

Jamsostek

Indonesia (PY-ID)

A comprehensive social security program for employees working in Indonesia. This program comprises schemes for:

- Employment accident benefits
- Death benefits
- Old age benefits
- Health care benefits

Java

(WP)

Java is a programming language expressly designed for use in the distributed environment of the Internet. It was designed to have the "look and feel" of the C++ language, but it is simpler to use than that and enforces an object-oriented programming model.

Java can be used to create complete applications that may run on a single computer or be distributed among servers and clients in a network. It can also be used to build a small application module or applet for use as part of a Web page. Applets make it possible for a Web page user to interact with the page.

Java was introduced by Sun Microsystems in 1995.

Java

Frontend Services (BC-FES)

Object-oriented programming language that is well-suited for use in the Internet because it is platform-independent.

JavaBean

Component Integration / Installation Windows Components (BC-CI)

Java's version of a component. JavaBeans are more platform-independent. ActiveX controls are based on MS Windows (32 bit).

JavaStation

Application Components (SAP)

Network computer once made by Sun Microsystems, Inc.

JIT call

Flow Manufacturing (PP–FLW)

Means of requesting a material from production, from a vendor. The JIT call is linked to a scheduling agreement. With this scheduling agreement you have, as a rule, transmitted a forecast to the vendor from material requirements planning (forecast delivery schedule). In the customer's system the JIT calls are stored, administered and sent separately from the forecast delivery schedules. For the vendor, the JIT calls contain all the information relevant for delivery.

There are two different kinds of JIT call: summarized JIT calls and sequenced JIT calls.

JIT delivery schedule

Purchasing (MM–PUR)

Instrument used by a customer to inform a vendor which quantities of a material represented by an item of a scheduling agreement is to be delivered at which point in time.

The JIT delivery schedule provides precise information for the vendor relating to the near future. Usually, exact delivery dates (calendar days) or even hours of the day are specified.

JIT delivery schedule

Flow Manufacturing (PP–FLW)

A means of forecasting requirements forecast, to the day. Parts can be called from the vendor on a daily basis. The JIT delivery schedule allows more detailed planning than the forecast delivery schedule, and is relevant for delivery. Whereas a forecast delivery schedule simply states a quantity, a JIT delivery schedule represents an order, which should then be delivered.

The JIT delivery schedule is created in the MRP run. Pegged requirements are dependent requirements and reservations.

JIT delivery schedule horizon

Purchasing (MM–PUR)

Time interval indicating which schedule lines form the basis for aggregation when JIT delivery schedules are generated against a scheduling agreement.

The JIT delivery schedule horizon (JIT schedule horizon) is determined on the basis of the aggregation information in the release creation profile.

Example:

For a scheduling agreement that is valid for two years, a release creation profile can provide that JIT schedules are to be generated and transmitted to the vendor on a daily basis in the first month starting from the current date.

The remaining validity period of the scheduling agreement lies beyond the JIT delivery schedule horizon – that is, schedule lines may exist but there is no provision for JIT schedules in this period.

job

Organizational Plan (PA–OS)

Organizational object (object type key C), that is used to create positions when you are creating an organizational plan.

Whereas positions are concrete and can be occupied by holders (secretary in the marketing department, for example), jobs are a general classification of functions in an enterprise (secretary, for example), that are defined by the tasks and characteristics assigned to them. Job descriptions apply to several different positions with similar tasks and characteristics.

job

Basis Services / Communication Interfaces (BC–SRV)

Chain of programs executed chronologically one after the other by particular control commands.

job advertisement

Recruitment (PA–RC)

Publication of one or more vacancies in a recruitment instrument with the aim of attracting suitable candidates.

job application

Recruitment (PA–RC)

A person's formally expressed interest in forming an employment relationship or changing an existing employment relationship.

Business object "Applicant application" (APPLICATIO) exists for this object.

job commander

Contract Accounts Receivable and Payable (FI–CA)

Tool for evaluating and displaying jobs.

job container

Contract Accounts Receivable and Payable (FI–CA)

The job container stores different attributes, for example time, date and period that influence when a job is executed. These attributes also qualify a subset of jobs to use this container.

Job Generator

Personnel Management (PA)

The Job Generator is a tool designed to assist users who work with PD, but not for traditional human resource purposes.

The Job Generator allows you to:

- define and maintain jobs
- assign various attributes to jobs

It is possible to:

- . produce activity profiles for jobs (for SAP Business Workflow)
- . assign R/3 users to jobs (for workflow and the SAP Session Manager)

job index

Organizational Plan (PA–OS)

List of jobs in an enterprise.

job type

Contract Accounts Receivable and Payable (FI–CA)

A subgroup of a job group. The job types dunning run and payment run are examples of job group mass activities.

join

ABAP Dictionary (BC–DWB–DIC)

Group of several tables.

In a join, at least two of the tables must have the same column.

join

Business Navigator (BC–CUS–TOL–NAV)

Linking operator with exactly one outgoing edge and more than one incoming edge.

join condition

ABAP Dictionary (BC–DWB–DIC)

Condition that describes how the data records of two tables are related.

Join conditions are used to link the tables contained in a view in a meaningful manner.

joint venture company

Consolidation (FI–LC)

A joint venture company is one which is invested in by an association of two or more investors organized for the purpose of sharing risks that the investors are unwilling to assume individually.

The investors usually have the same percentage share in the joint venture company (33.3%, 50%)

Joint venture companies are usually consolidated proportionally.

Note

The consolidation of joint venture companies is not the same as joint venture accounting, which is not supported by FI–LC.

Joule–Thomson effect

Gas Billing (IS–U–BI–SF–GA)

Temperature change (usually a decrease) in a gas that has undergone a significant drop in pressure.

journal

Financial Accounting (FI)

List of all postings in a period. This list can be created at any time.

journal

Treasury Management (TR–TM)

Overview of the edited transactions with the main transaction data (such as status, counterparty, activity category, due date).

journal entry

Consolidation (FI–LC)

Individual line in a document.

journal entry layout

Consolidation (EC–CS)

Defines the structure of journal entry reports.

Determines which fields are included and the order in which the fields are to appear.

journal entry report

Consolidation (EC–CS)

Evaluation of journal entries posted during the creation of consolidated financial statements.

This type of report can select data according to various criteria. Its structure is determined by a journal entry layout.

journal entry report

Consolidation (FI–LC)

Reports for journal entries posted during the creation of consolidated financial statements.

Journal entries can be reported according to freely definable sort sequences and summarizations. The user can interactively change the layout of a journal entry report.

JPEG

Graphic (BC–FES–GRA)

Joint Photographic Experts Group

Format for graphics files

The JPEG format is used for saving graphics files in a highly compressed form. It is particularly well-suited for saving images similar to photos that have a large range of colors.

The JPEG format is one of the most frequently used graphics formats on the World Wide Web.

The compression process used involves loss of information, that is, a file compressed using the JPEG compression process does not contain all of the information in the original graphic.

judgmental techniques

Demand Planning (APO-FCS)

Forecasting techniques fall into one of three categories: those that rely on past sales data (time series models); those built on a relationship between past sales and some other variable(s) (causal models); and those that rely on the subjective assessment of a person or group of people (judgmental techniques).

Some judgmental or subjective assessment is usually involved in all types of forecasts. For example, decision-makers may create their baseline forecast using a classical time series model, but then adjust this forecast based on their assessments of the likely impact that expected changes in competitors' pricing and promotional activities will have on future sales.

The strength of judgmental techniques is that they can capitalize on the experience and savvy of people who understand not only what is currently happening in the marketplace but also what is likely to occur.

jukebox

SAP ArchiveLink (BC-SRV-ARL)

Storage unit with various storage media, consisting of disk drives, stackers and an automated mechanism for swapping optical disks.

A jukebox allows access to many different data archives without an operator being required.

jurisdiction

(CA-TTE)

Levels of taxation such as country level, state level, district level, and city level.

jurisdiction

Environment, Health Safety (EHS)

The validity area of a law or other types of directives.

You can define jurisdictions of any size:

- The United Nations

- The United States of America
- California
- San Francisco

jurisdiction level

(CA-TTE)

A specific level of taxation such as country, state, district, city, or town.