

Business Pricing and Profit Input Preparation Workbook - Test Best and Worst Cases

Business Pricing and Profit | Test Best and Worst Cases | Asset ID TJ-02-01-05

Commercial results are estimates, not promises. Confirm contracts, taxes, accounting treatment and market evidence before commitment.

Purpose and working method

This independent, printable companion helps you connect price, cost, capacity and demand to a defensible commercial decision while working toward one outcome: see how the result moves across credible conditions. Use a suitable calculator or utility for computation, then use these pages to preserve meaning, assumptions, checks and decisions. A number alone is not a decision record; a useful record shows where the inputs came from, why the method fits and what would make the result unsafe or misleading.

Project snapshot	Record
Project or question	_____
Prepared by / date	_____
Decision owner	_____
Intended outcome	Test Best and Worst Cases
Tool or method used	Name and version/date: _____
Authoritative source	Title, owner and access date: _____
Review deadline	_____

Domain readiness map

#	Input area	Current state	Trace
1	Offer and customer	Known / estimated / missing	Source: _____
2	Direct cost	Known / estimated / missing	Source: _____
3	Overhead allocation	Known / estimated / missing	Source: _____
4	Time and capacity	Known / estimated / missing	Source: _____
5	Price and volume	Known / estimated / missing	Source: _____
6	Margin and risk	Known / estimated / missing	Source: _____

Input Preparation Workbook

This working page applies the input preparation workbook format to test best and worst cases. Complete it before polishing a conclusion. The useful evidence is low, expected and high assumptions with reasons; the governing rule is: treat a fragile conclusion as a prompt for more evidence.

Input field	Definition and unit	Source and date	Status
Offer and customer	define the field before recording a value	_____	_____
Direct cost	define the field before recording a value	_____	_____
Overhead allocation	define the field before recording a value	_____	_____
Time and capacity	define the field before recording a value	_____	_____
Price and volume	define the field before recording a value	_____	_____
Margin and risk	define the field before recording a value	_____	_____

Completion standard

- Write real units, dates and source owners; avoid labels such as normal, typical or standard without a definition.
- Mark estimates as estimates. Record a range when a single value would imply false precision.
- Keep an untouched copy of source data and give every working version a date or revision.
- Record contrary evidence. A workbook that only supports the preferred answer is not a reliable check.
- Remove personal, confidential or security-sensitive details that are unnecessary for the decision.

Input and Data Map

Privacy gate: minimise personal, confidential and security-sensitive information. If a value can identify a person, account, location or protected system, use an approved environment and retention rule.

#	Data element	Minimum validation	Source	Status
1	Offer and customer	identity and date	Owner: _____	Ready / gap
2	Direct cost	definition and unit	Owner: _____	Ready / gap
3	Overhead allocation	range and precision	Owner: _____	Ready / gap
4	Time and capacity	missing-value rule	Owner: _____	Ready / gap
5	Price and volume	consistency with peers	Owner: _____	Ready / gap
6	Margin and risk	fitness for the decision	Owner: _____	Ready / gap

Transformation trail

Stage	Question	Record
Raw input	What arrived before cleaning or conversion?	Location / version: _____
Cleaning	What was removed, repaired or standardised?	Rule: _____
Conversion	Which units, formats or scales changed?	Before / after: _____
Derivation	Which values were calculated from others?	Method: _____
Exclusion	Which records or conditions were left out?	Reason: _____
Final input	What exact dataset or values entered the tool?	Hash / version: _____

Spot-check sample

Sample	Original	Working value	Comparison	Decision
1	Source: _____	Prepared: _____	Difference: _____	Accept / correct
2	Source: _____	Prepared: _____	Difference: _____	Accept / correct
3	Source: _____	Prepared: _____	Difference: _____	Accept / correct
4	Source: _____	Prepared: _____	Difference: _____	Accept / correct

Test Best and Worst Cases Action Workbook

Use this page to see how the result moves across credible conditions. The aim is not to fill every blank; it is to expose the few facts that could change the decision. The evidence package should contain low, expected and high assumptions with reasons.

Action field	Prompt	Record
Decision to support	What choice or action will this work inform?	_____
Audience	Who must understand or approve it?	_____
Success measure	What observable result would count as useful?	_____
Decision date	When is evidence needed, and why then?	_____
Critical assumption	Which belief could reverse the conclusion?	_____
Missing evidence	What is the most important current gap?	_____
Stop condition	What result requires pause or escalation?	_____

Outcome-specific plan

Step	Required action	Record
1. Frame	Restate test best and worst cases as a question	Owner / due: _____
2. Gather	Collect low, expected and high assumptions with reasons	Owner / due: _____
3. Calculate	Use inputs from offer and customer and direct cost	Method / version: _____
4. Challenge	Test price and volume and margin and risk	Reviewer: _____
5. Decide	Treat a fragile conclusion as a prompt for more evidence	Decision: _____

One-sentence brief

We need to decide _____ by _____. The current evidence suggests _____, but the decision could change if _____. The next owner is _____.

Assumption and Source Register

Source gate: an online result is not automatically authoritative. Record the original owner, document or dataset, publication or revision date, access date and the exact field used. Recheck time-sensitive values before publication or commitment.

ID	Item	Evidence class	Trace	Decision impact
A1	Offer and customer	Fact / estimate / assumption	Source: _____	Low / med / high
A2	Direct cost	Fact / estimate / assumption	Source: _____	Low / med / high
A3	Overhead allocation	Fact / estimate / assumption	Source: _____	Low / med / high
A4	Time and capacity	Fact / estimate / assumption	Source: _____	Low / med / high
A5	Price and volume	Fact / estimate / assumption	Source: _____	Low / med / high
A6	Margin and risk	Fact / estimate / assumption	Source: _____	Low / med / high

Units, dates and versions

Control	Review question	Record
Units	Are symbols and conversion factors explicit?	Checked by: _____
Time basis	Instant, daily, monthly, annual or lifecycle?	Basis: _____
Currency / locale	Currency, tax location and rounding rule?	Basis: _____
Version	Which tool, formula, policy or data revision?	Version: _____
Applicability	Why does the method fit this case?	Reason: _____
Exclusions	What important factor is outside the model?	Record: _____

Assumption challenge

- What direct evidence would replace the largest assumption?
- Which assumption is both uncertain and capable of changing the decision?
- Would an independent person interpret every field the same way?
- Has a current authoritative source been checked for rates, limits, laws, standards or safety boundaries?
- Who is qualified to approve this use of the result?

Scenario Comparison Matrix

Scenario work reveals whether test best and worst cases stays stable or depends on a narrow assumption. Change a driver deliberately, retain the same definitions and explain why each value is credible. Do not label an optimistic case as expected simply because it is preferred.

Driver	Low / adverse	Working case	High / favourable	Reason
Offer and customer	Conservative: _____	Expected: _____	Stretch: _____	Source: _____
Direct cost	Conservative: _____	Expected: _____	Stretch: _____	Source: _____
Overhead allocation	Conservative: _____	Expected: _____	Stretch: _____	Source: _____
Time and capacity	Conservative: _____	Expected: _____	Stretch: _____	Source: _____
Price and volume	Conservative: _____	Expected: _____	Stretch: _____	Source: _____
Margin and risk	Conservative: _____	Expected: _____	Stretch: _____	Source: _____

Outcome comparison

Comparison	Conservative	Expected	Stretch
Calculated result	_____	_____	_____
Time implication	_____	_____	_____
Cost or resource implication	_____	_____	_____
Quality or performance effect	_____	_____	_____
Risk and reversibility	_____	_____	_____
Evidence confidence	Low / medium / high	Low / medium / high	Low / medium / high

Sensitivity note

The conclusion changes most when _____ moves from _____ to _____. That driver is supported by _____. Before commitment, we will _____.

Verification and Decision Gate

High-stakes gate: Commercial results are estimates, not promises. Confirm contracts, taxes, accounting treatment and market evidence before commitment. For any consequential use, a qualified professional must verify the current authoritative source, inputs, method and limits. A completed workbook does not grant legal, financial, medical, engineering, laboratory, security, operational or safety approval.

Gate	Acceptance condition	Status	Evidence
Input trace	Every critical value has a source, date and unit	Pass / gap	_____
Independent check	A second method or reviewer could expose an error	Pass / gap	_____
Applicability	The method fits the case and stated boundary	Pass / gap	_____
Range	A plausible low and high case has been tested	Pass / gap	_____
Contrary evidence	Conflicts are recorded and explained	Pass / gap	_____
Privacy and rights	Sensitive and third-party material is controlled	Pass / gap	_____
Qualified review	Required professional or authorised review is complete	Pass / gap	_____

Decision record

Decision field	Choice	Record
Recommendation	Proceed / revise / pause / reject	Reason: _____
Confidence	Low / medium / high	Evidence: _____
Conditions	What must stay true?	Record: _____
Reversal trigger	What new evidence reopens the decision?	Record: _____
Owner and approval	Who owns the decision and its limits?	Name/date: _____

Final rule

For test best and worst cases, treat a fragile conclusion as a prompt for more evidence. Record the decision separately from the calculation so a later reviewer can distinguish evidence, interpretation, approval and action.

Handover, Reuse and Follow-Up

Close the record so another person can reproduce the work, understand the limits and continue test best and worst cases without relying on memory. Keep the smallest useful evidence package, protect sensitive information and give the final file a clear version.

Handover field	Record
Current conclusion	_____
Evidence location	Folder, record or reference: _____
Open question	_____
Decision condition	_____
Next action / owner	_____
Review date	_____
Retention / privacy	Keep until _____; access: _____

Reuse checklist

Reuse gate	Question	Status
Definitions	Are the meanings of offer and customer and direct cost unchanged?	Yes / update
Sources	Are rates, limits, data and guidance still current?	Yes / update
Context	Does the new case share the same scope and conditions?	Yes / update
Method	Is the chosen tool or method still applicable?	Yes / update
Review	Has the right qualified or authorised person checked it?	Yes / update
Version	Has the reused record received a new date and identifier?	Yes / update

30-day learning loop

- Compare the expected result with what actually happened.
- Record whether an assumption, input definition or method caused avoidable rework.
- Improve one shared field or check; do not add process that supports no decision.
- Archive the final decision, not every unnecessary draft.

Original independent resource created for the ToolJolt companion library. This workbook is not copied from a manual, standard, website, training course or proprietary template, and it is not affiliated with or endorsed by any third-party product or authority. It is an educational planning and documentation aid, not professional advice, certification or permission to act. When adapting it, add only your own or properly licensed text and visuals; do not insert copied screenshots, logos, charts, artwork, source code, manuals or confidential material.