Blade - Late Bill/ Invoice Report

Manual

1 — Last update: 2015/08/27

Basis Technologies

Table of Contents

Blade Overview	1
SAP Invoice Document Data Structure	3
Blade Exceptions Guide	4
Price Calculator Overview	5
Accessing the Price Calculator Module	6
Run Price Calculator Module	7
Setting Date Parameters	8
Technical Settings	9
Executing Price Calculator Module	. 12
Late Bill Report Overview	. 15
Access Run Late Bill Report	. 17
Run Late Bill Report	. 18
Setting Selection Parameters Late Bill	. 19
Technical Settings Late Bill	. 22
Executing Late Bill Report	. 25
View Late Bill Report	. 28
Late Bill Report Explained	. 30
Summary Reports Available	. 31
Summary Report Explained	. 35
Individual Records Explained	
Late Invoice Report Overview	. 38
Access Run Late Invoice Report	
Run Late Invoice Report	. 40
Setting Selection Parameters Late Invoice	. 41
Technical Settings Late Invoice	
Executing Late Invoice Report	. 47
View Late Invoice Report	
Late Invoice Report Explained	. 52
Summary Late Invoice Reports Available	. 53
Summary Late Invoice Report Explained	. 57
Individual Late Invoice Records Explained	
Data Table Tools	. 62
Access Historic Rlado Poports	66

Blade Overview

Blade investigates your customer portfolio identifying customer accounts that have not completed the end to end invoice process, highlighting the key milestones in the process trapping revenue.

Blade is comprised of 2 main reports that are executed in order to understand the Late Bill and/or Late Invoice position.

Example Blade Metrics:

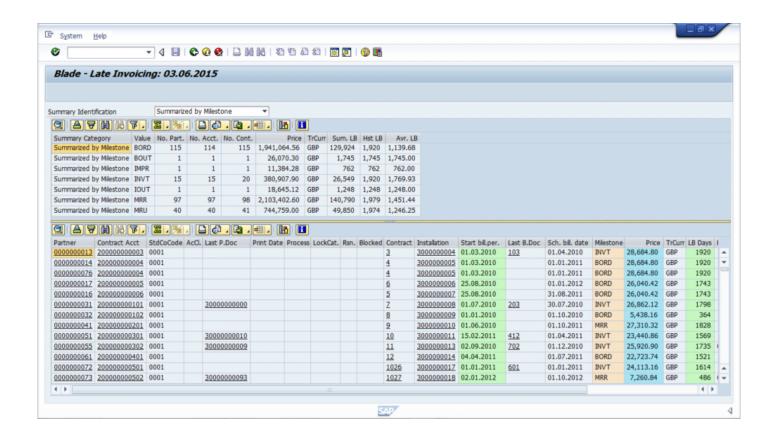
- Individual invoice process milestone volumes
- Length of invoice delay
- Estimated value of trapped revenue/uninvoiced contracts
- Number of customers, accounts and contracts impacted

This insight enables your business to respond to invoicing delays quickly and efficiently by re-prioritise exception processing therefore not impacting the customer experience. Blade is also an enabler to complete Trend or Root Cause Analysis to pro-actively manage or prevent delays in the invoicing process.

This user guide provides information on accessing, running and using the Blade reports.

See below an example report.

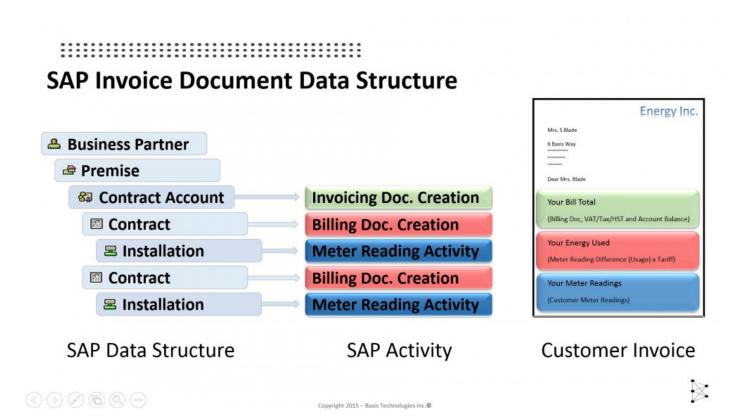
Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 1 of 69



SAP Invoice Document Data Structure

Understanding the high level SAP data structure and invoicing process will support you unlocking the value from the information Blade offers.

Please find below a high level summary of the SAP data structure, the activity that occurs at each level in the data structure and how a customer's invoice is constructed using the individual activity outputs.

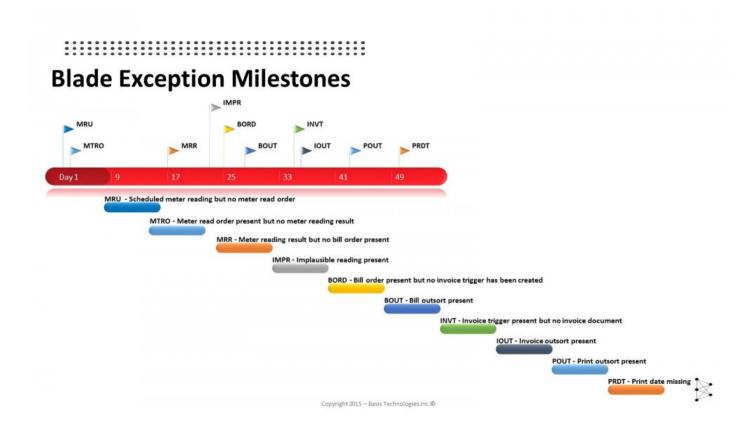


Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 3 of 69

Blade Exceptions Guide

Blade reports on the last successful invoicing step completed and therefore what exception is likely to be present preventing a customer receiving the invoice. These are called Milestones, below describes the Milestones Blade is currently configured to report on.

(The timeline below shown in days that is displayed is an example, as the SAP Invoice Process timeline can be configured specifically for your business.)



Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 4 of 69

Price Calculator Overview

The Price Calculator Module is an essential prerequisite to running Blade, as it feeds Blade with an average standard price in order to calculate the Late Bill or Late Invoice estimated trapped revenue.

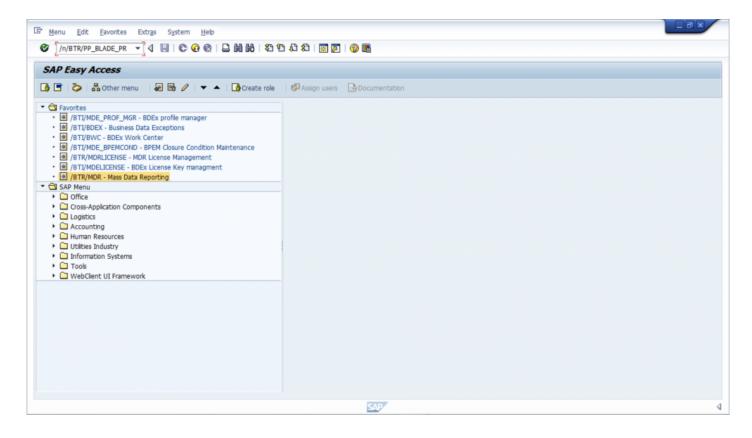
It is important to update the price calculation when a recent pricing change has taken effect or more frequently as the business sees fit. This can be completed manually or as a scheduled batch run.

Running the Price Calculator Module will make the estimated late billed and invoiced revenue value as up to date as possible.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 5 of 69

Accessing the Price Calculator Module

Enter in the SAP Transaction field: /n/BTR/PP_BLADE_PR



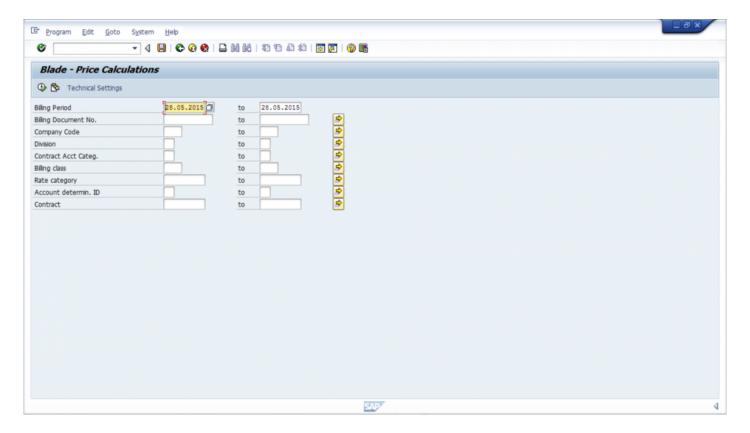
Run Price Calculator Module

This section covers how to run the Price Calculator Module.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 7 of 69

Setting Date Parameters

On entry to the Price Calculate you will be present with the below screen.



The Price Calculator requires a "from" and "to" Billing Period to be set. The Billing Period is a specific period in which billing takes place.

If this is set for the current data this will use today's average price to calculate the a price which is then used in the Blade reports. The Billing Period can be tailored to cover longer pricing periods to calculate the average price, if required.

The default value for the Billing Period is today's day.



Once you have set the date, select Technical Settings.



Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49

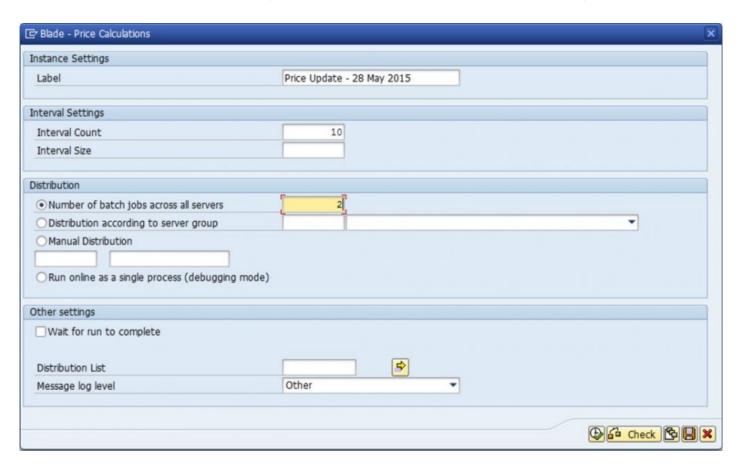
Technical Settings

All Blade reports have a "Technical Settings" option available within the application tool bar next to the "Execute" button (see below).



At a high level the Technical Settings allows you to set a number of parameters including how many intervals and batches of data you would like to process. These settings will increase or decrease the processing time of the report depending on the performance capacity available within SAP at the point of running the report. e.g. The higher the number of intervals and batches, the faster the report will run, this will increase the short term demand on SAP based on the size of the data set. See below for further detail.

When you select the "Technical Settings" button you will be prompted with the following screen:



Below are listed the various technical settings that can be set:

Label – A label/title should be specified to identify the particular execution for the report – e.g. "Price Update – 28th May 2015". This allows you to identify later which Price Calculation Blade is using or if you need a price update.

Interval Count – This represents the "packet size" of how many intervals there are to be processed independently or how many objects are within each interval. You can set up intervals to either have an "interval size" (how many objects are within each interval) or you can set them up by a number – e.g. 1000 intervals. This should be representative of how many objects you have.

Interval Size – As above depending on selection Interval Count or Size.

Number of batch jobs across all servers – This specifies the number of parallel processes, you are always looking for "direct and linear scalability", i.e. if you run a program with 10 parallel processes then it should run 10 times faster than with a single process. Ensure that sufficient background work processes are available. Be mindful that too much parallel processing can impact other batch/dialogue processes that are running at the same time. This value will be dependent upon the how fast you would like to run the program and how much capacity you have available at the time of running the program.

Distribution according to server group: Not in use.

Manual Distribution: Not is use.

Run online as a single process (debugging mode) – This is only used when debugging programs and ensures the whole program runs within a single process rather than a background one. It runs sequentially so both hard and soft break-points will be reached.

Wait for run to complete before finishing – This is often used to ensure the parent process waits until all child parallel process has completed. Once all child parallel processes have finished, control is returned to the parent for completion.

Distribution List – After a program completes it is able to send a SAP office document or external email (e.g. to Outlook or Lotus Notes) to a set of recipients that can be specified here. This means that the business users who receive the output of the reports can be specified in this list. After the program completes, an email will be automatically generated from the SAP system and sent to external email addresses (via SAP Connect). Upon receiving the email in their email client, the user can select the attachment to open the SAP GUI in order to directly view the output of the program.

Message log level – Lower limit for the priority of messages output to the application log. For example, you can restrict output of informational application log messages by increasing the log level via this parameter.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 10 of 69

Once you have set your technical settings select "Execute"



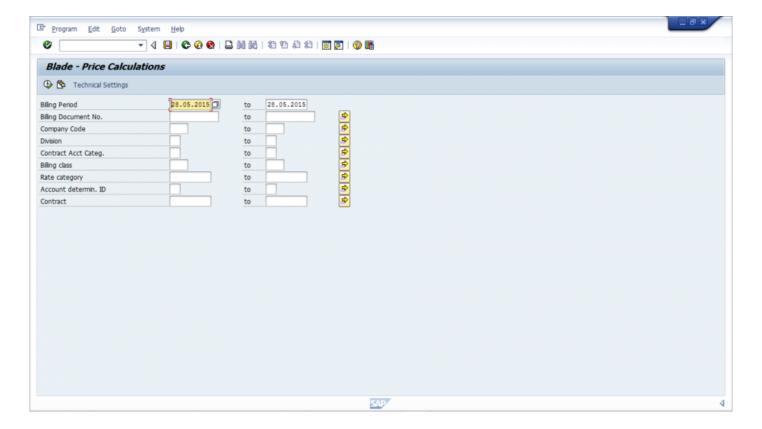
For further information refer to:

Current platform – <u>MDR Administrators Guide</u> Future platform – <u>Node5 Administrators Guide</u>

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 11 of 69

Executing Price Calculator Module

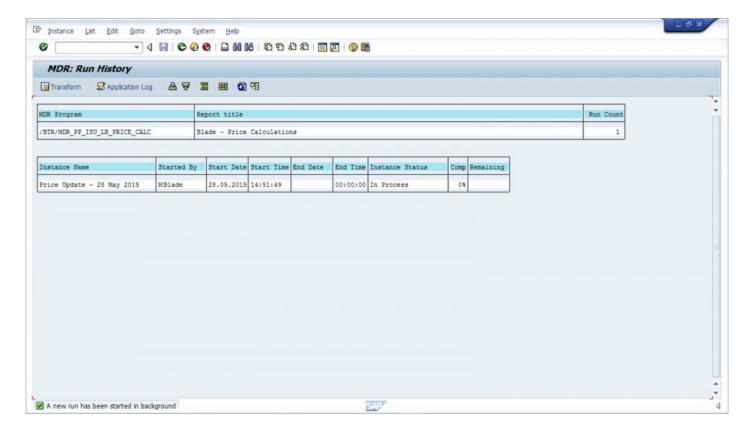
Now you have completed the technical settings by entering the appropriate parameters for the Price Calculation, select "Execute" button.



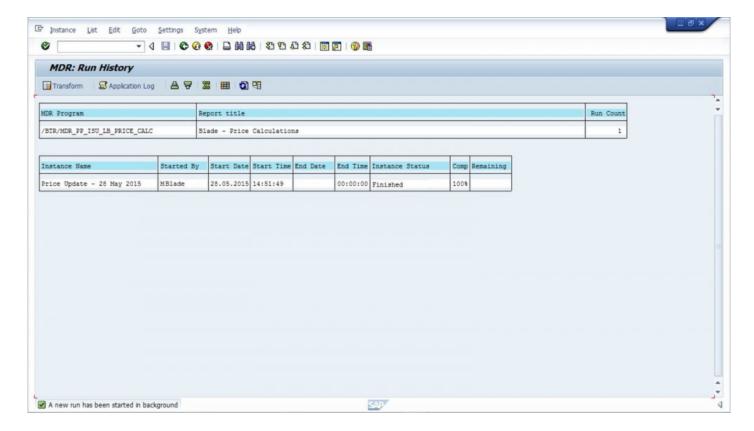
The execution sequence is as follows:

- 1) Creation of "intervals" that represent the work to be processed
- 2) Processing of each interval
- 3) Collation of results for aggregation of what has been done across the parallel processes
- 4) Display of aggregated result as an output (ad-hoc)

Whilst this sequence is running you are presented with the "Instance" screen which represents the run of the corresponding Blade program. You should see that it is currently in progress, the percentage complete and the number of parallel processes that are currently running.



In order to see when the report has completed running select the "Refresh" button or "F8" until you can see the report in 100% completed.

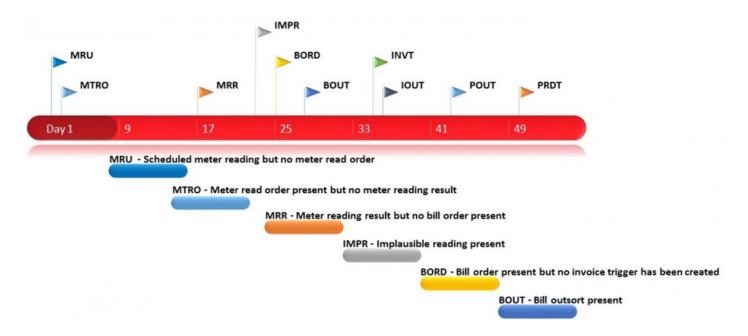


The price is now available to use and you are now ready to run the Late Bill or Late Invoice Reports.

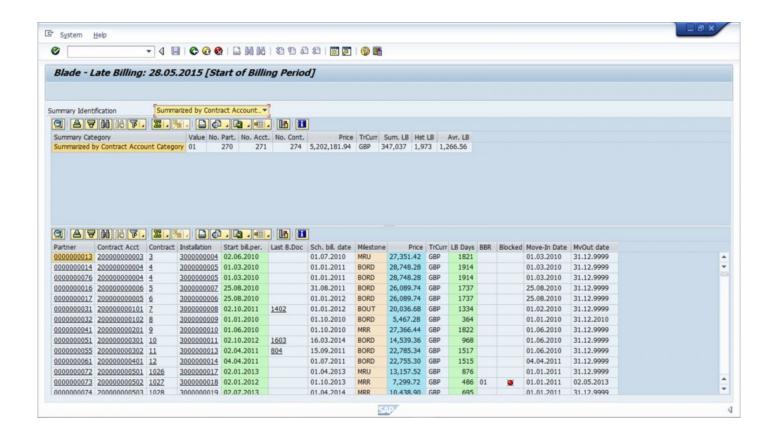
Late Bill Report Overview

The Blade Late Bill Report collates and displays all Meter Reading and Billing related types of exceptions grouped and categorized as Milestones as described in the <u>Blade Exceptions Guide</u>.

Below are the Meter Reading and Billing Document creation milestones only.

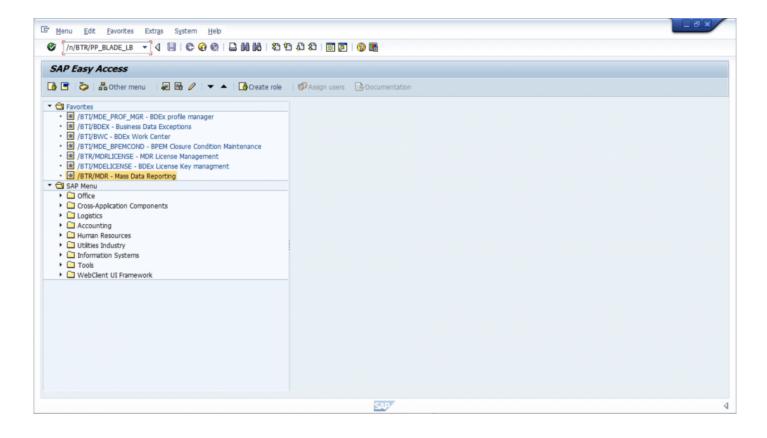


The report runs sequentially through the invoice milestones for each contract and reports on the last successful invoice processing step that has taken place. This means any corrective action can be prioritised by the actual issue relating to the Billing Document not being produced.



Access Run Late Bill Report

Enter in the SAP Transaction field: /n/BTR/PP_BLADE_LB



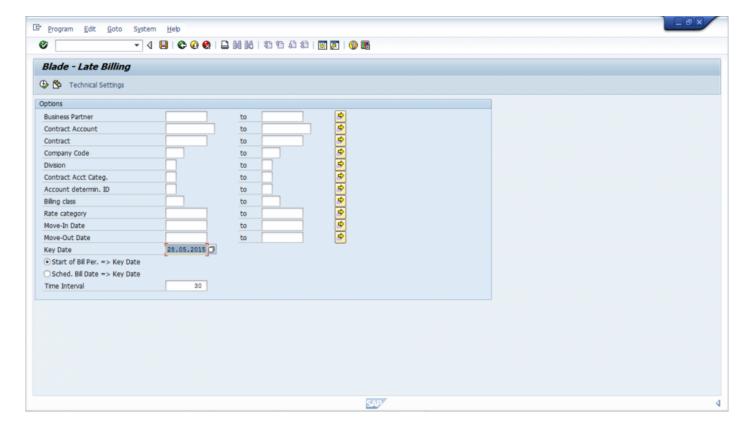
Run Late Bill Report

This section covers how to run the Blade Late Bill Report.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 18 of 69

Setting Selection Parameters Late Bill

The Late Bill Report has multiple options for you to streamline the report data set. These are relevant if you want a report foe a specific data set. The mandatory fields are stated in the list below along with the other optional selection criteria.



The selection criteria below is described based on the SAP standard configuration and related to the invoice process, individual businesses may have customized these data items to have a specific company definitions.

Business Partner: Customer identification number.

Contract Account: Customer Account number, this relates to the general invoicing and payments level for the Customer Account structure. This is where all related contracts are held and grouped to produce a combined Invoice Documents.

Contract: This related to individual product contract that has individual characteristics for required for Billing Documents to be created..

Company Code: This is the smallest organizational unit of external accounting for which a complete, self-contained set of accounts can be created.

Division: This defines the product type the the contract relates to.

Contract Acct. Categ.: A contract account category defines a specific attribute for a contract account. e.g. Standard Contract Account or Collective Contract Account.

Account Determin. ID: A characteristic used with company code, division, main transaction and (if required) sub-transaction to determine a General Ledger (G/L) account.

Billing Class: This relates to the classification of the supply point e.g. Business or Residential.

Rate Category: This relates to the tariff on which the product is billed.

Move-In Date: This is the start date of the contract.

Move-Out Date: This is the end date of the contract.

Key Date: This is the date you would like to report up to and including.

e.g. If you want the Late Billed position at the end of Quarter 1, this might be set to 03.31.2015 (American) 31.03.2015 (Europe). The report will calculate the number of late invoicing days up to and including this date. It is recommended this is set to today's date to allow any management decisions to be made with the current late invoicing position. Any accounts that have not been invoiced after the key date will not be displayed in the report.

Start of Bill Per. => Key Date: The "Start of the Billing Period" is day +1 from the last invoice with a successful print date. Selecting this option will mean the late invoicing days will count will commence from this date.

Recommendation – This view is beneficial if you would like to know how much revenue is trapped in the invoicing process or looking at late invoicing from the perspective of when did the customer last receive an invoice. If the account has never billed this date defaults to the move in date for the customer.

Sched. Bill Date => Key Date: The "Scheduled Bil Date" is the date the invoice was due to be created. e.g. The last invoice the customer received covered the period January 1st to March 31st. Therefore the customers next scheduled bill date is June 30th. Selecting this option will mean the late invoicing days will count will commence from this date.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 20 of 69

Recommendation – This view is beneficial if you would like to know the number of delayed invoices and the length of the delay.

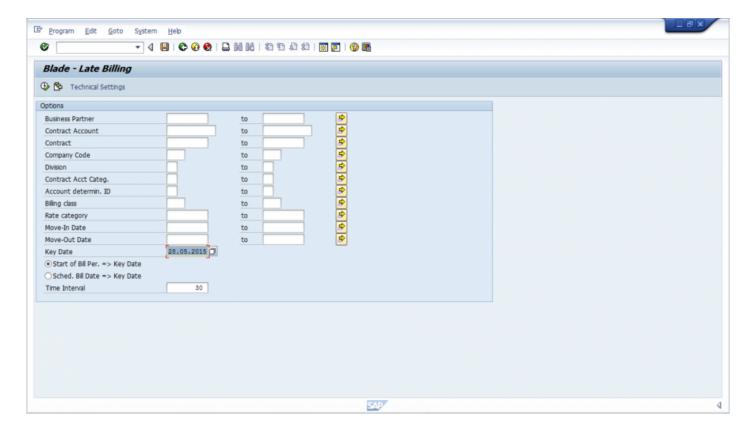
Time Interval: This is the blocks of time you would like customers to be summarized by.

e.g. 30 day intervals would show in the summary the number of customer that are 0-30 days late, 31-60 days late etc.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 21 of 69

Technical Settings Late Bill

All Blade reports have a "Technical Settings" option available within the application tool bar next to the "Execute" button (see below).



At a high level the Technical Settings allows you to set a number of parameters including how many intervals and batches of data you would like to process. These settings will increase or decrease the processing time of the report depending on the performance capacity available within SAP at the point of running the report. e.g. The higher the number of intervals and batches, the faster the report will run, this will increase the short term demand on SAP based on the size of the data set. See below for further detail.

When you select the "Technical Settings" button you will be prompted with the following screen:



Below are listed the various technical settings that can be set:

Label: A label/title should be specified to identify the particular execution for the report – e.g. "Late Bill – 28th May 2015". This allows you to identify later which Price Calculation Blade is using or if you need a price update.

Interval Count: This represents the "packet size" of how many intervals there are to be processed independently or how many objects are within each interval. You can set up intervals to either have an "interval size" (how many objects are within each interval) or you can set them up by a number – e.g. 1000 intervals. This should be representative of how many objects you have.

Interval Size: As above depending on selection Interval Count or Size.

Number of batch jobs across all servers: This specifies the number of parallel processes, you are always looking for "direct and linear scalability", i.e. if you run a program with 10 parallel processes then it should run 10 times faster than with a single process. Ensure that sufficient background work processes are available. Be mindful that too much parallel processing can impact other batch/dialogue processes that are running at the same time. This value will be dependent upon the how fast you would like to run the program and how much capacity you have available at the time of running the program.

Distribution according to server group: Not required

Manual Distribution: Not required

Run online as a single process (debugging mode): This is only used when debugging programs and ensures the whole program runs within a single process rather than a background one. It runs sequentially so both hard and soft break-points will be reached.

Wait for run to complete before finishing: This is often used to ensure the parent process waits until all child parallel process has completed. Once all child parallel processes have finished, control is returned to the parent for completion.

Distribution List: After a program completes it is able to send a SAP office document or external email (e.g. to Outlook or Lotus Notes) to a set of recipients that can be specified here. This means that the business users who receive the output of the reports can be specified in this list. After the program completes, an email will be automatically generated from the SAP system and sent to external email addresses (via SAP Connect). Upon receiving the email in their email client, the user can select the attachment to open the SAP GUI in order to directly view the output of the program.

Message log level: Lower limit for the priority of messages output to the application log. For example, you can restrict output of informational application log messages by increasing the log level via this parameter.

Once you have set your technical settings select "Execute"



For further information refer to:

Current platform – <u>MDR Administrators Guide</u> Future platform – <u>Node5 Administrators Guide</u>

Executing Late Bill Report

Now you have completed the technical settings by entering the appropriate parameters for the Late Bill Report, select "Execute" button.

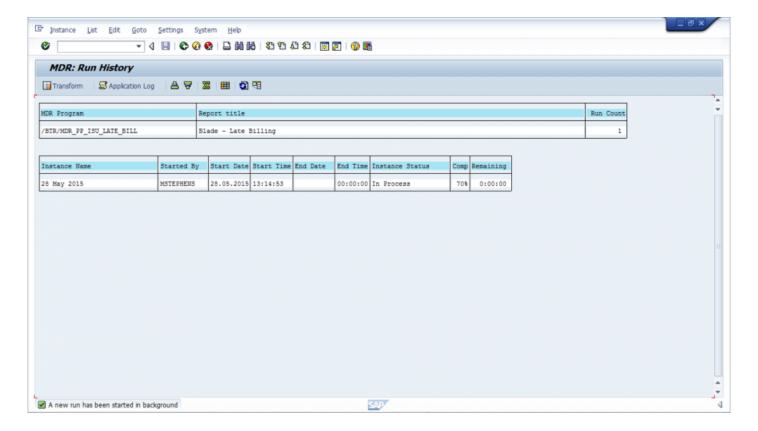


The execution sequence is as follows:

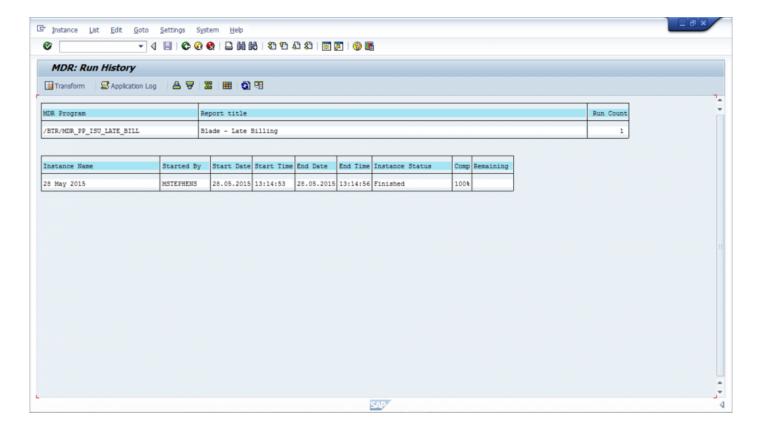
- 1) Creation of "intervals" that represent the work to be processed
- 2) Processing of each interval
- 3) Collation of results for aggregation of what has been done across the parallel processes
- 4) Display of aggregated result as an output (ad-hoc)

Whilst this sequence is running you are presented with the "Instance" screen which represents the run of the corresponding Blade program. You should see that it is currently in progress, the percentage complete and the number of parallel processes that are currently running.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 25 of 69



In order to see when the report has completed running select the "Refresh" button or "F8" until you can see the report in 100% completed.

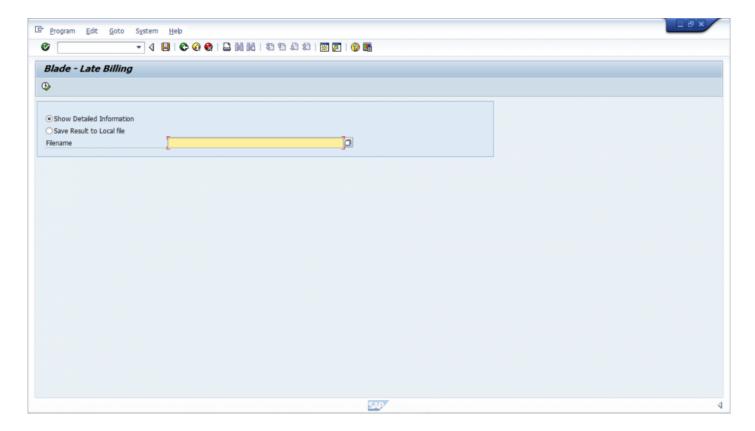


The Late Bill Report is now available to use, select "Transform" to view the report.



View Late Bill Report

You are able to select which way to view the data.



The options the are available are listed below.

Show Detailed Information: This will give you all the data including summary tables to view the information. There are further options to export this data to a database within this view.

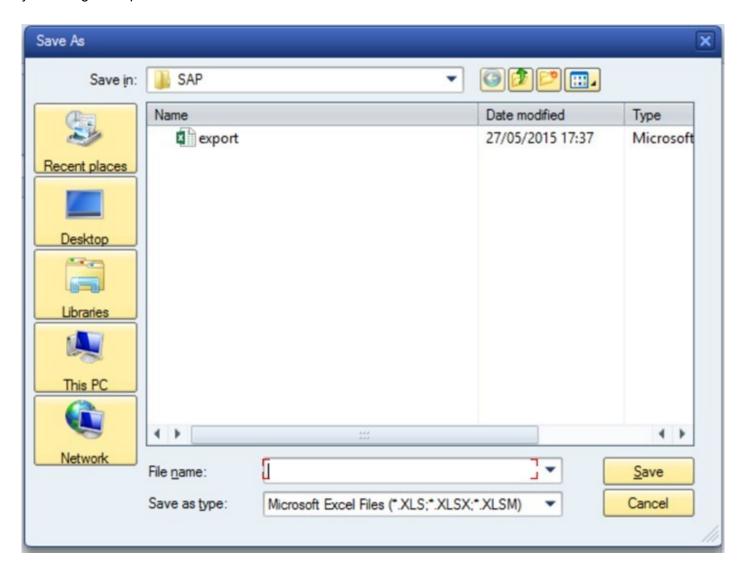
Save Result to Local file: This option will give the raw data which can be configured.

Once you have selected the way in which you wish to view the data, select the execute button.



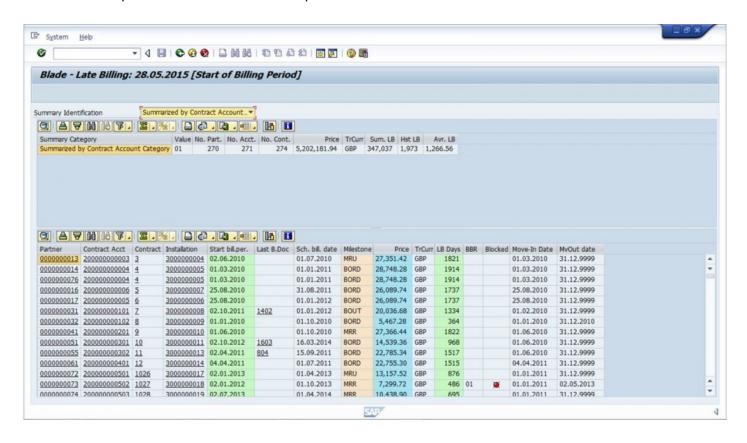
If you have selected to view the detailed information please move on to the Late Bill Report Explained section.

If you have selected to save to a local file, completed the save process by naming the file and saving it to your designated place.



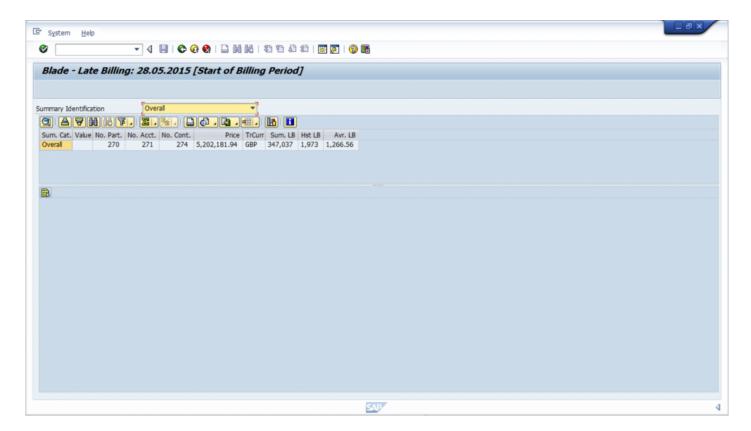
Late Bill Report Explained

This section explains the Blade Late Bill Report.



Summary Reports Available

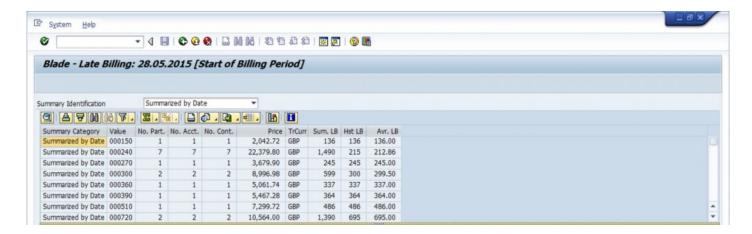
On entry to the Late Bill Report you will be presented with the following screen.



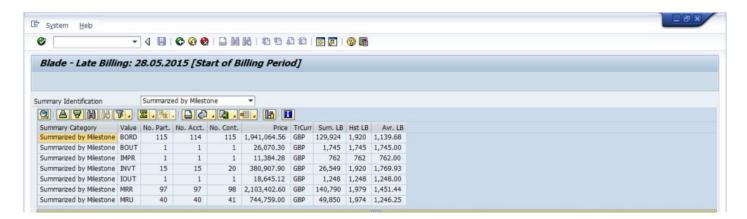
This provides the Overall Summary which are the headline totals. These include total number of Business Partners impacted, estimated unbilled total (excluding VAT/Tax/HST) etc.

The other summaries that are available are as follows:

Summarized by Date: This is grouped and summarized by the Time Interval set in the Run Late Bill Selection Parameters.



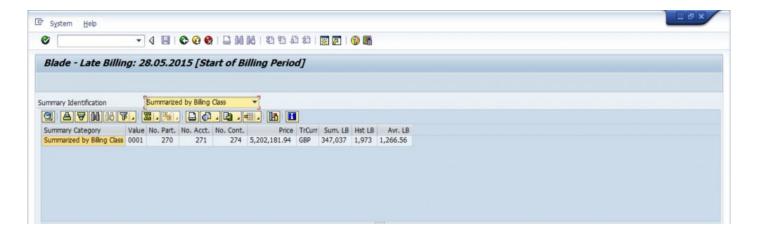
Summarized by Milestone: This is grouped and summarized by the Milestones relating to the meter reading and billing document processes.



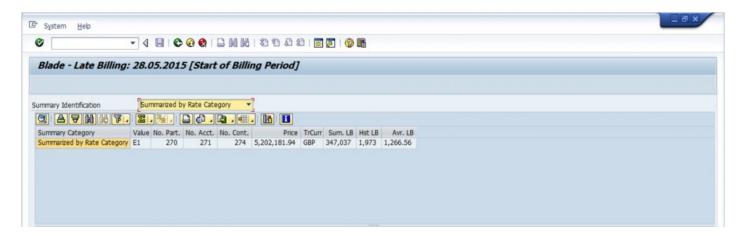
Summarized by Division: This is grouped and summarized by Division (Definition of Division based on individual Business SAP configuration)



Summarized by Billing Class: This is grouped and summarized by Billing Class (Definition of Billing Class based on individual Business SAP configuration)



Summarized by Rate Category: This is grouped and summarized by Rate Category this would be Meter and Tariff Type dependent on SAP configuration.



Summarized by Joint Invoicing Indicator: This is grouped and summarized by Joint Invoice Indicator (Definition of Joint Invoicing Indicator based on individual Business SAP configuration)



Summarized by Account Determination ID: This is grouped and summarized by Account Determination ID (Definition of Account Determination ID based on individual Business SAP configuration)



Summarized by Contract Account Category: This is grouped and summarized by Contract Account Category (Definition of Contract Account Category based on individual Business SAP configuration)



Summary Report Explained

Each Summary table contains the same columns, the difference is the data displayed in the table is specific to the Summary View selected.



Summary Category: This states the summary view selected.

Value: This is subject to the summary view you are in. e.g. Summarized by date, this column will be the number of days

Number of Business Partners: This is the number of Business Partners that have a late billed account.**

Number of Contract Accounts: This is the number of Contract Accounts that are a late billed account.**

Number of Contracts: This is the number of Contracts that are a late billed account.**

**Note depending on the number of Customers that have multiple Contract Accounts and number of Joint Invoiced Accounts, the number of Business Partners to Contract Accounts to Contracts will always differ.

Price: This is an estimated value of the unbilled energy consumption excluding VAT/Tax/HST.

Transaction Currency: This is the currency the account is billed in.

Sum of Late Billed Days: This is the total number of late billed days there are in the defined period. The number is dependent on if the Sch Bill date or Start bill period were selected. <u>Selection Criteria Definitions</u>.

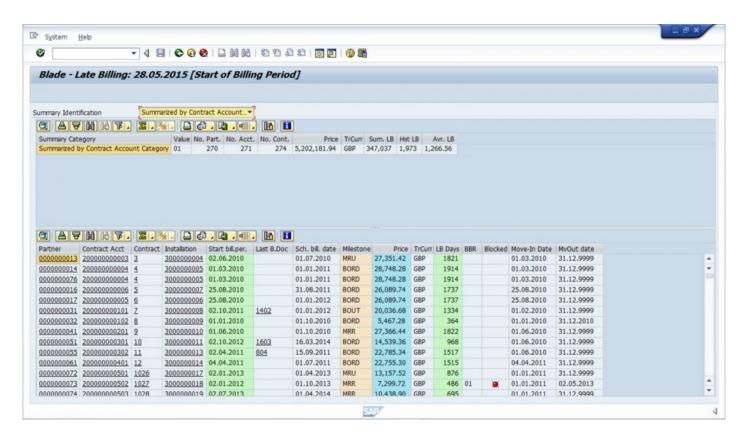
Highest number of days late: This is the age of the oldest Contract that remains unbilled.

Average LB days: This is the average number of days customers remain unbilled.

All of these summary views and the data provided there in, is based on the data that was selected at the point the report was run.

Individual Records Explained

To access the individual record data double click on a Summary Report table line item. This will populate the individual record table.



The individual record data table contains more detailed information, please see below the column descriptions.



Partner: This is the Business Partner number for the individual customer.

Contract Account: This is the Contract Account number that relates to the Business Partner number.

Contract: This is the Contract number that relates to the Contract Account number.

Installation: This is the Installation number that relates to the Contract Account number.

Start billing period: This is Day+1 of the last invoice produced. This is the earliest Billing Period date that remains unbilled.

Last Bill Doc: This is the last Billing Document produced for the contract that has not been outsorted. This populates when the Milestone is above the "BOUT" Milestone and there is a Billing Document on the customer account.

Sched. billing date: This is the earliest Scheduled Billing Date that remains unbilled.

Milestone: This is the last successful invoicing step completed for the contract.

Price: This is an estimated value of the unbilled energy consumption excluding VAT/Tax/HST. i.e. This is the billing document total.

Transaction Currency: This is the currency the account is assigned.

Late Billed Days: This is the number of days the contract has remained unbilled based on the selection when producing the report. i.e. Start of Bill Per. => Key Date or Sched. Bill Date => Key Date.

Billing block reas.: This is the business reason the Contract remains blocked and unbilled.

Blocked: This is a quick indicator to show this record has a block registered against it.

Move-In Date: This is the Contract Move-In Date

Move-Out Date: This is the Contract Move-Out Date.

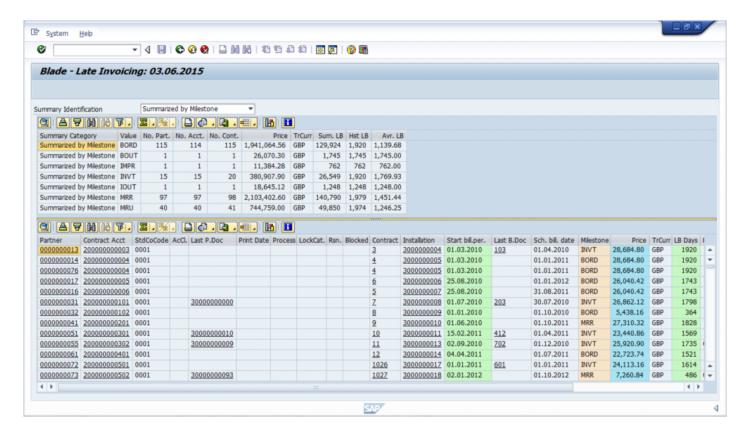
All of the records provided within this section are subject the initial selection criteria.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 37 of 69

Late Invoice Report Overview

The Blade Late Invoice Report collates and displays all Meter Reading, Billing related and Invoice related types of exceptions grouped and categorized as Milestones as described in the <u>Blade Exceptions Guide</u>.

The report runs sequentially through the invoice milestones for each contract and reports on the last successful invoice processing step that has taken place. This means any corrective action can be prioritised by the actual issue relating to the Billing Document not being produced.

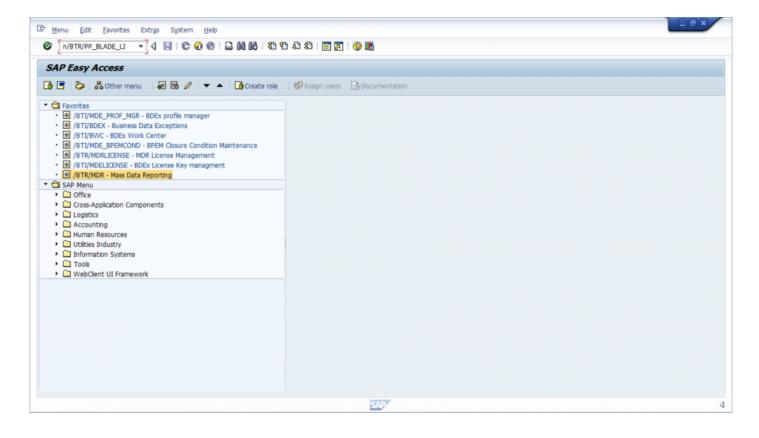


As shown in the SAP Invoice Document Data Structure section these are all the invoicing related exceptions that occur up to the Invoice Document registering a print date.

The report will only show the root cause exception per Contract in order to accurately count the number of exceptions. This avoids double counting in the report as other exceptions may exists due to the initial exception and any corrective action can be prioritised by the actual issue relating to the Invoice Document not registering a print date.

Access Run Late Invoice Report

Enter in the SAP Transaction field: /n/BTR/PP_BLADE_LI



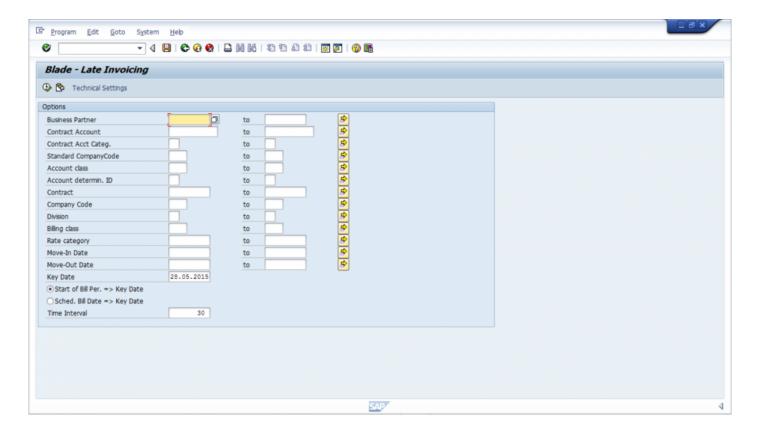
Run Late Invoice Report

This section covers how to run the Blade Late Invoice Report.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 40 of 69

Setting Selection Parameters Late Invoice

The Late Invoice Report has multiple options for you to streamline the report data set. These are relevant if you want a report foe a specific data set. The mandatory fields are stated in the list below along with the other optional selection criteria.



The selection criteria below is described based on the SAP standard configuration and related to the invoice process, individual businesses may have customized these data items to have a specific company definitions.

Business Partner: Customer identification number.

Contract Account: Customer Account number, this relates to the general invoicing and payments level for the Customer Account structure. This is where all related contracts are held and grouped to produce a combined Invoice Documents.

Contract: This related to individual product contract that has individual characteristics for required for Billing Documents to be created..

Company Code: This is the smallest organizational unit of external accounting for which a complete, self-contained set of accounts can be created.

Division: This defines the product type the the contract relates to.

Contract Acct. Categ.: A contract account category defines a specific attribute for a contract account. e.g. Standard Contract Account or Collective Contract Account.

Account Determin. ID: A characteristic used with company code, division, main transaction and (if required) sub-transaction to determine a General Ledger (G/L) account.

Billing Class: This relates to the classification of the supply point e.g. Business or Residential.

Rate Category: This relates to the tariff on which the product is billed.

Move-In Date: This is the start date of the contract.

Move-Out Date: This is the end date of the contract.

Key Date: This is the date you would like to report up to and including.

e.g. If you want the Late Invoice position up to the end of Quarter 2, this might be set to 06.30.2015 (American) 30.06.2015 (Europe). The report will calculate the number of late invoicing days up to and including this date. It is recommended this is set to today's date to allow any management decisions to be made with the current late invoicing position. Any accounts that have not been invoiced after the key date will not be displayed in the report.

Start of Bill Per. => Key Date: The "Start of the Billing Period" is day +1 from the last invoice with a successful print date. Selecting this option will mean the late invoicing days will count will commence from this date.

Recommendation – This view is beneficial if you would like to know how much revenue is trapped in the invoicing process or looking at late invoicing from the perspective of when did the customer last receive an invoice. If the account has never billed this date defaults to the move in date for the customer.

Sched. Bill Date => Key Date: The "Scheduled Bil Date" is the date the invoice was due to be created. e.g. The last invoice the customer received covered the period April 1st to June 30th. Therefore the customers next scheduled bill date is September 30th. Selecting this option will mean the late invoicing days will count will commence from this date.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 42 of 69

Recommendation – This view is beneficial if you would like to know the number of delayed invoices and the length of the delay.

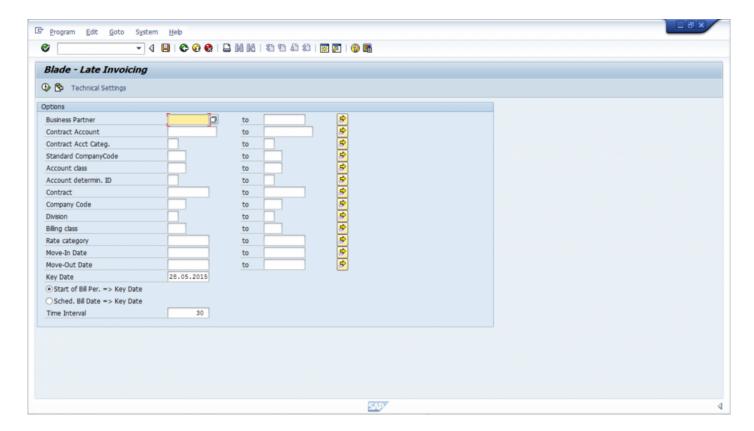
Time Interval: This is the blocks of time you would like customers to be summarized by.

e.g. 30 day intervals would show in the summary the number of customer that are 0-30 days late, 31-60 days late etc.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 43 of 69

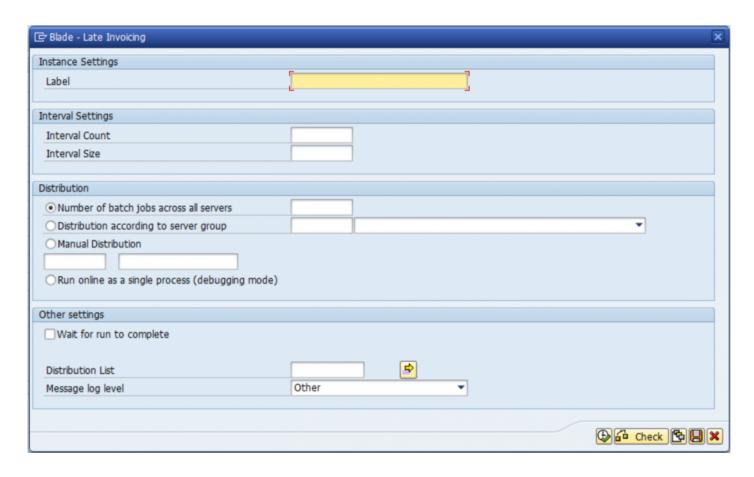
Technical Settings Late Invoice

All Blade reports have a "Technical Settings" option available within the application tool bar next to the "Execute" button (see below).



At a high level the Technical Settings allows you to set a number of parameters including how many intervals and batches of data you would like to process. These settings will increase or decrease the processing time of the report depending on the performance capacity available within SAP at the point of running the report. e.g. The higher the number of intervals and batches, the faster the report will run, this will increase the short term demand on SAP based on the size of the data set. See below for further detail.

When you select the "Technical Settings" button you will be prompted with the following screen:



Below are listed the various technical settings that can be set:

Label: A label/title should be specified to identify the particular execution for the report – e.g. "Late Invoice – 28th May 2015". This allows you to identify later which Price Calculation Blade is using or if you need a price update.

Interval Count: This represents the "packet size" of how many intervals there are to be processed independently or how many objects are within each interval. You can set up intervals to either have an "interval size" (how many objects are within each interval) or you can set them up by a number – e.g. 1000 intervals. This should be representative of how many objects you have.

Interval Size: As above depending on selection Interval Count or Size.

Number of batch jobs across all servers: This specifies the number of parallel processes, you are always looking for "direct and linear scalability", i.e. if you run a program with 10 parallel processes then it should run 10 times faster than with a single process. Ensure that sufficient background work processes are available. Be mindful that too much parallel processing can impact other batch/dialog processes that are running at the same time. This value will be dependent upon the how fast you would like to run the program and how much capacity you have available at the time of running the program.

Distribution according to server group: Not required

Manual Distribution: Not required

Run online as a single process (debugging mode): This is only used when debugging programs and ensures the whole program runs within a single process rather than a background one. It runs sequentially so both hard and soft break-points will be reached.

Wait for run to complete before finishing: This is often used to ensure the parent process waits until all child parallel process has completed. Once all child parallel processes have finished, control is returned to the parent for completion.

Distribution List: After a program completes it is able to send a SAP office document or external email (e.g. to Outlook or Lotus Notes) to a set of recipients that can be specified here. This means that the business users who receive the output of the reports can be specified in this list. After the program completes, an email will be automatically generated from the SAP system and sent to external email addresses (via SAP Connect). Upon receiving the email in their email client, the user can select the attachment to open the SAP GUI in order to directly view the output of the program.

Message log level: Lower limit for the priority of messages output to the application log. For example, you can restrict output of informational application log messages by increasing the log level via this parameter.

Once you have set your technical settings select "Execute"



For further information refer to:

Current platform – <u>MDR Administrators Guide</u> Future platform – <u>Node5 Administrators Guide</u>

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 46 of 69

Executing Late Invoice Report

Now you have completed the technical settings by entering the appropriate parameters for the Late Invoice Report, select "Execute" button.

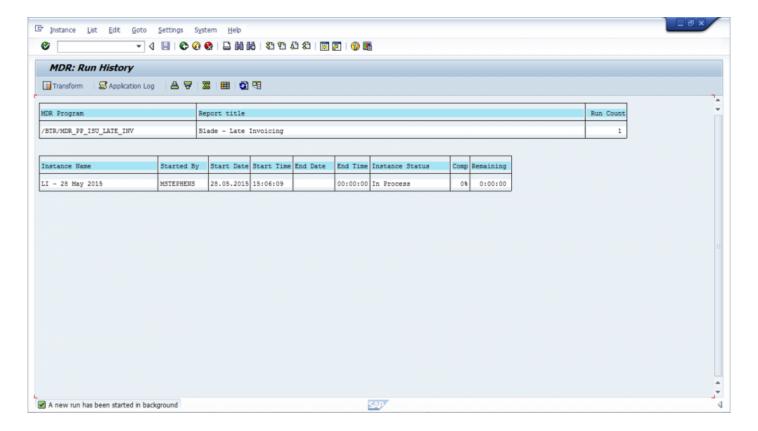


The execution sequence is as follows:

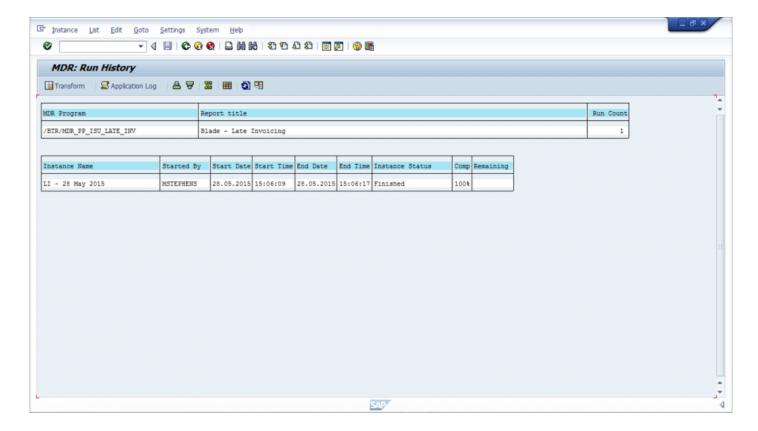
- 1) Creation of "intervals" that represent the work to be processed
- 2) Processing of each interval
- 3) Collation of results for aggregation of what has been done across the parallel processes
- 4) Display of aggregated result as an output (ad-hoc)

Whilst this sequence is running you are presented with the "Instance" screen which represents the run of the corresponding Blade program. You should see that it is currently in progress, the percentage complete and the number of parallel processes that are currently running.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 47 of 69



In order to see when the report has completed running select the "Refresh" button or "F8" until you can see the report in 100% completed.

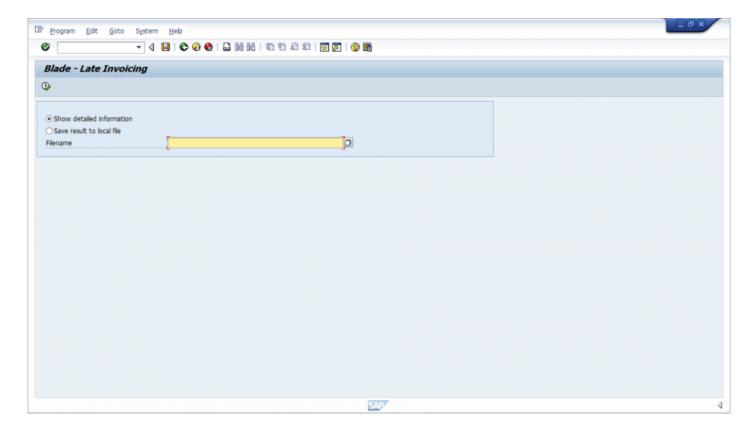


The Late Invoice Report is now available to use, select "Transform" to view the report.



View Late Invoice Report

You are able to select which way to view the data.



The options the are available are listed below.

Show Detailed Information: This will give you all the data including summary tables to view the information. There are further options to export this data to a database within this view.

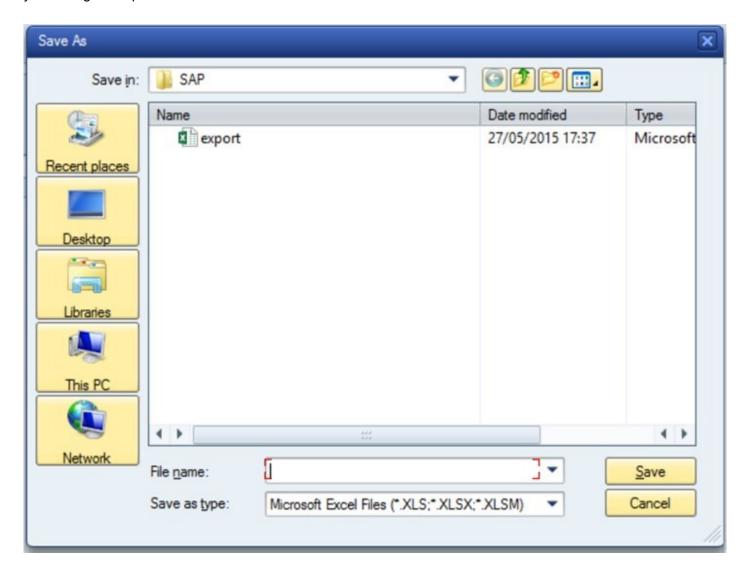
Save Result to Local file: This option will give the raw data which can be configured.

Once you have selected the way in which you wish to view the data, select the execute button.



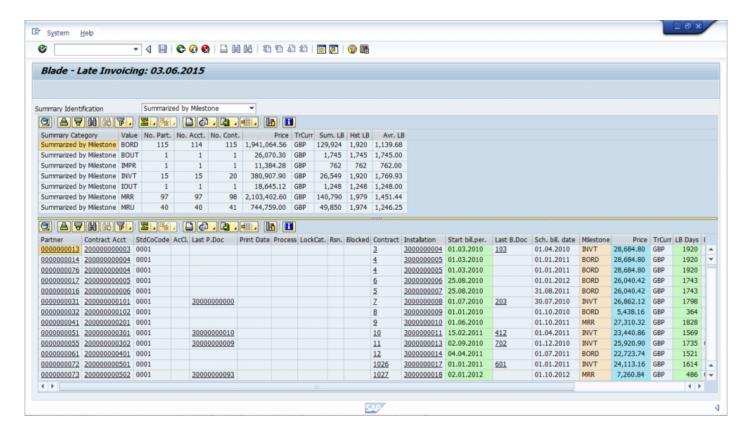
If you have selected to view the detailed information please move on to the Late Invoice Report Explained section.

If you have selected to save to a local file, completed the save process by naming the file and saving it to your designated place.



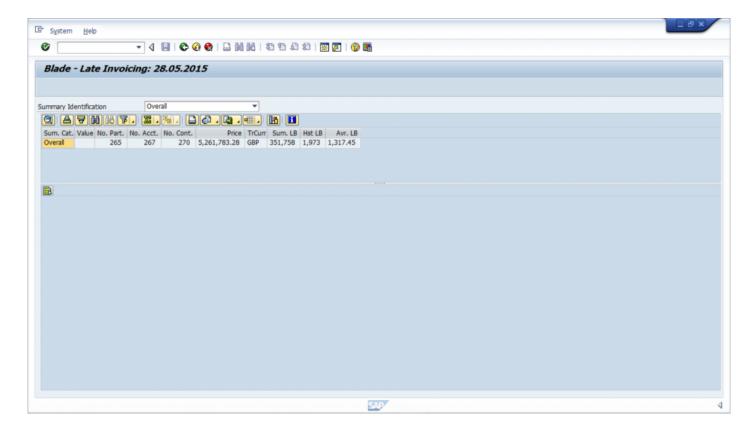
Late Invoice Report Explained

This section explains the Blade Late Invoice Report.



Summary Late Invoice Reports Available

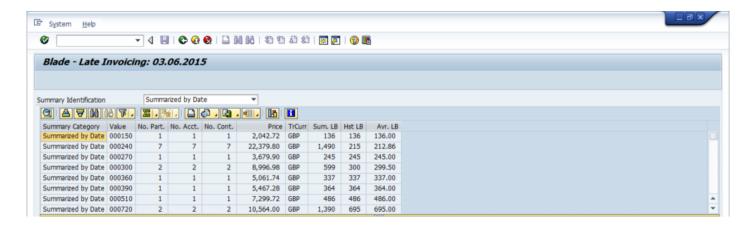
On entry to the Late Invoice Report you will be presented with the following screen.



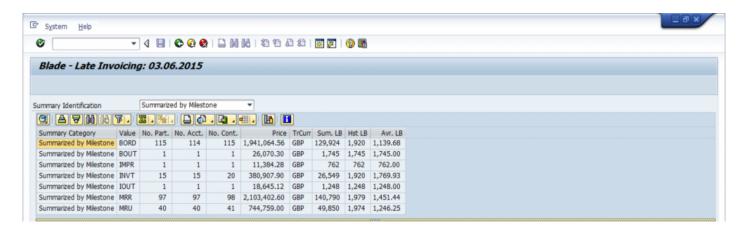
This provides the Overall Summary which are the headline totals. These include total number of Business Partners impacted, estimated uninvoiced total including VAT/Tax/HST.

The other summaries that are available are as follows:

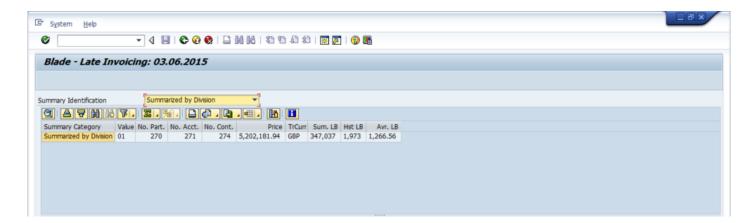
Summarized by Date: This is grouped and summarized by the Time Interval set in the <u>Run Late Invoice</u> <u>Selection Parameters</u>.



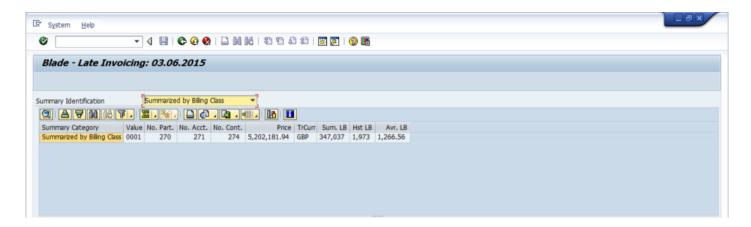
Summarized by Milestone: This is grouped and summarized by the Milestones relating to the meter reading, billing document and invoice document processes.



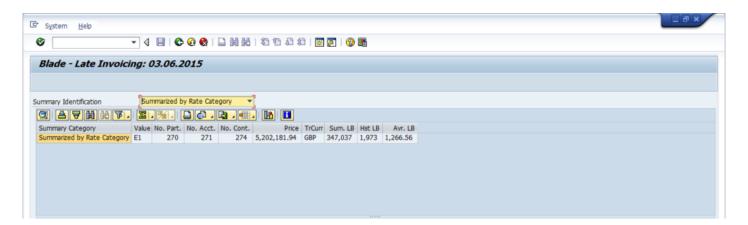
Summarized by Division: This is grouped and summarized by Division (Definition of Division based on Individual Business SAP Configuration)



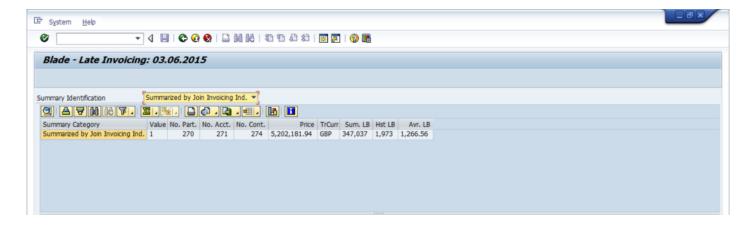
Summarized by Billing Class: This is grouped and summarized by Billing Class (Definition of Billing Class based on Individual Business SAP Configuration)



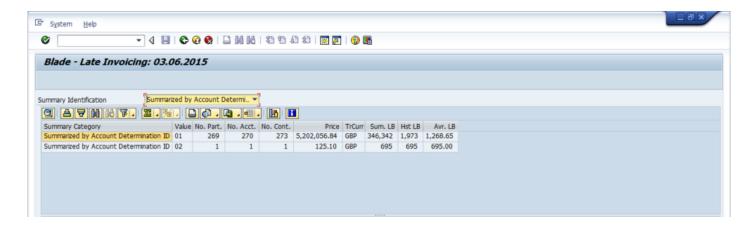
Summarized by Rate Category: This is grouped and summarized by Rate Category which is Meter or Tariff Type dependent on SAP Configuration.



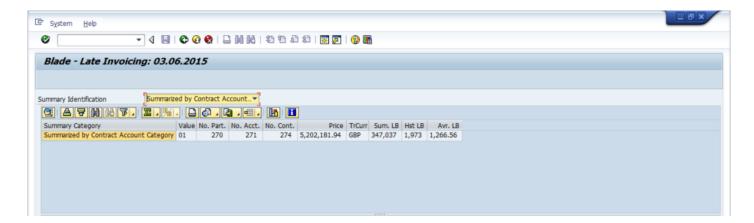
Summarized by Joint Invoicing Indicator: This is grouped and summarized by Joint Invoice Indicator (Definition of Joint Invoicing Indicator based on Individual Business SAP Configuration)



Summarized by Account Determination ID: This is grouped and summarized by Account Determination ID (Definition of Account Determination ID based on Individual Business SAP Configuration)



Summarized by Contract Account Category: This is grouped and summarized by Contract Account Category (Definition of Contract Account Category based on Individual Business SAP Configuration)



Summary Late Invoice Report Explained

Each Summary table contains the same columns, the difference is the data displayed in the table is specific to the Summary View selected.



Summary Category: This states the summary view selected.

Value: This is subject to the summary view you are in. e.g. Summarized by date, this column will be the number of days

Number of Business Partners: This is the number of Business Partners that have a late invoiced account.**

Number of Contract Accounts: This is the number of Contract Accounts that are a late invoiced account.**

Number of Contracts: This is the number of Contracts that are a late invoiced account.**

**Note depending on the number of Customers that have multiple Contract Accounts and number of Joint Invoiced Accounts, the number of Business Partners to Contract Accounts to Contracts will always differ.

Price: This is an estimated value of the uninvoiced energy consumption including VAT/Tax/HST.

Transaction Currency: This is the currency the account is billed in.

Sum of Late Billed Days: This is the total number of late invoiced days there are in the defined period. The number is dependent on if the Sch Bill date or Start bill period were selected. <u>Selection Criteria Definitions.</u>

Highest number of days late: This is the age of the oldest Contract that remains uninvoiced.

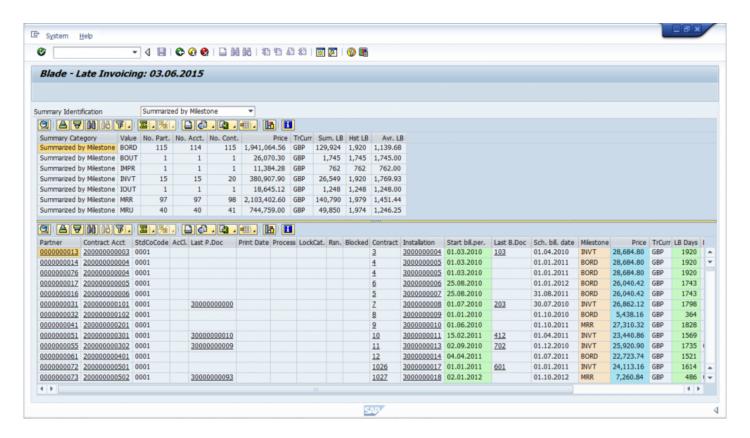
Average LB days: This is the average number of days customers remain uninvoiced.

All of these summary views and the data provided there in, is based on the data that was selected at the point the report was run.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 58 of 69

Individual Late Invoice Records Explained

To access the individual record data double click on a Summary Report table line item. This will populate the individual record table.



The Individual Record data table contains more detailed information, please see below the column descriptions.



Partner: This is the Business Partner number for the individual customer.

Contract Account: This is the Contract Account number that relates to the Business Partner number.

Standard Company Code: This is the a code that defines an organizational unit used in accounting.

Account Class.: This defines the customer type. e.g. Domestic or Business use.

Last Print Document: This is the last Invoice Document that was created for the contract that has not been outsorted. This populates when the Milestone is above the "INVT" Milestone and there is an Invoice Document on the customer account.

Print Date: This is the date last Invoice Document that was sent for printing. This populates when the Milestone is the "PRDT" Milestone and there is an an earlier Invoice Document on the customer account.

Process: This refers to the process the lock present on the customers account relates to. e.g. Dunning, Payments etc.

Lock Category: This refers to what object a lock has been applied. e.g. The lock the specifically relates to a Print Document.

Lock Reason: This is the business reason the lock was applied and the contract remains uninvoiced. e.g. Customer Complaint, Bill Complaint etc.

Blocked: This is a quick indicator to show this record has a Lock registered against it.

Contract: This is the Contract number that relates to the Contract Account number.

Installation: This is the Installation number that relates to the Contract Account number.

Start billing period: This is Day+1 of the last invoice produced. This is the earliest Billing Period date that remains uninvoiced.

Last Bill Document: This is the last Billing Document produced for the contract that has not been outsorted. This only populates when the Milestone is above the "BOUT" Milestone.

Scheduled billing date: This is the earliest Scheduled Billing Date that remains uninvoiced.

Milestone: This is the last successful invoicing step completed for the contract.

Price: This is an estimated value of the uninvoiced energy consumption excluding VAT/Tax/HST. i.e. This is the billing document total.

Transaction Currency: This is the currency the account is assigned.

Late Billed Days: This is the number of days the contract has remained uninvoiced based on the selection when producing the report. i.e. Start of Bill Per. => Key Date or Sched. Bill Date => Key Date.

Billing block reason: This is the business reason the block was applied and the Contract remains uninvoiced. e.g. Customer Complaint, Bill Complaint etc.

Blocked: This is a quick indicator to show this record has a block registered against it.

Move-In Date: This is the Contract Move-In Date

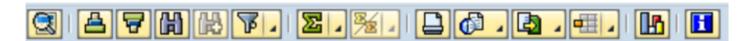
Move-Out Date: This is the Contract Move-Out Date.

All of the records provided within this section are subject the initial selection criteria.

Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 61 of 69

Data Table Tools

The data in the "Summary" and "Individual" tables of the Late Bill and Late Invoice Reports can be configured to show alternative views using the following tools.

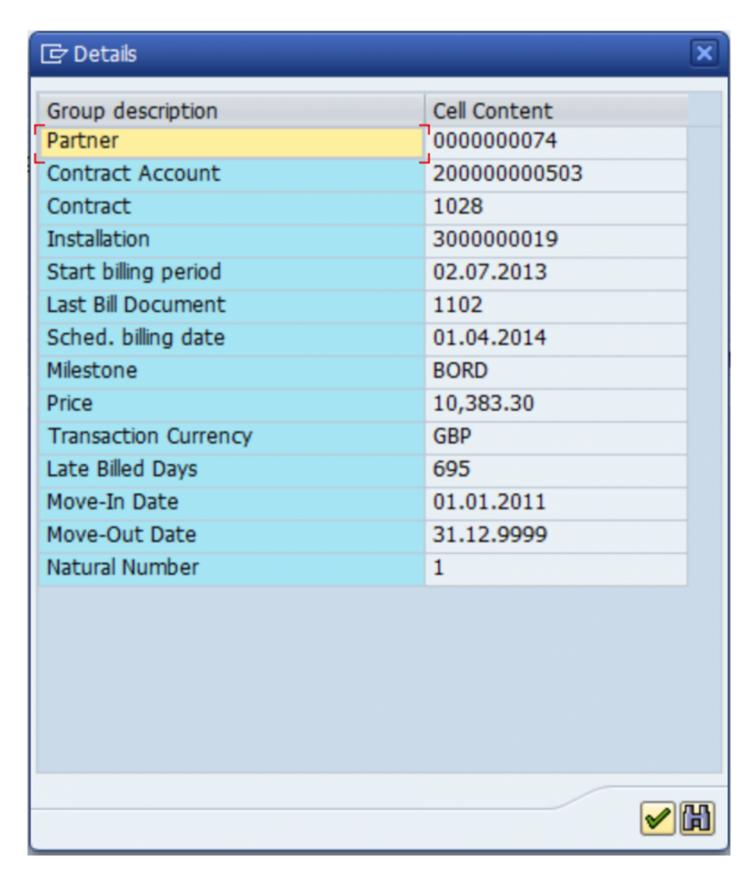


Below are listed the tools:

Details: This shows a list view of the line selected.



Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 62 of 69

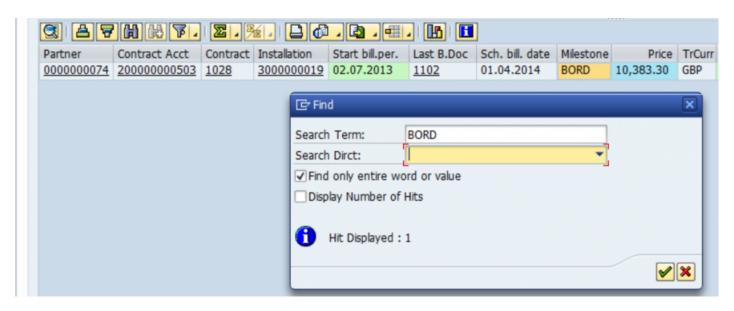


Sort in Ascending/Descending order: This will sort a selected column in order.



Find: This will find specific values in the table.





Set Filter: This will filter the data based on specific values in the table.



Total: This will summarize the table with totals at the bottom of each section or the table.



Print / View / Export / Choose Layout: This will allow you to print, view or export data, alternatively choose a layout which best suits you.



Display Graphic: This will create a graph for any selected cloumns. e.g. Milestones vs. Price, this will show the trapped revenue in each Milestone.



End User Documentation: This will access specific help documentation if it is configured to do so.

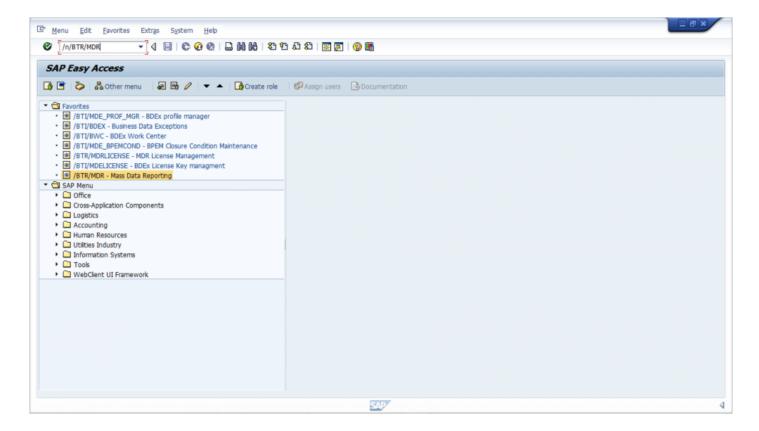


Last update: 2015/08/27 08:51:49 Page 65 of 69

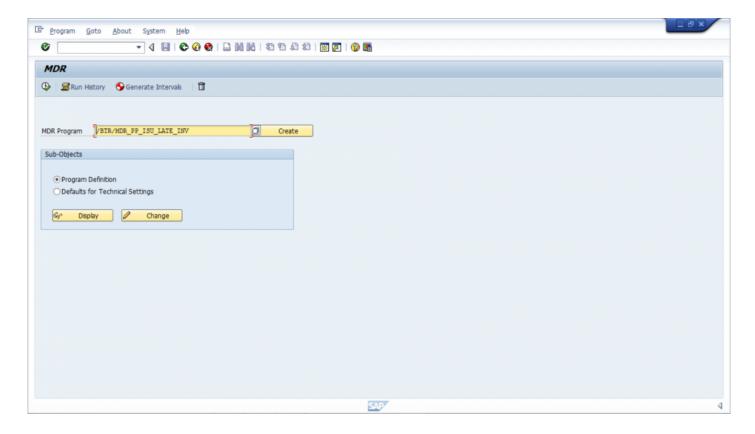
Access Historic Blade Reports

In order to access previously run reports follow the below instructions.

Enter in the SAP Transaction field: /n/BTR/MDR

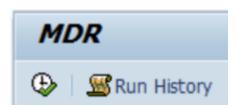


You will now be presented with the field "MDR Program" to select which report you would like to view.

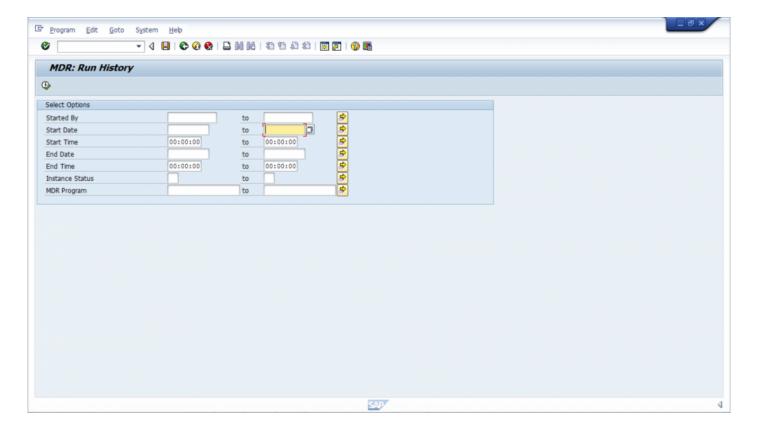


For the Late Bill Report enter: /BTR/MDR_PP_ISU_LATE_BILL For the Late Invoice Report enter: /BTR/MDR_PP_ISU_LATE_INV

Once you have entered the report you want to view select the "Run History" button.



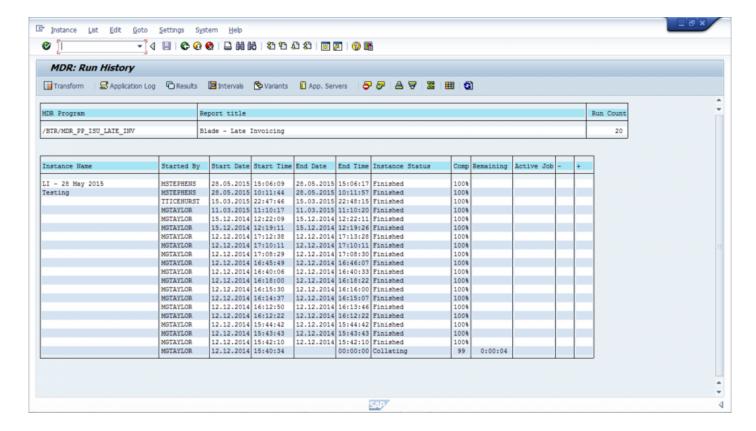
You are now able to search for which specific report you would like to view...



If the "Started By" and "Start Date" are known populate these fields, alternatively delete the default values. Once you have completed your criteria select "Execute".



This will now show a list of available reports.



Click the report you would like to view and select "Transform"



For further information of how to use the report go to:

Late Bill: Late Bill Report Explained

Late Invoice: Late Invoice Report Explained