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EXPORT ORDER PLANNING AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

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A PROJECT REPORT

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CHENNAI 600 025

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ANNEXURE II

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Project report titled **"EXPORT ORDER PLANNING AND INFORMATION SYSTEM"** is the bonafide work of Mr.**S. Viswanathan** who carried out the work under my supervision. Certified further that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other project report or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

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PONY

NEEDLE INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Thursday, April 09, 2009

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr S.Viswanathan (Roll No.0701MBA0201 & Registration Number.68107102232) has been completed Project titled as 'EXPORT ORDER PLANNING & INFORMATION SYSTEM' in our organization for the period from 20.10.2008 to 9.4.2009 using Oracle Forms 6I, Oracle Forms 10G, Oracle Reports 6,0 & 10G, Visual Basic 6.0, Windows 2003 Server, Ret Hat Linux & Oracle 10G Database.

FOR NEEDLE INDUSTRIES(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

M.RANGANATHAN.
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ABSTRACT

Needle Industries (India) Private Limited, Ketti located in The Nilgiris,Tamilnadu specializes in exporting industrial & Surgical needles to foreign countries. Each export order has various types of products with different packing procedures, various types of packing materials are required from basic level of packing to master shipper level of packing. Each export order is processed in various in-campus factories such as Hand Sewing Needles Factory, Snaf Fastners Factory, Knitting Pin Factory and Safety Pin Factory. For Each order will have the combination of various factories' products. The available finished goods products are sent to the various packing section to pack the orders as per the customer's requirement, balance pending products are arrived manually and sent to the various factories to produce the same. The available packing materials are arrived manually and balance materials are procured. This makes the monitoring work a labour-oriented, time-consuming, resource-consuming and more complexity of order status as and when it is required. Hence the creation of an information system to automate the packing materials requirements and products requirement is chosen as a research problem to be studied upon.

S.VISWANATHAN

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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I would like to express my respect and thanks to M/s.Needle Industries (India) Private limited, Managing Director Mr.M.A. Devgananam who permit me to do this project in their exteemed organization.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge respect and thanks to Mr.M. Ranganathan, Vice President – Finance and Company Secretary, M/s.Needle Industries (India) Private Limited, who helping me to finish this project successfully in their organization.

My hearty recognition to my family, my project associates, my most valuable dear friends and all those directly or indirectly helped me in this endeavor.

S.VISWANATHAN

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SHORTCUT	ABBREVIATIONS
CPD	CENTRAL PACKAGING SECTION
PRINT	PRINT PURCHASE DEPARTMENT
GRN	GOODS RECEIPT NOTE
DRMR	DAILY REPORT OF MATERIAL RECEIVED
SRN	STORES REQUEST NOTE
SIN	STORES ISSUE NOTE
IMAGE	IMAGE PRINTING SECTION
PS	PACKING SECTION
OP	ORDER PROFORMA
SRS	SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION
SDLC	SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE
WIP	WORK IN PROCESS
DI	DESPATCH INSTRUCTION
UOM	UNIT OF MEASUREMENT

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INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTION

The Project entitled "**EXPORT ORDER PLANNING AND INFORMATION SYSTEM** Windows 2003 Server with Oracle Forms 6i & Oracle Forms 10G Developing Tool as Front End and Oracle 10G Database as Back End" system is developed to manage various elements of the Information System Development. This project is undertaken for M/s.NEEDLE INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PVT LTD, KETTI, THE NILGIRIS 643 243.

The main objective of this system is to collect, analyze and manage various aspects of the Information System.

The user requirements of the system were analyzed in SRS, SPMP. A system model was proposed which gave all the functionalities and some added features. The system was developed using Incremental development methodologies.

The system is developed in Client-Server architecture model. The total system is linked with their existing 6 subsystems namely Export, Production, Print Purchase, Central Packaging, Stores and Ware house Management System.

Various testing strategies are done to check the errors in the modules and in the system as a whole. Unit test, Integration test and system testing are done to maintain reliability and efficiency of the system.

Extensive use of modern programming methodologies and careful optimization are done to achieve optimum results. Care has been taken to provide easy-to-use user interface. The user does not require memorizing any details regarding the system. Thus this product provides all major functionality and flow of data.

1.1 IDENTIFIED PROBLEM

Automation of Export Order Planning & Information System.

1.2 NEED FOR STUDY

In this project is involved their Export, Production, Print Purchase, Central Packaging Section, External Packing Sections, Stores & In-house Image Print Department. Various type of customer having different packing methods and procedures has to be followed. Hence careful study of the each department functionalities and their day to day activities Are required to understand the programmer to develop a user friendly system. So that their old data's based study is necessary.

1.3.1 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

To identify

- Export Order Packing Materials & Finished Products Requirements.
- Materials and Products access is controlled through allocation of Packing Materials and Products from the Stores concerned.
- Materials Procurement and Products Requirement from the respective factories.
- Automatic Allocation as per the time is fixed.
- Automatic E-Mailing of MIS Reports to send the concerned departments. Export Order Status
- Less man power and Time
- Inventory Control

1.3.2 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Meeting deadlines for each milestone and to have schedules and efforts put to achieve the goals.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE SYSTEM

- Computerization of Export Order & Planning Modules.
- To avoid production delay, for want of raw materials.
- To fix the efficient Lead-time for procurement, Processing in all stages of three divisions.
- To arrive the Cost of Product, for every batch.
- To analyze the downtime and minimize its recurrence.
- To derive the daily profitability.
- To Provide Control in several key areas of entry to avoid processing delay.
- To utilize the ABC Analysis and EQO(Economic Order Quantity) for effective material requirement planning.
- To eliminate the various redundancy of existing task.
- To provide automation of approval process.
- To avoid stationary waste, movement of papers between departments for approval thus in turn minuses the time.
- To find out the man power utilization and efficiency.
- To trace out the exact quality complaint reported by the customer from the production cycle.

1.5 OUTCOME

Reduce Inventory, Improve Customer Service, Improve Lab our Productivity, Reduce Purchasing Costs, Reduce Traffic Costs, Reduce Obsolescence, reduce Overtime, Provide Real Time performance Measurement, Develop Organizational Accountability, Improve "Quality of life", Requirements for Successful, Implementation, Management and User Commitment, Accurate Records, Data Integrity, Capacity Consideration, Realistic Planning, Processing and Accuracy Ongoing improvement efforts.

1.6 RELATIVE BENEFITS

On implementation of this product the management and customers are benefited as follows:-

- Finished Goods, WIP and Stores Inventory Stock cost can be minimized and customer satisfaction can be improved.
- To minimize the Inventory Control.
- Raw material self-life can be identified.
- Commitment to the sales department and customer on the exact dispatch date.
- All departments' can view the Inward, Allocation of OP and OP Status.

1.7 DELIVERABLES

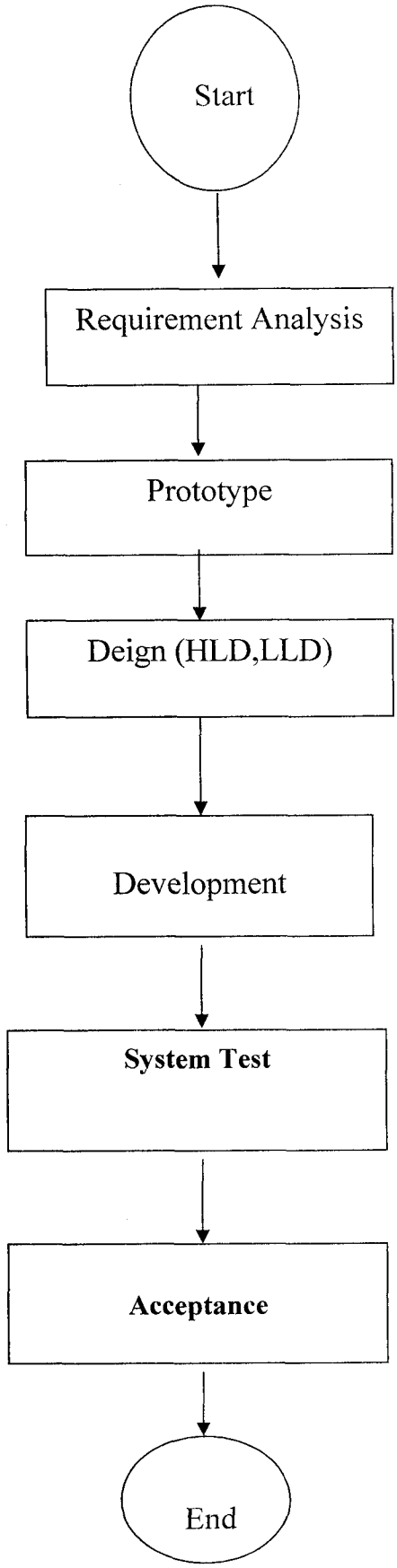
Test Plan, Test Cases, Test Incident Report, Project Analysis Report, Software Project Management Plan, Requirements Specification, HLD &LLD, Source Code Evolution of the SPMP.

This document is identified as NEEDLE/SPMP will be updated whenever any changes occur to the project management plan, Relevant Link files also be updated. SPMP and all files shall be under version control.

- Automatic Allocation Process - Packing Material.
- Automatic Report Generation.
- Generated Reports Sending of E-mails to the concern Departments.
- Export, National & Labels Balance Requirement Reports.
- OP Allotment Based Paper less SRN.
- Auto SIN for Stores.
- Stocks allotted Orders Information – Query Screen.
- OP Schedule wise Product Requirement – Screen.

- Stock Allotment Pending Reports
- Finished Goods X-Stock Allocation from their Central Packaging Section.
- Product balance requirement from their various factories.
- OP Status
- Customer Satisfaction
- Product & Packing Material follow up
- On-line information about various department's outputs to the TOP Management

1.8 PROJECT ORGANIZATION



REVIEW OF LITERATURE

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A great number of Applications were available in NEEDLE INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED found during this literature review that was specifically design the Information System to their various departments.

2.1.2 EXPORT MODULE

Export Department is receiving the orders from the customer and enters into the system. The products standards and packing procedure is mastered into the system after the verification is over. The Customer price master is linked to the products and customer master if there is change in the price necessary approval is needed to modify the price master. The packing details and payment terms are mastered into the system as per the customer requirement. After receiving the order from the customer the order details are confirmed with the Production Department Head to finalize the possible date of production to communicate to the customer.

2.1.3 NATIONAL SALES MODULE

The National Sales department is having the sales offices all over India to supply the products to the customer satisfaction. The sales offices are receiving products stock from the The Nilgiri Based Head Office based on their Annual Budget and Special Orders are raised as and when it is required. All the information like products standards, price and order booking and delivery through the system oriented.

2.1.4 PRINT MODULE

Purchasing of Printing related and miscellaneous packing materials are purchasing is done this module. The basic information is received from the Order Details from their Export department and Annual Budget and Special Orders are received from their National Sales department. To purchasing of packing materials to the stores as per the customer order requirement. The Bill of Packing materials are mastered as per the customer required packing materials and purchase, arrival of materials and order completion is monitored.

2.1.5 PRODUCTION MODULE

The order details are received from the export department and scheduling of each order is entered into the system. The order is having various type of products which is produced from their different factories. The product follow up and arranging of packing is major functionality of the department.

2.1.6 CENTRAL PACKAGING SECTON

Three different type of main central packaging section is available, such as HSN-CPD, KP-CPD and SURGICAL-CPD. Each CPD is receiving products from their respective factories and packing is followed as per the export order requirement. And packing material is received from MAIN STORES.

2.1.7 INVENTORY MODULE

Inventory Management system plays a significant role in the control of Inventory in business organizations. An Inventory System provides services and management support to run a business in the organization. Inventory Management includes key areas such as Inventory control, Material Resource Planning and Storage and Retrieval procedures, and service to the production, maintenance

departments. Material receiving from supplier as per intent raised from planning department, the material details are entered into the DRMR system. The Quality department has to take the responsibility of further processing of DRMR into the incremental model like IRGRN approval, quantity verification, document verification, dc quantity and received quantity comparison and also matches the purchase orders, quality checking and storage, Goods Receipt Note preparation and material is accounted into the stores system.

This system also provides to control the Inventory control and maintain the stocks in different level, identification of self-life. The various types of documents are raised such as GRN, DC, GTN, WRF and SERVICE to move the material from stores.

2.2. RESEARCH GAP

In the preceding paragraphs, we have seen reviews of some of the most popular literatures available on the order processing system. In doing this review, it was evident that this important in contributing to studies on this subject of Order Processing Information System. In doing this review, it was evident that this research would be important in contributing to studies on this subject. Moreover, this research on Order Processing will further throw a light on this subject.

CHAPTER - III
METHODOLOGY

3.1. TYPE OF RESEARCH

This type of research for the selected topic. Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena to describe "what exists" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. The methods involved range from the survey which describes the status quo, the correlation study which investigates the relationship between variables, to developmental studies which seek to determine changes over time.

The descriptive studies present data in a meaningful form and thus help to understand the characteristics of a group in a given situation. It enables to think systematically about the aspects in a given situation. It offers ideas for further research and help to make simple decisions. A simplest descriptive research will be in the form of surveys (Eg., office automation and integrating various modules).

3.2 JUSTIFICATION OF DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY

This project makes use of incremental model, which combines elements of linear sequential model with the iterative philosophy of prototyping. The incremental model applies linear sequences in a staggered fashion as calendar time progresses. Each linear sequential produces a deliverable increment of the software. It should be noted that the process flow for any increment could incorporate the prototyping paradigm.

When an incremental model is used, the first increment is often core product. The basic requirements are addressed, but many supplementary features remain undelivered. The plan addresses the modification of the core product to better meet the needs of the customer and the delivery of the additional features and functionality.

This process is repeated following the delivery of each increment, until the complete product is produced.

The incremental process model, like prototyping and other evolutionary approaches is iterative in nature. But unlike prototyping, the incremental model focuses on the delivery of an operational product with the each increment. Early increments are stripped down versions of the final product, but they do provide capability that serves the user and also provide a platform for evolution by the user.

This method is also faster and cheaper that the modification of final software. This model is very effective because as users actually use the delivered parts, they start to understand better what they actually need. This leads to the changes in the requirements for further increments and revisions of the original plan. From the point of view of developer too, this is an effective model, since each increment is simpler to develop the whole system. As each increment is developed, the prototype evolves into final system.

3.3.1 COST ESTIMATION IN THE SYSTEM

Before starting to develop software product, on has to plan and estimate the cost required to develop and implement the software system in the firm. The cost of conducting a software project is the sum of the cost incurred in conducting each phase of the project development.

Costs incurred within each phase include the cost of performing the process and preparing the products for that phase plus the cost of verifying whether the products are complete according the specifications in that phase and consistent with respect to all previous phase.

The cost of product implementation is the cost of implementing, documentation and unit testing the source code plus the cost of completing the user manual. Verification, plan the maintenance procedures, installation changes and training plus the cost of modifying and correcting the system definition(fine tuning).

The cost of software maintenance is the sum of the costs of performing product enhancements adapting the same to new processing requirement and fixing bugs.

3.3.2 MAJOR FACTORS IN COST OF THE SOFTWARE PRODUCTS IS

- Programmer ability
- Product complexity
- Time
- Reliability

3.3.3 SALIENT FEATURE OF THE SYSTEM

Few salient features are designed and implemented to replace the existing manual system with multi user integrated system. This system is developed to overcome the disadvantage of the existing system with added feature. The total system is designed on Client-Server architecture that includes Export, Print, Production, and CPD & Stores Management System.

3.3.4 BACKGROUND STUDY

The system study began with the investigation and gathering of information, which facilitated the planning.

- The sort of information, which is to be considered as background include
- The history of policies and objectives of the organization
- The economic position of the organization
- The previous and relevant investigation
- The constitution of the organization

Information required for developing the Management Information System has been gathered during the different phases of development, which also collected the client details.

3.4 SOFTWARE PROJECT MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.4.1 INTRODUCTION

The objective of this document is to explain the Project Plan and deliverables for the M/s.NEEDLE INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, THE NILGIRIS 643 243.

3.4.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

M/s.NEEDLE INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED intends to implement a new integrated client server based Export Order Planning and Information System to improve its process and minimize its resource cost with more comprehensive solution which will act as a one stop shop solution.

With the integration of Export, Print, Production, Cpd & Stores, existing communication gap can be eliminated. The project adopts a two-phased estimation process for their modules. The following are the break up of the two phases.

3.4.3 PHASE I

Software Requirement Specification(SRS), Software Project Management Plan(SPMP), Acceptance of SRS from customer, prototyping, Design Documentation, Acceptance of Design Documentation from user.

3.4.4 PHASE II

Standards(GUI and Coding) finalization, Test Plan (TP), Test Cases, Implementation and Maintenance Procedures, Source Code(Development), Unit Testing(module wise), Integrated Testing, Documentation(User Reference Manual & Programmer Reference Manual), System Administrative Guide, Implementation and Acceptance Testing, User Training and Final Installation.

3.4.5 TYPE OF PROJECT

- **LIFE CYCLE MODEL REFERENCE**

The Life Cycle model followed for the Project is Waterfall Model.

- **TAILORED FEATURES**

The project follows the life cycle model as specified in SDLC Standards and no tailoring is done to the Waterfall Model.

3.4.6 ASSUMPTIONS, CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

The system is successfully implemented that there is no constraint and dependence on person.

3.5 TARGET RESPONDENTS

The customer provided all the required data, the Rule Data and specification, similarly the calculation, texts required for analysis was also derived from customer. Moreover, at the time of design, in case of any doubts or problems, the customer with

adequate support clarified it. During Testing, Separate system to be provided for testing and one co-coordinator had to be allocated for individual modules and the acceptance is based on the clearance from individual department heads. Customer has to identify the list of participants for user training programmers.

3.6 ROLES

Review Project Status, Authorize SPMP, Initial Proposal Preparation, Contract Review, Interaction with the customer regarding commercial and non technical issues, To be aware of current project status, To make amendments to contracts if any Plan the Project Identification Resources, Monitor and Control Project, Interact with the customer, regarding technical issues, Prepare SPMP, Designing HLD and LLD, Review and authorize SRS, HLD,LLD,UM, Fixation and Verification of Audit Non Confirmations, Authorize the release to the customer, Preparation of prototype, Code Review, Acceptance Testing, Fixation of error in testing of review, Preparation of test plans, Test Analysis, Metrics Collection, Process adherence, Work product details, Configuration Management, Allocation of Resources Installation, Conduction Review Meetings with the Customer.

3.7 SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITY:

Activity Description	Total No.of days
Analysis	40
Design	40
Implementation	28
Debugging and Unit testing	18
Integration testing	16
Acceptance testing	16

The table shows the total number of days that has been taken to complete the project work such as Analysis, Design, Implementation, Debugging and Testing.

Scheduling is a structuring activity, which establishes a time sequence to other activities. It requires a significant amount of time and effort. Scheduling is critical component of knowledge worker productivity.

3.8 NEED FOR ON LINE COMPUTERIZATION

There is currently a strong necessity for an IFORMATION SYSTEMS for a business management's software solution that aids the decision-making system. This enables the user and the management to experience the advantages to the fullest and get the results directly.

The problems focuses when the information is processed off-line can be greatly reduced by keeping the data in the form of e-records. This provides easily to access the various information accurately and helped to time consumption

Errors may reap-in while working with the manual systems, in various forms. Computerizing this part gives error-free information as well as efficient recording of all the transactions.

As on line computerized system will therefore improve the productivity and quality of services in a Management Information System by removing the tediousness of off line computerized processing. A system that provides details on-line enables quicker decision-making and better response apart from efficiency and transparency. A system that is transparent enables to provide electronic governance, which in turn helps a common man. This kind of system provides better services.

3.9 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

The Requirements Specification could ensure that all the business objectives relating to a solution are clearly stated. The Specification is prepared based on the discussion with the users of M/s.NEEDLE INDUSTRIES (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED, Ketti, THE NILGIRIS 643 243.

3.9.1 PURPOSE

The requirements specification represents the customer's base position and it will often be referred to in the course of development, it provides information to be used in the proposed solution and the Design Proposal. On acceptance of this requirements specification by the customer, this document will be taken as final one for the next phase transition(design and development).

3.9.2 INTENDED AUDIENCE

This specification has to be reviewed by the individual users and the managers at the customer's site and approve the same. In case of any changes or additions to be included in the proposed system, all the requirements have to be clearly stated in the format as per SRS Change Request Form enclosed in the annexure of this document. Acceptance of all the additions or modifications requested is depending on the technical feasibilities and limitations. The same will be modified in this SRS and revised document will be submitted to the customer for acceptance.

On acceptance through the SRS Acceptance Sheet duly signed by the management and the department heads, No changes will be entertained in the future to avoid impact on the functionality and the next phase of cycle(design task) will be carried out based on this acceptance.

CHAPTER – IV

SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

4.1.1 HARDWARE CINFIGURATION:

Processor type	: Intel Itanium
RAM	: 4 GB
Hard Disk Space	: 73 GB X 5 Disks(Configured in SAN ARRAY RAID-5)
Network Interface Card	: 100 MBPS Ethernet
Back Up Device	: 1) DAT Drive 2) 500 GB External Hard Disk

4.1.2 SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION:

Operating System	: Windows 2003 Server
Development Tool	: Oracle Forms(6.0 & 10G)& VB 6.0
Database	: Oracle 10G Enterprise Manager

4.1.3 CONCEPT OF NETWORKING:

A Network is a 'group of computers and associated devices that are connected by the communications facilities". Thus, a network can be anything from two computers connected by high-speed data communication links dispersed throughout the organization.

4.2 CLIENT & SERVER:

The terms "client" and "server" are used to describe individual computers that are part of a network where computing resources and workload are shared.

A server is computer that makes its resources available to the network and responds to the commands of a client. The server's shared resources can be files(a file server), printers(a print server); processing power(an application server) and just about any computer resource.

A client is a computer that uses the resources made available by a server. The client must have sufficient processing power on its own to run applications that interact with the resources on the server. It is possible, and quit common, for an individual computer to function as both a client and a server.

4.3 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.3.1 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS:

The various feasibility analyses done on the system are discussed below. All projects are feasible, given unlimited resources and infinite time. The system analysis is conducted for identifying the customer needs, evaluate the system concept for feasibility. The main purpose of feasibility study is to determine whether the problem is worth solving. The success of a system also lies in the amount of feasibility study done on it. Many feasibility studies have to be done on any system. But there three main feasibility testes to be performed.

They are

- Operational feasibility
- Technical feasibility
- Economical feasibility

4.3.2 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

During feasibility analysis operational feasibility study is a must. This is because, according to software engineering principles, operational feasibility or in other words usability should be very high, a through analysis is doe and found that the system is fully operational.

4.3.3 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Technical feasibility takes care of the technical issues that are to be tested to see whether the system is feasible. It should determine whether function, performance and constraints affect the proposed system.

4.3.4 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

This is the most important aspect that has to be critically evaluated. The costs and benefits have to be estimated. Every Organization needs economic factor, so this system economically feasible for the organization.

4.3.5 EXISTING SYSTEM:

At present, the Export Order required materials for product and packing materials are drawn from stores department and receive from various factories without integrated stock allocation system. Drawing the materials from stores are duplicated and products requirement and completion is known my manually. The information of various stages and factors are depending of concern. The packing materials and products are not having any control of the actual requirement to process the order. Due to the manual system, the order processing is delayed.

4.3.6 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is designed and implemented to replace the existing manual system with multi department integrated on line information system. This system is developed to overcome the disadvantage of the existing system with added feature.

4.3.7 PACKING MATERIALS

For each Sales Product code wise the required packing Bill of materials are mastered with sales per unit. After receiving the Order from their Export Department, the Packing materials mastered with the sales product are verified by the Print Department. After confirming the all the products the Export Order requirement is processed. Once the requirement is ready, the system will check the FREE available stock for the order and got allotted. During the allocation the different type of allocation allowance is allowed as per the Management Policy. The stock allocation process is processed by the Automatic Allocation System daily 4 times as per the schedule is confirmed by the Print Department. At the end of the day, the system will generate the PDF report having the Export Order wise, Packing material code wise if any materials is shortly allotted as per the required quantities. The print department would be placing the orders as per the balance quantities of the daily report to process the Order. In this system the total Material Requirement Planning is done through the system and duplication of drawing the materials from the stores is controlled. The stores stocks are only allowed to issue allocation based Stores Request Note. If the order is allowed to raise the SRN only those orders are allotted base only. No stocks are not allowed to draw from the stores if such cases are not allotted.

4.3.8 PRODUCTS

Production department receives the Export Order the orders are scheduled as per the possible process lead time and available of raw materials and packaging materials. The various factory wise the products requirement is arrived through the system. The Central Packaging Department X-stock is allotted and balance requirement is known. After having the balance requirement the monthly requirement plan is generated through the system and forwarded to the various factory product wise, export order wise. In this system the product available and balance requirement is known through the system and information is available at any given time.

CHAPTER -V

DESIGN

5.1 MODULE DESIGN

This project titles 'EXPORT ORDER PLANNING & INFORMATION SYSTEM is divided into 5 modules. They are

- PRINT MODULE
- PRODUCTION MODULE
- CPD MODULE
- STORES MODULE
- IMAGE PRINT MODULE

The server module is also divided subsystems, they are

- Traffic management subsystem.
- Resource management subsystem.
- Component management subsystem.
- External Report System.
- Management Report System.
- MIS Report System.

5.1.1 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting user – oriented description of the inputs to a computer – based business system into a programmer-oriented specification. Input data are collected and organized into a group of similar data. Inaccurate input data is the most common cause of data processing errors. If poor input design permits bad data to enter a computer system, the outputs produced are of little value. The input design process initiated in the study phase, as a pert of feasibility study. Effective input design minimizes errors made by data entry as easy, logical and free from errors as possible.

In addition to the general form considerations such as collecting only required data, grouping similar or related data, input design requires consideration of the needs of the data entry operator.

In entering data, operators need to know the following;

The allocated space for each field. The field length must known to the data entry operator, so that the data entered will not exceed the allocated space and /or numeric data may be right justified where appropriate.

Field sequence of fields must match the sequence of the fields on the source document. The data entry operator must able to scan the source document in a logical sequence. The format must be identified to the data entry operator. Since, this project is a system oriented management software there is no much input on both client & server side.

One input in server side & client side which is common is login process where the user inputs the user name & password to get access to application facilities. Another input on the server side is the selection of clients who are all in online, to view their current status.

5.1.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

Computer output is the importance and direct source of information to the user. Efficient, intelligent output design should improve the system's relationships with the user and helps in decision making.

The proposed system has four major outputs. There are the monitored information about the Resource management system, Component management system, Software management system, Traffic management system and External Report System.

5.2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

This module displays the information about the login process. It contains IP address, user name, login time and date, user id, group id, OS name, version & host name.

5.2.1 COMPONENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

This module displays the details about the status of the processor and memory of the client machine like processor utilization, total memory available in the system and memory utilization for a particular client.

5.2.2 SOFTWARE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM:

This module displays the details about the software that are running in the client machine.

5.2.3 EXTERNAL REPORT SYSTEM

This module provides the external statutory reports, which are applicable for all manufacturing Industries, firms, Partnership Organizations and dealerships.

5.3 MANAGEMENT REPORT SYSTEM

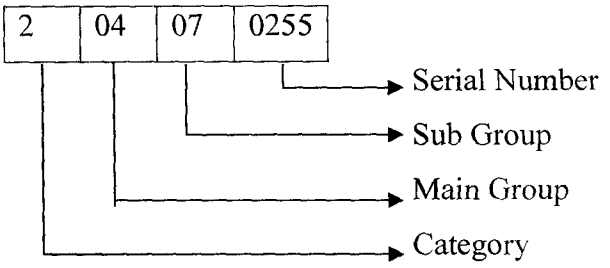
This module provides to the management reports system, based on this reports to know the decision making information's on all managerial activities.

5.3.1 MIS REPORT SYSTEM

This module provides to the management on all MIS information's like Op Details, Print Materials requirement, Allocation Details, Pending Details, Budget Requirement, Budget Achievement and Budget Pending, Product Requirement, Product Allocation, Product Packing Section Job Allocation, Job Pending, Product Pending from factory units, Stores Auto SIN, Image print Status, Image print Output & Delivery Chelan to the Packing Section.

5.4 CODE DESIGN

A code is an ordered collection of symbols designed to provide unique identification of an entity. The purpose of codes is to facilitate the identification and retrieval of items. This system also uses codes. For example the 'MATERIAL MASTER' & 'FINISHED GOODS ' code as in 9 digit as



The Important characteristics of code are:-

- Uniqueness;
- Expendability.
- Conciseness.
- Uniform size and format.
- Simplicity
- Versatility.
- Versatility.
- Stability.
- Meaningfulness.
- Operability.

5.5.1 DATABASE DESIGN

The overall objective in the development of database technology has been a treat data as an organizational resource and as o integrated whole. The objectives are:-

1. Data Integration.
2. Data Integrity.
3. Data Independence

5.5.2 DATA INTEGRATION

Information form several files are co-ordinate, accessed and operated upon, as through it is a single file. In order to achieve the objectives of data Integration, Indexing has been used. Integration provides better facility.

5.5.3 DATA INTEGRITY

When one file is updated, all other copies of that filed are updated. Thus problems associated with inconsistency can be overcome. Data integration takes care of this.

5.5.4 DATA INDEPENDENCE

Data independence is the insulation of application programs from the changing aspects of physical data. This objective seeks to allow changes in the content and organization of physical data without re-programming of applications.

5.5.5 TABLE DESIGN

Table is designed with Object Oriented concept in this project.

5.5.6 CAPACITY

Approximately 300 users can be accommodated to have effective throughput. Increasing the additional user will degrade the processing speed and efficiency. Degradation Models, performance tuning can be done to sort out the problems arising or degraded under certain occasions.

5.6.1 RESOURCE UTILIZATION

RAM Capacity of 512 MB, Hard disk 80 GB is suggested for better output and for communication between client and server, TCP/IP protocol is powerful and effective.

5.6.2 SECURITY, MAINTAINABILITY

Application Level, Menu Level, Login Authentication, Password Mechanism, Administrator Level securities is provided.

- **Supportability**

Some of the supportable User Interventional Documents that enhance the system are:-

Acceptance Test Plan & Criteria

Maintenance Plan Standards

Coding Conventions & User Interface Standards

DATA ANALYSIS & INTERPRETATION

CHAPTER -VI

IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 TESTING AND TEST PLAN

Testing is the process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors. One should not start testing with the intent of showing that the program works, but the intent should be to show that the program does not work.

During testing, the program to be tested is executed with set of test cases and the output of the program for test cases is evaluated to determine if the program is performing as expected.

Testing a large system is a complex activity, and like any complex activity it has to be broken into smaller activities. Due to this, for a project, incremental testing is generally performed, in which components and sub systems of the system are tested separately before integrating them to form the system for system testing. This form of testing, through necessary to ensure the quality of the system, introduces new issues of how to select components of testing and how to combine them to form the subsystems and the systems.

Generally, parts of program are tested before testing the entire program. Besides portioning the problem of testing, another reason for testing parts separately is that if a test case detects an error in a large program, it will be extremely difficult to pinpoint the source of the error. If a huge program did not work, determining which module has errors can be a formidable task. In many cases it is even difficult to construct test cases so that all the modules will be executed. This increases the chances of module's errors going undetected. Hence it is clear that for a large system, we should first test different parts of the system independently, before testing the entire system.

In incremental testing, some parts of the system are first tested independently. Then these parts are combined to form a sub system, which is then tested independently. There is two common ways modules can be combined, as they are tested, to form a working program, top-down and bottom up.

In top down approach the testing is started from the top of the hierarchy, and modules are added incrementally that it calls and the new combined system is tested. In this approach, a module cannot be tested in isolation because they invoke some other modules. To allow the modules to be tested before their subordinates have been coding, stubs simulate the behavior of the subordinates.

The bottom-up approach starts from the bottom of the hierarchy. First the modules at the very bottom, which have no subordinates, are tested. Then these modules are combined with higher-level modules for testing. At any stage of testing all the subordinate modules are exist and have been tested earlier.

It is often best to select testing method to conform to the development method. Thus if the system is developed into a top-down manner, top-down testing should be used, and if the system is developed in a bottom-up manner, a bottom – up testing strategy should be used. The development mentioned here are actual development and not the design method. The development can be bottom-up even if the system is top down manner.

6.2.1 TESTING METHODS : ACCEPTANCE TEST PLAN & PROCEDURES

Acceptance test is done to ensure that the applications are deployed based on the required functionality. Having test cases that are good at revealing the presence of faults is central to successful testing. Ideally a set of test case is to be determined such that successful execution of all of them implies that there are no errors in the program. This ideal goal cannot usually be achieved due to practical and theoretical

constraints. Each test case needs more effort, machine time to evaluate the results. While selecting the test cases the primary objective is to ensure that if there is an error or fault in the program, it is exercised by one of the test cases. One possible ideal set of test cases is one that includes all the possible inputs to the program. This is impractical and infeasible, as for even small programs, the number of elements in the input domain can be extremely large. Hence a realistic goal for testing is to select a set of test cases that is close to ideal.

6.2.2 UNIT TESTING

All the modules in the system are tested in isolation. The user inputs are validated for empty fields, invalid characters and wrong data for user name and password validation. The messages passed through the network have control characters such as '|' which are not allowed in user inputs. The user name is restricted to have only alpha numerals. Any special character in the user name is considered error and message box is displayed promptly stating the error. The user interface is so simple that the users need to input only the user name, password to get access to the tool.

6.2.3 INTEGRATION TESTING

Though the unit testing is performed on all modules, errors may creep in when the units are integrated, sub functions, when combined, many not produce desired outputs. The strategy followed for integration testing is incremental model. The program is constructed and tested using top-down integration testing. Modules are integrated by moving downward through the control hierarchy, beginning with the main module.

The main control module is used as a test driver, and the stubs are substituted for all modules directly subordinate to the main control. The subordinate stubs are replaced one at a time with actual modules and tests are conducted as each module is integrated. Each time a new module is added as a part of the integration testing, the

software changes, new data flow paths are established, new I/O may occur, and new control logic is invoked. These changes may cause problems with functions that previously worked flawlessly. So some subsets of tests are re-executed to ensure that changes have not propagated unintended side effects.

6.2.4 TEST CASES FOR SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is largely functional in nature. The focus is on invalid and valid cases, boundary values and special cases.

- The user data file is made empty or deleted and when the user tries to get access then appropriate error message is displayed.
- Each table records is created or modified the respective user name with date is stored to identify the nature of change.
- Each module modify & delete option is given to the concern department's manager password. Hence the data entry operator cannot modify and delete the any record.

6.3 FUNCTIONALITY

The following parameters need to be observed for all the forms with regard to functionality. This will cover all the data entry forms, enquiry forms, report and processing forms.

6.4.0 OBJECT BEHAVIOR

Behavior of different objects in a form for different conditions. This will include compliance of all validations defined for an object. For example, populating a List box based on conditions defined in a form. Test cased to be generated, for all the validations and trapping all possible errors for an object.

6.4.1 TAB ORDER

Tab orders defined in a form. Various sequences of Tab Orders for different conditions defined within a form need to be validated.

6.4.2 FORM FUNCTIONALITY

This test is for main functionality a form. For example, invoking correct report for a set of options in a report calling form, testing any form level validations, startup options.

6.4.3 BACKEND INTEGRATION

Storage and retrieval of data from correct databases. Test cases need to be written to test ADD,MODIFY,DELETE,QUERY options on a form and updating of appropriate databases.

6.4.4 FIELD LENGTHS

This test is to ensure that the field lengths defined in the form and the data base fields are the same. Numbers of decimal places are to be verified in the case of numeric fields.

6.4.5 FIELD FORMATS

This test is ensure that field formats are the same as defined in ORACLE FORMS like checking of boundary values, date formats etc,

6.5.0 SECURITY

All the security aspects defined in form Level, Module Level, User Level and Object level is to be tested. Al the forms, menu, reports, processes and objects are to be tested for security.

6.5.1 STRESS

The response time in relation to critical reports and critical processes need to be compared with in a live scenario. Some identified critical reports & processes will be done on a live database and the response time in each of these will be verified.

6.5.2 CODING

This test is to ensure that reusable codes are used to the maximum extent and usage of Oracle Standards. This will helps us to maintain the system in the log run.

6.5.3 REPORTS

A Sample report is tube taken with a live data from the test server setup for this purpose. Sample reports will be taken for all the available combinations in a report form. The comparison will be on report format, Control total generations, serial number generations, page breaks etc., Comparison also need to be done across reports also to ensure that the reporting is same in existing system.

6.5.4 PROCESS

Process should be tested with sample data for all conditions dealt with. The test data should be chosen to select all the ifs and else conditions of the process. Data dump of live data which meets the conditions defined in the process should be taken and processed in Oracle Application. Results of this process should be taken and kept for comparisons. The test script should identify the conditions defined in the process.

6.5.5 TEST PASS/FAIL CRITERIA

Every test case need to be validated for Ok or NOT OK. All critical errors will be reported on daily basis and weekly basis for non critical errors. All the bugs reported to me was tested again once they are fixed a new version will be released.

6.6.0 AUDIT

Random audit of the test scripts and test results will be done by me before acceptance to a cluster is done.

6.6.1 ERROR REPORTING METHOD

The errors found during the testing will be reported to me daily basis version management. Only the latest version of the .fmx file will be used and ensure that the user acceptance. An application is accepted, once the testing is complete and the documents are updated with latest changes.

6.7 INSTALLATION OF THE SYSTEM

The server software is installed on the machine designated as server for the system. The software uses only the existing components of the Windows operating system. The server software is started when the machine is turned on, but can be closed at any time. Client software also starts as like the server but cannot be stopped explicitly. When the server application is closed the user might not be able to monitor and consequently cannot manage the client.

6.8 ERRORS , FAILURES & SOLUTIONS

During the development of the project, some problems were faced.

- The memory allocated in the client area may be exhaust.
- Using Mirror Backup system performance very slow.
- Single place data storage is very danger if nay fire accident, flood and earth quake occurred in natural calamities.

The following solutions are implemented for above problem domains.

- The DBA only need to monitor the memory management of the system.
- Instead of using Mirror Backup synchronization method is implemented with regular interval of timings.
- Using the External Hard disk entire data and source code program files are copied and kept in their ware house department.

6.9 NAMING METHOD:

The form and reports are stored in standard naming methods. The name is given each file left side corner. The table names are given starting character with the respective module and nature of the table followed by identification number. For example If Material Master name will be MM01_MAT.

CHAPTER - VII

LIMITATIONS

7.1.1 STATUS TRACKING

For status tracking, MS project will be used which would be revised at the end of the requirement phase once again after the design stage of the cycle if necessary.

7.1.2 STATUS REPORTING

The status will be updated to the client when there are any major changes.

7.2.0 PROJECT REVIEW MEETINGS

A project status meeting was conducted by Mr.A. Senthilkumar, Lecturer of Finance, Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore.

7.2.1 INTERNAL REVIEW MEETINGS

For improving the project, internal review meetings was conducted with the user level/department HOD's Level under the guidance of Mr.M. Ranganathan, Vice President Finance & Company Secretary.

7.2.3 POST PROJECT REVIEW MEETINGS

This meeting shall be held to understand the lessons learnt and reusable components from the project.

7.3.0 TECHNICAL PROCESS

Requirement Methodology, Design Methodology, Development Methodology, Review Goals, Release Mechanism, Acceptability, Maintenance, Configuration Management Naming Conventions, Access Control, Archival/Backup, Change History Reporting.

CHAPTER - VIII

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A Data Flow diagram (DFD) is a structured analysis and design tool that can be used for flowcharting in place of, or in association with, information oriented and process oriented system flowcharts. A DFD is a network that describes the flow of data and the process that change or transform, data throughout a system. This network is constructed by using a set of symbols that do not imply a physical implementation.

The four basic symbols are used to construct data flow diagrams. They are symbols that represent data source, data flows, data transformations, and data storage. The points at which data are transformed are represented by enclosed figures, usually circles, which are called nodes. Basic data flow diagram symbols are

A **"Square"** defines a source(originator) or destination of a system data.

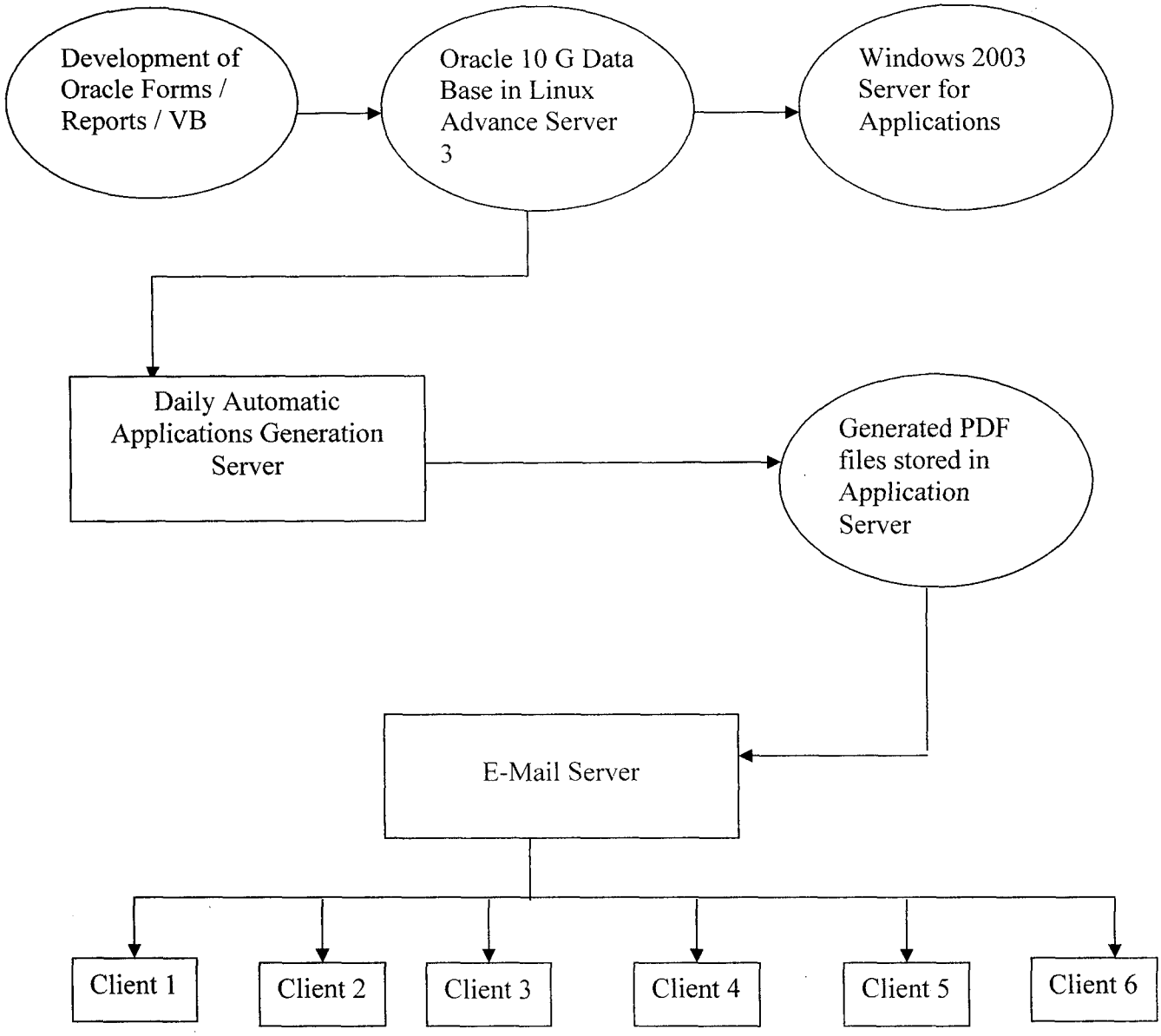
An **"Arrow"** identifies data flow. It is a pipeline through which information flows.

A **"Circle"** represents a process that transforms incoming data flow(s).

An **"Open Rectangle"** is a data store.

8.0. ARCHITECTURAL DIAGRAM

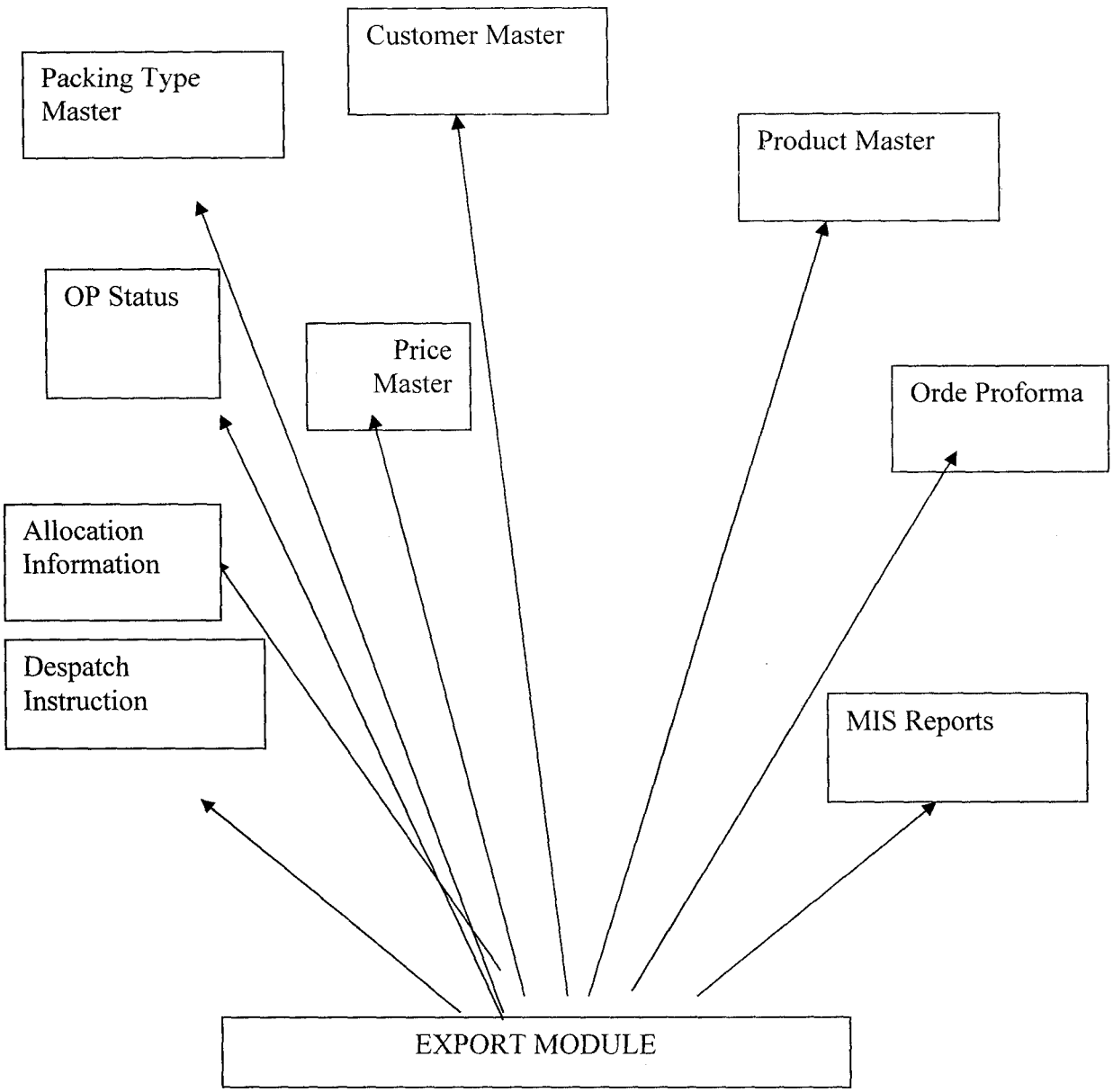
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM

System architecture is designed for development of forms and reports connected with Application server and database is stored in Linux Advance Server 3. Daily automatic application server will run the MIS reports as per time is fixed. The generated reports stored in Windows 2003 Server in PDF format. Using the Mail server the report is forwarded to the concern mail id's automatically as per the time is fixed. Normally report generation and sending of report timing is fixed 5 minutes time difference.

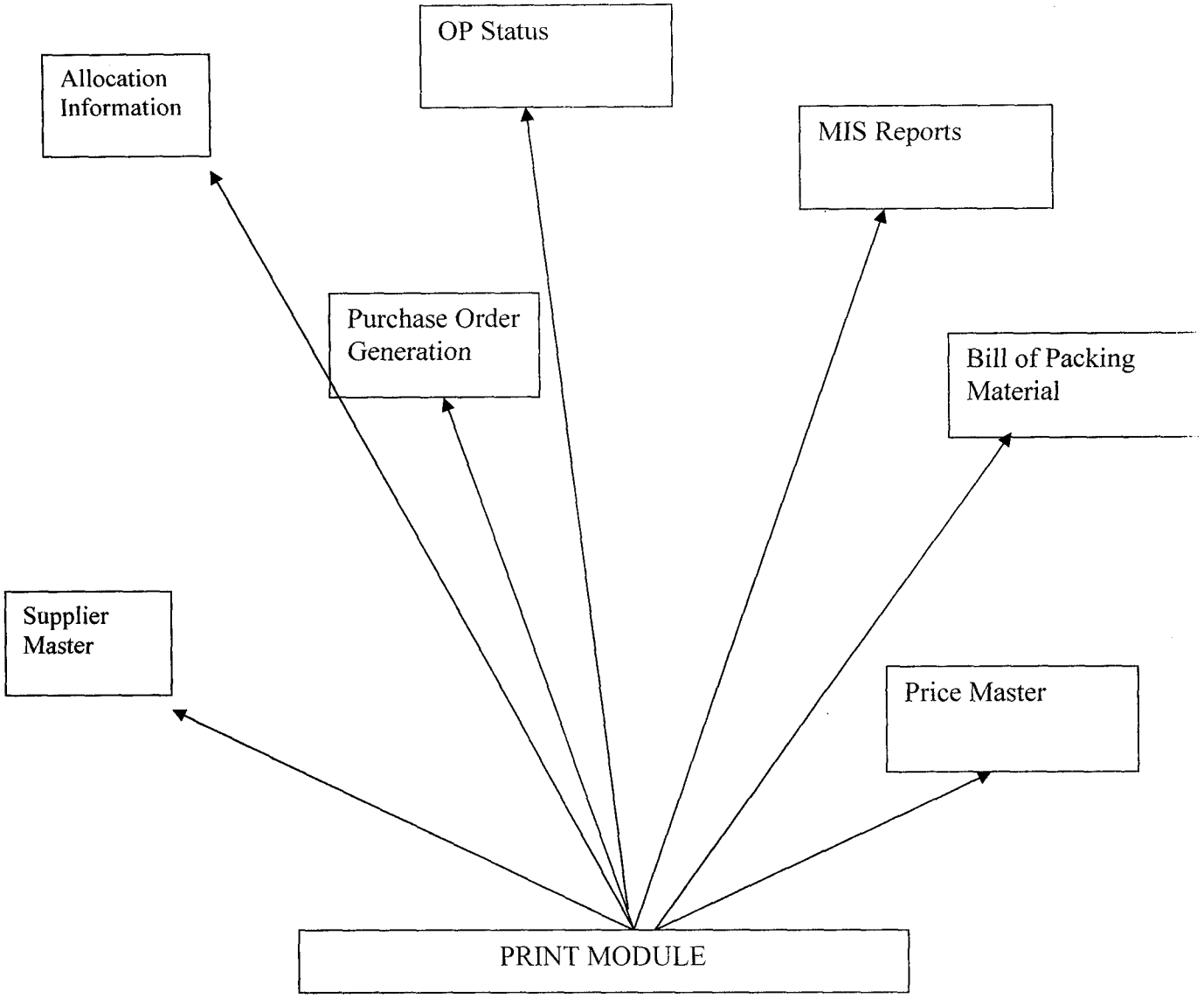
8.1. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (EXPORT MODULE)



DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM

Export Order is received from customer and entered into the system as per the products standards. Each customer products are linked with the packing type master. Price is mastered respective customer. Allocation information is used to monitoring the order completion and handing over to the ware house. Once the products are fully completed dispatch instruction is raised to shipment of goods. The shipping details are forwarded to the customer to know their order status.

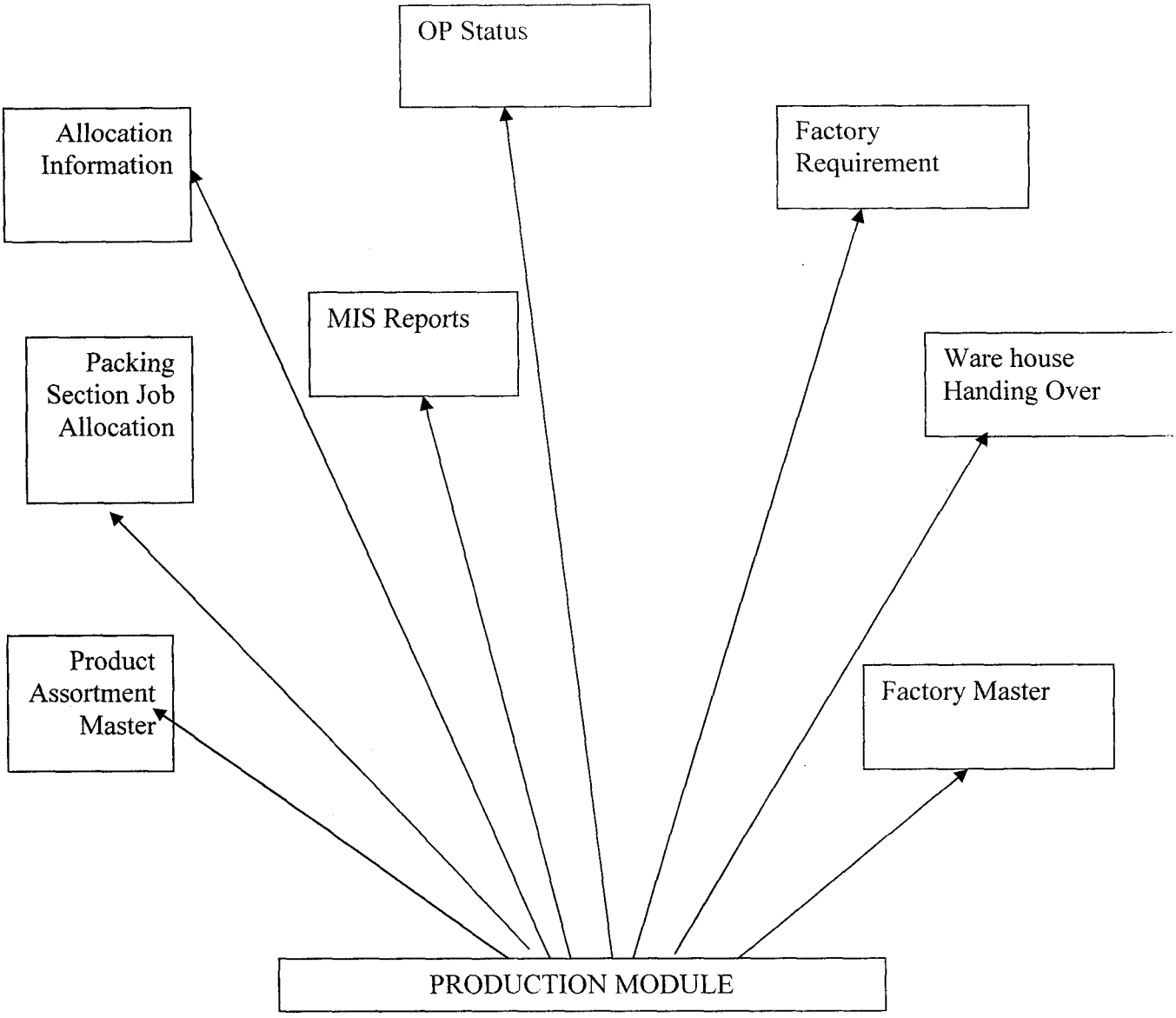
8.2. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM(PRINT MODULE)



DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM

Bill of packing material is mastered with product standards as per the customer requirement. Order Proforma is received from export department and processed to arrive the packing material requirement. Once the order is processed system is allocated as per the Op requirement FREE stock is available. Op balance requirement information is received from system daily basis automatically. The balance requirement is purchased as per the allocation system. Op status and MIS reports are used to closure monitoring of Export Order.

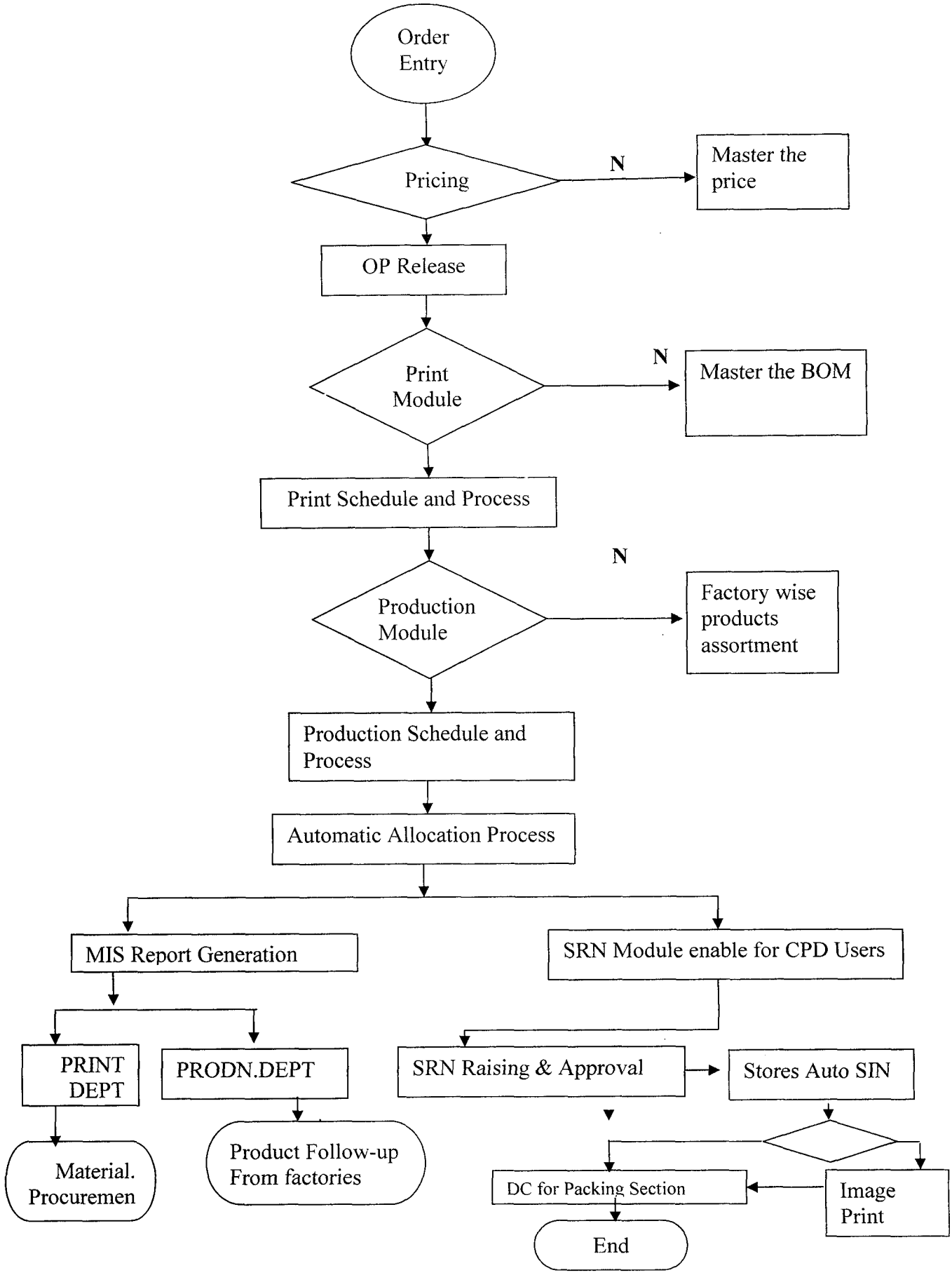
8.3. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM(PRODUCTION MODULE)



DESCRIPTION OF DIAGRAM

Production department receives order information from Export & National departments. Products with assortment of products is mastered with respective factories bill of material. Allocation information system is available to closure monitoring of OP status. Job is allocated as per the Packing section capacity. MIS report is used to know about packing section output, job pending and performance of order processing.

8.4 OP ALLOCATION PROCESS MODEL



CONCLUSION

CHAPTER-IX

CONCLUSION

The EXPORT ORDER PLANNING & INFORMATION SYSTEM for Flat form Windows 2003 for Application Server and Database stored in Linux environment with Oracle forms 6.0 and Oracle forms 10G as developing toll is used. The ultimate goal is data storage, collection of MIS information's, fast access ad user friendly design system. Most of the disadvantages of the existing system are overcome with added features.

The proposed system can be implemented in parallel with the existing system to compare the performance of the system.

9.1.1 FEATURE ENHANCEMENTS

Implementing the 3 tier architecture technology using to central storage access method to bring on-line information systems for their sales offices all over India.

APPENDIX

TABLE DESIGN -X

TABLE NAME :MM25_BOM_HDR
(Bill of material master)

HDRID	NUMBER(30) NOT NULL,
PRODCODE	NUMBER(9):
PACKQTY	NUMBER(19,2);
CRETUSER	VARCHAR2(10);
CRETDATE	DATE;
MODIUSER	VARCHAR2(10);
MODIDATE	DATE;

TABLENAME : MM25_BOM_DTL
(Bill of material detail)

DTLID	NUMBER(30),
HDRID	NUMBER(30),
MATLCODE	NUMBER(9),
MATLQTY	NUMBER(19,2);
CRETUSER	VARCHAR2(10);
CRETDATE	DATE;
MODIUSER	MODIDATE;
MODIDATE	DATE

TABLE NAME : ITEM MASTER

(Stores Material Master)

CATGCODE	NUMBER(2);
GRPCODE	NUBER(2);
MATLSGRP	NUMBER(2),
MATLCODE	NUMBER(9);
MATLDESC	VARCHAR2(40);
UNITCODE	VARCHAR2(3);
ARTNO	VARCHAR2(15);
STOCK	NUMBER(19,2);
ALLOCFLAG	NUMBER(2);
ARTFLAG	NUMBER(2);
WAR	NUMBER(19,2);
LASTISSU	DATE;
MINSTK	NUMBER(19,2);
MAXSTK	NUMBER(19,2);
EOQ	NUMBER(19,2);
MAXSTK	NUMBER(19,2);
UINSQTY	NUMBER(19,2);

TABLE NAME : MT01_PKM_REQ (PACKING MATERIAL REQUIREMENT)

PKMID	NUMBER(30),
OPNO	NUMBER(9),
OPDT	DATE
PRODCODE	NUMBER(9),
MATLCODE	NUMBER(9)
QTYREQ	NUMBER(19,2);
QTYALLOT	NUMBER(19,2),

SRNQTY	NUMBER(19,2);
PRINTQTY	NUMBER(19,2),
CFLAG	NUMBER(2),
GRPFLAG	NUMBER(2),
CRETUSER	VARCHAR2(10),
CRETDATE	DATE,
MODIUSER	VARCHAR2(10),
MODIDATE	DATE

TABLE NAME : SM40_CUS (Party Master)

PARTYCODE	NUBER(9),
PARTYID	NUMBER(30),
PARTYNAME	VARCHAR2(40),
ADD1	VARCAR2(40),
ADD2	VARCHAR2(40),
CITY	VARCHAR2(15),
COUNCODE	NUMBER(3),
TERMS	VARCHAR2(25),
SHIPMENT	VARCHAR2(25),
CRETUSER	VARCHAR2(25),
CRETDATE	DATE,
MODIUSER	VARCHAR2(25),
MODIDATE	DATE

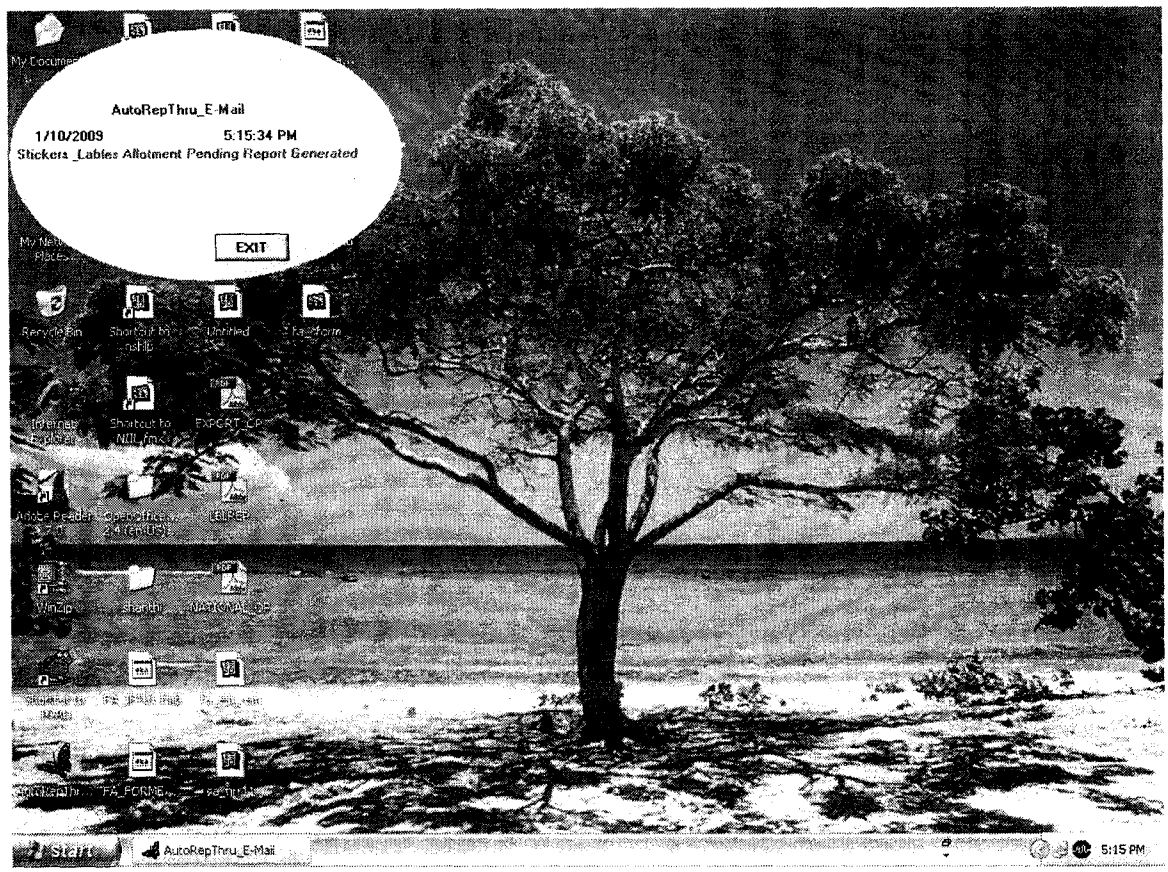
TABLE NAME : ST05_ORD_HDR(Order Header)

OPNO	NUBER(9),
OPDT	DATE.
CUSTCODE	NUMBER(9),
TERMS	VARCHAR2(25),
DELIVERY	VARCHAR2(25),
CRETUSER	VARCHAR2(10),
CRETDAE	DATE,
MODIUSER	VARCHAR2(10),
MODIDATE	DATE

TABLE NAME : ST06_ORD_DTL(Order detail)

OPNO	NUMBER(9),
PRODCODE	NUBBER(9),
ORDQTY	NUMBER(19,2),
AMDQTY	NUMBER(19,2),
CRETUSER	VARCHAR(10),
CRETDATE	DATE,
MODIUSER	VARCHAR2(10),
MODIDATE	DATE

APPENDIX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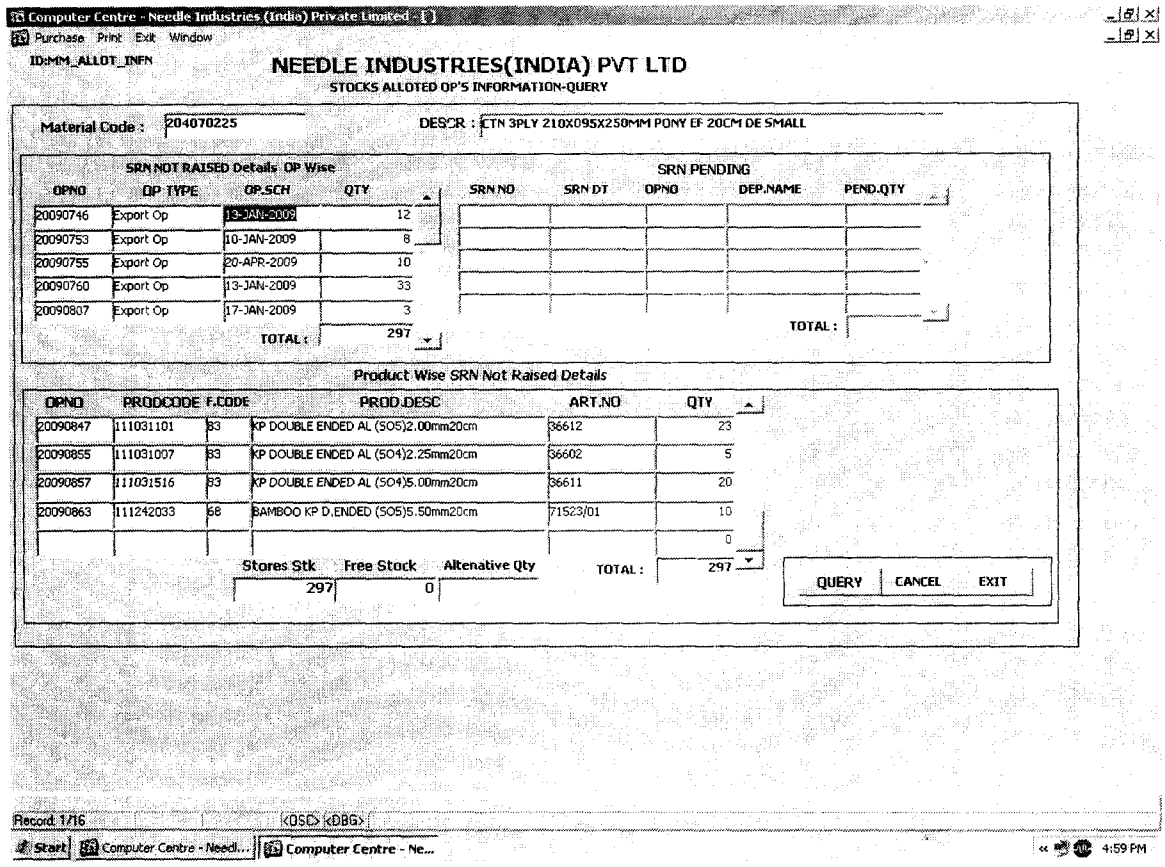
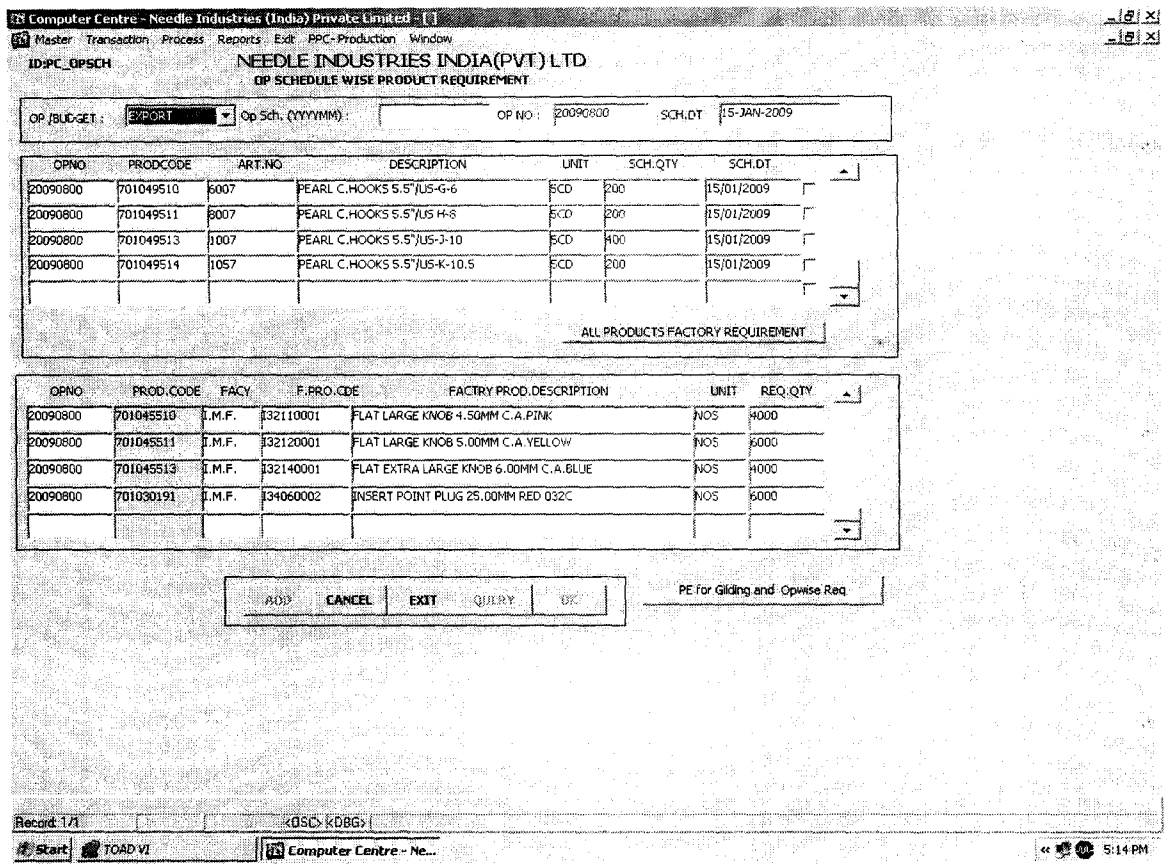
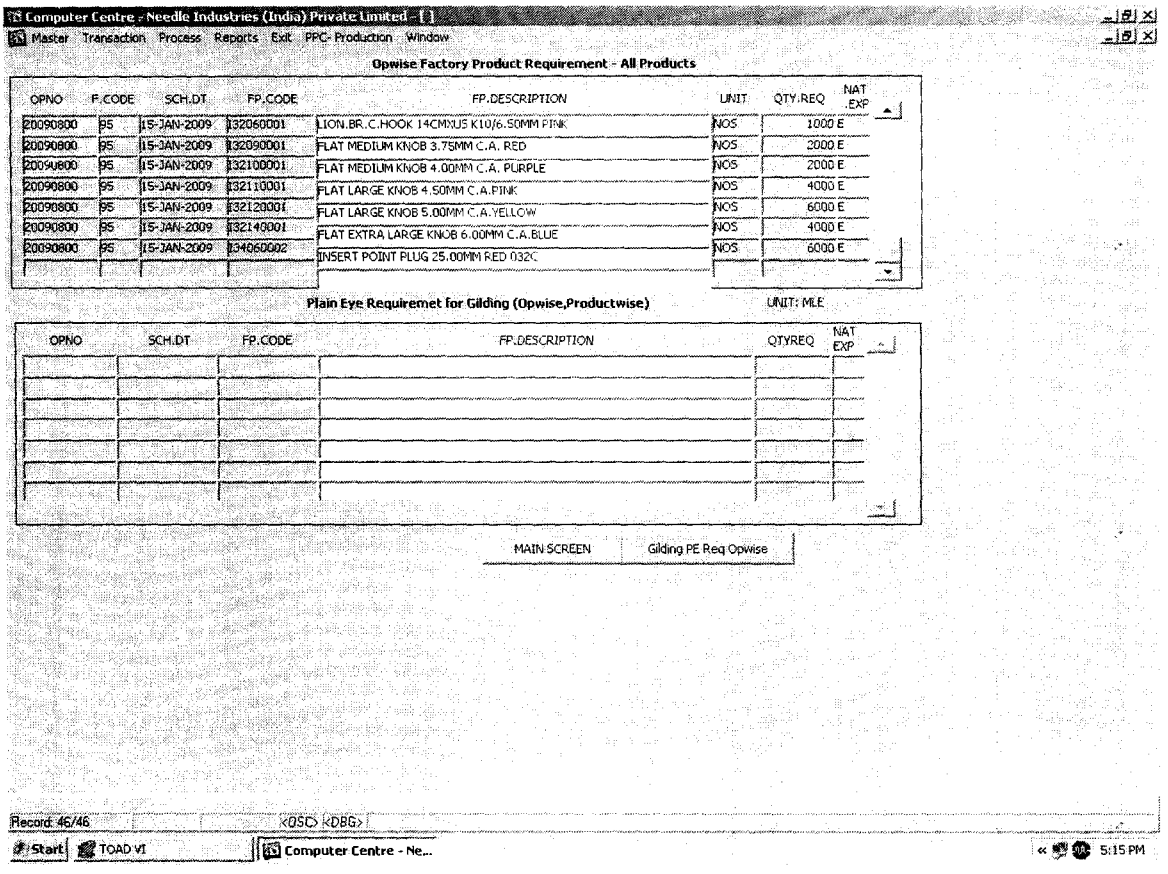
1/10/2009
5:15:34 PM
Stickers _Lables Allotment Pending Report Generated
EXIT
Start
AutoRepThru_E-Mail
5:15 PM


Computer Centre - Needle Industries (India) Private Limited
Purchase Print Exit Window
ID:MM_ALLOT_INFN
NEEDLE INDUSTRIES(INDIA) PVT LTD
STOCKS ALLOTED OP'S INFORMATION-QUERY
Material Code : 204070225
DESCR : CTN 3PLY 210X095X250MM PONY EF 20CM DE SMALL
SRN NOT RAISED Details OP Wise
OPNO OP TYPE OP.SCH QTY
20090746 Export Op 13-JAN-2009 12
20090753 Export Op 10-JAN-2009 8
20090755 Export Op 20-APR-2009 10
20090760 Export Op 13-JAN-2009 33
20090807 Export Op 17-JAN-2009 3
TOTAL : 297
SRN PENDING
SRN NO SRN DT OPNO DEP.NAME PEND.QTY
TOTAL :
Product Wise SRN Not Raised Details
OPNO PRODCODE F.CODE PROD.DESC ART.NO QTY
20090847 111031101 83 KP DOUBLE ENDED AL (SOS)2.00mm20cm 36612 23
20090855 111031007 83 KP DOUBLE ENDED AL (SO4)2.25mm20cm 36602 5
20090857 111031516 83 KP DOUBLE ENDED AL (SO4)5.00mm20cm 36611 20
20090863 111242033 68 BAMBOO KP D.ENDED (SOS)5.50mm20cm 71523/01 10
0
Stores Stk Free Stock Altenative Qty
297 0
TOTAL : 297
QUERY CANCEL EXIT
Record: 1/16
<OSC> <DBG>
Start Computer Centre - Needl... Computer Centre - Ne...
4:59 PM


Computer Centre - Needle Industries (India) Private Limited - [ ]
Master Transaction Process Reports Edit PPC-Production Window
ID:PC_OPSCH
NEEDLE INDUSTRIES INDIA(PVT) LTD
OP SCHEDULE WISE PRODUCT REQUIREMENT
OP /BUDGET : EXPORT Op Sch. (YYYYMM) OP NO : 20090800 SCH.DT 15-JAN-2009
OPNO PRODCODE ART.NO DESCRIPTION UNIT SCH.QTY SCH.DT
20090800 701049510 6007 PEARL C.HOOKS 5.5"/US-G-6 SCD 200 15/01/2009
20090800 701049511 6007 PEARL C.HOOKS 5.5"/US H-8 SCD 200 15/01/2009
20090800 701049513 1007 PEARL C.HOOKS 5.5"/US-J-10 SCD 400 15/01/2009
20090800 701049514 1057 PEARL C.HOOKS 5.5"/US-K-10.5 SCD 200 15/01/2009
ALL PRODUCTS FACTORY REQUIREMENT
OPNO PROD.CODE FACY F.PRO.CDE FACTRY PROD.DESCRIPTION UNIT REQ.QTY
20090800 701045510 I.M.F. 132110001 FLAT LARGE KNOB 4.50MM C.A.PINK NOS 4000
20090800 701045511 I.M.F. 132120001 FLAT LARGE KNOB 5.00MM C.A.YELLOW NOS 6000
20090800 701045513 I.M.F. 132140001 FLAT EXTRA LARGE KNOB 6.00MM C.A.BLUE NOS 4000
20090800 701030191 I.M.F. 134060002 INSERT POINT PLUG 25.00MM RED 032C NOS 6000
ADD CANCEL EXIT QUERY OK
PE for Gilding and Opwise Req
Record: 1/1
<OSC> KDBG
Start TOAD V1 Computer Centre - Ne... 5:14 PM


Computer Centre - Needle Industries (India) Private Limited - [ ]
Master Transaction Process Reports Exit PPC- Production Window
Opwise Factory Product Requirement - All Products
OPNO P.CODE SCH.DT FP.CODE FP.DESCRIPTION UNIT QTY.REQ NAT EXP
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132060001 LION.BR.C.HOOK 14CMXU5 K10/6.50MM PINK NOS 1000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132090001 FLAT MEDIUM KNOB 3.75MM C.A. RED NOS 2000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132100001 FLAT MEDIUM KNOB 4.00MM C.A. PURPLE NOS 2000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132110001 FLAT LARGE KNOB 4.50MM C.A.PINK NOS 4000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132120001 FLAT LARGE KNOB 5.00MM C.A.YELLOW NOS 6000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132140001 FLAT EXTRA LARGE KNOB 6.00MM C.A.BLUE NOS 4000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 134060002 INSERT POINT PLUG 25.00MM RED 032C NOS 6000 E
Plain Eye Requiremet for Gilding (Opwise,Productwise)
UNIT: MLE
OPNO SCH.DT FP.CODE FP.DESCRIPTION QTYREQ NAT EXP
MAIN SCREEN
Gilding PE Req Opwise
Record: 46/46
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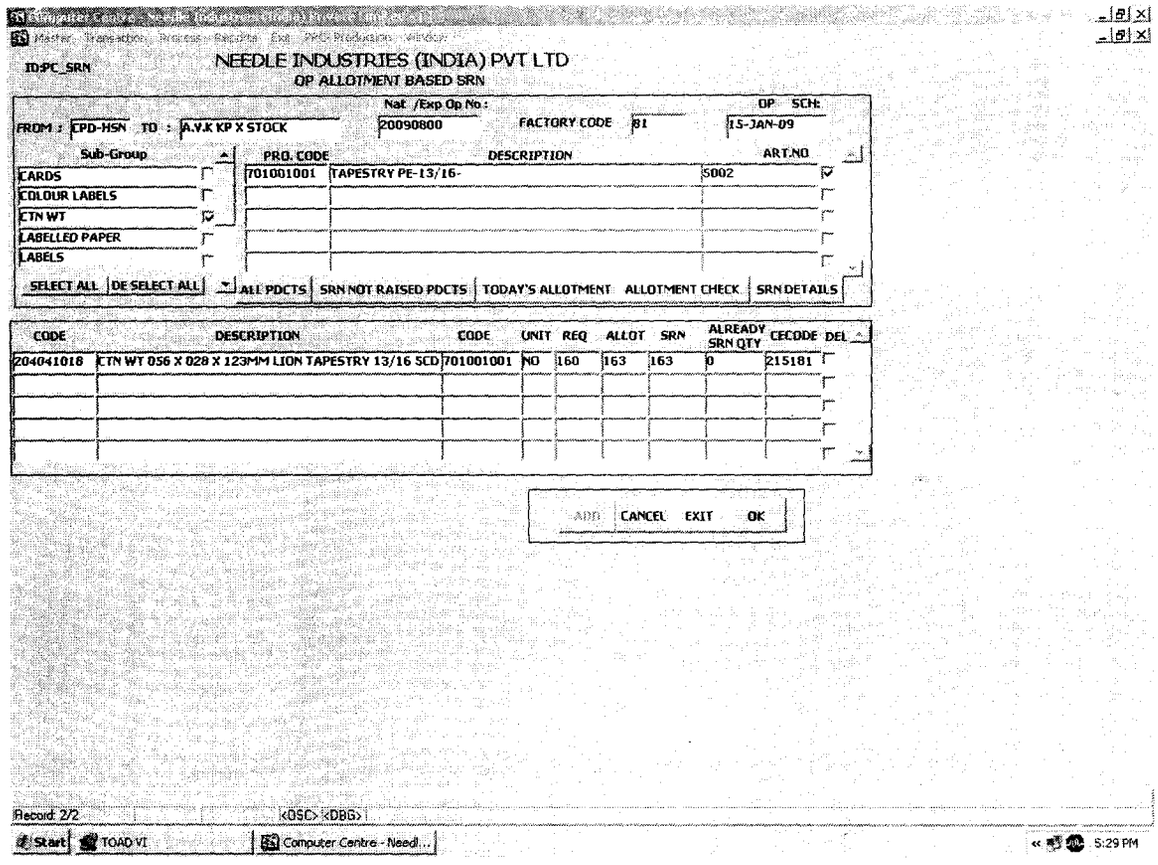
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OP ALLOTMENT BASED SRN
Nat /Exp Op No :
20090800
FACTORY CODE
81
OP SCH:
15-JAN-09
FROM : CPD-HSN TO : A.V.K KP X STOCK
Sub-Group
PRO. CODE
DESCRIPTION
ART.NO
CARDS
COLOUR LABELS
CTN WT
LABELLED PAPER
LABELS
701001001
TAPESTRY PE-13/16-
5002
SELECT ALL
DE SELECT ALL
ALL PDCTS
SRN NOT RAISED PDCTS
TODAY'S ALLOTMENT
ALLOTMENT CHECK
SRN DETAILS
CODE
DESCRIPTION
CODE
UNIT
REQ
ALLOT
SRN
ALREADY SRN QTY
CECODE
DEL
204041018
CTN WT 056 X 028 X 123MM LION TAPESTRY 13/16 SCD
701001001
NO
160
163
163
0
215181
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CANCEL
EXIT
OK
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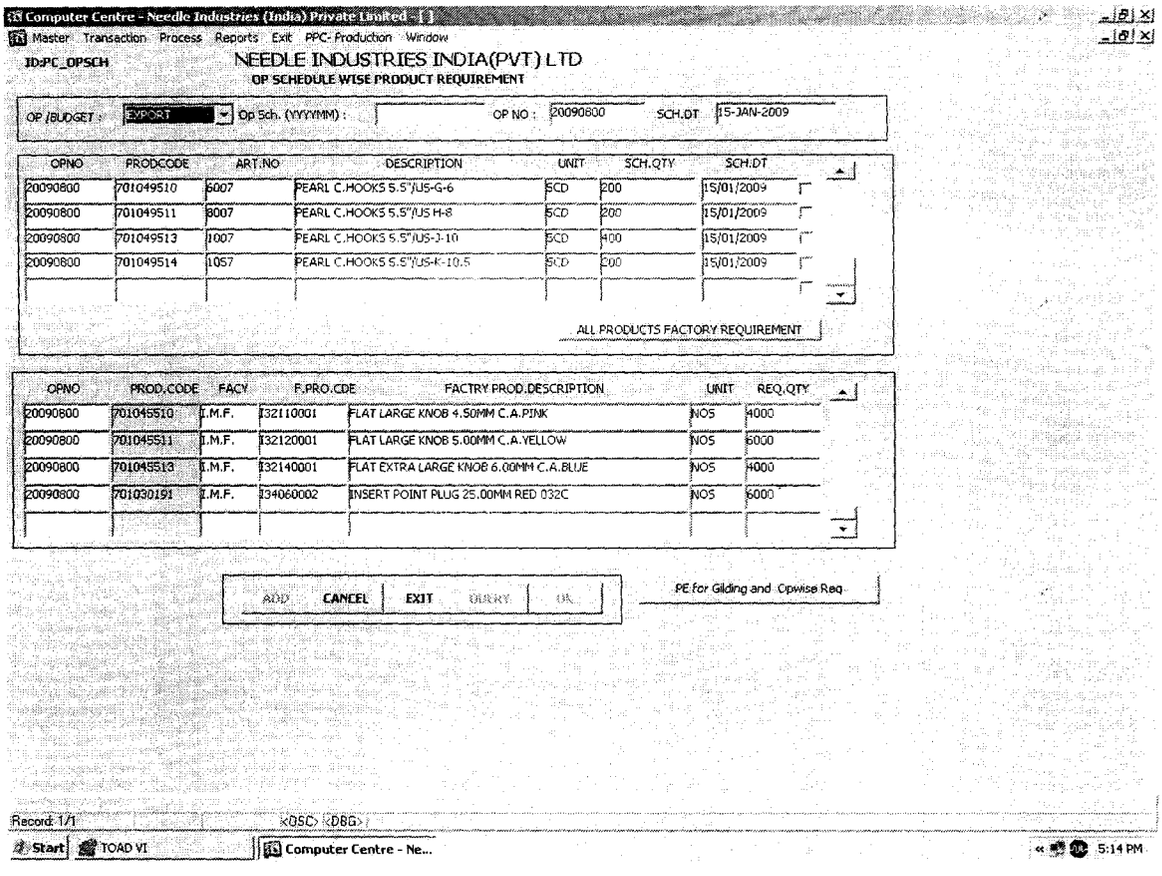
Computer Centre - Needle Industries (India) Private Limited - [ ]
Master Transaction Process Reports Exit PPC- Production Window
ID:PC_OPSCH
NEEDLE INDUSTRIES INDIA(PVT) LTD
OP SCHEDULE WISE PRODUCT REQUIREMENT
OP /BUDGET : EXPORT Op Sch. (YYYYMM) : OP NO : 20090800 SCH.DT 15-JAN-2009
OPNO PRODCODE ART.NO DESCRIPTION UNIT SCH.QTY SCH.DT
20090800 701049510 6007 PEARL C.HOOKS 5.5"/US-G-6 SCD 200 15/01/2009
20090800 701049511 8007 PEARL C.HOOKS 5.5"/US H-8 SCD 200 15/01/2009
20090800 701049513 1007 PEARL C.HOOKS 5.5"/US-J-10 SCD 400 15/01/2009
20090800 701049514 1057 PEARL C.HOOKS 5.5"/US-K-10.5 SCD 200 15/01/2009
ALL PRODUCTS FACTORY REQUIREMENT
OPNO PROD.CODE FACY F.PRO.CDE FACTRY PROD.DESCRIPTION UNIT REQ.QTY
20090800 701045510 I.M.F. 132110001 FLAT LARGE KNOB 4.50MM C.A.PINK NOS 4000
20090800 701045511 I.M.F. 132120001 FLAT LARGE KNOB 5.00MM C.A.YELLOW NOS 6000
20090800 701045513 I.M.F. 132140001 FLAT EXTRA LARGE KNOB 6.00MM C.A.BLUE NOS 4000
20090800 701030191 I.M.F. 134060002 INSERT POINT PLUG 25.00MM RED 032C NOS 6000
ADD CANCEL EXIT DELETE OK
PE for Gilding and Opwise Req
Record: 1/1
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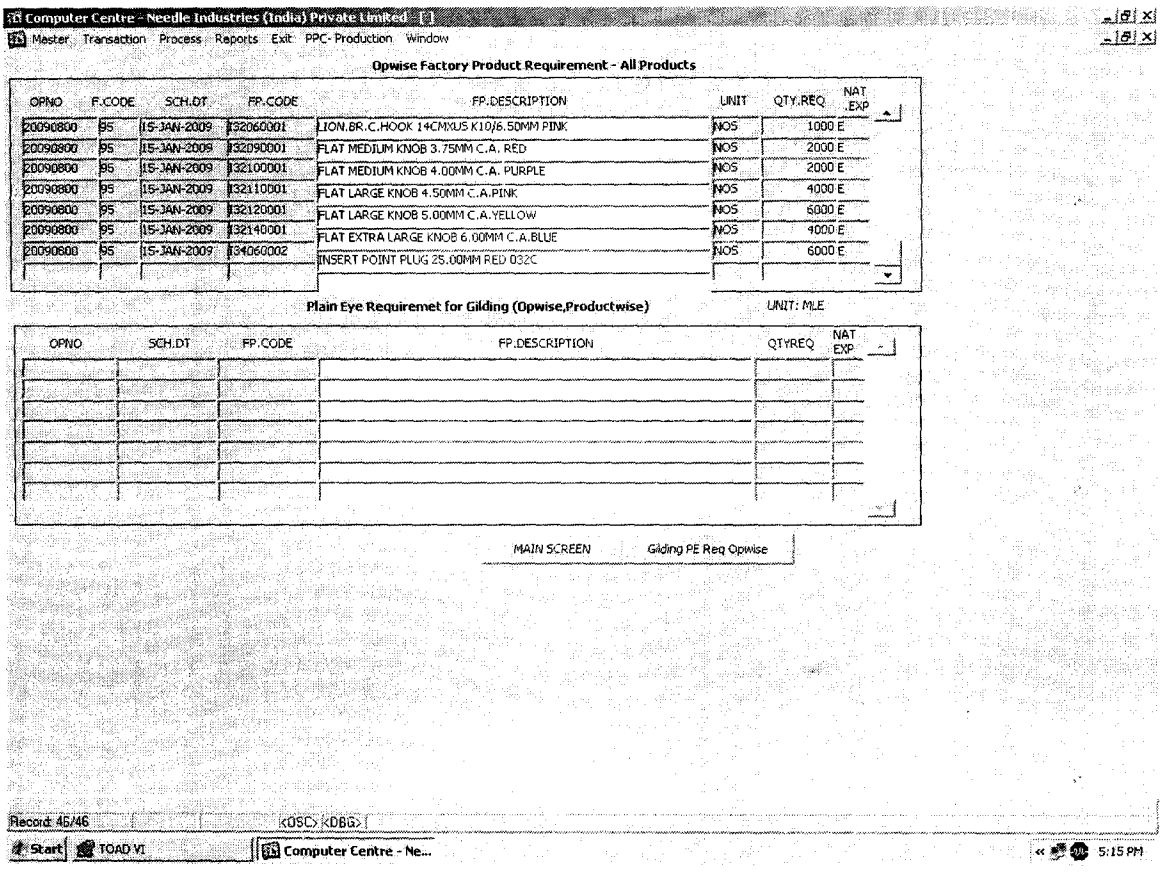
Computer Centre - Needle Industries (India) Private Limited
Master Transaction Process Reports Exit PPC- Production Window
Opwise Factory Product Requirement - All Products
OPNO F.CODE SCH.DT FP.CODE FP.DESCRIPTION UNIT QTY.REQ NAT .EXP
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132060001 LION.BR.C.HOOK 14CMXUS K10/6.50MM PINK NOS 1000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132090001 FLAT MEDIUM KNOB 3.75MM C.A. RED NOS 2000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132100001 FLAT MEDIUM KNOB 4.00MM C.A. PURPLE NOS 2000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132110001 FLAT LARGE KNOB 4.50MM C.A.PINK NOS 4000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132120001 FLAT LARGE KNOB 5.00MM C.A.YELLOW NOS 6000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 132140001 FLAT EXTRA LARGE KNOB 6.00MM C.A.BLUE NOS 4000 E
20090800 95 15-JAN-2009 134060002 INSERT POINT PLUG 25.00MM RED 032C NOS 6000 E
Plain Eye Requiremet for Gilding (Opwise,Productwise)
UNIT: MLE
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MAIN SCREEN
Gilding PE Req Opwise
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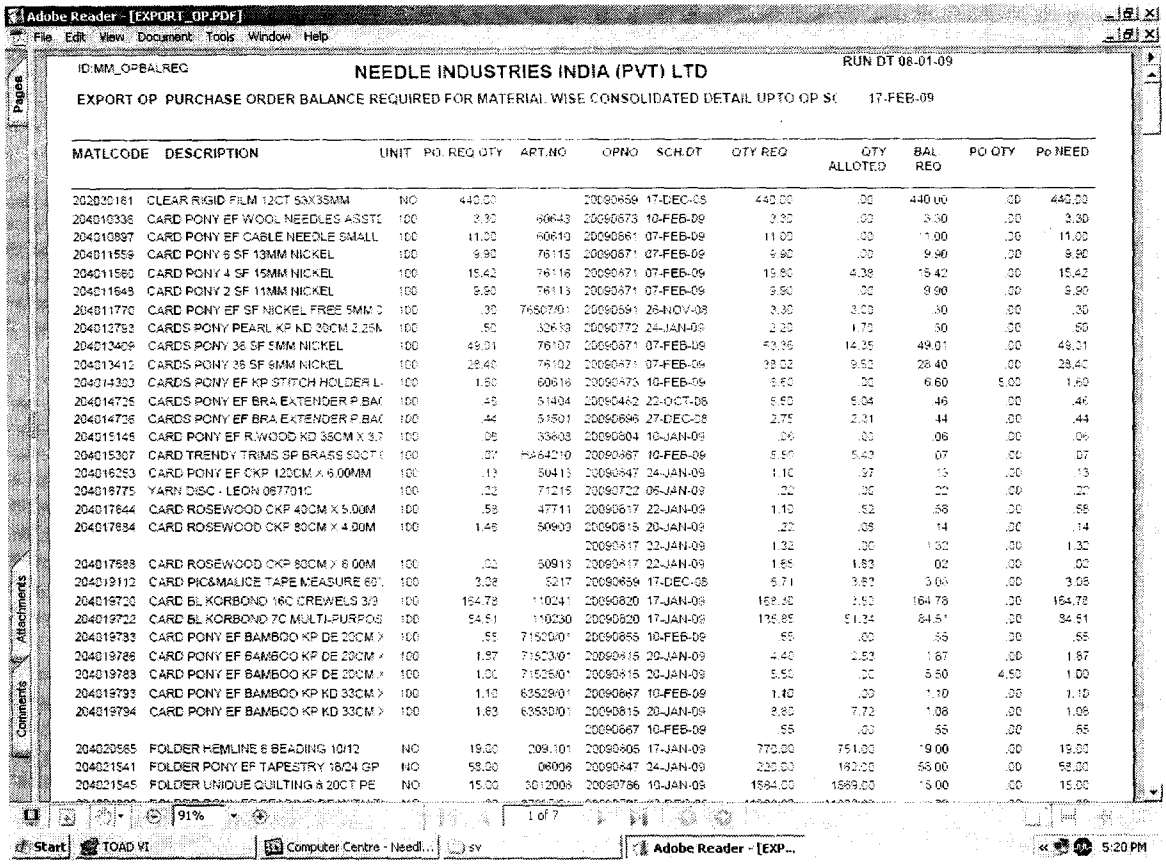

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ID:MM_OPBALREQ

NEEDLE INDUSTRIES INDIA (PVT) LTD

RUN DT 08-01-09

EXPORT OP PURCHASE ORDER BALANCE REQUIRED FOR MATERIAL WISE CONSOLIDATED DETAIL UPTO OP SC 17-FEB-09

MATLCODE	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	PO. REQ QTY	ART.NO	OPNO	SCH.DT	QTY REQ	QTY ALLOTED	BAL REQ	PO QTY	Po NEED
202020181	CLEAR RIGID FILM 12CT 53X35MM	NO	440.00		20090659	17-DEC-08	440.00	.00	440.00	.00	440.00
204010336	CARD PONY EF WOOL NEEDLES ASSTD	100	3.30	60643	20090673	10-FEB-09	3.30	.00	3.30	.00	3.30
204010897	CARD PONY EF CABLE NEEDLE SMALL	100	11.00	60619	20090661	07-FEB-09	11.00	.00	11.00	.00	11.00
204011559	CARD PONY 6 SF 13MM NICKEL	100	9.90	76115	20090671	07-FEB-09	9.90	.00	9.90	.00	9.90
204011560	CARD PONY 4 SF 15MM NICKEL	100	15.42	76116	20090671	07-FEB-09	19.80	4.38	15.42	.00	15.42
204011649	CARD PONY 2 SF 11MM NICKEL	100	9.90	76113	20090671	07-FEB-09	9.90	.00	9.90	.00	9.90
204011770	CARD PONY EF SF NICKEL FREE 5MM C	100	.30	76507/01	20090591	26-NOV-08	3.30	3.00	.30	.00	.30
204012793	CARDS PONY PEARL KP KD 30CM 2.25M	100	.50	32633	20090772	24-JAN-09	2.20	1.70	.50	.00	.50
204013409	CARDS PONY 36 SF 5MM NICKEL	100	49.01	76107	20090671	07-FEB-09	63.36	14.35	49.01	.00	49.01
204013412	CARDS PONY 36 SF 6MM NICKEL	100	28.40	76102	20090671	07-FEB-09	38.02	9.62	28.40	.00	28.40
204014303	CARDS PONY EF KP STITCH HOLDER L	100	1.60	60616	20090473	10-FEB-09	8.60	.00	8.60	5.00	1.60
204014725	CARDS PONY EF BRA EXTENDER P.BA(	100	.46	51404	20090462	22-OCT-08	5.50	5.04	.46	.00	.46
204014736	CARDS PONY EF BRA EXTENDER P.BA(	100	.44	51501	20090696	27-DEC-08	2.75	2.31	.44	.00	.44
204015145	CARD PONY EF R.WOOD KD 35CM X 3.7	100	.06	53603	20090804	10-JAN-09	.00	.00	.06	.00	.06
204015307	CARD TRENDY TRIMS SP BRASS 50CT (	100	.07	HA64210	20090467	10-FEB-09	5.50	5.43	.07	.00	.07
204016253	CARD PONY EF CKP 120CM X 6.00MM	100	.13	50413	20090647	24-JAN-09	1.10	.97	.13	.00	.13
204016775	YARN DISC - LEON 0877010	100	.22	71215	20090722	05-JAN-09	.22	.00	.22	.00	.22
204017644	CARD ROSEWOOD CKP 40CM X 5.00M	100	.58	47711	20090617	22-JAN-09	1.10	.52	.58	.00	.58
204017684	CARD ROSEWOOD CKP 80CM X 4.00M	100	1.46	50909	20090815	20-JAN-09	.22	.08	.14	.00	.14
					20090817	22-JAN-09	1.32	.00	1.32	.00	1.32
204017688	CARD ROSEWOOD CKP 80CM X 6.00M	100	.02	50913	20090817	22-JAN-09	1.65	1.63	.02	.00	.02
204019112	CARD PIC&MALICE TAPE MEASURE 60"	100	3.08	5217	20090659	17-DEC-08	6.71	3.63	3.08	.00	3.08
204019720	CARD BL KORBOND 16C CREWELS 3/9	100	164.78	110241	20090820	17-JAN-09	168.60	3.82	164.78	.00	164.78
204019722	CARD BL KORBOND 7C MULTI-PURPOS	100	84.51	110230	20090820	17-JAN-09	135.85	51.34	84.51	.00	84.51
204019783	CARD PONY EF BAMBOO KP DE 23CM X	100	.55	71520/01	20090655	10-FEB-09	55	.00	.55	.00	.55
204019786	CARD PONY EF BAMBOO KP DE 23CM X	100	1.87	71503/01	20090815	20-JAN-09	4.40	2.53	1.87	.00	1.87
204019788	CARD PONY EF BAMBOO KP DE 23CM X	100	1.00	71520/01	20090815	20-JAN-09	5.50	.00	5.50	4.50	1.00
204019793	CARD PONY EF BAMBOO KP KD 33CM X	100	1.10	63528/01	20090667	10-FEB-09	1.10	.00	1.10	.00	1.10
204019794	CARD PONY EF BAMBOO KP KD 33CM X	100	1.63	63530/01	20090815	20-JAN-09	9.80	7.72	1.08	.00	1.08
					20090667	10-FEB-09	55	.00	55	.00	55
204020585	FOLDER HEMLINE 6 BEADING 10/12	NO	19.00	209.101	20090805	17-JAN-09	770.00	751.00	19.00	.00	19.00
204021541	FOLDER PONY EF TAPESTRY 18/24 GP	NO	58.00	06006	20090647	24-JAN-09	220.00	162.00	58.00	.00	58.00
204021545	FOLDER UNIQUE QUILTING 8 20CT PE	NO	15.00	3012006	20090786	10-JAN-09	1584.00	1569.00	15.00	.00	15.00

Pages Attachments Comments

91% 1 of 7

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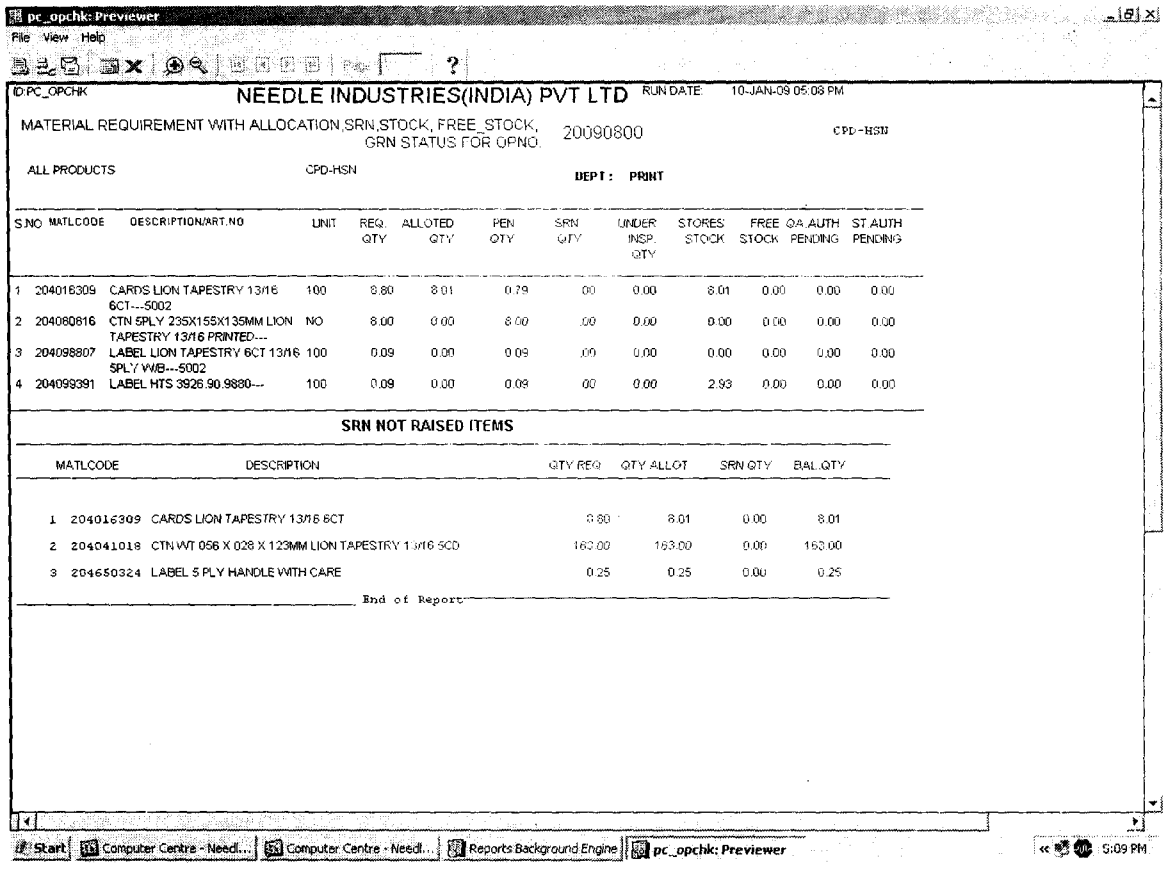

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File View Help

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NEEDLE INDUSTRIES(INDIA) PVT LTD RUN DATE: 10-JAN-09 05:08 PM

MATERIAL REQUIREMENT WITH ALLOCATION,SRN,STOCK, FREE_STOCK, GRN STATUS FOR OPNO. 20090800 CPD-HSN

ALL PRODUCTS CPD-HSN DEPT : PRINT

S.NO	MATLCODE	DESCRIPTION/ART.NO	UNIT	REQ. QTY	ALLOTED QTY	PEN QTY	SRN QTY	UNDER INSP. QTY	STORES STOCK	FREE STOCK	QA AUTH PENDING	ST.AUTH PENDING
1	204016309	CARDS LION TAPESTRY 13/16 6CT---5002	100	8.80	8.01	0.79	.00	0.00	8.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	204080816	CTN 5PLY 235X155X135MM LION TAPESTRY 13/16 PRINTED---	NO	8.00	0.00	8.00	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	204098807	LABEL LION TAPESTRY 6CT 13/16 5PLY W/B---5002	100	0.09	0.00	0.09	.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	204099391	LABEL HTS 3926.90.9880---	100	0.09	0.00	0.09	.00	0.00	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.00

SRN NOT RAISED ITEMS

	MATLCODE	DESCRIPTION	QTY REQ	QTY ALLOT	SRN QTY	BAL.QTY
1	204016309	CARDS LION TAPESTRY 13/16 6CT	8.80	8.01	0.00	8.01
2	204041018	CTN WT 056 X 028 X 123MM LION TAPESTRY 13/16 5CD	163.00	163.00	0.00	163.00
3	204650324	LABEL 5 PLY HANDLE WITH CARE	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25

End of Report

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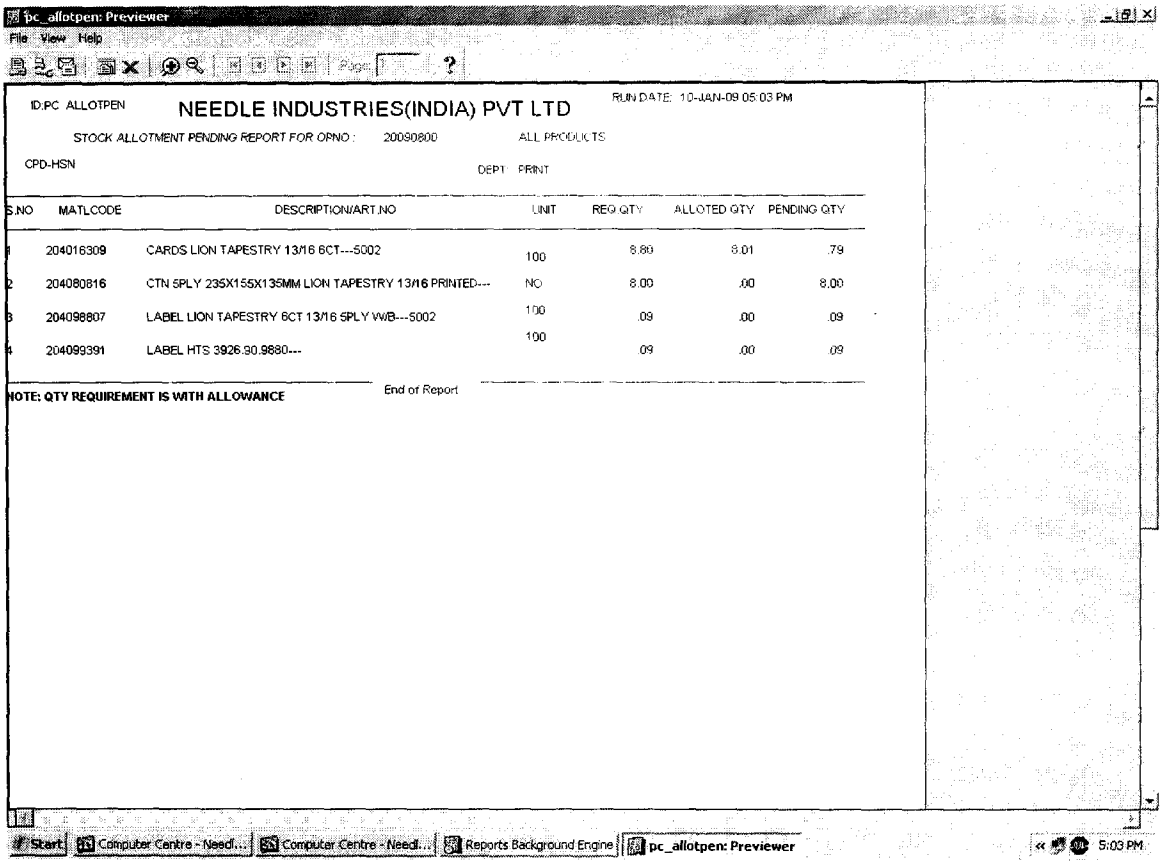
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STOCK ALLOTMENT PENDING REPORT FOR ORNO : 20090800 ALL PRODUCTS
CPD-HSN
DEPT: PRINT
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1 204016309 CARDS LION TAPESTRY 13/16 6CT---5002 100 8.80 8.01 .79
2 204080816 CTN 5PLY 235X155X135MM LION TAPESTRY 13/16 PRINTED--- NO 8.00 .00 8.00
3 204098807 LABEL LION TAPESTRY 6CT 13/16 5PLY W/B---5002 100 .09 .00 .09
4 204099391 LABEL HTS 3926.90.9880--- 100 .09 .00 .09
End of Report
NOTE: QTY REQUIREMENT IS WITH ALLOWANCE
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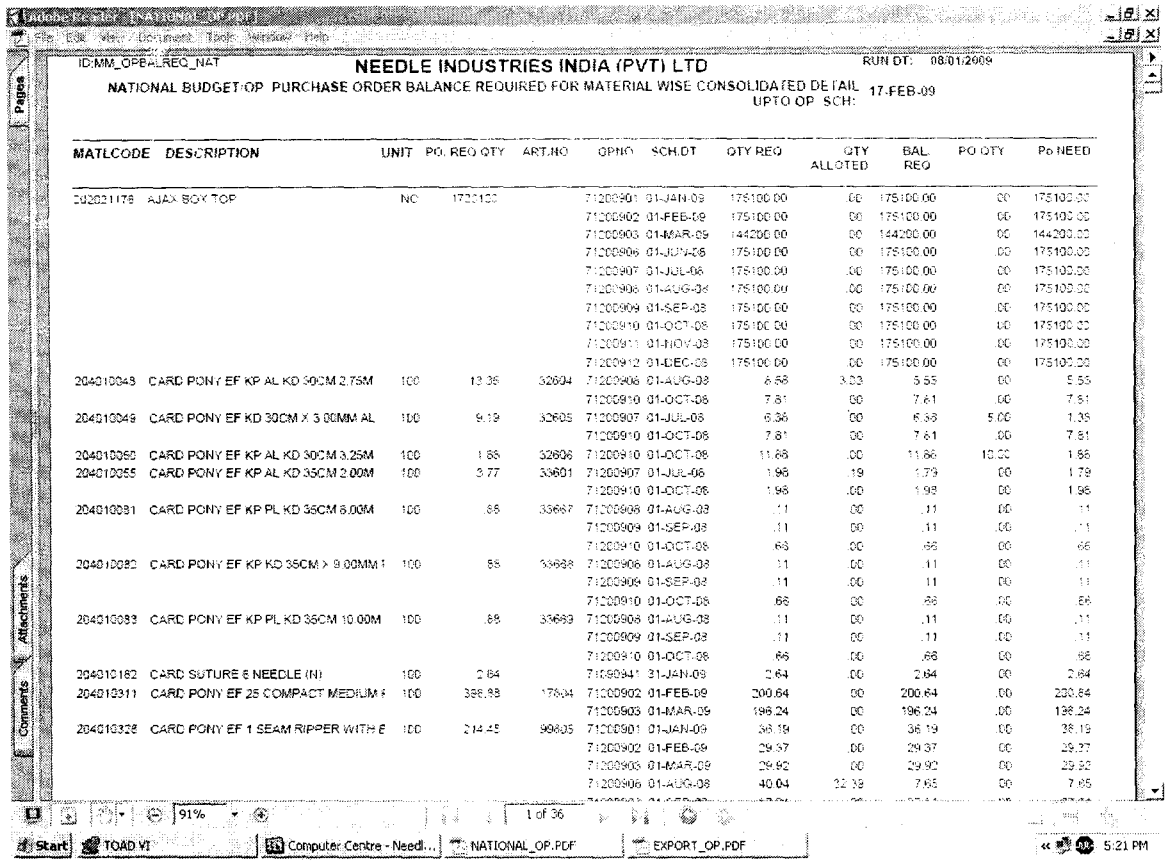

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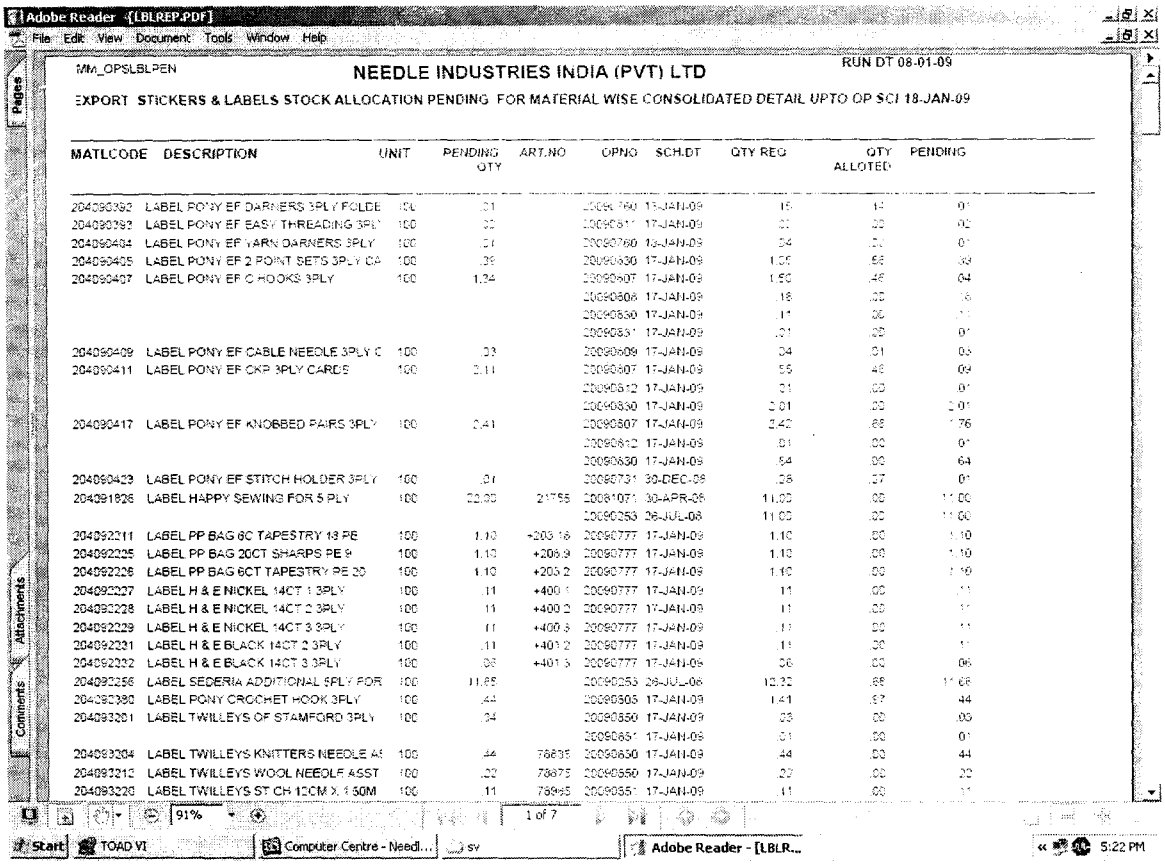
NEEDLE INDUSTRIES INDIA (PVT) LTD

RUN DT: 08/01/2009

NATIONAL BUDGET:OP PURCHASE ORDER BALANCE REQUIRED FOR MATERIAL WISE CONSOLIDATED DETAIL UPTO OP SCH: 17-FEB-09

MATLCODE	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	PO. REQ QTY	ART.NO	OPNO	SCH.DT	QTY REQ	QTY ALLOTED	BAL. REQ	PO QTY	Po NEED
202021178	AJAX BOX TOP	NO	1725100		71200901	01-JAN-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
					71200902	01-FEB-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
					71200903	01-MAR-09	144200.00	.00	144200.00	.00	144200.00
					71200906	01-JUN-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
					71200907	01-JUL-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
					71200908	01-AUG-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
					71200909	01-SEP-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
					71200910	01-OCT-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
					71200911	01-NOV-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
					71200912	01-DEC-09	175100.00	.00	175100.00	.00	175100.00
204010049	CARD PONY EF KP AL KD 30CM 2.75M	100	13.35	32604	71200908	01-AUG-09	6.68	3.03	5.65	.00	5.65
					71200910	01-OCT-09	7.61	.00	7.61	.00	7.61
204010049	CARD PONY EF KD 30CM X 3.00MM AL	100	9.19	32605	71200907	01-JUL-09	6.36	.00	6.36	5.00	1.35
					71200910	01-OCT-09	7.61	.00	7.61	.00	7.61
204010060	CARD PONY EF KP AL KD 30CM 3.25M	100	1.66	32606	71200910	01-OCT-09	11.66	.00	11.66	10.00	1.66
204010055	CARD PONY EF KP AL KD 35CM 2.00M	100	3.77	33601	71200907	01-JUL-09	1.96	.19	1.79	.00	1.79
					71200910	01-OCT-09	1.96	.00	1.96	.00	1.96
204010081	CARD PONY EF KP PL KD 35CM 8.00M	100	.66	33667	71200908	01-AUG-09	.11	.00	.11	.00	.11
					71200909	01-SEP-09	.11	.00	.11	.00	.11
					71200910	01-OCT-09	.66	.00	.66	.00	.66
204010082	CARD PONY EF KP KD 35CM > 9.00MM I	100	.66	33668	71200906	01-AUG-09	.11	.00	.11	.00	.11
					71200909	01-SEP-09	.11	.00	.11	.00	.11
					71200910	01-OCT-09	.66	.00	.66	.00	.66
204010083	CARD PONY EF KP PL KD 35CM 10.00M	100	.66	33669	71200908	01-AUG-09	.11	.00	.11	.00	.11
					71200909	01-SEP-09	.11	.00	.11	.00	.11
					71200910	01-OCT-09	.66	.00	.66	.00	.66
204010162	CARD SUTURE 6 NEEDLE (N)	100	2.64		71200841	31-JAN-09	2.64	.00	2.64	.00	2.64
204010311	CARD PONY EF 25 COMPACT MEDIUM F	100	398.88	17604	71200902	01-FEB-09	200.64	.00	200.64	.00	230.64
					71200903	01-MAR-09	196.24	.00	196.24	.00	196.24
204010328	CARD PONY EF 1 SEAM RIPPER WITH E	100	214.45	99605	71200901	01-JAN-09	36.19	.00	36.19	.00	36.19
					71200902	01-FEB-09	29.37	.00	29.37	.00	29.37
					71200903	01-MAR-09	29.92	.00	29.92	.00	29.92
					71200906	01-AUG-09	40.04	32.39	7.65	.00	7.65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Pages
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Comments
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NEEDLE INDUSTRIES INDIA (PVT) LTD
RUN DT 08-01-09
EXPORT STICKERS & LABELS STOCK ALLOCATION PENDING FOR MATERIAL WISE CONSOLIDATED DETAIL UPTO OP SCI 18-JAN-09
MATLCODE DESCRIPTION UNIT PENDING QTY ART.NO OPNO SCH.DT QTY REQ QTY ALLOTED PENDING
204090392 LABEL PONY EF DARNERS 3PLY FOLDE 100 .01 20090760 18-JAN-09 15 14 01
204090393 LABEL PONY EF EASY THREADING 3PLY 100 .00 20090611 17-JAN-09 01 00 00
204090404 LABEL PONY EF YARN DARNERS 3PLY 100 .01 20090760 18-JAN-09 54 .01 01
204090405 LABEL PONY EF 2 POINT SETS 3PLY CA 100 .39 20090630 17-JAN-09 1.00 .58 .39
204090407 LABEL PONY EF C HOOKS 3PLY 100 1.34 20090607 17-JAN-09 1.50 .46 04
20090608 17-JAN-09 .18 .00 18
20090630 17-JAN-09 .17 .00 17
20090631 17-JAN-09 .01 .00 01
204090409 LABEL PONY EF CABLE NEEDLE 3PLY C 100 .03 20090609 17-JAN-09 04 .01 03
204090411 LABEL PONY EF CKP 3PLY CARDS 100 2.11 20090607 17-JAN-09 55 .46 09
20090612 17-JAN-09 01 .00 01
20090630 17-JAN-09 2.01 .00 2.01
204090417 LABEL PONY EF KNOBBED PAIRS 3PLY 100 2.41 20090607 17-JAN-09 2.42 .66 1.76
20090612 17-JAN-09 01 .00 01
20090630 17-JAN-09 64 .00 64
204090423 LABEL PONY EF STITCH HOLDER 3PLY 100 .01 20090731 30-DEC-08 .28 .27 01
204091826 LABEL HAPPY SEWING FOR 5 PLY 100 22.00 21755 20081071 30-APR-08 11.00 .00 11.00
20090253 26-JUL-08 11.00 .00 11.00
204092211 LABEL PP BAG 6C TAPESTRY 18 PE 100 1.10 +203.18 20090777 17-JAN-09 1.10 .00 1.10
204092225 LABEL PP BAG 20CT SHARPS PE 9 100 1.10 +206.9 20090777 17-JAN-09 1.10 .00 1.10
204092226 LABEL PP BAG 6CT TAPESTRY PE 20 100 1.10 +205.2 20090777 17-JAN-09 1.10 .00 1.10
204092227 LABEL H & E NICKEL 14CT 1 3PLY 100 11 +400.1 20090777 17-JAN-09 11 .00 11
204092228 LABEL H & E NICKEL 14CT 2 3PLY 100 11 +400.2 20090777 17-JAN-09 11 .00 11
204092229 LABEL H & E NICKEL 14CT 3 3PLY 100 11 +400.3 20090777 17-JAN-09 11 .00 11
204092231 LABEL H & E BLACK 14CT 2 3PLY 100 11 +401.2 20090777 17-JAN-09 11 .00 11
204092232 LABEL H & E BLACK 14CT 3 3PLY 100 06 +401.3 20090777 17-JAN-09 06 .00 06
204092256 LABEL SEDERIA ADDITIONAL 5PLY FOR 100 11.65 20090253 26-JUL-08 12.33 .65 11.68
204092380 LABEL PONY CROCHET HOOK 3PLY 100 .44 20090505 17-JAN-09 1.41 .97 44
204093201 LABEL TWILLEYS OF STAMFORD 3PLY 100 .04 20090650 17-JAN-09 03 .00 03
20090651 17-JAN-09 01 .00 01
204093204 LABEL TWILLEYS KNITTERS NEEDLE AS 100 .44 78835 20090650 17-JAN-09 44 .00 44
204093213 LABEL TWILLEYS WOOL NEEDLE ASST 100 .22 78875 20090650 17-JAN-09 22 .00 22
204093228 LABEL TWILLEYS ST CH 12CM X 1.50M 100 11 78965 20090651 17-JAN-09 11 .00 11
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