QUICK GUIDE

KEY TERMS

InEight® CONTROL

CONTROL FUNDAMENTALS

These terms establish how work and cost are organized, approved, and measured throughout the project lifecycle.

Term	Calculation
Cost Breakdown Structure (CBS)	The hierarchical structure used to organize the project budget.
Cost Item	An individual line item within the CBS that represents a specific scope of work, cost category, or deliverable. Cost items are the primary level at which budgets, estimates, actuals, progress, and forecasts are tracked and analyzed.
WBS Phase Code	A unique, stable identifier assigned to cost items in InEight Control and used across all InEight applications and integrations to link scope, quantities, cost, progress, and forecasts.
Forecast (T/O) qty	The Forecast Takeoff quantity represents the current expected total quantity of work at completion for a cost item. This is the active quantity used for forecasting, percent complete, and earned value calculations.
Cost Item Resources (*Estimate Resources*)	The labor, equipment, material, and other resource records used to build detailed cost and rate-based estimates for detail cost items. These resources are managed in the Control Project Library and are assigned only to detail cost items; plug cost items do not use resources and instead rely on entered summary values.

PROGRESS MEASUREMENT

Progress measurement defines how work is captured and evaluated in Control.

Term	Definition
Original Budget (OB)	A snapshot of the project plan in its original state prior to execution; locked baseline used for comparison.
Current Budget (CB)	The project's operational budget, including only project changes approved through a controlled process. **CB ± approved changes**
Current Estimate (CE)	The most up-to-date estimate of the work. CE values can be updated at any time, with no required approval process or workflow.
Actual Cost (AC)	The cost incurred to date for a cost item, captured through integrations, imports, or direct entry.
Planned Value (PV)	The budgeted cost or hours assigned to work scheduled to be completed as of a given point in time and serves as the baseline for performance comparison.
Earned Value (EV)	The budgeted value of work completed to date. EV is calculated by applying the percent of work completed to the planned budgeted cost or hours, indicating how much value should have been earned based on progress. **EV = PV × % complete**
Gain/Loss (G/L)	The difference or variance between EV and Actual Cost (AC). **EV – AC = G/L**

QUICK GUIDE

KEY TERMS

FORECAST METHODS

The forecast method establishes the appropriate unit cost applied to remaining work in order to calculate the total forecast cost. Forecast methods are set at the individual cost item level and can be changed at any time.

Method	Calculation
Current Budget (CB)	Actual total cost + (Current budget unit cost × Quantity remaining)
Current Estimate (CE)	Actual total cost + (Current estimate unit cost × Quantity remaining)
Average Performance	Actual total cost + (Actual unit cost × Quantity remaining)
Manual	Manually entered forecast value
Rollup	The sum of subordinate forecast values
Committed Cost	Actual total cost + Open/Remaining committed cost
None	The Forecast total cost will be 0
Contract	Line item gross amount + vendor change order amount + Remaining to buy (value allocated to the first line item in the contract)
Detailed ETC	Actual total cost + sum (Forecast remaining cost) for all assigned forecast resources
Static manual time-phased forecasting (TPF)	The sum of the manually distributed time-phased forecast cost
Custom (customer specified)	Calculation specified by customer

NEED SOME MORE HELP?

Learn more in our Knowledge Library
learn.ineight.com

Take a course at InEight U
university.ineight.com