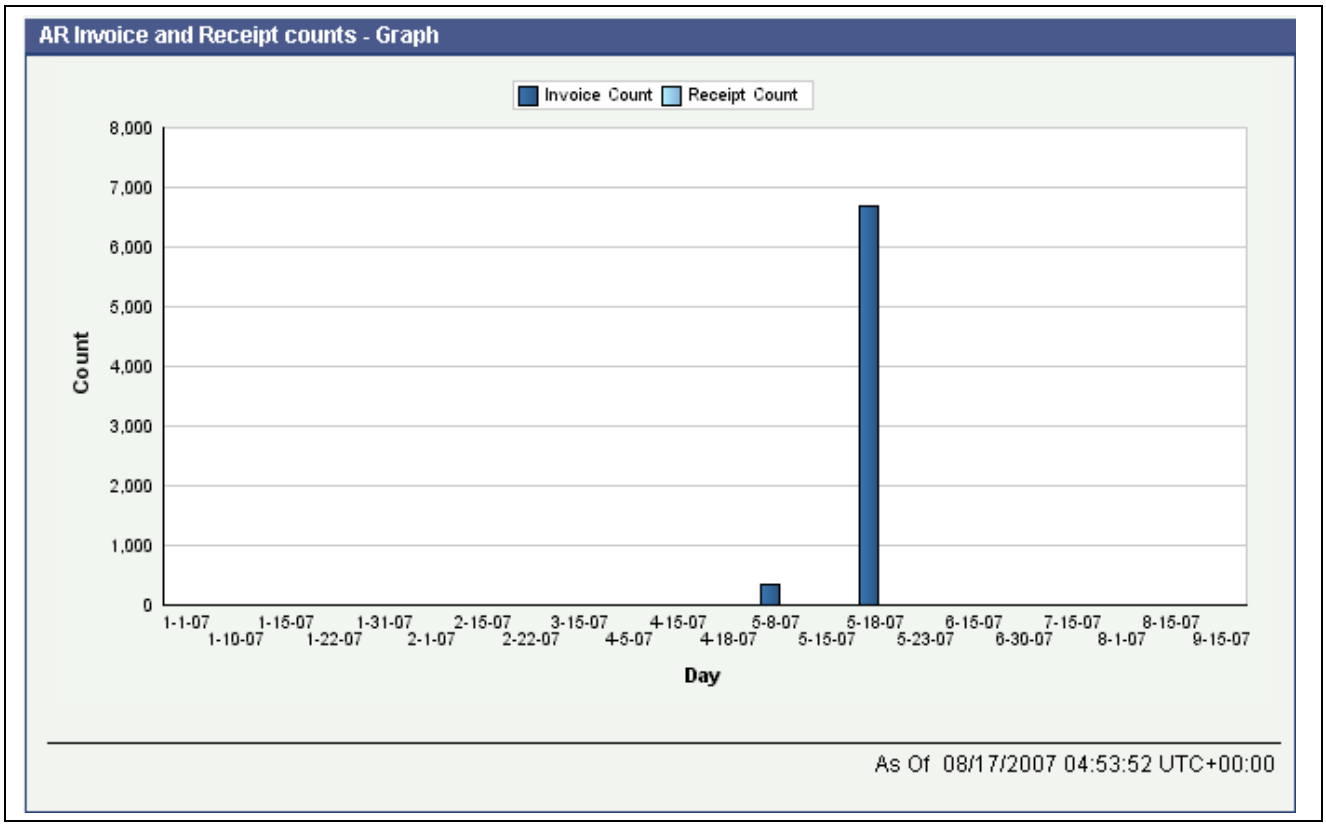
The system presents the AR daily amount metrics (Amount Invoiced for the Day and Amount Received for the Day) in a cluster bar chart that shows the amount invoiced and received (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Invoice and Receipts Amounts chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous AR daily amounts in the chart. If an AR daily amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

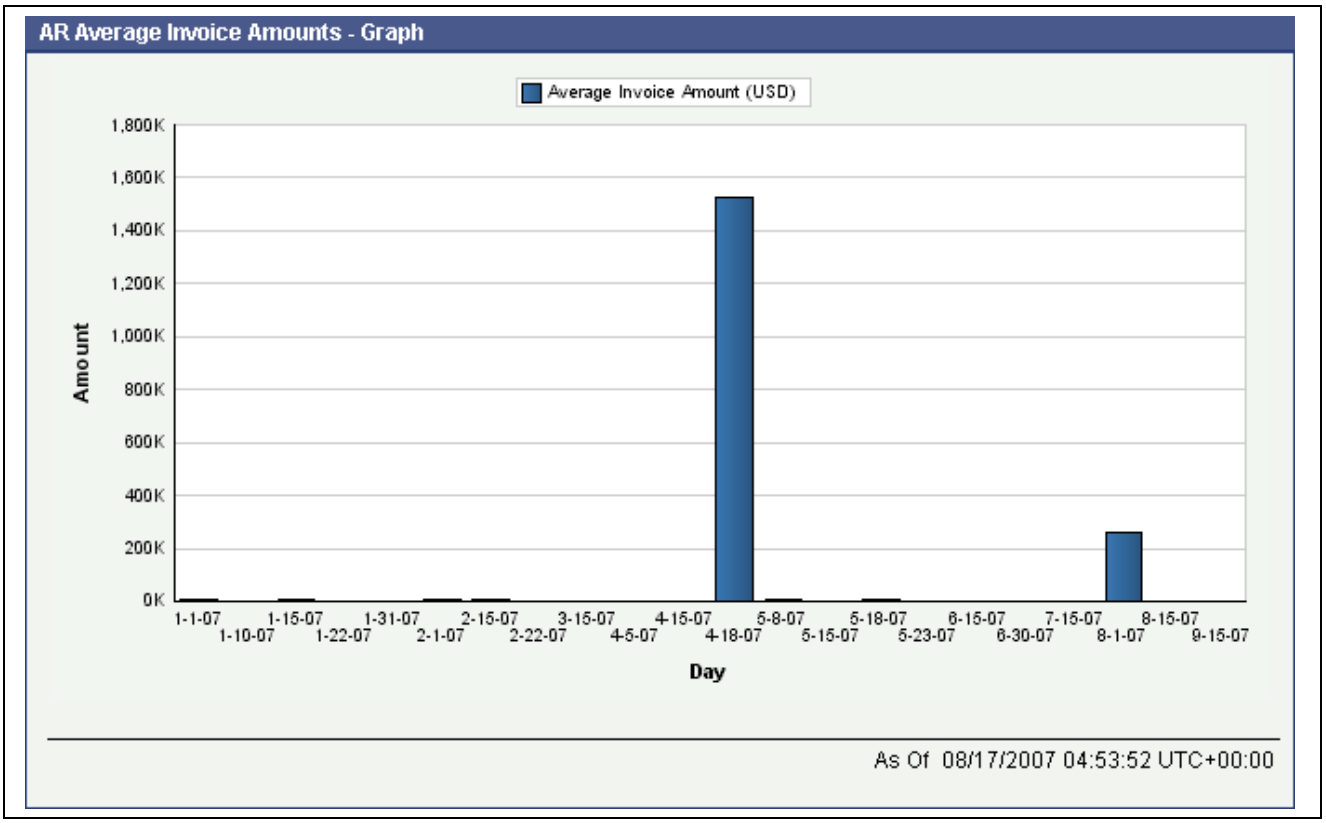
The system presents the AR daily count metrics (Number of Invoices Entered for the Day and Number of Receipts Entered for the Day) in a cluster bar chart that shows the number of invoices and receipts (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Invoice and Receipt Counts chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous AR daily counts in the chart. If an AR daily count calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

The system displays the Average Amount Invoiced for the Day in a bar chart that shows the average amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Average Invoice Amounts chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous averages in the chart. If the average is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the period. If no calculation was performed for a date, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AR Open Receivables Data Load Program (R80D284)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AR Open Receivables program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the AR Open Receivables Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D284* in the Batch Application field.

The AR Open Receivables Data Load program (R80D284) calculates the Amount of Open Invoices and Number of Open Invoices metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the F03B11 table based on these criteria:

- Void Date (VDGJ) is blank.
- Open Amount (AAP) is not equal to zero.
- Document Type (DCT) is not equal to RU, R1, or R5.
- G/L Date (DGJ) is less than the date that you run the program plus one month.

  The system does not include open invoices that have a general ledger date that is more than one month in the future from the run date of the R80D284 program.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F03B11 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the AR Open Receivables Aggregate table (F80D284).

The system performs these calculations to derive the open receivables metrics:

- Amount of Open Invoices: Sums the value of the Open Amount field (AAP) for all records retrieved.

  (Amount of Open Invoices = Sum of open amounts)
- Number of Open Invoices: Counts the number of invoices retrieved where the document number, document type, and document company combination is unique.

The system stores the Amount of Open Invoices and the Number of Open Invoices values in the F80D284 table. The AR open receivables metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D284 program. Oracle recommends that you run the program weekly for trending purposes.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D284 table.

Amount of Open Invoices Example

You have invoices with these open amounts and dates in the F03B11 table:

Invoice Number	General Ledger Date	Open Amount
101	February 15	200 USD
102	February 20	300 USD
103	March 1	200 USD

If you run the R80D284 program on February 15, the system considers the open amount from the run date of the program plus one month, in this case March 15. Therefore, the amount of open invoices is equal to 700 USD.

Number of Open Invoices Example

This table shows the data in the F03B11 table:

Invoice Number	Line Number	Business Unit	General Ledger Date	Document Number	Document Type	Company
101	1	001	February 15	2000	RI	00001
102	2	001	February 16	2000	RI	00001
103	1	001	February 17	2000	RF	00001
104	1	002	February 18	2001	RI	00001
105	1	001	February 19	2002	RI	00002
106	1	001	March 19	2003	RI	00002

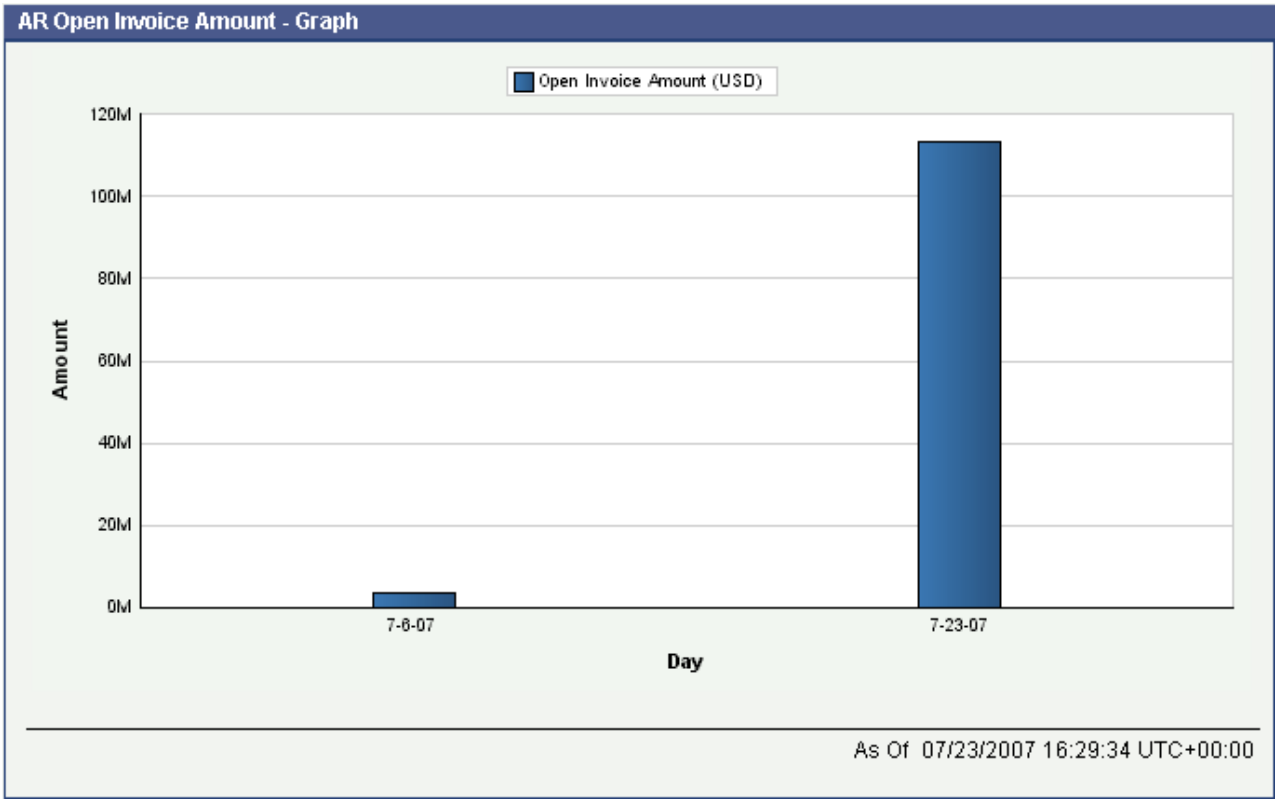
If you run the R80D284 program on February 15, the system:

- Counts document number 2000 as 1, even though two pay items are on the invoice.
- Does not include invoice 106 because the general ledger date is later than February 15 plus 30 days.
- Counts the other items as one each, because they have unique document number, document type, and document company combinations.

Analyzing AR Open Receivables

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

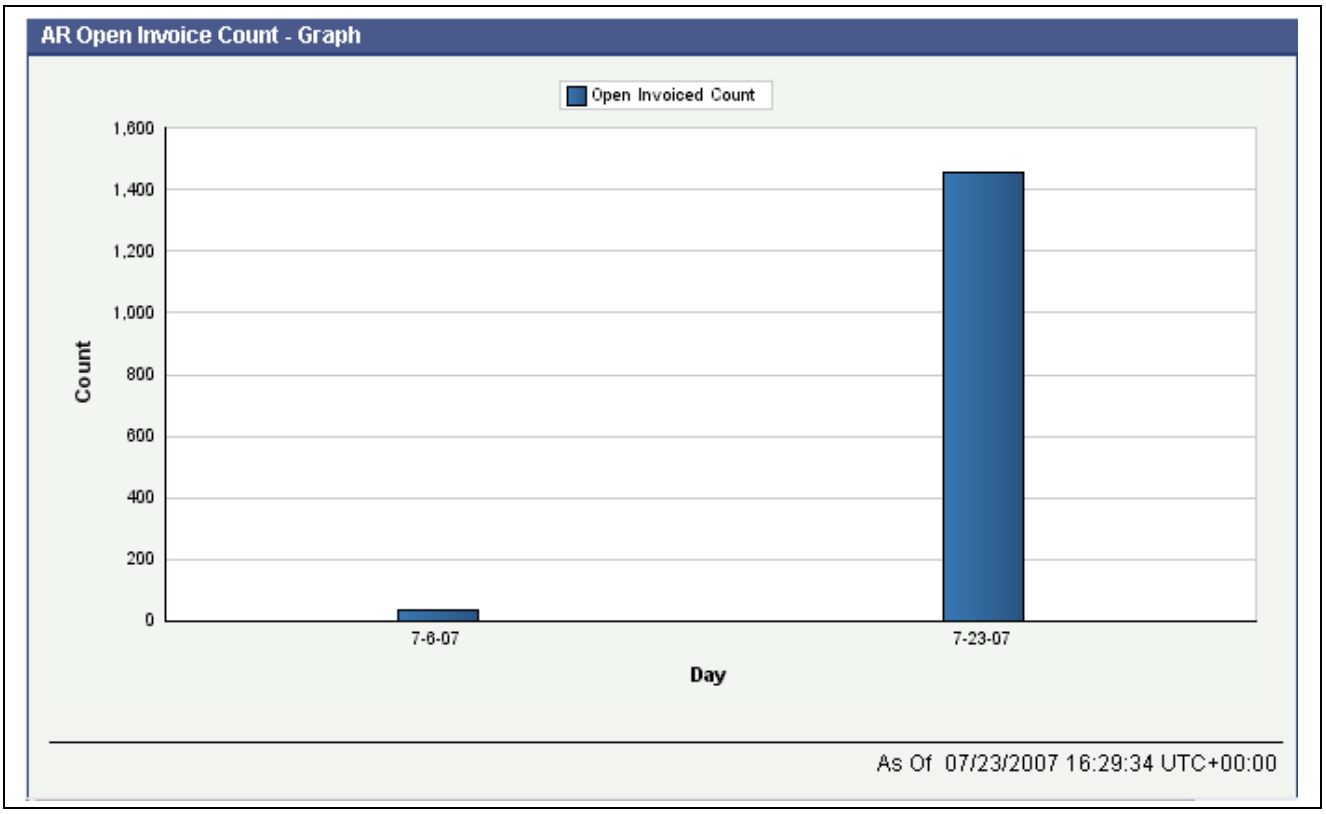
The system presents the Amount of Open Invoices metric as a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Open Invoice Amount chart

Day is the default value for the date range. The system displays the values for all previous Amount of Open Invoices in the chart. If an Amount of Open Invoices calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

The system presents the Number of Open Invoices metric as a bar chart that shows the count (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Open Invoices Count chart

Day is the default value for the date range. The system displays the values for all previous Number of Open Invoices in the chart. If a Number of Open Invoices calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AR Delinquency Data Load Program (R80D281)

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

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the AR Delinquency Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D281* in the Batch Application field.

The AR Delinquency Data Load program (R80D281) calculates the Open Amount of Past Due Invoices, the Amount of Open Delinquency Fees, the Number of Past Due Invoices, and the Number of Customers with Past Due Invoices metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the F03B11 table based on these criteria:

- Voided Flag (VDGJ) is blank.
- Open Amount (AAP) is not equal to zero.
- Document Type (DCT) is not equal to RU, R1, or R5.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F03B11 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the AR Delinquency Aggregate table (F80D281).

The system performs these calculations to derive the AR delinquency metrics:

- Open Amount of Past Due Invoices: Sums the value of the Open Amount field (AAP) for all invoices where the invoice due date is before the run date of the R80D281 program.

  (Open Amount of Past Due Invoices = Sum of the open amounts)
- Amount of Open Delinquency Fees: Sums the value of the Open Amount field (AAP) for all invoices retrieved that have a RF document type.

  (Amount of Open Delinquency Fees = Sum of open amounts with RF document type)
- Number of Past Due Invoices: Counts the invoice records retrieved where the invoice due date is before the run date of the R80D281 program, and the document number, document type, and document company combination is unique.
- Number of Customers with Past Due Invoices: Counts the records retrieved where the invoice due date is before the run date of the R80D281 program and the address book number (AN8) is unique.

The system stores the Open Amount of Past Due Invoices, Amount of Open Delinquency Fees, Number of Past Due Invoices, and Number of Customers with Past Due Invoices values in the F80D281 table. The AR delinquency information metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the AR Delinquency Information program. Oracle recommends that you run the program weekly for trending purposes.

Note. If you change the console data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D281 table.

Delinquency Amounts Example

You have invoices with these due dates and open amounts:

Invoice Number	Due Date	Open Amount	Document Type
100	February 14	100 USD	RI
101	February 15	200 USD	RI
102	April 01	200 USD	RI
103	February 09	200 USD	RI
104	March 10	200 USD	RF
105	March 12	200 USD	RF

If you run the R80D281 program on February 16, the system considers only the invoices with a due date prior to February 16, invoices 100, 101, and 103.

Delinquency Counts Example

You have invoices with these due dates and open amounts:

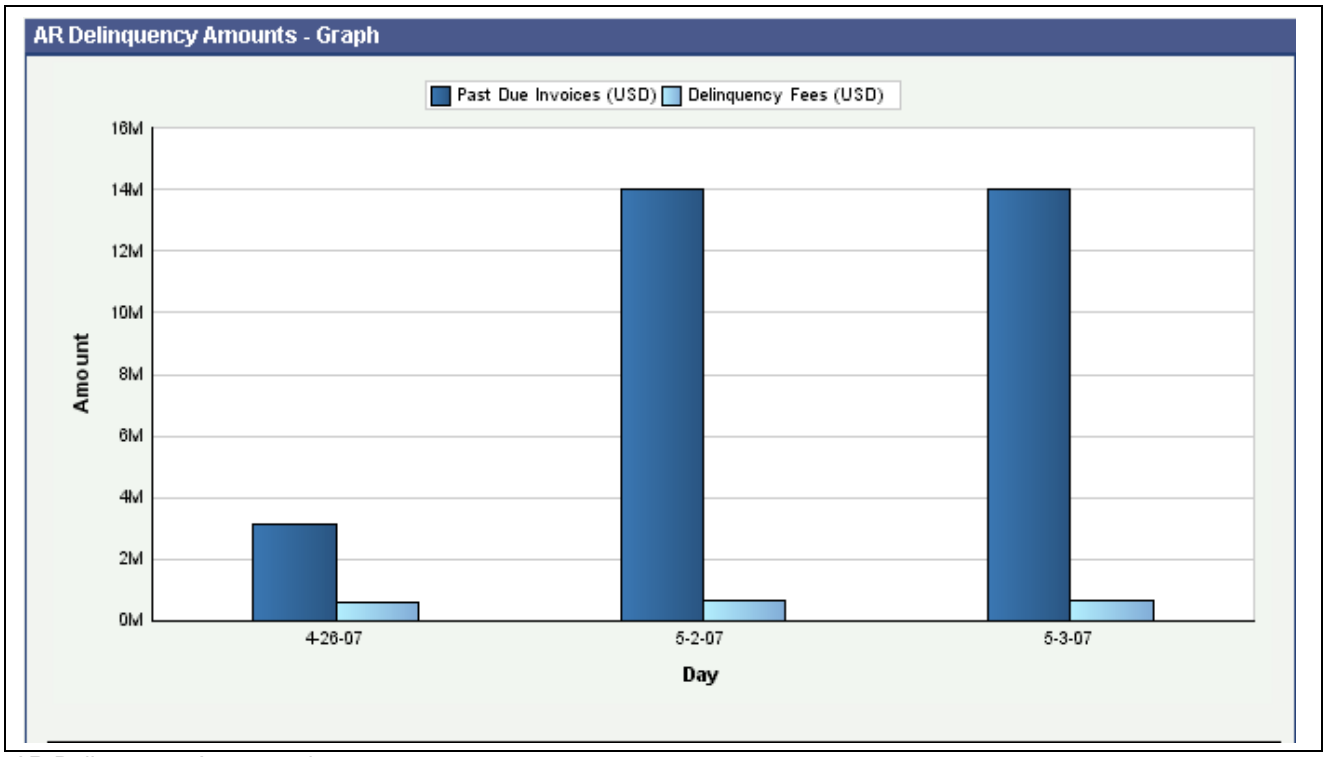
Invoice Number	Due Date	Open Amount	Customer
100	February 14	100 USD	4242
101	February 15	200 USD	4242
102	April 01	200 USD	6262
103	February 09	200 USD	8282
104	February 09	200 USD	9898
105	June 09	200 USD	9898

If you run the R80D281 program on February 16, the system considers only the invoices with a due date prior to February 16, invoices 100, 101, 103, and 104.

Analyzing AR Delinquency Information

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

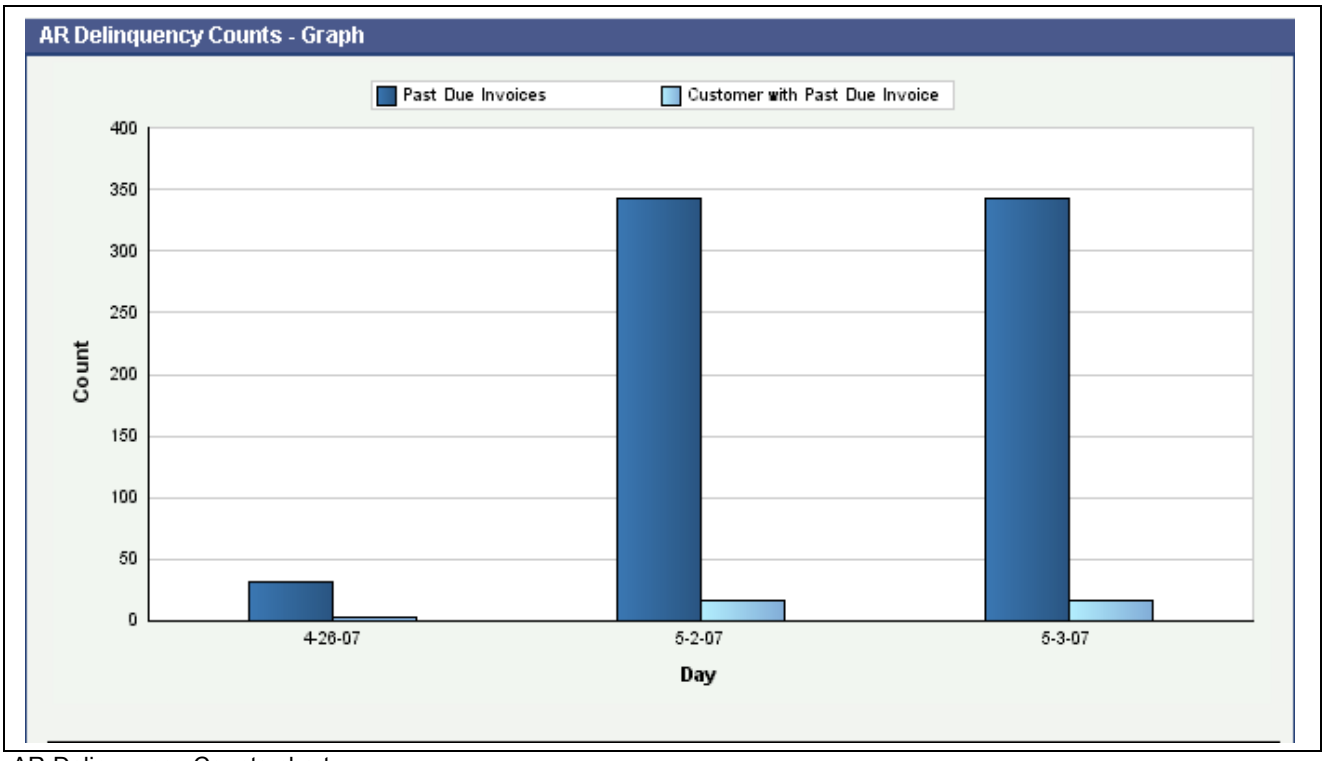
The system presents the AR delinquency information amount metrics (Open Amount of Past Due Invoices and Amount of Open Delinquency Fees) in a cluster bar chart that shows the amount past due and delinquency fees (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Delinquency Amounts chart

Day is the default value for the date range. The system displays the values for all previous AR delinquency amounts in the chart. If an AR delinquency amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

The system presents the AR delinquency count metrics (Number of Past Due Invoices and Number of Customers with Past Due Invoices) in a cluster bar chart that shows the number of past due invoices and customers with past due invoices (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Delinquency Counts chart

Day is the default value for the date range. The system displays the values for all previous AR delinquency counts in the chart. If an AR delinquency count calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define goal values for the Number of Past Due Invoices and the Number of Customers with Past Due Invoices metrics. The goal value is a single numerical value that represents the target number of past-due invoices or customers with past-due invoices. If the metric exceeds the goal value, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal value as a diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AR Open Chargeback Information Data Load Program (R80D283)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AR Open Chargeback Information Data Load program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the AR Open Chargeback Information Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D283* in the Batch Application field.

The AR Open Chargeback Information Data Load program (R80D283) calculates the Open Chargeback Amount and Open Chargeback Amount by Reason Code metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) based on these criteria:

- Void Date (VDGJ) is blank.
- Document Type (DCT) is equal to RB.
- Open Amount (AAP) is not equal to zero.

The system retrieves transactions from the Receipts Detail table (F03B14) based on these criterion:

- Original Document Number (ODOC) in the F03B14 table is equal to the Document Number (DOC) from the F03B11 table.
- Original Document Type (ODCT) in the F03B14 table is equal to the Document Type (DCT) from the F03B11 table.
- Original Document Company (OKCO) in the F03B14 table is equal to the Document Company (KCO) from the F03B11 table.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F03B11 table and the company from the Business Unit Master table (F0006) based on the business unit in the AR Open Chargeback Aggregate table (F80D283).

The system performs these calculations to derive the AR open chargeback metrics:

- Open Chargeback Amount: Sums the Open Amount (AAP) for all records retrieved by business unit. (Open Chargeback Amount = Sum of open amounts)
- Open Chargeback Amount by Reason Code: Sums the Open Amount (AAP) for all records retrieved by business unit and reason code.

  (Open Chargeback Amount = Sum of open amounts for each reason code)

The system stores the open chargeback amount values and reason codes in the F80D283 table. The AR open chargebacks metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D283 program. Oracle recommends that you run the program weekly for trending purposes.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D283 table.

Open Chargebacks Example

This table shows the records in the F03B11 table:

Business Unit	General Ledger Date	Payment ID	Document Number	Document Type	Document Company	Open Amount
0010	April 30	6863	101	RB	0010	950 EUR
0010	April 30	6863	102	RB	0010	50 EUR
0010	April 30	6863	103	RB	0010	1000 EUR

Business Unit	General Ledger Date	Payment ID	Document Number	Document Type	Document Company	Open Amount
0011	May 30	6864	104	RB	0010	2450 EUR
0011	May 30	6864	105	RB	0010	0 EUR
0011	May 30	6864	106	RB	0010	5000 EUR

Using the data in the previous table, if you run the R80D283 program on May 30, the system sums the open amount by business unit:

- Business unit 0010 has an open chargeback amount of 2000 EUR.
- Business unit 0011 has an open chargeback amount of 7450 EUR.

Open Chargebacks by Reason Code Example

Reason codes can include damaged goods (DG) and disputed amount (DA). You have these records in the F03B11 table:

Business Unit	General Ledger Date	Document Number	Chargeback Reason Code	Chargeback Amount
0010	January 1	101	DG	950 EUR
0010	January 17	102	DA	0 EUR
0010	February 10	103	DA	1000 EUR
0010	February 15	104	DG	3450 EUR
0011	March 10	105	DG	0 EUR
0011	March 12	106	DA	6000 EUR

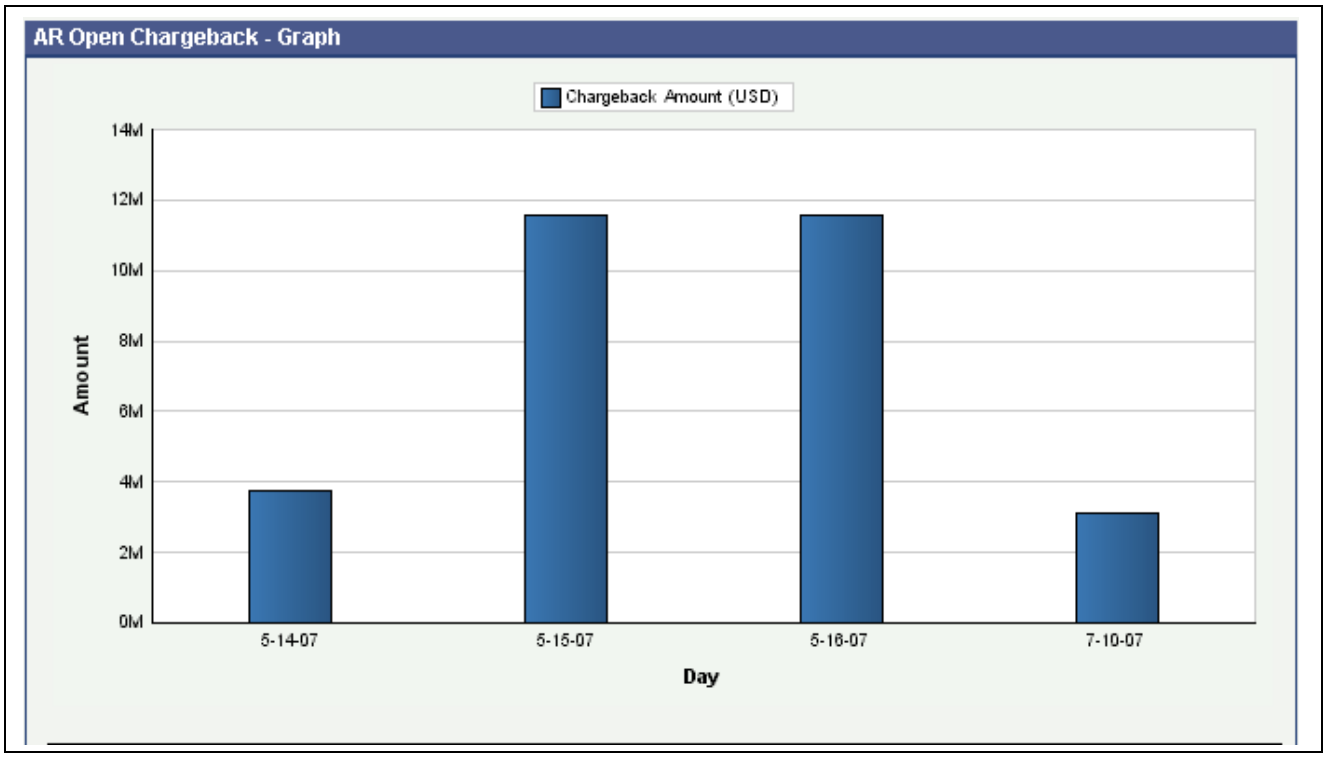
Using the data in the previous table, if you run the R80D283 program on March 14, the system sums the open amount by business unit by reason code:

- Business unit 0010 has an open chargeback amount of 950 EUR for damaged goods and 1000 EUR for disputed amounts.
- Business unit 0011 has an open chargeback amount of 3450 EUR for damaged goods and 6000 EUR for disputed amounts

Analyzing AR Open Chargebacks

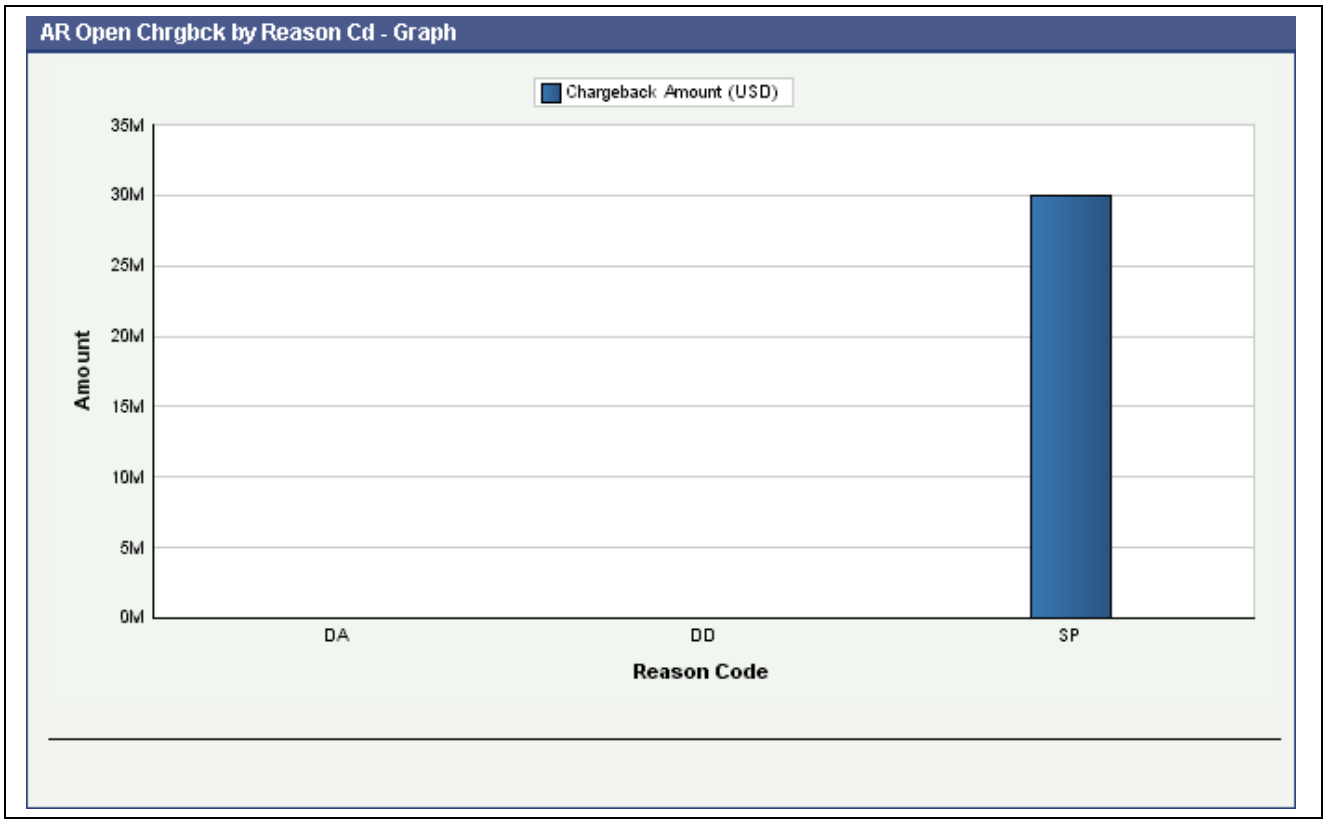
Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the AR Open Chargeback Amount metric as a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Open Chargeback Amount chart

The system presents the AR Open Chargeback Amount by Reason Code metric as a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Open Chargeback by Reason Code chart

Day is the default value for the date range. The system displays the values for all previous AR Open Chargebacks Amounts and AR Open Chargebacks Amounts by Reason Code in the chart. If an AR Open Chargebacks Amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the AR Total Chargeback Information Data Load Program (R80D285)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the AR Total Chargeback Information Data Load program.

Defaults

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

1. Number of Days to Rebuild

Enter the number of days that the system uses to rebuild the data.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system retrieves records for which the general ledger date is greater than or equal to the last processing date in the AR Total Chargebacks table (F80D285) and less than or equal to the current date. If no processing date is in the table, the system runs an initial full load of data.

For incremental loads that specify to rebuild the table for a specific number of days, the system subtracts the number of days entered in the processing option from the current date. The system retrieves only records with a general ledger date that is on or after the calculated rebuild date.

If you run the program twice in the same day, the system replaces the existing records for the day in the F80D285 table with new records.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print

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

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

Running the AR Total Chargeback Information Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D283* in the Batch Application field.

The AR Total Chargeback Information Data Load program (R80D285) calculates the Total Chargeback Amount and Total Chargeback Amount by Reason Code metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the F03B14 table based on these criteria:

- Void Date (VDGJ) is blank.
- Chargeback Amount (ECBA) is not equal to zero.
- Receipt G/L Date (DGJ) is equal to the starting date specified in the processing option.

  The system uses the value in the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option to determine the general ledger date to use to retrieve transactions.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F03B14 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the F80D285 table.

The system performs these calculations to derive the AR total chargeback metrics:

- Total Chargeback Amount: Sums the chargeback amount value for all records retrieved for each general ledger date by business unit and reason code.

  (Total Chargeback Amount = Sum of chargeback amounts)
- Total Chargeback Amount by Reason Code: Sums the total amount for all records retrieved by business unit and reason code.

  Reason codes can include damaged goods and disputed amount.

  (Total Chargeback Amount = Sum of total amounts for each reason code)

The system stores the total chargeback amount values and reason codes in the AR Total Chargeback Aggregate table (F80D285) table. The AR total chargeback metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D285 program. Oracle recommends that you run the program weekly for trending purposes.

Note. If you change the console data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts or update the company associated with the business unit. You must run a full load of data to the F80D285 table.

Total Chargebacks Example

This table shows the data in the F03B14 table:

Business Unit	General Ledger Date	Document Number	Chargeback Reason Code	Chargeback Amount
0010	January 1	101	DA	950 EUR
0010	January 17	102	DG	0 EUR
0010	February 10	103	GR	1000 EUR
0011	February 15	104	PD	3450 EUR
0011	March 10	105	DA	0 EUR
0011	March 12	106	DA	6000 EUR

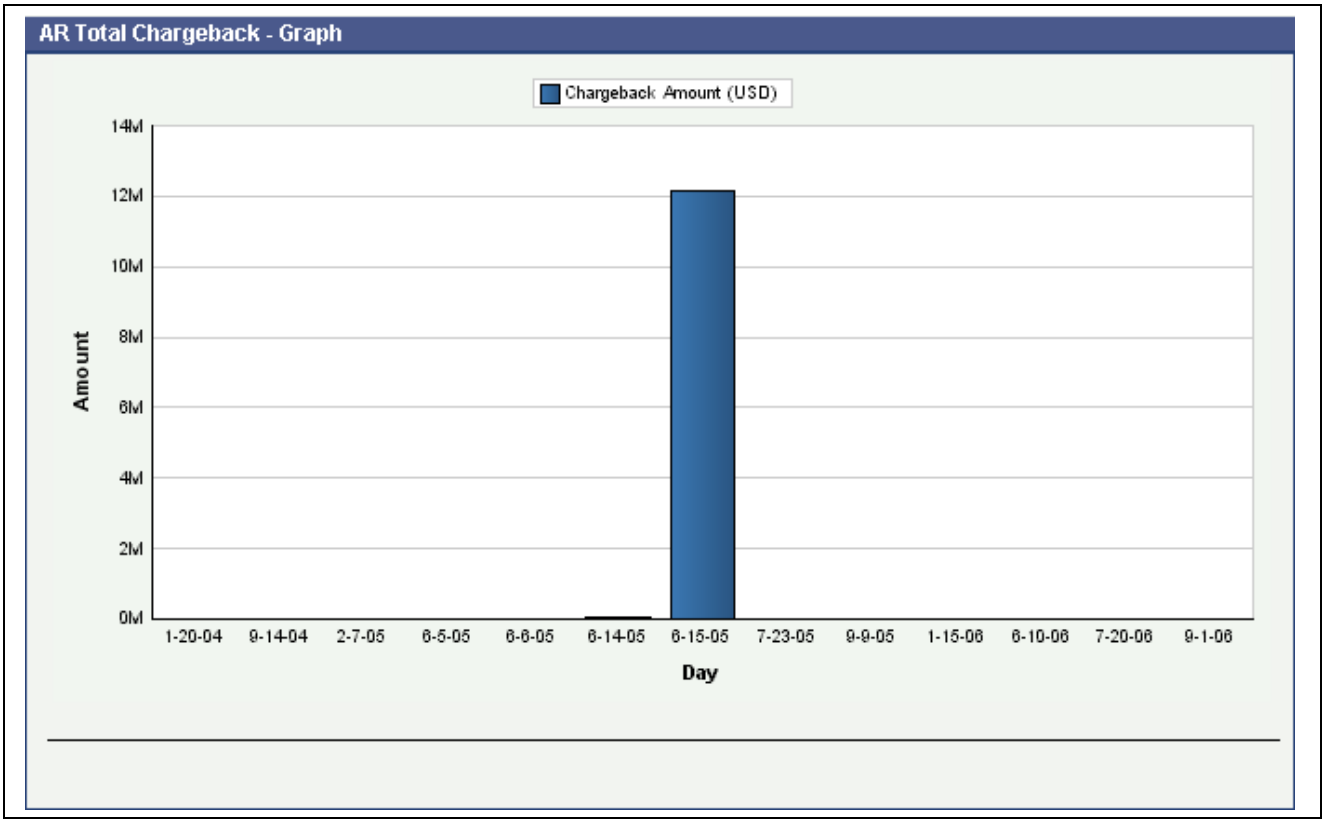
Using the data in the previous table, if you run the R80D285 program on March 14 and have the Number of Days to Rebuild processing option set to *60,* the system sums the total amount by business unit for January 13 to March 14:

- Business unit 0010 has a total chargeback amount of 1000 EUR on February 10.
- Business unit 0011 has a total chargeback amount of 3450 EUR on February 15 and 6000 EUR on March 12.

Analyzing AR Total Chargebacks

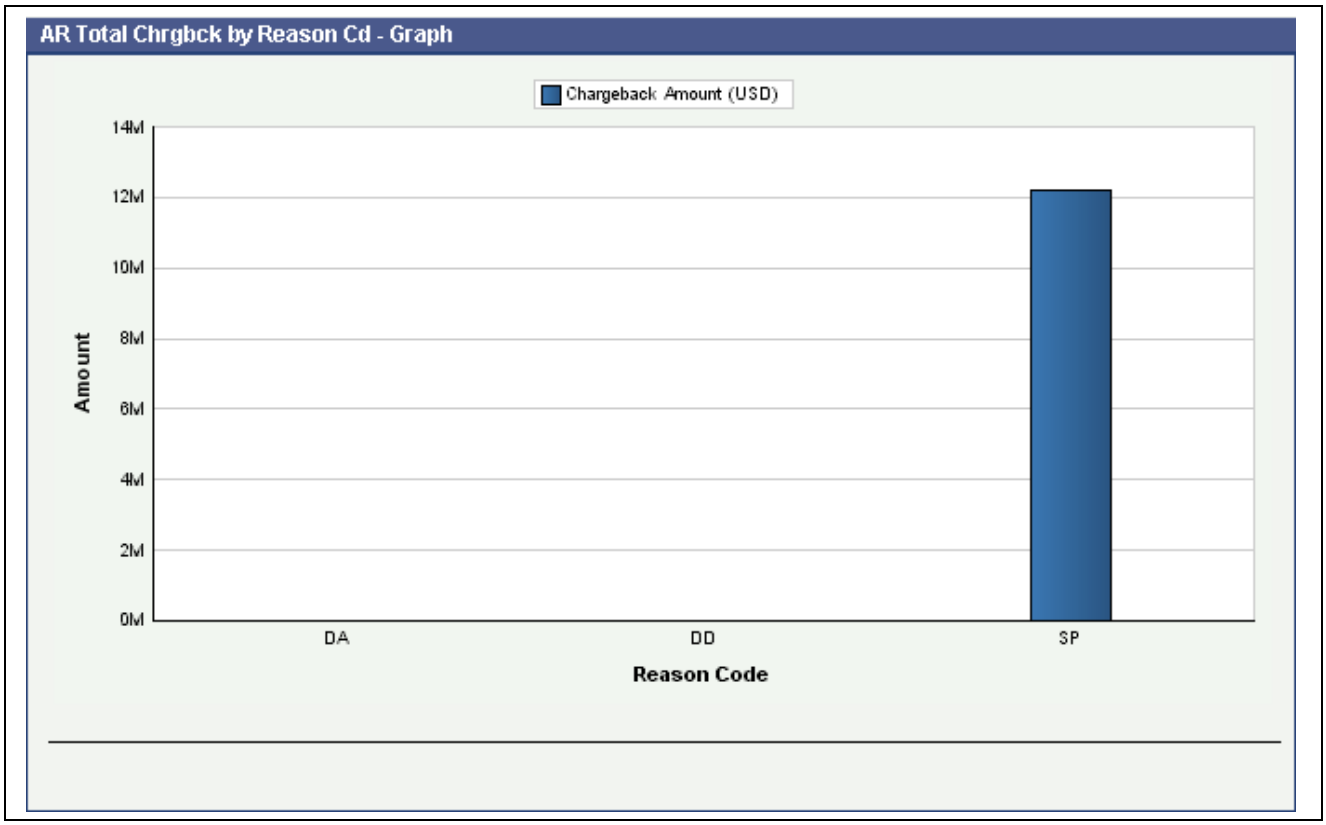
Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Total Chargeback Amount metric as a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Total Chargeback chart

The system presents the Total Chargeback Amount by Reason Code metric as a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



AR Total Chargeback by Reason Code chart

Day is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Total Chargebacks Amounts and Total Chargebacks Amounts by Reason Code in the chart. If a Total Chargebacks Amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a date, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Managing Account Balance Information

This section provides overviews of the general ledger balance fact load programs, activity ratios, leverage ratios, liquidity ratios, actual versus planned operating income, operating expense, and operating profit, and profitability ratios, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the G/L Balances Fact Full Load UBE program (R80D0201).
- Set processing options for the G/L Balances Fact Rebuild UBE program (R80D0202).
- Run the general ledger balances fact load programs.
- Analyze fixed asset turnover.
- Analyze inventory turnover.
- Analyze total asset turnover.

- Analyze debt to total assets.
- Analyze times interest earned.
- Analyze current ratio.
- Analyze quick acid test.
- Analyze actual versus planned operating income, expense, and profit.
- Analyze profit margin on sales.
- Analyze return on net worth.
- Analyze return on total assets.

Note. If you set up separate balance sheet and income statement business units, the system does not display a ratio when you drill down or view by business unit if the ratio uses both business units. For example, for the Fixed Asset Turnover ratio, the system divides the sales amount (income statement accounts) by the fixed asset amount (balance sheet accounts); therefore, if you set up these accounts in separate business units, the system does not calculate the ratio when you view by or drill down to a specific business unit because it requires both business units. If you set up balance sheet and income statement accounts in the same business unit, the view by and drill down features display the ratio appropriately.

Understanding the General Ledger Balances Fact Load Programs

Before you can display the financial ratios metrics and the actual versus planned operational metrics, you must run the G/L Balances Fact Full Load UBE program (R80D0201). After you run the R80D0201 program to load the initial data, you use the G/L Balances Fact Rebuild UBE program (R80D0202) for incremental loads.

When you run the R80D0201 program or the R80D0202 program, the system:

- Retrieves account balance information from the Account Balances table (F0902) based on the ledger types specified in the processing options.
- Translates the period number to the appropriate period ending date using the fiscal date pattern that is assigned to the company of the account.

  For example, if company 00001 uses a fiscal date pattern of June 1 through May 31, then period 1 would be translated to a period ending date of June 30. This translation allows the console to display amounts based on a date such as month, quarter, or year, instead of a period number.
- Converts actual amounts, if necessary, to the analytics data store currency.
- Assigns an AAI code to the account according to the AAI range used.
- Adds the values from the AN13 and AN14 fields to the value for AN12 before performing additional calculations.
- Adds the values from the APYC field with the value from the AN01 field and stores the value for cumulative accounts.

The system retrieves this information from the F0902 table:

- Ledger Type (LT).
- Fiscal Year (FY).
- Business Unit (MCU).
- Beginning Balance (APYC).
- Currency Code (CRCX).

- Net Posting fields (AN01 through AN14).

The R80D0201 program creates records in the G/L Balances Fact table (F80D020) for all transactions in the F0902 table based on date data selection. The R80D0202 program refreshes the records in the F80D020 table for the current fiscal year. If the current period is 1, the system refreshes the current fiscal year and the prior fiscal year. The period definition in the Company Master table (F0010) determines the beginning period of each company.

Object Accounts

The system retrieves data from the F0902 table based on the object accounts and ranges specified by the AAIs in the Automatic Accounting Instructions Master table (F0012) and the ledger type equaling the value set in the processing options. The system retrieves the range of object accounts using this information:

AAI Range	Accounts
F01 through F06	Current assets accounts
F01 through F09	Total asset accounts
F01 through F14	Net worth accounts
F04 through F05	Inventory accounts
F07 through F08	Fixed asset accounts
F10 through F11	Current liability accounts
F12 through F13	Long term debt accounts
F15 through F16	Sales accounts
F15 through F28	Income accounts and net profit after tax accounts
F20 through F21	Interest expense accounts
F26 through F27	Tax accounts

Note. The system does not process records in the F0902 table with object accounts in the AAI range of F14 to F15.

Balance Sheet Accounts

Balance sheet accounts are included in AAI range F01 through F14. The balance sheet accounts are cumulative amounts. The system adds the value of the Beginning Balance field (APYC) to the amount of the first period (AN01). For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period. For example, the amount for period two (AN02) is equal to the cumulative balance of AN01 plus the period amount for AN02.

This tables illustrate how the system stores period amounts in the F0902 table:

Account ID	APYC	AN01	AN02	AN03
1234	100,000	5000	6000	3000

This table shows the calculation required to derive the cumulative amounts for each period:

Account ID	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3
1234	105,000	111,000	114,000

Income Statement Accounts

Income statement accounts are included in AAI range F15 through F28. The amounts are not cumulative and the system does not use the beginning balance amount (APYC). For income statement accounts, the system adds the value for all object accounts for the period (AN01 through AN14) by business unit.

This tables illustrate how the system stores period amounts in the F0902 table:

Account ID	APYC	AN01	AN02	AN03
5678	100,000	5000	6000	3000
5678	50,000	2000	4000	1500

This table shows the calculation required to derive the amounts for each period:

Account ID	Period 1	Period 2	Period 3
5678	7000	10,000	4500

Metrics

The system uses the data populated in the F80D020 table for these metrics:

- Fixed Asset Turnover
- Total Asset Turnover
- Inventory Turnover
- Times Interest Earned
- Debt to Total Assets
- Current Ratio
- Quick Acid Test
- Return on Total Assets
- After Tax Profit on Sales
- Profit Margin on Sales
- Return on Net Worth
- Actual versus Planned Operating Expense
- Actual versus Planned Operating Income
- Actual versus Planned Operating Profit

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Understanding Activity Ratios

Fixed asset turnover measures how efficiently a company uses fixed assets to generate sales. A high fixed asset turnover is good. A low fixed asset turnover ratio means that inefficient utilization or obsolescence of fixed assets exists, which can be caused by excess capacity or interruptions in the supply of raw materials.

Inventory turnover ratio is an indicator of how the customer is trading. The metric shows the approximate number of times the customer is able to acquire the inventories and convert them into sales. A long inventory turnover period from one accounting year to the next indicates a slowdown in trading or a build in inventory levels, which suggests that inventory is becoming excessive. A high turnover ratio is good, but several aspects of holding inventory should be balanced including lead times, seasonal fluctuations in orders, alternative use of warehouse space, bulk discounts, and the perishability or obsolescence. Because inventory is the least liquid form of assets, a high inventory turnover ratio is generally positive. However, an unusually high ratio in comparison to the average for your industry could indicate that you are losing sales due to inadequate inventory stock on hand.

Total asset turnover determines how much sales revenue a company generates from investments in assets. Total assets includes investments in both fixed assets and inventory. Generally, a high total asset turnover ratio suggests greater efficiency.

These Activity Ratio metrics indicate how effectively the company's managers use the assets under their control:

Activity Ratio Metric	Description
Fixed Asset Turnover	Shows the fixed asset turnover for each period. Fixed Asset Turnover is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Sales amount}}{\text{Fixed asset amount}}$
Inventory Turnover	Represents the inventory turnover for each period. Inventory Turnover is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Cost of goods sold amount}}{\text{Inventory amount}}$
Total Asset Turnover	Illustrates the total asset turnover for each period. Total Asset Turnover is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Sales amount}}{\text{Total asset amount}}$

Understanding Leverage Ratios

Leverage ratios tell the lender how much money has been borrowed versus the money that owners and others have put into the company. Leverage ratios are important because borrowed money carries interest costs and a company must generate sufficient cash flow to cover the interest and principal amounts due to the lender. Generally, companies with higher debt levels will have higher interest costs to cover each month; therefore, low to moderate leverage is more favorable to prospective lenders.

A company's financial risk can be measured by determining how much of the company's assets have been financed by debt. The debt to total assets measurement is calculated by adding short-term and long-term debt and then dividing by the company's total assets. The lower the debt ratio, the less total debt the company has in comparison to its asset base. Companies with high total debt ratios are in danger of becoming insolvent or going bankrupt.

The times interest earned ratio indicates the extent of which earnings are available to meet interest payments. A lower times interest earned ratio means that less earnings are available to meet interest payments and that the business is more vulnerable to increases in interest rates.

These Leverage Ratio metrics help in measuring the company's use of borrowed funds in relation to the amount of funds provided by shareholders and owners:

Metric	Description
Debt to Total Assets	Represents the company's financial risk by determining how much of the company's assets are financed by debt. Debt to Total Assets ratio is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Total liability}}{\text{Total assets}}$
Times Interest Earned	Measures the ability of the company to meet its annual interest payments. Times Interest Earned is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Income - Tax expense - Interest expense}}{\text{Interest expense}}$

Understanding Liquidity Ratios

A company should not provide information only on profitability, but should also provide information that indicates whether the company will be able to pay its creditors, expenses, and loans falling due at the correct times. A company may be profitable, but if it fails to generate enough cash to settle its liability, it is insolvent.

The current ratio compares assets that become liquid within 12 months with liabilities that are due for payment in the same period and indicates whether a company has sufficient short-term assets to meet the short-term liabilities. The higher the ratio, the more capable the company is of paying its obligations. The recommended current ratio is 2:1. A ratio under suggests that the company may face liquidity problems and would be unable to pay off its obligations if they came due at that point. While this shows that the company is not in good financial health, it does not necessarily mean that the company will go bankrupt. A ratio that is higher than 2:1 indicates over trading and the company is under-utilizing its current assets. The current ratio provides a sense of the efficiency of a company's operating cycle or its ability to turn its product into cash. Companies that have trouble getting paid on their receivables or have long inventory turnover can run into liquidity problems because they are unable to alleviate their obligations. Because business operations differ in each industry, comparing companies within the same industry is always more useful.

The quick acid test ratio shows whether a company has enough liquid resources to meet its current liabilities. The higher the quick ratio, the better the position of the company. Ideally the ratio is 1:1 for companies with a slow inventory turnover. For companies with a fast inventory turnover, the ratio can be less than 1 without suggesting cash flow problems. A supermarket might have a current ratio of 0.5 and a quick acid test ratio of 0.17. Supermarkets have low receivables, because sales are usually made on credit, low cash, and medium inventories due to high inventory but quick turnover. If a manufacturing company had these same ratios, it would be regarded as showing solvency problems. The quick ratio is more conservative than the current ratio because it excludes inventory from current assets. Inventory is excluded because some companies have difficulty turning their inventory into cash. In the event that short-term obligations need to be paid off immediately, situations occur in which the current ratio would overestimate a company's short-term financial strength.

These Liquidity Ratio metrics provide information about the ability of a company to meet short-term debt obligations and whether a company has enough liquid resources to meet current liabilities:

Metric	Description
Current Ratio	Represents the ability of a company to meet short-term debt obligations. The Current Ratio is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$
Quick Acid Test	Shows whether a company has sufficient liquid resources to meet current liabilities. The Quick Acid Test is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Current assets - Inventory}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$

Understanding Actual Versus Planned Operating Income, Operating Expense, and Operating Profit

Controllers and accountants use information for income and expense to manage profitability. The ability to review the income generated by a single company and multiple companies compared to expenses helps controllers manage their receivable and payable activities. Actual versus planned operating income, operating expense, and operating profit metrics provide the information that is required by controllers to determine whether the company is over or under their planned operating amounts.

These Actual Versus Planned metrics help in determining the overall financial health of the company and how well the capital of the company is managed:

Metric	Description
Actual and Planned Operating Income Amounts	Illustrates the total amount of planned operating income versus the actual operating income.

Metric	Description
Actual and Planned Operating Expense Amounts	Illustrates the total amount of planned operating expense versus the actual operating expense.
Actual and Planned Operating Profit	Illustrates the total amount of planned operating profit versus the actual operating profit. The Planned Operating Profit is calculated as: Planned Operating Income – Planned Operating Expense The Actual Operating Profit is calculated as: Actual Operating Income – Actual Operating Expense

Understanding Profitability Ratios

The objective of profitability relates to the ability of a company to earn a satisfactory profit so that the investors and shareholders continue to provide capital. A company's profitability is linked to its liquidity because earnings ultimately produce cash flow. For these reasons ratios are important to both investors and shareholders.

When calculating profitability ratios, you should always use the profit on ordinary activities before taxation because unusual variations might occur in the tax charge from year to year that would not affect the underlying profitability of the company.

Profit margin tells you how much profit a company makes for every monetary unit it generates in revenue. Profit margin varies by industry, but the metric is very useful for comparing competitive companies or companies in similar industries. A high profit margin indicates a company that has more control over costs compared to competitors, and is therefore a more profitable company. A low profit margin can indicate a poor pricing strategy or be the result of competition. Profit margin on sales ratio indicates the portion of sales that contribute to the income of a company. Using USD, a 20 percent profit margin means that a company earns 20 cents for each dollar of sales.

The after tax profit margin of a company is important because it shows investors the percentage of money that a company actually earns per monetary unit of sales. The ratio is interpreted in the same way as profit margin; the after tax profit margin is more stringent because it includes taxes.

Net worth is the value of total stockholders' equity. The return on net worth is often referred to as the return on owner's equity. The ratio provides a measure of the return on the owner's investment in the company. This ratio is also referred to as the return on investment. The higher the value of the ratio, the greater the return on the investment.

Return on assets (ROA) measures a company's earnings in relation to all of the resources that it has at its disposal, which includes shareholder's capital plus short-term and long-term borrowed funds. ROA tells an investor how much profit a company generated for each monetary unit in assets. This measurement is the most stringent and excessive test of return to shareholders. The ROA figure is also a way to gauge the asset intensity of a company. Companies such as telecommunication providers, car manufacturers, and railroads are very asset-intensive, meaning that they require big, expensive machinery or equipment to generate a profit. Alternately, advertising agencies and software companies are generally very asset-light.

If a company has no debt, the return on total assets and return on net worth figures are the same.

These Profitability Ratio metrics help in determining the ability of a company to earn a satisfactory profit:

Metric	Description
Profit Margin on Sales	Represents the portion of sales that contribute to the income of a company. Profit Margin on Sales is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Net profit before tax}}{\text{Sales amount}} \times 100$
After Tax Profit on Sales	Illustrates the percentage of money that a company actually earns per monetary unit of sales. After Tax Profit on Sales is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Net profit after taxes}}{\text{Sales amount}} \times 100$
Return on Net Worth	Measures the return on the owner's investment in the company. Return on Net Worth is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Net profit before taxes}}{\text{Net worth amount}} \times 100$
Return on Total Assets	Measures the company's earnings in relation to the resources. Return on Total Assets is calculated as: $= \frac{\text{Net profit before taxes}}{\text{Total asset amount}} \times 100$

Prerequisites

Before you can complete the tasks in this section, you must set up AAI items F01 through F28 to define the account ranges that the system uses to retrieve balance information. The system includes all subsidiaries for the object account range defined.

Setting Processing Options for the G/L Balances Fact Full Load UBE Program (R80D0201)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the G/L Balances Fact Full Load UBE program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Defaults

This processing option controls the ledger types that the system uses to load data.

1. Ledger Type to be considered as actuals

Enter the ledger type that the system uses as actual amounts.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ledger type *AA* to load the actual amounts.

2. Ledger Type to be considered as budget

Enter the ledger type that the system uses as budget amounts.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ledger type *BA* to load the budget amounts.

Do not change the actual and budget ledger types each time you run the R80D0201 program. The system stores records in the F80D020 table by the ledger types specified in the processing options. If you change the ledger types, the system uses both ledger types in the metric calculations. For example, if you specify AA as the actual ledger type the first time you run the program and CA as the actual ledger type the next time you run the program, the system considers both AA and CA records to calculate the metric ratios.

Setting Processing Options for the G/L Balances Fact Rebuild UBE Program (R80D0202)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the G/L Balances Fact Rebuild UBE program.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

1. Level of Detail to Print

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

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

Defaults

This processing option controls the ledger types that the system uses to load data.

1. Ledger Type to be considered as actual

Enter the ledger type that the system uses for actual amounts.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ledger type *AA* to load the actual amounts.

2. Ledger Type to be considered as budget

Enter the ledger type that the system uses for budget amounts.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ledger type *BA* to load the budget amounts.

Do not change the actual and budget ledger types each time you run the R80D0201 program. The system stores records in the F80D020 table by the ledger types specified in the processing options. If you change the ledger types, the system uses both ledger types in the metric calculations. For example, if you specify AA as the actual ledger type the first time you run the program and CA as the actual ledger type the next time you run the program, the system considers both AA and CA records to calculate the metric ratios.

Running the General Ledger Balances Fact Load Programs

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D0201* or *R80D0202* in the Batch Application field.

The system stores the general ledger information in the G/L Balances Fact table (F80D020). The financial ratio metrics and the actual versus planned operational metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D0201 program or the R80D0202 program. The system stores the last run date of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs in the PMD - UBE Timestamp table (F80D101) for informational purposes.

The R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs create records in the F80D020 table. Oracle recommends that you run the program weekly for trending purposes.

See Chapter 3, "Monitoring Financial Metrics," Understanding the General Ledger Balances Fact Load Programs, page 61.

Note. If you change the console data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D020 table using the R80D0201 program.

Analyzing Fixed Asset Turnover

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system performs these calculations for the Fixed Asset Turnover metric:

- Sales amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F16 by business unit for the ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Fixed asset amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amounts for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F07 through F08 by business unit for the ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

  The fixed asset period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

  Fixed Asset Turnover: Divides the sales amount for each period by business unit by the fixed asset amount for each period by business unit.

  (Fixed Asset Turnover = Sales amount ÷ Fixed asset amount)

The system presents the Fixed Asset Turnover metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):

Fixed Asset Turnover chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Fixed Asset Turnover ratios in the chart. If a Fixed Asset Turnover ratio calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Fixed Asset Turnover metric. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the Fixed Asset Turnover ratio. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Inventory Turnover

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system performs these calculations for the Inventory Turnover metric:

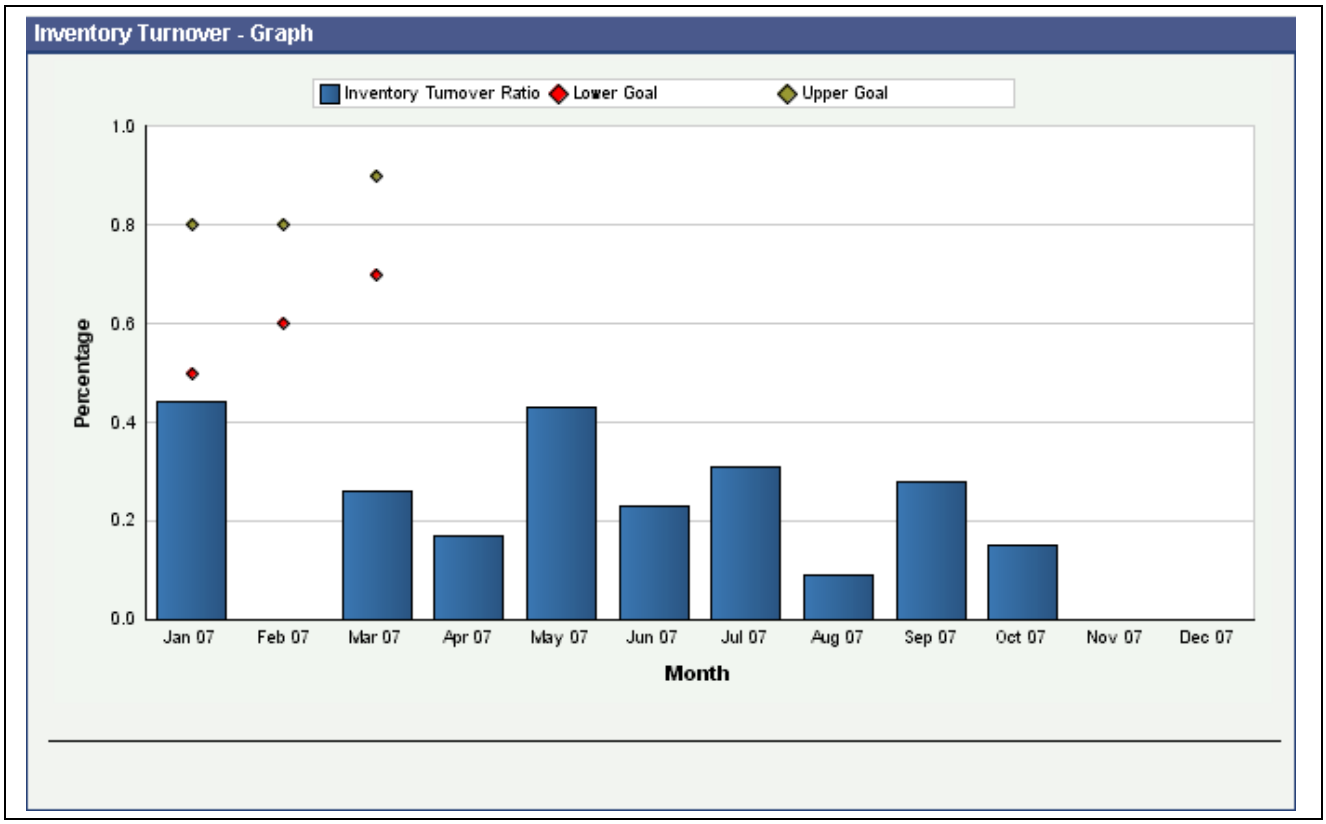
- Cost of goods sold amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F17 through F18 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Inventory amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amounts for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F04 through F05 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

The inventory period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

- Inventory Turnover: Divides the cost of goods sold amount for each period by business unit by the inventory amount for each period by business unit.

  (Inventory Turnover = Cost of goods sold amount ÷ Inventory amount)

The system presents the Inventory Turnover metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Inventory Turnover chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Inventory Turnover ratios in the chart. If an Inventory Turnover ratio calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Inventory Turnover metric. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the Inventory Turnover ratio. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Total Asset Turnover

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

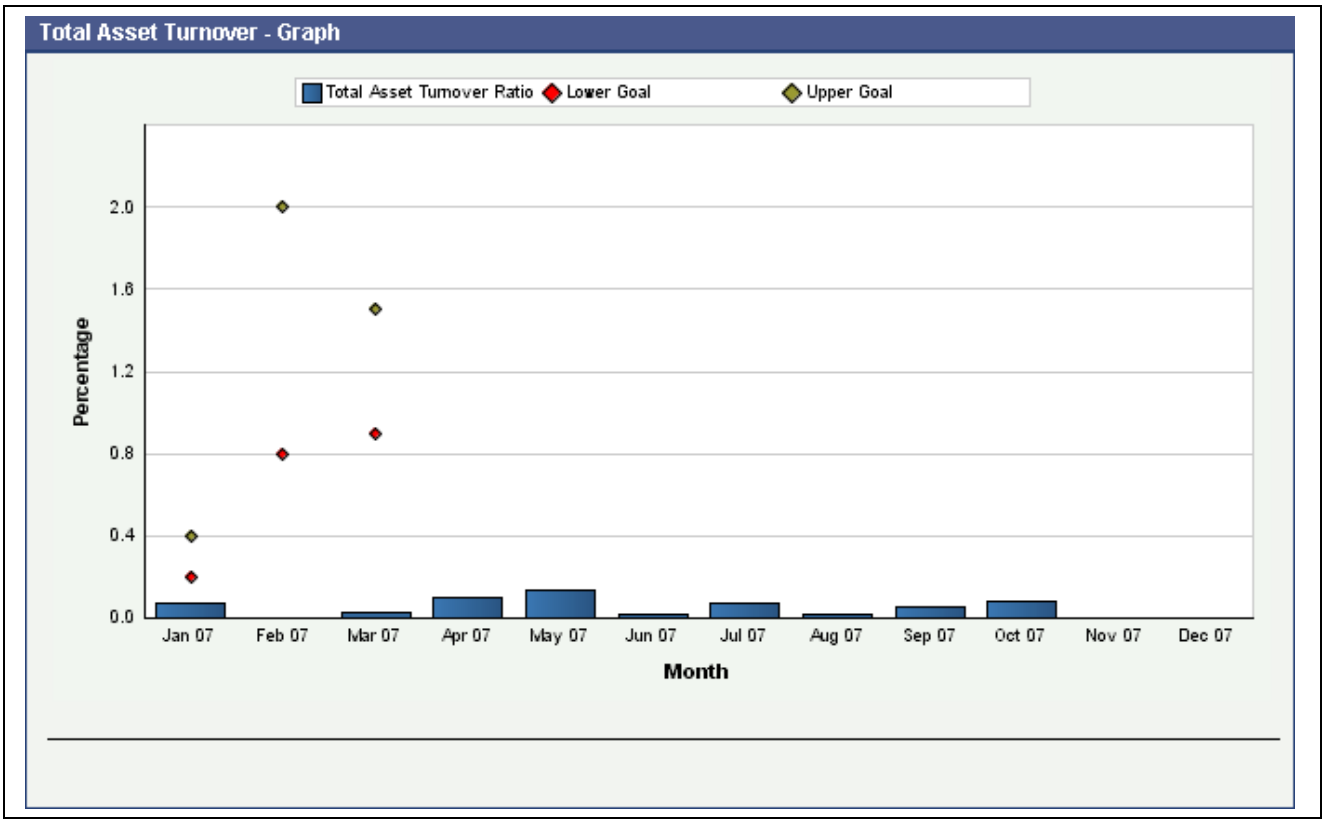
The system performs these calculations for the Total Asset Turnover metric:

- Sales amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F16 by business unit for the ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Total asset amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amounts for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F01 through F09 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

  The total asset period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.
- Total Asset Turnover: Divides the sales amount for each period by business unit by the total asset amount for each period by business unit.

  (Total Asset Turnover = Sales amount ÷ Total asset amount)

The system presents the Total Asset Turnover metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Total Asset Turnover chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Total Asset Turnover ratios in the chart. If a Total Asset Turnover ratio calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Total Asset Turnover metric. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the Total Asset Turnover ratio. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Debt to Total Assets

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

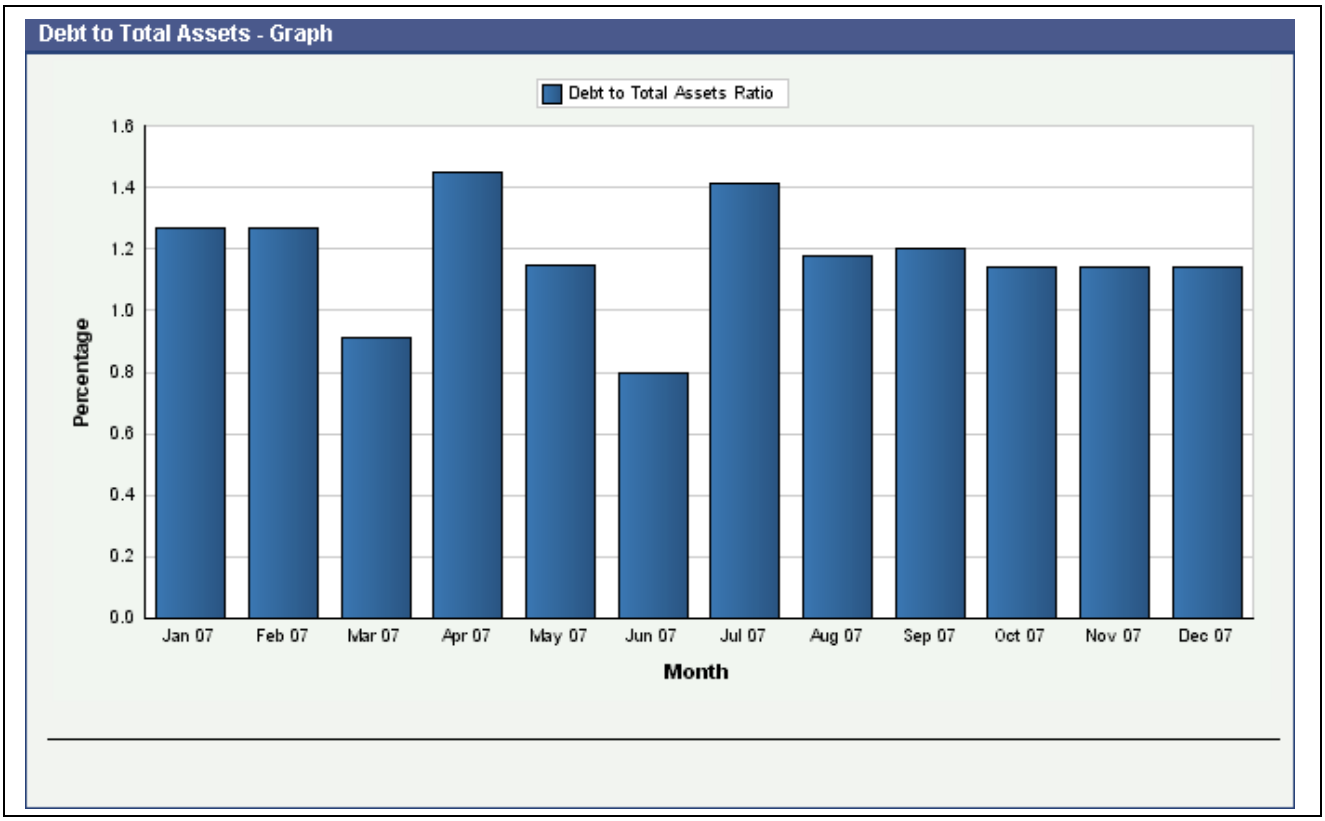
The system performs these calculations for the Debt to Total Assets metric:

- Total liability amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F10 through F14 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Total asset amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amounts for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F01 through F09 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

  The long term and total asset period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.
- Debt to Total Asset: Divides the long term debt amount for each period by business unit by the total asset amount for each period by business unit.

  (Debt to Total Assets = Total liability amount ÷ Total asset amount)

The system presents the Debt to Total Assets metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Debt to Total Assets chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Debt to Total Assets ratios in the chart. If a Debt to Total Assets ratio calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Debt to Total Assets metric. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the Debt to Total Assets ratio. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Times Interest Earned

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

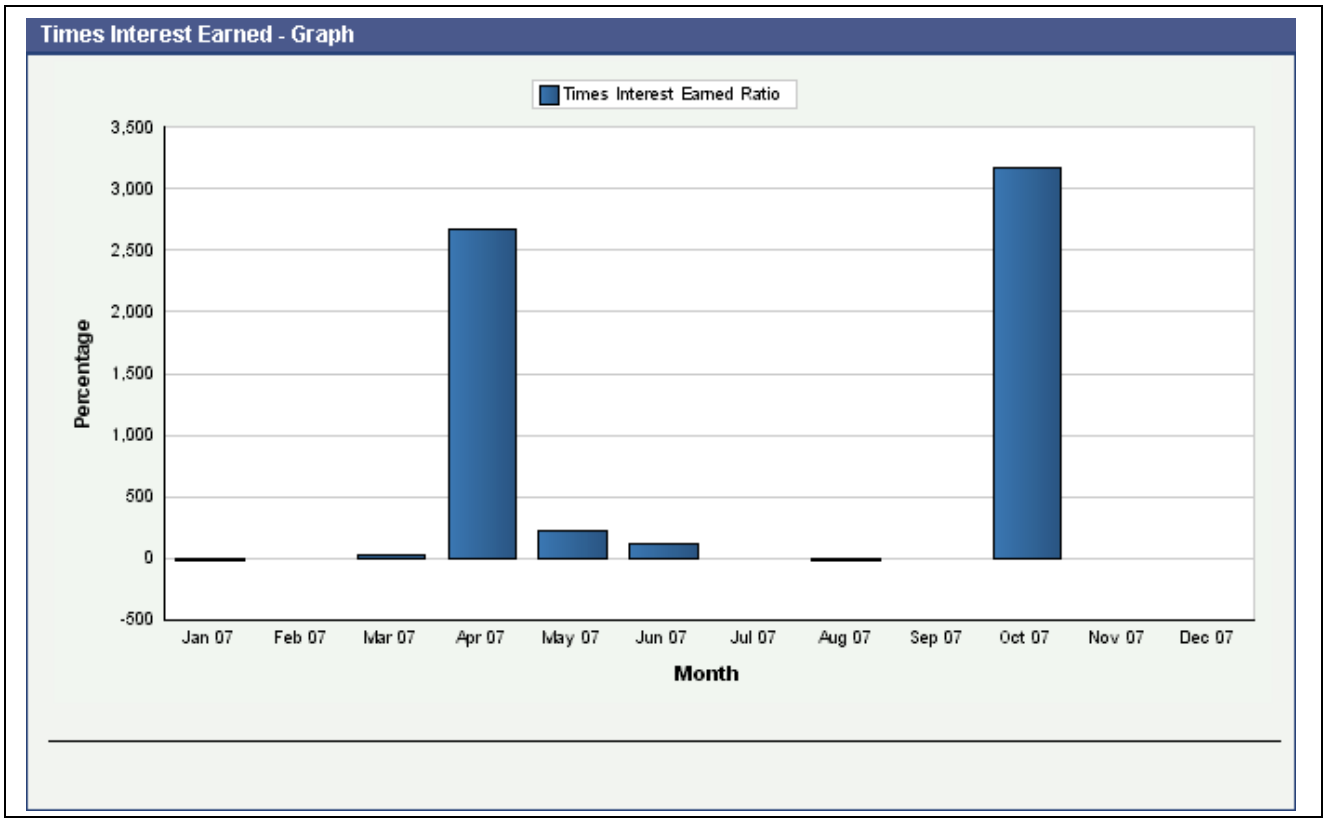
The system performs these calculations for the Times Interest Earned metric:

- Income amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F28 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Tax expense amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amounts for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F26 through F27 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

- Interest expense amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amounts for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F20 through F21 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Net income amount: Subtracts the tax expense and interest expense amounts from the income amount.(Net income amount = Income amount – Tax expense amount – Interest expense amount)
- Times Interest Earned: Divides the net income amount, which is income minus tax expense minus interest expense, for each period by business unit by the interest expense amount for each period by business unit.

  (Times Interest Earned = Net income amount ÷ Interest expense amount)

The system presents the Times Interest Earned metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Times Interest Earned chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Times Interest Earned ratios in the chart. If a Times Interest Earned ratio calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Times Interest Earned metric. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the Times Interest Earned ratio. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Current Ratio

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

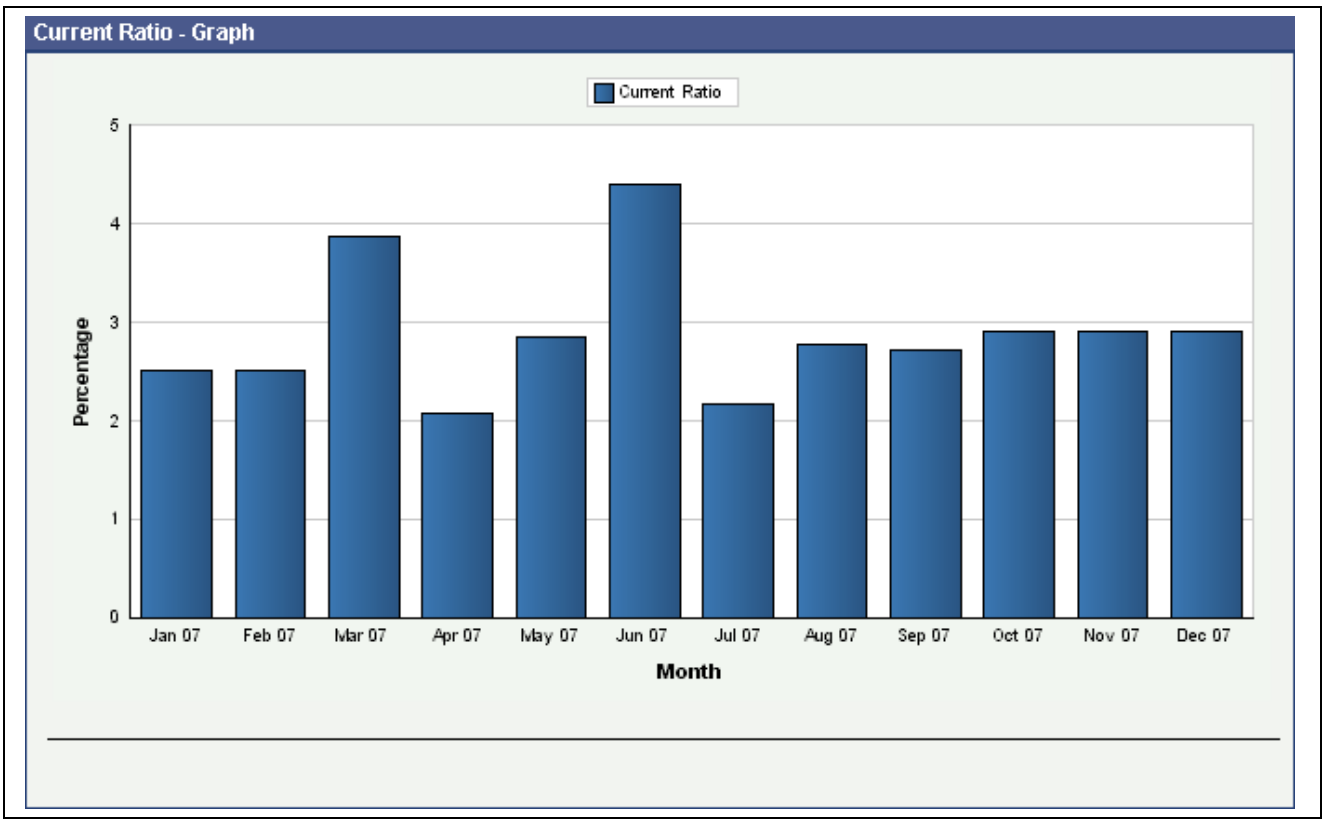
The system performs these calculations for the Current Ratio metric:

- Current asset amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F01 through F06 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Current liability amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F10 through F11 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

  The current asset and current liability period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.
- Current Ratio: Divides the current asset amount for each period by business unit by the current liability amount for each period by business unit.

  (Current Ratio = Current asset amount ÷ Current liability amount)

The system presents the Current Ratio metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Current Ratio chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Current Ratio calculations in the chart. If a Current Ratio calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Current Ratio value. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the current ratio. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Quick Acid Test

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

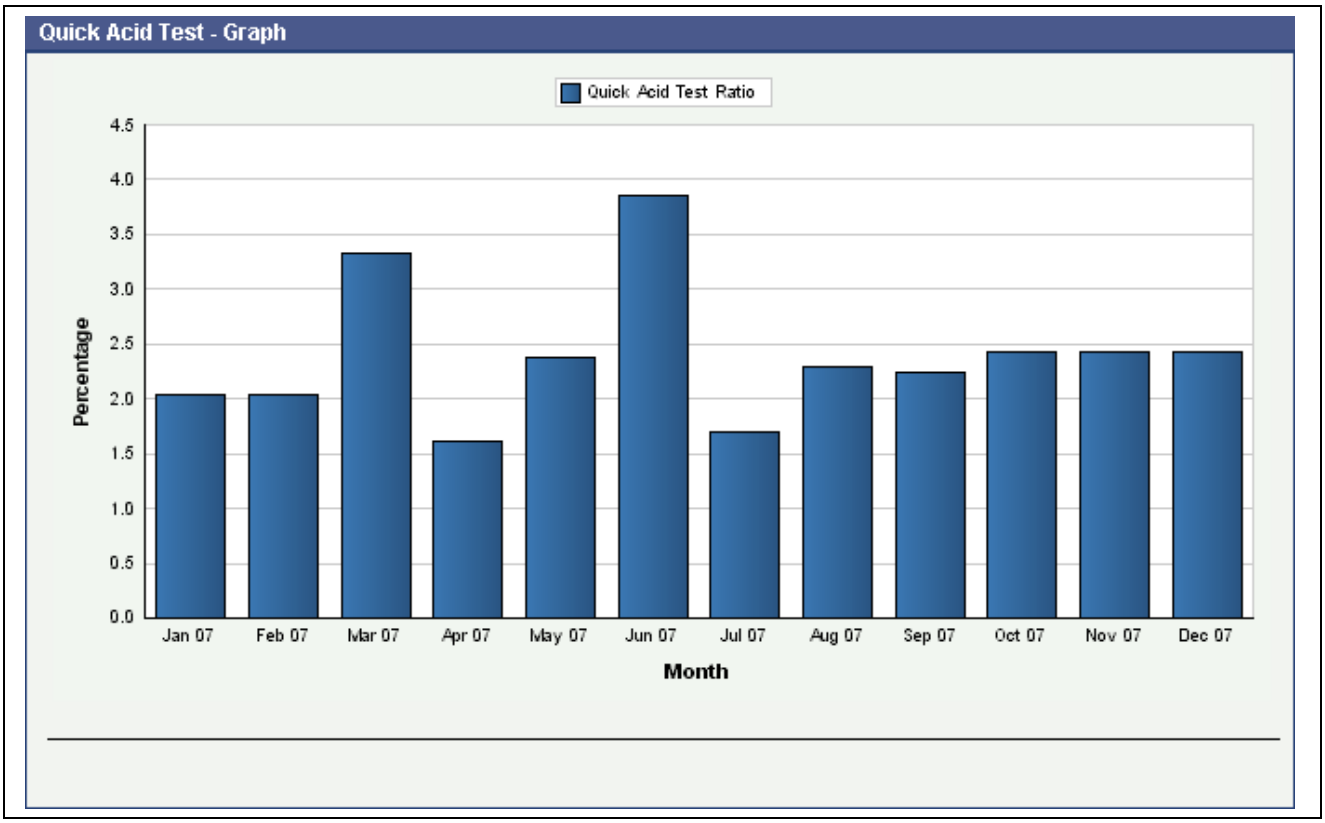
The system performs these calculations for the Quick Acid Test metric:

- Current asset amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F01 through F06 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Inventory amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F04 through F05 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Current liability amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F10 through F11 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

  The current asset, inventory, and current liability period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.
- Current Ratio: Divides the current asset amount minus the inventory amount for each period by business unit by the current liability amount for each period by business unit.

  (Quick Acid Test = (Current asset amount – Inventory amount) ÷ Current liability)

The system presents the Quick Acid Test Ratio metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Quick Acid Test chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Quick Acid Test ratios in the chart. If a Quick Acid Test ratio calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Quick Acid Test Ratio value. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the Quick Acid Test ratio. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Actual Versus Planned Operating Income, Expense, and Profit

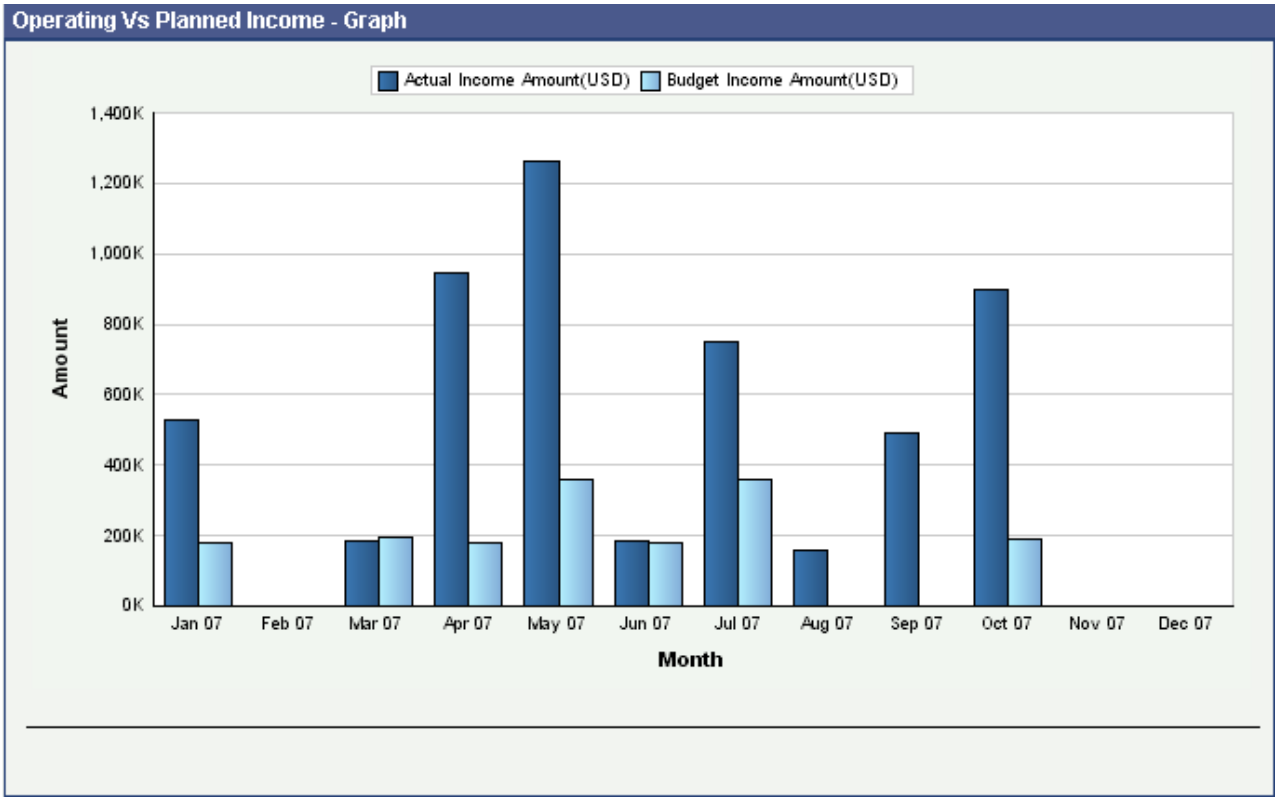
Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system performs these calculations to derive the actual versus planned metrics:

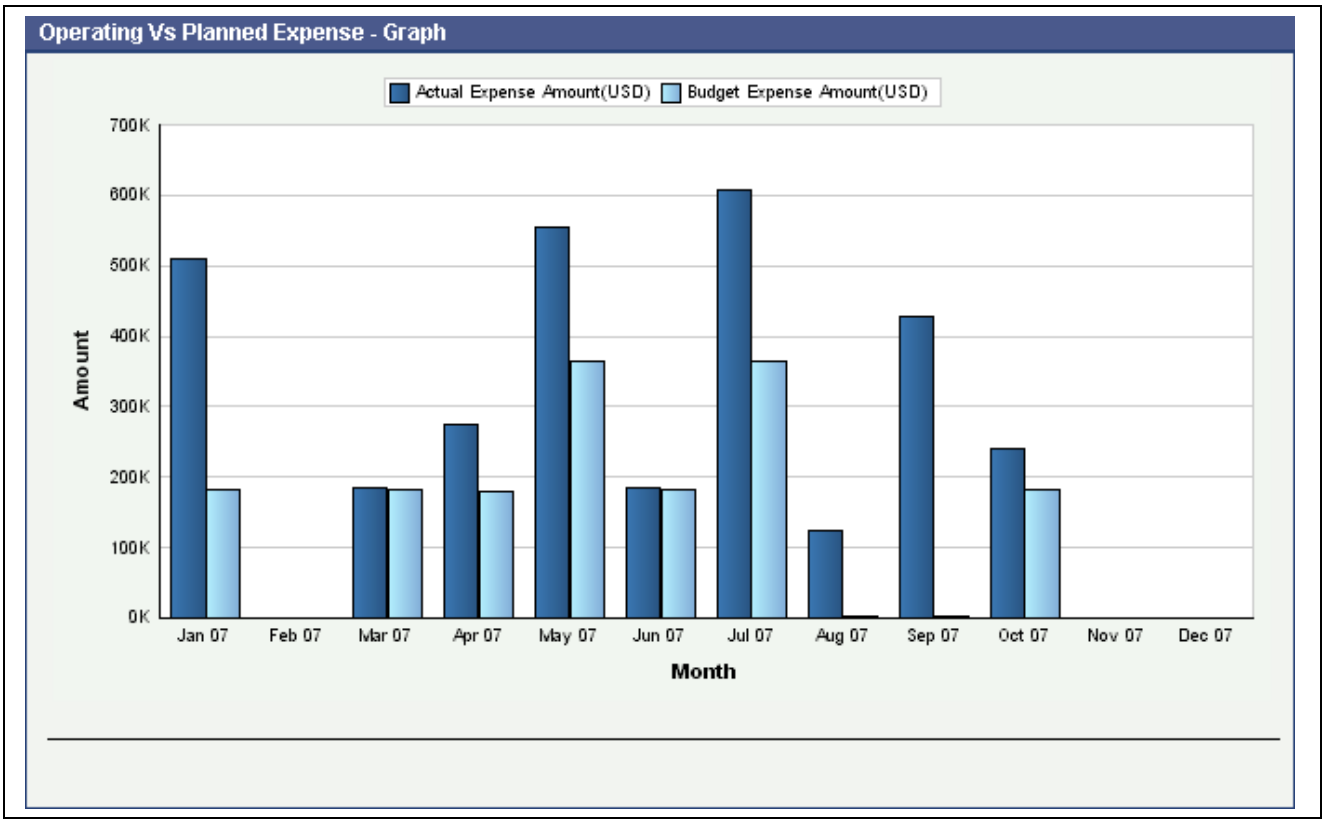
- Actual operating income: Sums the amount for each period (AN01 through AN14) for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F16 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Planned operating income: Sums the amount for each period (AN01 through AN14) for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F16 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

- Actual operating expense: Sums the amount for each period (AN01 through AN14) for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F17 through F19 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Planned operating expense: Sums the amount for each period (AN01 through AN14) for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F17 through F19 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Actual operating profit: Subtracts the actual operating expense amount from the actual operating income amount for each period by business unit.
- Planned operating profit: Subtracts the planned operating expense amount from the planned operating income amount for each period by business unit.

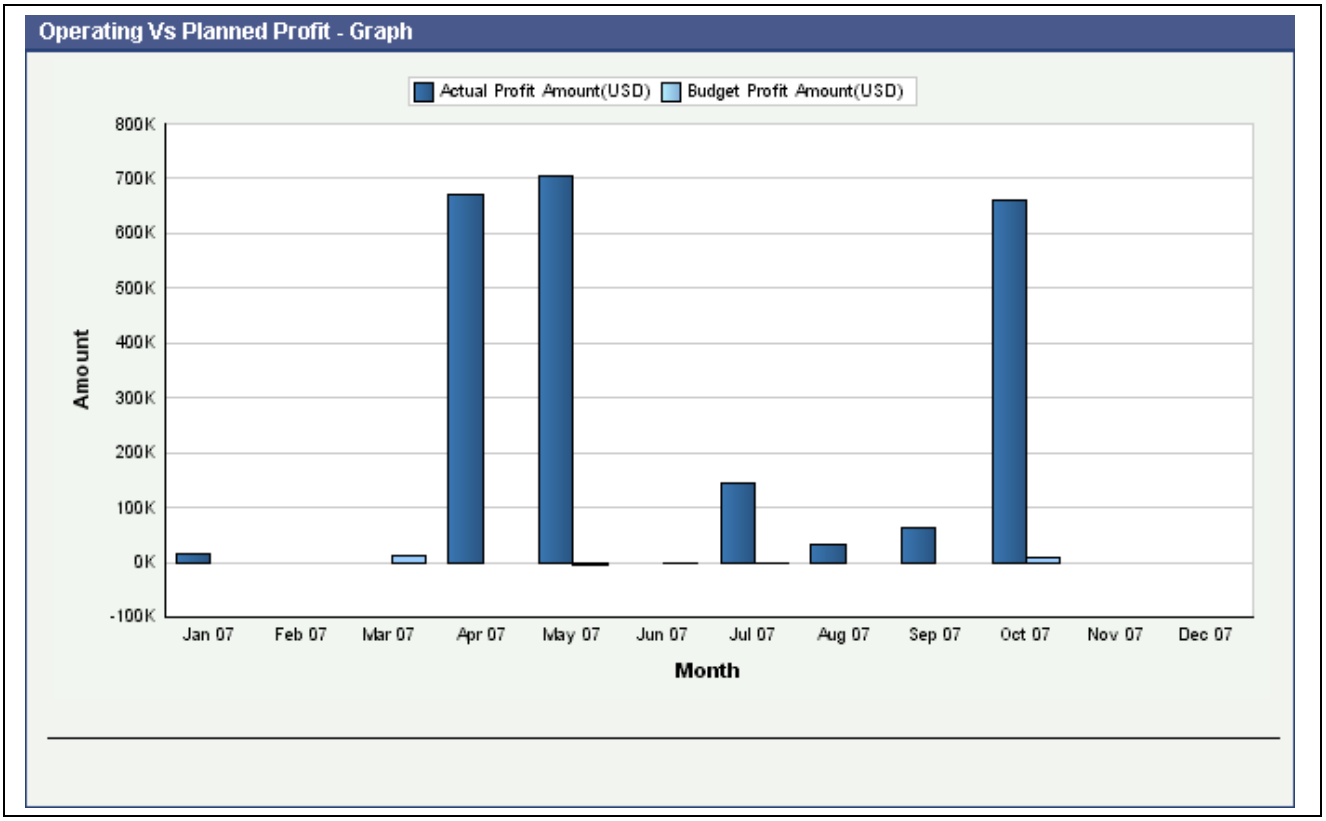
The system presents the Actual Versus Planned Operating Income, Expense, and Profit metrics in three different combo bar charts that depict both the planned and actual amounts (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Operating Vs Planned Income chart



Operating Vs Planned Expense chart



Operating Vs Planned Profit chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the charts by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Actual Versus Planned Operating Income, Expense, and Profit amounts in the charts. If an Actual Versus Planned Operating Income, Expense, and Profit amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the actual operating profit value. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the operating profit amount. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Profit Margin on Sales

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The Profit Margin on Sales metric measures exactly how much of sales a company keeps for itself as earnings. A high Profit Margin on Sales percentage indicates that a company is earning a good return over the cost of merchandise sold. The metric indicates the portion of sales that contribute to the income of a company. The system presents the Profit Margin on Sales as a percentage.

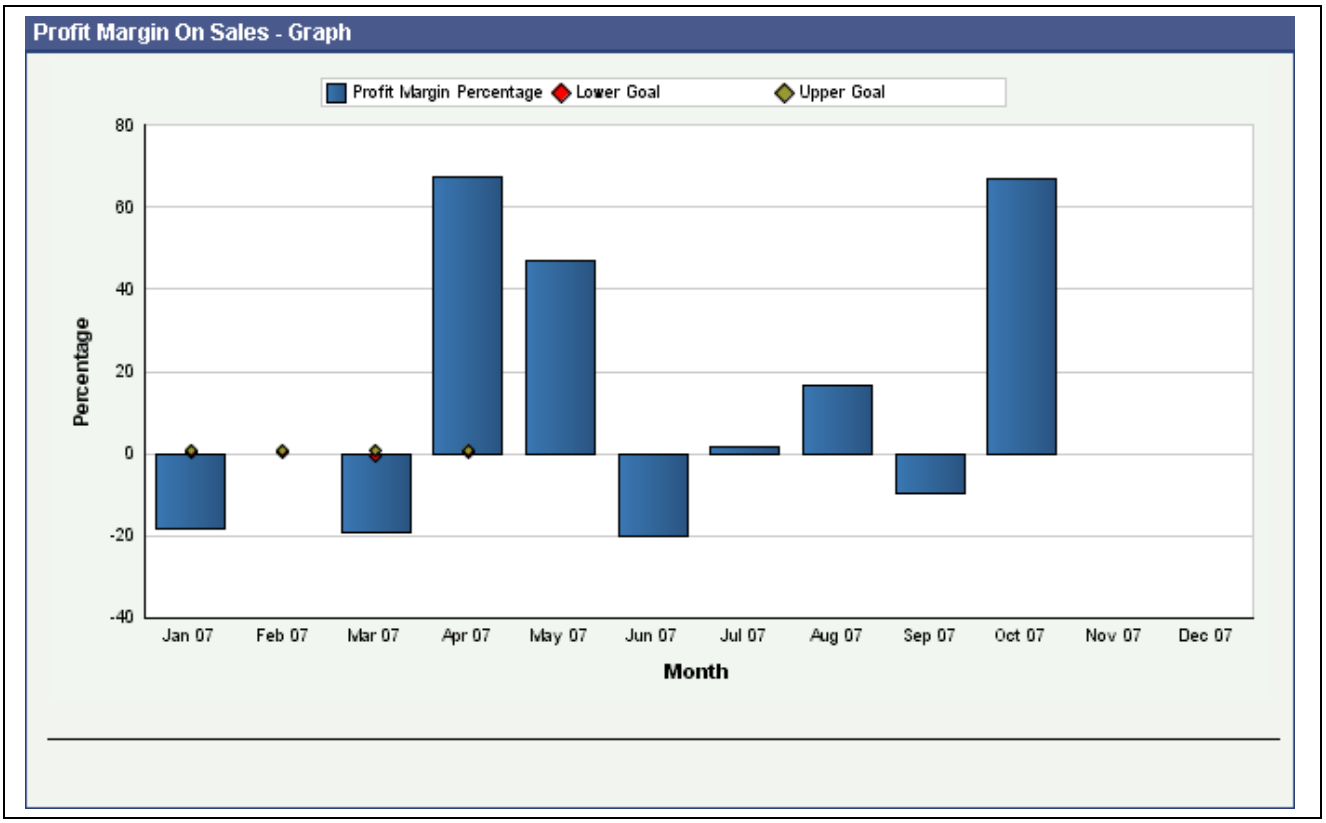
The system performs these calculations to derive the Profit Margin on Sales metric:

- Net profit after tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F28 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F26 through F27 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Net profit before tax amount: Subtracts the tax amount from the net profit after tax amount.

  (Net profit after tax – Tax)
- Sales amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F16 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Profit Margin on Sales: Divides the net profit before tax amount for each period by business unit by the sales amount for each period by business unit and then multiplies the result by 100.

  (Profit Margin on Sales = (Net profit before tax amount ÷ Sales amount) × 100)

The system presents this metric in a combo bar chart that shows the percentage number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Profit Margin On Sales chart

Month is the default value for the date range. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Profit Margin on Sales percentages in the chart. If a Profit Margin on Sales calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Profit Margin on Sales percentage value. The limits are numerical values that represent desired upper and lower values for the metric. The system displays the tolerance limits on the chart as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing After Tax Profit on Sales

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

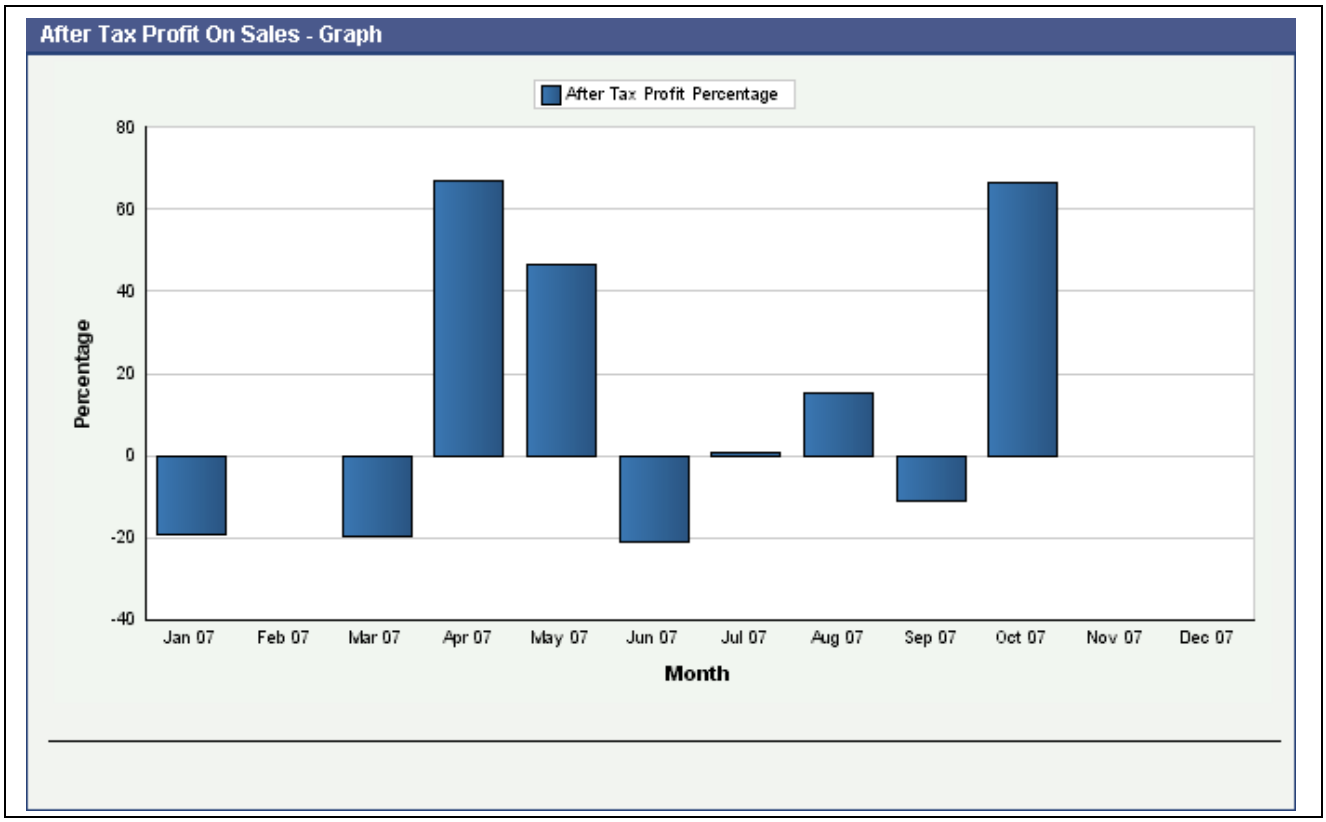
The system performs these calculations to derive the After Tax Profit on Sales metric:

- Net profit after tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F28 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Sales amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F16 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

- After Tax Profit on Sales: Divides the net profit after tax amount for each period by business unit by the sales amount for each period by business unit and then multiplies the result by 100.

  (After Tax Profit on Sales = (Net profit after taxes ÷ Sales amount) × 100)

The system presents the After Tax Profit on Sales metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



After Tax Profit On Sales chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous After Tax Profit on Sales percentage in the chart. If an After Tax Profit on Sales calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the After Tax Profit on Sales percentage value. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the metric. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Return on Net Worth

Access the appropriates metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system performs these calculations to derive the Return on Net Worth metric:

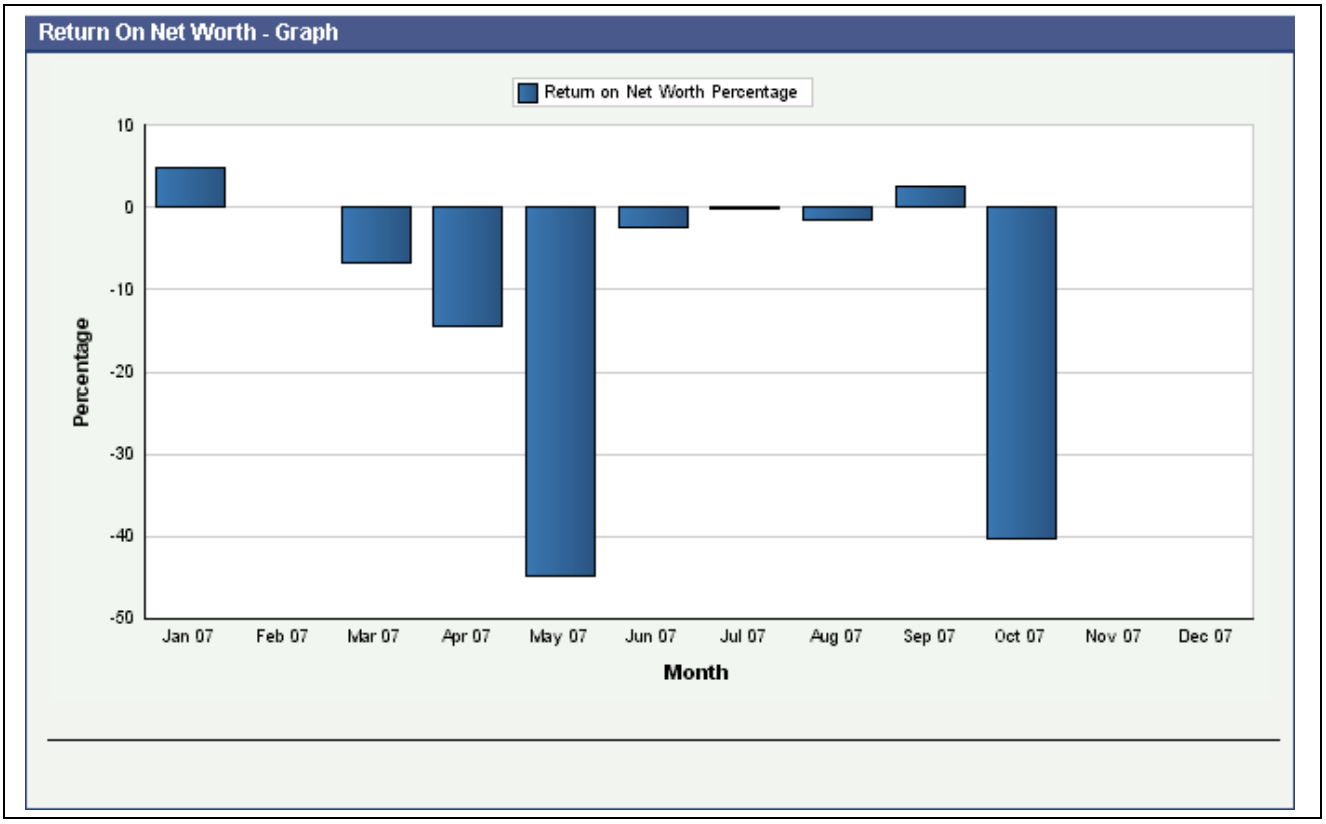
- Net profit after tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F28 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F26 through F27 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Net profit before tax amount: Subtracts the tax amount from the net profit after tax amount.

  (Net profit after tax – Tax)
- Net worth amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F01 through F14 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

  The net worth period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.
- Return on Net Worth: Divides the net profit before tax amount for each period by business unit by the net worth amount for each period by business unit and then multiplying the result by 100.

  (Return on Net Worth = (Net profit before tax amount ÷ Net worth amount) × 100)

The system presents the Return on Net Worth metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Return On Net Worth chart

Month is the default value for the date range value, you can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Return on Net Worth percentage in the chart. If a Return on Net Worth calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Return on Net Worth percentage value. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the metric. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Return on Total Assets

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system performs these calculations to derive the Return on Total Assets metric:

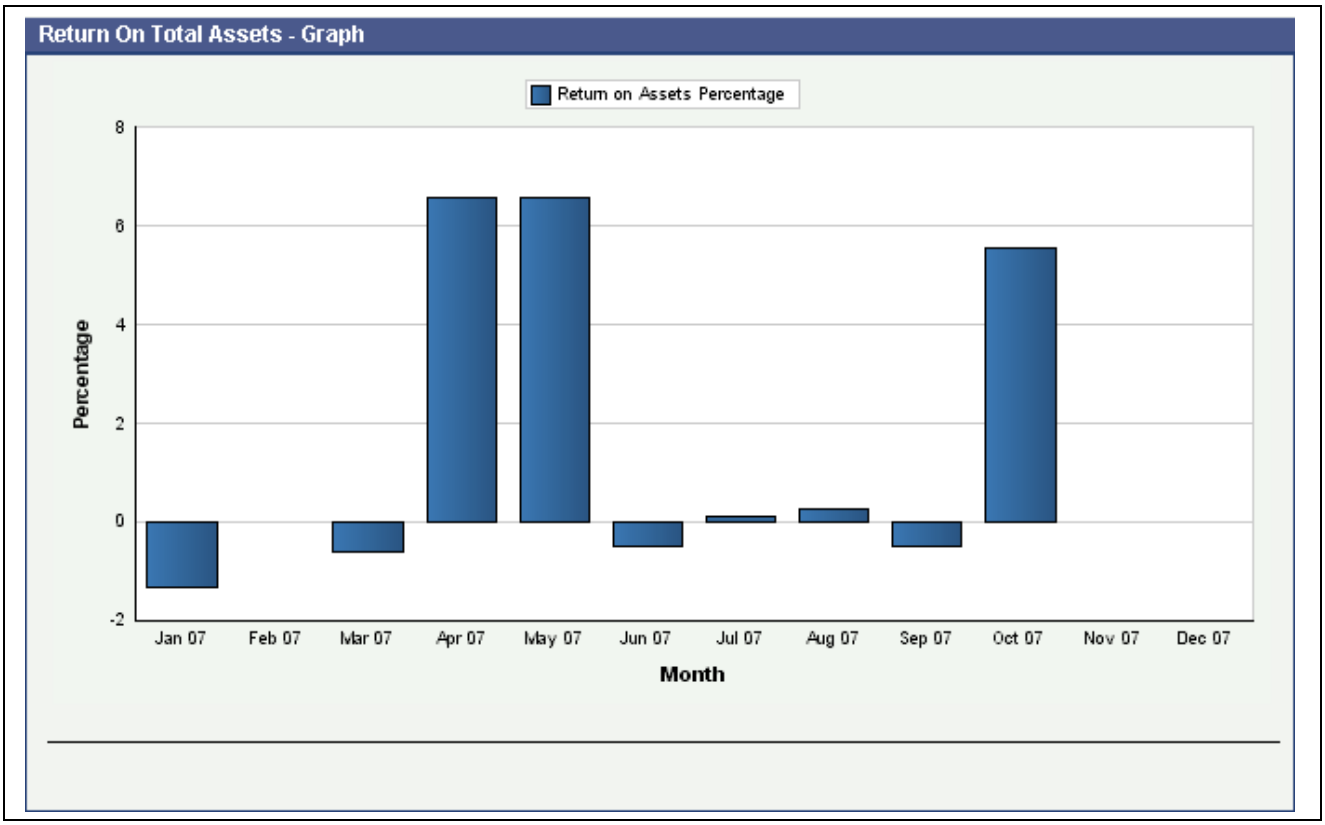
- Net profit after tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F28 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F26 through F27 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Net profit before tax amount: Subtracts the tax amount from the net profit after tax amount.

  (Net profit after tax – Tax)
- Total asset amount: Sums the beginning balance amount and the cumulative amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F01 through F09 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

  The total asset period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.
- Return on Total Asset: Divides the net profit before tax amount for each period by business unit by the total asset amount for each period by business unit and then multiplies the result by 100.

  (Return on Total Assets = (Net profit before tax amount ÷ Total asset amount) × 100)

The system presents the Return on Total Assets metric in a combo bar chart that shows the ratio number (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Return On Total Assets chart

Month is the default value for the date range value. You can also review the chart by quarter or year date ranges. The system displays the values for all previous Return on Total Assets percentage in the chart. If a Return on Total Assets calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define tolerance limits for the Return on Total Assets percentage value. The tolerance limits are numerical values that represent an upper and lower limit for the metric. If the metric exceeds the limits, the system considers the limit breached. The system displays the limit values as diamond markers for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Managing Profitability Management

This section provides overviews of profitability management and period balances, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the ACA Most Profitable Brands Data Load program (R80D274).
- Run the ACA Most Profitable Brands Data Load program.
- Analyze most profitable brands.
- Set processing options for the ACA Most Profitable Customers Data Load program (R80D272).

- Run the ACA Most Profitable Customers Data Load program.
- Analyze most profitable customers.
- Set processing options for the ACA Most Profitable Products Data Load program (R80D273).
- Run the ACA Most Profitable Products Data Load program.
- Analyze most profitable products.

Understanding Profitability Management

To manage profitability factors such as direct and indirect expenses associated with brands and products, a company needs to understand the brands, products, and customers that are the most profitable.

The ability to measure profitability at the individual customer level enables companies to consider new customer profitability metrics such as percentage of unprofitable customers or dollars lost in unprofitable customer relationships. Such customer profitability measures provide a valuable signal that satisfaction, retention, and growth in customer relationships are desirable only if the relationships contribute to higher profits.

These Profitability with ACA metrics help in determining the overall financial health of the company and how well the capital of the company is managed:

Metric	Description
Most Profitable Brands	Illustrates the brands with the highest balances.
Most Profitable Customers	Illustrates the customers with the highest balances.
Most Profitable Products	Illustrates the products with the highest balances.

Understanding Period Balances

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting (ACA) system updates the Cost Analyzer Balances table (F1602) based on the summarization rules that are established for each cost analyzer view. The update is similar to how the system assigns fiscal date patterns to a company to direct posting amounts to specific period fields in the F0902 table. A fiscal date pattern is assigned to each view to direct posting amounts to specific period fields in the F1602 table.

Fiscal date patterns, which are stored in the Date Fiscal Patterns table (F0008), associate period-end dates with the net posting fields (AN01 through AN14) and net balance fields (NB01 through NB14) in the F1602 table. Because you can assign each view a different fiscal date pattern, the amounts can be posted to different net posting and net balance fields for the same date. The fiscal year is the year in which the ending date of the first period occurs. If period 01 ends on December 31, the system assigns records posted between December 01 and November 30 of the next year to the fiscal year. For each transaction that the system posts, it retrieves the fiscal date pattern code from the Cost Analyzer View Structure table (F1603) and then determines the fiscal period for the transaction based on the period-end dates defined for the code in the F0008 table.

This example shows the period fields that the system updates in the F1602 table based on the fiscal date pattern assigned to the view and the general ledger date of the posted transaction.

Assume two transactions are posted:

- Transaction A: General ledger date = May 31, Amount = 500 USD.
- Transaction B: General ledger date = June 15, Amount = 300 USD.

Assume that the fiscal date patterns are assigned to the companies, which represent periods 01 through 12:

- View 1 = F (June 01 through May 31).
- View 2 = J (April 01 through March 31).
- View 3 = R (January 01 through December 31).

View	Fiscal Date Pattern	Period 01	Period 02	Period 03	Period 04	Period 05	Period 06	Period 07	Period 08	Period 09	Period 10	Period 11	Period 12
1	F												500
1	F	300											
2	J		500	300									
3	R					500	300						

Prerequisites

You must use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting system to be able to analyze the profitability management metrics. Complete these steps before analyzing profitability management:

- Define the flexible accounting rules for the appropriate cost objects.
- Activate the flexible accounting processing options in the Sales Update program (R42800).
- Verify that the view does not have summarization activated for the cost object that is updated.

  For example, if cost object 1 is defined for the customer, then the view should not summarize cost object 1.
- Specify the value in the Metric Category Code 2 field on the Dashboard Management program (P80D301) with the number of brands, products, and customers that the system displays on the console.

  You must also specify the value in the Metric Category Code 3 field that represents the category code from the sales order that you use for the brand, SRP1 through SRP5.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Consoles," Setting Up Metrics.
- Run the Cost Analyzer Balances program (R1602).

  The balances that the system retrieves are accurate as of the last time you ran the R1602 program.

Setting Processing Options for the ACA Most Profitable Brands Data Load Program (R80D274)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Most Profitable Brands Data Load program.

Defaults

These processing options control the records that the system uses to populate the Most Profitable Brand Aggregate table (F80D274).

1. View Number Enter the view number that the system uses to pull records from the Cost Analyzer Balances table (F1602). The system processes only the records with a view number equal to the number that you enter in this processing option.

2. Ledger Types Enter the ledger types that the system uses to pull records from the F1602 table. The system processes only the records with a ledger type equal to the number that you enter in this processing option.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ledger type AA.

3. Cost Object Type Field Enter the cost object type that the system uses to process the column from ABR1, ABR2, ABR3, or ABR4.

4. Cost Object Type Enter the cost object value that the system processes from the F1602 table, for example, ABT1, ABT2, ABT3, or ABT4 in the Cost Object Type Field processing option.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the ACA Most Profitable Brands Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D274* in the Batch Application field.

The Most Profitable Brands Data Load program (R80D274) calculates the Most Profitable Brands metric. The system retrieves transactions from the Cost Analyzer Balances table (F1602) based on these criteria:

- Cost Object Type field (ABT1, ABT2, ABT3, ABT4) is equal to the value specified in the processing options of the R80D274 program.
- Ledger Type (LT) value that is set in the data selection of the R80D274 program.
- View Number (VWNM).

The system also retrieves transactions from the Cost Analyzer View Structure table (F1603) based on the view number.

The system sums all of the records retrieved from the F1602 table for each unique brand and determines which brands have the highest balance for each company by period balance and multiplies the amount by negative 1 to derive the Most Profitable Brands metric (Most Profitable Brands = Sum of the net balances for each period × –1).

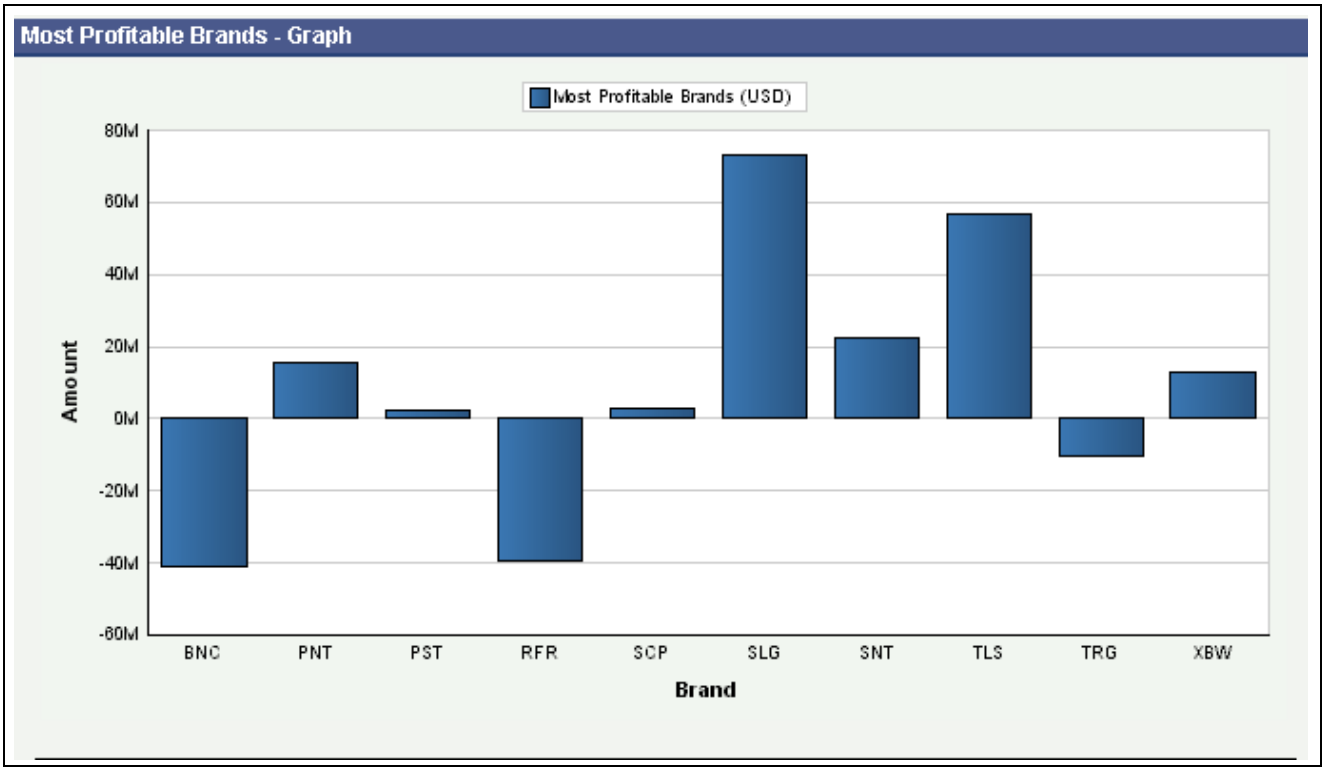
The system stores the Most Profitable Brands values in the F80D274 table. The Most Profitable Brands metric is accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D274 program.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D274 table.

Analyzing Most Profitable Brands

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Most Profitable Brands metric in a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the top number of brands (X axis):



Most Profitable Brands chart

The system displays a bar for the number of brands that you specified in the Metric Definition table (F80D303). The Metric Category Code 3 field in the P80D301 program specifies the category code from the sales order that the system uses to label each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the ACA Most Profitable Customers Data Load Program (R80D272)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Most Profitable Customers Data Load program.

Defaults

These processing options control the records that the system uses to populate the Most Profitable Customers Aggregate table (F80D272).

1. View Number Enter the view number that the system uses to pull records from the F1602 table. The system processes only the records with a view number equal to the number that you enter in this processing option.

2. Ledger Types Enter the ledger types that the system uses to pull records from the F1602 table. The system processes only the records with a ledger type equal to the number that you enter in this processing option.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ledger type AA.

3. Cost Object Type Field Enter the cost object type that the system uses to process the column from ABR1, ABR2, ABR3, or ABR4.

4. Cost Object Type Value Enter the cost object value that the system processes from the F1602 table, for example, ABT1, ABT2, ABT3, or ABT4 in the Cost Object Type Field processing option.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the ACA Most Profitable Customers Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D272* in the Batch Application field.

The ACA Most Profitable Customers Data Load program (R80D272) calculates the Most Profitable Customers metric.

The system retrieves transactions from the F1602 table based on these criteria:

- Cost Object Type field (ABT1, ABT2, ABT3, ABT4) is equal to the value specified in the processing options of the R80D274 program.
- Ledger Type (LT) value that is set in the data selection of the R80D272 program.
- View Number (VWNM).

The system also retrieves transactions from the F1603 table based on the view number.

The system sums all of the records retrieved from the F1602 table for each unique customer and determines which customers have the highest balance for each company by period balance and multiplies the amount by negative 1 to derive the Most Profitable Customers metric (Most Profitable Customers = Sum of the net balances for each period × – 1).

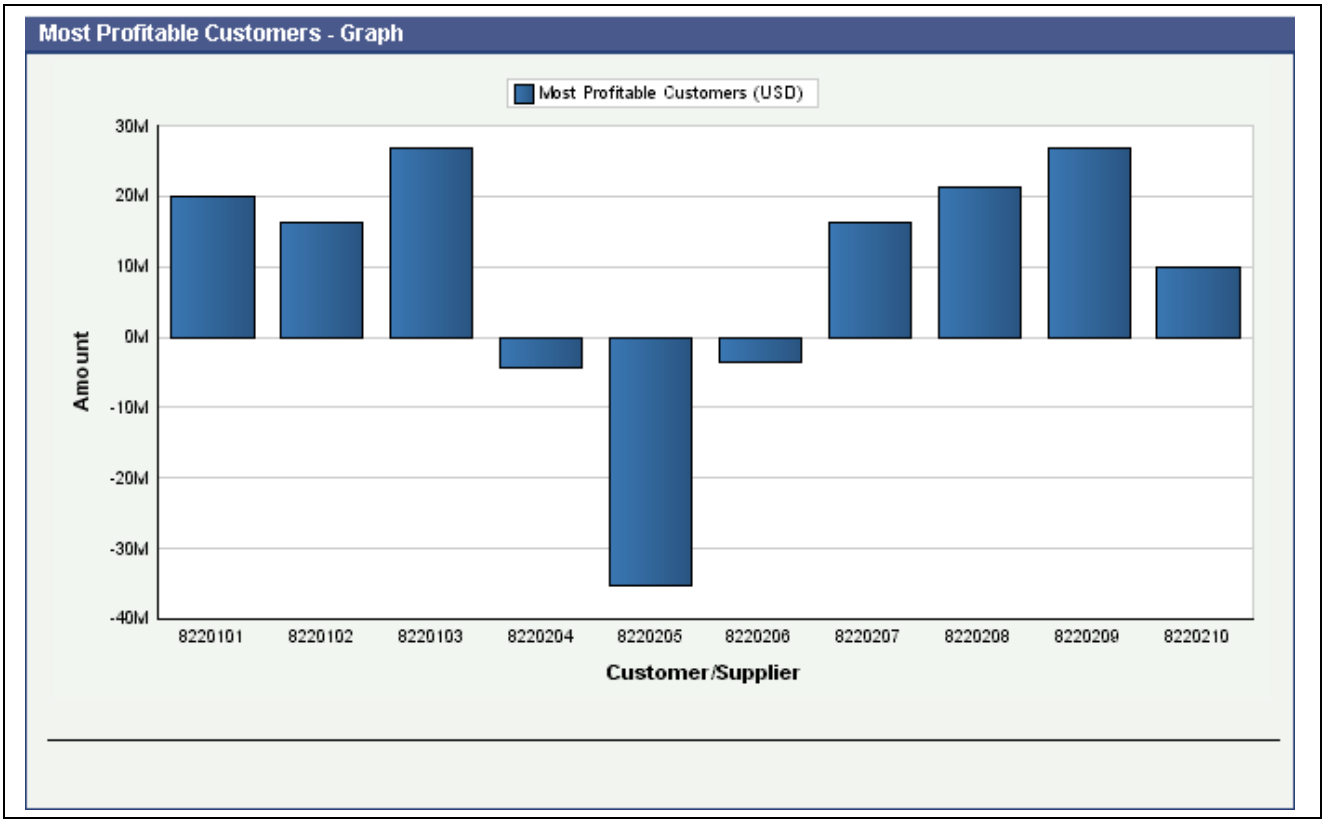
The system stores the Most Profitable Customers values in the Most Profitable Customers Aggregate table (F80D272). The Most Profitable Customers metric is accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D272 program.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, then you must run a full load of data to the F80D272 table.

Analyzing Most Profitable Customers

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Most Profitable Customers metric in a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the top number of customers (X axis):



Most Profitable Customers chart

The system displays a bar for the number of customers that you specified in the F80D303 table.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the ACA Most Profitable Products Data Load Program (R80D273)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Most Profitable Products Data Load program.

Defaults

These processing options control the records that the system uses to populate the Most Profitable Products Aggregate table (F80D273).

1. View Number Enter the view number that the system uses to pull records from the F1602 table. The system processes only the records with a view number equal to the number that you enter in this processing option.

2. Ledger Type Enter the ledger types that the system uses to pull records from the F1602 table. The system processes only the records with a ledger type equal to the number that you enter in this processing option.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ledger type AA.

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the ACA Most Profitable Products Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D273* in the Batch Application field.

The ACA Most Profitable Products Data Load program (R80D273) calculates the Most Profitable Products metric.

The system retrieves transactions from the F1602 table based on these criteria:

- Short Item Number (ITM) is not blank.
- Ledger Type (LT) value that is set in the data selection of the R80D273 program.
- View Number (VWNM).

The system also retrieves transactions from the F1603 table based on the view number.

The system sums all of the records retrieved from the F1602 table for each unique item number and determines which items have the highest balance for each company by period balance and multiplies the amount by negative 1 to derive the Most Profitable Products metric (Most Profitable Products = Sum of the net balances for each period × – 1).

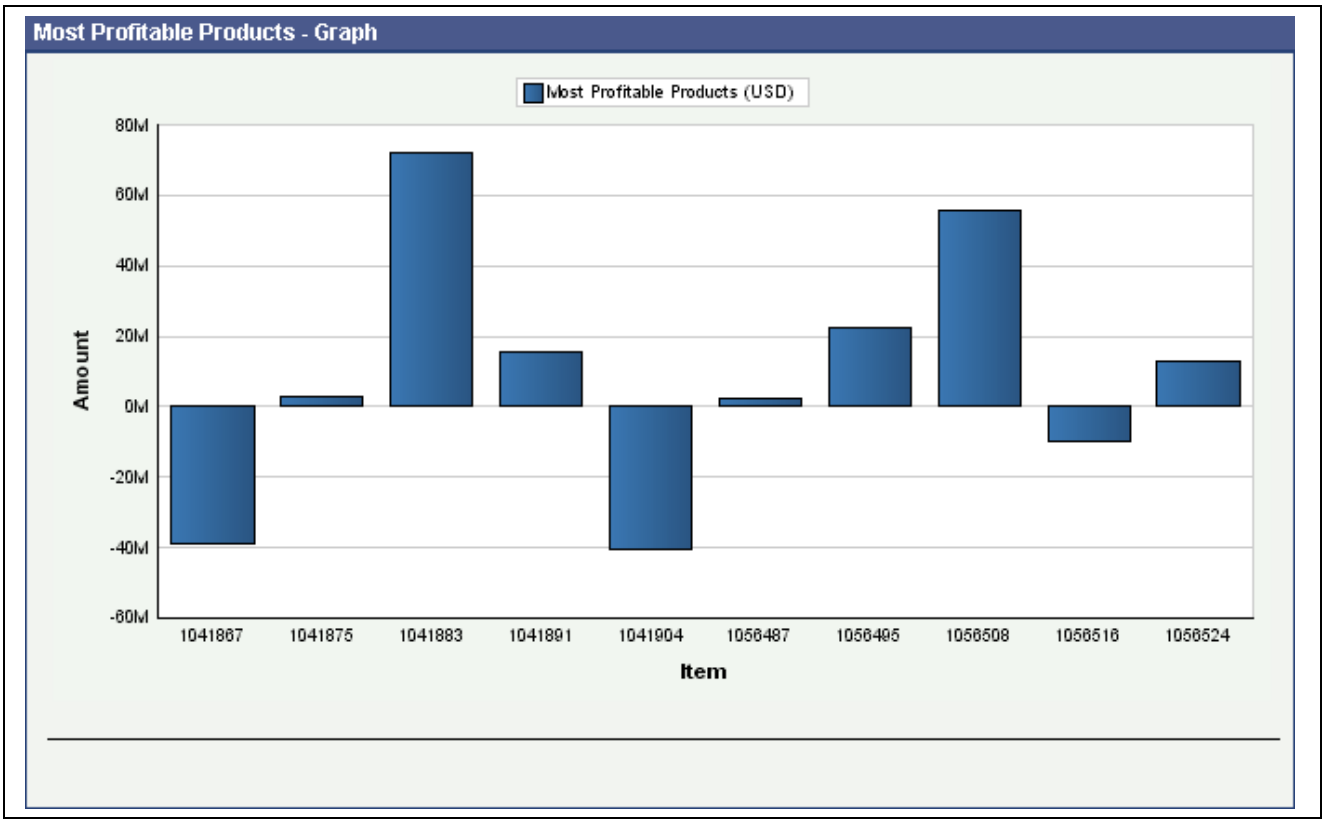
The system stores the Most Profitable Products values in the Most Profitable Products Aggregate table (F80D273). The Most Profitable Products metric is accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D273 program.

Note. If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D273 table.

Analyzing Most Profitable Products

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Most Profitable Products metric in a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the top number of products (X axis):



Most Profitable Products chart

The system displays a bar for the number of products that you specified in the F80D303 table.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Managing Revenue Trends

This section provides overviews of sales revenue and the prerequisite batch programs, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Run the Shipped Orders Processing program (R80D241).
- Analyze revenue by brand.
- Analyze revenue by division.
- Analyze revenue by product.
- Set processing options for the Forecasted Cash Flow Data Load program (R80D203).
- Run the Forecasted Cash Flow Data Load program.
- Analyze forecasted cash flow.

Understanding Sales Revenue

To determine the most profitable areas of their business, companies need to track revenue trends by different groupings such as brand, division, and product. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC Sales Revenue metrics provide information about revenue trends by brand, division, and product.

Sales, costs and, therefore, profits do not necessarily coincide with their associated cash inflows and outflows. While a sale may have been secured and goods delivered, the related payment may be deferred as a result of giving credit to the customer. At the same time, payments must be made to suppliers, employees, and so on, cash must be invested in rebuilding depleted stocks, and new equipment may have to be purchased. The net result is that cash receipts often lag cash payments and, while profits may be reported, the business may experience a short-term cash shortfall. For this reason, forecasting cash flow is essential.

These Revenue Management metrics help in determining the overall financial health of the company and how well the capital of the company is managed:

Metric	Description
Revenue by Brand	Shows the total revenue by brand or by company, business unit, and brand based on the user-specified category code.
Revenue by Division	Shows the total revenue by business unit or by company and business unit.
Revenue by Product	Shows the total revenue by individual item or by company, business unit, and item.
Forecasted Cash Flow	Shows the forecasted cash positions based on the due dates of invoices and vouchers. The system calculates Forecasted Cash Flow as: = Starting balance amount + Inflow amount – Outflow amount

Understanding Prerequisite Batch Programs

The Revenue Management metrics use two batch programs from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard. Reusing the Sales Order Fact Data Load (R80D010) and the Shipped Orders Processing (R80D241) programs enables you to efficiently generate the necessary data for the revenue metrics.

Sales Order Fact Data Load Program

The R80D010 program enables you to take data from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211) and Sales Detail History table (F42119) and populate the Sales Order Fact table (F80D010). The system uses the F80D010 table to hold the data for which various metrics in the consoles.

The console systems do not access the data directly from the sales order transaction tables. The system must evaluate data in the appropriate context in order to process metric calculations. The R80D010 program uses data selection and processing options to determine the records that the system creates in the F80D010 table. The R80D010 program determines the company corresponding to the revenue branch plant, and calculates the extended price for each sales order line. The program also converts the unit of measure to the primary and converts the currency to the default currency code that you specify in the Analytics Data Store Currency program (P80D300C). The system has specific logic for configured items and kits in all calculations so that records are not counted multiple times.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Loading Data for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard".

Shipped Orders Processing Program

The R80D241 program calculates the shipped revenue for a specific sales order by adding the extended sales value from each line on the sales order that has an actual ship date. The system calculates the shipped revenue for a specific date by adding the total shipped revenue for all sales orders shipped on that date and stores the value in the Shipped Order Value Aggregate table (F80D241).

Prerequisites

Before you evaluate the sales revenue metric information, you must:

- Run the R80D010 and the R80D241 programs.

  You must run the R80D010 program prior to the R80D241 program.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Monitoring Operational Metrics," Running the Shipped Orders Processing Program (R80D241).

- Specify the category code for the brand, SRP1 through SRP5, on the Metric tab of the Dashboard Management program (P80D301).

  The system uses the category code to determine the brand to display on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up Consoles," Setting Up Metrics.

Running the Shipped Orders Processing Program (R80D241)

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

The Shipped Orders Processing program (R80D241) calculates the Revenue by Brand, Revenue by Division, and Revenue by Product metrics.

When you run full loads, the system retrieves transactions from the Sales Order History table (F42119) based on these criteria:

- Ship Date (ADDJ) is not blank.
- Category Code (SRP1 through SRP5) is not blank.

  To generate the revenue by brand, you must designate one of the category codes on the item, SRP1 through SRP5, as a brand. These are the only category codes associated with an item that the system records in the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211).

You must run the program a second time with the Load Type processing option blank to retrieve records from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). For incremental loads, the system does not purge records from the F4211 table when you run the Sales Update program (R42800). The system retrieved transactions from the F4211 table based on these criteria:

- Ship Date (ADDJ) is not blank.
- Category Code (SRP1 through SRP5) is not blank.

The system performs these calculations to derive the sales revenue metrics:

- Revenue by Brand: Sums the extended price for each unique value of the category code designated in the processing options to represent brand for each ship date by business unit.

  (Revenue by Brand = Sum of the amounts shipped for each unique category code)
- Revenue by Division: Sums the extended price for each unique division for each ship date.

  (Revenue by Division = Sum of the amounts shipped for each unique division)
- Revenue by Product: Sums the extended price for each unique item for each ship date by business unit.

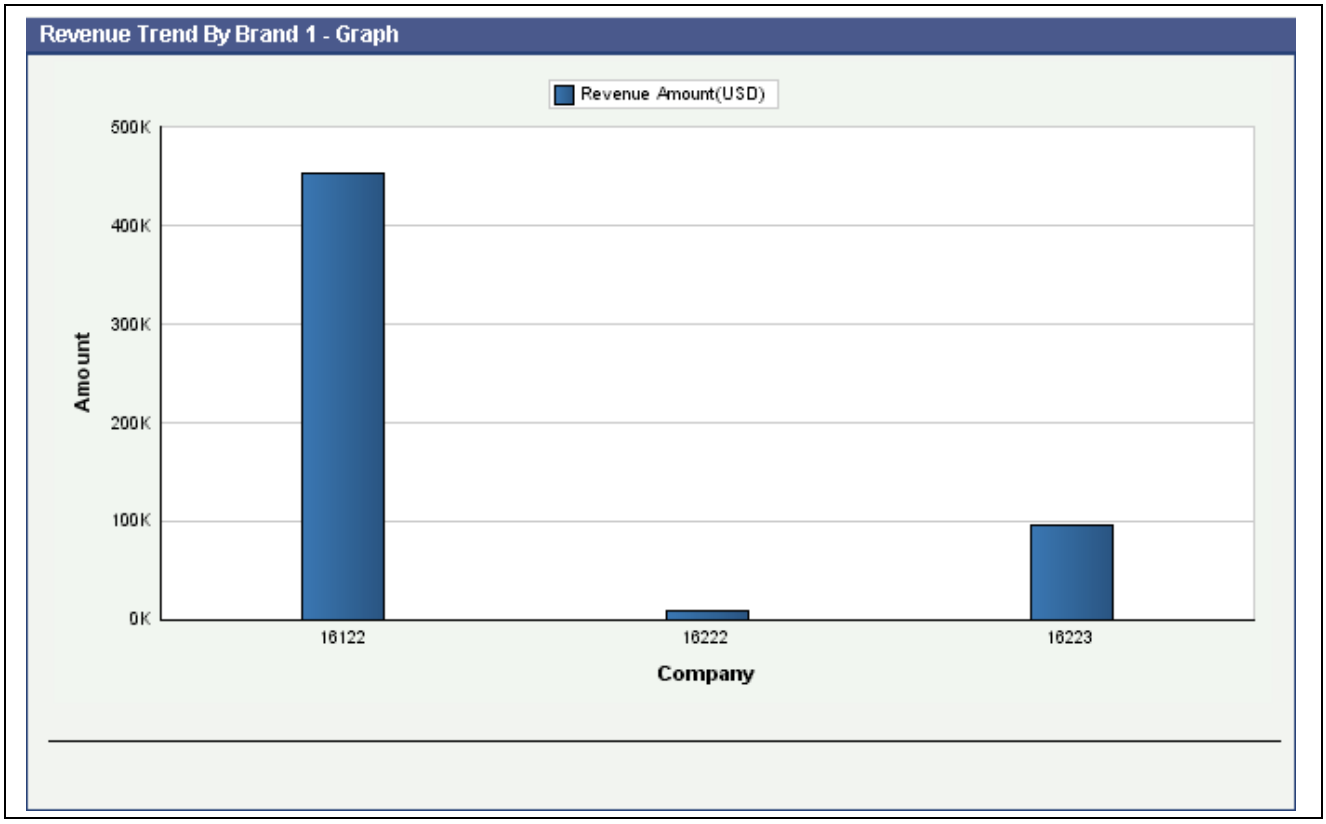
  (Revenue by Product = Sum of the amounts shipped for each unique item)

Note. You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Shipped Orders Processing program (R80D241).

Analyzing Revenue by Brand

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Revenue by Brand metric in a bar chart that shows the revenue amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Revenue Trend by Brand chart

You can use two variants to review data for the Revenue by Brand metric:

- Company, business unit, brand, and date.
- Brand and date.

Day is the default value for the date range value for both variants. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges.

The system displays the values for all previous Revenue by Brand in the chart. If a Revenue by Brand calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

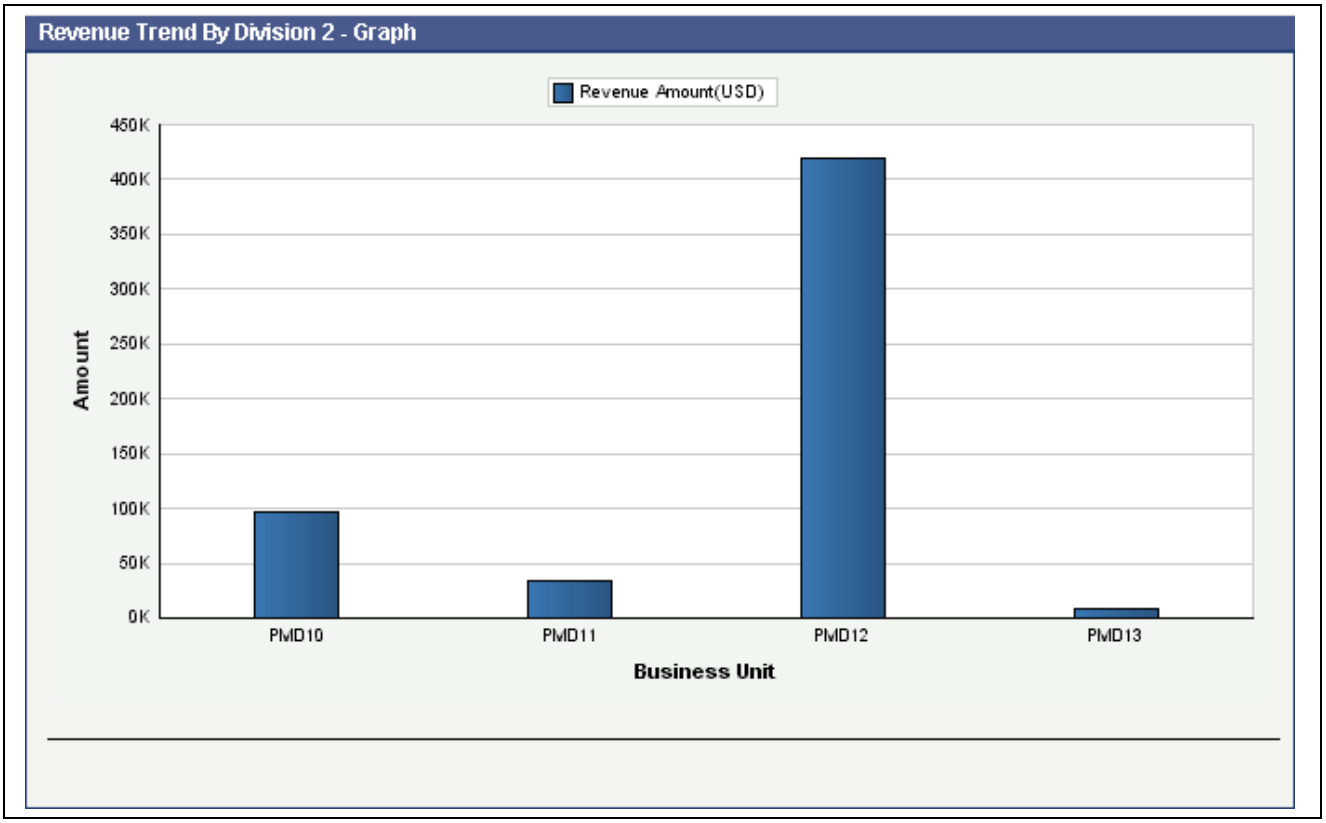
See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Revenue by Division

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Revenue by Division metric in a bar chart that shows the revenue amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Revenue Trend by Division chart

You can use two variants to review data for the Revenue by Division metric:

- Company, branch/plant, and date.
- Branch/Plant and date.

Day is the default value for the date range value for both variants. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date ranges.

The system displays the values for all previous Revenue by Division in the chart. If a Revenue by Division calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

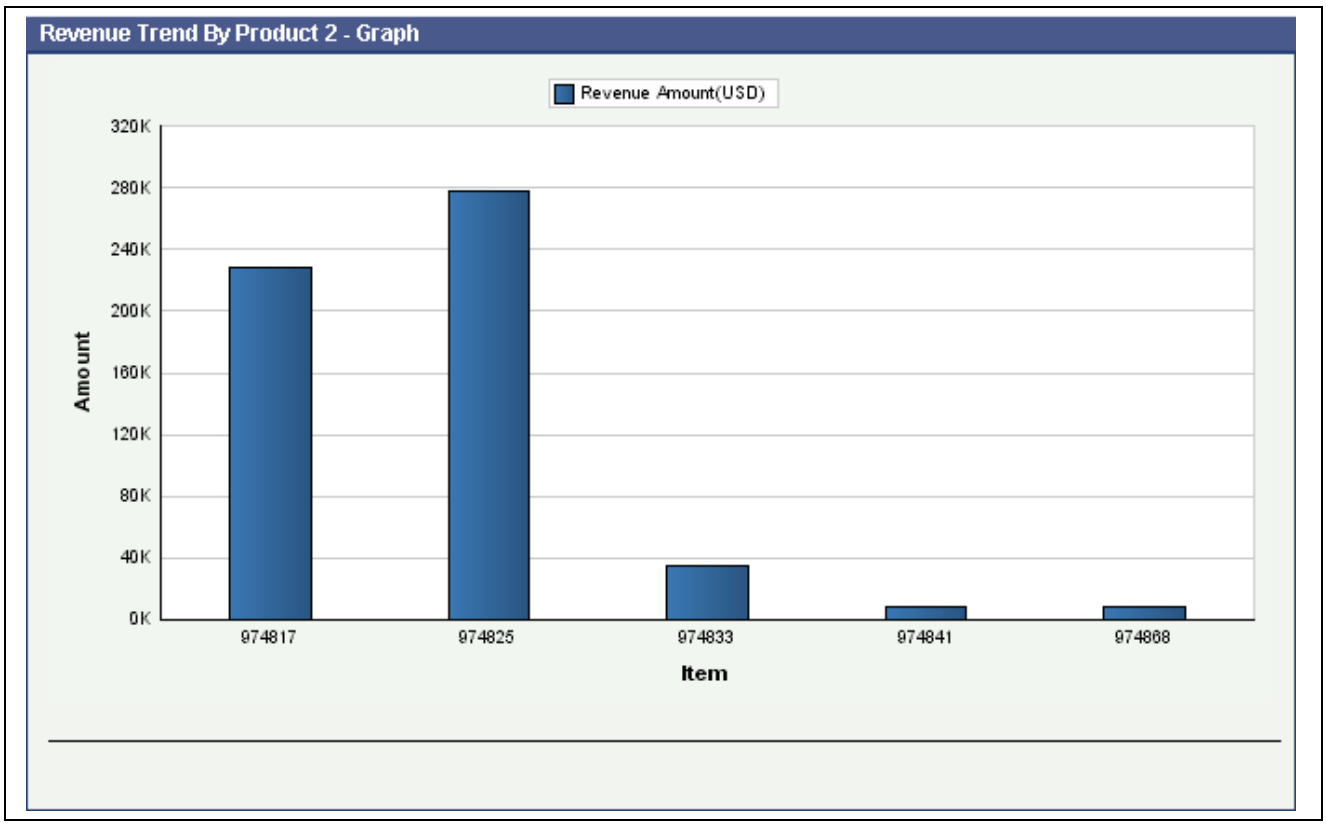
See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Analyzing Revenue by Product

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Revenue by Product metric in a bar chart that shows the revenue amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Revenue Trend by Product chart

You can use two variants to review data for the Revenue by Product metric:

- Company, branch/plant, and date.
- Branch/plant and date.

Day is the default value for the date range value for both variants. You can also review the chart by week, month, quarter, or year date range.

The system displays the values for all previous Revenue by Product in the chart. If a Revenue by Product calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Setting Processing Options for the Forecasted Cash Flow Data Load Program (R80D203)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the Forecasted Cash Flow Data Load program (R80D203).

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the Forecasted Cash Flow Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D203* in the Batch Application field.

The Forecasted Cash Flow Data Load program (R80D203) calculates the Forecasted Cash Flow metric.

The system retrieves transactions from the Cash Forecast Data table (F09522) based on these criteria:

- Status of Refresh (RFSTAT) is blank.

  The system does not consider records that have a value in the RTSTAT field, because the records are not finished processing.
- Based on Date (BSDATE) is closest to the run date of the R80D203 program.

The system retrieves transactions from the Cash Types Rules table (F09521) based on these criteria:

- Cash Type (CSHTYP) from the F09522 table is equal to the Cash Type from the F09521 table.
- Weight Factor (WGHTNO).

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F09522 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the Forecasted Cash Flow Aggregate table (F80D203). You must have a previously established forecast so that records exist in the F09522 table.

The system performs these calculations to derive the forecasted cash flow metric:

- Weighted amounts: Sums each amount by cash type and currency code for the most current date and multiplies the result by the weight factor that the system retrieves from the F09521 table.
- Starting balance amount: Sums all the weighted amounts for all cash types by currency code for source system 09.
- Inflow amount: Sums all weighted amounts for all cash types for source system 03B by currency code for each unique due date that is equal to or greater than the value of the based on date.
- Outflow amount: Sums all weighted amounts for all cash types for source system 04 by currency code for each unique due date that is equal to or greater than the value of the based on date.
- Forecasted Cash Flow: Subtracts the outflow amount from the starting balance amount plus the inflow amount.

  (Forecasted Cash Flow = (Starting balance + Inflow amount) − Outflow amount)

The integrity of the data is validated by the Setup Cash Forecast Reporting Structures program (P09523). If cash types are set up for the same system with overlapping accounts, the system can validate the information only when a reporting structure is set up that includes all cash types. The system does not perform any validation when the F09522 table is built and, therefore, when the metric is displayed.

The system stores the Forecasted Cash Flow values in the F80D203 table. The Forecasted Cash Flow metric is accurate as of the last date you ran the R80D203 program. The system does not store historical data for the Forecasted Cash Flow metric; therefore, no trend is displayed.

Note. You must run the Refresh Cash Forecast Data program (R00522) before the R80D203 program.

If you change the data store currency, modify the business units associated with accounts, or update the company associated with the business unit, you must run a full load of data to the F80D203 table.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing Cash Forecast Data".

Forecasted Cash Flow Example

This table shows the records in the F09521 and F09522 tables:

Sequence Number	Based on Date	Cash Type	Due Date	Source System	Node Amount	Business Unit	Status	Weight Factor
1	March 14	BANK	March 14	09	400	2000		1
2	March 14	BANK	March 16	09	200	2000		1
3	March 14	INVCK	March 16	03B	1200	2000		.25
4	March 14	INVCK	March 18	03B	400	2000		.25
5	March 14	VOUCK	March 15	04	400	2001		.5
6	March 14	VOUCK	March 16	04	200	2001	D	.5
7	March 14	VOUCK	March 18	04	600	2000		.5
8	March 14	INVCK	February 01	03B	100	2004		.25
9	March 10	BANK	March 12	09	400	2004		1

If you run the R80D203 program on March 14, the system processes only records with the recent based on date and a blank status. Using this criteria, the system does not process:

- Record 6 because it does not have a blank status.
- Record 8 because the due date is prior to March 14.
- Record 9 because the based on date is prior to March 14.

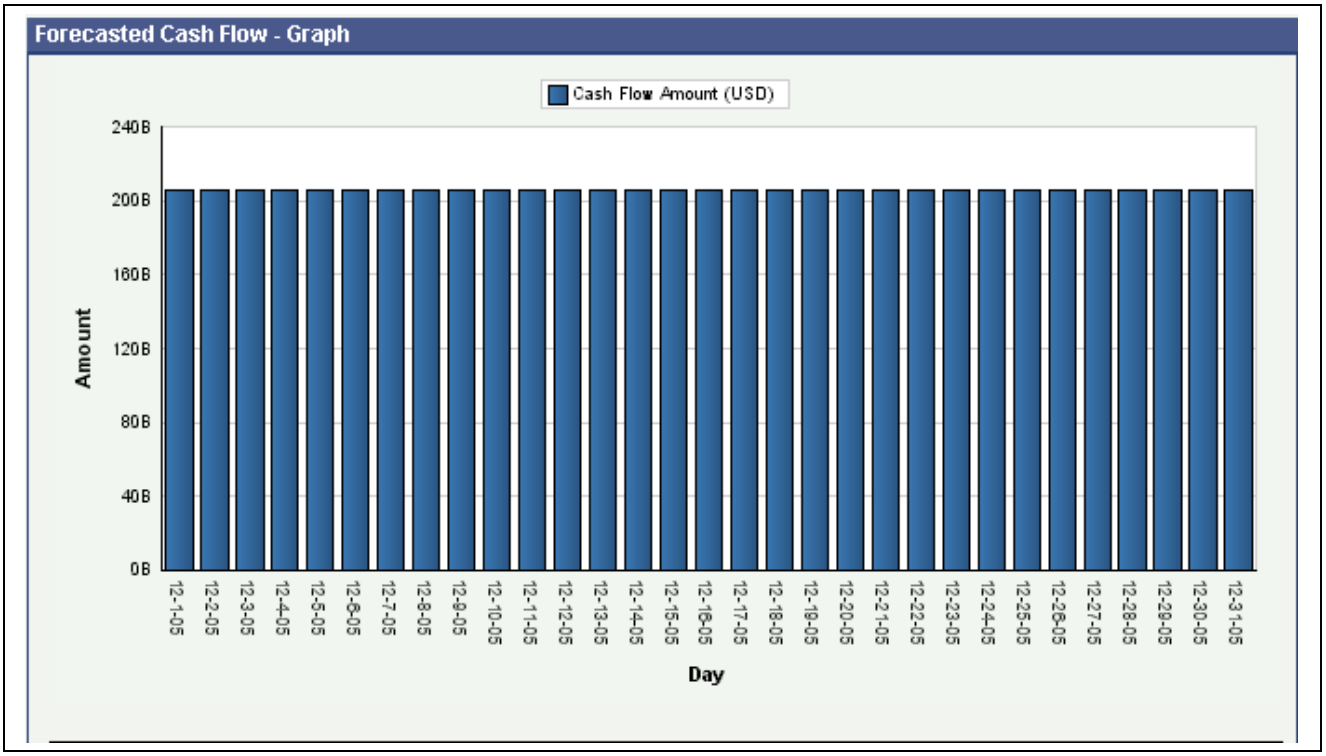
The system performs these calculations:

Date	Starting Balance	Inflow	Outflow	Forecasted Amount
March 14	400 × 1 = 400	0	0	400
March 15	400	0	400 × 0.5 = 200	200
March 16	200 + (200 × 1) = 400	1200 × 0.25 = 300	0	700
March 17	700	0	0	700
March 18	700	700 × 0.25 = 100	600 × 0.5 = 300	500

Analyzing Forecasted Cash Flow

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Forecasted Cash Flow metric in a combo bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the cash forecast (X axis):



Forecasted Cash Flow chart

Day is the default value for the date range. The system displays the values for all previous Forecasted Cash Flow amounts in the chart. If a Forecasted Cash Flow amount calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the date. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

You can define goal values for the Forecasted Cash Flow metric. The goal values represent an upper and lower limit for the expected cash balance. If the metric exceeds the goal limits, the system considers the goal breached. The system displays the goal value as a diamond marker for each bar on the chart.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

Managing Unposted Transactions

This section provides an overview of unposted transactions and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Unposted Transaction Data Load program (R80D701).
- Run the Unposted Transaction Data Load program (R80D701).
- Analyze unposted transactions.

Understanding Unposted Transactions

To accurately determine actual income and expense amounts, and ultimately the profitability of the company, financial managers need to know the income and expense amounts that are unposted. Unposted transactions are not reflected in the account balances.

Managers use the unposted information in addition to the Forecasted Cash Flow metric to determine the cash position of the company or business unit.

These unposted transactions metrics help in determining the overall financial health of the company and how well the capital of the company is managed:

Metric	Description
Total Unposted Income	Shows the gross amount of all invoices retrieved by general ledger date.
Total Unposted Expense	Shows the gross amount of all vouchers retrieved by general ledger date.

Setting Processing Options for the Unposted Transaction Data Load Program (R80D701)

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

Display

This processing option controls the print output.

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

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

Running the Unposted Transaction Data Load Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D701* in the Batch Application field.

The Unposted Transaction Data Load program (R80D701) calculates the Unposted Income and Unposted Expense metrics.

The system retrieves transactions from the Customer Ledger table (F03B11) based on these criteria:

- Posted Code (POST) is blank.
- Batch Type (ICUT) is equal to IB or 2B.

The system retrieves transactions from the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411) based on these criteria:

- Posted Code (POST) is blank.
- Batch Type (ICUT) is equal to V, W, /, or #.

The system also retrieves the business unit from the F03B11 table and the company from the F0006 table based on the business unit in the Unposted Transaction Aggregate table (F80D701).

The system performs these calculations to derive the unposted transaction metrics:

- Unposted Income: Sums the gross amount of all invoices retrieved from the F03B11 table by general ledger date.

  (Total unposted invoiced amount = sum of gross amounts)
- Unposted Expense: Sums the gross amount of all vouchers retrieved from the F0411 table by general ledger date.

  (Total unposted vouchered amount = sum of gross amounts)

The system stores the unposted income and unposted expense values in the F80D701 table. The system records data to the F80D701 table only when the R80D701 program runs successfully. If any errors appear on the report, the system does not create any records in the F80D701 table. The unposted transactions metrics are accurate as of the last date that you ran the R80D701 program.

Note. The system does not use data selection criteria for the R80D701 program. The system processes all data from the source tables regardless of the values you enter in the data selection categories.

Unposted Income Example

This table shows the data in the F03B11 table:

SI Number	Posted Code	Business Unit	Batch Type	Gross Amount	Receipt GL Date
101		1	IB	100	April 10
102		1	2B	150	April 10
103	D	1	2B	150	April 10
104	D	1	2B	150	April 10
105		1	2B	200	April 10

Using the data in the previous table, if you run the R80D701 program on April 11, the system processes only records with a blank posted code and batch type of either *IB* or *2B*. The system sums the gross amounts from numbers 101, 102, and 105 to determine the total unposted income amount (100 + 150 + 200) = 450.

Unposted Expense Example

For example, this data is in the F0411 table:

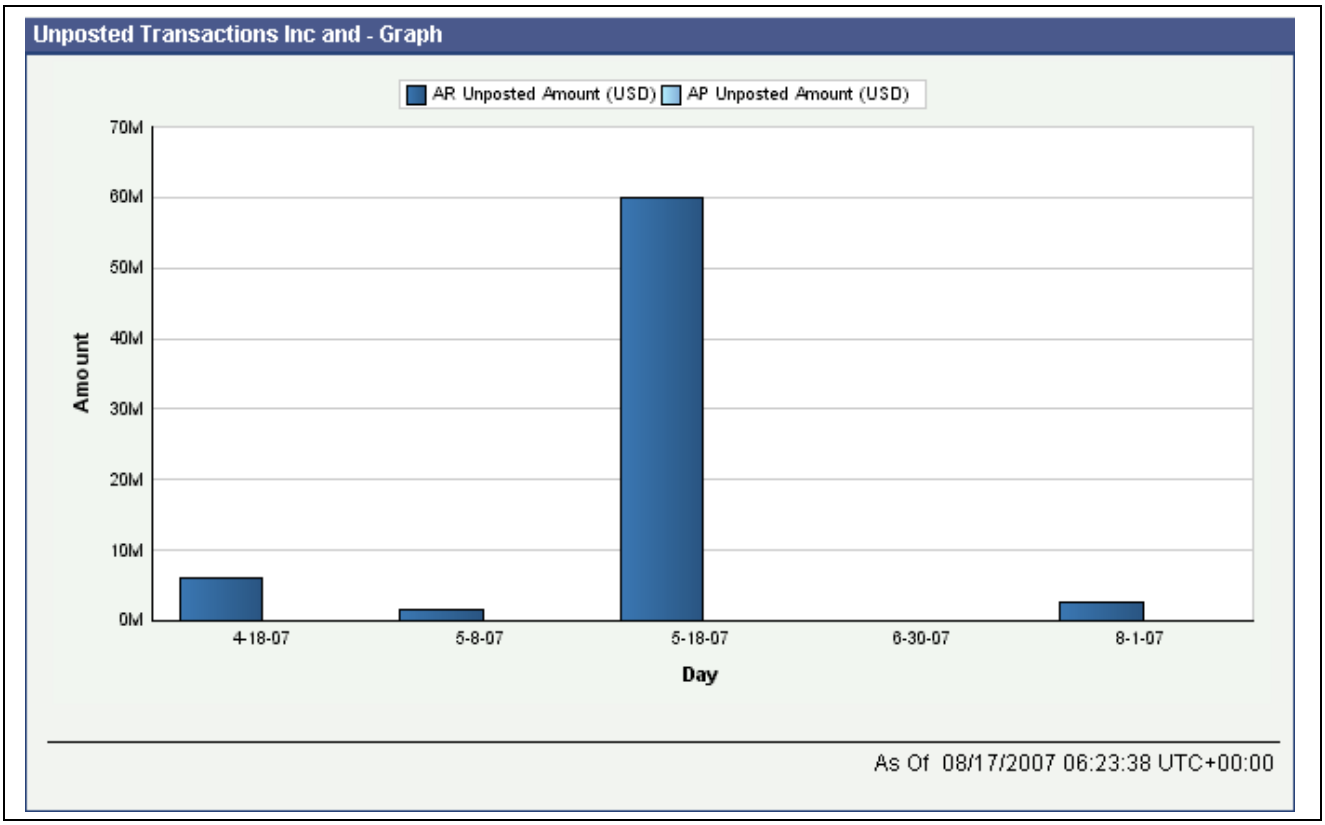
SI Number	Posted Code	Business Unit	Batch Type	Gross Amount	Receipt GL Date
101		1	V	100	April 10
102	D	1	#	100	April 10
103		1	W	150	April 10
104		1	/	100	April 10
105	D	1	/	100	April 10
106		1	/	100	April 10

Using the data in the previous table, if you run the R80D701 program on April 11, the system processes only records with a blank posted code and batch type of V, W, /, or #. The system sums the gross amounts from numbers 101, 103, 104, and 106 to determine the total unposted expense amount (100 + 150 + 100 + 100) = 450.

Analyzing Unposted Transactions

Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

The system presents the Unposted Income and Unposted Expense metrics in a cluster bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):



Unposted Transactions chart

Day is the default value for the date range; you can specify the date range in the search fields. The system displays the values for all previous Unposted Income and Unposted Expense amounts in the chart. If an Unposted Income or Unposted Expense calculation is zero, the system displays a zero value bar for the period. If no calculation was performed for a period, the system does not display a bar.

See Also

Appendix A, "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings," page 139

CHAPTER 4

Managing Segregation of Duties

This chapter provides overviews of segregation of duties (SOD) and application security for users and roles and discusses how to:

- Set up SOD rules.
- Generate SOD alerts.

Understanding Segregation of Duties

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console (FMCC) SOD enables executives to ensure organizational compliance for specific financial system settings. SOD helps protect the company against fraud by ensuring that any one user does not have access to applications that can be used to circumvent an approval process.

For example, you might not want the same user or role to have access to both the voucher entry and accounts payable check writing applications. SOD does this by comparing the SOD rules that you set up against the application security settings that you establish by user and role. If someone changes the security setting for a user or role that violates one of the SOD rules, the system sends an alert to the distribution list that is associated with that rule.

You might want to establish rules for duties which include entering and approving transactions. Inadequate SOD can lead to:

- Misappropriation of assets.
- Misstated financial reports.
- Inaccurate financial documentation.
- Improper use of funds.
- Undetected modification of data.

SOD in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC alerts you to any violation of the SOD rules that you define. You define the rules using the FMD - SOD Rules Application program (P80D112).

The system creates an alert for each violation when you run the Process SOD Violations (R80D112) program. Advanced algorithms determine when violations to the rules occur.

To display alerts on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form, you must subscribe to the alert in the Dashboard Management program (P80D301).

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Security Administration Guide.*

Understanding Application Security for Users and Roles

The system uses the data in the Security Workbench program (P00950) to determine the users and roles that have access to each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne program. You can set up application security for the role, the user, or both. You must consider many factors when you set up the security that is necessary to use SOD. You should ask these questions:

- Is application security associated with the user, the role, or both?
- What date is the user associated with the role?
- Is the environment associated with the user, the role, or both?
- How is the *PUBLIC record set up?

You can define security *PUBLIC for a super-user and *ALL for a super-application. You set up security for *ALL just as you would for any other application. You can grant or deny access to *ALL to a user, a role, and *PUBLIC. When a user attempts to execute an application, the system looks at security in this order:

User/Role	Application
Specific User	Specific Application
Specific User	*ALL
Role	Specific Application
Role	*ALL
*PUBLIC	Specific Application
*PUBLIC	*ALL

SOD uses all of these records in combination with each other to determine whether a rule was violated. If a user is assigned to one or more roles, the system uses application security for those roles in addition to the application security that you set up for the user to determine SOD violations.

SOD Violations

The system searches for three types of violations: user, role, and both.

If you have application security set up for the user and the user has access to one or more programs in each group of the SOD rule, then the system returns a violation for the user.

If application security is not set up by user but is established by role and the role has access to one or more programs in each group of the SOD rule, then the system returns a violation for the role.

If a user is assigned to one or more roles, the system uses the combination of application security to determine whether a violation occurs. For example, if the user has access to one program and is assigned to a role that has access to other programs, then the system considers all programs to which the user has access to determine when a violation occurs.

The system also verifies effective dates for users, roles, and relationships. The effective date for users and roles is the date the records are set up. The user and role relationship is effective on the date that you specify in the record.

Example of SOD Violations

This table shows the groups and objects set up in the APRULE process ID:

Groups	Objects
Payments	P0413M (A/P Manual Payments) R04570 (Create Payment Control Groups) P04571 (Automatic Payment Groups)
Vouchers	P0411 (A/P Standard Voucher Entry) P0411SV (A/P Speed Voucher Entry) P0411S (Speed Status Change) R048101 (Recycle Recurring Vouchers)

This table shows the setup for users, roles, and environments:

User	User Application Security	Role	Role Application Security	Effective Date	User Environment	Role Environment
John	P0411	APSTAFF	R04570 P0411	March 1		DV811
Mary		APMGR	P0411 P0411S R04570 P04571	June 1	DV811	
Bill	P0411 P0413M	APSUPER	P0411 P0411S R04570 P04571	July 1	DV811	DEP811
Kevin	P0411 R04570	APSUPER	P0411 P0411S R04570 P04571	July 1		DEP811

The APRULE process is active and effective on May 15. If you run the Process SOD Violations program (R80D112) on June 1, the system generates these SOD alerts:

User	Role	SOD Violation	Explanation
John	APSTAFF	Role User through role	The role is in violation. The user is in violation through the role.
Mary	APMGR	User through role	The user is in violation through the role.
Bill	APSUPER	User Role	Both the user and role are in violation, independent of each other.
Kevin	APSUPER	Role	The role is in violation. The user is not assigned to an environment, and the role relationship is not in effect at the time you run the R80D112 program.

Setting Up SOD Rules

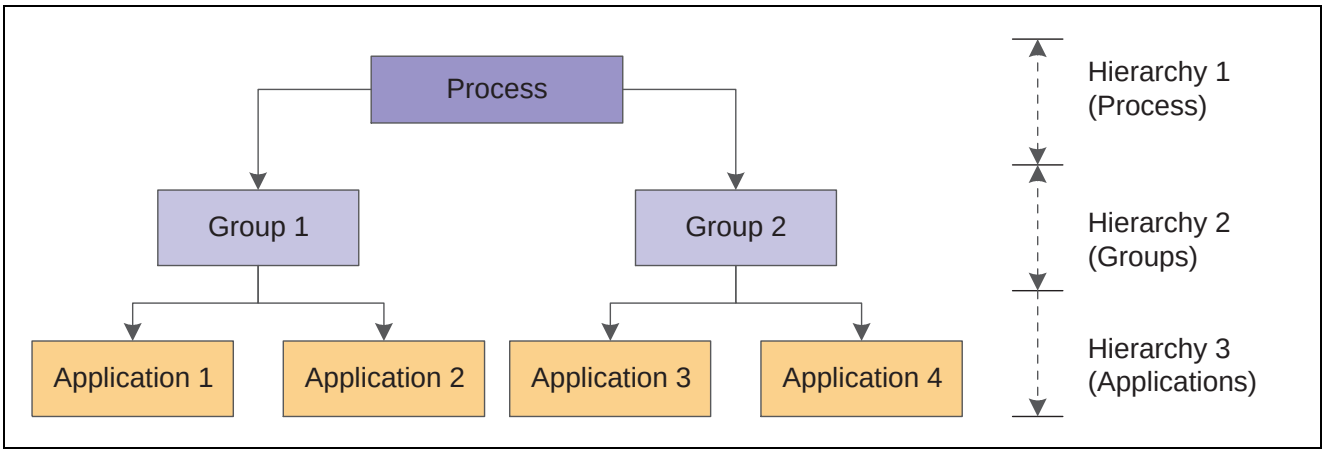
This section provides an overview of SOD rules and discusses how to:

- Review SOD rules.
- Create and update SOD rules.
- Create groups.
- Copy SOD rules.
- Delete SOD rules.

Understanding SOD Rules

SOD rules enable you to determine the characteristics of an alert, when the system sends an alert, and to whom the alert is sent. SOD rules are completely user-defined. You set up parent and child relationships to associate JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects with groups and processes.

To create SOD rules, you use the P80D112 program. The P80D112 program uses a hierarchical structure to set up the rules that govern the SOD alerts. This diagram shows the hierarchical relationships:



SOD Rules hierarchy

For example, you can set up an Accounts Payable process that includes these groups:

- Create vouchers
- Enter payments
- Post vouchers

You then attach the AP Standard Voucher Entry (P0411) and the A/P Speed Voucher Entry (P0411SV) programs to the Create Vouchers group.

Violations and risks occur when a user has access to multiple groups within a process. A rules algorithm determines which users cross groups and therefore should be shown as a possible risk. The R80D112 program uses the SOD rules and algorithm to determine when to generate alerts for SOD violations.

Copy

You can copy any process regardless of its status. If the process is inactive, the system creates the new copied record with an active status. When you copy a process, the system allows you to assign new values to the Process ID, Process Description, and Effective Date fields. However, you must edit the new process to assign different values in the Distribution List Org and Distribution List Parent fields; otherwise, the new process retains the values of the copied process.

Deactivate Versus Delete

You can deactivate a process that is no longer being used or is no longer valid. When you deactivate a process, the R80D112 program skips the rule record. The system identifies the process as inactive in the SOD rules tables, but does not remove any history created by alerts previously generated by the process.

You delete a process when you have entered it in error and do not want to retain an audit record. When you delete a process that has been utilized, the system removes all alerts records associated with the process which includes records in the SOD Rules (F80D112), SOD Process Master (F80D113), SOD Group Master (F80D114), SOD Alert Master (F80D135), SOD Alert Detail (F80D136), Alert Instance (F80D311), Alert Instance Tag (F80D311A), and Alert Instance Status (F80D315) tables. The system also removes the associated values in user-defined code (UDC) 00/AR and the subscription to the alert on the console.

See Also

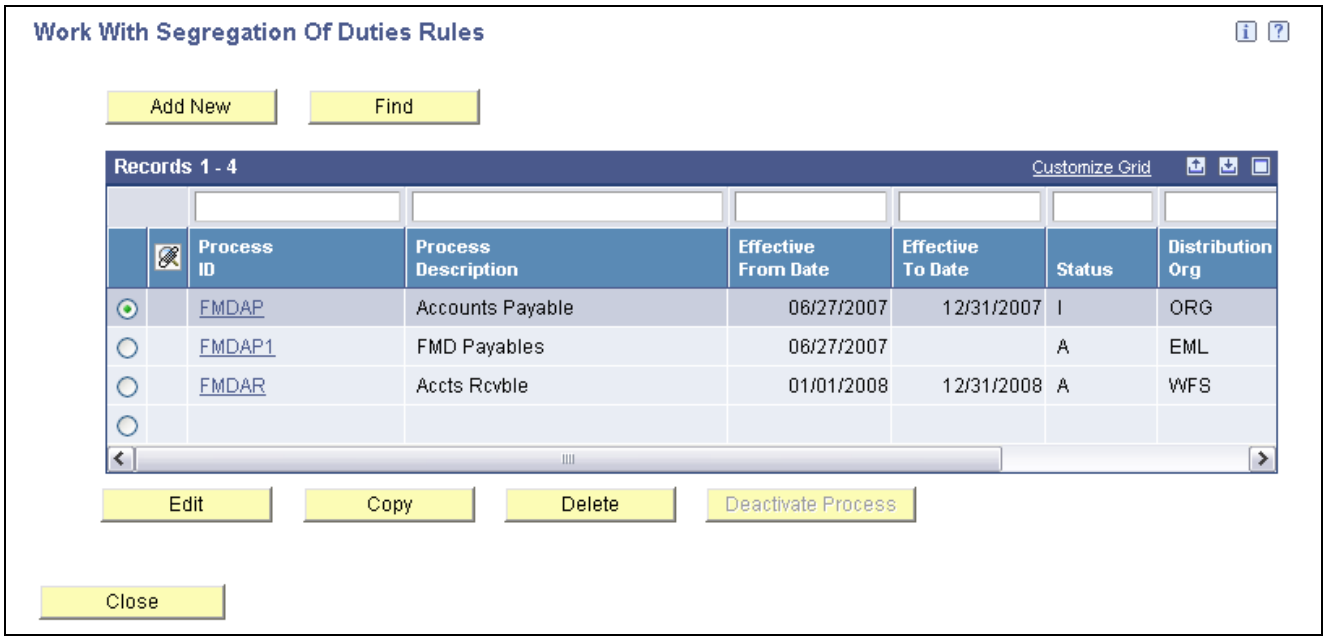
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Managing Alerts"

Forms Used to Set Up Segregation of Duties Rules

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Segregation of Duties Rules	W80D112E	Segregation of Duties (G80DSOD), SOD Rules Setup	Review SOD rules.
Add Process and Groups	W80D112H	Click Add New on the Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form. Select a process on the Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form.	Create and update SOD rules.
Add/Delete Objects	W80D112G	Select a group on the Edit Process and Groups form and click Edit.	Create groups.
View Groups and Objects	W80D112D	Click the Process ID link on the Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form.	View all the groups and objects related to a Process ID.
Copy 'Process'	W80D112I	Select a process on the Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form and click Copy.	Copy SOD rules.
Delete 'Process'	W80D112C	Select a process on the Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form and click Delete.	Delete SOD rules.

Reviewing SOD Rules

Access the Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form.



Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form

Add New Click to create new SOD rule processes, groups, and object relationships.

Edit Click to revise the selected process. You can revise only the description, effective date range, and the groups within the process.

The Edit button is not available for processes for which the system has generated SOD violation alerts.

Copy Click to copy the selected process.

The system displays the hierarchical structure with the process and associated groups so that you can confirm the copy and update information as necessary.

Delete Click to delete the selected SOD rule.

Note. You must confirm the deletion of the process on the Delete Summary form.

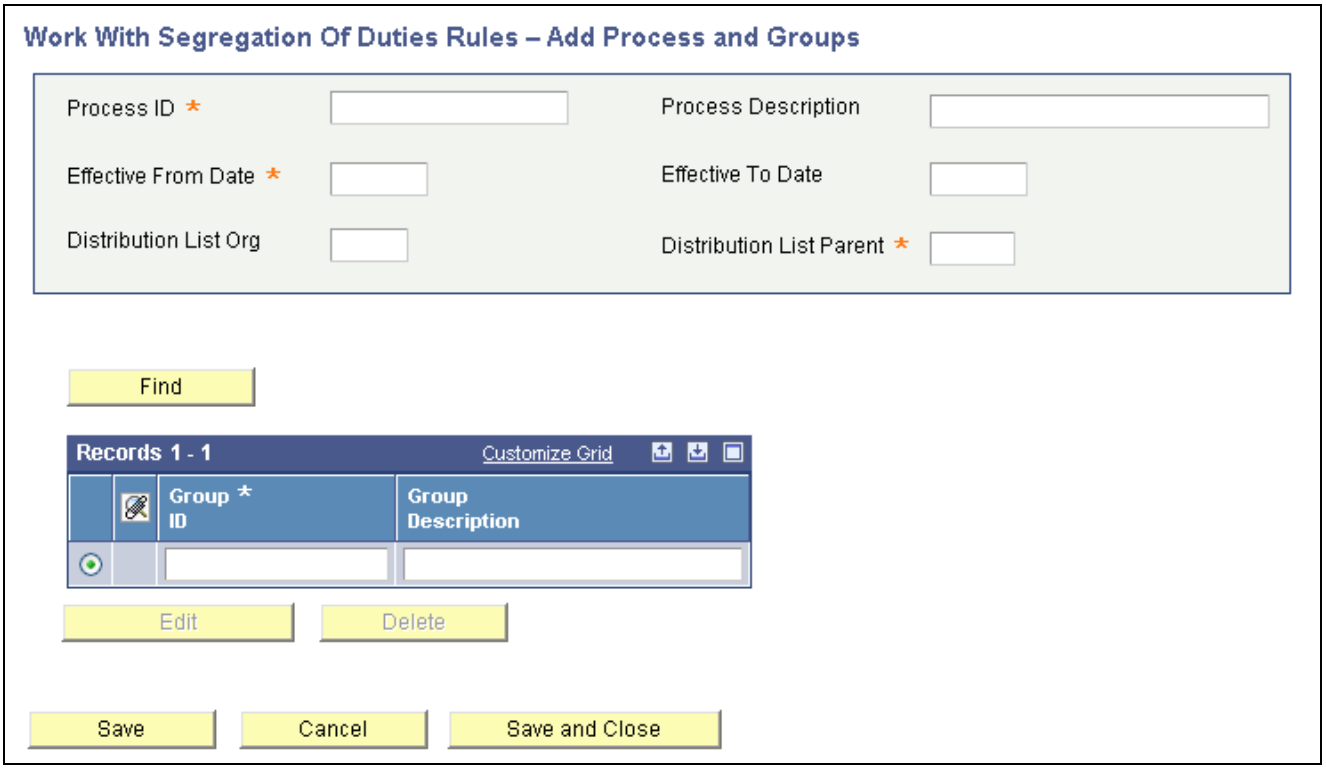
Deactivate Process Click this button to deactivate the selected process. When you deactivate a process, the system deactivates all groups and objects within the process.

You cannot reactivate a process after it is deactivated.

Creating and Updating SOD Rules

Access the Add Process and Groups form.

Note. You cannot revise processes for which the system has generated SOD violation alerts.



Add Process and Groups form

Process ID Specify the identifier of the process.

Process Description Enter a description of the process.

Effective From Date Enter the starting date on which the process is to become active.

Effective To Date Enter the ending date on which the process is no longer active. The system does not deactivate the process on the ending date, but it no longer runs the process.

If you leave this field blank, the process is always effective.

Distribution List Org Enter a value from UDC 01/TS that identifies a type of organizational structure that has its own hierarchy in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system (for example, email).

When you create a parent/child relationship for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system, the structure type must be blank.

Distribution List Parent Enter the parent address book number associated with the distribution list that you selected.

Any value that you enter in this field updates the Address Organizational Structure Master table (F0150) for the blank structure type. This address number must exist in the Address Book Master table (F0101) for validation purposes. Examples of address book records that would have a parent number include:

- Subsidiaries with parent companies.
- Branches with a home office.
- Job sites with a general contractor.

Group ID Specify the identifier for the group. The group ID should identify the associated group of objects. For example, Vouchers, Payments, Invoices, Receipts, and so forth.

Group Description Enter a description of the group.

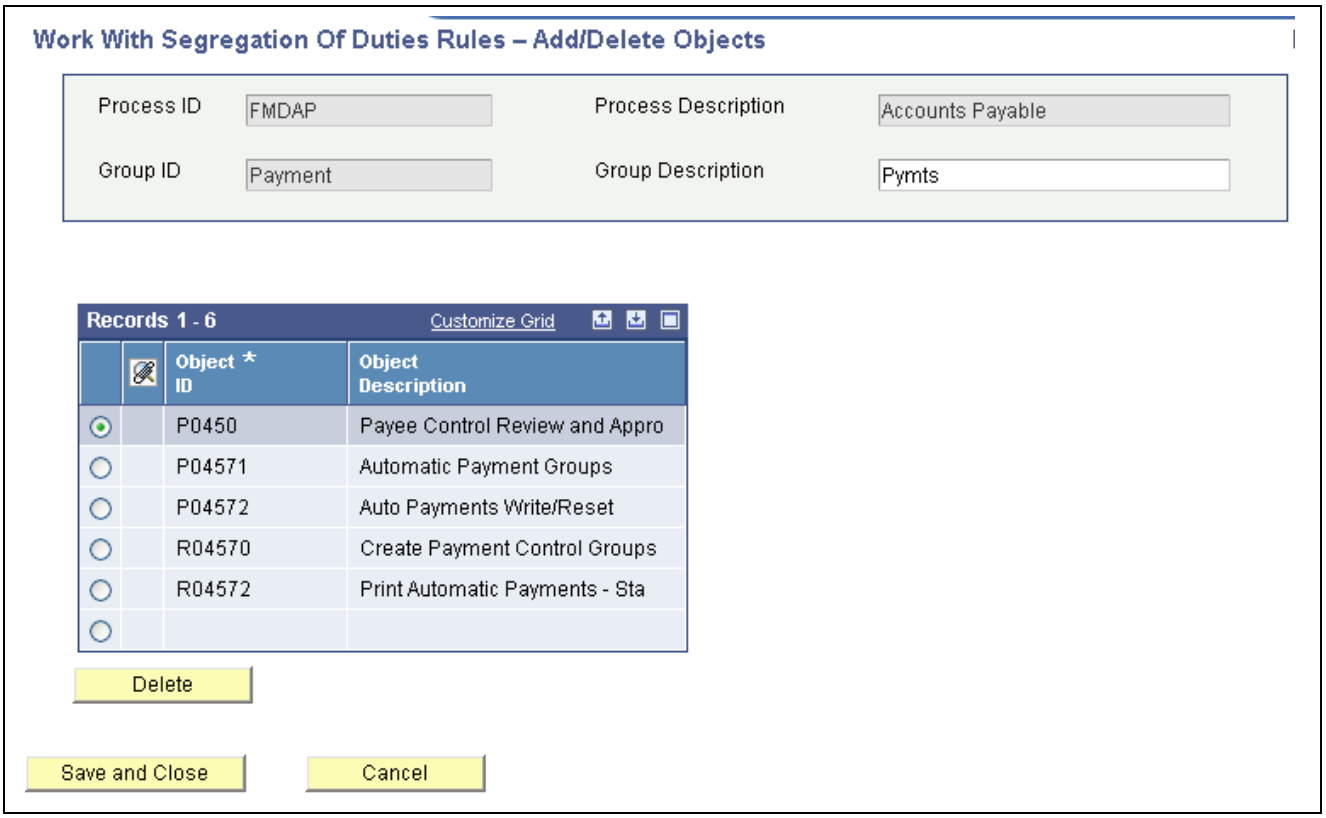
Edit Click to revise the objects within the group.

If you click the Save button, the system enables the Edit button so that you can continue to enter objects for each group. After you enter objects for one group, the system returns you to the Edit Process and Groups form so that you can continue entering objects for additional groups.

Creating Groups

Access the Add/Delete Objects form.

Note. You can add or delete objects when creating a new group, or revising a group that has not generated any alerts. If the SOD rule has generated an alert, the system disables the Edit button on the Add Process and Groups form.

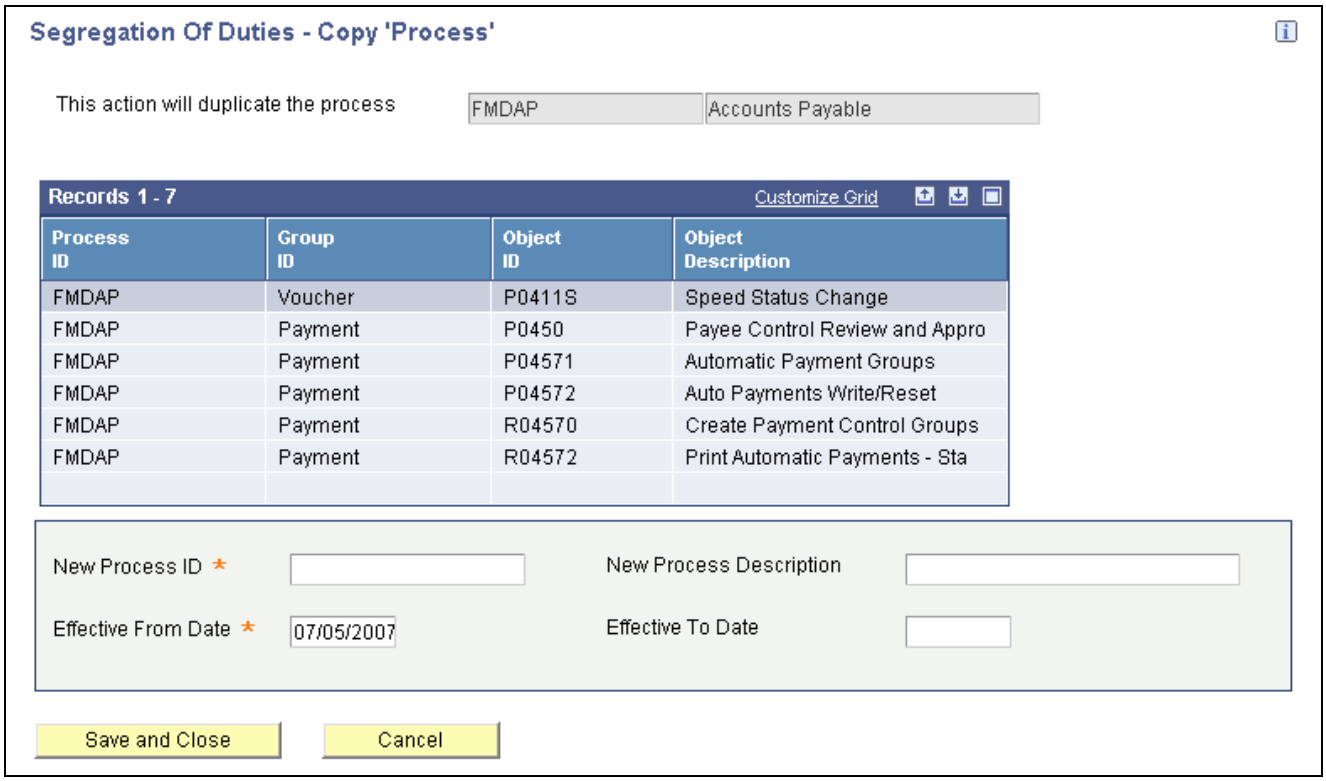


Add/Delete Objects form

Object ID Specify the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interactive or batch program number.

Copying SOD Rules

Access the Copy 'Process' form.



Copy 'Process' form

New Process ID Enter the identifier for a new process. You must enter a value in this field.

New Process Description Enter a description for a new process.

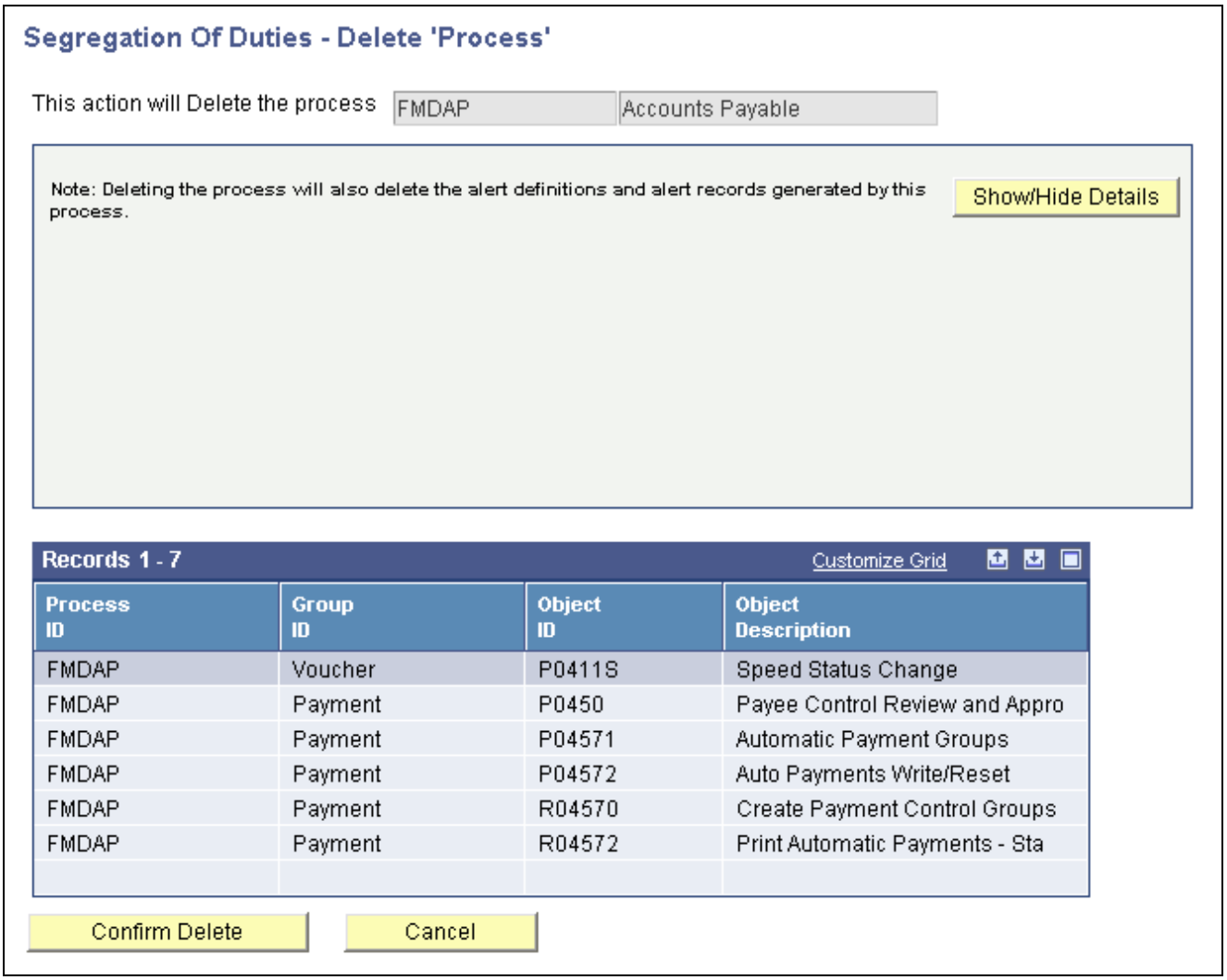
Effective From Date Enter the starting effective date of the process.

Effective To Date Enter the ending effective date of the process. The system does not deactivate the process on the ending date, but no longer runs the process.

If you leave this field blank, the process is effective forever.

Deleting SOD Rules

Access the Delete 'Process' form.



Delete 'Process' form

Confirm Delete Click to permanently delete the process ID along with the inherited groups and objects.

Generating SOD Alerts

This section discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Process SOD Violations program (R80D112).
- Run the Process SOD Violations program.
- Review the SOD report.

Setting Processing Options for the Process SOD Violations Program (R80D112)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the R80D112 program.

Defaults

This processing option specifies the As of Date.

As of Date Specify the date that the system uses to determine SOD violations or risks.

If you leave this field blank, the system uses the current date.

Environments

These processing options specify the environments that the system uses to search for SOD violations.

Environment 1, Environment 2, Environment 3, Environment 4, and **Environment 5**

Specify the environments in which the system retrieves the security setup for SOD violations. You must specify at least one environment for the system to check for violations.

Whether you associate the environments with the user or the role is also a factor in determining violations:

- If you associate the user with the environment, the system ignores the environments setup for the roles to which you assign the user; the system uses only the user and environment record. The system does use the application security that is set up for the role even if you do not assign the role to an environment.
- If you do not associate the user with the environment, the system retrieves the environment based on the role to which you assign the user.

A user cannot inherit access to an environment or an application from different roles. Either the user or role must be specifically assigned to one of the specified environments for the system to check for violations.

Running the Process SOD Violations Program

Enter *BV* in the Fast Path field, and then enter *R80D112* in the Batch Application field.

The R80D112 program generates the alert messages for segregation of duties violations and displays a notification in the Dashboard program (P80D350), Alerts Instances program (P80D357), and on the report.

The system creates a link on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form to enable you to review all alerts assigned to you. You can also access the Alert Instances program (P80D357) to review and respond to alerts.

The report displays all alerts that the system reviewed and added to the Alert Instance (F80D311), Alert Instance Tag (F80D311A), Alert Instance Status (F80D315), and SOD Alert Detail (F80D136) tables.

When you run the R80D112 program, the system:

1. Populates the F80D311 and F80D311A tables with records to show the data on the console.

   Users must be set up in the email distribution list for the SOD rule to view the alert on the console.
2. Populates the F80D315 table with a status record of *Open* for each user in the email distribution list.

   When you close alerts using the P80D357 program, the system creates a status record of *Closed* in the F80D315 table.
3. Populates the F80D136 table with detail records about the violation.

The R80D112 program uses the SOD rules and algorithm to determine when to generate alerts for SOD violations. The SOD algorithm uses two types of logic to determine whether a SOD violation occurred: group and conflict. Group logic determines that a user or role is a member of a group if they possess any of the permissions for any program within the group. Conflict logic determines that a SOD violation alert is generated if a user or role is a member of each group within a process.

The R80D112 program uses Application Security permissions only to search for SOD violations. You set up the permissions in the Security Workbench table (F00950) by role or user. The system considers access to any form or version of an application as equivalent to access to the entire application. You define the relationships between users and roles and effective dates in the Role/User Relationship table (F95921). The system does not support the nesting of roles within roles.

Note. The user running the R80D112 program must be authorized to view all necessary setup data for the SOD violations results to be accurate and valid.

Reviewing the SOD Report

The SOD report displays violations by process ID and environment, and by user, role, or by user through assignment of the role. The system uses this information to create the report:

- If a violation occurs for the role, the system does not display the user on the same line.
- If a violation occurs for the user, the system does not display the role on the same line.
- If two violations occur, one for the user and one for the role, the system displays the violations on two lines of the report.
- If a violation occurs for the user through the role, the system displays the user and the role on the same line of the report.

CHAPTER 5

Managing Compliance

This chapter provides an overview of compliance alerts and discusses how to:

- Change system constants settings.
- Change accounts payable (AP) audit match settings.
- Update credit limits.
- Update JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Expense Management settings.
- Configure whistleblower emails.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Setting Up Consoles"

Understanding Compliance Alerts

Compliance is the ability to assess whether your organization adheres to financial management mandates and standards specified by your company or a governing body. Compliance enables executives to ensure that your organization observes the policies for specific financial system settings. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system facilitates the adherence to policies by sending alerts to notify responsible personnel of changes.

Alerts visually notify the person viewing the metric information in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console (FMCC) when issues arise that must be addressed. For example, if you change a system constant setting, the system sends an alert to the persons on the distribution list to notify them of the change. The system generates alerts through a scheduled batch application or by a table trigger.

The system creates compliance alerts when you change:

- System constants settings.
- AP audit match settings.
- Credit limits.
- Expense policy settings.

Changing System Constants Settings

This section provides overviews of the general accounting (GA) settings, AP settings, and accounts receivable (AR) settings that trigger alerts and discusses how to:

- Change GA settings.
- Change AP settings.
- Change AR settings.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals Preface".

Understanding GA Settings that Trigger Alerts

GA system settings control how the system processes and approves batches, whether the system allows you to post before cutoff dates and if it allows invalid accounts, how you identify symbols for accounts, and how the system processes intercompany transactions.

The system creates an alert record in the Alert Instance (F80D311), Alert Instance Tag (F80D311A), Alert Instance Status (F80D315), and Compliance Detail (F80D131) tables when you make changes to these fields in the General Constants table (F0009):

Field Name	Alias
Batch Control Required GL	ICRG
Batch Control Required AR	ICRR
Manager Approval of Input GL	IARG
Manager Approval of Input AR	IARR
Allow PBCO Postings	PBCO
Allow Invalid Accounts	ALIA
Allow Multicurrency Intercompany Trans	DOT1

The alert shows changes by individual field.

Understanding AP Settings that Trigger Alerts

AP system settings control how the system processes and approves batches, which offset method is used, how to edit duplicate invoice numbers, which is the current payment status of a voucher, and how the aging period buckets are used.

The system creates an alert record in the F80D311 and F80D311A tables when you make changes to these fields in the F0009 table:

Field Name	Alias
Batch Control Required	ICRP
Manager Approval of Input	IARP
Duplicate Invoice Number Edit	DUIN

The alert shows changes by individual field.

Understanding the AR Settings that Trigger Alerts

AR settings enable you to define the dates and periods that the system uses to post AR records.

The system creates an alert record in the F80D311, F80D311A, F80D315, and F80D131 tables when you make changes to these fields in the Company Master table (F0010):

Field Name	Alias
Age As of Date	DAG
Aging Method	AGEM
Aging Bucket	CRDY
Aging Bucket	AGR1
Aging Bucket	AGR2
Aging Bucket	AGR3
Aging Bucket	AGR4
Aging Bucket	AGR5
Aging Bucket	AGR6
Aging Bucket	AGR7

The alert shows changes by company number and company name, which the system retrieves from the Company Constants table (F0010).

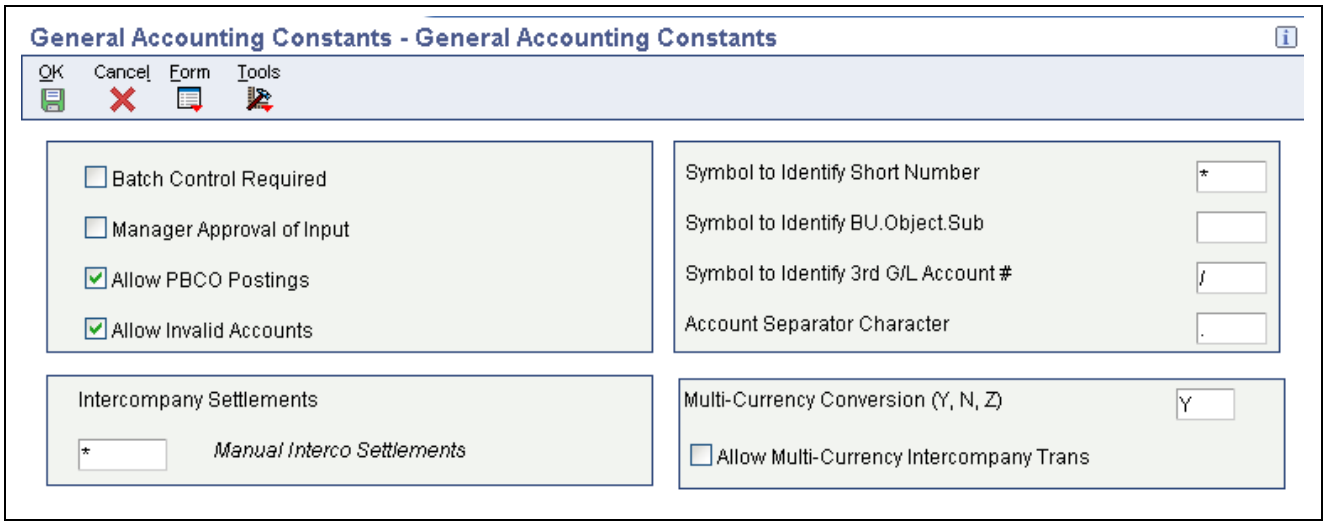
Forms Used to Change System Constants Settings

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
General Accounting Constants	W0000B	General Accounting System Setup (G0941), General Accounting Constants Click the General Accounting Constants button on the System Setup form.	Change GA settings.
Accounts Payable Constants	W0000E	Click the Accounts Payable Constants button on the System Setup form.	Change AP settings.
Work With A/R Constants	W0000I	Click the Accounts Receivable Constants button on the System Setup form.	Review AR settings.
Accounts Receivable Constants	W0000D	Select a company on the Work With A/R Constants form.	Change AR settings.

Changing GA Settings

Access the General Accounting Constants form.

Note. The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.



General Accounting Constants form

Batch Control Required

Select to specify whether the system displays an additional form to verify the transaction totals that you enter for each batch. The system displays an additional form when you enter a batch. You enter the total number of documents and the total amount that you expect the batch to contain. When you finish entering each batch and close the program, the system displays the difference, if any, between the totals that you expected to enter and the totals that you actually entered.

If you do not select this option, the system does not display an additional form.

Manager Approval of Input

Select to indicate whether the manager is required to approve general accounting batches before they can be posted. The manager must approve batches. The system assigns a pending status to the batch, and a manager must approve it before it can be posted.

If you do not select this option, the manager is not required to approve batches. The system assigns an approved status to the batch, and it does not require manager approval.

Allow PBCO Postings (allow Post Before Cutoff postings)

Select to specify whether the system allows posting to previous accounting periods. If you allow posting to previous periods, the system generates a warning message to prevent an accidental posting to a previous period.

Allow Invalid Accounts

Select to specify whether the system allows the entry of invalid account numbers for the distribution of vouchers, invoices, and journal entries.

If you select this option, you can enter invalid account numbers if the number is preceded by the invalid account symbol, which is #. If you allow entries with invalid account numbers, you must either change the number to a valid account number or set up a new account number before the batch will post. The system verifies the general ledger account number against the Account Master table (F0901).

Allow Multi-Currency Intercompany Trans(allow multi-currency intercompany transactions)

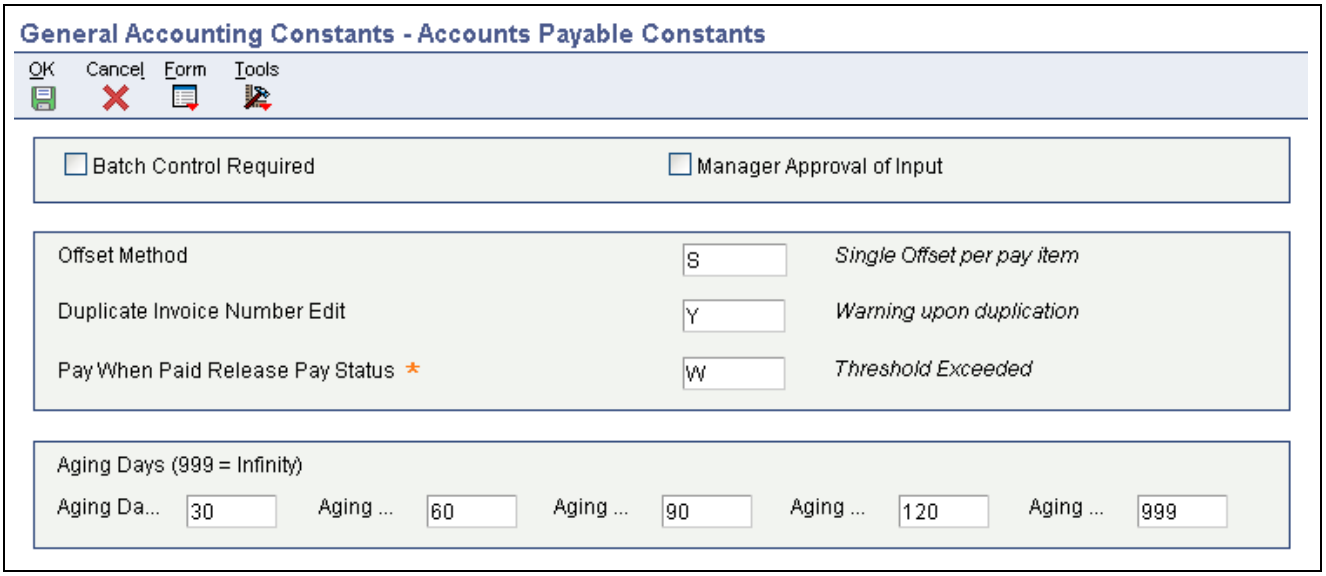
Select to specify whether the system allows intercompany transactions between companies with different base currencies. If you select this option, you must create intercompany settlements in either the detail or configured hub mode. The post program creates adjusting entries for the intercompany accounts in the foreign currency of the transaction.

If you do not select this option, the system does not allow intercompany transactions between companies with different base currencies.

Changing AP Settings

Access the Accounts Payable Constants form.

Note. The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.



Accounts Payable Constants form

Batch Control Required

Select to specify whether the system displays an additional form to verify the transaction totals that you enter for each batch. The system displays an additional form when you enter a batch. You enter the total number of documents and the total amount that you expect the batch to contain. When you finish entering each batch and close the program, the system displays the difference, if any, between the totals that you expected to enter and the totals that you actually entered.

If you do not select this option, the system does not display an additional form.

Manager Approval of Input

Select to indicate whether the manager is required to approve general accounting batches before they can be posted. The manager must approve batches. The system assigns a pending status to the batch, and a manager must approve it before it can be posted.

If you do not select this option, the manager is not required to approve batches. The system assigns an approved status to the batch, and it does not require manager approval.

Duplicate Invoice Number Edit

Enter a code that specifies whether the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system validates the invoice number to determine whether it is a duplicate. Values are:

- *H:* The system validates the invoice number. If the number is a duplicate, the system issues an error message and requires that you enter a unique invoice number.
- *Y:* The system validates the invoice number. It the number is a duplicate, the system issues a warning message but does not require that you enter a unique invoice number. The system permits the duplication.
- *N:* The system does not validate the invoice number, and it does not issue an error message, regardless of whether the invoice number that you enter is a duplicate.

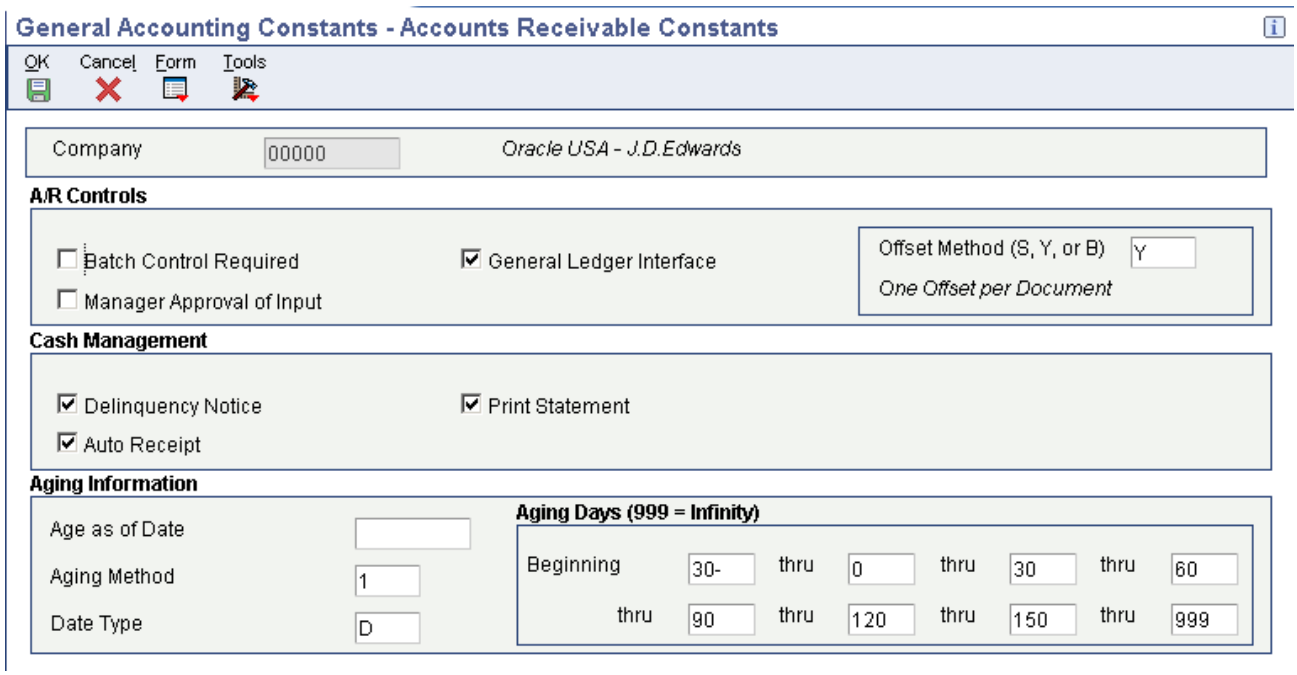
To locate duplicate invoice numbers, run the Suspected Duplicate Payments report (R04601).

Note. The system does not validate invoice numbers for vouchers with document type *NO*. These vouchers are created by the Generate Reimbursements program (R03B610).

Changing AR Settings

Access the Accounts Receivable Constants form.

Note. The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.



Accounts Receivable Constants form

Age as of Date

Enter a date that the system uses to determine the aging category to which to assign an invoice. The system compares the aging date to the invoice date, statement date, due date, or general ledger date, which is defined by the value

in the Date Aging Based On field, and then uses the value in the Aging Method field to determine which aging category to update.

If you use method 1, the aging categories are defined in the Aging Days fields (CRDY, AGR1, AGR2, AGR3, AGR4, AGR5, AGR6, and AGR7) in the Accounts Receivable constants.

If you leave this field blank, the system uses the current date.

Note. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system also uses this date for credit checks. Leave this field blank to ensure that the credit checks are always current.

Aging Method

Enter a code that designates which aging categories the system uses to assign invoices. The system uses the date specified in the Age as of Date field and the value specified in the Date Aging Based On field to calculate the aging for each invoice, and then assigns them to the aging category specified by this code. Valid codes are:

- *1:* Aging days.

  The system assigns invoices to the aging categories specified in the Aging Days fields. The aging categories are user defined.

- *2:* Fiscal periods.

  The system uses the fiscal periods defined by the date pattern assigned to the company record as the aging categories.

- *3:* Calendar.

  The system uses each calendar month as an aging category.

Aging Days Current

Enter a value that the system uses in conjunction with the value of the Aging Bucket 1 field to define the number of days in the current aging category.

Aging Buckets

Enter a value that the system uses in conjunction with the previous aging bucket to define the intervals for the aging categories.

Changing AP Audit Match Settings

This section provides an overview of the AP audit match settings that trigger alerts and discusses how to change AP audit match settings.

Understanding the AP Audit Match Settings that Trigger Alerts

Purchasing tolerance rules enable you to define tolerances for quantity, cost, and extended amounts for incoming receipts. The tolerance amounts can be set up for individual items, commodity class codes, and company.

The system creates an alert record in the F80D311, F80D311A, F80D315, and F80D131 tables when you make changes to these fields in the Purchasing Tolerance Rules table (F4322):

Field Name	Alias
Quantity Tolerance Percent	RPQT
Quantity Tolerance Units	RUQT
Unit Cost Tolerance	RUAT

The system only generates alerts when you change records in the F4322 table where the Function Type field (FNTY) is equal to *1* (Voucher Match).

The alert shows changes by item number and description, which the system retrieves from the Item Master table (F4101).

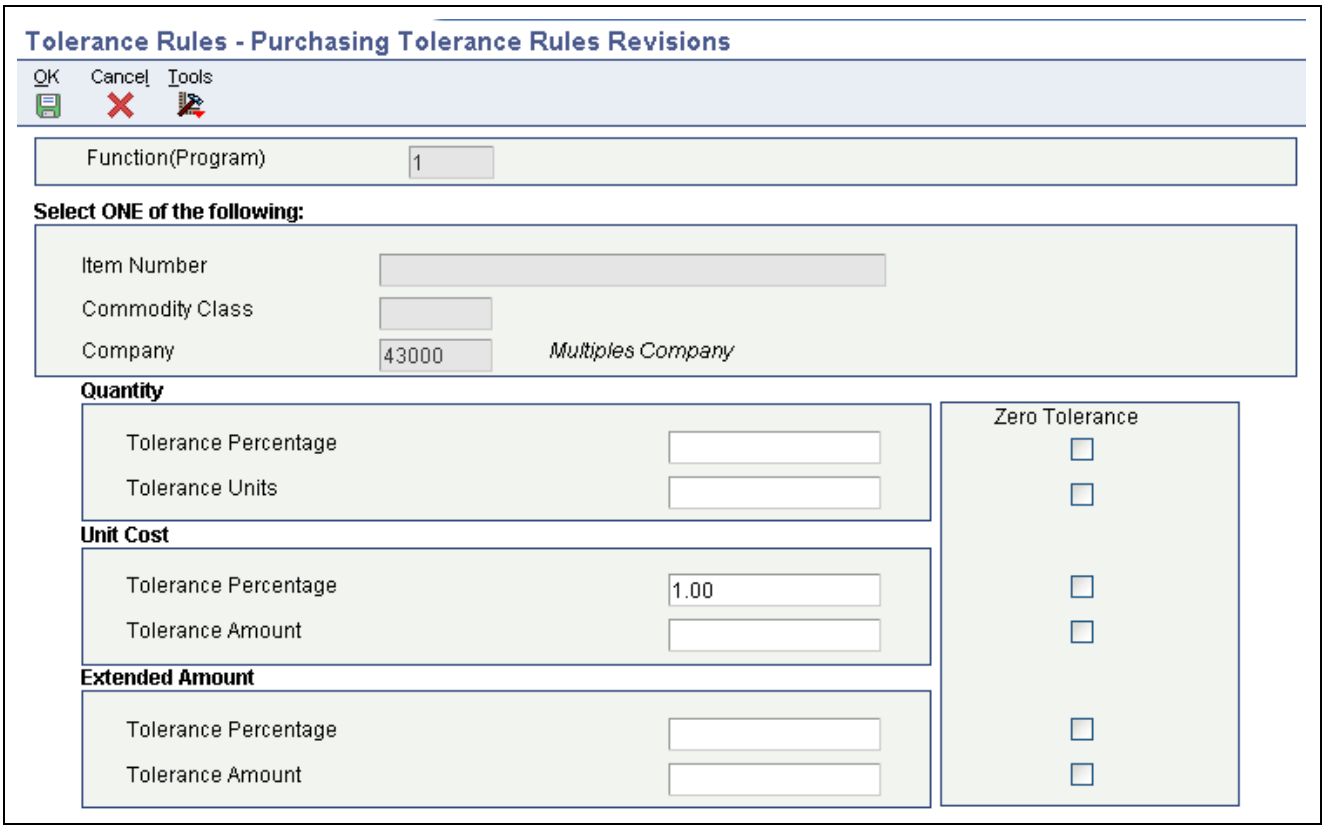
Forms Used to Change AP Audit Match Settings

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Purchasing Tolerance Rules	W4322B	Procurement System Setup (G43A41), Tolerance Rules	Review existing tolerance rules for purchasing.
Purchasing Tolerance Rules Revisions	W4322A	Select a row with the Func Type (function type) field equal to *1* on the Work With Purchasing Tolerance Rules form and click Select.	Change AP audit match settings.

Changing AP Audit Match Settings

Access the Purchasing Tolerance Rules Revisions form.

Note. The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.



Purchasing Tolerance Rules Revisions form

Quantity Tolerance Percentage

Enter a percentage above which the system accepts a purchase order line without issuing a warning message. The percentage is based on the line quantity, and the system uses it during the receiving process. Enter the percentage in whole numbers. For example, enter 10 percent as *10*.

If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform tolerance checking.

Quantity Tolerance Units

Enter the number of units above which the system accepts a purchase order line without issuing a warning message. The unit is based on the line quantity, and the system uses it during the receiving process.

If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform tolerance checking.

Unit Cost Tolerance Amount

Enter the tolerance amount above which the system accepts a purchase order line without issuing a warning message. The amount is based on the line price, and the system uses it during the receiving process.

If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform tolerance checking.

Updating Credit Limits

This section provides an overview of the credit limit settings that trigger alerts and discusses how to update credit limits.

Understanding Credit Limit Settings that Trigger Alerts

You set up credit limits in the customer master record. You can enter an address book record directly using the Customer Master Information program (P03013) or you can use the Address Book program (P01012). An address book record for a customer must exist in the system before you can enter a customer master record.

The system creates an alert record in the F80D311, F80D311A, F80D315, and F80D131 tables when you make changes to these fields in the Customer Master by Line of Business table (F03012):

Field Name	Alias
Credit Limit	ACL
Recall for Credit Review Date	RVDJ

The alert shows changes by customer number and customer name, which the system retrieves from the Address Book Master table (F0101).

Note. If you activate workflow and add or change the credit limit, the system sends a workflow message to the credit manager. The credit manager must approve the change to the credit limit before the system delivers the compliance alert.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable Preface".

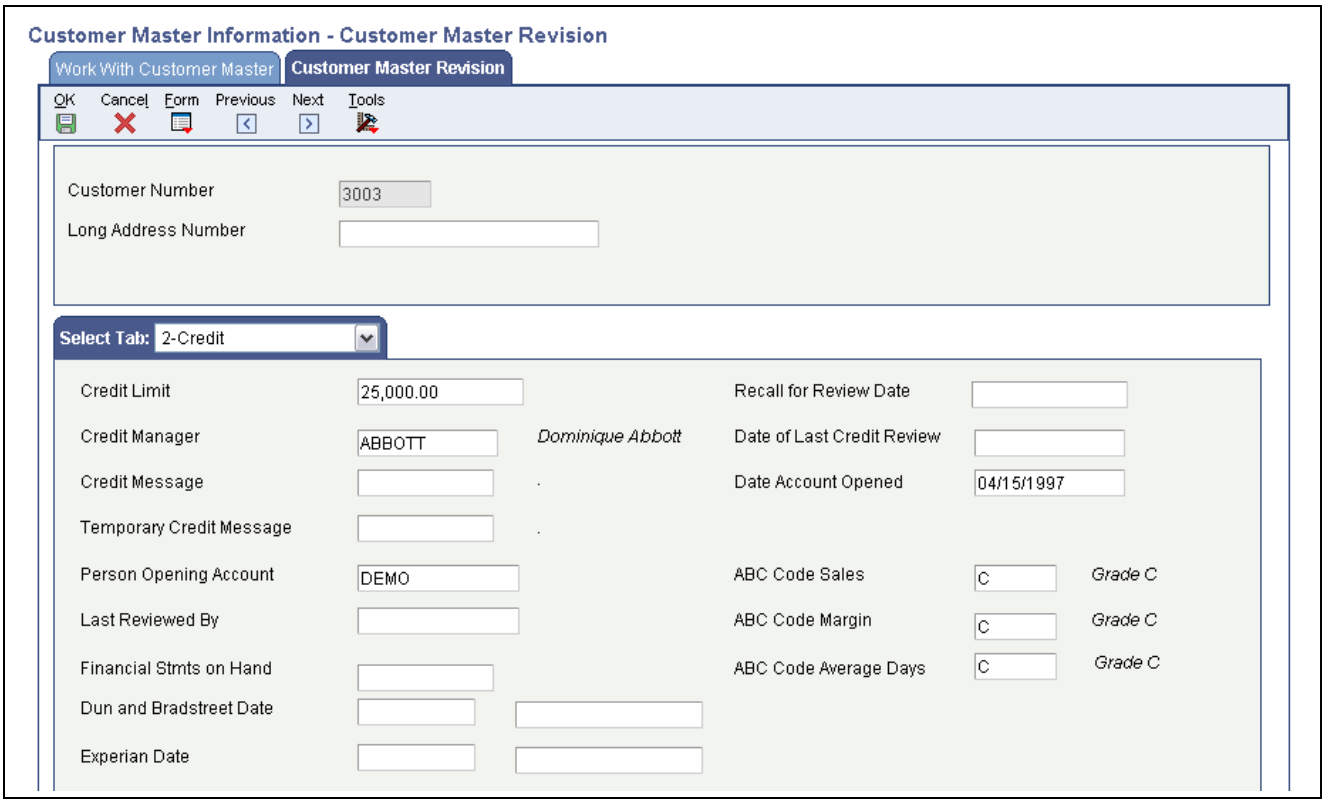
Forms Used to Update Credit Limits

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Customer Master	W03013A	Customer Invoice Entry (G03B11), Customer Master Information	Select customer master records for review and revision.
Customer Master Revision	W03013B	Select a customer on the Work With Customer Master form, and click Select.	Update credit limits and recall for review date.

Updating Credit Limits

Access the Customer Master Revision form and select the Credit tab.

Note. The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.



Customer Master Revision form

Credit Limit

Enter the total amount that you allow the customer to spend on purchases before the system sends a workflow message. The system uses this value throughout the credit management programs. The system maintains the credit limit at the customer (child) level, not the parent level. The system sends workflow messages for each customer that is over their credit limit.

When you set up or change the credit limit, the system sends a workflow message to the credit manager that the change is pending approval. The change to the credit limit is not reflected in the customer record until it is approved by the credit manager.

Recall for Review Date

Enter the review date for the customer's credit information.

Updating Expense Policy Settings

This section provides an overview of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Expense Management policy settings that trigger alerts and discusses how to update expense policy settings.

Understanding Expense Management Policy Settings that Trigger Alerts

A company's expense reimbursement policy contains rules regarding how employees track, manage, and report expenses incurred while doing business for the company. Depending on the needs of its employees, a company might have numerous expense reimbursement policies. For example, a company might define one policy for senior management and another for its other employees. A company might also define additional policies for employees who work or conduct business in countries that have currencies different from the currency in which they are normally reimbursed.

The system creates an alert record in the F80D311, F80D311A, F80D315, and F80D131 tables when you make changes to these fields in the Policy Edit Rules table (F09E108):

Field Name	Alias
Hard Edit	HEDIT
Preferred Supplier	PREFSUP
Receipt Required	RCTRQD
Daily Allowance	DLYALLOW

The alert shows changes by expense policy and policy description, which the system retrieves from the F09E108 table.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Expense Management 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Expense Management Preface".

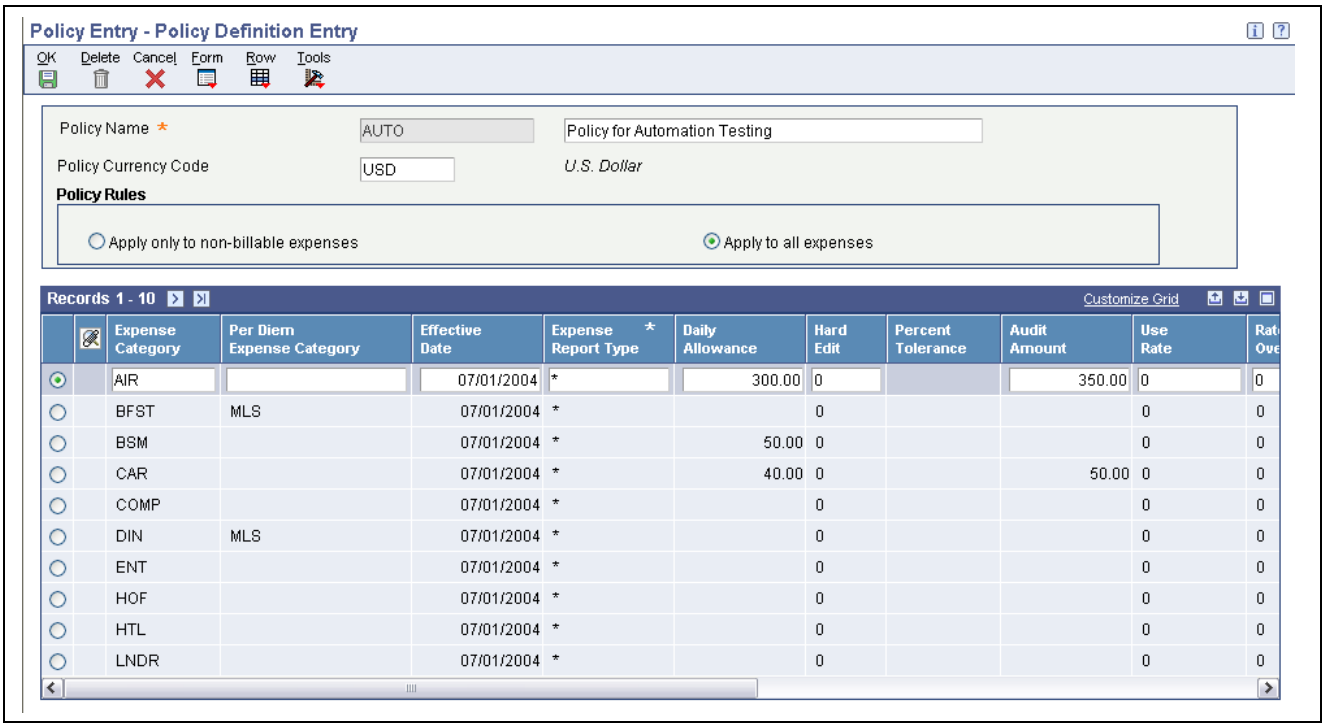
Forms Used to Update Expense Policy Settings

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Policies	W09E108A	System Setup (G09E41), Policy Entry	Review existing policies.
Policy Definition Entry	W09E108B	Select a row on the Work With Policies form, and click Select.	Update expense policy settings.

Updating Expense Policy Settings

Access the Policy Definition Entry form.

Note. The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.



Expense Category	Per Diem Expense Category	Effective Date	Expense Report Type *	Daily Allowance	Hard Edit	Percent Tolerance	Audit Amount	Use Rate	Rate Over
AIR		07/01/2004	*	300.00	0		350.00	0	0
BFST	MLS	07/01/2004	*		0			0	0
BSM		07/01/2004	*	50.00	0			0	0
CAR		07/01/2004	*	40.00	0		50.00	0	0
COMP		07/01/2004	*		0			0	0
DIN	MLS	07/01/2004	*		0			0	0
ENT		07/01/2004	*		0			0	0
HOF		07/01/2004	*		0			0	0
HTL		07/01/2004	*		0			0	0
LNDR		07/01/2004	*		0			0	0

Policy Definition Entry form

Daily Allowance

Enter the amount that an employee is allowed to spend per day on an expense item.

Hard Edit

Specify whether the system issues a warning or error message to the employee when the expense amount exceeds the daily allowance and percent tolerance. An error prevents the employee from completing the expense report. Values are:

- *0:* The system issues a warning message only.
- *1:* The system issues an error message. The employee must change the expense amount.

Receipt Required

Specifies whether an employee must submit a receipt for the expense. Values are:

- *0:* No receipt required.
- *1:* Receipt required.

Preferred Supplier

Specify whether the employee must use a preferred supplier for the expense category. If an employee does not use a preferred supplier as required, the system automatically identifies the expense report for an audit regardless of the audit rules established. Values are:

- *0:* A preferred supplier is not required.
- *1:* A preferred supplier is required.

Updating values in the key fields for the table such as Policy Name (POLICY), Expense Category (EXPTYPE), Effective Date (EFTJ), Expense Report Type (EXRPTTYP), and Location (LOCATN) generates a series of alerts in all audited columns of the table. The system generates alerts where the previous value is blank and the current value is the entered value.

Configuring Whistleblower Emails

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

- Define recipients of whistleblower emails.
- Create whistleblower messages.

Understanding Whistleblowing

Internal whistleblowing encourages the free flow of information and promotes resolving issues at an early stage without involving an external agency. Whistleblower emails are anonymous messages that provide you with the ability to report misconduct or violation of company policies or government regulations.

You can create a whistleblower email by clicking the link on the console summary page in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC system. The system sends a notification message to the individuals set up in the Whistle Blower Recipient List Definition program (P80D150) regarding the violation.

Prerequisites

Before you can send whistleblower emails, complete these tasks:

- Verify the configuration of the [JDEMAIL] settings in the jde.ini file.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 System Administration Guide, Understanding the jde.ini File Settings.*

- Create an *anonymous* user ID in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system that has access to the Send Whistle Blower Message program (P80D151).

  Users must sign on with the *anonymous* user ID to send anonymous whistleblower email messages.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Security Administration Guide.*

Forms Used to Configure Whistleblower

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Whistle Blower Recipient Lists	W80D150A	Configuration (G80D41), Setup Whistle Blower Recipients	Review recipients of whistleblower emails.
Add Whistle Blower Recipient List	W80D150C	Click Add New on the Work with Whistle Blower Recipient Lists form.	Define recipients of whistleblower emails.
Send Whistle Blower Message	W80D151A	Whistle Blower Messages (G80DWB), Send Whistle Blower Message	Create whistleblower messages.

Defining Recipients of Whistleblower Emails

Access the Add Whistle Blower Recipient List form.

Recipient List Type Enter a value from UDC 80D/WB that specifies the type of recipient list the system uses to send a whistleblower message. Values are:

- *1:* Email Recipient
- *2:* Address Book Recipient
- *3:* Address Book Distribution List

The system displays the remaining fields on the form based on the value entered in the Recipient List Type field.

Electronic Address

Enter the email address or Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for either an individual or an entity.

The system displays this field when you enter *1* in the Recipient List Type field.

Address Number

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

The system displays this field when you enter *2* in the Recipient List Type field.

Mail Box Designator

Enter a value from UDC 02/MB that determines the mailbox associated with the queue that the system uses to delivery the whistleblower message.

The system displays this field when you enter *2* or *3* in the Recipient List Type field.

Parent Number

Enter the address book number of the parent company. The system uses this number to associate a particular address with a parent company or location.

Any value that you enter in this field updates the Address Organizational Structure Master table (F0150) for the blank structure type. This address number must exist in the Address Book Master table (F0101) for validation purposes. Examples of address book records that would have a parent number include:

- Subsidiaries with parent companies.
- Branches with a home office.
- Job sites with a general contractor.

The system displays this field when you enter *3* in the Recipient List Type field.

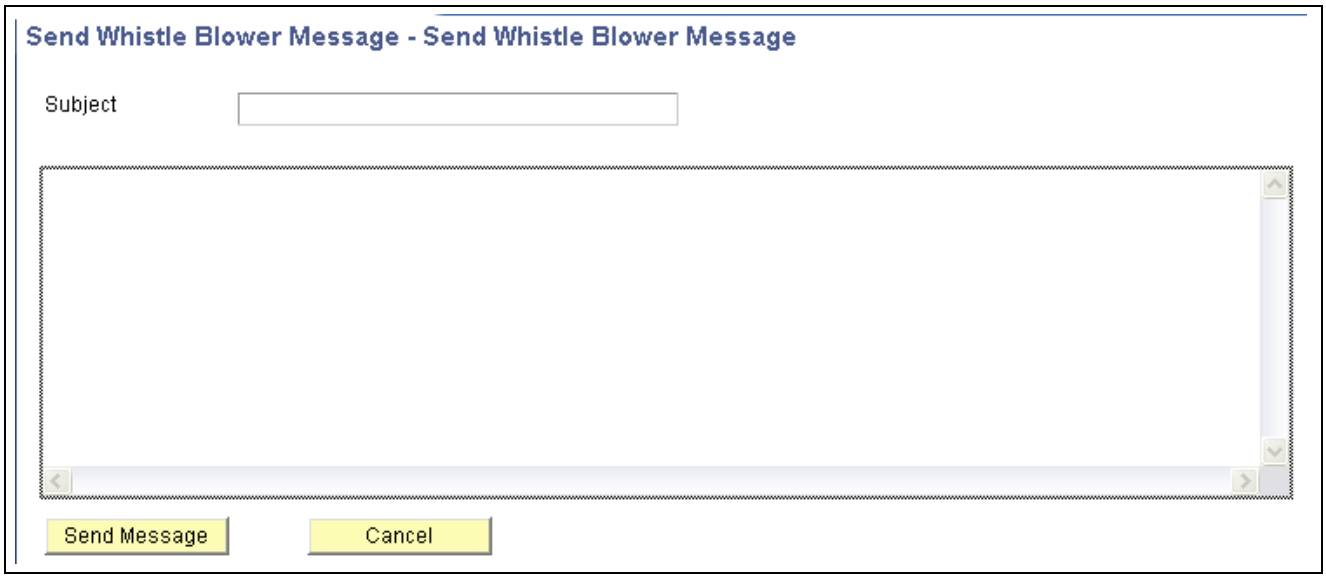
Structure Type

Enter a value from UDC 01/TS that identifies a type of organizational structure that has its own hierarchy in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system (for example, email). When you create a parent/child relationship for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system, the structure type must be blank.

The system displays this field when you enter *3* in the Recipient List Type field.

Creating Whistleblower Messages

Access the Send Whistle Blower Message form.



Send Whistle Blower Message form

Subject Enter a descriptive topic for the whistleblower email message.

APPENDIX A

Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings

This appendix lists the table mappings for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console (FMCC).

See Also

Chapter 3, "Monitoring Financial Metrics," page 9

Table Mappings for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC

Tables from other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems are the source tables for many of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC tables.

Sales Order Fact Table

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

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

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
MCU	Business Unit		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	MCU	
EMCU	Header Business Unit		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	EMCU	
CO	Company				Lookup to the Business Unit Master table (F0006) for DD Item EMCU, and then get associated company.
SHAN	Ship To Number		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SHAN	
AEXP	Extended Price		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	AEXP	
CAEXP	Extended Amount				Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code. Will include additional charges such as detached adjustments.
CBACK	Backorder Amount				Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code. Will not include additional charges.
CADTC	Additional Charge				Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code. Will include additional charges. CADTC is informational only.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
SOQS	Quantity Shipped		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SOQS	
SOBK	Quantity Backordered		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SOBK	
UOM	Transaction Unit of Measure		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	UOM	
UOM1	Primary Unit of Measure		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	UOM1	
TRDJ	Order Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	TRDJ	
DRQJ	Request Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DRQJ	
PDDJ	Scheduled Pick Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	PDDJ	
RSDJ	Promised Delivery Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	RSDJ	
IVD	Invoice Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	IVD	
PPDJ	Promised Ship Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	PPDJ	
ADDJ	Actual Ship Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	ADDJ	
CNDJ	Cancel Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	CNDJ	
DGL	GL Date		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DGL	
LTTR	Last Status		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	LTTR	
NXTR	Next Status		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	NXTR	
CRCD	Currency Code		Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	CRCD	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code.

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

GL Account Balances Fact Table

This table lists the GL Account Balances Fact table (F80D020) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Date Fiscal Patterns (F0008)	D01J - D12J	The period ending date on the fiscal date pattern periods will be used as the processing date for each period balance.
LT	Ledger Type	Y	Account Balances (F0902)	LT	

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Account Balances (F0902)	MCU	
OBJ	Object Account	Y	Account Balances (F0902)	LNID	
AMPBAL	Amount - Fiscal Period Balance		Account Balances (F0902)	AN01 - AN14	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code. Will include additional charges such as detached adjustments.
FAAI	Financial Ratio AAI Code		Automatic Accounting Instructions Master (F0012)		
LTFLG	Ledger Type Flag - Actual Or Budget			EV01	
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				

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

Forecasted Cash Flow Aggregate Table

This table lists the Forecasted Cash Flow Aggregate table (F80D203) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Cash Forecast Data (F09522)	DDJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Cash Forecast Data (F09522)	MCU	
AMSB	Amount - Starting Balance				Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code.
AMOF	Amount - Outflow				Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code.
AMIF	Amount - Inflow				Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.

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

Shipped Orders Aggregate Table

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

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Sales Order Facts (F80D010)	ADDJ	
EMCU	Header Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Facts (F80D010)	EMCU	
AN8	Address Number	Y	Sales Order Facts (F80D010)	AN8	
ITM	Item Number	Y	Sales Order Facts (F80D010)	ITM	
SHRV	Shipped Order Revenue				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CCPE	Count - Payments Entered				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.

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

AP Daily Counts and Amounts Aggregate Table

This table lists the AP Daily Counts and Amounts Aggregate table (F80D253) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411) Accounts Payable - Matching Document (F0413)	DGJ DMTJ	The system writes records by separate processes; therefore, the source table might be different.
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411) Account Ledger (F0901)	MCU	The system writes records by separate processes; therefore, the source table might be different.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
AVE	Amount - Vouchers Entered		Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	AG	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CVE	Count - Vouchers Entered				Calculated field.
APE	Amount - Payments Entered		Accounts Payable - Matching Document (F0413)	PAAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CCPE	Count - Payments Entered				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

AP Discount Information Aggregate Table

This table lists the AP Discount Information Aggregate table (F80D254) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	DGJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	MCU	
AADSC	Amount - Aggregate Discount Available		Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	ADSC	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
AADSA	Amount - Aggregate Discount Taken		Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	ADSA	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
AADL	Amount - Aggregate Discount Not Taken		Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	ADL	Calculated field.
ATPV	Amount - Total Paid Voucher		Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	AG	Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				

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

AP Open Payables Aggregate Table

This table lists the AP Open Payables Aggregate table (F80D255) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	MCU	
AAOV	Amount - Open Vouchers		Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
AAOVPD	Amount - Open Vouchers Past Due		Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
ACOV	Count - Open Vouchers				Calculated field.
ACOVPD	Count - Open Vouchers Past Due				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.

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

AP Vouchers Paid Late Aggregate Table

This table lists the AP Vouchers Paid Late Aggregate table (F80D256) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Accounts Payable - Matching Document (F0413)	DMTJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	MCU	
AVPL	Amount - Vouchers Paid Late		Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CVPL	Count - Vouchers Paid Late				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.

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

Most Profitable Customer Aggregate Table

This table lists the Most Profitable Customer Aggregate table (F80D272) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Cost Analyzer View Structure (F1603)		
CO	Company	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)		
AN8	Customer	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)		
AMPRF	Amount Profit				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.

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

Most Profitable Product Aggregate Table

This table lists the Most Profitable Product Aggregate table (F80D273) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Cost Analyzer View Structure (F1603)		
CO	Company	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)		
ITM	Item	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)		
AMPRF	Amount Profit				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.

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

Most Profitable Brand Aggregate Table

This table lists the Most Profitable Brand Aggregate table (F80D274) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Cost Analyzer View Structure (F1603)		
CO	Company	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)		
CABRND	Brand	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)		

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
AMPRF	Amount Profit				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

AR Daily Counts and Amounts Aggregate Table

This table lists the AR Daily Counts and Amounts Aggregate table (F80D280) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11) Receipt Detail (F03B14) Receipts Header (F03B13)	DMTJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Account Master (F0901)	MCU	
AMTIN	Amount - Invoiced		Customer Ledger (F03B11)	AG	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
AMTRV	Amount - Received		Receipt Detail (F03B14) Receipts Header (F03B13)		Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CNTIN	Count - Invoices		Customer Ledger (F03B11)		Calculated field.
CNTRC	Count - Receipts		Receipt Detail (F03B14) Receipts Header (F03B13)		Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				

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

AR Delinquency Information Aggregate Table

This table lists the AR Delinquency Information Aggregate table (F80D281) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	
AOPDI	Amount - Open Past Due Invoice				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CPDI	Count - Open Past Due Invoice				Calculated field.
AODF	Amount - Open Delinquency Fees				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CCPDI	Count - Open Delinquency Fees				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.

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

AR Discount Information Aggregate Table

This table lists the AR Discount Information Aggregate table (F80D282) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	DGJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	MCU	
AADSC	Amount - Aggregate Discount Available		Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ADSC	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
ADSE	Amount - Discount Earned		Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ADSA	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
ADSU	Amount - Discount Unearned				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
ACDSA	Count - Invoices w/ Discount Available				Calculated field.
ACDSE	Count - Invoices w/ Earned Discount Taken				Calculated field.
ACDSU	Count - Invoices w/ Unearned Discount Taken				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

AR Open Chargeback Amounts Aggregate Table

This table lists the AR Open Chargeback Amounts Aggregate table (F80D283) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	
ECBR	Chargeback Reason	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ECBR	Calculated field.
AOCHBK	Amount - Open Chargeback		Customer Ledger (F03B11)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

AR Open Receivables Aggregate Table

This table lists the AR Open Receivables Aggregate table (F80D284) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y			Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	
ROC	Amount - Revenue Open for Collection		Customer Ledger (F03B11)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
OIC	Count - Open Invoices				Calculated field.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

AR Total Chargeback Aggregate Table

This table lists the AR Total Chargeback Aggregate table (F80D285) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	DGJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	MCU	
ECBR	Chargeback Reason	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ECBR	Calculated field.
ATCHBK	Amount - Total Chargeback		Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ECBA	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID				Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID				Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key				Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time				Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code				
URDT	User Reserve Date				
URAT	User Reserve Amount				
URAB	User Reserve Number				
URRF	User Reserve Reference				

Metric ID Time Dimension Cross Reference Table

This table lists the Metric ID Time Dimension Cross Reference table (F80D302) Data Dictionary (DD) items and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Additional Information
METRIC	Metric ID	Y	Numeric
TIDEN	Time Dimension	Y	Numeric
TIDESC	Time Description		String
METIDDESC	Metric ID Description		String
USER	User ID		
PID	Program ID		
MKEY	Machine Key		
UUPMJ	Universal Date Updated		
URCD	User Reserve Code		
URDT	User Reserve Date		
URAT	User Reserve Amount		
URAB	User Reserve Number		
URRF	User Reserve Reference		

Unposted Transaction Aggregate Table

This table lists the Unposted Transaction Aggregate table (F80D701) Data Dictionary (DD) items, the source tables and fields, and information about DD items:

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
PRDJ	Processing Date	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	DGJ	
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	
UARP	Amount - Unposted AR				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
UAPAG	Amount - Unposted AP				Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.

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

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

See also direct connect and store-and-forward.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

business services development tool Otherwise known as JDeveloper.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

database credentials A valid database username/password.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EnterpriseOne administrator An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

interface table See Z table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

master table See published table.

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

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

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

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

messaging server A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.

Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.

Monitoring Application An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EntepriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

named event rule (NER)
Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.

nota fiscal
In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.

nota fiscal factura
In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.

See also *nota fiscal.*

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)
In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.

Object Librarian
A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. Object Librarian provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and enables objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.

Object Librarian merge
A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.

Open Data Access (ODA)
An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.

Output Stream Access (OSA)
An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.

package
JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.

package build
A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.

Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”

package location
The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\package name. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package are placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.

Package Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the system-release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.

Pathcode Directory
The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

patterns
General repeatable solutions to a commonly occurring problem in software design. For business service development, the focus is on the object relationships and interactions. For orchestrations, the focus is on the integration patterns (for example, synchronous and asynchronous request/response, publish, notify, and receive/reply).

planning family
A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.

preference profile
The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.

print server
The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.

pristine environment
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment used to test unaltered objects with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so that you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

processing option
A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.

production environment
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

production-grade file server
A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.

Production Published Business Services Web Service
Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.

program temporary fix (PTF)
A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.

project
In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.

promotion path
The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):

11>21>26>28>38>01

In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.

proxy server
A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.

published business service
EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.

published business service identification information
Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

published business service web service
Published business services components packaged as J2EE Web Service (namely, a J2EE EAR file that contains business service classes, business service foundation, configuration files, and web service artifacts).

published table
Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

publisher
The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

pull replication
One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the F98DRPCN table.

QBE
An abbreviation for *query by example*. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

real-time event
A message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.

refresh
A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.

replication server
A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.

Rt-Addressing
Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.

rules
Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.

quote order
In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.

secure by default
A security model that assumes that a user does not have permission to execute an object unless there is a specific record indicating such permissions.

Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.

SEI implementation
A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).

selection
Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

serialize
The process of converting an object or data into a format for storage or transmission across a network connection link with the ability to reconstruct the original data or objects when needed.

Server Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the system-release number

data source. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.

Service Endpoint Interface (SEI) A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.

SOA Abbreviation for *Service Oriented Architecture*.

softcoding A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.

source repository A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.

spot rate An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.

Specification merge A merge that comprises three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.

specification A complete description of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.

Specification Table Merge Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

SSL Certificate A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key.

store-and-forward The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.

subscriber table Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.

superclass An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. "Tree" might be the superclass of "Oak" and "Elm," for example.

supplemental data Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.

For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.

table access management (TAM) The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-defined data. TAM stores information, such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.

Table Conversion Workbench An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table conversion An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table event rules Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.

terminal server A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

three-way voucher match In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.

transaction processing (TP) monitor A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.

transaction processing method A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).

transaction set An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.

trigger One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.

triggering event A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.

two-way authentication An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.

two-way voucher match In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.

user identification information User ID, role, or *public.

User Overrides merge Adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.

value object A specific type of source file that holds input or output data, much like a data structure passes data. Value objects can be exposed (used in a published business service) or internal, and input or output. They are comprised of simple and complex elements and accessories to those elements.

variance In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (for example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance). Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

versioning a published business service Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.

Version List merge The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release, as well as their processing options data.

visual assist Forms that can be invoked from a control via a trigger to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

vocabulary override An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.

wchar_t An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.

web application server A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.

web server A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.

Web Service Description Language (WSDL) An XML format for describing network services.

Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL) An XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services and a set of rules for how inspection-related information should be made.

web service proxy foundation Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.

web service softcoding record An XML document that contains values that are used to configure a web service proxy. This document identifies the endpoint and conditionally includes security information.

web service softcoding template An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.

Where clause The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.

Windows terminal server A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

wizard A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.

workbench A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.

work day calendar In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work

day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.

workflow The automation of a business process, in whole or in part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.

workgroup server A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.

XAPI events A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.

XML CallObject An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.

XML Dispatch An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.

XML List An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.

XML Service An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

XML Transaction An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.

XML Transaction Service (XTS) Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.

Z event A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.

Z table A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.

Z transaction Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

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