

**JD Edwards Enterprise One
Application Workshop
Enterprise Foundation Data**

(The Top 18)

Defining Enterprise Foundation Data

- Develop a straw~man for the enterprise structure by establishing ownership and rules for key enterprise data.
- Establish the structure for the Enterprise Business Model.
- Set a standard for operating data used in generating transactions, reports and forms.
- Emphasize the importance of making and communicating decisions in an integrated environment.

Enterprise Foundation Data (EFD)

- ❑ The set of data elements that are shared across the enterprise by JDE.
- ❑ These data elements are organized around the JDE Master Files;
 - Chart of Accounts
 - Address Book
 - Item Master
- ❑ Requires an understanding of how the data is captured and reported on.

Defining Enterprise Foundation Data

- ❑ Deliver high-level overview of the Top 18.
- ❑ Use results of the Chart of Accounts Workshop to complete the first four data elements.
- ❑ Objective for each element:
 - ✓ Identify the owner of the element
 - ✓ Establish ownership for setup and maintenance
 - ✓ Establish a maintenance procedure
 - ✓ Determine standards for naming & numbering
 - ✓ Review data conversion approach
 - ✓ Determine Service Level Agreements

Top 18 – Enterprise Foundation Data

Master Data (Master Files, Codes)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 01 – Companies | 05 – Address Book |
| 02 – Business Units | 06 – Item Master |
| 03 – Chart Of Accounts | 07 – User Defined Codes |
| 04 – Financial Reporting Requirements | |

Transaction Data (Types, Rules, Instructions)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 08 – Document Types | 11 – Forecast Types |
| 09 – Ledger Types | 12 – Order Activity Rules |
| 10 – Line Types Instructions | 13 – Automatic Accounting |

Meta Data (Enterprise Standards)

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 14 – System Constants Overrides | 17 – Data Dictionary / Vocabulary |
| 15 – Naming Standards | 18 – Security Implementation |
| 16 – Globalizations | |

Organization Structure

01 Companies

02 Business Units

03 Chart Of Accounts

04 Financial Reporting Requirements

Master Data (Master Files, Codes)

05 Address Book

06 Item Master

07 User Defined Codes

Transaction Data (Types, Rules, Instructions)

08 Document Types

09 Ledger Types

10 Line Types

11 Forecast Types

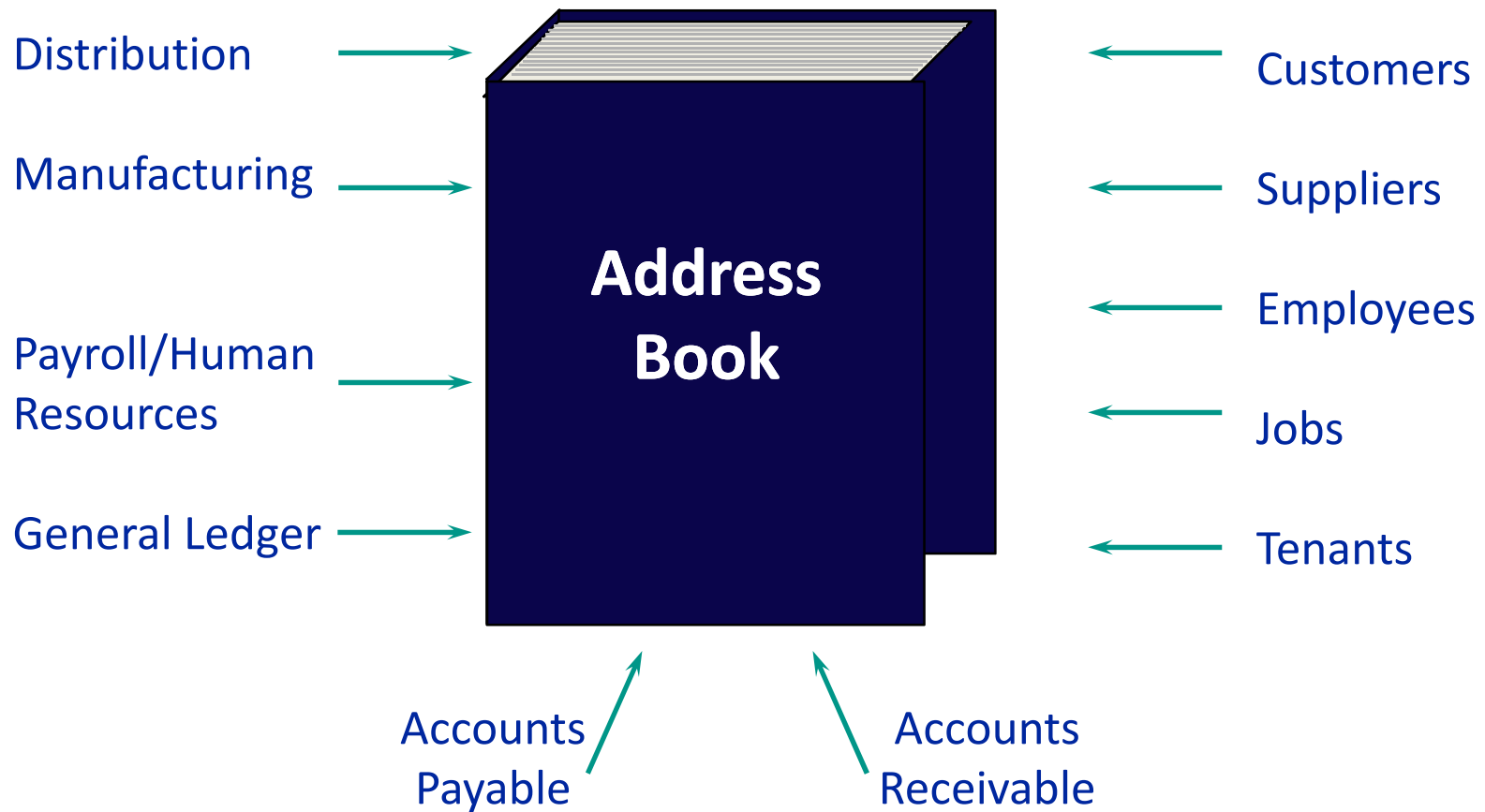
12 Order Activity Rules

13 Automatic Accounting Instructions

Meta Data (System Standards)

- 14** System Constants
- 15** Naming Standards
- 16** Globalizations
- 17** Data Dictionary / Vocabulary Overrides
- 18** Security Implementation

Address Book – Organization Entities



Address Book – Organization Entities

- ❑ The JDE Address Book provides a repository for information on each organizational entity i.e. companies, business units, customers, ship-to's, suppliers, employees, warehouses, etc.
- ❑ Information will include addresses, contacts, billing and tax information, payment instructions, etc.

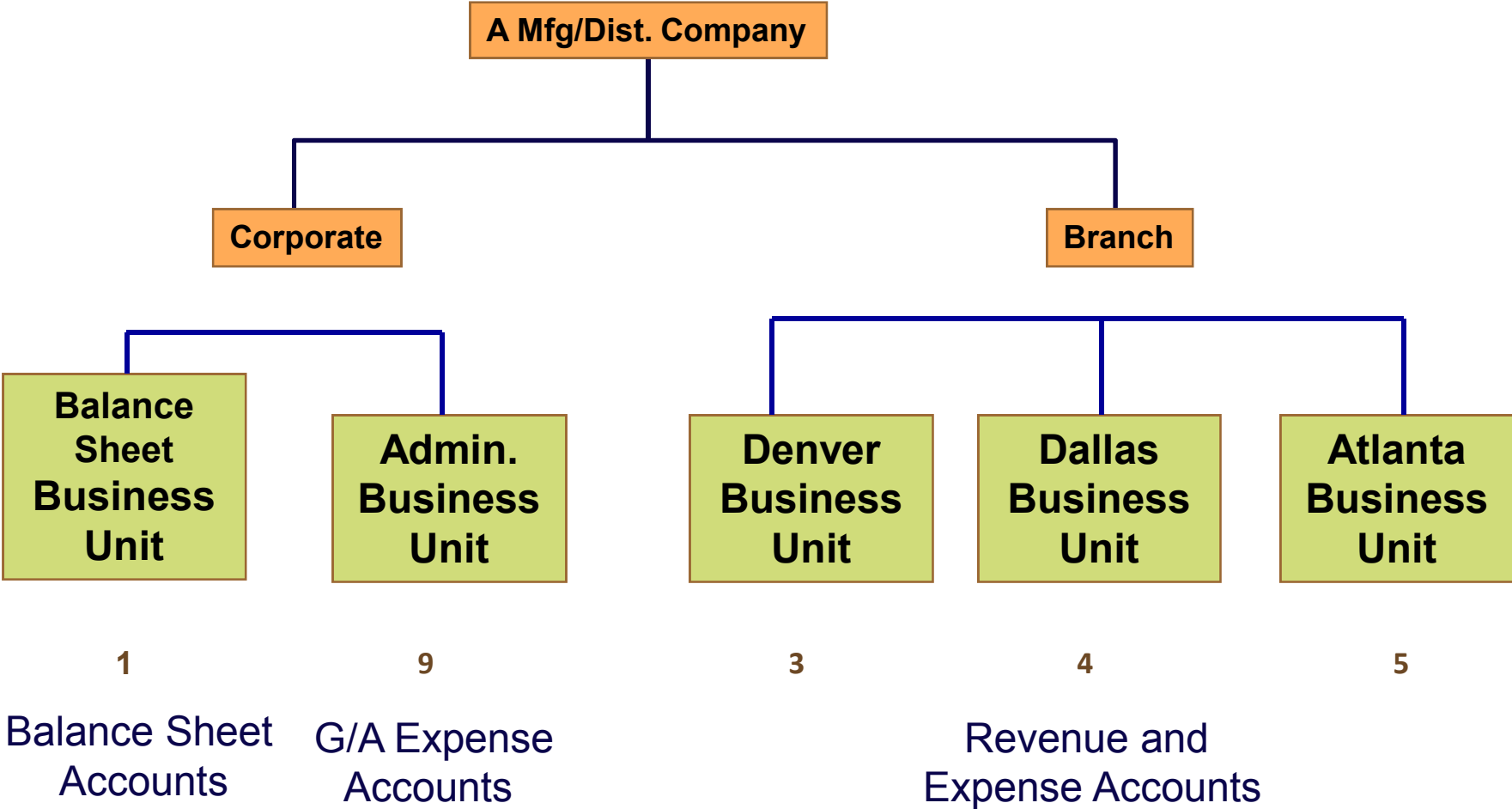
01 - Companies

- Companies are organizational entities characterized by a balance sheet (and income statement).
- Each company in the organization, as well as the default company “00000”, must be established.
- Each company should have an address book record with the same number.
- If balance sheet requirements exist at the division, district or store level, these non-legal entities can be established as companies.
- Enterprise must agree on naming conventions to prevent duplication and “collision errors”.

01 - Companies

Fiscal Date Pattern	R
Number of Periods	12
Current Period	5
Beginning of Fiscal Year	1/1/00
Company Address Book Number	(One for each Company)
A/P Current Period	1
A/P Beginning of Fiscal Year	1/1/00
A/R Current Period	1
Use Suspense Account	Blank
A/R Beginning of Fiscal Year	1/1/00
Financial Reporting Period	1
Reporting Year	Blank

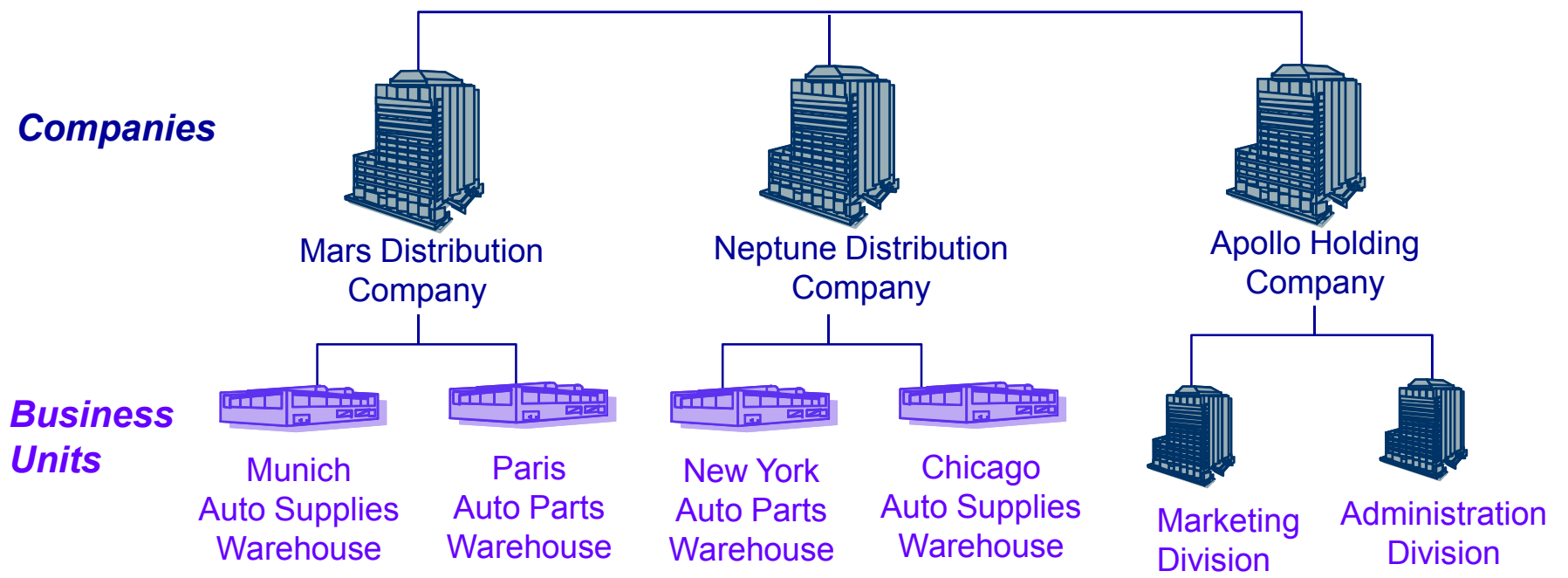
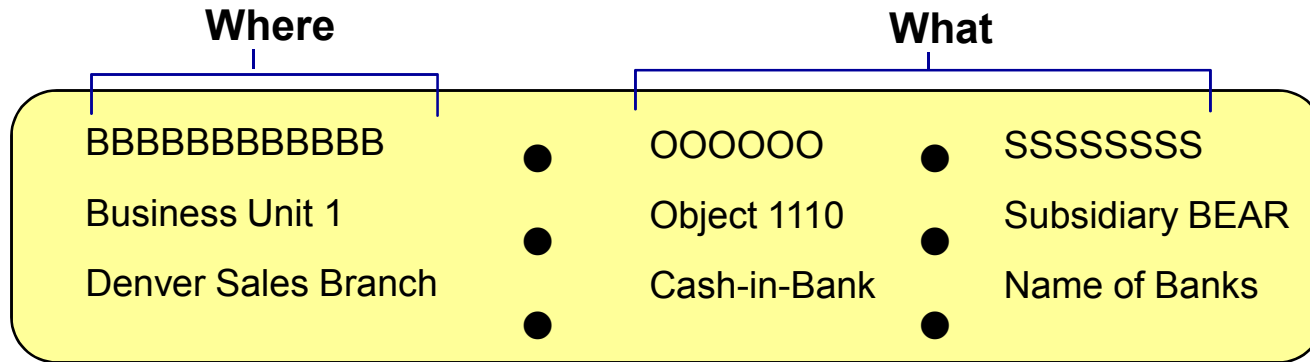
02 - Business Units



02 - Business Units

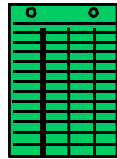
- ❑ A business unit describes “where” a transaction will be realized in an organization
- ❑ Business units are:
 - Assigned to only one company
 - The lowest organizational reporting level
 - The basis for income statements
- ❑ Numeric business units are recommended

02 - Business Units and Companies



03 – Chart Of Accounts -Structure

Where



Balance Sheet for
Company 1

1
Business Unit

- ◆ Required
- ◆ Maximum 12 characters
- ◆ Alphanumeric

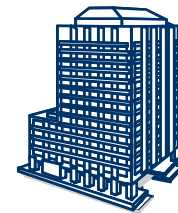
What



Cash in Bank

1100
Object

- ◆ Required
- ◆ Maximum 6 characters
- ◆ Alphanumeric

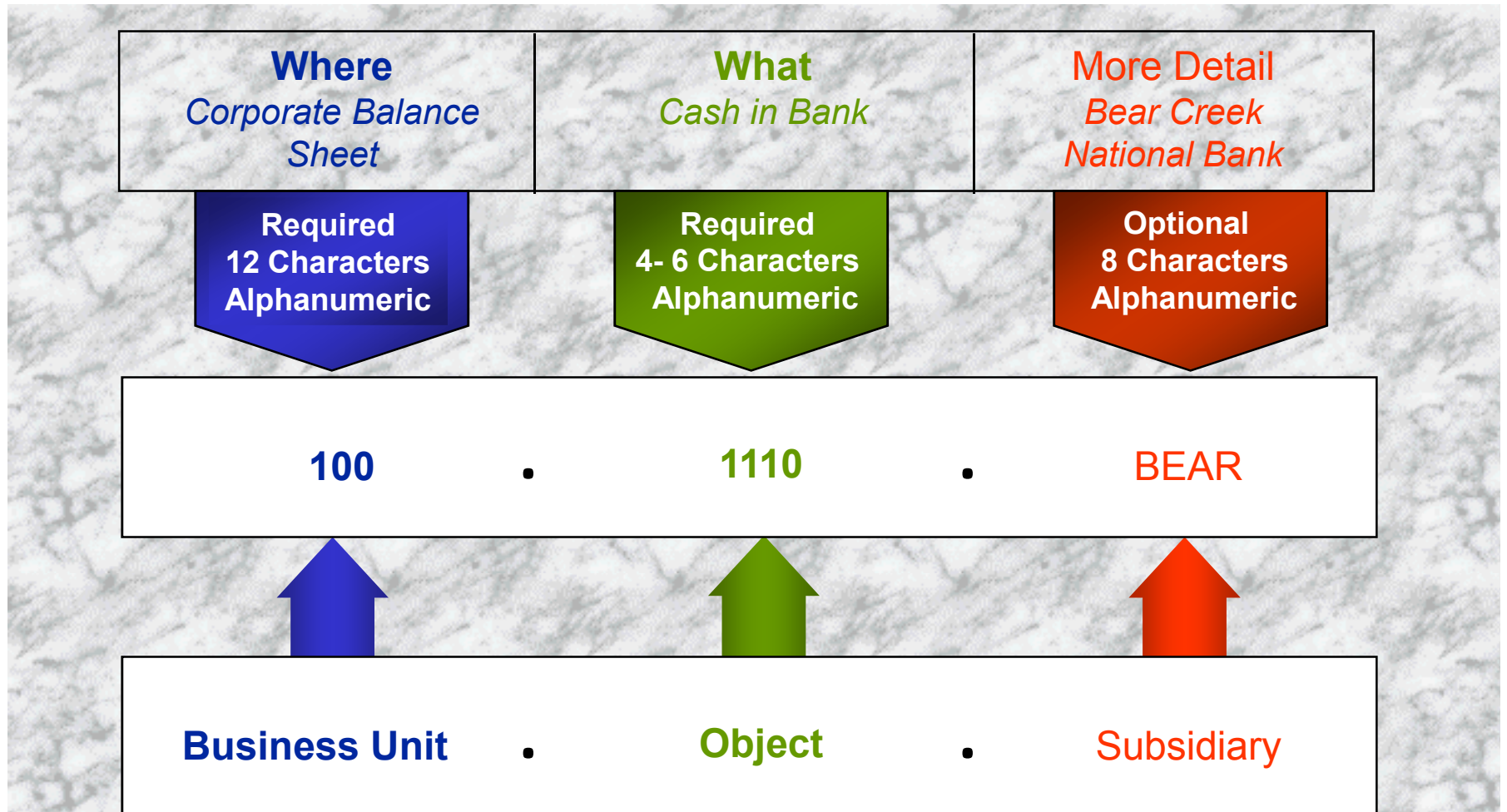


Bear Creek
National Bank

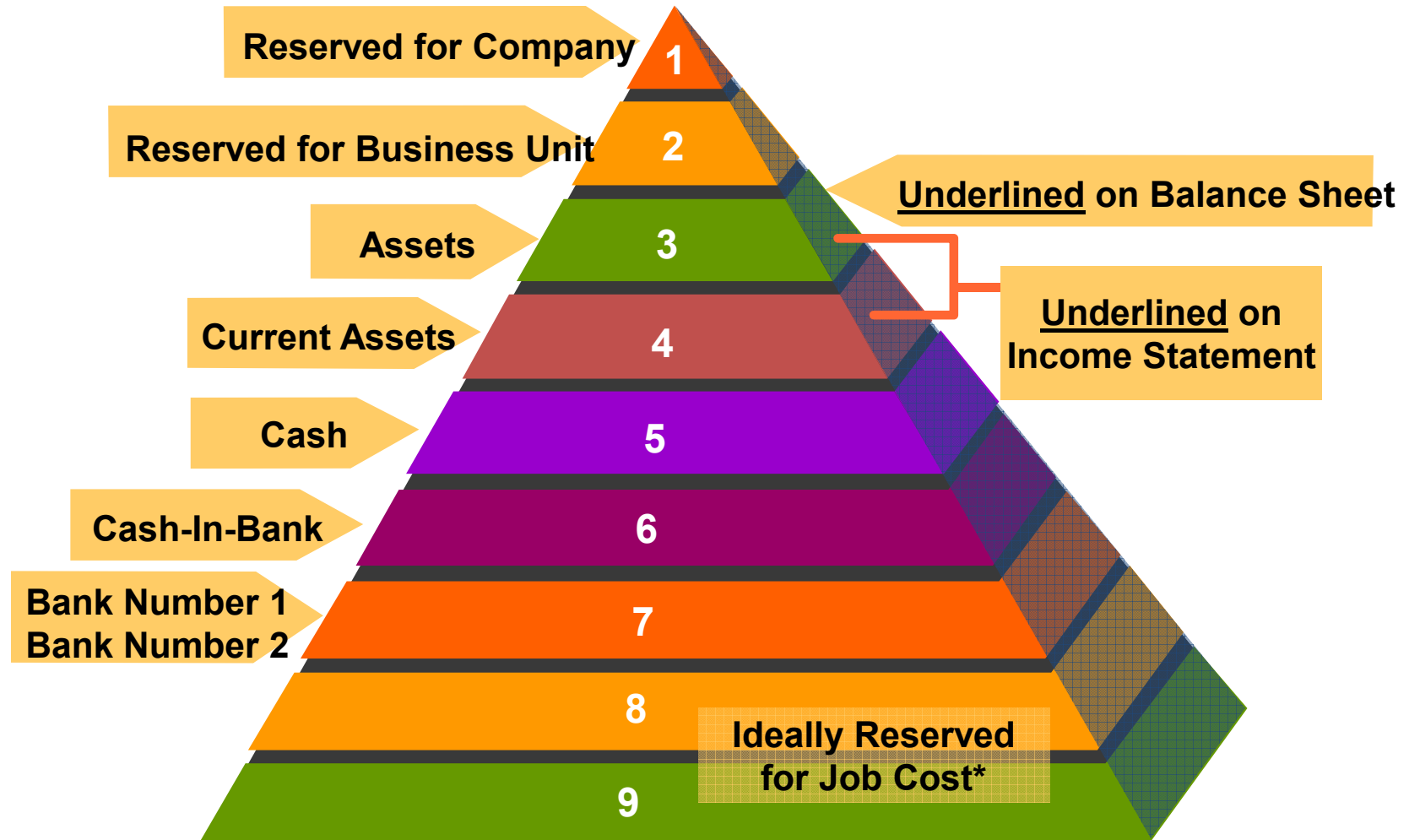
BEAR
Subsidiary

- ◆ Optional
- ◆ Maximum 8 characters
- ◆ Alphanumeric

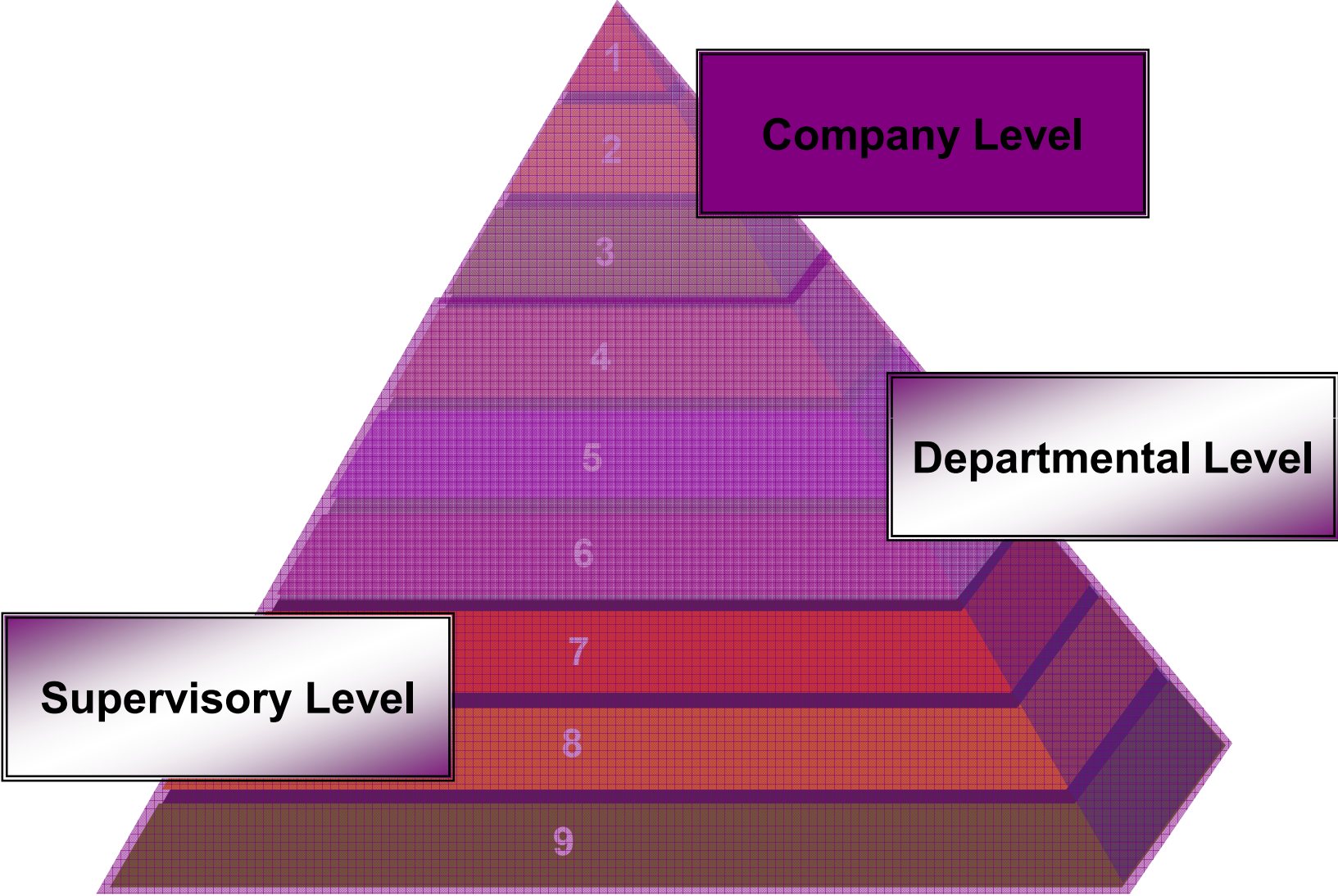
03 – Chart Of Accounts -Structure



03 - Chart Of Accounts -Level of Detail



03 - Chart Of Accounts -Level of Detail



04 - Financial Reporting Requirements

❑ Business Unit Category Codes

- Some of the 30 Business Unit category codes can be populated at the Enterprise level, leaving the remainder for localization.
- Use for roll-ups and reporting needs not captured by Business Unit / Company relationships.

❑ Object Account Category Codes

- 23 Codes available to group the accounts for selective reporting purposes i.e.;
- Statutory Reporting
- Tax Reporting
- Fixed and Variable or Direct and Indirect expenses

05 – Entity Types

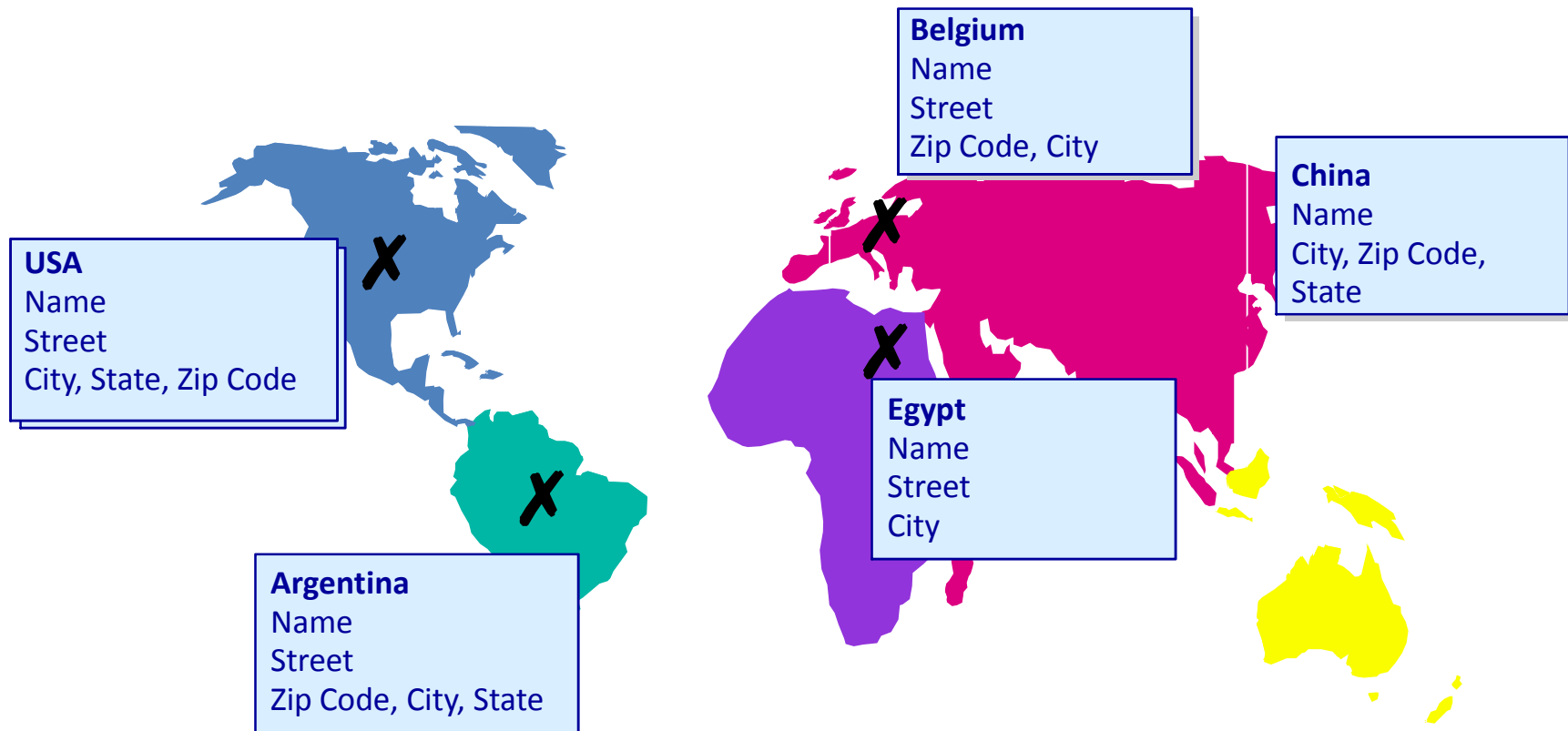
□ Search Types

- Assign to classify entities and limit the information that the system uses for searching i.e.;
- C (Customer)
- E (Employee)
- V (Vendor)

□ Who's Who Type

- Define the contact information associated with the entity i.e.;
- Related Salesperson
- Billing
- Contact

05 – Address Formats



05 – Address Formats

Mailing Format

- Define standard mailing format.
- Identify other required formats.
- JDE provides 16 predefined formats.

Define types of Phone Numbers

Define Search Field (JDE Alpha Name)

- 40-character alphabetic.
- Appears as the entity's name on reports.
- System ignores the special characters in a search (dashes, commas).

05 – Numbering / Naming Conventions

□ Define Address Book Number

- 8 digit - (can be system assigned “next number”).
- Recommend reserving groups of numbers.
- Issue if converting from multiple “systems” and desire to keep existing numbers.

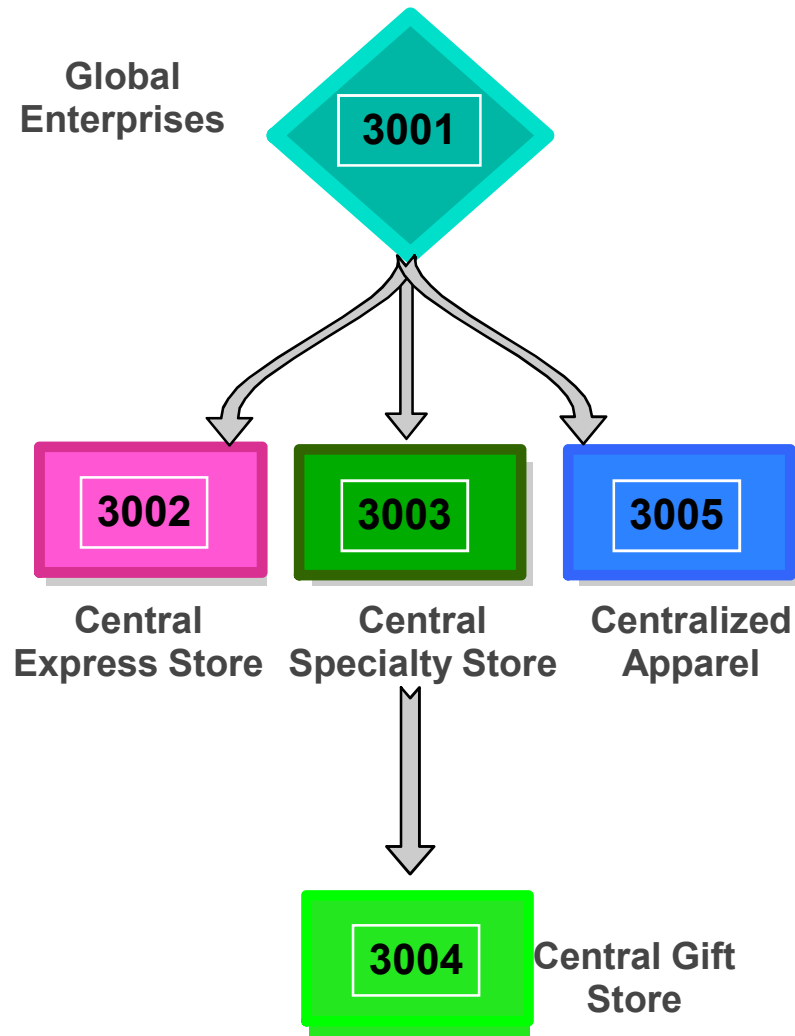
□ Define Alternate Address Book Number

- 20 digit, alpha-numeric.
- User defined name or number.
- Unique to the Address Book Number.

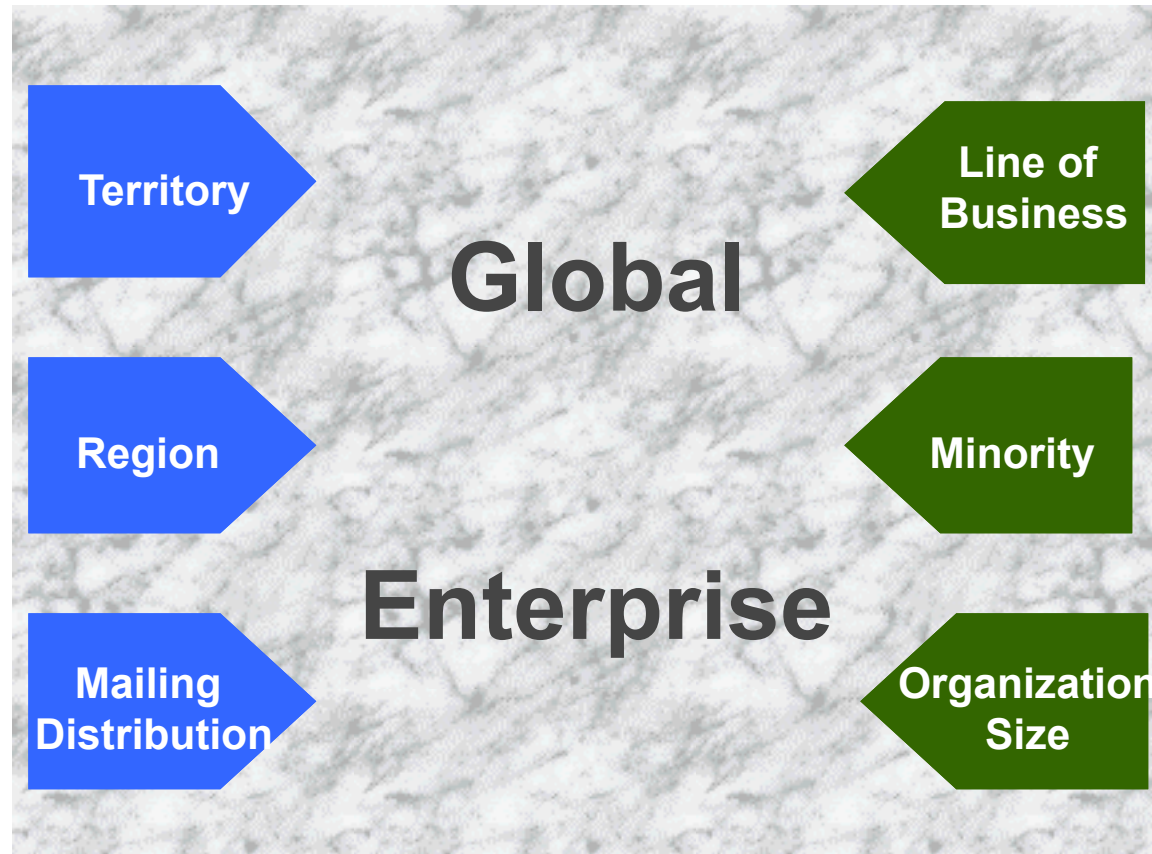
05 – Parent / Child Relationships

- Define types of Enterprise relationships i.e.;
- Customer's Shipping address and related Billing address.
- Supplier's Purchase Order address and related Remittance address.

05 – Parent / Child Relationships



05 – Reporting Requirements



05 – Reporting Requirements

- ❑ Reporting Codes (a.k.a. Category Codes) are used to group information for a specific purpose such as reporting.
 - Define the types of groups (codes) needed.
 - Establish ownership of the codes.
 - Identify specific values within each group i.e.;
 - **Code = Sales Territory**
 - **Values = North, South, East, West**
- ❑ 30 Codes available in the Address Book
- ❑ 10 Codes available in the Who's Who

06 – Item Master -Overview

Consistent use and issue of new items requires central focus and control

Item
Identifiers

Description

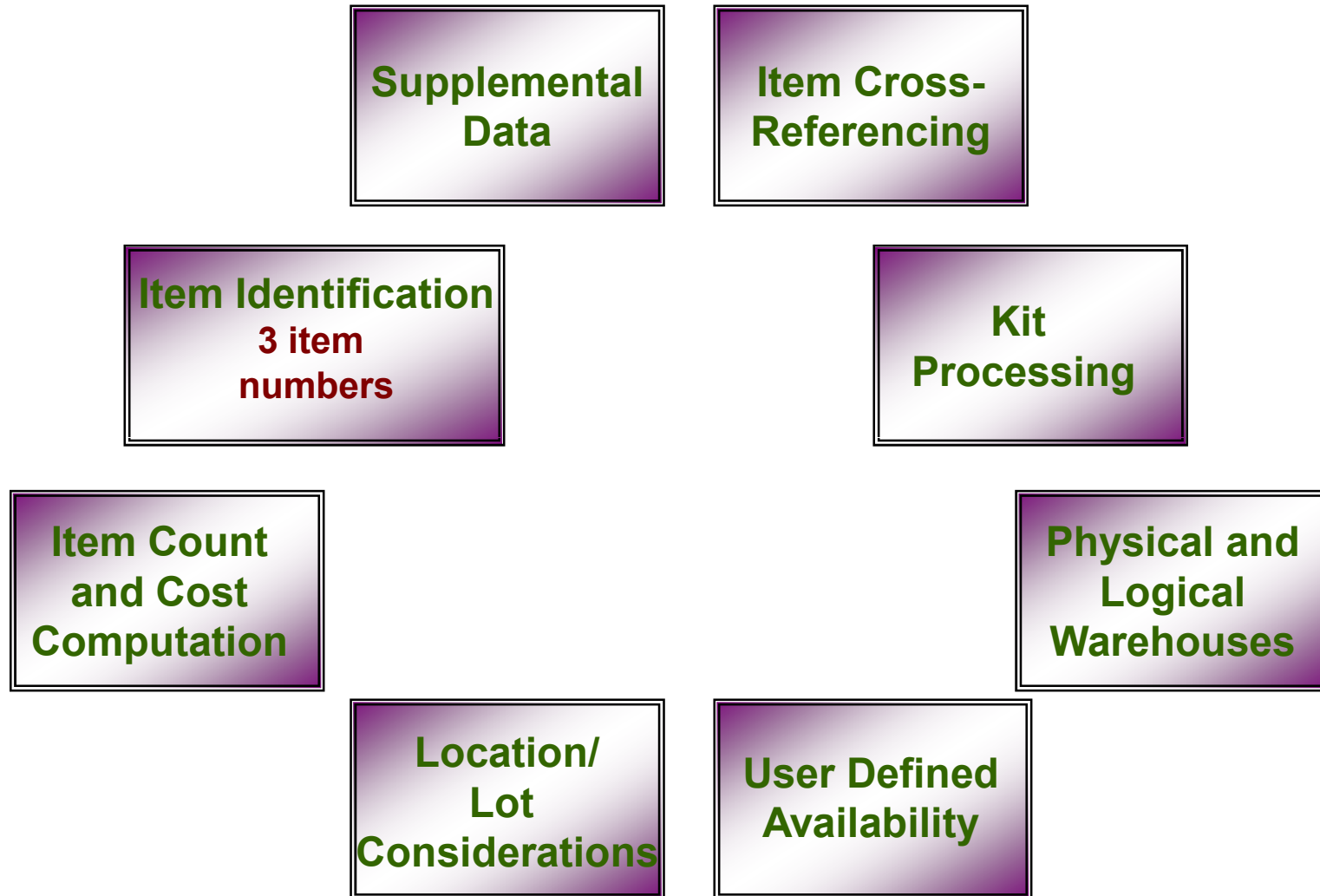
Costs and
Prices

G/L

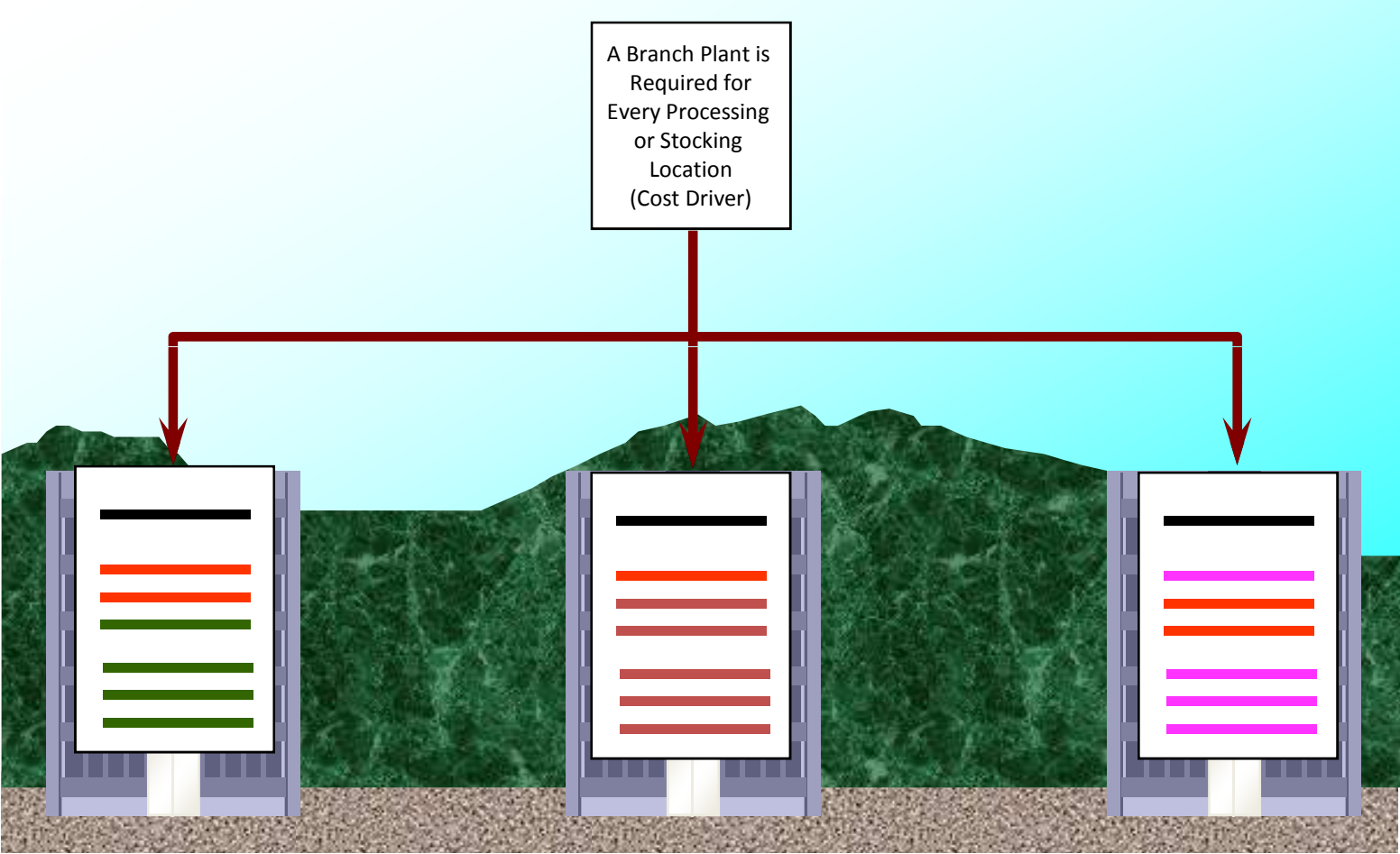
Classification
Codes

Weights and
Measures

06 – Item Master -Features



06 – Branch / Plants



06 – Cost Information

Determine level for costing Items

Item Number	<input type="text"/>
Branch/Plant	<input type="text"/>
Location	<input type="text"/>
Lot/SN	<input type="text"/>

Same cost for all Branches
Entered from the Item Master

Item Number	<input type="text"/>
Branch/Plant	<input type="text"/>
Location	<input type="text"/>
Lot/SN	<input type="text"/>

Same cost for all Locations
Entered from Branch/Plant Revisions

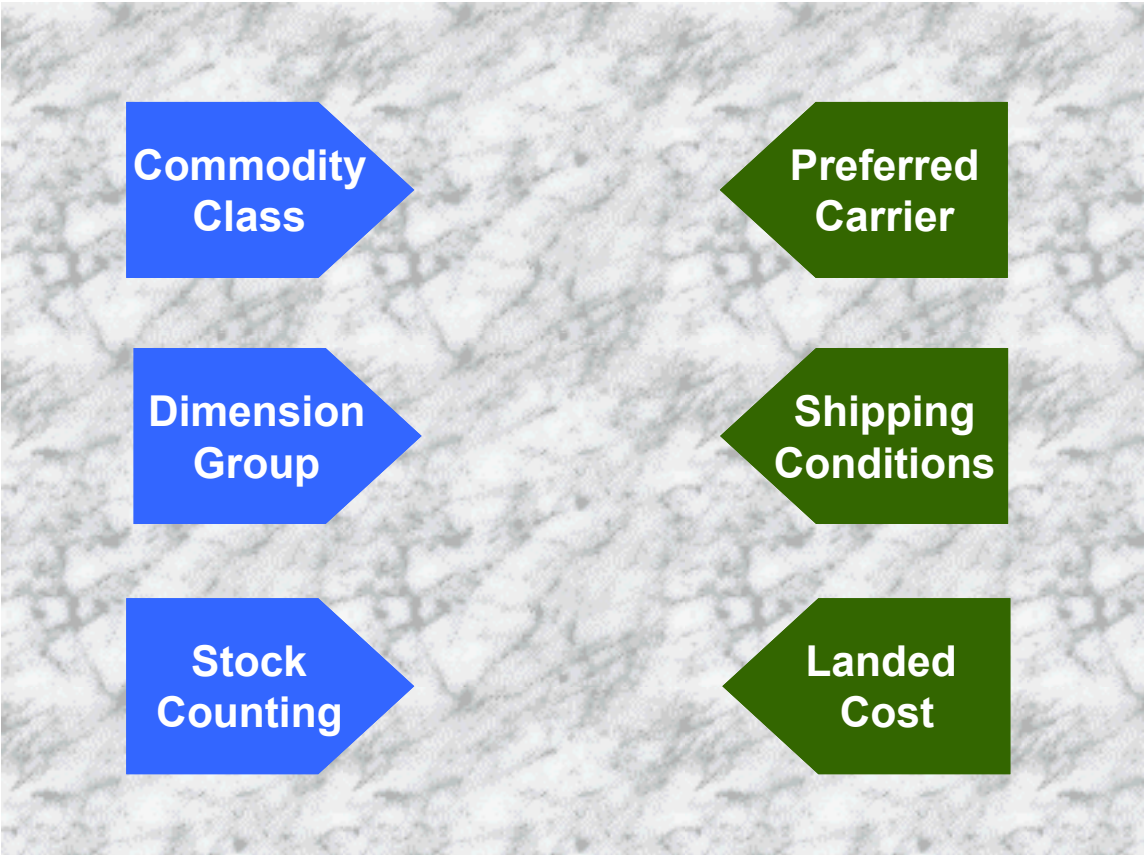
Item Number	<input type="text"/>
Branch/Plant	<input type="text"/>
Location	<input type="text"/>
Lot/SN	<input type="text"/>

Cost held for each location
Entered from Branch/Plant Revisions

06 – Numbering / Naming Conventions

- ❑ A strategy of using common and standard items throughout the enterprise is essential.
- ❑ Naming conventions and numbering standards should be established and enforced to improve integration and usage accuracy to drive;
 - Ability to share inventories
 - Pooling of common supply purchases
 - Improved analysis of price change impact
 - Reduction of shortages, outages and expediting

06 – Reporting Requirements



06 – Reporting Requirements

- ❑ Reporting Codes (JDE Category Codes) are used to group information for a specific purpose, such as reporting;
 - 5 Sales Codes with 3 positions
 - 5 Sales Codes with 6 positions
 - 5 Procurement Codes with 3 positions
 - 4 Advanced Warehousing codes with 6 positions
 - Description 1 and 2 are 30 characters
- ❑ Define the types of groups (codes) needed.
- ❑ Establish ownership of the codes.
- ❑ Identify specific values within each group.

07 - User Defined Codes (UDC)

- Many fields allow customization by setting up user defined codes (UDCs).
- Category Codes are a subset of the UDCs that further categorize information.
- System-Wide Shared – require consistency.
- Remain (fairly) stable.
- Used by programs to edit data and allow only pre-defined codes.

08 – Document Types

- ❑ Document Types supplied by JDE are very encompassing and those which are “Hard Coded” should never be changed.
- ❑ Document Types should be kept to a minimum to reduce the complexity of the configuration.
- ❑ Document Types are a component of AAI’s. Changes will have definite up/downstream impacts.

09 – Ledger Types

- ❑ Ledger Types define the accounting ledgers maintained in the General Accounting system.
- ❑ Ledger Types contain management and control information for:
 - Actual Amounts / Units – AA / AU
 - Budget Amounts / Units – BA / BU
 - Forecast Amounts / Units
 - Cash Basis Amounts / Units
 - Statistical Amounts / Units
 - Currency Conversion Information – CA / CU
- ❑ Ledger Types have rules to establish and use currency parameters.

10 – Line Types

- ❑ Line Types supplied by JDE are contained mainly within Sales Order Management and Purchase Order Management.
- ❑ Line Types have a control flag that determines whether the inventory will be effected or not.
- ❑ Line Types have definitions that are common throughout the Distribution Systems.
- ❑ Line Types should be kept to a minimum to reduce complexity.
- ❑ Line Types are a key component of Order Activity Rules and Inclusion Rules.

11 – Forecast Types

- Forecast Types are identified by UDC Table 34/DF and used by the Forecasting System to calculate 12 different forecasts.
- Enterprise Wide forecasting types should be strictly normalized.
- Enterprise Wide forecasting run cycles should be set up for maximum efficiency.
- Sales History for 27 months (minimum) is needed to run the forecasting system.
- Enterprise One generates forecasts based on Actual Sales (AA Forecast Type) derived from the sales history data base.

12 – Order Activity Rules

- ❑ Order Activity Rules control the sequence of allowable steps through which each detail line can process for a sale, purchase or maintenance transaction .
- ❑ Order Activity Rules are defined by combinations of document type, line type and status. The status codes for documents are next and last.
- ❑ Order Activity Rules apply to the processing cycles of business transactions:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Approval routes➤ Purchase Orders➤ Pick Requests➤ Maintenance Work Orders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Requisitions➤ Sales Orders➤ Printing Invoices (NOT Manufacturing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Receivers➤ Confirmations➤ EDI Interfaces
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13 – Automatic Accounting Instructions (AAIs)

- ❑ Relationship tables that store rules defining how to create general ledger entries for each operational system transaction.
- ❑ Control how the Post program creates journal entries for inter-company settlements.
- ❑ Determine how the system distributes the journal entries so that each company maintains a zero-net balance.
- ❑ Associate with a specific general ledger account that consists of a Business Unit, an Object Account and a Subsidiary.
- ❑ A special G/L Class Code (****), can be setup for Distribution AAI's temporarily until the codes are fully defined.

14 – System Constants

- Address Book
- General Ledger
- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Job Cost
- Distribution

14 – System Constants -General Ledger

Batch Control Required	
Management Approval of Input	
Allow PBCO Postings	
Allow Invalid Accounts	
Symbol To Identify Short Number	
Symbol to Identify BU.Object.Sub	
Symbol to Identify 3 rd G/L Account#	
Account Separator Character	
Intercompany Settlements	
Multi-Currency Conversion (Y,N,Z)	
Allow Multi-Currency Intercompany JE	
Flex – Create Intercompany w/o Hub	

14 – System Constants -Accounts Receivable

Delinquency Notice	
Auto Cash	
Print Statements	
Age As of Date	
Aging Method	
Date Aging Based On	
Aging Days (buckets)	

15 – Naming Standards

❑ To provide optimal flexibility and allow easy administration of various objects within Enterprise One, standard must be developed and adhered to for the following:

- User Profiles
- Group Profiles
- Videos
- Programs
- Reports
- Versions
- Menus

16 – Globalizations

- Primary Language
- Currencies
- Date Format
- Countries
- Standard Paper Size

16 – Globalizations -Primary Language

- ❑ One primary language in the Enterprise System.
- ❑ All language text is stored in a central location and deployed to the individual desktop based upon the user setup.
- ❑ For the use of additional languages, set up and on-going maintenance will be required in areas such as:
 - Alternate item descriptions
 - System Menus
 - User Defined Codes
 - Data Dictionary and Vocabulary Overrides

16 – Globalizations -Currencies

- ❑ A domestic currency must be assigned at the company level.
- ❑ Each entity must have a unique currency assigned:
 - Companies
 - Customers
 - Suppliers
 - Monetary Bank Accounts
- ❑ Dual currency for valuations requires both a local and stable currency. This is used for a business operating in an inflationary market.

16 – Globalizations -Date Format

- ❑ A date format must be established in the System Control Table in order for the system to operate properly.
- ❑ A system wide date format may be established using a masking setup in the system data area.
- ❑ Some of the options available are:
 - ❑ Month, Day, Year (as a 4 position field)MM/DD/YYYY
 - ❑ Day, Month, Year (as a 4 position field)DD/MM/YYYY
 - ❑ Day, Month, Year (as a 2 position field)DD/MM/YY
- ❑ Date formats can be overridden from the system format based on user profile.

16 – Globalizations -Countries

- ❑ A set of countries must be established in the Country Table.
- ❑ Country codes, entered as part of the Address Book record, are validated against the Country Table.

16 – Globalizations -Paper Size

- ❑ A system wide paper size must be established in the System Control Table.
- ❑ Some of the options available are:
 - ❑ Letter 8.5 in. x 11 in.
 - ❑ Legal 8.5 in. x 14 in.
 - ❑ A4 210mm x 297 mm
- ❑ Paper formats can be overridden from the system format based on user profile.

17 – Data Dictionary / Vocabulary Overrides

- ❑ The Data Dictionary is the repository for data item definitions and specifications.
- ❑ Vocabulary Overrides allow alteration to field, row or column title text on a form-by-form or report-by-report basis.
- ❑ DD/VO must be tightly controlled, at the Enterprise Level, to control maintenance, upgrade and conversion conflicts.
- ❑ Changes can have far reaching effects in the case of *display decimals* and must be thoroughly tested before implementing.

18 – Security Implementation

- ❑ Security should remain relatively open for the core project team throughout the process workshops to facilitate configuration and testing.
- ❑ Security should be implemented and tested during the Conference Room Pilots.
- ❑ Security should enable an administrator to control access for individual users and groups of users.
- ❑ Desired security is obtained through combinations of action code and processing option security in all cases and applications at the table row, and table column security level.

System "Numbering"							
A		NN		N		NN	
G	Menu	00	Foundation	1	Daily	NN	Variable
P	Program	01	Address Book	2	Periodic		
F	Table	02	E-Mail	3	Technical		
R	Report	03	A/R	4	Setup		
		04	A/P				
		05	HRM/Time				
		07	Payroll				
		08	Human Resources				
		09	Gen. Accounting				
		12	F/A				
		13	Maint.				
		15	Property Mgmt.				
		16	Profitability Solution				
		30	PDM (Item Master)				
		31	Shop Floor Control				
		301	Process Data Mgmt.				
		311	Process Control				
		40	Inventory (Base)				
		41	Inventory Mgmt.				
		42	Sales Order Processing				
		43	PO Processing				
		46	Sales Analysis				
		46	Warehouse Management				
		50	Job Cost				
		94	Batch Engine				
		95	Apps/Tools				
		96	Deployment				