TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUSINESS SOLUTION

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

M.Sc Applied Science (Software Engineering)
Bharathiar University,
Coimbatore.

Submitted by

S.SANDHYA Reg.No. 9937S0087

Guided By

External Guide

Internal Guide

P-1114

Mr. G. Venkatesh

Mr. Su. Nandakumar, B.E.



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

COIMBATORE - 641 006

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project work entitled

"TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUSINESS SOLUTION"

Submitted to

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree

Of

M.Sc. APPLIED SCIENCE (Software Engineering)

The record work done by

SANDHYA.S Reg.No. 9937S0087

During her period of study in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore – 641 006, under my supervision and guidance and this project work has not formed the basis for the award of any guidance and this project work has not formed the basis for the award of any degree/ Diploma/ Associate ship/ Followed or similar title to any candidate of any university.

S.JL.

Staff-in-charge

Submitted for University Examinations held on 30/3/2004

Internal Examiner

Examiner

External Faceroiner

SRM SYSTEMS AND SOFTWARE LIMITED

24, G.N. Chetty Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600 017. ©: 91 - 44 - 8250771, 8258757, 8269471 Fax: 91 - 44 - 8283359 E-mail: srm@srmsoft.co.in Web Site: http://www.srmsoft.com Regd. Off: 2, Veerasamy St., West Mambalam, Chennai - 600 033.



05-March-2004

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that the Project work entitled "Total Management Solution" was Analyzed, Designed and Developed by Ms. S.Sandhya of Kumaruguru Engineering College, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of degree of M.Sc., Software Engineering has been carried out in our organization from December 2003 to March 2004. This project has been developed using VB & Oracle.

We wish success in all her future endeavors.

For SRM Systems and Software Limited

Manager - Projects

Pfub12___

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project work entitled

"TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUSINESS SOLUTION"

Done at

SRM SYSTEMS & SOFTWARE

Submitted to

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree

M.Sc. APPLIED SCIENCE (Software Engineering)

Is a report of work done by me during my period of study in Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore – 641 006

Under the supervision of Mr. K.R.Baskaran
Assistant Professor, Dept of Computer science & Engineering, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore.

Place: Coimbatore Signature of the Candidate

Date:

(S.Sandhya)

Staff-in-charge

Mr. K.R.Baskaran, Assistant Professor, Dept of Computer Science & Engineering, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At the outset, I would like to remember the sacrifices made by two people, who have all along been with me, and who are mainly responsible for what I am today- My Parents.

I would like to express my gratitude to our beloved Principal **Dr.K.K.Padmanabhan,** PhD, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore, for his constant encouragement throughout my course.

I wish to thank **Dr.S.Thangaswamy**, PhD, Head, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore, for his invaluable guidance and suggestions that encouraged me to complete this project successfully.

I admit my heartfelt thanks to my internal project guide, Mr.G.S.Nandakumar, B.E., Lecturer and our Course Co-ordinator, Mr.K.R.Baskaran, B.E., M.S., Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore. for being supportive throughout the tenure of my project.

I am especially thankful to Mr.G.Venkatesh. Project Guide, SRM Systems and Software, for providing me guidance and suggestions throughout the tenure of my project.

I also take this opportunity to extend my sense of gratitude to all the faculty members, non-teaching staffs of the Computer Science & Engineering Department, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore, for their guidance and co-operation rendered throughout my course.

S.SANDHYA

SYNOPSIS

The project entitled "Total Management Business Solution" is an accounts package developed using Visual Basic 6.0 and Oracle 9i. The various modules in the project are:

- General ledger
- Accounts
- Inventory
- Employee details

GENERAL LEDGER:

The General ledger module keeps track of all the ledger and voucher entries. All data are entered as a debit or credit. The purpose for each ledger and voucher entry is also mentioned.

ACCOUNTS:

The Accounts module maintains all the accounts payable and accounts receivable details. It also maintains a total of all debit and a total of all credit entries and their difference.

INVENTORY CONTROL:

The Inventory Control module allows the user to do various updations and modifications to the inventory. The Inventory module deals with all purchase, sales, and stock details. The items in the stock can be viewed and reports can be generated. Invoices are generated in this module and bills are calculated. Pending sales bills and purchase bills are also maintained in this module.

EMPLOYEE DETAILS:

The employee details such as personal details, official details and salary details are included in this module. All allowances and deductions for each employee is also calculated.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

		Page No.
1.	INTRODUCTION	1.
	1.1 Project Overview	1
	1.2 Organization Profile	3
2.	SYSTEM STUDY & ANALYSIS	4.
	2.1 Existing System	4
	2.2 User Characteristics	4
	2.3 Proposed System	4
3.	PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT	5
	3.1 Hardware Configuration	5
	3.2 Software Configuration & Description	5
	3.3 About the Software	5
4.	SYSTEM DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT	8
	4.1 Input Design	8
	4.2 Output Design	9
	4.3 Database Design	10
	4.4 Module Design	12
5.	SYSTEM TESTING & IMPLEMENTATION	13
	5.1 System Testing	13
	5.2 System Implementation	13
6.	CONCLUSION	17
7.	SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT	18
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	19

APPENDICES

- A. Data Flow Diagrams
- B. Data Dictionary
- C. Screen Layouts
- D. Sample Reports



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The project entitled "Total Management Business Solution" is an accounts package developed using Visual Basic 6.0 and Oracle 9i. The various modules in the project are:

- General ledger
- Accounts
- Inventory
- Employee details

GENERAL LEDGER:

The General ledger module keeps track of all the ledger and voucher entries. All data are entered as a debit or credit. The purpose for each ledger and voucher entry is also mentioned.

ACCOUNTS:

The Accounts module maintains all the accounts payable and accounts receivable details. It also maintains a total of all debit and a total of all credit entries and their difference.

INVENTORY CONTROL:

The Inventory Control module allows the user to do various updations and modifications to the inventory. The Inventory module deals with all purchase, sales, and stock details. The items in the stock can be viewed and reports can be generated. Invoices are generated in this module and bills are calculated. Pending sales bills and purchase bills are also maintained in this module.

EMPLOYEE DETAILS:

The employee details such as personal details, official details and salary details are included in this module. All allowances and deductions for each employee is also calculated.

1.2 ORGANIZATION PROFILE:

SRM is a group of mission to excel in every sphere of activity in ventures into. The history of SRM group consists of a series of ventures marked by its committed to excellence and is therefore studded with success, with a modest beginning in the education three decades ago, the group has made significant progress over the years. Today, the group has under its ambit a whole array of educational institutions from primary to higher education in Engineering, Dentistry, Business Management, Arts and Science.

A part from the education it has made forays in to health Care, Hospitality. Manufacturing, Financial services, Housing, Research and has established itself as a group with a vision. SRM Systems and Software (P) Ltd., the latest venture of the group leverages on the strengths it has gained over the period and also on the synergies with other companies of the group. It has its head office in Chennai a city known for its industrial development and educational excellence.

With abundant availability of software talent, supportive government polices and adequate infrastructure facilities, it is no wonder that Chennai has attracted the major IT companies to set up their operations in the city. SRM is understandably proud to have launched its operations form this IT hub of India.

SRM Infotech and Radiant Software have merged to form one of the biggest training companies in the country, part of the USD 150 million SRM Group. SRM Radiant is spread over 80 locations in India, SriLanka, Mauritius and Malaysia. The company specializes in high-end software training solutions in the area of ORDBMS. GUI, Internet, e-Commerce, e-Business, Web Services, Multi-Media, and domain IT and enjoys partnership status with leading multi-national institutions on education.

SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

2.SYSTEM STUDY & ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM:

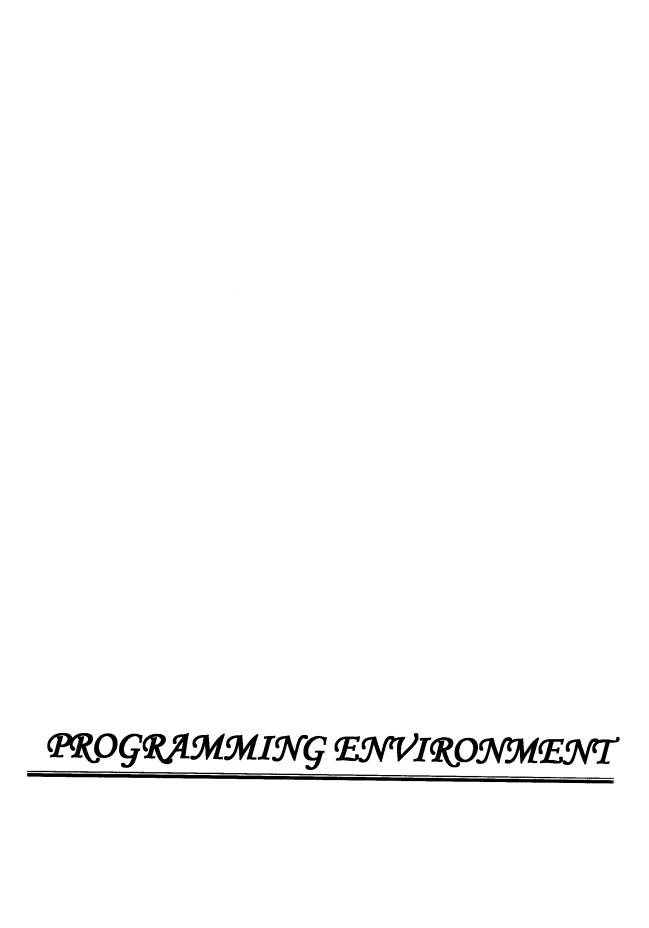
The existing system involves the manual maintenance of total management business solution. Manual work is a tedious process. The total management business solution keeps track of various information like ledger and voucher entries, accounting details, inventory details, and employee details such as personal, official and salary details. All the information's are maintained in the form of papers and there will be possibility for errors to occur. Manual work occupies a lot of time and may lead to delays. Reports cannot be generated easily.

2.2 USER CHARACTERISTICS

As far as the total management business solution is concerned, the users are classified into two categories. The first user is the person who is responsible for keying in the details and maintaining them. This user should have basic knowledge about the computers. The second user is the administrator who can perform operations like addition, deletion, and modification of details.

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system involves the conversion of the manual work into computerized form. Queries regarding the system can be made. Doing the work in the computerized form will generate accurate results. The proposed system is automatic. Time will not be wasted. Errors will not occur in calculations and reports can be generated easily. It is easy to use. Input produces corresponding output immediately. User name and password facilities provide the security of data.



3. PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

"Total Management Business Solution" has been developed under the following Hardware/Software configuration.

3.1 HARDWARE CONFIGURATION:

Processor : Pentium III

Monitor : 14 inches

Hard Disk : 20 GB

RAM : 64 MB

Keyboard : MS 104 Keys

Mouse : Logitech Mouse

3.2 SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION:

Platform : Windows 2000

Front End : Visual Basic 6.0

Back End : Oracle 9i.

3.3 ABOUT THE SOFTWARE:

This system has been developed in Visual Basic 6.0 as Front End and Oracle 9i as Back End. The description of Visual Basic & Oracle is as follows.

VISUAL BASIC – AN OVERVIEW

Visual Basic 6.0 is an ideal programming language for developing sophisticated professional applications for Microsoft Windows, which was developed from the Basic Programming Language. Although Visual Basic goes far beyond BASIC suitable for windowed environments, one of Visual Basic's strength is its basic foundation. It makes use of graphical user interface for creating robust and powerful applications. The graphical user interface as the name suggests, uses illustrations for text, which enable user to interact with an application. This feature makes it to comprehend in a quicker and easier way. Coding in GUI environment is quite a transition to traditional, linear programming methods where the user is

guided through a linear path of execution and is limited to a small set of operations — Features such as easier comprehension, user-friendliness, faster application development and many other aspects such as introduction to Active X technology and interact features makes Visual Basic an interesting tool to work with.

A complete installation of the most powerful version of Visual Basic 6.0, requires more than 250 MB of hard disk space.

Visual Basic takes the ease of BASIC a step further. Not only is Visual Basic a language that is greatly improved over BASIC (and most other modern and classic programming languages), visual basic includes the following components.

- A complete full-screen editor with which you can write your program and which works a lot like a word processor.
- A run time environment that lets you see the results of your program and which works a lot like a word processor.
- A project manager that lets you create multiple file Visual Basic windows applications.
- An interactive testing platform that helps you locate and find program bugs.
- Visual tools that let you manage the controls and icons that make programs function property under the Visual windows environment.

Even though Visual Basic sometimes resembles a programming language when you've buried in the middle of code (code is another word for program instructions), Visual Basic resembles several software packages in that use menu items, tool bars, and the graphical user interface to develop applications.

ORACLE – AN OVERVIEW:

A database management system is essentially a collection of interrelated data and set of programs to access the data. This collection of data is called the database. RDMS is the acronym for relational database management system. Oracle 9i is an Objection Relational Database Management System (ORDBMS). It offers capabilities of both relational and object oriented database systems. In general, objects can be defined as reusable software codes which are location independent and perform a specific task on any application environment with little or no change to the code.

Oracle products are based on a concept known as the 'Client Server Technology'. This concept involves segregating the processing of an application between two systems. One performs all activities related to the database (server) and the other performs activities that help the user to interact with the application (client). A client or front end database application also interacts with the database by requesting and receiving information from the 'database server'. It acts as an interface between the user and the database. Further, it also checks for validation against the data entered by the user.

The Database Server or back end is used to manage the database tables optimally among multiple clients who concurrently request the server for the same data. It also enforces data integrity across all client applications and controls database access and other security requirements.

SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPEMENT

4. SYSTEM DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT

The process of design involves "conceiving and planning out in the mind "and" making a drawing, pattern or sketch of". The design is concerned with identifying software components, the general modular structure of the software, the function provided by each module and the internal data streams and stores that make up the interface between modules.

4.1 INPUT DESIGN:

Input plays the most important role in completion of the system. Input forms the core of the process, which will be carried out in the system. Thus the detailed study has to be done to identify the inputs that are required for the various processes which are to be carefully analyzed and care has to be taken to avoid recurring of the same inputs. Input design is the process of converting user-originated inputs into computer-based format. The goal of designing input data is to make data-entry as easy as possible and error-free. Web-designed input serves 4 purposes

- > To control work flow
- To reduce redundancies in recording data
- > To allow easier checking of data
- > To increase clerical accuracy

When data is kept into the system, the operator must receive the data in a form that can be easily understood. It should be simple, clear, precise and easier to operate and store. It should be self-explanatory and provide the sufficient information to the user for ease of entry of inputs. Forms are designed for retrieving inputs from the user. It is used to enter data and it allows correcting the incorrect entry of data.

The system is a menu-driven one. This simplifies the computer data access or data entry. The data that can be accessed by each user can be specified so that, the reports will be restricted to that level only. In fact, the system allows the definition of data access rights for each user for each function. The database

operations like Add, Modify, Delete, Update has been taken care in all the forms. These are in the form of buttons. If the user clicks the Add button, automatically addition of the record will be generated. If the user clicks the modify button, he/she is allowed to modify the existing information. If the user clicks the Delete button, he/she is allowed to delete the existing information. The update button is used to update the particular operation. The user is provided to exit the form entry at any point of time. There are no restrictions in this regard. The validation for each input column is done whenever the user tries to move out of that input column. However, the validation is not done if the user tries to move to the previous input column. However, the validation is not done if the user tries to move to the previous input column. After each database operation, the successful completion of the operation is checked.

The system engages the user in an interactive dialogue. The system is able to extract the missing or omitted information from the user by directing the user through appropriate dialogues.

4.2 OUTPUT DESIGN:

The main idea of developing the software system is to generate various outputs in necessary formats, which will aid in planning and decision-making. The outputs should include all the necessary details and the required information. The primary consideration in output design is to arrange the data in a form, which is convenient to the user. The layouts of the form should be pleasing, care should be taken that the prompt and the icons are positioned at the correct place. Also the size of the form should be appropriate depending on its contents. Whenever error messages are displayed it should be as long as possible and meaningful. All headers and displays should be relevant to the message. Error messages should not contain any programming related terminology.

This system helps to provide two types of outputs; one is document based and the other one is report based. All the document-based outputs can be taken through the print option of the appropriate form. This output just gives

information available in the form. Also this output can be viewed either in screen or it can be taken as a hard copy. Provision is available to make the choice.

The other type of output is report based. This is having an explicit option in the main menu through which detailed report can be arrived. This can also be viewed in the screen or can be taken as a hard copy. Some of these kinds of output titles are listed here:

- Ledger
- Voucher
- Sales order
- Purchase order
- Invoice
- Billing
- Collection
- Employee details

4.3 DATABASE DESIGN:

Before the database concepts become operational, users had programs that handled their own data independent of other users. It was a conventional file environment with on data integration or sharing of common data source applications. In a database environment, common data are available across several applications and are used by several users. Instead of each program managing its own data, authorized users share data across applications with a database software managing the database as an entity.

Data structuring is refined through a process called normalization. Data are grouped in the simplest way possible, so that later changes can be made with a minimum of impart on the data structure.

Normalization is the process of simplifying the relation between data elements in a record. Through normalization, a collection of data in a record structure is replaced by successive record structures. They are simple and more predictable and therefore more manageable.

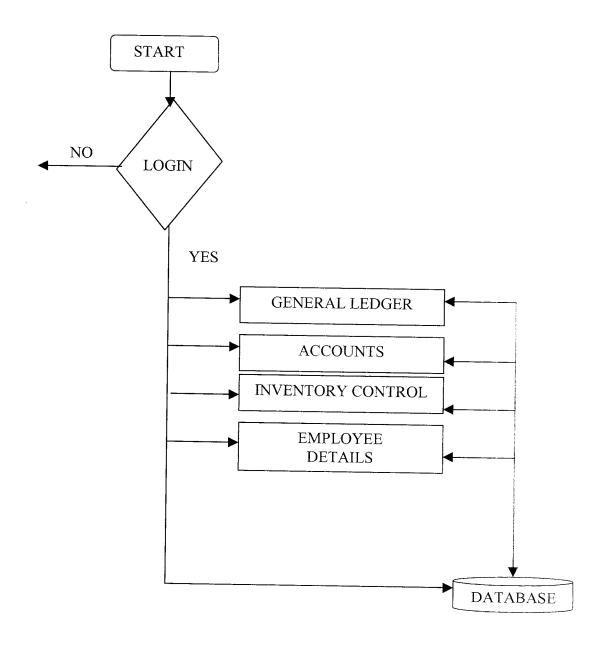
Various objectives are considered for designing the database such as,

- ➤ Control of data integrity
- Control of redundancy
- > Control of data security
- > Data independence
- > System performance
- > System compatibility

The Data Dictionary is included in the Appendices.

4.4 MODULE DESIGN

The diagram below shows the various modules used in the system.



SYSTEM TESTING AND
IMPLEMENTATION

5. SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Testing and implementation is the final phase of any software development. In this phase most possible errors are identified and rectified to make the system error free.

5.1 SYSTEM TESTING

It is human inability to perform and communicate with perfection, and that is the reason why always software development is accompanied with software testing. Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance. It represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding of software.

Testing is called a destructive activity. It is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors. Good testing is that which has the high probability of finding an error which is yet undiscovered. A successful test uncovers a yet undiscovered error in the software. The final goal of testing is to see that the system performs its intended purpose satisfactory. This system has undergone various stages for validations of results and for its integrity.

5.1.1 UNIT TESTING

In unit testing, the program units making up as a system are tested. Unit testing focuses first on the modules, independent of one another to locate errors. This enables to detect errors in coding and the logic within the module alone. This testing is also used to ensure the integrity of data stored temporarily. Some of the various test cases to test the system are as follows:

- Giving inconsistent data and out of range values in the form level and module level.
- Raising unhand led exception cases explicitly.
- Auto generation of codes in Normal and query mode.
- Boundary cases.

UNIT TESTING FOR TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUSINESS SOLUTION:

Each module of the system is tested individually. The data related to ledger entries, voucher entries, inventory details, accounting details, and employee details such as personal, official and payment details are validated and tested to avoid inconsistency in the data. Every module is tested with invalid and redundant data. Unit testing done on all these modules, helps to ensure the correct functionality of the modules.

5.1.1 INTEGRATION TESTING:

Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure, while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. That is, the program is constructed and tested in small segments, which makes it easier to isolate and correct. The sandwich approach combines the Top-down strategy for the upper levels of the program structure coupled with a Bottom-up strategy for the subordinate levels.

INTEGRATION TESTING FOR TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUSINESS SOLUTION:

The system was developed with four different modules and then integrated as a whole. It was tested to check if there was proper flow in the entire system. The system when integrated should update the data entered in the previous module as we enter into the next module.

5.1.2 SYSTEM TESTING:

System testing is actually a series of different tests, whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer-based system. Although each test has different purpose, we should verify that all the system elements have been properly integrated and perform the allocated functions.

SYSTEM TESTING FOR TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUSINESS SOLUTION:

The system was tested after integrating all the modules that were developed individually and tested to check if the flow of data through the system was correct, the testing process worked out smoothly and tested as mentioned above.

5.1.3 SECURITY TESTING:

Security testing attempts to verify the protection mechanisms built into a system. This will protect the system from improper penetration. Security testing is done in general for the systems that have been developed.

5.1.4 PERFORMANCE TESTING:

Performance testing is designed to test the run-time performance of the software, within the context of an integrated system.

5.2 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION:

System implementation is the process of making the newly designed system fully operational and consistent in performance. That is, implementation is the process of having the personnel check out and put new equipment into use, train the users to use the new system and construct any file that are needed to use it. At this stage the main workload, the greatest upheaval and the major impact on the existing practice shifts to the user department. If the implementation is not carefully planned and controlled, it can cause chaos. Thus it can be considered to be the most crucial stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effective.

Before the development of the system, the user specifications, the forms and the validations based on the forms and the respective reports are prepared. The user can specify the changes if any, then the design department examines the changes and if accepted then the requirement of the user are taken care of. This is the stage where the system design begins, i.e., the theoretical design is converted into a working system. A

mock data sheet is prepared which contains the results for each form. All the technical errors are fixed and the test data is entered. Then the reports are prepared and compared with that of the existing system. If the new system is not working properly, then once again we can go back to the existing system and after rectification; the new system can be installed.

Good documentation although essential, doesn't replace training. There is no substitute for hands on operation of the system. Vendors, in service training's, on – site, and inhouse training are the various types of training. The users are observed over a period of time and all the problems encountered during this stage are taken care of and the system is again updated in order to meet the customer's requirements.

CONCLUSION

6. CONCLUSION

The system "Total Management Business Solution" has been developed satisfying the requirements specifications. Since it is developed in ORACLE, it provides all security features of relational database. Testing has been carried out to ensure that the system is functioning correctly and is error free.

The Total Management Business Solution system reduces the burden of manually maintaining details concerning the general ledger, accounts, inventory, and employee details. The project will be successfully helpful.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

7. SCOPE FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

The Total Management Business Solution helps in easy maintenance of details about employees. Reports can be generated quickly. The system also helps to store more number of records. Proper documentation has been made. Proper modular design has been made and the coding with enough comment statements makes the program self-explanatory. This helps in adding or removing new modules to the system.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS

- 1. Eric A. Smith, Hank Marquis, Valor Whisler, "Visual Basic 6 Bible", IDG Books Worldwide Publications, 1998.
- 2. John W. Franckowiak, "Visual Basic 6 Database Programming", Hungry Minds, Incorporated Publications, 1998.
- 3. Gayle Coffman, "SQL Server 7 The Complete Reference", Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 1999.

WEBSITES

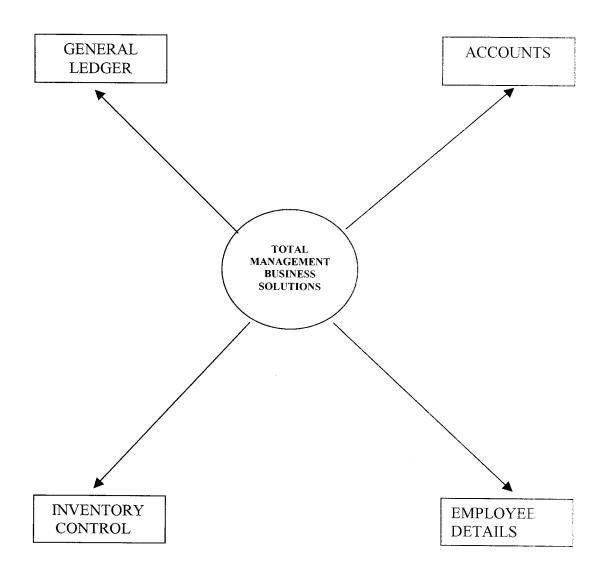
www.vbtutor.net -Dec2003

www.databasejournal.com -Dec2003

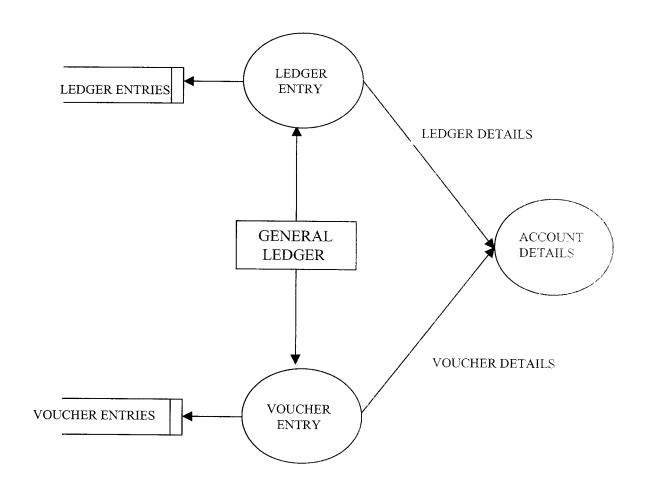
APPENDICES



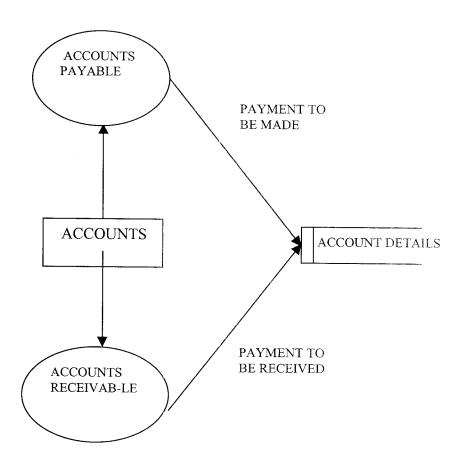
<u>LEVEL 0</u>



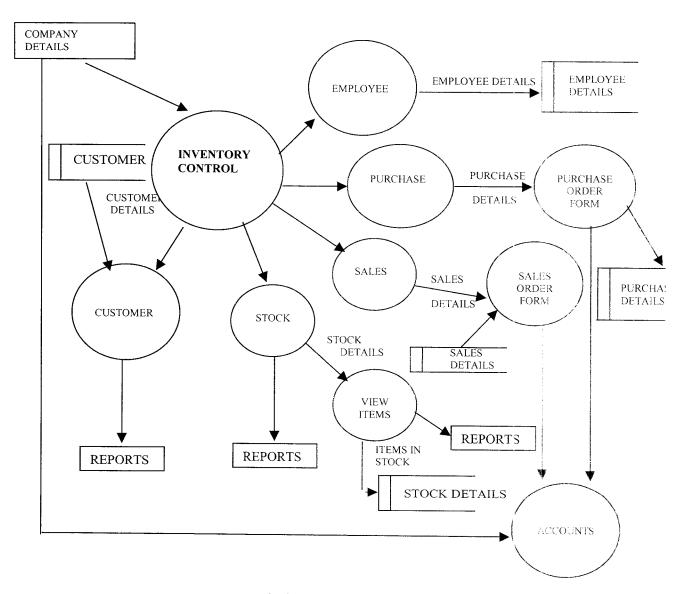
Fig(i)



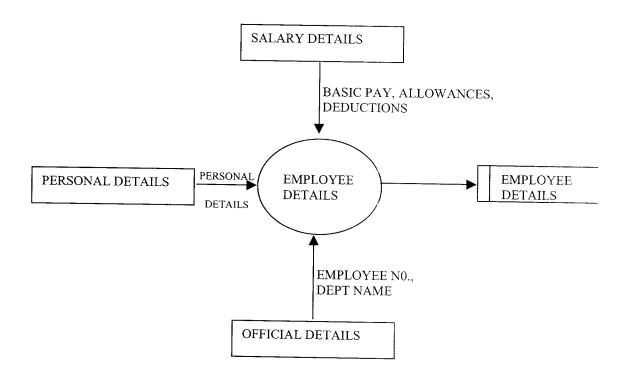
Fig(ii)



Fig(iii)



Fig(iv)



Fig(v)

B. DATA DICTIONARY

TABLE: LEDGER		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
COMPANY_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	COMPANY NAME-primary key
NAME	VARCHAR2(50)	NAME
ALIAS	VARCHAR2(50)	PURPOSE
UNDER	VARCHAR2(20)	CATEGORY
MMODE	VARCHAR2(10)	DEBIT OR CREDIT
ENTRY_DATE	VARCHAR2(10)	DATE OF ENTRY
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(30)	AMOUNT

TABLE: VOUCHER ENTRY		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NO	NUMBER	VOUCHER NUMBER- primary key
COMPANY_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)	COMPANY NAME – foreign key
NAME	VARCHAR2(50)	NAME
ALIAS	VARCHAR2(50)	PURPOSE
UNDER	VARCHAR2(20)	CATEGORY
MMODE	VARCHAR2(10)	DEBIT OR CREDIT
ENTRY_DATE	VARCHAR2(10)	DATE OF ENTRY
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(30)	AMOUNT

TABLE: STOCK GROUP			
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	GROUP NAME	
UNDER	VARCHAR2(20)	PRIMARY KEY	

TABLE: TYPE_GROUP			
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	KGS, BOX, NOS, ETC	
UNDER	VARCHAR2(20)	PRIMARY KEY	

TABLE: SUPPLIER DET		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
SUPPLIER_CODE	NUMBER	SUPPLIER CODE - primary key
SUPPLIER_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	SUPPLIER NAME
COMPANY_NAME	VARCHAR2(10)	COMPANY NAME- foreign key
CONTACT_PERSON	VARCHAR2(20)	CONTACT PERSON
SUPPLIER ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(50)	SUPPLIER ADDRESS
CITY	VARCHAR2(10)	CITY
STATE	VARCHAR2(20)	STATE
DISTRICT	VARCHAR2(20)	DISTRICT

PHONE	VARCHAR2(20)	PHONE NUMBER
PAY_MODE	VARCHAR2(20)	MODE OF PAYMENT

TABLE: SUPPLIER_ITEM		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
SUPPLIER_CODE	VARCHAR2(20)	SUPPLIER CODE – foreign key
ITEM_NAME	VARCHAR2(25)	ITEM NAME
COLOR	VARCHAR2(20)	COLOR
GROUP1	VARCHAR2(20)	GROUP NAME

TABLE: PURCHASE_ORDER		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
COMPANY_NAME	VARCHAR2(25)	COMPANY NAME – foreign kev
PORDER_NO	VARCHAR2(15)	PURCHASE ORDER NO- primary key
DATE1	VARCHAR2(15)	DATE OF PURCHASE
SUPPLIER_ID	VARCHAR2(10)	SUPPLIER CODE – foreign key

TABLE: PURCHASE ORDER1		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
PORDER_NO	VARCHAR2(15)	PURCHASE ORDER NO- foreign key
SNO	VARCHAR2(10)	SERIAL NUMBER- primary key
PARTICULAR	VARCHAR2(35)	ITEM DESCRIPTION
QTY	VARCHAR2(10)	QUANTITY
TYPE	VARCHAR2(10)	KGS, BOX, NOS, ETC
COLOR	VARCHAR2(20)	COLOR

TABLE: ORDER_INVOICE		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
INVOICE_NO	VARCHAR2(10)	INVOICE NUMER – primary key
DC_NO	VARCHAR2(10)	DELIVERY CHALAN NUMBER
DC_DATE	VARCHAR2(10)	DELIVERY CHALAN DATE
INVOICE_DATE	VARCHAR2(35)	INVOICE DATE
PORDER_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	PURCHASE ORDER NO- foreign key
SUPPLIER_ID	VARCHAR2(20)	SUPPLIER CODE – foreign key

TABLE: ORDER_INVOICE1		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
INVOICE_NO	VARCHAR2(10)	INVOICE NUMBER – foreign key
SNO	VARCHAR2(10)	SERIAL NUMBER – primary key
PARTICULAR	VARCHAR2(30)	ITEM DESCRIPTION

WEIGHT	VARCHAR2(15)	WEIGHT
QTY	VARCHAR2(10)	QUANTITY
RATE	VARCHAR2(20)	RATE OF EACH ITEM
DISCOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	DISCOUNT RATE
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT
TYPE	VARCHAR2(10)	KGS, BOXES, NOS, ETC

TABLE: OR_INVOICE1		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
INVOICE_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	INVOICE NUMBER - primary key
INVOICE_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	INVOICE DATE
DC_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	DELIVERY CHALAN NUMBER
DC_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	DELIVERY CHALAN DATE
ORDER_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	ORDER NUMBER
ODATE	VARCHAR2(20)	ORDER DATE
TNGST_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	SALES TAX NUMBER
TRANSPORT	VARCHAR2(20)	TYPE OF VEHICLE
LR_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	LORRY RECEIPT NUMBER
LDATE	VARCHAR2(20)	DATE
CONCERN_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	NAME OF PERSON CONCERNED
ADDRESS1	VARCHAR2(20)	ADDRESS1
ADDRESS2	VARCHAR2(20)	ADDRESS2
CITY	VARCHAR2(20)	CITY
STATE	VARCHAR2(20)	STATE

TABLE: OR_INVOICE2		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
INVOICE_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	INVOICE NUMBER - foreign key
INVOICE_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	INVOICE DATE
SNO	VARCHAR2(20)	SERIAL NUMBER - primary key
PARTICULAR	VARCHAR2(20)	ITEM DESCRIPTION
WEIGHT	VARCHAR2(20)	WEIGHT
QTY	VARCHAR2(20)	QUANTITY
RATE	VARCHAR2(20)	RATE
SCHEME	VARCHAR2(20)	SCHEME
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT
DISCOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	DISCOUNT
TOTAL	VARCHAR2(20)	TOTAL AMOUNT
GTOTAL	VARCHAR2(20)	GROSS TOTAL
TYPE	VARCHAR2(20)	KGS, NOS, BOXES, ETC

TABLE: BILLING1		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BILL_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL NUMBER – primary key
BILL_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL DATE
INVOICE_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	INVOICE NUMBER – foreign key
BILL_AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL AMOUNT
DISCOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	DISCOUNT
TOTAL_AMT	VARCHAR2(20)	TOTAL AMOUNT
TO1	VARCHAR2(20)	PERSON CONCERNED

TABLE: PRI_BILLING1		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BILL_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL NUMBER – primary key
BILL_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL DATE
INVOICE_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	INVOICE NUMBER – foreign key
BILL_AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL AMOUNT
DISCOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	DISCOUNT
TOTAL_AMT	VARCHAR2(20)	TOTAL AMOUNT
TO1	VARCHAR2(20)	PERSON CONCERNED

TABLE: CREDIT		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BILL_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL NUMBER - foreign key
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT

TABLE: CASH		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BILL_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL NUMBER – foreign key
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT

TABLE: COLLECTION1		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BILL_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL NUMBER – foreign key
BILL_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL DATE
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT
AMOUNT_PAID	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT PAID
BALANCE	VARCHAR2(20)	BALANCE
STATUS	VARCHAR2(20)	STATUS

TABLE: ISSUE1		
FIELD NAME	ТҮРЕ	DESCRIPTION
BILL_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL NUMBER - foreign key
BILL_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL DATE
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT
AMOUNT_PAID	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT PAID
BALANCE	VARCHAR2(20)	BALANCE
STATUS	VARCHAR2(20)	STATUS

TABLE: SUP_CHEQUE		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
CHEQUE_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	CHEQUE NUMBER – primary key
BANK_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	BANK NAME
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT
PERSON_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	PERSON CONCERNED
CHEQUE_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	CHEQUE DATE
BY1	VARCHAR2(20)	PAID BY WHOM
STATUS	VARCHAR2(20)	STATUS

TABLE:CUSTOMER CHEQUE		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BILL_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL NUMBER – primary key
CHEQUE_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	CHEQUE NUMBER – primary key
BANK_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	BANK NAME
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT
PERSON_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	CONCERNED PERSON
CHEQUE_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	CHEQUE DATE
BY1	VARCHAR2(20)	PAID BY WHOM
STATUS	VARCHAR2(20)	STATUS

TABLE:SUPPLIER_CHEQUE		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BILL_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	BILL NUMBER-foreign key
CHEQUE_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	CHEQUE NUMBER- primary key
BANK_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	BANK NAME
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT
PERSON_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	CONCERNED PERSON
CHEQUE_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	CHEQUE DATE
TO1	VARCHAR2(20)	PAID TO WHOM

TABLE:BANK_DET		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
COMPANY_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	COMPANY NAME – foreign key
BANK_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	BANK NAME
DEPOSIT_DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	DEPOSIT DATE
MODE_TYPE	VARCHAR2(20)	CHEQUE OR CASH
MODE1	VARCHAR2(20)	DEBIT OR CREDIT
AMOUNT	VARCHAR2(20)	AMOUNT
DEPOSITED_BY	VARCHAR2(20)	DEPOSITED BY WHOM
ACC_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	ACCOUNT NUMBER – primary key
CHEQUE_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	CHEQUE NUMBER – primary key

TABLE:EMP_PERSONAL1							
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION					
NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	NAME					
ADDRESS	VARCHAR2(20)	ADDRESS					
DOB	VARCHAR2(15)	DATE OF BIRTH					
CITY	VARCHAR2(20)	CITY					
STATE	VARCHAR2(20)	STATE					
QUALIFICATION	VARCHAR2(20)	QUALIFICATION	·				

TABLE:EMP_OFFICIAL1							
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION					
EMP_NO	VARCHAR2(10)	EMPLOYEE NUMBER- primary key					
NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	NAME					
DEPT	VARCHAR2(20)	DEPARTMENT – foreign key					
SALARY	VARCHAR2(20)	SALARY					
DOJ	VARCHAR2(15)	DATE OF JOINING					
PF	VARCHAR2(20)	PROVIDENT FUND					

TABLE: DEPT_DE	T1	
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
DEPT_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	DEPT NUMBER – primary key
DEPT_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	DEPT NAME
DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR2(20)	DESCRIPTION

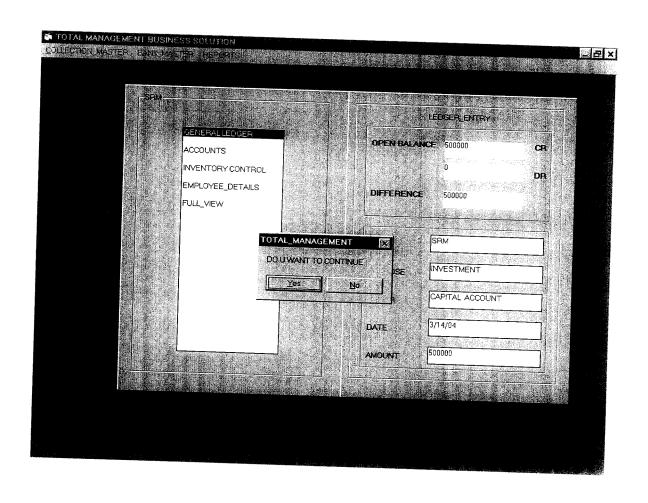
TABLE:PAYMENT		
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
EMP_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	EMPLOYEE NUMBER- foreign key
DEPT	VARCHAR2(20)	DEPARTMENT – foreign key
DATE	VARCHAR2(20)	SALARY

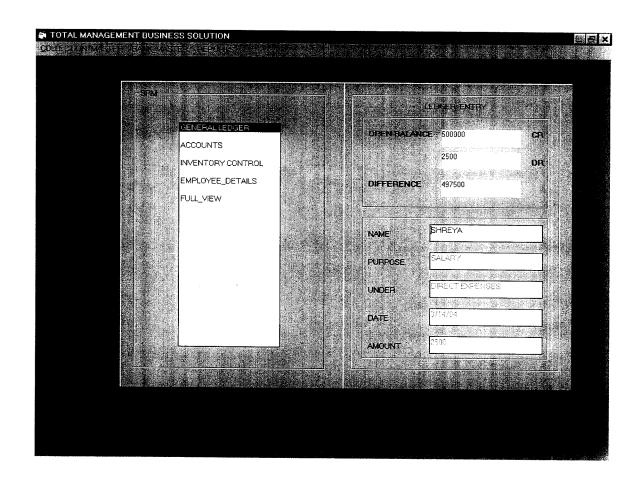
BASIC SALARY	VARCHAR2(20)	PROVIDENT FUND
PF	VARCHAR2(20)	TOTAL
IT	VARCHAR2(20)	INCOME TAX
DA	VARCHAR2(20)	DAILY ALLOWANCE
HRA	VARCHAR2(20)	HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE
GROSSPAY	VARCHAR2(20)	GROSSPAY
NETPAY	VARCHAR2(20)	NETPAY

TABLE:STOCK_MASTER							
FIELD NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION					
PRODUCT_NO	VARCHAR2(20)	PRODUCT NUMBER – primary key					
PRODUCT_NAME	VARCHAR2(20)	PRODUCT NAME					
QTY	VARCHAR2(20)	QUANTITY					
WEIGHT	VARCHAR2(20)	WEIGHT					
TYPE	VARCHAR2(20)	TYPE					
RATE	VARCHAR2(20)	RATE					

C. SCREEN LAYOUTS

LEDGER ENTRY

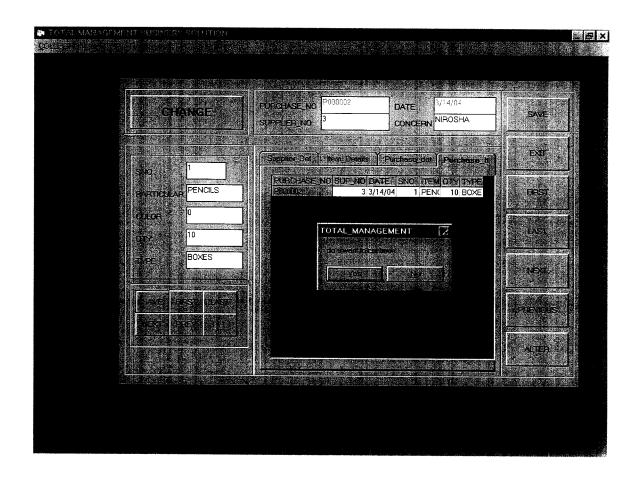




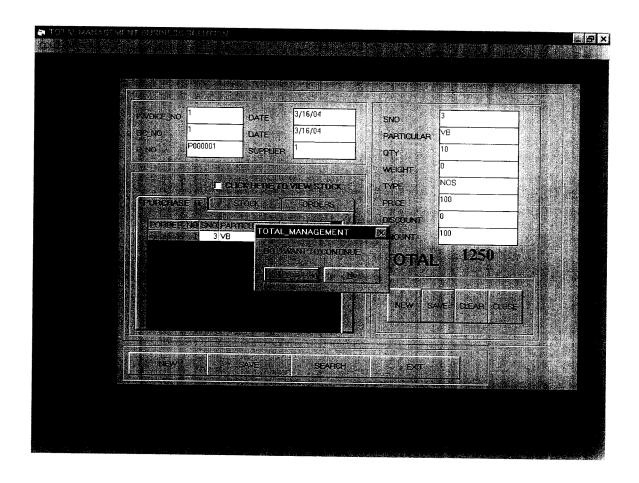
SUPPLIER DETAILS

y Su	oplier_City CBE	ALI HARDWARES	Supplier_Addi Supplier_Dist Supplier_State	CBE	Group Items Phone	HARDWARE 3456789
, pe SEAP	1230	ALI	Payment_Mad	FULL	SEA	ACH BACK J
BYST	ATE	DISTRICT	DO UNITED BY A SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T	(20 to 10 to	PHONE	
	EUFFLIER CODE		Yes PERSON NAME	No		
in the second se		NPOSHA VENIATEBH	HEROUNURAN HAVEEN GEORGE JAMES	E ADDRESS (V. DIPA) 12 PE MACAR COS JEDHIRURAM COS ET ROFURAM COS	TAMILYAD 765- TAMILYAD 765- TAMILYAD 765-	3545 1567
		gady () N Vand and Table and Table	Sec. 2	TEACH OLOGIA COC	1 min 1 min 1 min	

PURCHASE ORDER



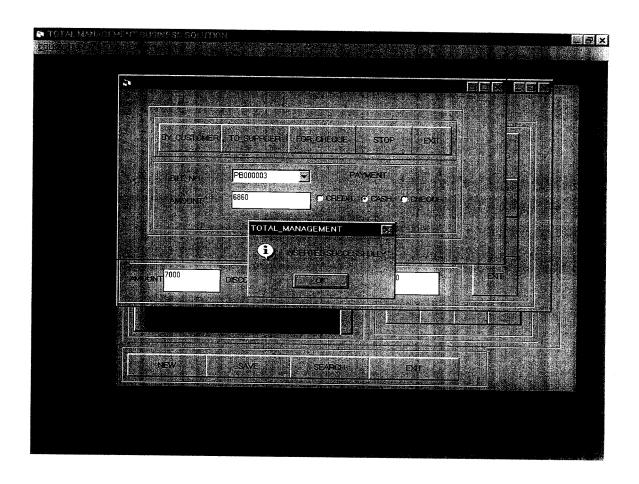
PRIMARY INVOICE



PRIMARY BILLING

→ Form31				
PB0	00002 F0 P000002	DATE 3/16/04		
BIXOCENC	SNO TEM NAME OTY	GT TYPE PATE	en sur y jaren	NG
	2 1 PENCILS 10 2 2 PEN 10 2 3 CHALK 25	0 BOXES 100 0 NOS 100		
The Action of the Control of the Con	376 PCK 25	0 NOS 25		
N. C.				
ANEUNT 225	DECEUNT 0	TOTAL 225	All the second s	
	A secretary for			
	T RESERVE	SEARCH REPORT FOR		

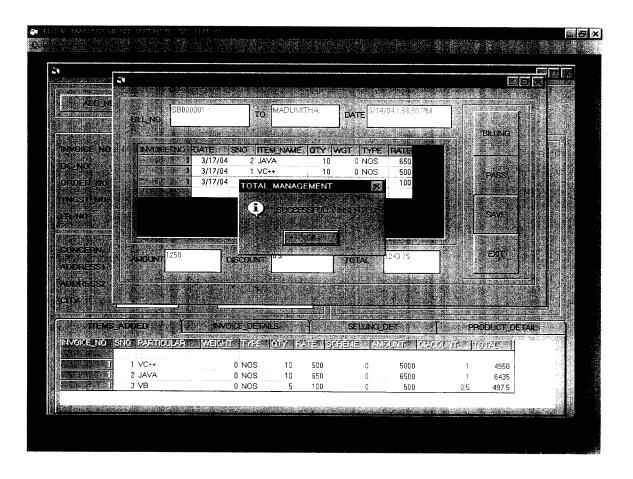
PURCHASE PAYMENT



SECONDARY INVOICE

				en Total (S	26. 20. 30. 30. 30.		L. M. S.	W 1867, 806, 518	
ADD N	w b	AVE E	SEARCH		PROCESS	1			
1.6				La La M		1747-0			
INVOICE NO DC NO	1	INVOICE_D	3/17/04 3/17/04		SNO:	lī			
ORDER NO	1	DC_DATE	3/17/04		PARTICUL		- New 101 No. 1010 (Co.) (2)	AND STORES OF THE PARTY AND	
TNGST_NO	111	TRANSPOR	BUS		WEIGHT	10	TYPE	NOS 500	
LR NO	123	BATE	3/17/04		GUANTITY	, 0	PATE	500	-
CONCERN	MADUMITHA		Table 1	NAGEMENT	X	5000	DISCOUNT	1	
ADDRESSI	10TH STREET			exteriAnother		4950	GIOTAL	9950	
ADDRESS2	RSPURAM		Ves		6 <u> </u>	l zast		N. J.	
CITY	CBE	STATE TAM	ILNADU		VEWAL	UST :	(EXIT)	BEL	
PIENS	ADDED	* BYON	E DETAILS	1	SELLUNG_DE	Т .	PRODE	CT DETAIL	
INVOICE_NO	SHOP EXEMPLE	F WEIGHT	TYPE OTY	ANE Self	ve vjeva	III 15-0	on log		
	1 VC++		3 NOS 10	500	0	5000	1 .	4950	
STATE OF THE PARTY									
		C. II.	Ex Communication			Contract of the Contract of th			

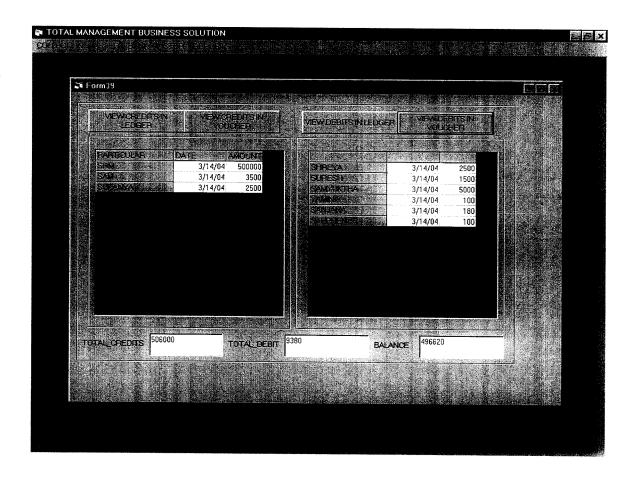
BILLING



SALES PAYMENT

Si I			***************************************	ron (Marrier)		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	图图		
ADD_NE				100					
	BY_CUSTOME	R TO SUPPLIE	R FC	on c⊁leau	E STOP	EXIT		NG	
INVOICE_NO	1000		1						100
DC_NO	BILL NO	SB000001	MINTO PARIN	7	PAYMENT	Table 18			1.
ORDER_NO	AMOUNT.	1243.75		_ □ce∈	DIT C CASH	C CHEQUE			
TNGST_NO LB NO				J					
	<u> </u>	TOTA	L_MANA	GEMENT	1 22	Side 1		3 6 1	
CONCERN		(1)	INSE	RTED SUC	CESSFULLY				
ADDRESS1 AN	OUNI	UISC .	lt .	1666 1	4				
ADDRESS2	No. 2 Table		بار ا	OK					1
HY L						1 1			1:
TEMS_ADDE	D	INVOICE_DETAI	LS	Î	SELLING_DI	r.	PRO	DUCT_DETAIL	
HVOLETIO BIO	ЖЕПОШАЯ: X	2(6/m (17/22))	eupy F	h12 60	er (ajo	nie jeż	ODITE (TO	r-10000	· 255 - 779
	/C++	0 NOS	10	500	0	5000	1	4950	
2 · 2 · 3 · 3 · 3 · 3 · 3 · 3 · 3 · 3 ·	JAVA /B	0 NOS 0 NOS	10 5	650 100	€ 0	6500 500	0.5	6435 497.5	

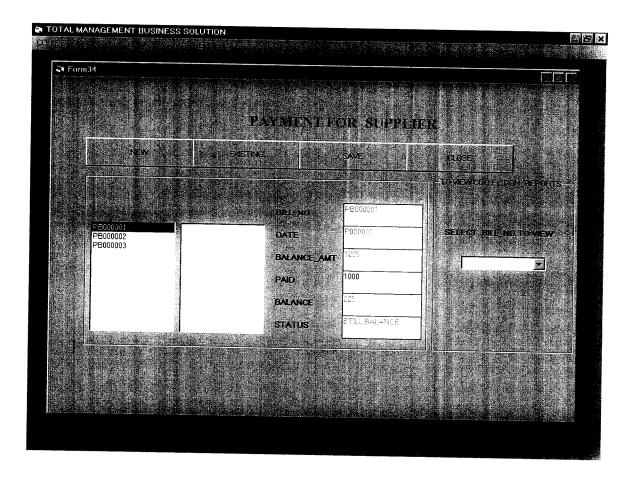
FULL VIEW OF GENERAL LEDGER



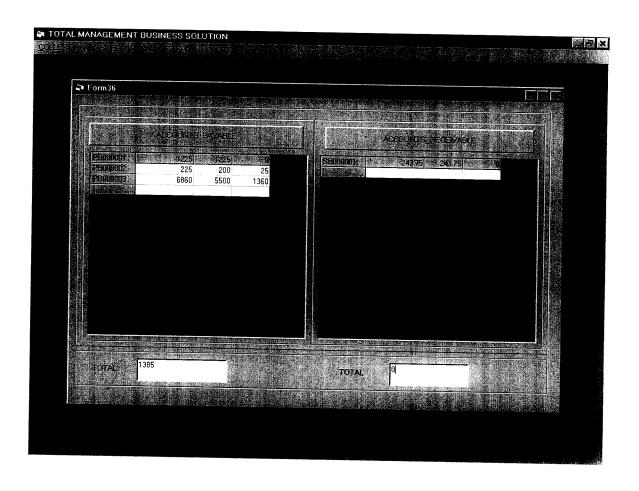
COLLECTION

			F.B.		建金属	
	(4) 法净。			IONS_FORM		
NEW.		EXISTING		SAVE	(CLOSE)	
		100	aller er Hall Grani er same		TOMEWCO	 LECTION_BEPORTS
				SB000001		607
	88000001		BALNO			
	5500000		DATE	MADUMITHA	SELECTE	HEELNO TO VIEW
			BALANCE			.
			PAID	200		
10			BALANCE	¥3.75		
			STATUS	STILL BALANCE	Hall Hall	
		NEW TOWN		7. 15. 17. 18. 18. 18.		
						(2) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1
ALCONON					4.1	Barrier Sala

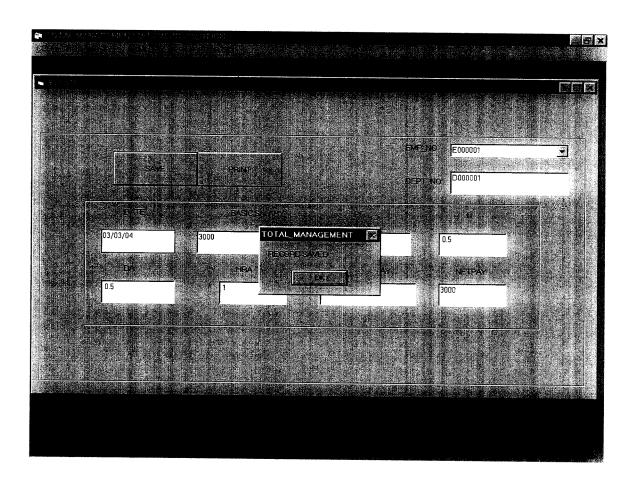
PAYMENT



ACCOUNTS

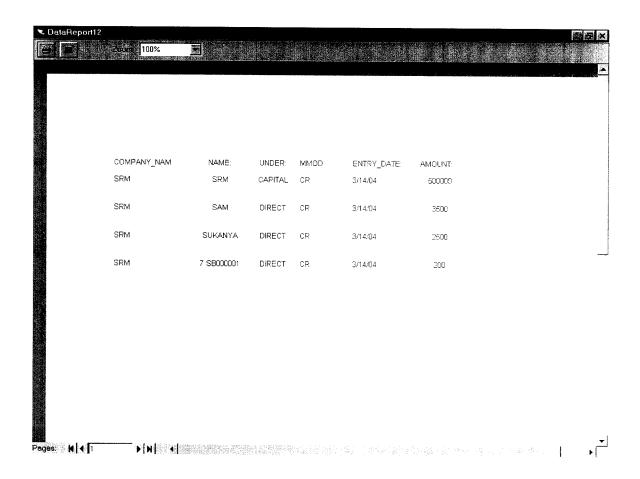


PAYMENT

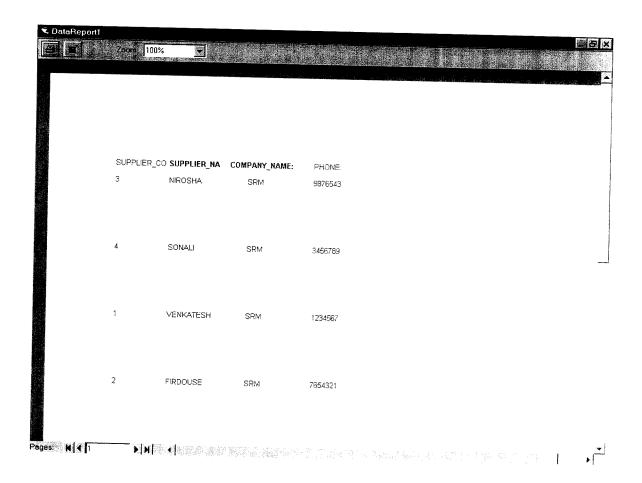




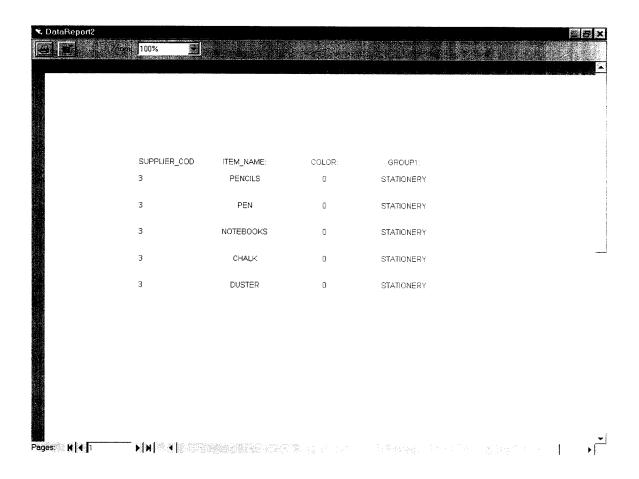
LEDGER DETAILS (CREDIT)



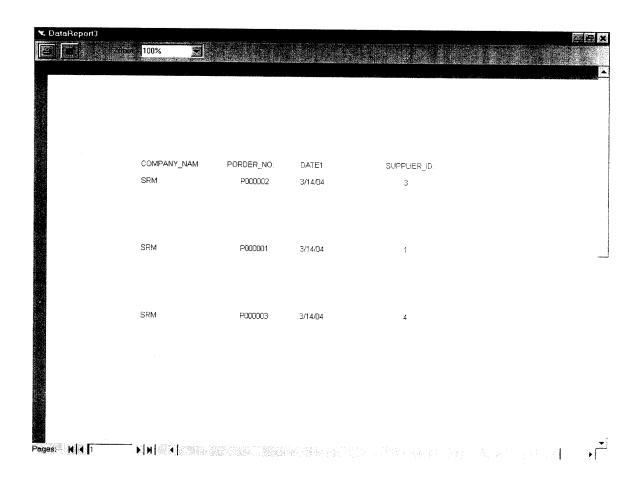
SUPPLIER DETAILS



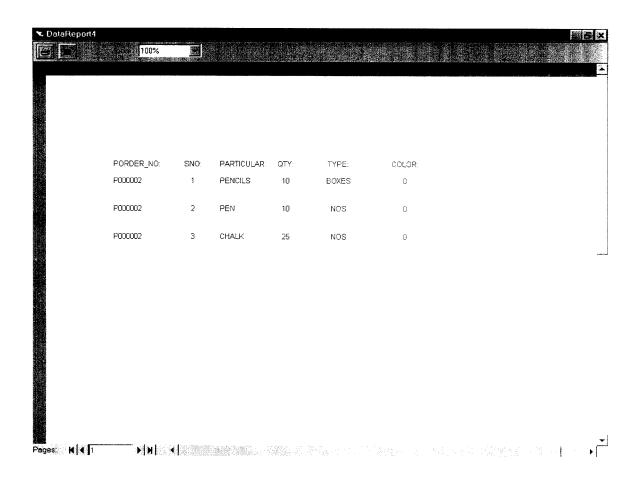
SUPPLIER ITEM REPORTS



PURCHASE ORDER



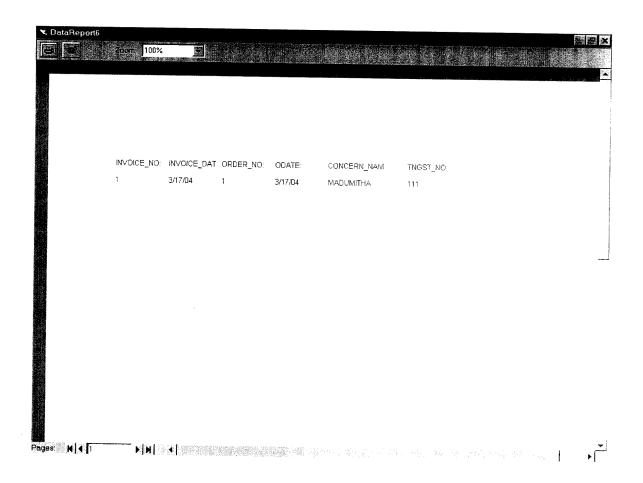
PURCHASE ITEM DETAILS



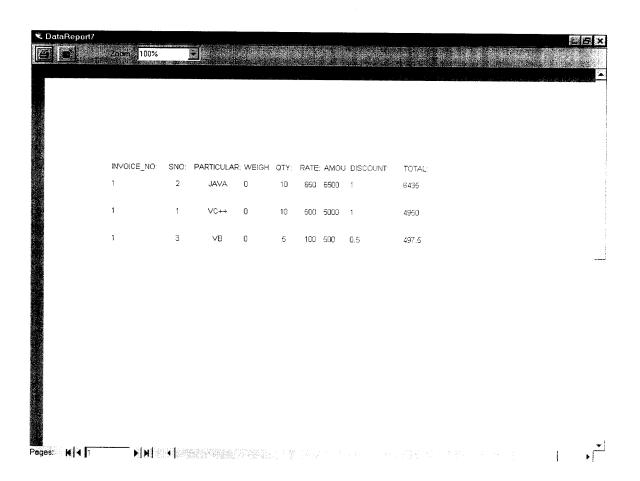
STOCK DETAILS

					100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100 (100	
PRODUCT NO	O PRODUCT_NAME	QTY:	WEIGH			
P000002	JAVA	3	WEIGH 0	TYPE: NCS	RATE: 860	
P000003	VB	5	0	NOS	100	
P000004	PENCILS	10	0	BOXES	180	
P000001	VC++	10	0	NOS	500	
P000005	PEN	10	ø	NOS	100	
P000006	CHALK	25	0	NOS	25	
P000007	KEYBOARD	5	0	NOS	5000	
P000008	MOUSE	5	O	NOS	2000	

INVOICE DETAILS



INVOICE ITEM DETAILS



SALES BILL DETAILS

