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Introduction to Worksheet Variables

The use of Worksheet Variables not only save time when used in multiple worksheet lines of formulae, but more importantly assist in the compilation of a consistent and structured pricing document. Candy offers three types of Worksheet Variables:

- Local Variables
- Global Variables
- Global Parameters

Local Variables

Local Variables are defined on each individual worksheet and can be used on one or many lines of formulae. The name of a Local Variable is defined between boxed brackets and can be up to 8 characters long.

In the example below the first five variables\(^1\) have a single value entry, these are used in a formula to derive the value of the production variable\(^2\), which is used as the Applied Factor\(^3\).

The calculated value of a Variable derived from a formula can be seen by pressing enter on the production calculation line, see below.
Global Variables

Global Variables should be used for any numeric element that applies to the job as a whole, such as the project duration, working days in a week, working hours in a day. These are applied to worksheets similar to Local Variables.

Global Variables are defined in by going to Estimating > Main > Definitions & Settings > 2.4 Global Variables.

From the example in Local Variables above the value of the Variable named “HOURS” is used directly in the production formula as it has already been defined, see below. This function is particularly useful when calculating the effect of a change of method, by making a decision to change the working hours of a day to say 10, all worksheets with the Global Variable named “HOURS” will be changed and a new net price calculated.
Global Parameters

Global Parameters are a powerful variant to Global Variables where each Price code can have its own value for the Global Variable.

The power of this tool is that the value of these Variables can be displayed on any Price code document.

Tip: An allowance for waste is used on numerous worksheets but has a different value depending on the material used and the situation it is to be used. Follow the examples below to price waste.

1. Define the Global Parameter. Go to Estimating > Main > Definitions & Settings > 2.4 Global Variables.
2. Enter the Variable, unit and default value and set as a Global Parameter.
3. Go to any Price code document and add column 2.1 Net Global Parameters.
4. Enter the Parameter value for WASTE against each Price code.

![Image of Global Parameters interface]

![Image of Price code listing with Global Parameters column]
5. The Global Parameter on each worksheet is entered in the same way as the Global Variable, but the value comes from the WASTE value on the Price code document.

NB. If there is no value entered on the Price code document the default value in Definitions & Settings will apply, see Price code C7821 above which will have the default value of 5% waste.