

## **JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications**

Financial Management and Compliance Console  
Implementation Guide

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# Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management and Compliance Console Implementation Guide.

## Audience

This guide is intended for implementers and end users of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console system.

## 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.

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## Related Documents

You can access related documents from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Release Documentation Overview pages on My Oracle Support. Access the main documentation overview page by searching for the document ID, which is 1308615.1, or by using this link:

<https://support.oracle.com/CSP/main/article?cmd=show&type=NOT&id=1308615.1>

To navigate to this page from the My Oracle Support home page, click the Knowledge tab, and then click the Tools and Training menu, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, Welcome Center, Release Information Overview.

## Conventions and Screen Images

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
<b>Bold</b>	Indicates field values.
<i>Italics</i>	Indicates emphasis and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles.
Monospace	Indicates a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne program, other code example, or URL.

Additionally, some screen images in this guide have been retained from the previous release to preserve the information represented in the screen images. As a result, some screen images might not reflect the most current user interface in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

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# Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 1.1, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Overview"](#)
- [Section 1.2, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Integrations"](#)
- [Section 1.3, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Implementation"](#)

## 1.1 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.

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**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.

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### 1.1.1 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:

<b>Accounts Payable Activity Metric</b>	<b>Type of Default Display</b>	<b>Goals Allowed</b>
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

<b>AR and Collections Activity Metric</b>	<b>Type of Default Display</b>	<b>Goals Allowed</b>
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
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

<b>Activity Ratios Metric</b>	<b>Type of Default Display</b>	<b>Goals Allowed</b>
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

<b>Profit Metric</b>	<b>Type of Default Display</b>	<b>Goals Allowed</b>
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

<b>Profit Metric</b>	<b>Type of Default Display</b>	<b>Goals Allowed</b>
Total Unposted Expenses and Income	Cluster bar chart	No

<b>Leverage and Liquidity Ratios Metric</b>		
<b>Metric</b>	<b>Type of Default Display</b>	<b>Goals Allowed</b>
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

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

<b>Profitability Ratios Metric</b>	<b>Type of Default Display</b>	<b>Goals Allowed</b>
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

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

<b>Corporate Governance Issue</b>	<b>Type of Default Display</b>	<b>Goals Allowed</b>
Whistleblower	Email	No
System Settings	Alert	No
AR Settings	Alert	No
AP Audit Match Settings	Alert	No
Credit Limit Settings	Alert	No
Expense Management Settings	Alert	No
Segregation of Duties	Alert	No



## 1.2 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.

### 1.2.1 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.

### 1.2.2 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.

### 1.2.3 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.

### 1.2.4 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.

### 1.2.5 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.

## 1.3 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 "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Consoles" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*

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# Loading Data for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console

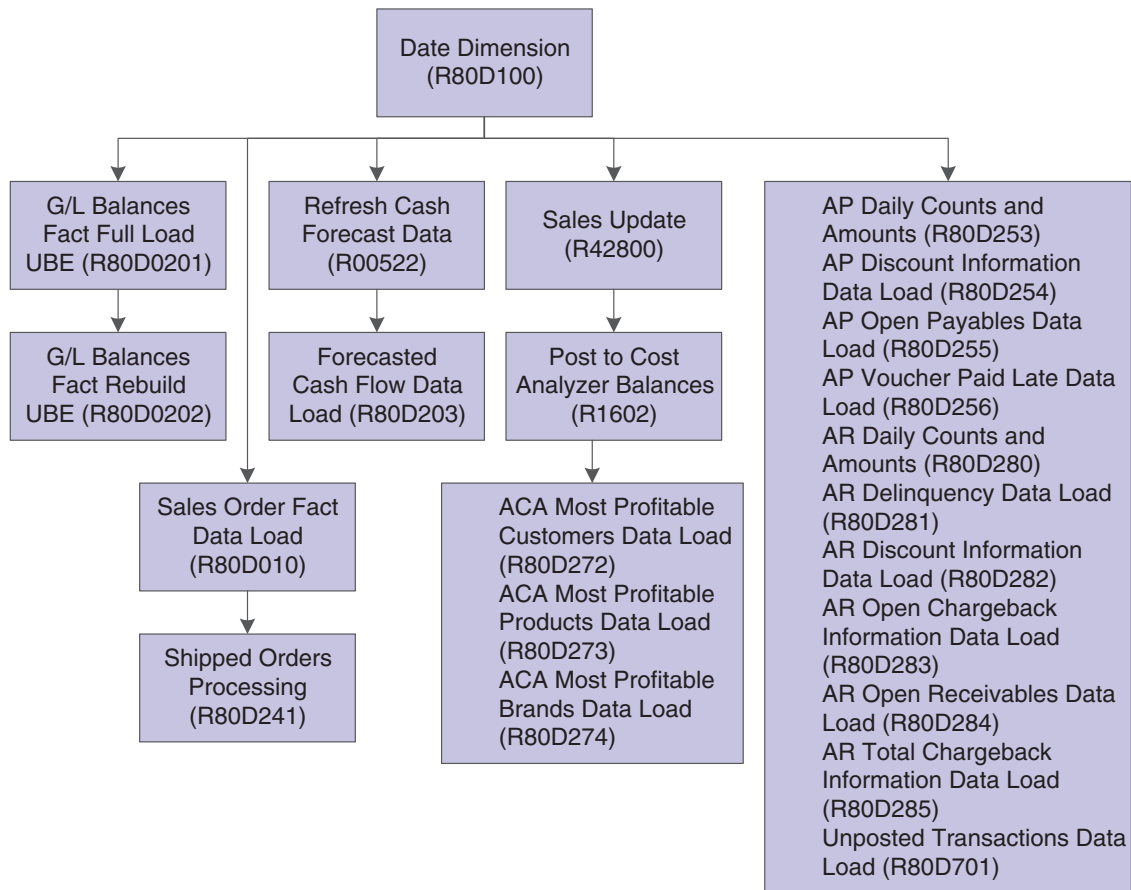
This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 2.1, "Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Data Loading"](#)

## 2.1 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:

**Figure 2–1 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC data process flow**



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

### 2.1.1 Prerequisite

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

See "Loading Data" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.

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## Managing Segregation of Duties

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 3.1, "Understanding Segregation of Duties"](#)
- [Section 3.2, "Understanding Application Security for Users and Roles"](#)
- [Section 3.3, "Setting Up SOD Rules"](#)
- [Section 3.4, "Generating SOD Alerts"](#)

### 3.1 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 Security Administration Preface" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Security Administration Guide*

## 3.2 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.

### 3.2.1 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.

### 3.2.2 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	N/A	DV811
Mary	N/A	APMGR	P0411 P0411S R04570 P04571	June 1	DV811	N/A
Bill	P0411 P0413M	APSUPER	P0411 P0411S R04570 P04571	July 1	DV811	DEP811
Kevin	P0411 R04570	APSUPER	P0411 P0411S R04570 P04571	July 1	N/A	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.

User	Role	SOD Violation	Explanation
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.

### 3.3 Setting Up SOD Rules

This section provides an overview of SOD rules and discusses how to:

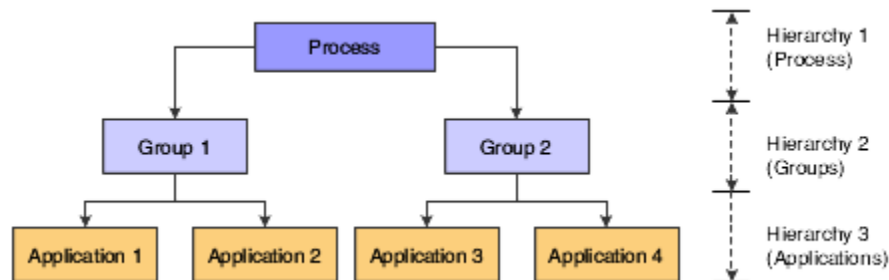
- Review SOD rules.
- Create and update SOD rules.
- Create groups.
- Copy SOD rules.
- Delete SOD rules.

#### 3.3.1 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:

**Figure 3–1 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.

### 3.3.1.1 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.

### 3.3.1.2 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:** ■ "Managing Alerts" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.

## 3.3.2 Forms Used to Set Up Segregation of Duties Rules

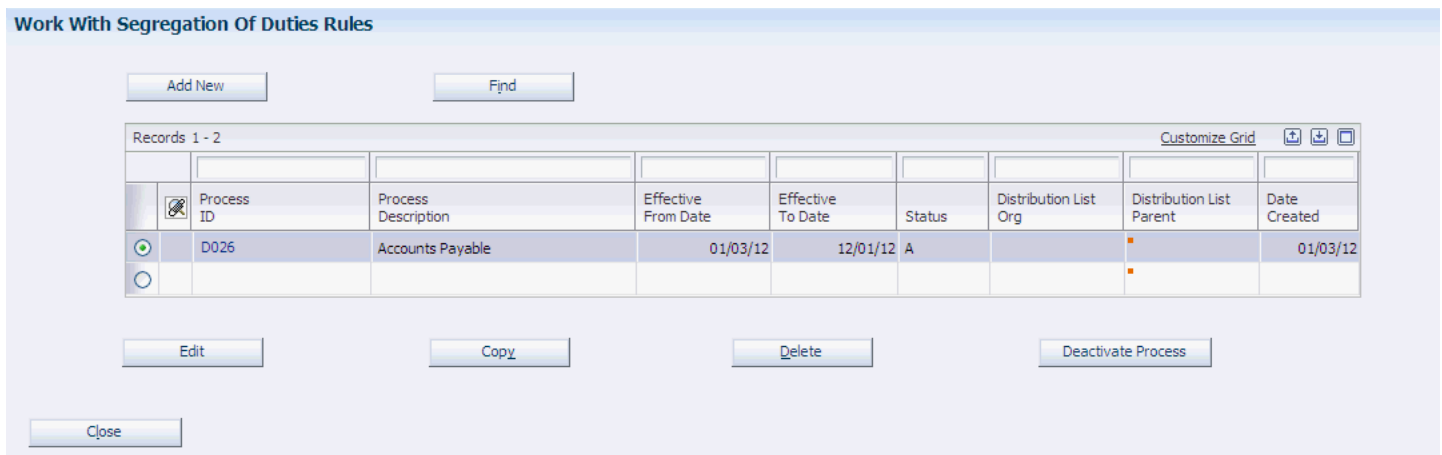
Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Segregation of Duties Rules	W80D112E	Segregation of Duties (G80DSOD), SOD Rules Setup	Review SOD rules.
Add Process and Groups	W80D112H	Click Add New on the Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form.  Select a process on the Work With Segregation of Duties 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.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
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.

### 3.3.3 Reviewing SOD Rules

Access the Work With Segregation of Duties Rules form.

**Figure 3–2 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.

**3.3.4 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.

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**Figure 3–3 Add Process and Groups form**

The screenshot shows the 'Add Process and Groups' form. The top section has a light blue header with the title 'Work With Segregation Of Duties Rules – Add Process and Groups'. Below this are six input fields arranged in two columns. The left column contains 'Process ID \*', 'Effective From Date \*', and 'Distribution List Org'. The right column contains 'Process Description', 'Effective To Date', and 'Distribution List Parent \*'. Below the fields is a 'Find' button. Underneath is a data grid with the title 'Records 1 - 1' and a 'Customize Grid' link. The grid has two columns: 'Group ID' and 'Group Description'. Below the grid are 'Edit' and 'Delete' buttons. At the bottom of the form are 'Save', 'Cancel', and 'Save and Close' buttons.

**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.

### 3.3.5 Creating Groups

Access the Add/Delete Objects form.

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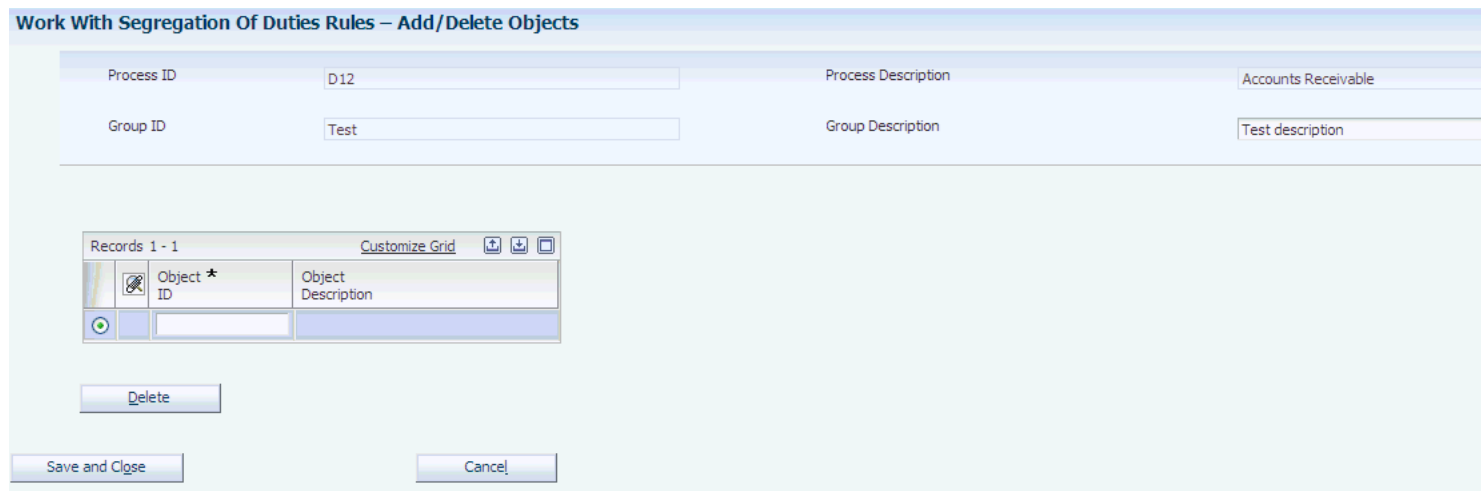
**Note:** You can add or delete objects when creating a new group, or revising a group that has not generated any alerts. If the SOD rule has generated an alert, the system disables the Edit button on the Add Process and Groups form.

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**Figure 3–4 Add/Delete Objects form**



**Object ID**

Specify the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interactive or batch program number.

**3.3.6 Copying SOD Rules**

Access the Copy 'Process' form.

**Figure 3–5 Copy 'Process' form**

**Segregation Of Duties - Copy 'Process'**

This action will duplicate the process

Records 1 - 1		Customize Grid	
Process ID	Group ID	Object ID	Object Description

New Process ID \*

Effective From Date \*

New Process Description

Effective To Date

**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**

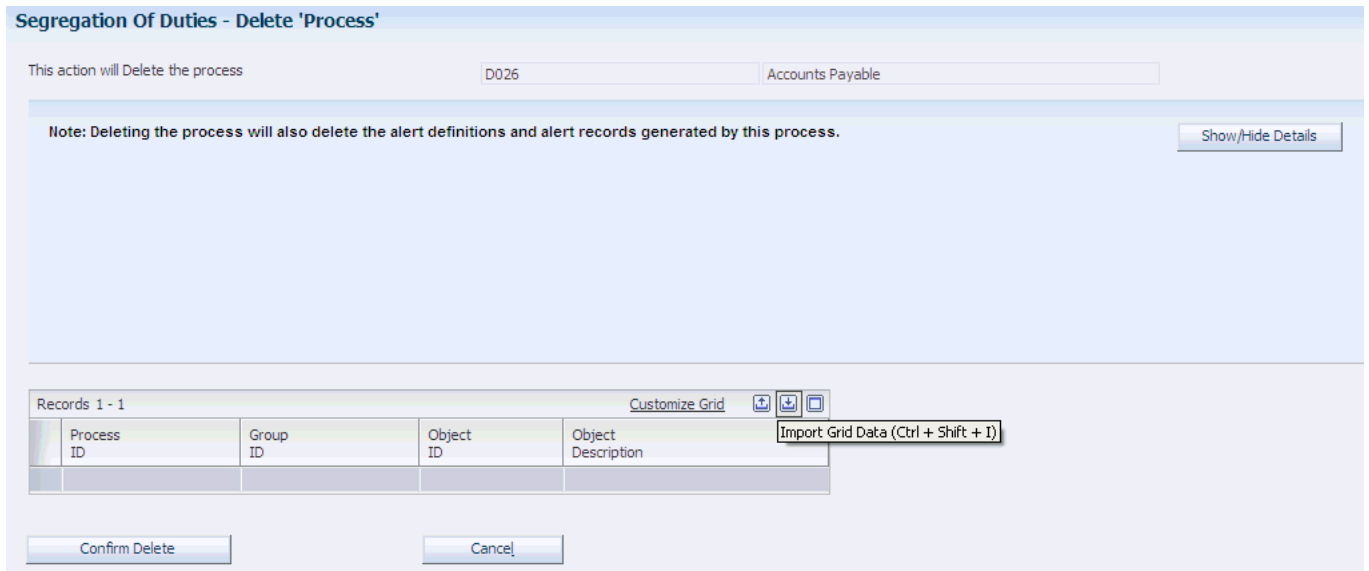
Enter the ending effective date of the process. The system does not deactivate the process on the ending date, but no longer runs the process.

If you leave this field blank, the process is effective forever.

**3.3.7 Deleting SOD Rules**

Access the Delete 'Process' form.

**Figure 3–6 Delete 'Process' form**



**Confirm Delete**

Click to permanently delete the process ID along with the inherited groups and objects.

### 3.4 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.

#### 3.4.1 Setting Processing Options for the Process SOD Violations Program (R80D112)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for the R80D112 program.

##### 3.4.1.1 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.

##### 3.4.1.2 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.

### 3.4.2 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.

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**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.

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See [Managing Segregation of Duties](#).

### 3.4.3 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.



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## Monitoring Financial Metrics

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 4.1, "Understanding the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Components"](#)
- [Section 4.2, "Understanding Automatic Accounting Instructions"](#)
- [Section 4.3, "Prerequisites"](#)
- [Section 4.4, "Managing Accounts Payable"](#)
- [Section 4.5, "Managing Accounts Receivable"](#)
- [Section 4.6, "Managing Account Balance Information"](#)
- [Section 4.7, "Managing Profitability Management"](#)
- [Section 4.8, "Managing Revenue Trends"](#)
- [Section 4.9, "Managing Unposted Transactions"](#)

### 4.1 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	<p>Counts and Amounts: The system displays the number and amount of the vouchers and payments entered each day.</p> <p>Count and Amount of Open Liabilities: The system displays the number and amount of open vouchers and vouchers that are past due.</p> <p>Vouchers Paid Late</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>Metric Grouping</b>	<b>Metrics Within Grouping</b>
Accounts Receivable (AR) and Collection Activities	<p>Counts and Amounts: The system displays the number and amount of the invoices and receipts entered each day.</p> <p>Count and Amount of Open Invoices: The system displays the number and amount of open invoices.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Chargeback Information: The system displays the number and amount of all chargebacks and chargebacks by reason code.</p> <p>Discount Information: The system displays the amount and percentage of discounts not taken, earned discounts taken, and unearned discounts taken.</p> <p>Days Sales Outstanding (DSO): The system displays DSO by customer and company.</p>
Activity Ratios	<p>The system displays these activity ratios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Fixed Asset Turnover</li> <li>■ Inventory Turnover</li> <li>■ Total Asset Turnover</li> </ul>
Leverage and Liquidity Ratios	<p>The system displays these leverage ratios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Times Interest Earned</li> <li>■ Debt to Total Assets</li> </ul> <p>The system displays these liquidity ratios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Current Ratio</li> <li>■ Quick Acid Test</li> </ul>
Profit	<p>The system displays the actual and planned income, expense, and profit based on the actual and budget ledger types that you specify.</p> <p>The system displays the expected cash flow according to the information that you provide from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Cash Forecasting system.</p>
Profitability Ratios	<p>The system displays these profitability ratios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Return on Total Assets</li> <li>■ After Tax Profit on Sales</li> <li>■ Profit Margin on Sales</li> <li>■ Return on Net Worth</li> </ul>
Profitability Management	<p>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.</p>

<b>Metric Grouping</b>	<b>Metrics Within Grouping</b>
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.

## 4.2 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:

<b>Item Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Object Account</b>
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
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

Item Number	Description	Company	Object Account
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

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

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### 4.3 Prerequisites

Before using the Dashboard program, complete these tasks:

- Set up the console.  
See "Setting Up Consoles" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.
- Run the Date Dimension program (R80D100).  
See "Setting Up Consoles" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.
- Run the appropriate data load batch programs.  
See "Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Console Data Movement Reports" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.

### 4.4 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.

#### 4.4.1 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:

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

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Metric Segment</b>	<b>Description</b>
Percentage of Discounts Not Taken	N/A	Calculates the percentage of discounts not taken for the period. The system calculates the Percentage of Discounts Not Taken as:  =Total discount not taken Total gross amount of paid vouchersÅ100
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.

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Metric Segment</b>	<b>Description</b>
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	N/A	Shows the total amount of vouchers paid late for each general ledger date by business unit.
Number of Vouchers Paid Late	N/A	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.

## 4.4.2 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.

### 4.4.2.1 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.

### 4.4.2.2 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.

## 4.4.3 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.4.3.1 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:

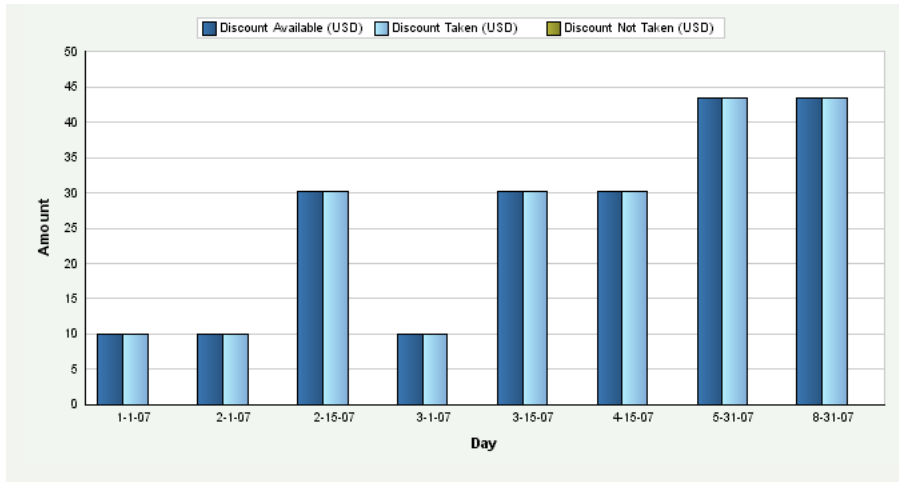
- Amount of Discounts Available =  $(100 + 200 + 200 + 200 + 100) = 800$  USD.
- Amount of Discounts Taken =  $(100 + 200 + 200) = 500$  USD.
- Amount of Discounts Not Taken =  $(800 - 500) = 300$  USD.
- Total Gross Amount Paid =  $(100 + 200 + 200 + 200 + 100) = 800$  USD.
- Percentage of Discounts Not Taken =  $(300 \div 800) \times 100 = 37.5$  percent.

#### 4.4.4 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):

**Figure 4–1 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:

**Figure 4–2 AP Discount Percentage grid**

AP Discount Percentage	
Records 1 - 8	
Day	% of Discount Not Taken
<a href="#">1-1-07</a>	.00
<a href="#">2-1-07</a>	.00
<a href="#">2-15-07</a>	.00
<a href="#">3-1-07</a>	.00
<a href="#">3-15-07</a>	.00
<a href="#">4-15-07</a>	.00
<a href="#">5-31-07</a>	.00
<a href="#">8-31-07</a>	.00

**See Also:** ■ [Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

### 4.4.5 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.

#### 4.4.5.1 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.

#### 4.4.5.2 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.

### 4.4.6 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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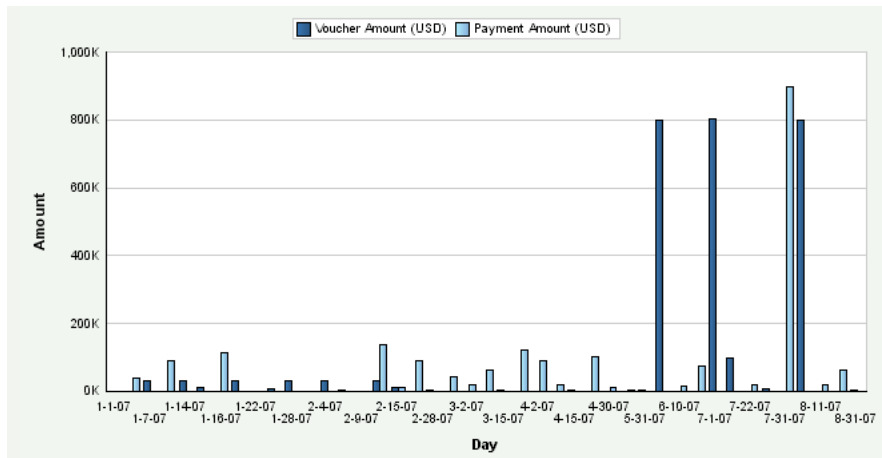
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#### 4.4.7 Analyzing AP Daily Counts and Amounts

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):

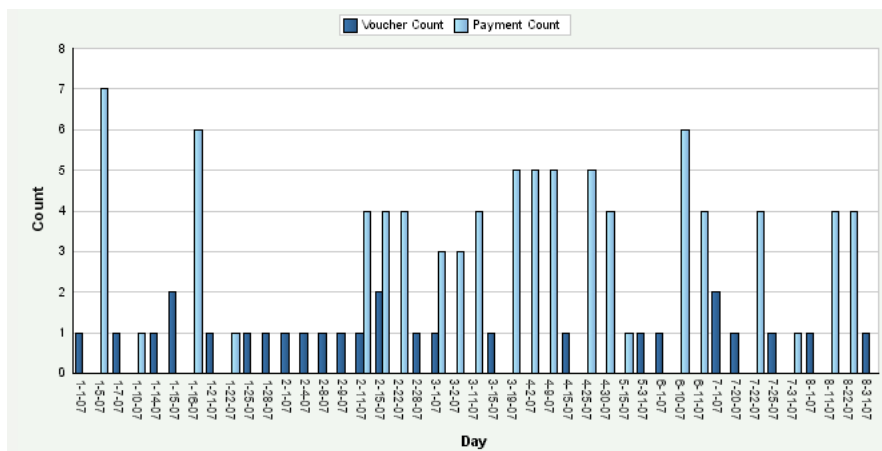
**Figure 4–3 AP Voucher and Payment Amounts chart**



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):

**Figure 4–4 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.4.8 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.

### 4.4.8.1 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.

## 4.4.9 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.4.9.1 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
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.

#### 4.4.9.2 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

Voucher Number	Line Number	Business Unit	Voucher Due Date	GL Date	Document Number	Document Type	Company
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.

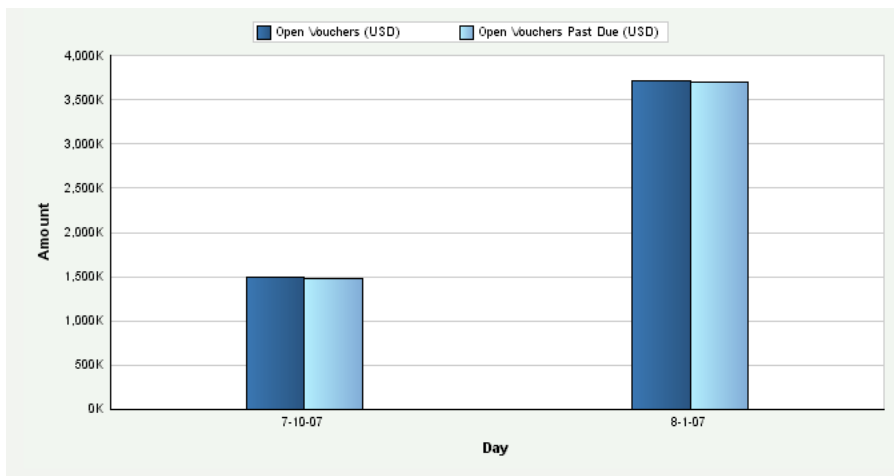
The total does not include voucher 103 because it is not past due until February 17.

#### 4.4.10 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):

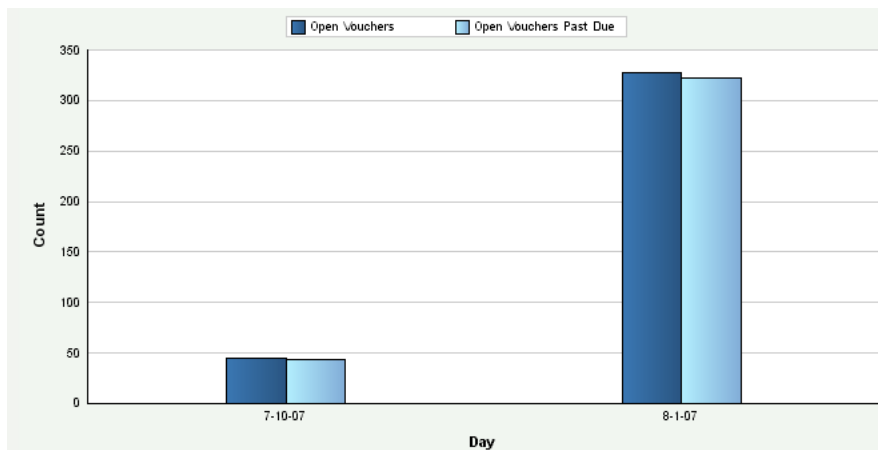
Figure 4-5 AP Open Voucher Amount chart



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):



**Figure 4–6 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

#### 4.4.11 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.

##### 4.4.11.1 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.

##### 4.4.11.2 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.

#### 4.4.12 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.4.12.1 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.

#### 4.4.12.2 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.

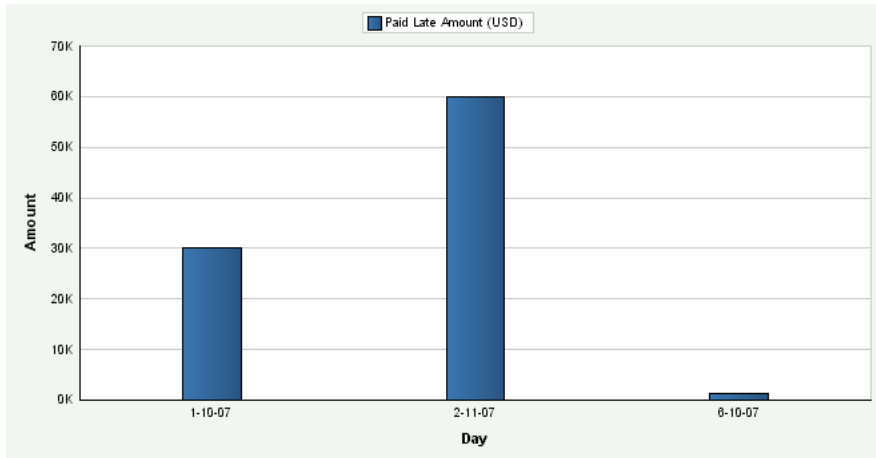
Therefore, the number of vouchers paid late for February 16 is 3 and the number of vouchers paid late for February 10 is 1.

### 4.4.13 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):

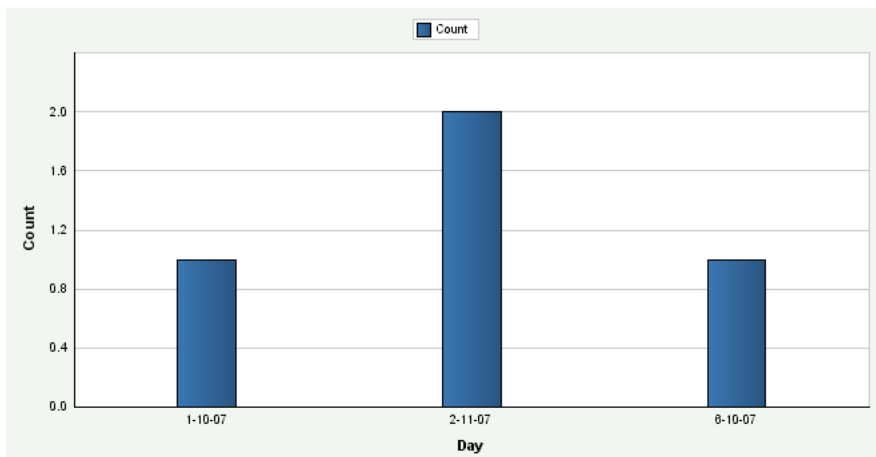
**Figure 4–7 AP Vouchers Paid Late Amount chart**



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):

**Figure 4–8 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.5 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.

### 4.5.1 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:

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Metric Segment</b>	<b>Description</b>
Days Sales Outstanding (DSO)	N/A	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.

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Metric Segment</b>	<b>Description</b>
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: =Number of invoices with an earned discount taken Number of invoices with a discount available ÷ 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: =Number of invoices for which a discount was not taken Number of invoices with a discount available ÷ 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: Shows the amount of revenue that is open for collection.
Amount of Open Invoices	N/A	Shows the amount of revenue that is open for collection.
Number of Open Invoices	N/A	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.

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Metric Segment</b>	<b>Description</b>
Average Amount Invoiced for the Day	N/A	Shows the average amount of invoices generated for each day.
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	N/A	Shows the open amount that has been charged back to customers for failure to pay invoices.
Open Chargeback Amount by Reason Code	N/A	Shows the open amount that has been charged back to customers by reason code for the nonpayment of invoices.
Total Chargeback Amount	N/A	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	N/A	Shows the total amount that has been charged back to customers by reason code for each general ledger date for the nonpayment of invoices.



## 4.5.2 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 company's 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 assessing 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.

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

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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 "Managing Credit and Collections" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Accounts Receivable Implementation Guide*.

### 4.5.3 Analyzing Days Sales Outstanding

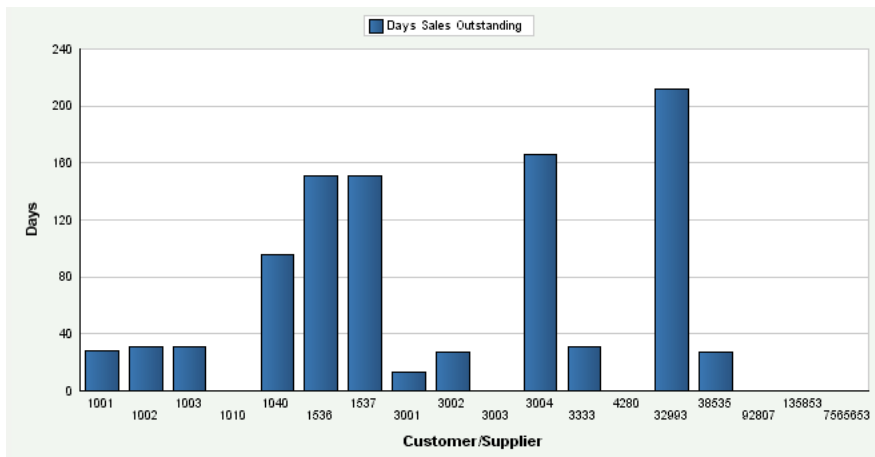
Access the appropriate metric group on the Fin Mgmt & Compliance Console form.

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.

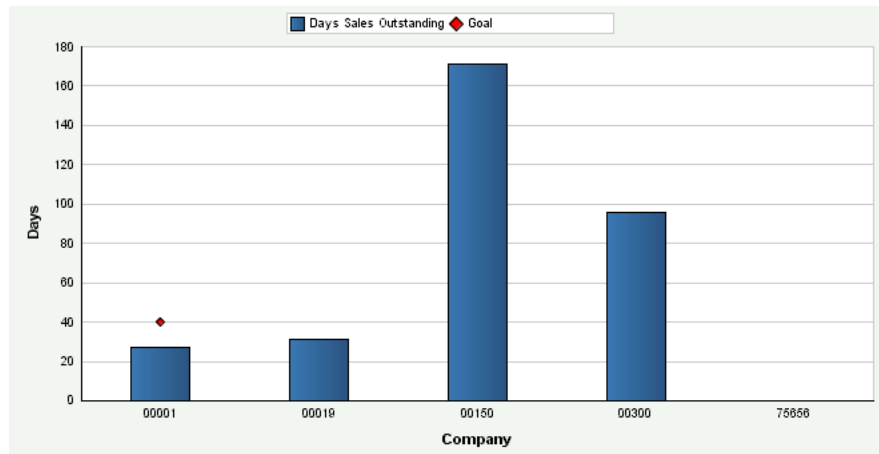
The system presents the DSO metric in two bar charts, DSO by customer and DSO by company.

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:

**Figure 4–9 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:

**Figure 4–10 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.5.4 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.

### 4.5.4.1 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.

#### 4.5.4.2 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.

### 4.5.5 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 multiplies 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 multiplies 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 multiplies by 100.

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

- **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.

#### 4.5.5.1 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.

#### 4.5.5.2 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 =  $(3 \div 5) \times 100$  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 =  $(1 \div 5) \times 100$  or 20 percent.

**Percentage of Invoices for Which a Discount was Available but Not Taken**

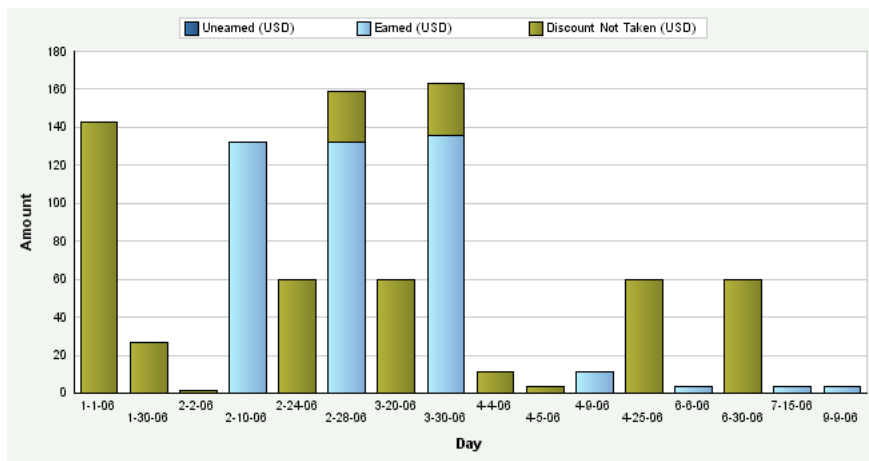
The number of paid invoices for which a discount was available is 5. The number of paid invoices for which a discount was not taken is 1. Therefore, the percentage of invoices for which a discount was available but not taken =  $(1 \div 5) \times 100$  or 20 percent.

**4.5.6 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):

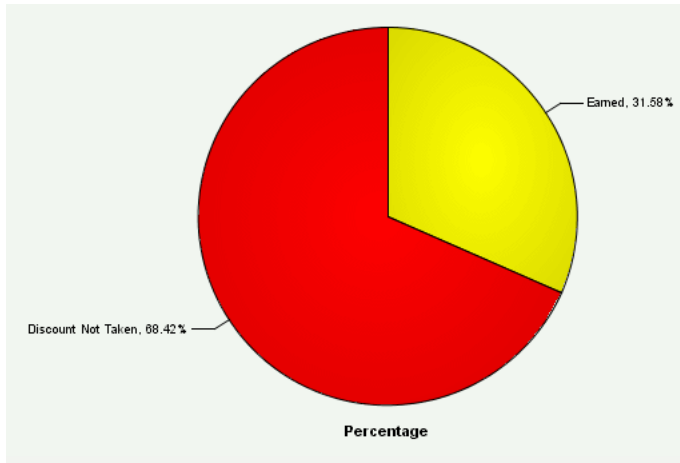
**Figure 4–11 AR Discount Amount chart**



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):

**Figure 4–12 AR Discount Percentage chart**



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

**See Also:** ■ [Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.5.7 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.

### 4.5.7.1 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.

### 4.5.7.2 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.

#### 4.5.8 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 these 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.

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**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.

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**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.

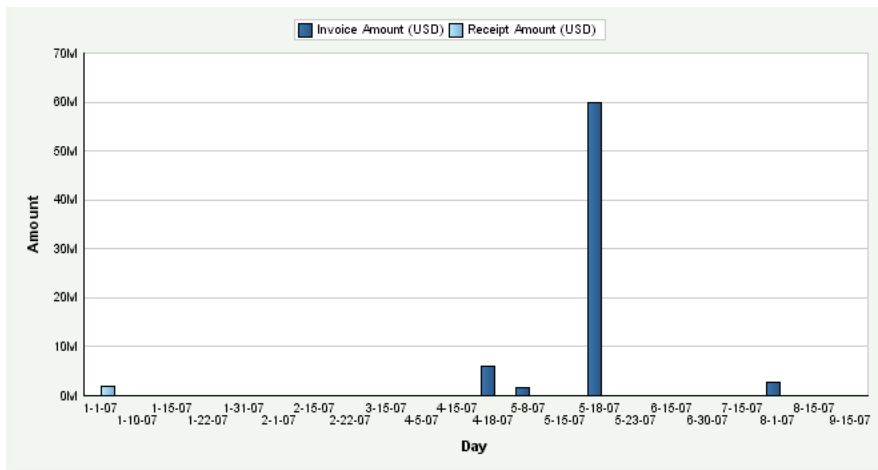
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### 4.5.9 Analyzing AR Daily Counts and Amounts

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):

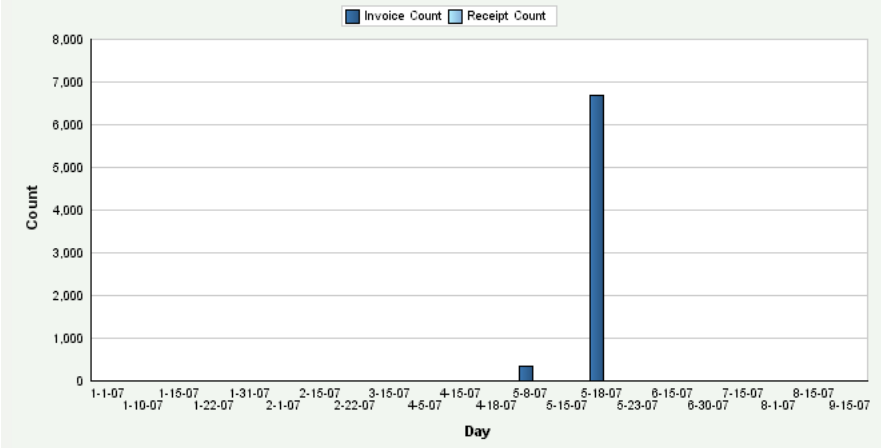
**Figure 4–13 AR Invoice and Receipts Amounts chart**



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):

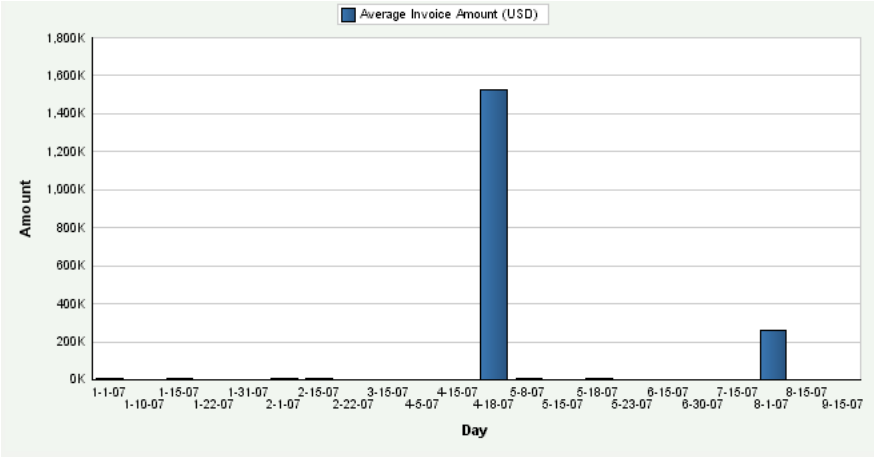
Figure 4-14 AR Invoice and Receipt Counts chart



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):

Figure 4-15 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.5.10 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.

### 4.5.10.1 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.

## 4.5.11 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.5.11.1 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.

#### 4.5.11.2 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:

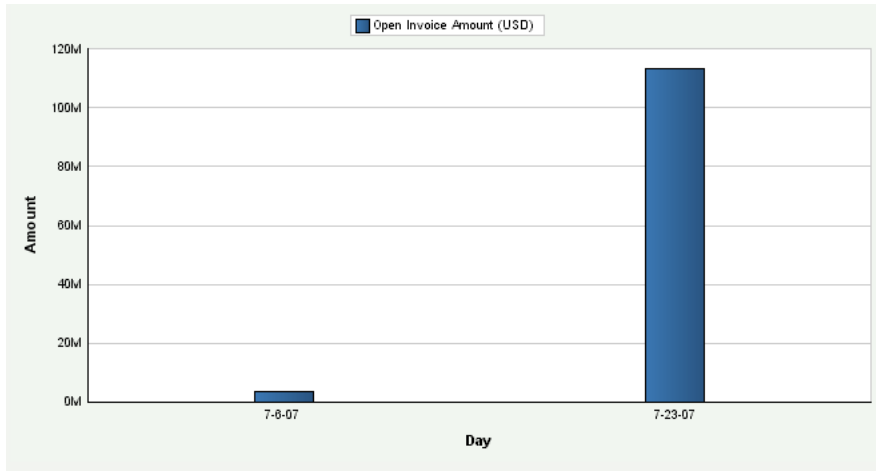
- Counts document number 2000 as 1, even though two pay items are on the invoice.
- Does not include invoice 106 because the general ledger date is later than February 15 plus 30 days.
- Counts the other items as one each, because they have unique document number, document type, and document company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

### 4.5.12 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):

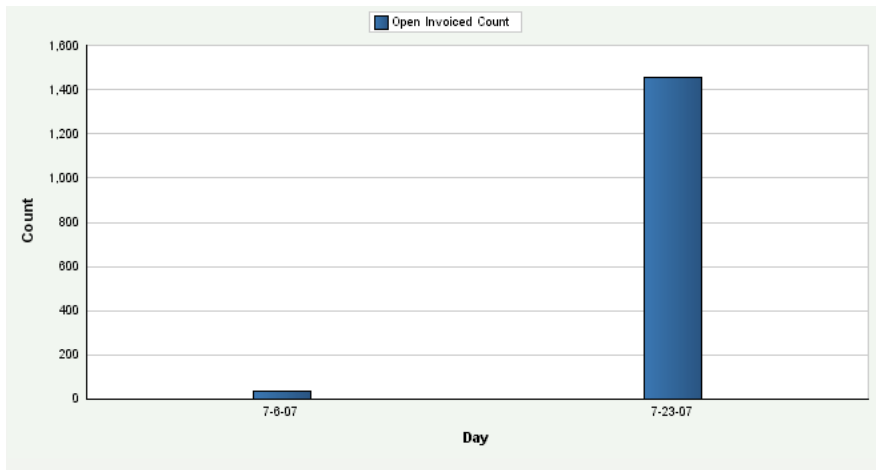
**Figure 4–16 AR Open Invoice Amount chart**



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):

**Figure 4–17 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

### 4.5.13 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.

### 4.5.13.1 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.

## 4.5.14 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.5.14.1 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.

#### 4.5.14.2 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.

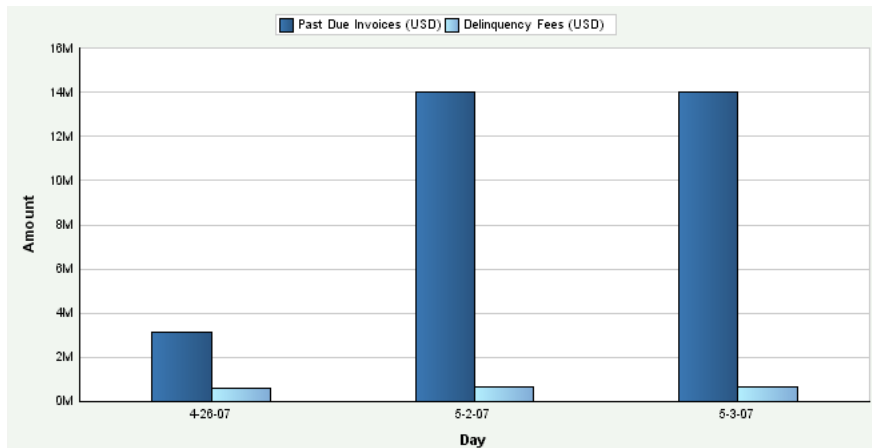
### 4.5.15 Analyzing AR Delinquency Information

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):



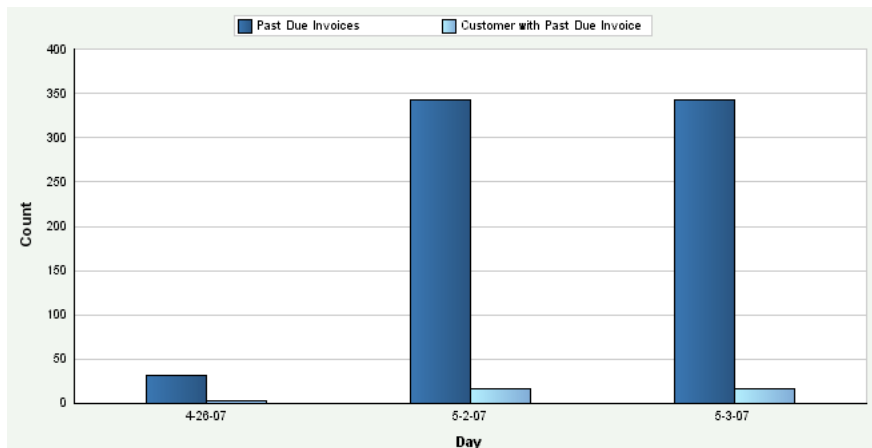
**Figure 4–18 AR Delinquency Amounts chart**



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):

**Figure 4–19 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.5.16 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.

### 4.5.16.1 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.

## 4.5.17 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.5.17.1 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
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.

#### 4.5.17.2 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:

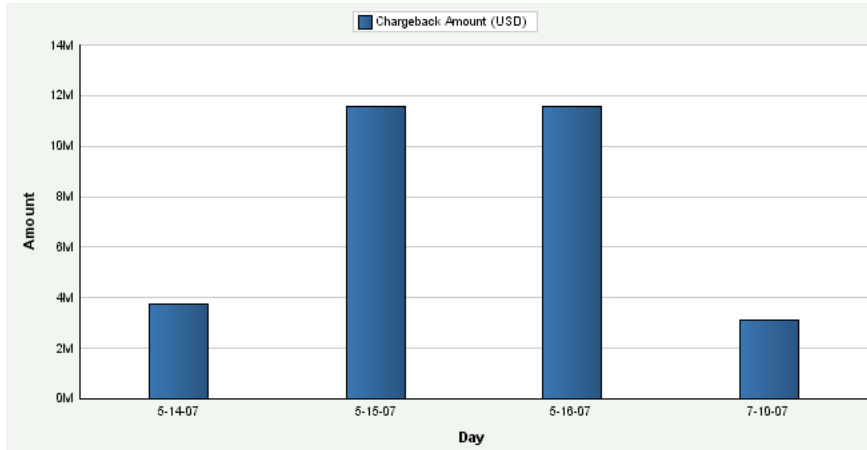
- Business unit 0010 has an open chargeback amount of 950 EUR for damaged goods and 1000 EUR for disputed amounts.
- Business unit 0011 has an open chargeback amount of 3450 EUR for damaged goods and 6000 EUR for disputed amounts

### 4.5.18 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):

**Figure 4–20 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):

**Figure 4–21 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.5.19 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.

### 4.5.19.1 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.

### 4.5.19.2 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.

## 4.5.20 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.5.20.1 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:

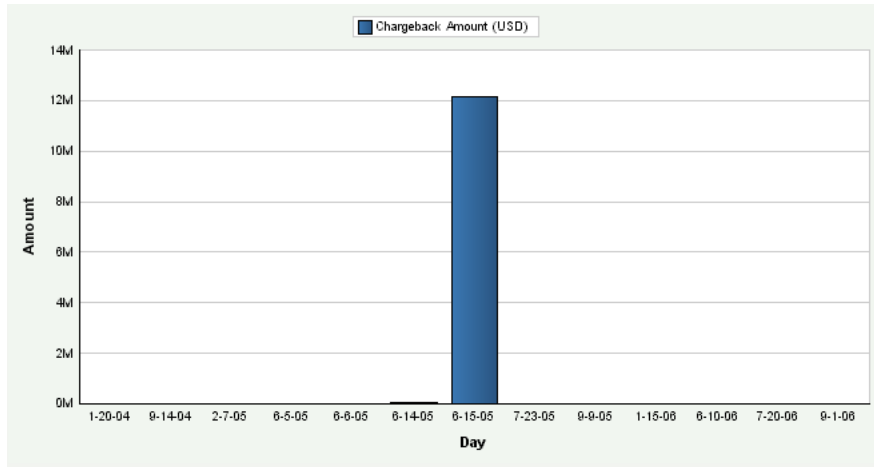
- Business unit 0010 has a total chargeback amount of 1000 EUR on February 10.
- Business unit 0011 has a total chargeback amount of 3450 EUR on February 15 and 6000 EUR on March 12.

#### 4.5.21 Analyzing AR Total Chargebacks

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

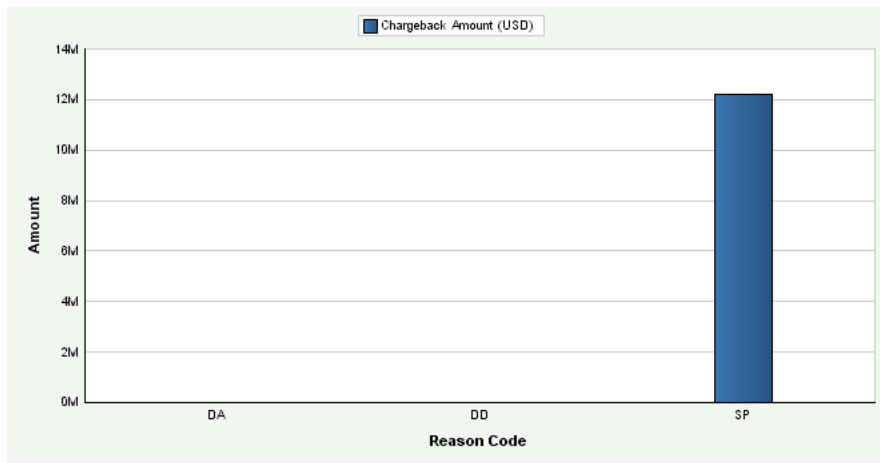
The system presents the Total Chargeback Amount metric as a bar chart that shows the amount (Y axis) for the date that the system calculated the metric (X axis):

**Figure 4–22 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):

**Figure 4–23 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.6 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.6.1 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.

#### 4.6.1.1 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.

#### 4.6.1.2 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

#### 4.6.1.3 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

#### 4.6.1.4 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.6.2 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: =Sales amount Fixed asset amount
Inventory Turnover	Represents the inventory turnover for each period. Inventory Turnover is calculated as: =Cost of goods sold amount Inventory amount
Total Asset Turnover	Illustrates the total asset turnover for each period. Total Asset Turnover is calculated as: =Sales amount Total asset amount

## 4.6.3 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:  = Total liability / Total assets
Times Interest Earned	Measures the ability of the company to meet its annual interest payments. Times Interest Earned is calculated as:  = Income - Tax expense - Interest expense / Interest expense

#### 4.6.4 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:

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Description</b>
Current Ratio	Represents the ability of a company to meet short-term debt obligations. The Current Ratio is calculated as:  =Current assets / Current liabilities
Quick Acid Test	Shows whether a company has sufficient liquid resources to meet current liabilities. The Quick Acid Test is calculated as:  =Current assets - Inventory / Current liabilities

#### 4.6.5 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:

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

## 4.6.6 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:  =Net profit before tax Sales amount ÷ 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:  =Net profit after taxes Sales amount ÷ 100

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Description</b>
Return on Net Worth	Measures the return on the owner's investment in the company. Return on Net Worth is calculated as:  =Net profit before taxes Net worth amount ÷ 100
Return on Total Assets	Measures the company's earnings in relation to the resources. Return on Total Assets is calculated as:  =Net profit before taxes Total asset amount ÷ 100

#### 4.6.7 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.

#### 4.6.8 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.

##### 4.6.8.1 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.

##### 4.6.8.2 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.

## 4.6.9 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.

### 4.6.9.1 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.

### 4.6.9.2 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.

## 4.6.10 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 [Understanding the General Ledger Balances Fact Load Programs](#).



**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.

### 4.6.11 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 specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension SA in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Fixed asset amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension FA in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

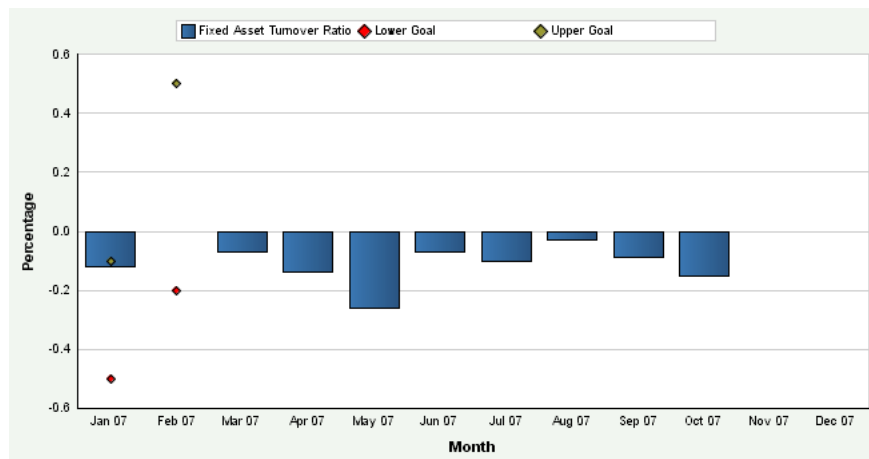
The fixed asset period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

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

$$(\text{Fixed Asset Turnover} = \text{Sales amount} \div \text{Fixed asset amount})$$

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):

**Figure 4–24 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

### 4.6.12 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 specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimensions CG and IV in the F80D021 table respectively 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.

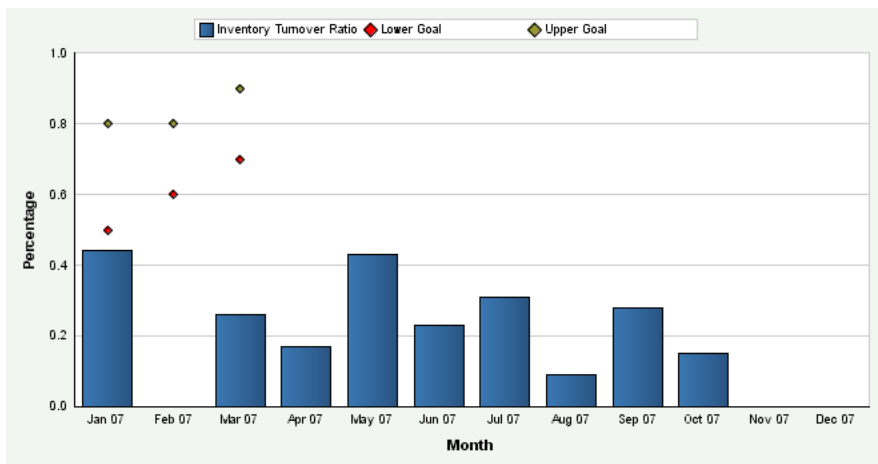
The inventory period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

- 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.

$$(\text{Inventory Turnover} = \text{Cost of goods sold amount} \div \text{Inventory amount})$$

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):

**Figure 4–25 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

### 4.6.13 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 specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension SA in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Total asset amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension TA in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

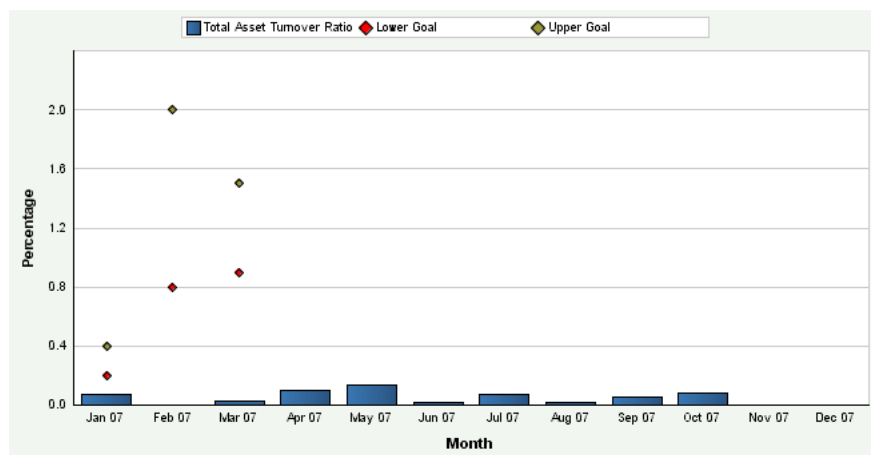
The total asset period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

- Total Asset Turnover: Divides the sales amount for each period by business unit by the total asset amount for each period by business unit.

$$(\text{Total Asset Turnover} = \text{Sales amount} \div \text{Total asset amount})$$

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):

**Figure 4–26 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

#### 4.6.14 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 amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension TL in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Total asset amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension TA in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

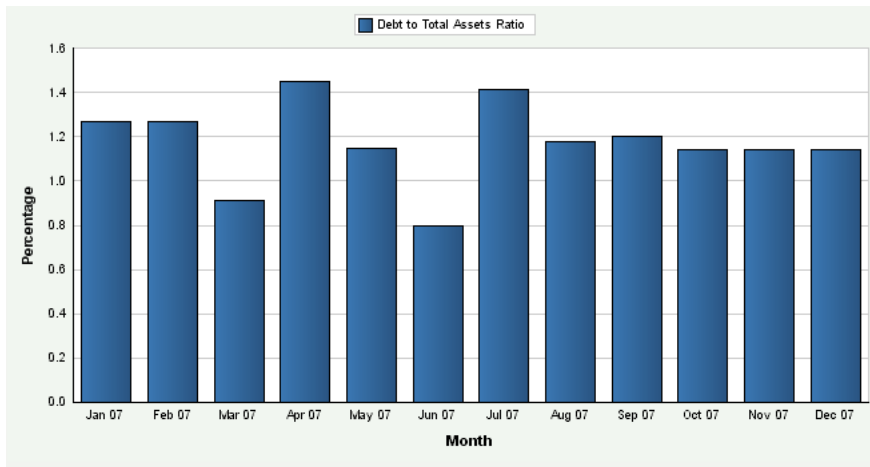
The long term and total asset period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

- 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):

**Figure 4–27 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

#### 4.6.15 Analyzing Times Interest Earned

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

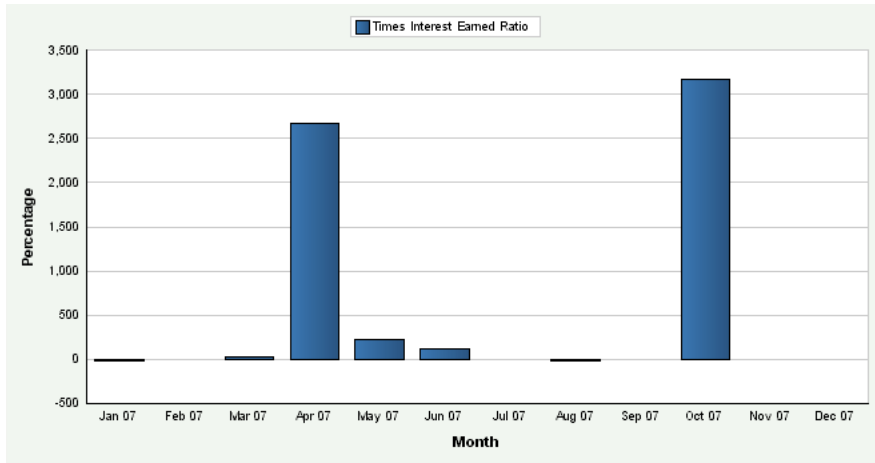
The system performs these calculations for the Times Interest Earned metric:

- **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 amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension IT in the F80D021 table 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). When calculating the net income amount, the system sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension IN in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- **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):

**Figure 4–28 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

### 4.6.16 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:

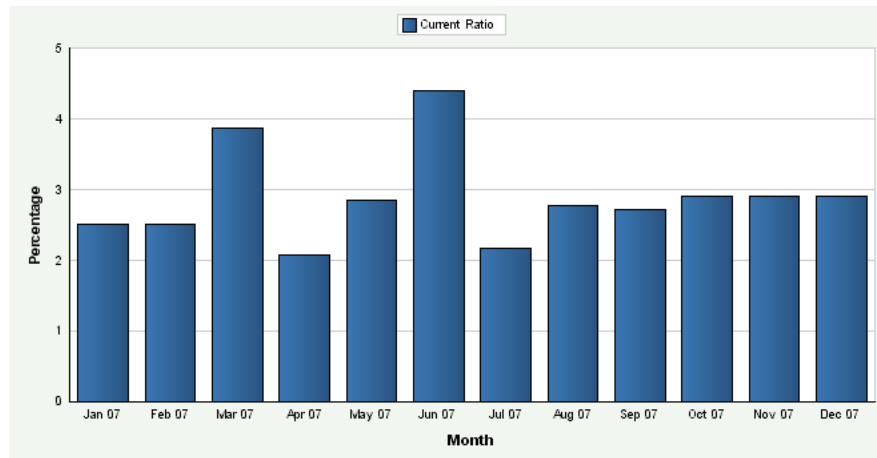
- Current asset amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension CA in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Current liability amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension CL in the F80D021 table respectively 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.

$$(\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current asset amount} \div \text{Current liability amount})$$

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):

**Figure 4–29 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

#### 4.6.17 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 amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension CA in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- **Inventory amount:** Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension IV in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- **Current liability amount:** Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension CL in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

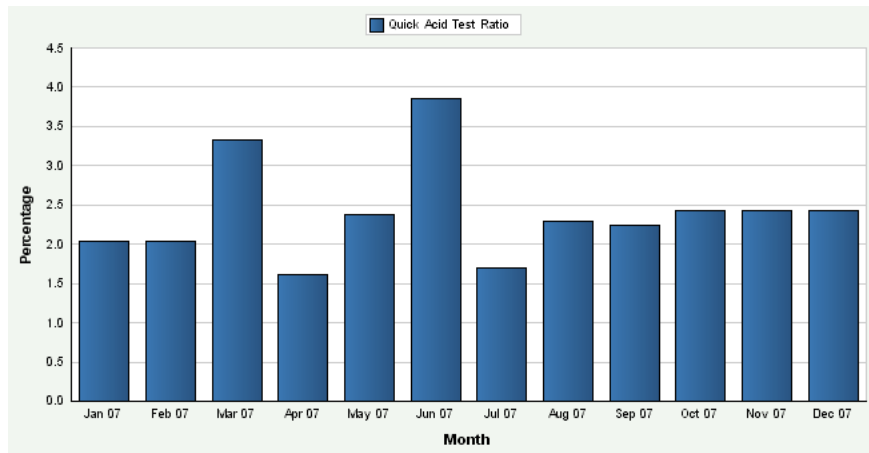
The current asset, inventory, and current liability period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

- 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.

$$\text{(Quick Acid Test = (Current asset amount - Inventory amount) } \div \text{ Current liability)}$$

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):

**Figure 4–30 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

#### 4.6.18 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 for the ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension SA in the F80D021 table.
- Planned operating income: Sums the amount for each period for the ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension SA in the F80D021 table.
- Actual operating expense: Sums the amount for each period for the ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs for

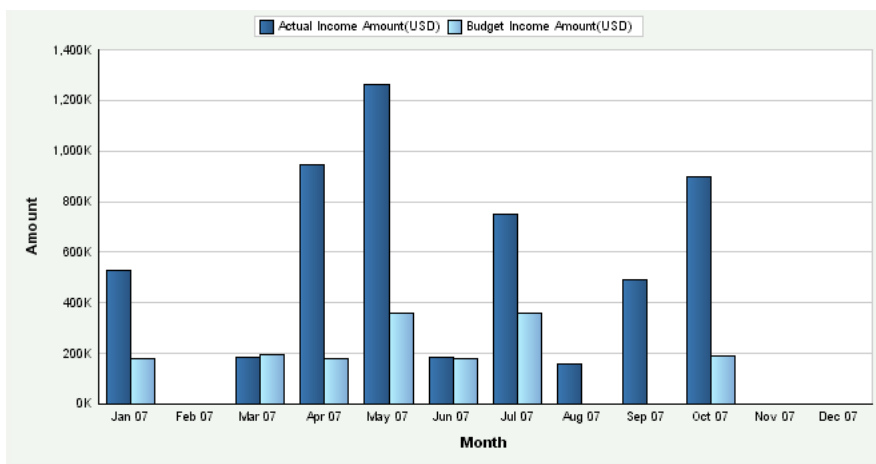


all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension OE in the F80D021 table.

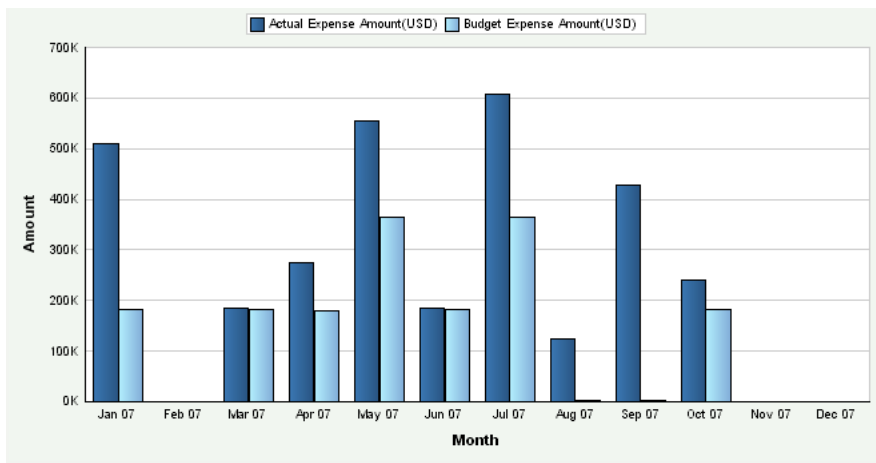
- **Planned operating expense:** Sums the amount for each period for the ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension OE in the F80D021 table.
- **Actual operating profit:** Subtracts the amount for each period for the specified ledger type for all object amounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension OE from object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension SA in the F80D021 table. respectively.
- **Planned operating profit:** Subtracts the amount for each period for the specified ledger type for all object amounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension OE from object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension SA in the F80D021 table. respectively.

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):

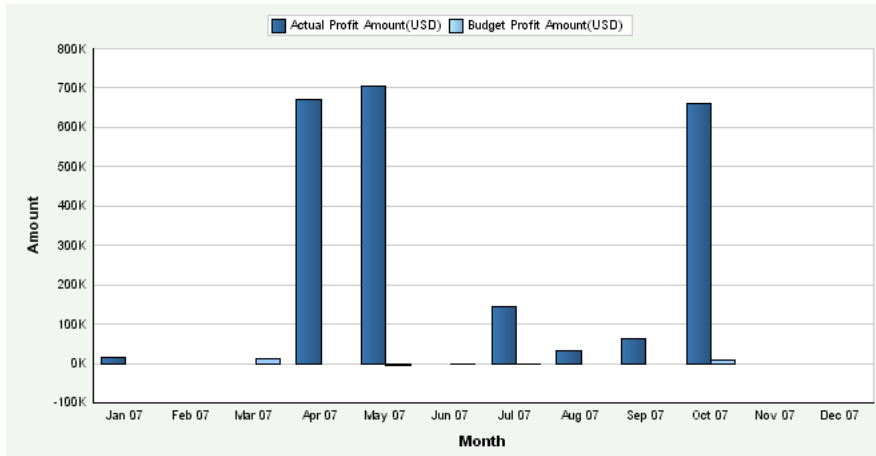
**Figure 4–31 Operating Vs Planned Income chart**



**Figure 4–32 Operating Vs Planned Expense chart**



**Figure 4–33 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

### 4.6.19 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:

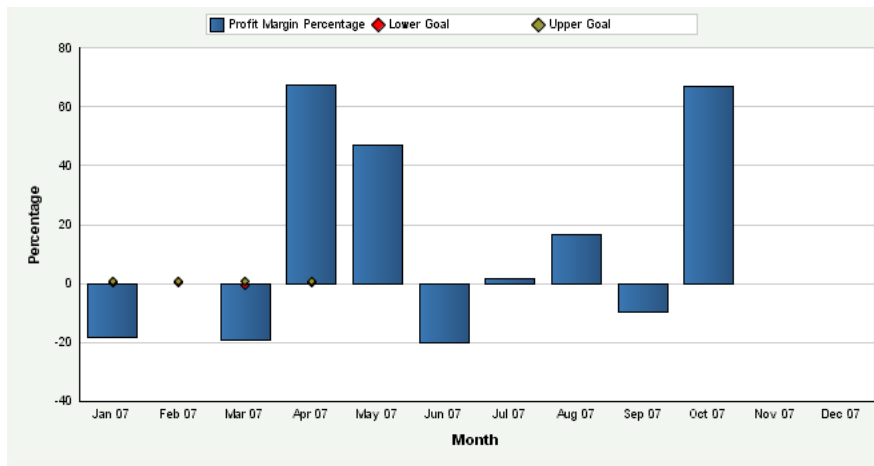
- Net profit after tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts in the range specified by AAI items F15 through F28 by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all 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: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension TX and subtracts it from the sum of object accounts specified by financial account range dimension IN from the F80D021 table.

- 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.

$$(\text{Profit Margin on Sales} = (\text{Net profit before tax amount} \div \text{Sales amount}) \times 100)$$

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):

**Figure 4–34 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

#### 4.6.20 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:

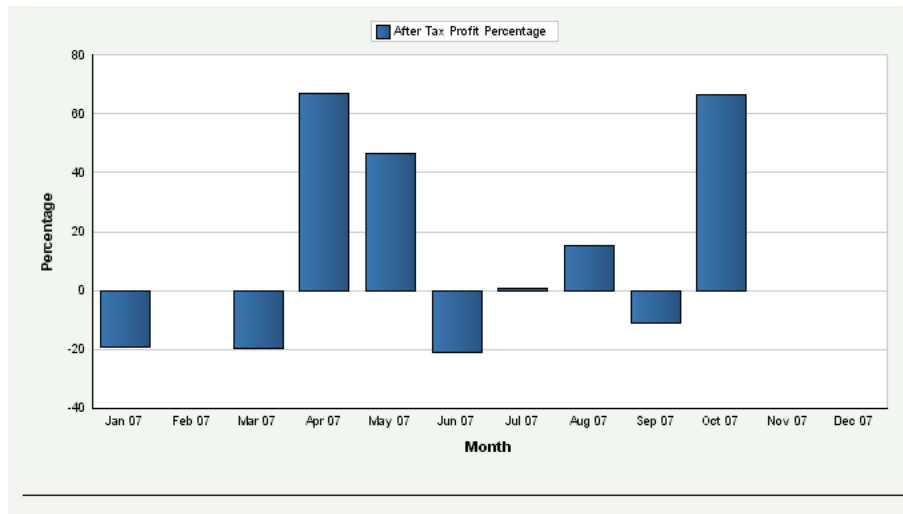
- Net profit after tax amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension IN in the F80D021 table by business unit for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.
- Sales amount: Sums the amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension SA in the F80D021 table 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.

$$(\text{After Tax Profit on Sales} = (\text{Net profit after taxes} \div \text{Sales amount}) \times 100)$$

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):

**Figure 4–35 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

#### 4.6.21 Analyzing Return on Net Worth

Access the appropriate 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 specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension TX and subtracts it from the sum of object accounts specified by financial account range dimension IN from the F80D021 table 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 amount for each period for all object accounts specified by AAI items defined by the financial account range dimension NW in the F80D021 table for ledger type specified in the processing options of the R80D0201 and R80D0202 programs.

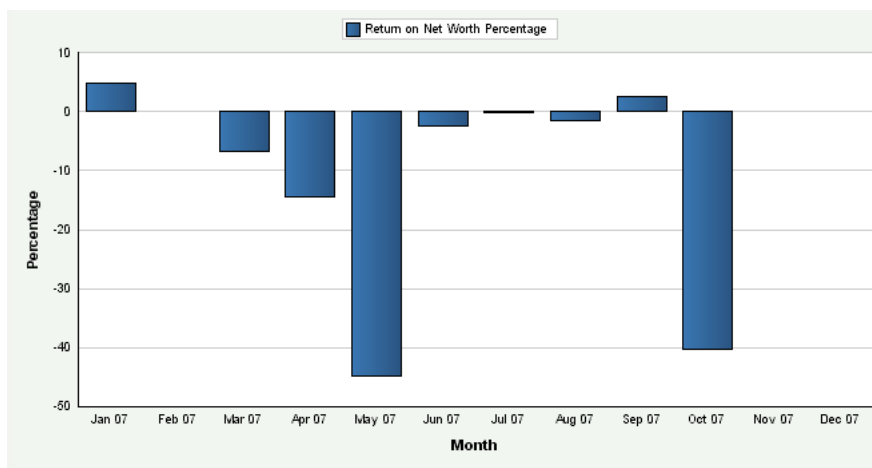
The net worth period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

- 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):

**Figure 4–36 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.6.22 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.

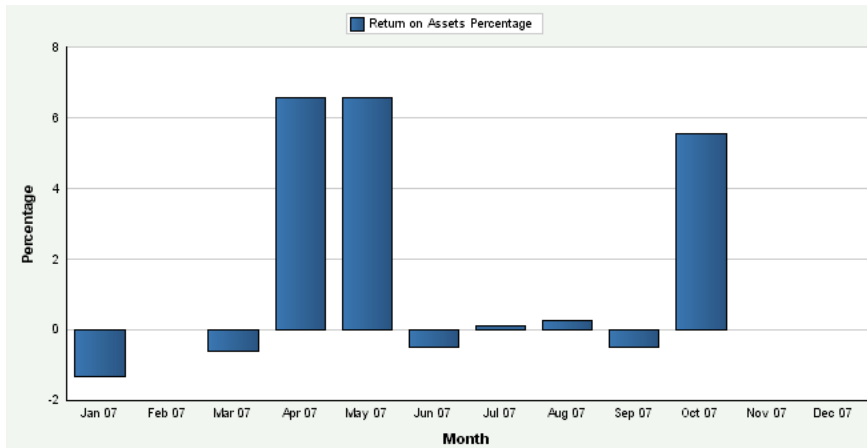
The total asset period amounts must be represented as cumulative amounts; therefore, the system adds the value of the beginning balance to the amount of the first period. For each subsequent period, the system adds the balance from the previous period.

- 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):

**Figure 4–37 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.7 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.

### 4.7.1 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:

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Description</b>
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.

### 4.7.2 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	Fiscal Periods											
		Peri od 01	Peri od 02	Peri od 03	Peri od 04	Peri od 05	Peri od 06	Peri od 07	Peri od 08	Peri od 09	Peri od 10	Peri od 11	Peri od 12
1	F	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500
1	F	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	J	N/A	500	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	R	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 4.7.3 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 "Setting Up Metrics" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.
- 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.

#### 4.7.4 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.

##### 4.7.4.1 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.

##### 4.7.4.2 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.

**4.7.5 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  $\times -1$ ).

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.

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**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.

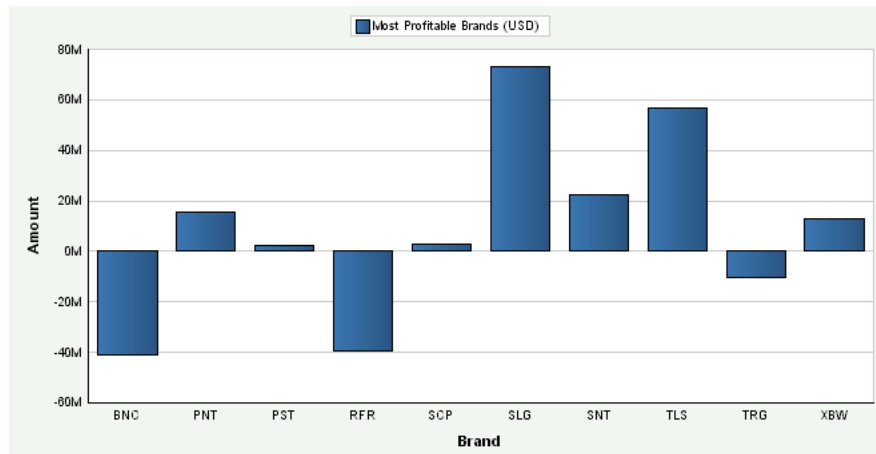
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**4.7.6 Analyzing Most Profitable Brands**

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):

**Figure 4–38 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.7.7 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.

### 4.7.7.1 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.

### 4.7.7.2 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.

## 4.7.8 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  $\times -1$ ).

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.

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**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.

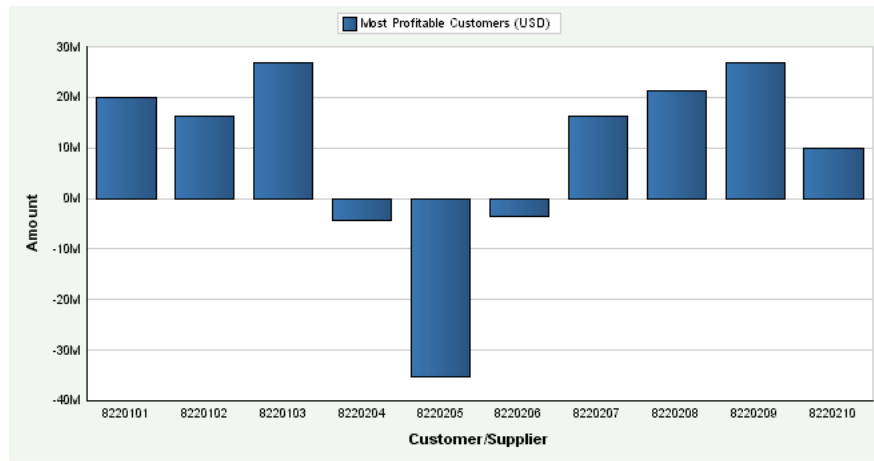
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## 4.7.9 Analyzing Most Profitable Customers

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):

**Figure 4–39 Most Profitable Customers chart**

The system displays a bar for the number of customers that you specified in the F80D303 table.

**See Also:** [Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.7.10 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.

### 4.7.10.1 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.

### 4.7.10.2 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.

### 4.7.11 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  $\times -1$ ).

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.

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**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.

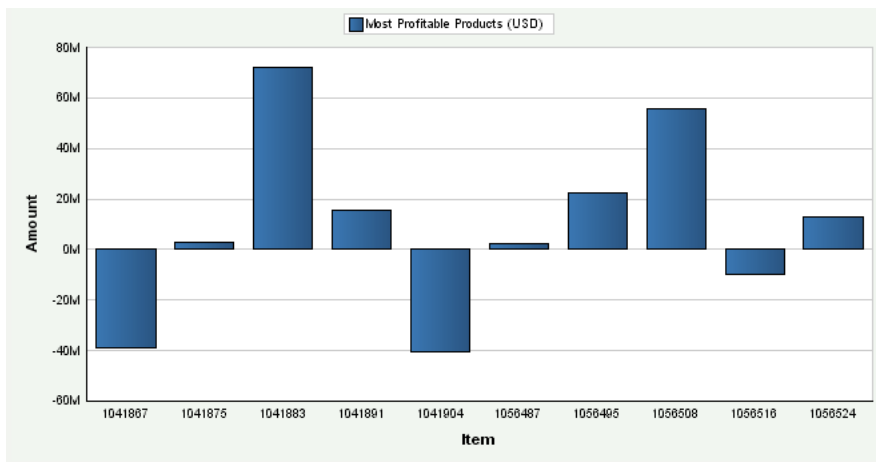
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### 4.7.12 Analyzing Most Profitable Products

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):

**Figure 4–40 Most Profitable Products chart**



The system displays a bar for the number of products that you specified in the F80D303 table.

**See Also:** ■ [Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.8 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.

### 4.8.1 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:

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Description</b>
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

## 4.8.2 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.

### 4.8.2.1 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 "Loading Data for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Plant Manager's Dashboard" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Plant Manager's Dashboard Implementation Guide*.

### 4.8.2.2 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).

## 4.8.3 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 "Running the Shipped Orders Processing Program (R80D241)" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Plant Manager's Dashboard Implementation Guide*.

- 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 "Setting Up Metrics" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.

## 4.8.4 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)

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**Note:** You must run the Sales Order Fact Data Load program (R80D010) before the Shipped Orders Processing program (R80D241).

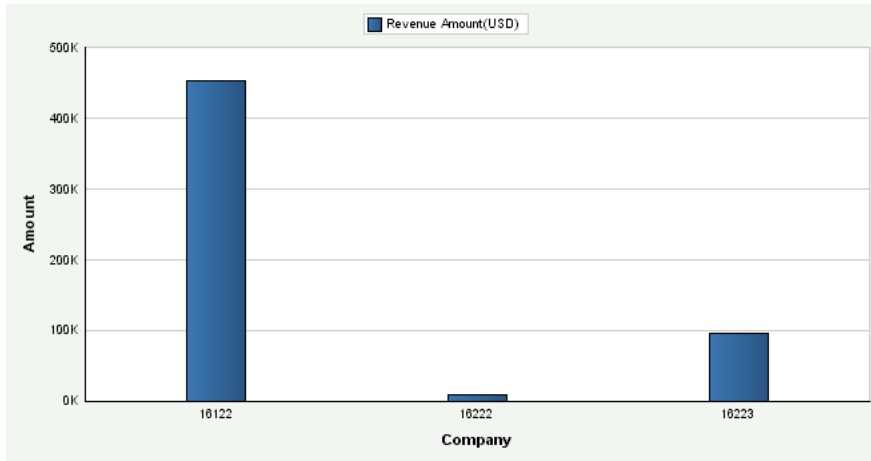
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#### 4.8.5 Analyzing Revenue by Brand

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):

**Figure 4–41 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.

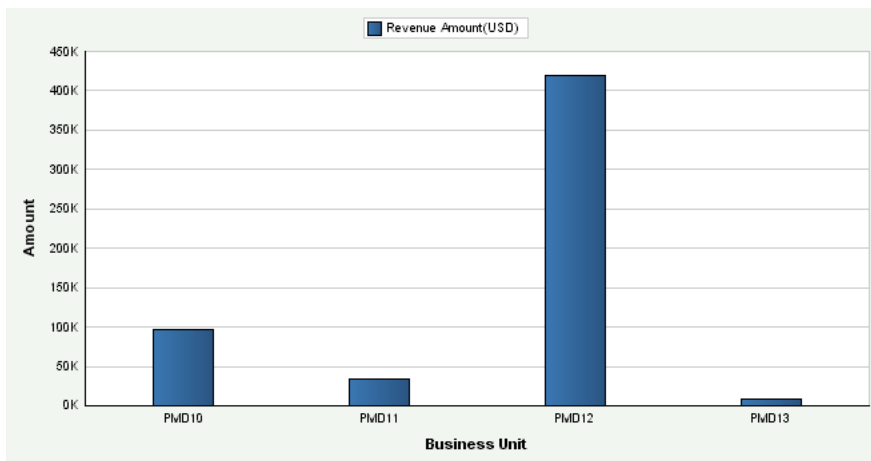
**See Also:** ■ [Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

### 4.8.6 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):

**Figure 4–42 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.

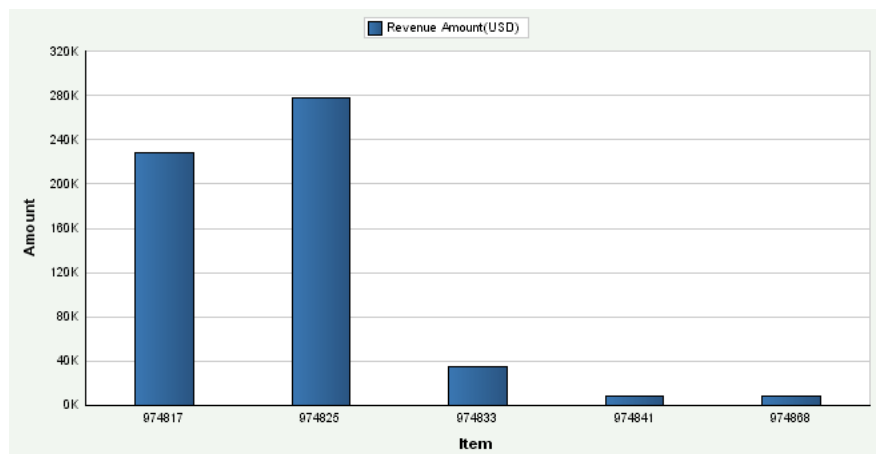
**See Also:** ■ [Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.8.7 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):

**Figure 4–43 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.8.8 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).

### 4.8.8.1 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.

## 4.8.9 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.

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**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 "Processing Cash Forecast Data" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications General Accounting Implementation Guide*.

#### 4.8.9.1 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	N/A	1
2	March 14	BANK	March 16	09	200	2000	N/A	1
3	March 14	INVCK	March 16	03B	1200	2000	N/A	.25
4	March 14	INVCK	March 18	03B	400	2000	N/A	.25
5	March 14	VOUCK	March 15	04	400	2001	N/A	.5
6	March 14	VOUCK	March 16	04	200	2001	D	.5
7	March 14	VOUCK	March 18	04	600	2000	N/A	.5
8	March 14	INVCK	February 01	03B	100	2004	N/A	.25
9	March 10	BANK	March 12	09	400	2004	N/A	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

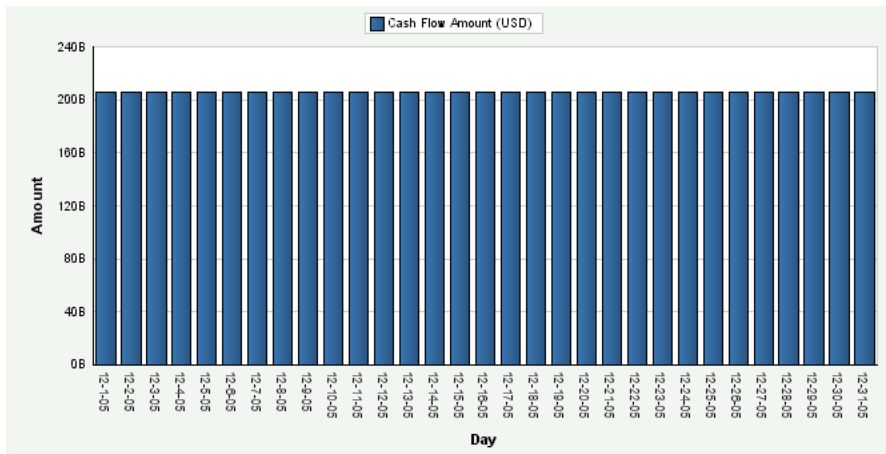
Date	Starting Balance	Inflow	Outflow	Forecasted Amount
March 15	400	0	$400 \times 0.5 = 200$	200
March 16	$200 + (200 \times 1) = 400$	$1200 \times 0.25 = 300$	0	700
March 17	700	0	0	700
March 18	700	$4700 \times 0.25 = 100$	$600 \times 0.5 = 300$	500

### 4.8.10 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):

**Figure 4–44 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)

## 4.9 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.

## 4.9.1 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:

<b>Metric</b>	<b>Description</b>
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.

## 4.9.2 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.

### 4.9.2.1 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.

## 4.9.3 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.

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**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.

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#### 4.9.3.1 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	N/A	1	IB	100	April 10
102	N/A	1	2B	150	April 10
103	D	1	2B	150	April 10
104	D	1	2B	150	April 10
105	N/A	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.

#### 4.9.3.2 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	N/A	1	V	100	April 10
102	D	1	#	100	April 10
103	N/A	1	W	150	April 10
104	N/A	1	/	100	April 10
105	D	1	/	100	April 10
106	N/A	1	/	100	April 10



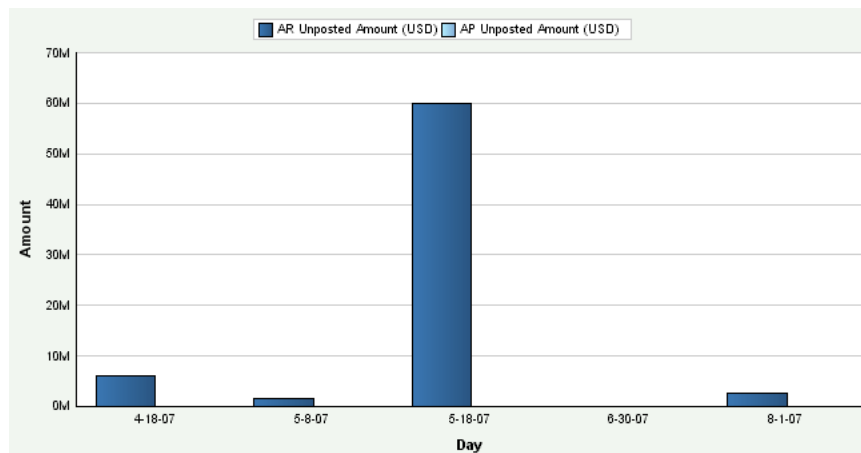
Using the data in the previous table, if you run the R80D701 program on April 11, the system processes only records with a blank posted code and batch type of V, W, /, or #. The system sums the gross amounts from numbers 101, 103, 104, and 106 to determine the total unposted expense amount ( $100 + 150 + 100 + 100$ ) = 450.

#### 4.9.4 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):

**Figure 4–45** 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: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings.](#)



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## Working With the FMCC Account Configuration

This chapter provides overviews of automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) for FMCC and how the system performs calculation on various financial metrics, and discusses how to associate account dimensions to AAIs.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Understanding Automatic Accounting Instructions for FMCC
- Associating Account Dimensions to AAIs

### 5.1 Understanding Automatic Accounting Instructions for FMCC

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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. 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.

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

You must define AAIs for these accounts in your chart of accounts:

- Beginning assets
- Beginning accounts receivable
- Ending accounts receivable
- Beginning inventory
- Ending inventory
- Ending current asset
- Beginning fixed asset
- Ending fixed asset
- Ending assets
- Beginning liability

- Ending current liability
- Beginning long term debt
- Ending long term debt
- Ending liabilities
- Beginning revenue
- Ending revenue
- Beginning cost of goods sold
- Ending direct expenses
- Ending cost of goods sold
- Beginning interest
- Ending interest
- Beginning other income
- Ending other income
- Beginning other expenses
- Ending other expenses
- Beginning tax expense
- Ending tax expense
- Ending profit and loss accounts

The algorithm used in the FMCC functionality requires that financial AAIs be set up in a particular manner. To set up the financial AAIs for the FMCC functionality, you must set up AAIs in the required order and then associate account dimensions to the AAIs.

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**Note:** You do not need the template file ref\_chap.fm to create a reference-type chapter or appendix. All elements and formats you need to create reference-type documentation are in the chapter.fm or the appendix.fm template.

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#### Steps to Set Up AAIs in the Required Order

Use the Automatic Accounting Instructions program (P0012) to set up Company 00000 AAIs to enable you to use the FMCC functionality. Similar to the GLG AAIs, you set up these AAIs only for company 00000.

When you set up the AAIs, you:

1. Identify the 28 object accounts that map to the 28 AAIs based on your business setup.

For example, suppose that your company has a structure of accounts as shown in Table 1.

Table 1:

Object Amount	Description
0001	Beginning assets
2400	Beginning accounts receivable

<b>Object Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
2599	Ending accounts receivable
2000	Beginning inventory
2399	Ending inventory
2999	Ending current asset
0010	Beginning fixed asset
1699	Ending fixed asset
2999	Ending assets
3000	Beginning liability
4799	Ending current liability
3000	Beginning long term debt
4399	Ending long term debt
4999	Ending liabilities
5000	Beginning revenue
5199	Ending revenue
5200	Beginning cost of goods sold
5399	Ending direct expenses
5399	Ending cost of goods sold
7500	Beginning interest
7599	Ending interest
5400	Beginning other income
5999	Ending other income
6000	Beginning other expenses
7699	Ending other expenses
7700	Beginning tax expense
7899	Ending tax expense
8000	Ending Profit And Loss Accounts

**2. Arrange the object accounts in ascending order.**

After you identify the accounts, you rearrange the object accounts and associated AAI Descriptions in object account ascending order, as shown in the example in Table 2:

Table 2:

<b>Object Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
0001	Beginning assets
0010	Beginning fixed asset
1699	Ending fixed asset
2000	Beginning inventory
2399	Ending inventory

<b>Object Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
2400	Beginning accounts receivable
2599	Ending accounts receivable
2999	Ending current asset
2999	Ending assets
3000	Beginning liability
3000	Beginning long term debt
4399	Ending long term debt
4799	Ending current liability
4999	Ending liabilities
5000	Beginning revenue
5199	Ending revenue
5200	Beginning cost of goods sold
5399	Ending direct expenses
5399	Ending cost of goods sold
5400	Beginning other income
5999	Ending other income
6000	Beginning other expenses
7500	Beginning interest
7599	Ending interest
7699	Ending other expenses
7700	Beginning tax expense
7899	Ending tax expense
8000	Ending Profit And Loss Accounts

**Note:** There are 14 balance sheet AAIs and 14 income statement AAIs. You must ensure that the first 14 AAIs map to balance sheet accounts and the last 14 AAIs map to the income statement accounts.

- For all account types, increment the object account for all ending ranges by one. Increment the object account value for all ending ranges by one. See the complete list of ending ranges in table 3A.

Table 3A:

<b>Object Account</b>	<b>Description</b>
1699	Ending fixed asset
2399	Ending inventory
2599	Ending accounts receivable
2999	Ending current asset

<b>Object Account</b>	<b>Description</b>
2399	Ending inventory
4399	Ending long term debt
4799	Ending current liability
4999	Ending liabilities
5199	Ending revenue
5399	Ending direct expenses
5399	Ending cost of goods sold
5999	Ending other income
7599	Ending interest
7699	Ending other expenses
7899	Ending tax expense
8000	Ending Profit And Loss Accounts

This step is necessary to ensure that the ending account within each AAI range is included. This example explains this concept:

The beginning inventory object accounts range starts from account 2000 and the ending inventory range has object account 2399 mapped to it. This means that all accounts starting from object account 2000 through object account 2399 are used for inventory. However, when the system performs calculations to consolidate accounts for a range, it considers the accounts from the beginning until the ending account range. So, for inventory in this example, the system considers all accounts from 2000 through the one before 2399, which is 2398. Therefore, the system will exclude accounts for 2399 that actually belong to inventory. To ensure that these accounts are not left out, increment the account number of the ending range by 1. By increasing the range by 1, the account number for ending inventory becomes 2400. Therefore, the system includes all accounts from 2000 through 2400 minus 1, which is 2399.

In Table 2, you will observe the same account number for an ending accounts range and the subsequent beginning accounts range. For example, by increasing the ending accounts range by 1 in the above example, the account 3000 maps to ending current assets, ending assets, beginning liabilities, and beginning long term debt. The system provides for this by considering the respective account in the last range from the list of ranges arranged in ascending order. For example, the system considers the account 3000 as beginning long term debt.

Table 3B displays the account ranges given in Table 2, with the ending account ranges increased by one.

Table 3B:

<b>Object Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
0001	Beginning assets
0010	Beginning fixed asset
1700	Ending fixed asset
2000	Beginning inventory
2400	Ending inventory

<b>Object Amount</b>	<b>Description</b>
2400	Beginning accounts receivable
2600	Ending accounts receivable
3000	Ending current asset
3000	Ending assets
3000	Beginning liability
3000	Beginning long term debt
4400	Ending long term debt
4800	Ending current liability
5000	Ending liabilities
5000	Beginning revenue
5200	Ending revenue
5200	Beginning cost of goods sold
5400	Ending direct expenses
5400	Ending cost of goods sold
5400	Beginning other income
6000	Ending other income
6000	Beginning other expenses
7500	Beginning interest
7600	Ending interest
7700	Ending other expenses
7700	Beginning tax expense
7900	Ending tax expense
8001	Ending profit and loss accounts

4. Assign AAIs F01 to F28, in order, to each of the Object Account/Description rows in object order.

After you increase the object account for all ending ranges by one, assign AAIs F01 to F28, in order, to each of the Object Account/Description rows in object order.

Table 4 shows the assignment of the AAIs to the accounts. You enter these details in the F0012 table.

Table 4:

<b>AAI</b>	<b>Object Account</b>	<b>Description</b>
F01	0001	Beginning assets
F02	0010	Beginning fixed asset
F03	1700	Ending fixed asset
F04	2000	Beginning inventory
F05	2400	Ending inventory
F06	2400	Beginning accounts receivable



AAI	Object Account	Description
F07	2600	Ending accounts receivable
F08	3000	Ending current asset
F09	3000	Ending assets
F10	3000	Beginning liability
F11	3000	Beginning long term debt
F12	4400	Ending long term debt
F13	4800	Ending current liability
F14	5000	Ending liabilities
F15	5000	Beginning revenue
F16	5200	Ending revenue
F17	5200	Beginning cost of goods sold
F18	5400	Ending direct expenses
F19	5400	Ending cost of goods sold
F20	5400	Beginning other income
F21	6000	Ending other income
F22	6000	Beginning other expenses
F23	7500	Beginning interest
F24	7600	Ending interest
F25	7700	Ending other expenses
F26	7700	Beginning tax expense
F27	7900	Ending tax expense
F28	8001	Ending profit and loss accounts

**Note:** There should not be any gap between F14 and F15. The system will not process any object accounts that fall within this gap because F14 marks the end of balance sheet accounts and F15 marks the beginning of income statement accounts.

5. Use the Automatic Accounting Instructions program (P0012) in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software to set up the Company 00000 AAIs defined in steps 1 through 4 and concluded in Table 4.

## 5.2 Associating Account Dimensions to AAIs

This section provides an overview of how to associate account dimensions to AAIs, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to associate account dimensions to AAIs.

**Note:** Before you proceed for associating account dimensions to AAIs, you must have set up AAIs based on your business setup.

## 5.2.1 Understanding How to Associate Account Dimensions to AAls

Account dimensions are account ranges that the system uses to calculate financial ratios. You use the Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration program (P80D021) to associate account dimensions to the AAls based on your business needs. The system stores these details in the F80D021 table, and uses the values when you run the dashboard to display the financial metrics.

The Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration program has two tabs, Balance Sheet Account Ranges and Income Statement Account Ranges. You use the Balance Sheet Account Ranges tab to enter account dimensions for balance sheet accounts that range from F01 through F14 and the Income Statement Account Ranges tab to enter the account ranges for income statement accounts that range from F15 through F28.

All financial metrics require these account dimensions to calculate financial ratios:

- NW: Net worth
- IN: Net income after taxes
- TA: Total assets
- CL: Current liabilities
- LD: Long term debt
- SA: Sales revenue
- CG: Cost of goods sold (Cogs)
- IT: Interest expense
- TX: Tax expense
- CA: Current assets
- IV: Inventory
- OE: Operating expense
- FA: Fixed assets
- TL: Total liabilities

When you use the Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration program to enter values in the F80D021 table, you can enter only a certain set of values in each column as described in Table 5.

Table 5:

Column	Value
Financial Ratios Range Code 1 (FRNG1)	You can use this column to enter only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ IN</li> <li>■ NW</li> </ul>

Column	Value
Financial Ratios Range Code 2 (FRNG2)	You can use this column to enter only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CG</li> <li>▪ CL</li> <li>▪ IT</li> <li>▪ LD</li> <li>▪ SA</li> <li>▪ TA</li> <li>▪ TX</li> </ul>
Financial Ratios Range Code 3 (FRNG3)	You can use this column to enter only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CA</li> <li>▪ FA</li> <li>▪ OE</li> <li>▪ TL</li> </ul>
Financial Ratios Range Code 4 (FRNG4)	You can use this column to enter only IV.

Based on these values, you align account dimensions to AAI's as discussed in the steps below.

When you associate AAI's with account dimensions, you:

1. Associate account dimensions to AAI's that span over a single AAI.
2. Associate account dimensions to AAI's that span over multiple AAI's.
3. Realign account dimensions to the AAI's.
4. Include or exclude AAI's from an account dimension.

You need to identify the account dimensions by function to map them to the appropriate AAI's.

The example in Table 6 illustrates the association of all account dimensions to the AAI's based on the values allowed in the respective column as specified in Table 5:

Table 6:

FAAI	OBJ	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG		FAAI Description
				FRNG3	4	
F01	0001					Beginning assets
		NW	TA	CA		
F02	0010					Beginning fixed asset
		NW	TA	FA		
F03	1700					Ending fixed asset
		NW	TA			
F04	2000					Beginning inventory
		NW	TA	CA	IV	
F05	2400					Ending inventory

FAAI	OBJ	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG 4	FAAI Description
		NW				
F06	2400					Beginning accounts receivable
		NW	TA	CA		
F07	2600					Ending accounts receivable
		NW	TA	CA		
F08	3000					Ending current asset
		NW				
F09	3000					Ending assets
		NW				
F10	3000					Beginning liability
		NW		TL		
F11	3000					Beginning long term debt
		NW	LD	TL		
F12	4400					Ending long term debt
		NW	CL	TL		
F13	4800					Ending current liability
		NW		TL		
F14	5000					Ending liabilities
F15	5000					Beginning revenue
		IN	SA			
F16	5200					Ending revenue
		IN				
F17	5200					Beginning cost of goods sold
		IN	CG	OE		
F18	5400					Ending direct expenses
		IN				
F19	5400					Ending cost of goods sold
		IN				
F20	5400					Beginning other income
		IN				
F21	6000					Ending other income

FAAI	OBJ	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG 4	FAAI Description
F22	6000	IN				Beginning other expenses
F23	7500	IN				Beginning interest
F24	7600	IN	IT			Ending interest
F25	7700	IN				Ending other expenses
F26	7700	IN				Beginning tax expense
F27	7900	IN	TX			Ending tax expense
F28	8001	IN				Ending profit and loss accounts

**Note:** In Table 6, account dimensions are marked between two ranges because they cover the accounts ranging from the starting of the account range until the starting of the subsequent range. For example, the tax expense (TX) ranges from F26 to F27 is from account number 7700 to 7899. It does not include the starting account of the next range. That is the reason it is existing between F26 and F27.

The example in Table 7 illustrates the realigning of account dimensions to the AAI that defines the beginning of a given range from the example illustrated in Table 6.

Table 7:

FAAI	OBJ	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG4	FAAI Description
F01	0001	NW	TA	CA		Beginning assets
F02	0010	NW	TA	FA		Beginning fixed asset
F03	1700	NW	TA			Ending fixed asset
F04	2000	NW	TA	CA	IV	Beginning inventory
F05	2400	NW				Ending inventory
F06	2400	NW	TA	CA		Beginning accounts receivable
F07	2600	NW	TA	CA		Ending accounts receivable
F08	3000	NW				Ending current asset
F09	3000	NW				Ending assets

FAAI	OBJ	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG4	FAAI Description
F10	3000	NW		TL		Beginning liability
F11	3000	NW	LD	TL		Beginning long term debt
F12	4400	NW	CL	TL		Ending long term debt
F13	4800	NW		TL		Ending current liability
F14	5000					Ending liabilities
F15	5000	IN	SA			Beginning revenue
F16	5200	IN				Ending revenue
F17	5200	IN	CG	OE		Beginning cost of goods sold
F18	5400	IN				Ending direct expenses
F19	5400	IN				Ending cost of goods sold
F20	5400	IN				Beginning other income
F21	6000	IN				Ending other income
F22	6000	IN				Beginning other expenses
F23	7500	IN	IT			Beginning interest
F24	7600	IN				Ending interest
F25	7700	IN				Ending other expenses
F26	7700	IN	TX			Beginning tax expense
F27	7900	IN				Ending tax expense
F28	8001					Ending profit and loss accounts

The system is designed to associate all accounts within a range to the AAI that defines the beginning of that range. For example, the accounts within the range from F01 to F02 are associated to F01, the accounts ranging from F02 to F03 are associated to F02, and so on.

In Table 7, the TX account range is marked only at F26 because F26 marks the beginning of the tax expenses account range and represents the entire range of tax accounts from 7700 to 7899. The sum of amounts of records with F26 AAI comprises all records starting from object account 7700 through 7899. This means that the system associates the object accounts within a range to the AAI associated to the beginning of the range.

The system gives you flexibility to include or exclude accounts from an account dimension.

The example in Table 8 illustrates how you can include or exclude accounts from an account dimension.

Table 8:

FAAI	OBJ	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG4	FAAI Description
F01	0001	NW	TA	CA		Beginning assets

FAAI	OBJ	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG4	FAAI Description
F02	0010	NW	TA	FA		Beginning fixed assets
F03	1700	NW	TA			Ending fixed assets

In the example in Table 8, accounts ranging from 0001 to 0009 are current assets. If you have asset transactions for these accounts and you do not want to consider them as current assets, you can disassociate CA from F01. By doing this, the system excludes amounts in this account range while calculating current asset amounts.

Table 9 illustrates an example with the exclusion of CA for accounts ranging from 0001 to 0009.

Table 9:

FAAI	OBJ	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG4	FAAI Description
F01	0001	NW	TA			Beginning assets
F02	0010	NW	TA	FA		Beginning fixed assets
F03	1700	NW	TA			Ending fixed assets

**Note:** Based on your preference, you can also use the same approach to associate account dimensions for AAIs.

The Financial Ratios Account Dimensions table (F80D021) has four columns that contain the account dimensions to AAIs associations. Table 10 illustrates the values that would be included for the data in Table 7.

FAAI	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG4
F01	NW	TA	CA	
F02	NW	TA	FA	
F03	NW	TA		
F04	NW	TA	CA	IV
F05	NW			
F06	NW	TA	CA	
F07	NW	TA	CA	
F08	NW			
F09	NW			
F10	NW		TL	
F11	NW	LD	TL	
F12	NW	CL	TL	
F13	NW		TL	
F14				
F15	IN	SA		
F16	IN			

FAAI	FRNG1	FRNG2	FRNG3	FRNG4
F17	IN	CG	OE	
F18	IN			
F19	IN			
F20	IN			
F21	IN			
F22	IN			
F23	IN	IT		
F24	IN			
F25	IN			
F26	IN	TX		
F27	IN			
F28				

**Note:** The system is designed to accept only the set of account dimensions in the respective columns as represented in Table 9. Table 5 specifies the allowed set of values for each account dimension.

## 5.2.2 Form Used to AAls with Account Dimensions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration	W80D021A	Select Configuration (G80D41), Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration program.	Associate account dimensions to AAls.

## 5.2.3 Associating AAls with Account Dimensions

Access the Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration form.



**Figure 5–1 Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration form, Balance Sheet Account Ranges tab**

**Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration**

Tools

**Balance Sheet Account Ranges** **Income Statement Account Ranges**

AAI	Description	Financial Ratios Range Code 1	Financial Ratios Range Code 2	Financial Ratios Range Code 3	Financial Ratios Range Code 4
F01	Beginning Assets	NW	TA	CA	
F02	Beginning Accounts Receivable	NW	TA	CA	
F03	Ending Accounts Receivable	NW	TA	CA	
F04	Beginning Inventory	NW	TA	CA	IV
F05	Ending Inventory	NW	TA	CA	
F06	Ending Current Assets	NW	TA		
F07	Beginning Fixed Assets	NW	TA	FA	
F08	Ending Fixed Assets	NW	TA		
F09	Ending Assets	NW			
F10	Beginning Liabilities	NW	CL	TL	
F11	Ending Current Liabilities	NW		TL	
F12	Beginning Long Term Debt	NW	LD	TL	

**Figure 5–2 Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration form, Income Statement Account Ranges tab**

Financial Ratios Account Dimension Configuration					
Balance Sheet Account Ranges		Income Statement Account Ranges			
AAI	Description	Financial Ratios Range Code 1	Financial Ratios Range Code 2	Financial Ratios Range Code 3	Financial Ratios Range Code 4
F15	Beginning Revenues/Sales	IN	SA		
F16	Ending Revenue/Sales	IN			
F17	Beg Cost of Goods (COG) Sold	IN	CG	OE	
F18	Ending COG Sold/Direct Exp.	IN		OE	
F19	Ending Cost of Goods Sold	IN			
F20	Beginning Interest	IN	IT		
F21	Ending Interest	IN			
F22	Beginning Other Income	IN			
F23	Ending Other Income	IN			
F24	Beginning Other Expense	IN			
F25	Ending Other Expense	IN			
F26	Beginning Tax Expense	IN	TX		

**Financial Ratios**

**Range Code 1**

Enter a value from UDC table 00/R1 that specifies the account dimension for an AAI. Values are:

IN: Net income after taxes

NW: Net worth

You must use only these values in this field. The system stores this information in the F80D021 table.

**Financial Ratios**

**Range Code 2**

Enter a value from UDC table 00/R2 that specifies the account dimension for an AAI. Values are:

CG: Cost of goods sold

CL: Current liabilities

IT: Interest expense

LD: Long term debt

SA: Sales revenue

TA: Total assets

TX: Tax expense

You must use only these values in this field. The system stores this information in the F80D021 table.

### **Financial Ratios**

#### **Range Code 3**

Enter a value from UDC table 00/R3 that specifies the account dimension for an AAI. Values are:

CA: Current assets

FA: Fixed Assets

OE: Operating expense

TL: Total liabilities

You must use only these values in this field. The system stores this information in the F80D021 table.

### **Financial Ratios**

#### **Range Code 4**

Enter a value from UDC table 00/R4 that specifies the account dimension for an AAI. The only value allowed in this field is IV for inventory.

You must use only these values in this field. The system stores this information in the F80D021 table.



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## Managing Compliance

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 6.1, "Understanding Compliance Alerts"](#)
- [Section 6.2, "Changing System Constants Settings"](#)
- [Section 6.3, "Changing AP Audit Match Settings"](#)
- [Section 6.4, "Updating Credit Limits"](#)
- [Section 6.5, "Updating Expense Policy Settings"](#)
- [Section 6.6, "Configuring Whistleblower Emails"](#)

**See Also:**

- "Setting Up Consoles" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Console Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.

### 6.1 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.

## 6.2 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 Preface" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.

### 6.2.1 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.

### 6.2.2 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.

### 6.2.3 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).

### 6.2.4 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.

### 6.2.5 Changing GA Settings

Access the General Accounting Constants form.

**Note:** The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.

**Figure 6–1 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.

## 6.2.6 Changing AP Settings

Access the Accounts Payable Constants form.

**Note:** The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.

**Figure 6–2 Accounts Payable Constants form**

**General Accounting Constants - Accounts Payable Constants**

Form Tools

Batch Control Required  Manager Approval of Input

Offset Method	<input type="text" value="Y"/>	<i>One Offset per Document</i>
Duplicate Invoice Number Edit	<input type="text" value="Y"/>	<i>Warning upon duplication</i>
Pay When Paid Release Pay Status *	<input type="text" value="A"/>	<i>Approved for Payment</i>

Aging Days (999 = Infinity)

Aging Days 1	<input type="text" value="30"/>	Aging Days 2	<input type="text" value="60"/>	Aging Days 3
Aging Days 4	<input type="text" value="120"/>	Aging Days 5	<input type="text" value="999"/>	

### 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. If 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).

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**Note:** The system does not validate invoice numbers for vouchers with document type **NO**. These vouchers are created by the Generate Reimbursements program (R03B610).

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## 6.2.7 Changing AR Settings

Access the Accounts Receivable Constants form.

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**Note:** The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.

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**Figure 6–3 Accounts Receivable Constants form**

Co	Delinquency Notice	Auto Cash	Print Stmt	Age as of Date	Aging Method	Date Aging Based On	Aging Days Current	Aging Days 1	Aging Days 2	Aging Days 3	Aging Days 4	Aging Days 5

### 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.

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**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.

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### 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.

## 6.3 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.

### 6.3.1 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).

### 6.3.2 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.

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
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.

### 6.3.3 Changing AP Audit Match Settings

Access the Purchasing Tolerance Rules Revisions form.

**Note:** The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.

Figure 6–4 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.

## 6.4 Updating Credit Limits

This section provides an overview of the credit limit settings that trigger alerts and discusses how to update credit limits.

### 6.4.1 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 Preface" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Accounts Receivable Implementation Guide*.

### 6.4.2 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.

### 6.4.3 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.

---

**Figure 6–5 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.

## 6.5 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.

### 6.5.1 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 Preface" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Expense Management Implementation Guide*.

## 6.5.2 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.

## 6.5.3 Updating Expense Policy Settings

Access the Policy Definition Entry form.

---

**Note:** The system generates alert messages only for the fields listed.

---

**Figure 6–6 Policy Definition Entry form**

The screenshot shows the 'Policy Definition Entry' form. At the top, there are fields for 'Policy Currency Code' (USD) and 'Policy Name' (Sample Policy). Below this, there are radio buttons for 'Apply only to non-billable expenses' (selected) and 'Apply to all expenses'. The main part of the form is a table with the following columns: Expense Category, Per Diem Expense Category, Effective Date, Expense Report Type, Location, Daily Allowance, Hard Edit, Percent Tolerance, Audit Amount, Use Rate, and Ratio. The table contains 10 rows of data for various expense categories like AIR, AUTO, BFST, BSM, CAR, COMM, COMP, DIN, ENT, and HOF.

Expense Category	Per Diem Expense Category	Effective Date	Expense Report Type	Location	Daily Allowance	Hard Edit	Percent Tolerance	Audit Amount	Use Rate	Ratio
AIR		01/01/06	T	*		0		1,500.00	0	0
AUTO		01/01/06	T	*		0			0	0
BFST	MLS	01/01/08	T	*		0			0	0
BSM		01/01/06	T	*		0		500.00	0	0
CAR		01/01/06	T	*		0		500.00	0	0
COMM		01/01/06	*	*		0		100.00	0	0
COMP		01/01/06	P	*		0		1,000.00	0	0
DIN	MLS	01/01/08	T	*		0			0	0
ENT		01/01/06	T	*		0		500.00	0	0
HOF		01/01/06	P	*		0		500.00	0	0

**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.

## 6.6 Configuring Whistleblower Emails

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

- Define recipients of whistleblower emails.
- Create whistleblower messages.

### 6.6.1 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.

### 6.6.2 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 System Administration Guide*
- 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 Security Administration Guide*

### 6.6.3 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.

## 6.6.4 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

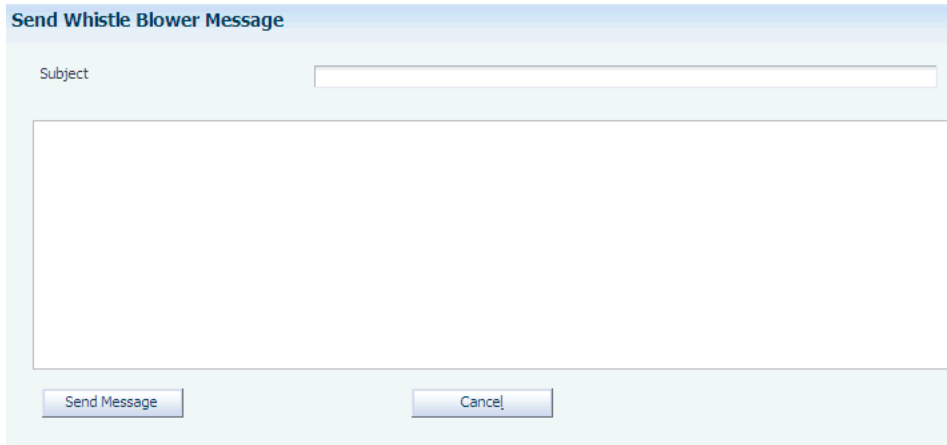
Enter a value from UDC 01/TS that identifies a type of organizational structure that has its own hierarchy in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system (for example, email). When you create a parent/child relationship for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system, the structure type must be blank.

The system displays this field when you enter 3 in the Recipient List Type field.

## 6.6.5 Creating Whistleblower Messages

Access the Send Whistle Blower Message form.

**Figure 6–7** *Send Whistle Blower Message form*



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Send Whistle Blower Message". The form contains a "Subject" label and a corresponding text input field. Below the input field is a large, empty text area for the message body. At the bottom of the form, there are two buttons: "Send Message" and "Cancel".

### **Subject**

Enter a descriptive topic for the whistleblower email message.



# A

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## Appendix: JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management and Compliance Console Table Mappings

This appendix contains the following topics:

- [Section A.1, "Table Mappings for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne FMCC"](#)

**See Also:** ■ [Monitoring Financial Metrics](#).

### A.1 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.

#### A.1.1 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	N/A
DCTO	Order Type	Y	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DCTO	N/A
KCOO	Order Company	Y	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	KCOO	N/A
LNID	Line Number	Y	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	LNID	N/A
AN8	Address Number	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	AN8	N/A
ITM	Short Item Number	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	ITM	N/A

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
MCU	Business Unit	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	MCU	N/A
EMCU	Header Business Unit	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	EMCU	N/A
CO	Company	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lookup to the Business Unit Master table (F0006) for DD Item EMCU, and then get associated company.
SHAN	Ship To Number	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SHAN	N/A
AEXP	Extended Price	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	AEXP	N/A
CAEXP	Extended Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code. Will include additional charges such as detached adjustments.
CBACK	Backorder Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code. Will not include additional charges.
CADTC	Additional Charge	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code. Will include additional charges. CADTC is informational only.
SOQS	Quantity Shipped	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SOQS	N/A

<b>DD Item</b>	<b>DD Item Description</b>	<b>Key</b>	<b>Source Table</b>	<b>Source Table DD Item</b>	<b>Additional Information</b>
SOBK	Quantity Backordered	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	SOBK	N/A
UOM	Transaction Unit of Measure	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	UOM	N/A
UOM1	Primary Unit of Measure	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	UOM1	N/A
TRDJ	Order Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	TRDJ	N/A
DRQJ	Request Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DRQJ	N/A
PDDJ	Scheduled Pick Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	PDDJ	N/A
RSDJ	Promised Delivery Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	RSDJ	N/A
IVD	Invoice Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	IVD	N/A
PPDJ	Promised Ship Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	PPDJ	N/A
ADDJ	Actual Ship Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	ADDJ	N/A
CNDJ	Cancel Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	CNDJ	N/A
DGL	GL Date	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	DGL	N/A
LTTR	Last Status	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	LTTR	N/A
NXTR	Next Status	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	NXTR	N/A
CRCD	Currency Code	N/A	Sales Order Detail File (F4211)	CRCD	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.

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

### A.1.2 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	N/A
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Account Balances (F0902)	MCU	N/A
OBJ	Object Account	Y	Account Balances (F0902)	LNID	N/A



DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
AMPBAL	Amount - Fiscal Period Balance	N/A	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	N/A	Automatic Accounting Instructions Master (F0012)	N/A	N/A
LTFLG	Ledger Type Flag - Actual Or Budget	N/A	N/A	EV01	N/A
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### A.1.3 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	N/A

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Cash Forecast Data (F09522)	MCU	N/A
AMSB	Amount - Starting Balance	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code.
AMOF	Amount - Outflow	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code.
AMIF	Amount - Inflow	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that will be converted to the default data currency code.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

#### A.1.4 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	N/A
EMCU	Header Business Unit	Y	Sales Order Facts (F80D010)	EMCU	N/A
AN8	Address Number	Y	Sales Order Facts (F80D010)	AN8	N/A
ITM	Item Number	Y	Sales Order Facts (F80D010)	ITM	N/A
SHRV	Shipped Order Revenue	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CCPE	Count - Payments Entered	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### A.1.5 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.
AVE	Amount - Vouchers Entered	N/A	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	AG	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CVE	Count - Vouchers Entered	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
APE	Amount - Payments Entered	N/A	Accounts Payable - Matching Document (F0413)	PAAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CCPE	Count - Payments Entered	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

### A.1.6 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	N/A
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	MCU	N/A
AADSC	Amount - Aggregate Discount Available	N/A	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	ADSC	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
AADSA	Amount - Aggregate Discount Taken	N/A	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	ADSA	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
AADL	Amount - Aggregate Discount Not Taken	N/A	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	ADL	Calculated field.
ATPV	Amount - Total Paid Voucher	N/A	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	AG	Calculated field.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.

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

### A.1.7 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	N/A	N/A	Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	MCU	N/A
AAOV	Amount - Open Vouchers	N/A	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
AAOVPD	Amount - Open Vouchers Past Due	N/A	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
ACOV	Count - Open Vouchers	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
ACOVPD	Count - Open Vouchers Past Due	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.

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

### A.1.8 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	N/A
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411)	MCU	N/A
AVPL	Amount - Vouchers Paid Late	N/A	Accounts Payable Matching Document Detail (F0414)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CVPL	Count - Vouchers Paid Late	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.

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

### A.1.9 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)	N/A	N/A
CO	Company	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)	N/A	N/A
AN8	Customer	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)	N/A	N/A
AMPRF	Amount Profit	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### A.1.10 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)	N/A	N/A
CO	Company	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)	N/A	N/A
ITM	Item	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)	N/A	N/A
AMPRF	Amount Profit	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### A.1.11 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)	N/A	N/A
CO	Company	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)	N/A	N/A
CABRND	Brand	Y	Cost Analyzer Balances (F1602)	N/A	N/A
AMPRF	Amount Profit	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## A.1.12 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	N/A
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Account Master (F0901)	MCU	N/A
AMTIN	Amount - Invoiced	N/A	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	AG	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
AMTRV	Amount - Received	N/A	Receipt Detail (F03B14) Receipts Header (F03B13)	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CNTIN	Count - Invoices	N/A	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	N/A	Calculated field.
CNTRC	Count - Receipts	N/A	Receipt Detail (F03B14) Receipts Header (F03B13)	N/A	Calculated field.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### A.1.13 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	N/A	N/A	Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	N/A
AOPDI	Amount - Open Past Due Invoice	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CPDI	Count - Open Past Due Invoice	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
AODF	Amount - Open Delinquency Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
CCPDI	Count - Open Delinquency Fees	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

#### A.1.14 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	N/A
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	MCU	N/A
AADSC	Amount - Aggregate Discount Available	N/A	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ADSC	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
ADSE	Amount - Discount Earned	N/A	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ADSA	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
ADSU	Amount - Discount Unearned	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
ACDSA	Count - Invoices w/ Discount Available	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
ACDSE	Count - Invoices w/ Earned Discount Taken	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
ACDSU	Count - Invoices w/ Unearned Discount Taken	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.

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

### A.1.15 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	N/A	N/A	Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	N/A
ECBR	Chargeback Reason	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ECBR	Calculated field.
AOCHBK	Amount - Open Chargeback	N/A	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.

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

### A.1.16 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	N/A	N/A	Current date
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	N/A
ROC	Amount - Revenue Open for Collection	N/A	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	AAP	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
OIC	Count - Open Invoices	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.

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

### A.1.17 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	N/A
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	MCU	N/A
ECBR	Chargeback Reason	Y	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ECBR	Calculated field.
ATCHBK	Amount - Total Chargeback	N/A	Receipt Detail (F03B14)	ECBA	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



DD Item	DD Item Description	Key	Source Table	Source Table DD Item	Additional Information
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### A.1.18 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	N/A	String
METIDDESC	Metric ID Description	N/A	String
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A
UUPMJ	Universal Date Updated	N/A	N/A
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A

### A.1.19 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	N/A
MCU	Business Unit	Y	Customer Ledger (F03B11)	MCU	N/A
UARP	Amount - Unposted AR	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.

<b>DD Item</b>	<b>DD Item Description</b>	<b>Key</b>	<b>Source Table</b>	<b>Source Table DD Item</b>	<b>Additional Information</b>
UAPAG	Amount - Unposted AP	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field that is converted to the analytics data store currency.
USER	User ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
PID	Program ID	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
MKEY	Machine Key	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
UTIME	Update Date and Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	Calculated field for audit information.
URCD	User Reserve Code	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URDT	User Reserve Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAT	User Reserve Amount	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URAB	User Reserve Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
URRF	User Reserve Reference	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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# Glossary

## **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**

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, J, K, L, M, N, O or U.

**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.



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