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IMPLEMENTING WAREHOUSING OPERATION IN A TEXTILE INDUSTRY

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ANNA UNIVERSITY :: COIMBATORE

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report entitled "**implementing warehousing operation in a textile industry**" is the bonafide work of

Mr. Cyril Joseph Francis - **Register No. 0720104001**

who carried out the project work under my supervision.

4/5/2009

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During this period, his conduct was found to be good.

For SRI KANNAPIRAN MILLS LIMITED

SRI KANNAPIRAN MILLS LIMITED COIMBATORE-28

Ganaesh.KMG
Asst. General Manager (HR)

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ABSTRACT

The outlook for apparel textiles is fair after a good year in 1997 for both the man-made and natural fiber segments of the textile industry, due to more stable material prices and better inventories. Home furnishing textiles are also expected to outperform apparel textiles in 1998, which uses textiles, has become the leading apparel supplier. Investors must be selective in buying these stocks, as the industry has become less timely.

Developed as part of the TEXTILE INDUSTRY correspondence training program, warehousing operations is designed to provide instruction in the procedures used in warehousing operations. Introductory materials include specific information for. An introduction; storage space (layout, space requirements, and space control and reporting); handling operations; storage procedures (receiving, inventory policy and procedures, care of material in storage, shipping operations); storage of special commodities lumber, ammunition and explosives, storage of hazardous commodities, miscellaneous commodities, subsistence; and preservation, packaging, and packing.

Present work adapts appropriate data quality characteristics and integrates these into a suitable quality model. On the top level, subjective data quality requirements are modelled conceptually. To objectify the quality measures, the model is then linked to the logical level, which specify target quality requirements. Assessment techniques, as the physical representation of the measurement system, are then linked to the specification.

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2.2 About The Research

System Wide Item Barcode Scanning Support

Elliott allows scanning of an item barcode anywhere it prompts for an item number. Item barcodes can be an Item Number, UPC Code, EAN.UCC-8, 13, or 14, or Manufactures Item Number. This allows warehouse personnel to effectively collect inventory data by using the barcode already on the box without needing to create a barcode based on the Elliott Item Number.

GTIN (Global Trade Item Number) Support

Elliott supports GTIN, sometimes called the 14 digit UPC code or EAN.UCC-14 or SCC-14, where the leading digit determines the package quantity. GTIN is derived from the UCC-13 or UPC (12 digits) which have no package size information. In certain areas of Elliott, the package quantity is associated with the scanned GTIN. This includes Sales Desk, Shipping Verification and Physical Count.

Tablet PC Operation

Where Elliott prompts for an item number, the user can either enter the item number or scan the barcode of the item (i.e. UPC code) and it will be converted to the Elliott Item Number. This function makes Elliott a suitable application to run in the warehouse. Some users have already used a notebook on a cart or a lightweight tablet PC in the warehouse with great success. Typically, they will have the warehouse set up with Wi-Fi access. Since covering the entire warehouse with Wi-Fi can be expensive, some only cover a portion (i.e. receiving area) with Wi-Fi by purchasing a single wireless router. The barcode scanner can connect to the computer's PS/2 or USB port by wire. For ultimate flexibility, the scanner can connect to the computer through another wireless connection (i.e. Bluetooth). This type of scanner does not have a screen or keypad since they are simply a keyboard wedge scanner to feed scanned data to Elliott. They are not expensive compared to a mobile scanner, really a computing device with a screen, keypad and memory. You may consider using this kind of solution for Receiving, Shipping Verification, Physical Count, Inventory Transfer (especially for Multi-Bin operations) or simply Stock Status Inquiry.

2.2.1Portable Scanner Device Support:

Compared to tablet PC operation, eWarehouse provides greater portability by allowing you to use a Windows Mobile Scanner to collect inventory data. This includes Physical Inventory Count, Warehouse Receiving, Multi-Bin operations, Stock Status Inquiry (by item/by bin), Inventory Transfer between Bins and Item Barcode Printing.

2.2.2 Warehouse Support:

Inventory Transfer with Barcode Scanning Support

This feature is designed for the warehouse personnel to transfer inventory from one warehouse location to another without having to enter the distribution accounts. If used with Multi-Bin, it lets the warehouse enter bin information through the "Inventory Transfer" process. A dispatch process is introduced in Inventory Transfer providing an easy-to-use user interface. The Transfer ticket now comes with a pre-designed laser form template that supports item and bin barcodes. Data collection by the warehouse can be made much faster and more accurate by scanning barcodes.

Multi-Bin

This add-on feature is designed for a warehouse with a multiple bin configuration. The Multi-Bin process can be either a one-step or two-step process. The two-step process introduced in Elliott V7.3 eliminates the burden of office personnel entering bin data. Instead, the warehouse should enter the bin data, streamlining the multi-bin process.

Bin Inquiry

With the Multi-Bin option, the Bin Inquiry allows you to specify a range of bins to discover how full they are by looking at weight, volume and quantity. Drill down to a bin and a list of items that are currently occupying that bin will show up. This screen can be used to determine available bins for received items. It can also be used to perform an ad-hoc warehouse

audit.

Chapter 3

Computation environment

CHAPTER 3

3. COMPUTATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Hardware Specification

To develop "**SPINNING IMPLEMENTING WAREHOUSING OPERATION IN A TEXTILE INDUSTRY**" the following configuration is used:

Processor	:	Intel Pentium IV
Speed	:	2.8 MHz
Operating system	:	Windows XP
Memory	:	256 MB Ram
Display	:	15"color monitor
Storage	:	40 GB HDD
Keyboard	:	104 Keys
Pointer device	:	3 buttons optic scroll mouse
Floppy drive	:	1.44 MB FDD
CD Drive	:	52X CD Drive
Printer	:	Epson Inkjet

3.2 Software Specification

Front end	:	Visual Basic 6.0
Back End	:	Sql Server2000

3.2.1. Front End: Visual Basic 6.0

Visual Basic is Microsoft product. Microsoft's commitment to Visual Basic and VBA has only grown stronger over the past several years. Microsoft has cleverly positioned Visual Basic in such a way that it appears virtually all skill levels. Each

edition includes capabilities designed to appeal to certain segment of application developers and competitively priced with several environment.

Visual Basic 6.0 is available three editions. Standard, Professional and Enterprise. For all these reasons and many more, Visual Basic is indisputably the most attractive development environment currently available.

Where Visual Basic can be user

- To create small utility by the user.
- An application for department, work group large enterprise wise system.
- Distributed the application spanning the globe via Internet.

Visual Basic has all tools user needed, besides there are a number of third party and developers who offer many other utilities.

Features of Visual Basic:

Data Access features allow user to create database and front end application for most popular database formats, including Ms Access, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle and other enterprise level database.

Why Visual Basic Selected

Visual Basic is an ideal programming language for developing sophisticated professional application for Microsoft Windows. It makes graphical user interface for creating robust and powerful application. This GUI as the name suggests the use illustration to test which enable the user to interact with an application. The feature makes it easier to comprehend things in quicker and easier way. Coding in GUI environment quite a transaction to traditional, leaner programming method where the user is guided through a leaner path of execution and is limited to small set of operation. In GUI environment the number of option open to user is much greater, allowing more freedom to user and development. Features such as easier comprehension, user friend line

faster application and many other aspects such as introduction the ActiveX technology and Internet features make Visual Basic an interesting tool to work with.

3.2.2 Back End : Sql Server 2000

Brief History of SQL

The history of SQL begins in an IBM laboratory in San Jose, California. The initials stand for Structured Query Language, and the language itself is often referred to as "sequel." It was originally developed for IBM's DB2 product. SQL is a nonprocedural language, in contrast to the procedural or third-generation languages (3GLs) such as COBOL and C that had been created up to that time.

Nonprocedural means what rather than how. For example, SQL describes what data to retrieve, delete, or insert, rather than how to perform the operation.

The characteristic that differentiates a DBMS from an RDBMS is that the RDBMS provides a set-oriented database language. For most RDBMS, this set-oriented database language is SQL. Set oriented means that SQL processes sets of data in groups.

SQL Server 2000:

Microsoft SQL server extends the performance, reliability, quality and ease-of-use of Microsoft SQL server includes several new features that make it an excellent database platform for large-scale online transactional processing (OLkP), data warehousing and e-commerce applications.

Microsoft SQL server Features

Data Security:

The data stored in the database cannot be modified or deleted without proper authentification thus providing data security. For different users we can allocate different type of operations in the database.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1

Introduction

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

The project entitled is "**IMPLEMENTING WAREHOUSING OPERATION IN A TEXTILE INDUSTRY**" Mainly to **SRI KANNAPIRAN MILLS** developed to reduce paper work processes for an organization. In this I have to develop the Quotation preparation, purchase entry, supplier creation, yarn type creation, sales and supply entry for maintaining the stock.

The main objective is to maintain stock details of yarn. The project entitled as " **IMPLEMENTING WAREHOUSING OPERATION IN A TEXTILE INDUSTRY**" is done using VB6.0 as Front End and SQL Server2000 as Back End. The project helps the user to eliminate certain disadvantages, which occurs in ordinary manual Material Management System. The system focus on the objectives such as Time consumption, Less Work load, long lasting and Reliable, Easy to access since its maintained using powerful database.

The ultimate aim of the current project is to provide a user friendly management system that improves efficiency of work. It also provides periodic report to the management.

The project contains the following module:

- Quotation preparation
- Purchase Order Module
- Purchase Module
- Supply Module
- Sales Module

1.2 Organizational Profile

Sri Kannapiran mills Ltd the flagship company is a leading producer of 100% cotton yarn matching the worlds most standard company incorporated in 1946, the company presently has two units equipped with modern state of art machinery and producers 83 tons of cotton yarn everyday with feed domestic and international markets all the units have ISO 9001 certification from intertek systems. We have organic certification from control union and could supply recycled cotton.

1.3. Problem Definition

The major concern for a firm or organization for its development is its time consumption, efficiency and reduction of work load. This major concerns are achieved to a large extend is by computerization of the firm or organization.

- Time consuming.
- Loss of information
- Human memory required more.
- Low transparency.
- Lots of confusion.
- Human error.

So the optimum solution to overcome such inconvenience is to adapt on advanced system.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction To Literature Review

Warehouse Management is essential to most distribution and manufacturing businesses. Maintaining your warehouse will effectively increase operation efficiency and accuracy. Elliott Business Software offers powerful warehouse management functions to help our company achieve these goals. Elliott's Warehouse Management System is a powerful solution that will help automate your inventory handling process, key to your order fulfillment process. Elliott offers various barcode printing and scanning solutions,

Including real time inventory management through a wireless Tablet PC or portable scanner.

The expansion of the WMS system SmartStock.WMS for real-time warehouse management successfully continues to East Europe. Companies Barco and ETC, concluded a partner agreement about SmartStock.WMS system representation in Ukraine. Arco signed a partner agreement about the SmartStock.WMS representation on Ukrainian market with ETC, professional IT solutions provider for retail, Horace, logistics and transport, industrial and ICT industries and integrator in the area of barcode, wireless WiFi networks, GPS / GPRS systems, retail and industrial weighing systems, POS terminals, printers & cash registers. The expansion of the SmartStock.WMS system successfully continues to East European markets. The SmartStock.WMS is already available in the fifth countries: Czech Republic, Slovakia, Russia, Lithuania and Ukraine. Mr. Pavel Lapshov, Consulting Director, ETC expressed few words about the future cooperation: „At this time we have several customers in Ukraine who are looking for reliable and flexible solution for real-time warehouse management, accurate and in-time order fulfillment and optimization of warehouse operations. SmartStock.WMS has already passed through several successful projects in Central and Eastern Europe and its functionality complies with our requirements and requirements of our customers. The hardware independence, the system ergonomics and clear interface enabling easy and fast integration into ERP systems are also necessary demands that Smart Stock

Data Bac\\up:

Backup of data is easily performed in this server and there are database Maintenance plans which backup the database automatically based on the options we created in the Database maintenance plan schedule. Thus data backup provides data reliability.

XML Support:

The relational database engine can return data as Extensible markup Language (XML) documents. Additionally, XML can also be used to insert, update and delete values in the database.

User-Defined Functions:

The programmability of Transact-SQL can be extended by creating your own Transact-SQL functions. A user-defined function can return either a scalar value or a table.

Salient features of the SQL

- ✓ It reduces the manpower to maintain the records.
- ✓ The user can query the required information at any time.
- ✓ A single user can able to enter the transactions effectively.
- ✓ It provides critical reports to facilitate planning.

Chapter 4

System analysis

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

4.1. Existing System

The existing system related to the stock management process of **SRI KANNAPIRAN MILLS** is based on manual work. It consists of keeping all the details about product and bill details. In existing system all the work is done manually and the information entered in separate ledgers.

Drawbacks of the existing system:

- Record maintenance is very tedious process
- It involves manuals labors, which may lead to inaccuracy.
- It Takes more time consumption to do a job
- It's tedious process to handle the large amount of data.
- Report preparation is not an easy task.

4.2. Feasibility Study

Feasibility Analysis is the measure of how to benefits or practical development of an information system. There are three categories of feasibility analysis

- Technical feasibility
- Operational feasibility
- Economic feasibility

The proposed system should feasible in all these three aspects.

4.2.1. Technical Feasibility

To decide whether a project is technically feasible, should consider technical issues involved in the system. It is evident that necessary hardware and software available for development and maintenance of the proposed system. Hence the solution is technically feasible.

4.2.2. Operational Feasibility

To determine operational feasibility of system should take into awareness of user. The system should be user friendly and east to use. This essentially means that the system should be simple and easy to operate and the performance produced should be high. So the system is operationally feasible. All basic tables have been indexed on their primary keys, thereby increasing the speed of retrieval. Operation feasibility is the measure of people feel about the system.

4.2.3. Economic Feasibility

Economic feasibility deals with the cost and benefit the information system. Technical feasibility is computer oriented. Operational feasibility is people oriented.

To decide whether a project economically feasible, we have to take into consideration various factors such as

- Cost Benefit Analysis
- Long Term Analysis
- Maintenance Cost

Economic feasibility is the measure of the cost effectiveness of the project or solution. It is the measure of whether a solution will be profitable. By developing this project, the company can reduce manpower so that they can get better benefit. The maintenance cost of the system enhances the profitability.

4.3. Proposed System

Due to the various drawback of the existing system. The Concern has been computerized using VB and Ms Access. The User can enter the data quickly and accurately as every thing is displayed in the screen.

Advantage of Proposed System

- It is User Friendly
- Fast Retrieval Data
- Continuous Flow of Information
- Accuracy and time saving
- It helps to increase the efficiency of the management
- The Marketing Manager can retrieve information at any time.
- Incentive, grade and promotions are automatically calculated based on the performance.

Chapter 5

System design

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1. Input design

Errors committed by data entry operator can be controlled by the input design. The following approaches have been incorporated into the input design of the proposed system.

5.2. Output Design

It is necessary that the output reports be compatible with the manual reports. Output design is the basis by which many users evaluate the usefulness of the system. The output forms used in this software are required for query response and reports. The emphasis is required for producing the hard copy of the information requested or displaying the output on a CRT screen.

5.3. Table Design

Normalization

Normalization is procedure to ensure that a data model confirms to some useful standards, such as

- To minimize the duplication of data.
- To provide the feasibility necessary to support different functional requirements.

First Normal Form:

In this normal form, repeating attributes are removed and the attributes are laced in their own entities.

Primary Key: Cot code

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Cotcode	Varchar(10)	Cotton Code
CType	Varchar(20)	Cotton Name
UOM	Double	Unit Of Messure
Color	Char(20)	Cotton Color
Strength	Double	Strength

Table: 4.1 Cotton Details

Second Normal Form:

In this normal form, the attributes that are not dependent on the unique identifier are removed, i.e. every non-key attributes should be fully dependent on primary key. In the project, to identify the products uniquely, an attributes product id is created as the primary key. In the project, to identify the products uniquely, an attribute product id is created with constraint unique and not null.

PRIMARY KEY: YCODE

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
YCode	Varchar(10)	Yarn Code
YType	Varchar(20)	Yarn Type
Count	Double	Count
Color	Char(20)	Yarn Color
Strength	Double	Strength
Stock	Double	Yarn Stock

Table: 4.2 Yarn Details

Third Normal Form:

In this form, every non-key attributes are non-transitively dependent on the primary key. In technical support module, the non-key attributes problem, solution, date requested is not dependent on the reports.

PRIMARY KEY: CCODE

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
CCode	Varchar(10)	Customer Code
CName	Char(20)	CName
Addr	Char(50)	Address
Ph	VarChar(20)	Phone/Mobile
Email	VarChar(20)	Email

Table: 4.3 Customer Details

5.4. Menu Design

In a menu a user is presented with a number of alternatives and asked to pick one. The next menu depends on the selected menu. A typical menu has been given in APPENDIX. A menu is selected by keeping the mouse pointer on the line that is to be selected and pressing single click or pressing the enter key.

Chapter 6

System testing

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. Testing

System testing is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences. Testing is vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. The candidate system is subject to a variety of tests. The testing steps are:

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- Validation Testing
- Output Testing
- User Acceptance Testing

Testing Methods

After the development of "SPINNING MILLS STOCK MAINTENANCE SYSTEM", the developing system underwent through various testing for checking the efficiency and processing. The following testing were the main types of testing carried out.

6.1.1. Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of Software Design, the module. This is also known as "Module Testing". The modules are tested separately. This testing is carried out during programming stage itself. In this testing step each module is found to be working satisfactorily as Regard to the expected output from the module.

6.1.2. Integration Testing

Data can be lost across an interface. One module can have an adverse effort on another. Sub function, when combined, may not produce the desired major functions. Integration testing is a systematic testing for constructing the program structure, while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated within the interface. The objective is to take Unit tested module and build a program structure. All the modules are combined and tested as a whole. Here correction is difficult because the vast expense of the entire program complicate the isolation of causes. Thus in the Integration testing step, all the errors are uncovered are corrected for the next testing steps.

6.1.3. Validation Testing

After Integration Testing, the software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and then test of software is conducted i.e., Validation Test. Validation Test succeeds when the software function in a manner that can be reasonably expected by the client. Software validation is achieved through series of Black Box Testing, confirms with confirms with the requirements.

6.1.4. Output Testing

After performing the validation testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system since no system could be useful if it does not produce the required output in the specific format. The output generated or displayed by the system under consideration is tested by asking the user about the format is considered in two ways, one is on the screen and another is printed format.

6.1.5. User Acceptance Testing

Performance of an acceptance test is actually the user's show. User motivation and knowledge are critical for the successful performance of the system. Conducted on the newly designed system and the system performed to the expectation.

6.2 System Implementation

Implementation is the phase where the system goes for actual functioning. Hence in this phase one has to be cautious because all the efforts undertaken during the project will be fruitful only if the software is properly implemented according to the plans made.

The implementation phase is less creative than system design. It is primarily concerned with user training, site preparation and file conversion. Depending on the nature of the system, extensive user training may be required.

After implementation procedures, the next major activity is maintaining document for operational actions. Either successful or unsuccessful actions of the project has to be documented with care to do further rectification before final implementation. Best documentation leads to better project actions.

Chapter 7

Documentation

CHAPTER 7

DOCUMENTATION

There has to be a proper reference after the implementation for the user to clarify his/her doubts upon the system. A manual has been documented for this purpose. The manual contains complete details of the operation of the system and methodologies of operations. The following are explained in it.

7.1 Internal Documentation

Comments don't contribute to the runtime of a program, when properly used they are the most valuable part of a piece of source code. A large program becomes hard to understand even by the original programmer after sometime has passed. Comments that simply restate the nature of a line of code obviously don't add much value but comments that explain or demonstrate the algorithm are the mark of a good programmer.

Fig:7.1 MDI Parent Form [Sub Menu View]

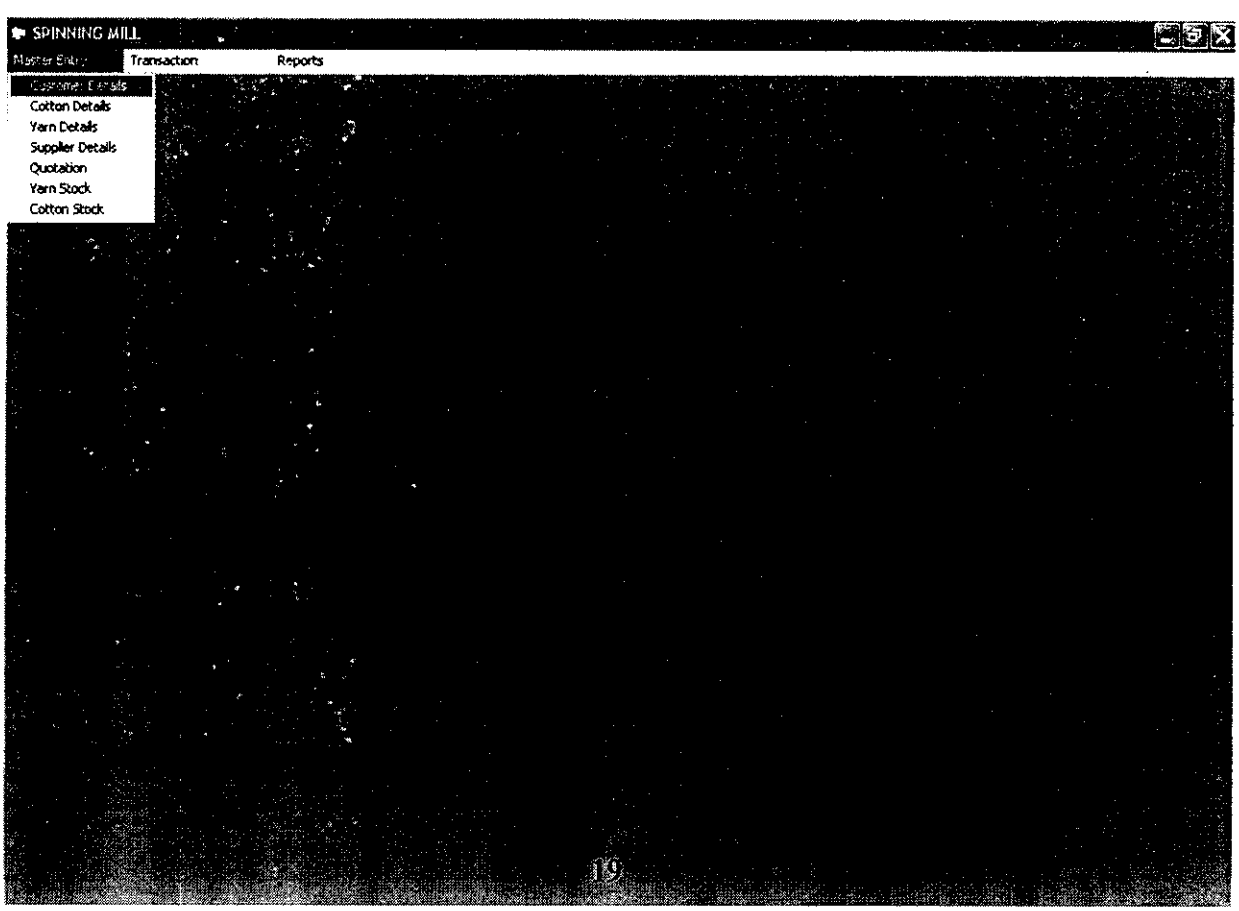
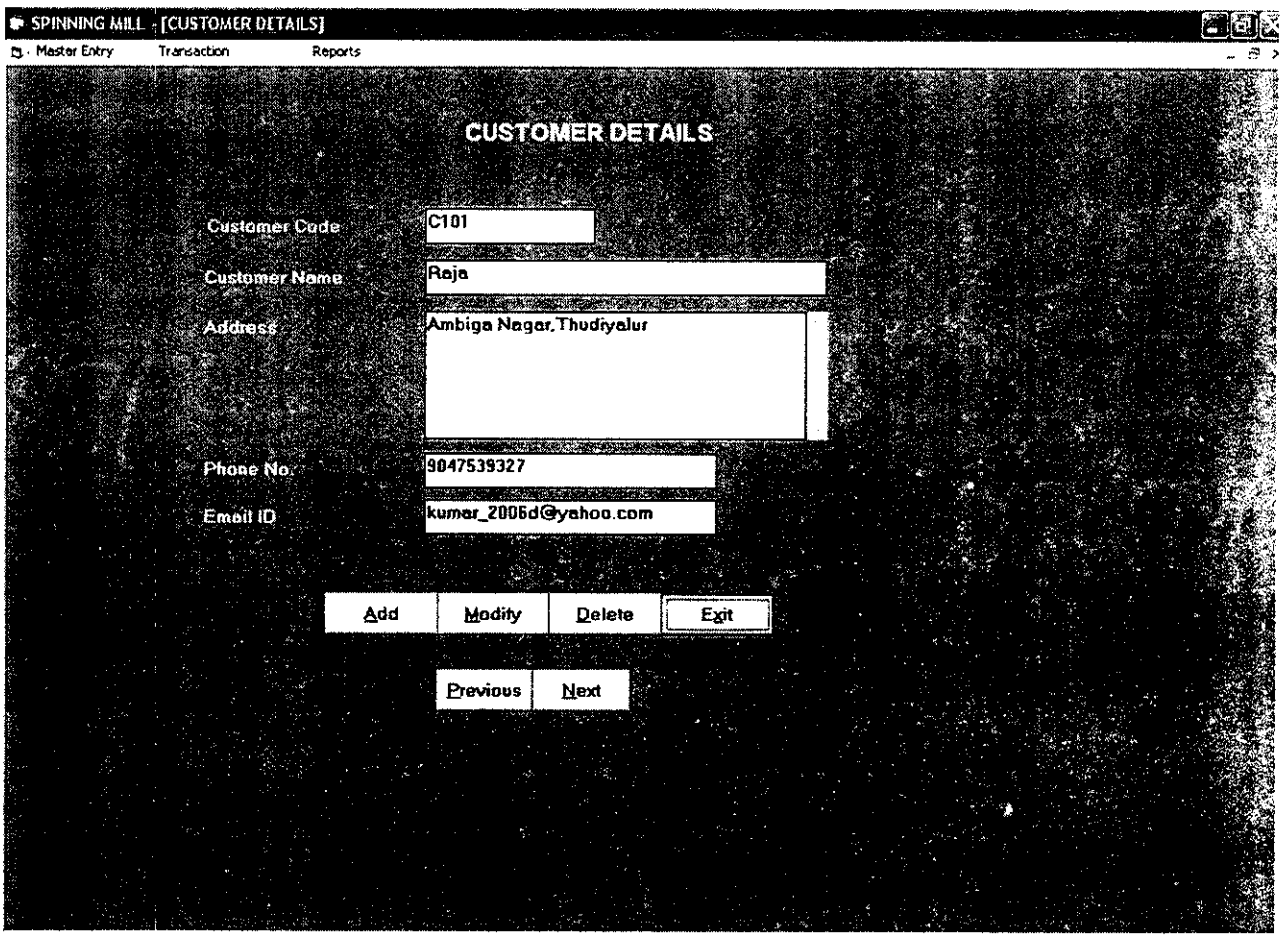


Fig:7.2 MDI Child Form [Customer Details



7.2. External Documentation

A data dictionary is a structured repository of data about data. It is a set of rigorous definition of all data flow diagram, data element and data structures, a data dictionary has many advantages the most obvious one is documentation. It is a valuable reference in any organization. Another advantage is improving user communication by establishing consistent definition of various element, terms and procedures. The DFD is a modeling tool, which shows the functions carried out by the system.

Chapter 8

Conclusion

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

The "**IMPLEMENTING WAREHOUSING OPERATION IN A TEXTILE INDUSTRY**" is very much efficient and effective user based system for stock maintenance and it over comes most of the drawbacks of the existing system. The complication in the manual system may cause serious errors. The use and maintenance of large number of records is a tedious one. The existing system involves lot of paper works. The records may get damaged due to frequent use.

So, to eradicate the above mentioned non tolerable problems for the firm it is good to implement software which is much more efficient and secure. And, this system assures efficiently, security and provides user friendly interface. With front as Visual Basic 6.0 and Back end as SQL Server2000 is one of the most secure systems

Chapter 9

Bibliography

CHAPTER 9

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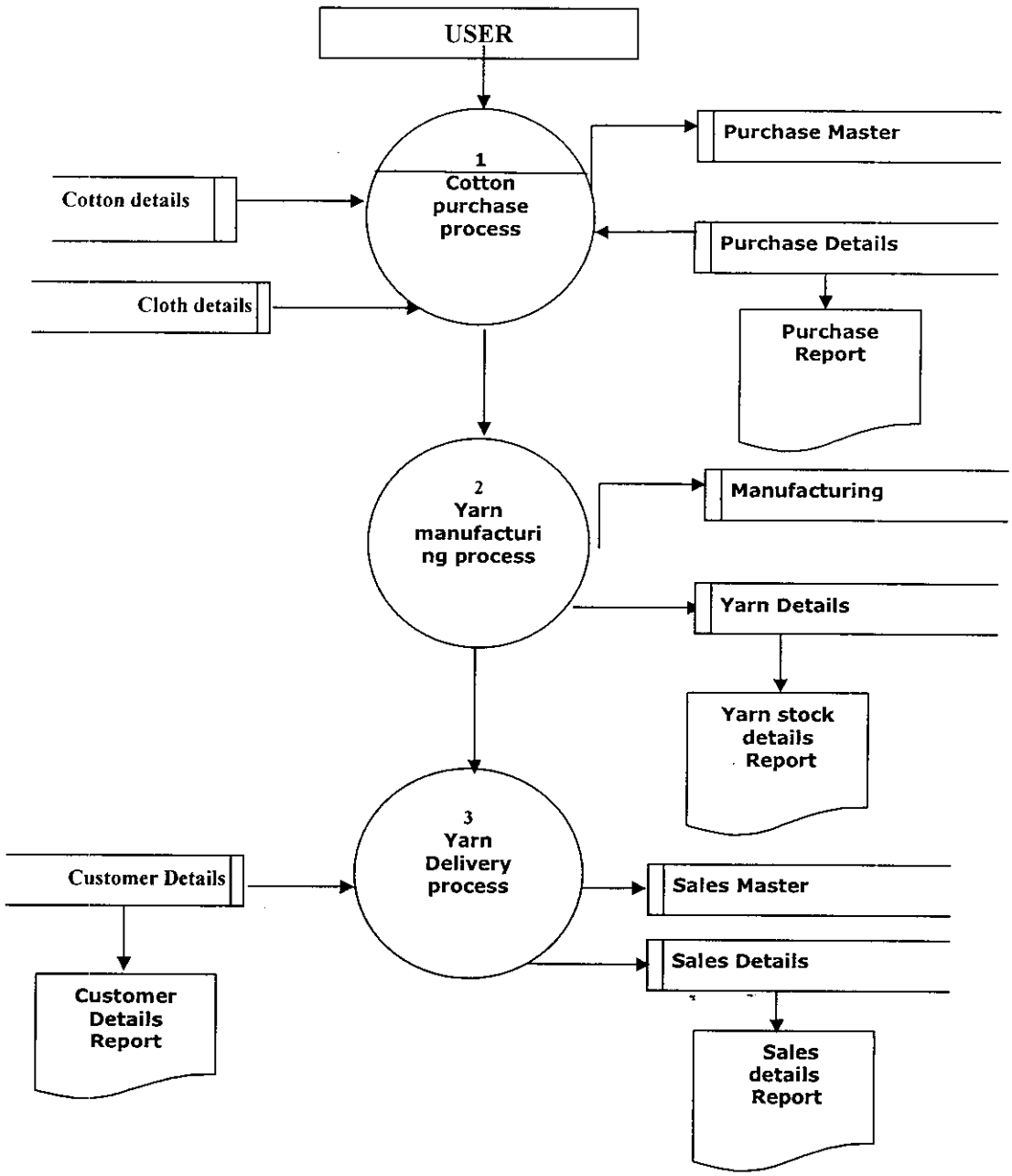
Chapter 10

Appendix

CHAPTER 10

APPENDIX



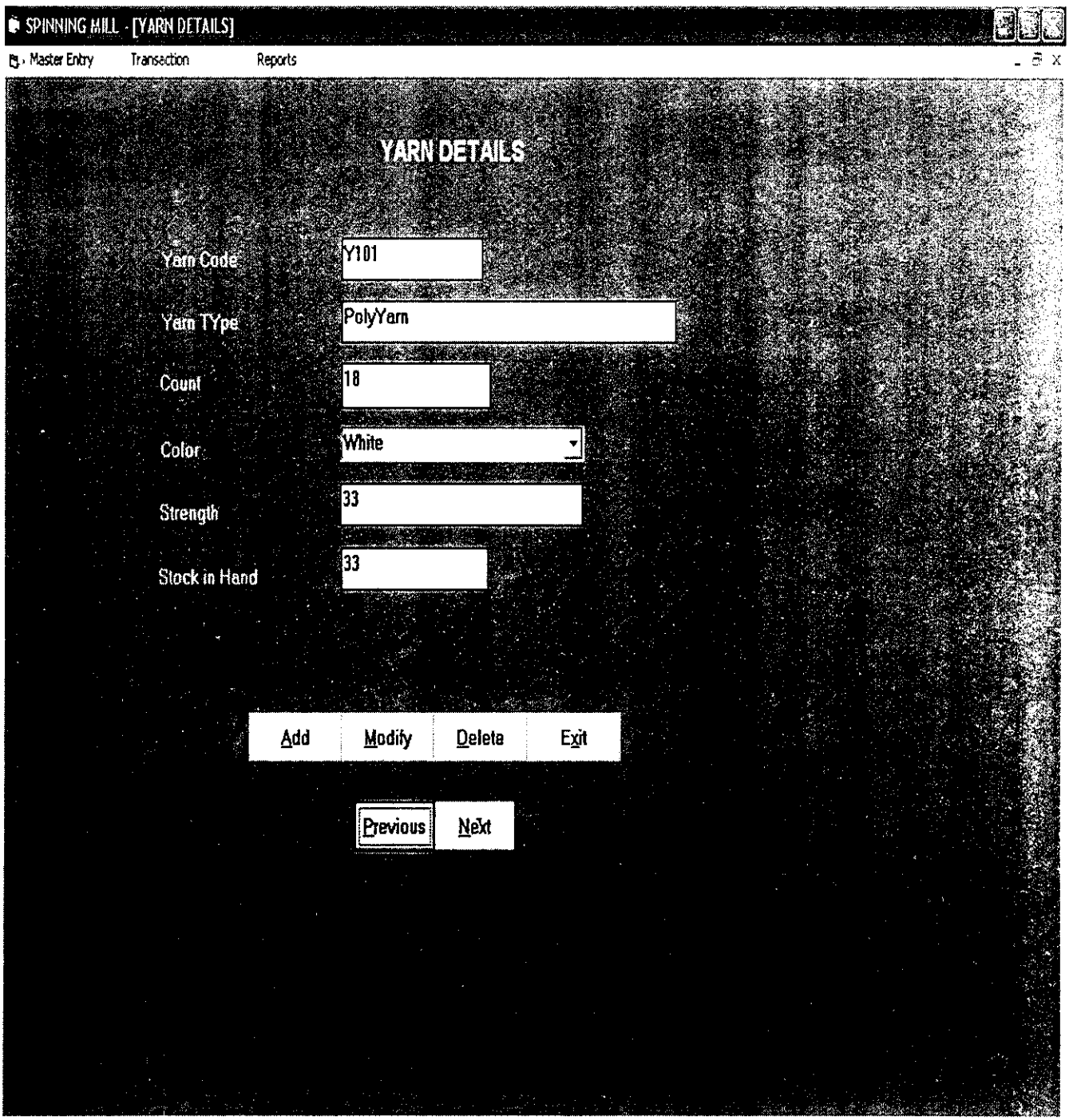
CODING

```
Dim cn As New ADODB.Connection
Dim rs As New ADODB.Recordset
Dim rs1 As New ADODB.Recordset
Dim rsPno As New ADODB.Recordse
Dim Modify As Boolean

Private Sub Form_Load()
cn.Open ("Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLI    4.0;Data Source=" & App.Path &
"\Yarn.mdb")
rs.Open "Select * from CotDet", cn, ac    Static, adLockOptimistic
FillRecords
End Sub
Public Sub FillRecords()
Text1 = rs(0).Value
Text2 = rs(1).Value
Text3 = rs(2).Value
Combo1 = rs(3).Value
Text4 = rs(4).Value
End Sub
Public Sub SaveRecords()
rs(0).Value = Text1
rs(1).Value = Text2
rs(2).Value = Text3
rs(3).Value = Combo1
rs(4).Value = Text4
End Sub
Public Sub LockFields()
Text1.Locked = True
Text2.Locked = True
Text3.Locked = True
Combo1.Locked = True
Text4.Locked = True
End Sub
Public Sub UnLockFields()
Text1.Locked = False
Text2.Locked = False
Text3.Locked = False
Combo1.Locked = False
Text4.Locked = False
End Sub
Public Sub ClearAll()
Text1.Text = ""
Text2.Text = ""
```

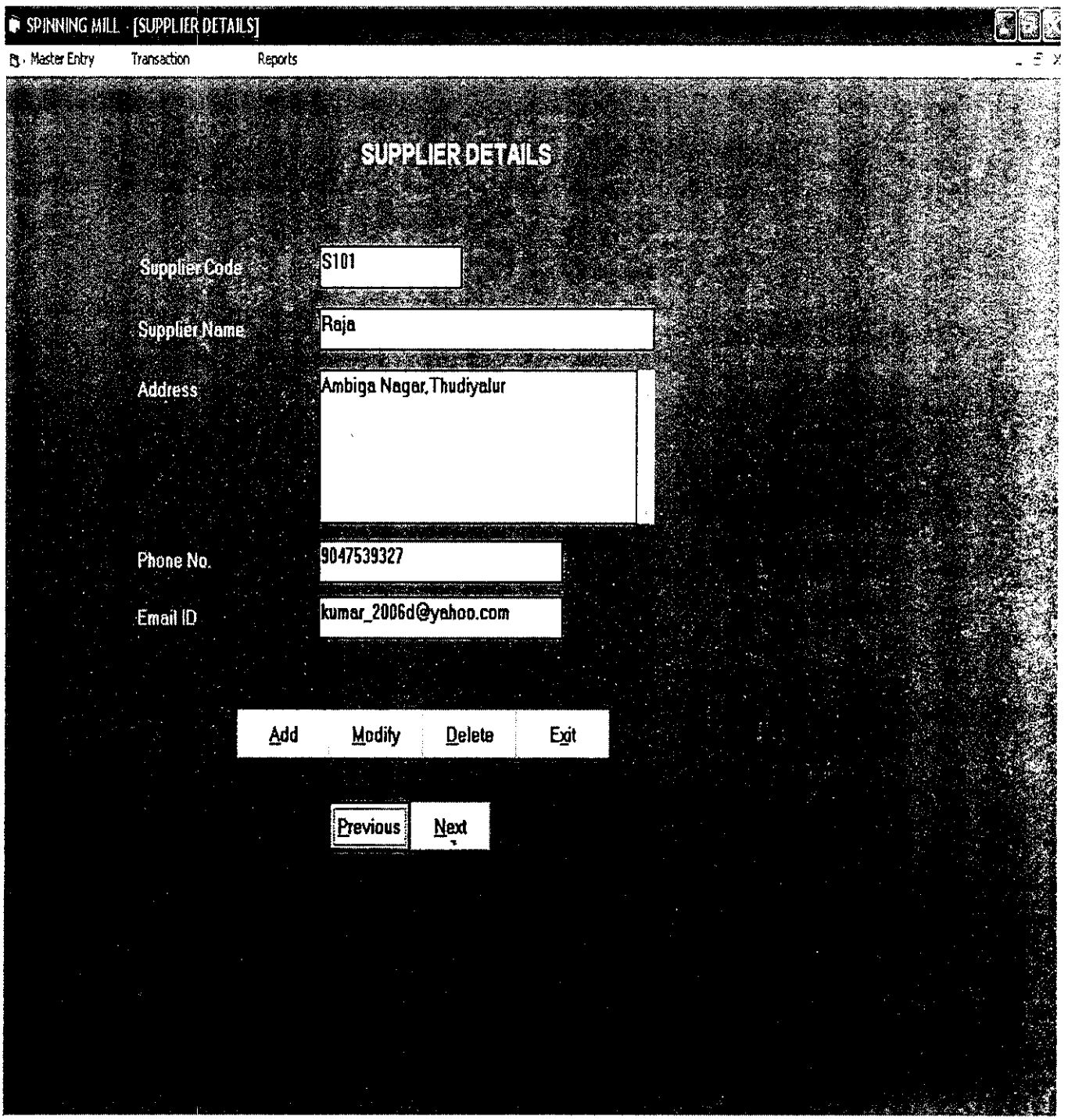
```
Text3.Text = ""
Combo1.Text = ""
Text4.Text = ""
End Sub
Private Sub Command1_Click()
Frame4.Enabled = False
EnableAll
ClearAll
Text1.SetFocus
rs.AddNew
Modify = False
End Sub

Private Sub Command2_Click()
EnableAll
Frame4.Enabled = False
Text1.SetFocus
Modify = True
End Sub

Private Sub Command3_Click()
Dim s As String
On Error Resume Next
s = MsgBox("Are you sure.", vbQuestion + vbYesNo + vbDefaultButton2, "Delete")
If s = vbYes Then
   rs.Delete
   rs.MoveFirst
   FillRecords
End If
End Sub

Private Sub Command4_Click()
Unload Me
End Sub

Private Sub Command5_Click()
On Error Resume Next
rs.MovePrevious
If rs.BOF Then
   rs.MoveLast
End If
FillRecords
End Sub

Private Sub Command6_Click()
On Error Resume Next
```

```
rs.CancelUpdate
DisableAll
rs.MoveFirst
FillRecords
Frame4.Enabled = True
End Sub

Private Sub Command7_Click()
rsPno.Open "Select * from CotDet Where CotCode='" & Trim(Text1) & "'", cn,
adOpenStatic, adLockOptimistic
If Modify = False Then
   If rsPno.RecordCount > 0 Then
      MsgBox "The Code already found. Please enter New Code."
      Text1.SetFocus
      rsPno.Close
      Exit Sub
   End If
End If
SaveRecords
DisableAll
Frame4.Enabled = True
rsPno.Close
End Sub

Private Sub Command8_Click()
On Error Resume Next
rs.MoveNext
If rs.EOF Then
   rs.MoveFirst
End If
FillRecords
End Sub
Public Sub DisableAll()
Frame1.Visible = True
Frame2.Visible = False
Frame3.Enabled = False
End Sub

Public Sub EnableAll()
Frame1.Visible = False
Frame2.Visible = True
Frame3.Enabled = True
End Sub
```

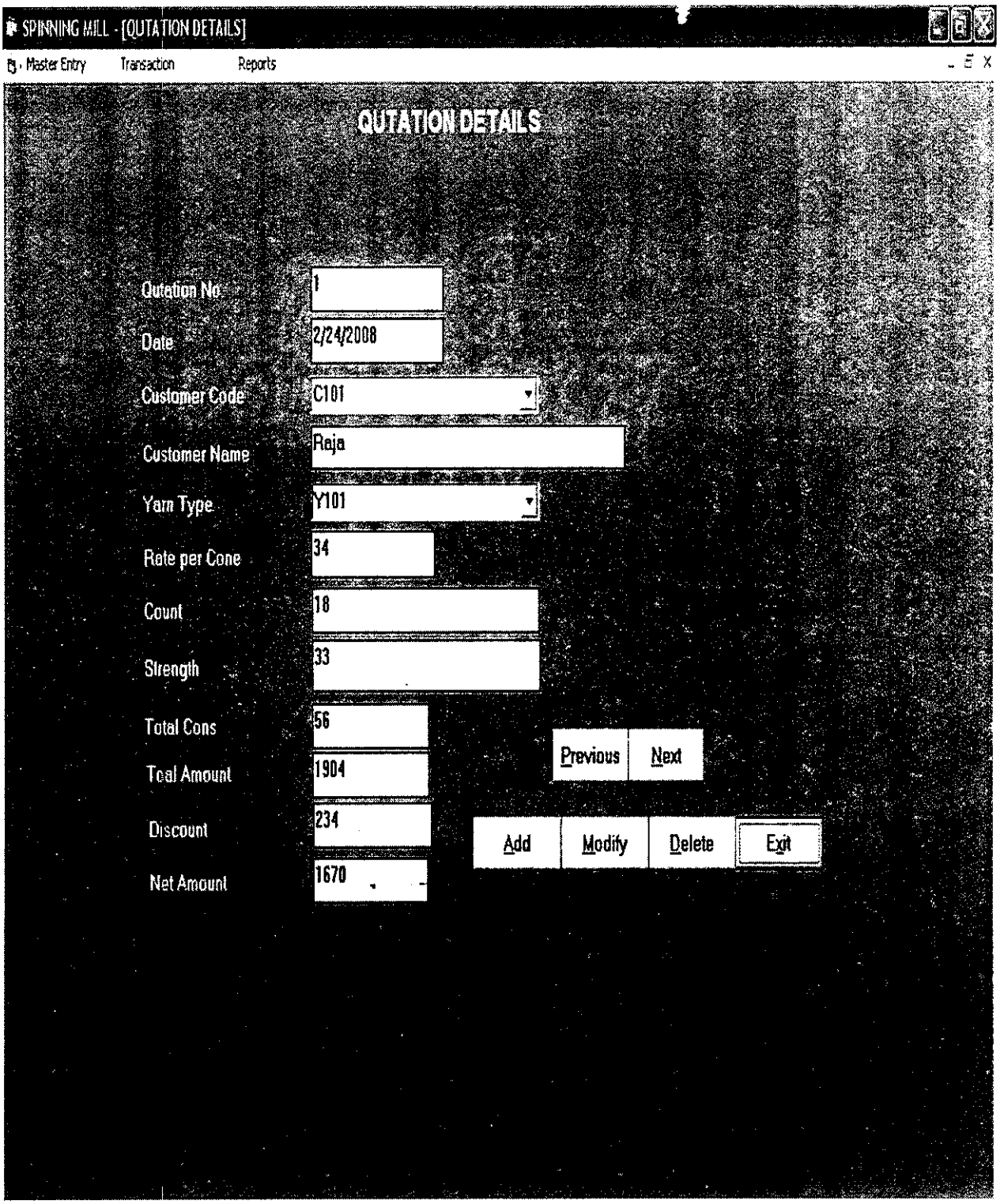
MDI CHILD FORM [YARN DETAILS]



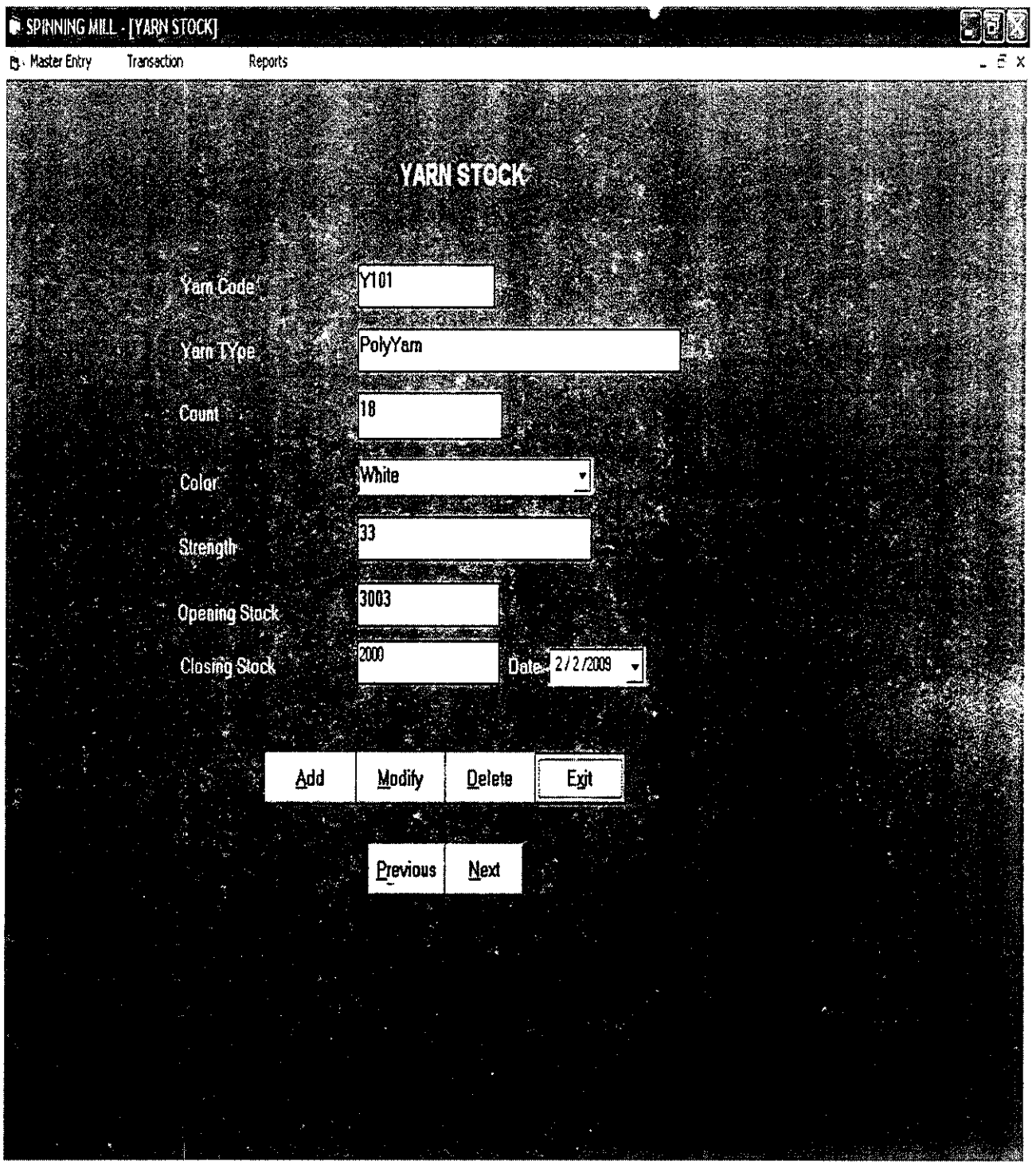
MDI CHILD FORM [SUPPLIER DETAILS]



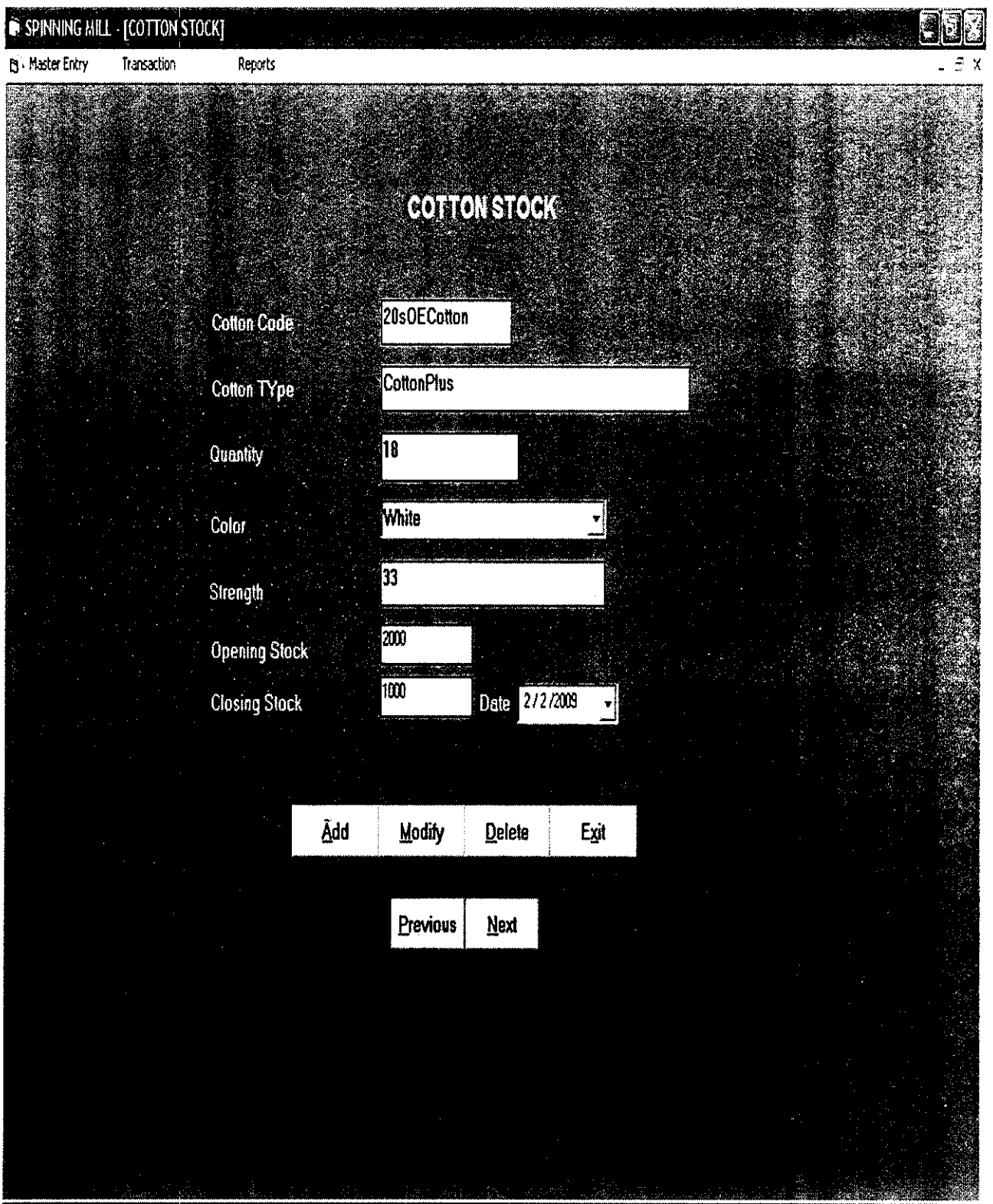
MDI CHILD FORM [QUOTATION DETAILS]



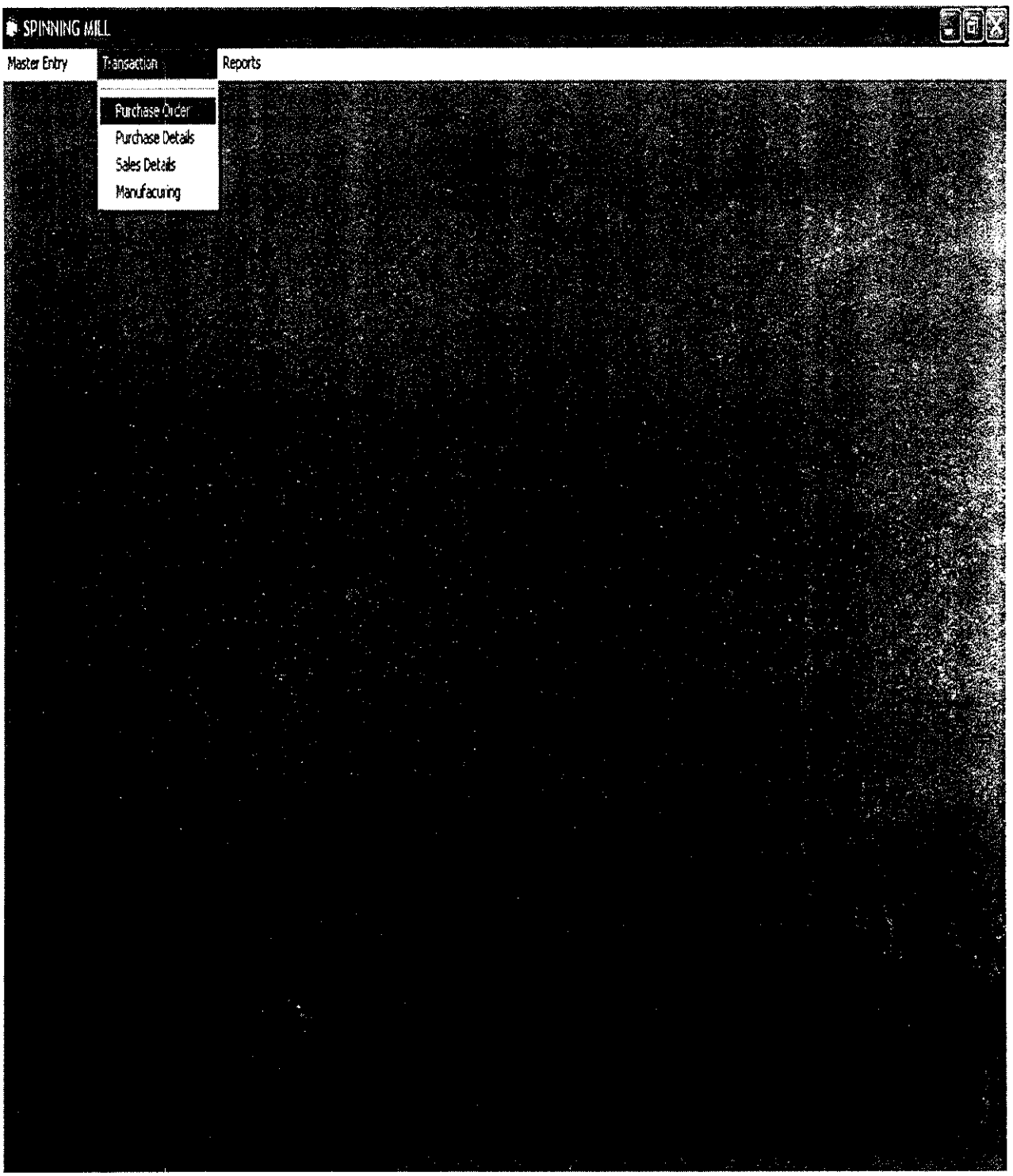
MDI CHILD FORM [YARN STOCK DETAILS]



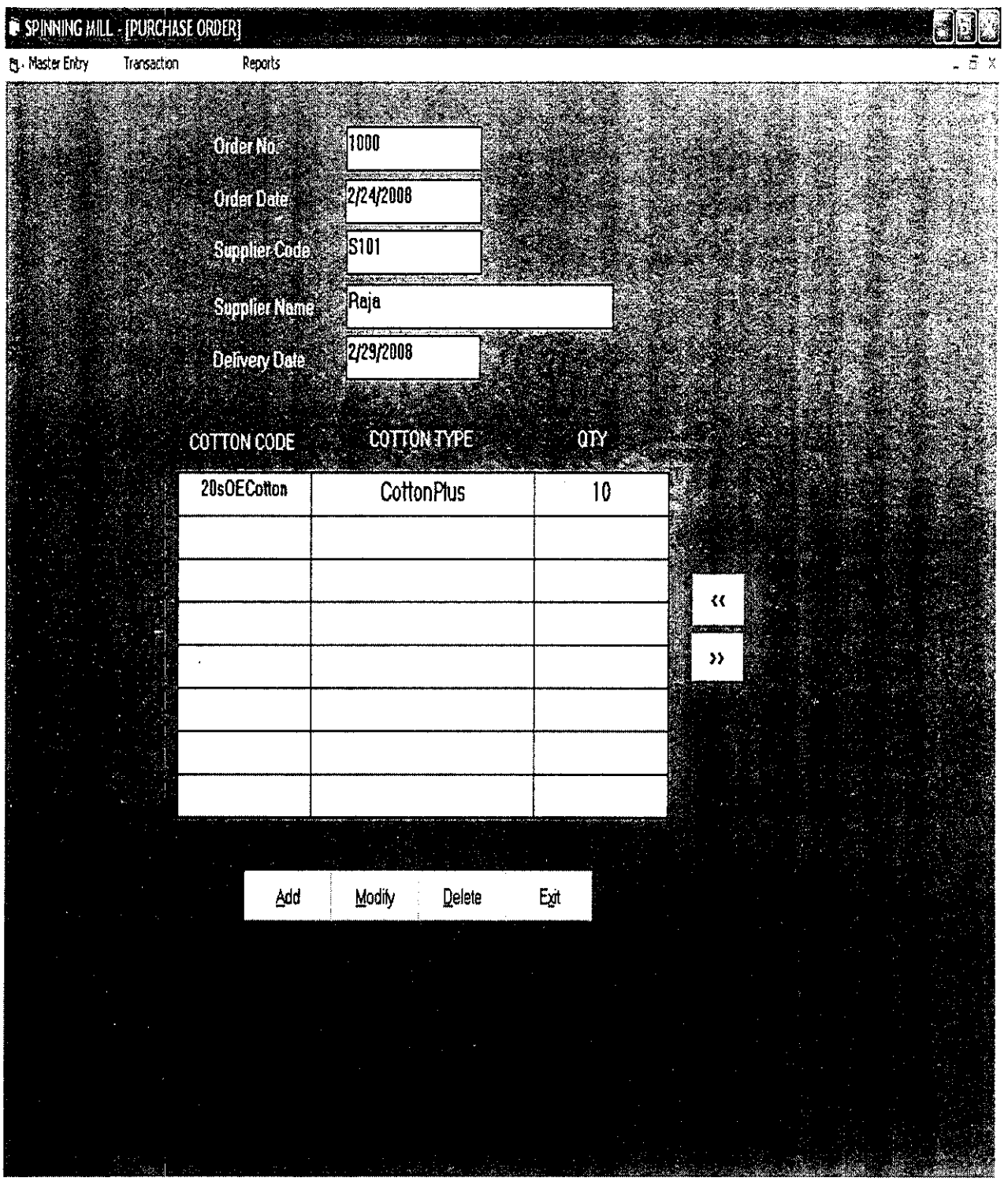
MDI CHILD FORM [COTTON STOCK DETAILS]



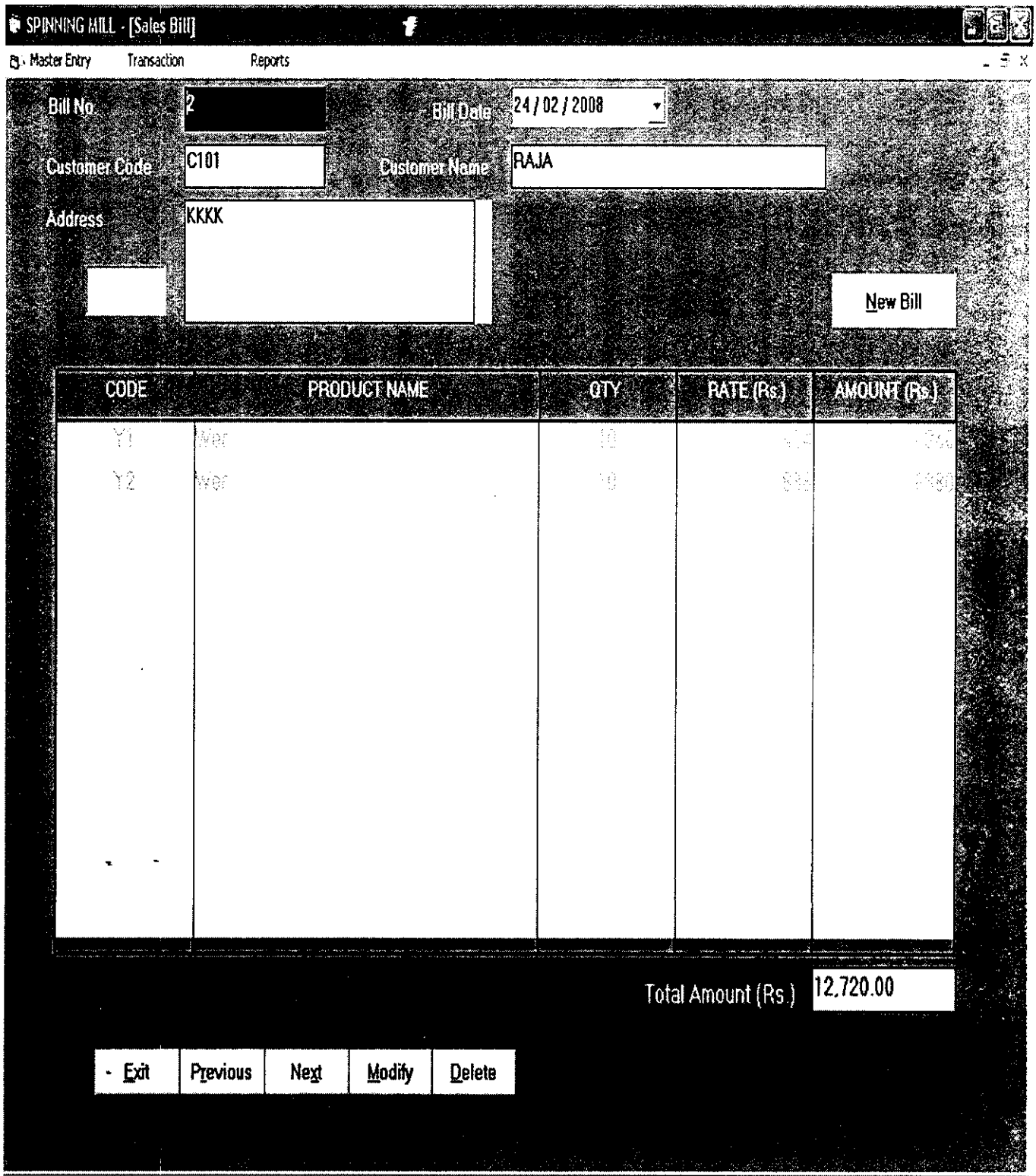
MDI PARENT FORM [SUB MENU VIEW]



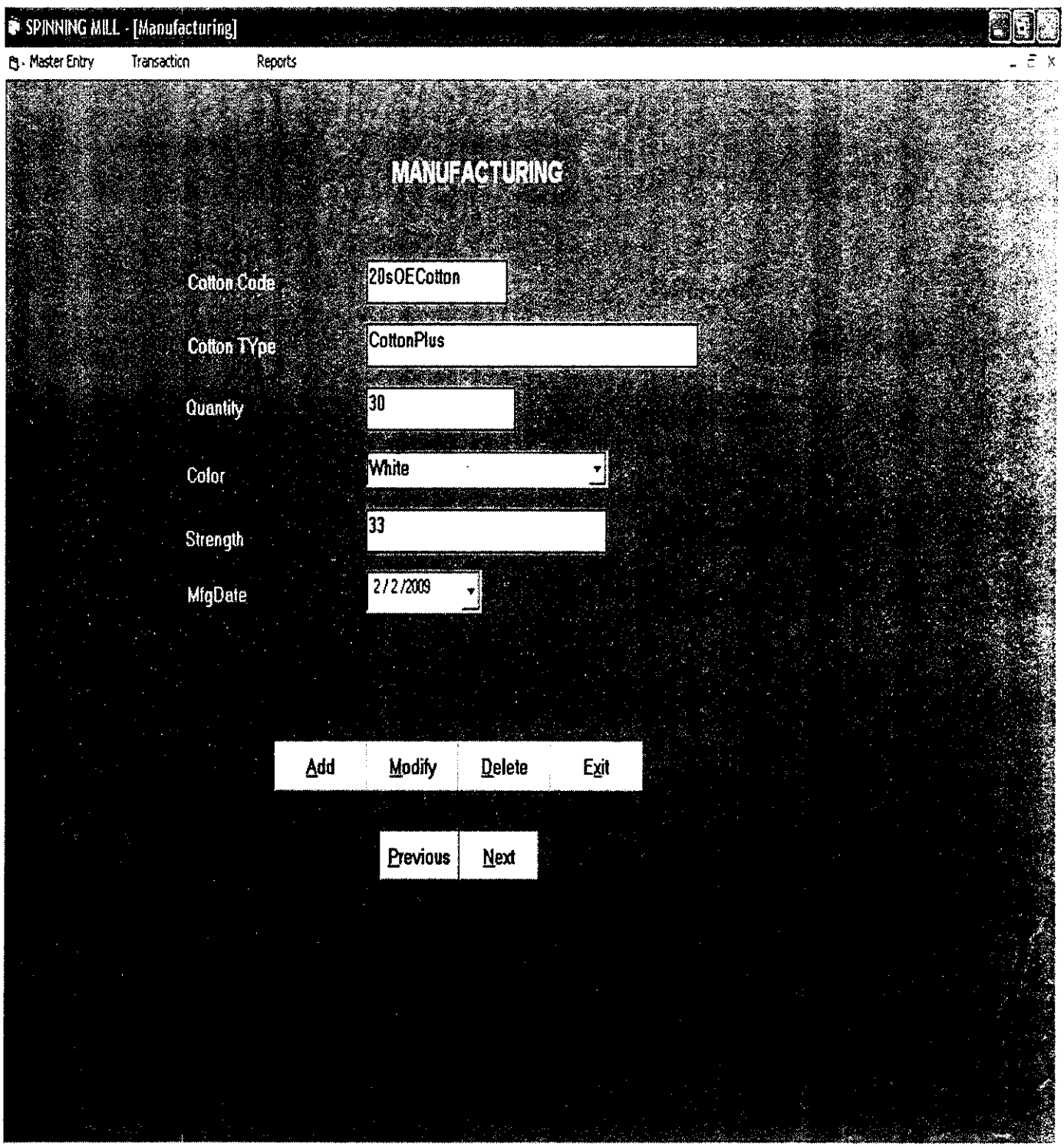
MDI CHILD FORM [PURCHASE ORDER]



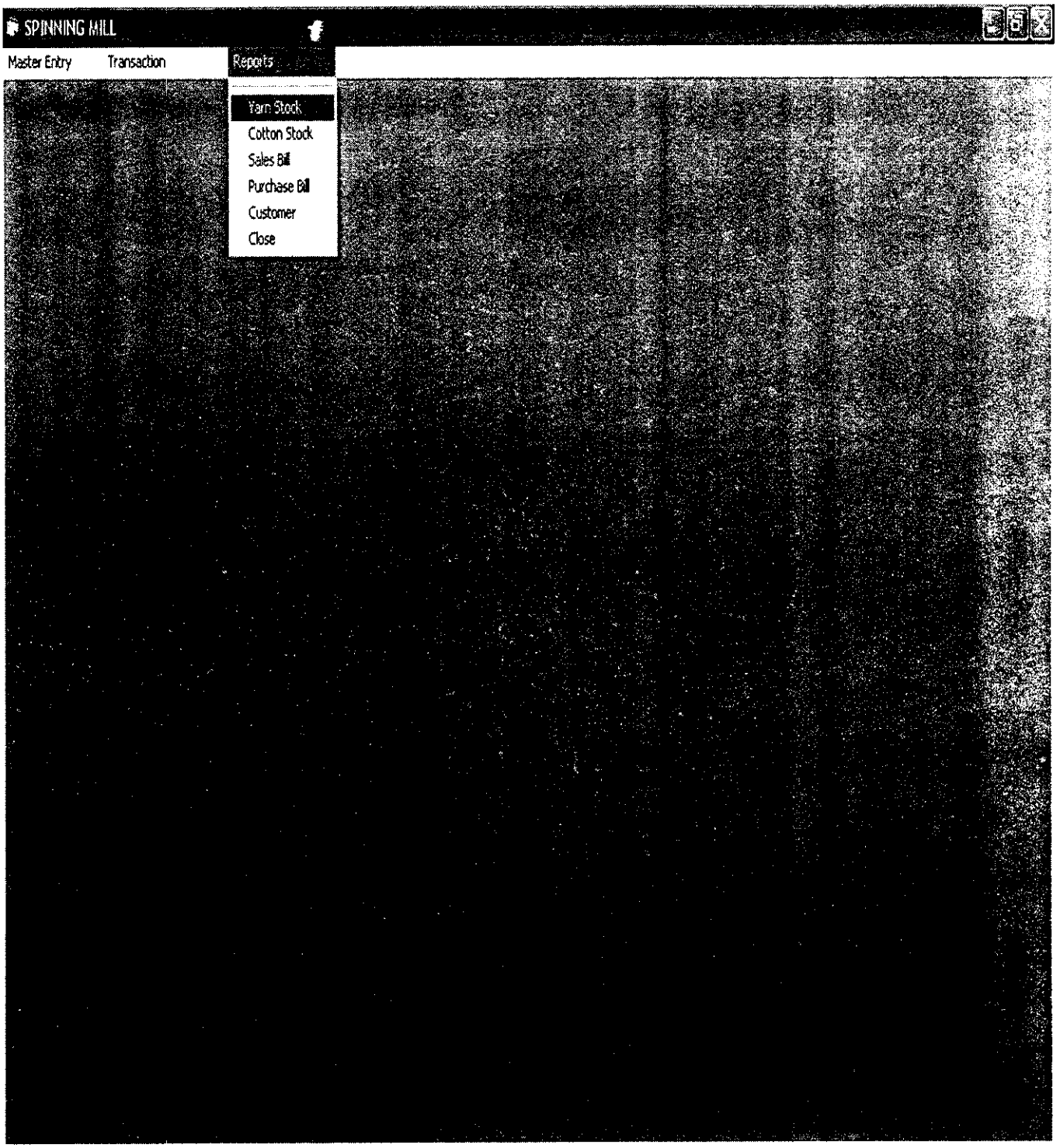
MDI CHILD FORM [SALES BILL]



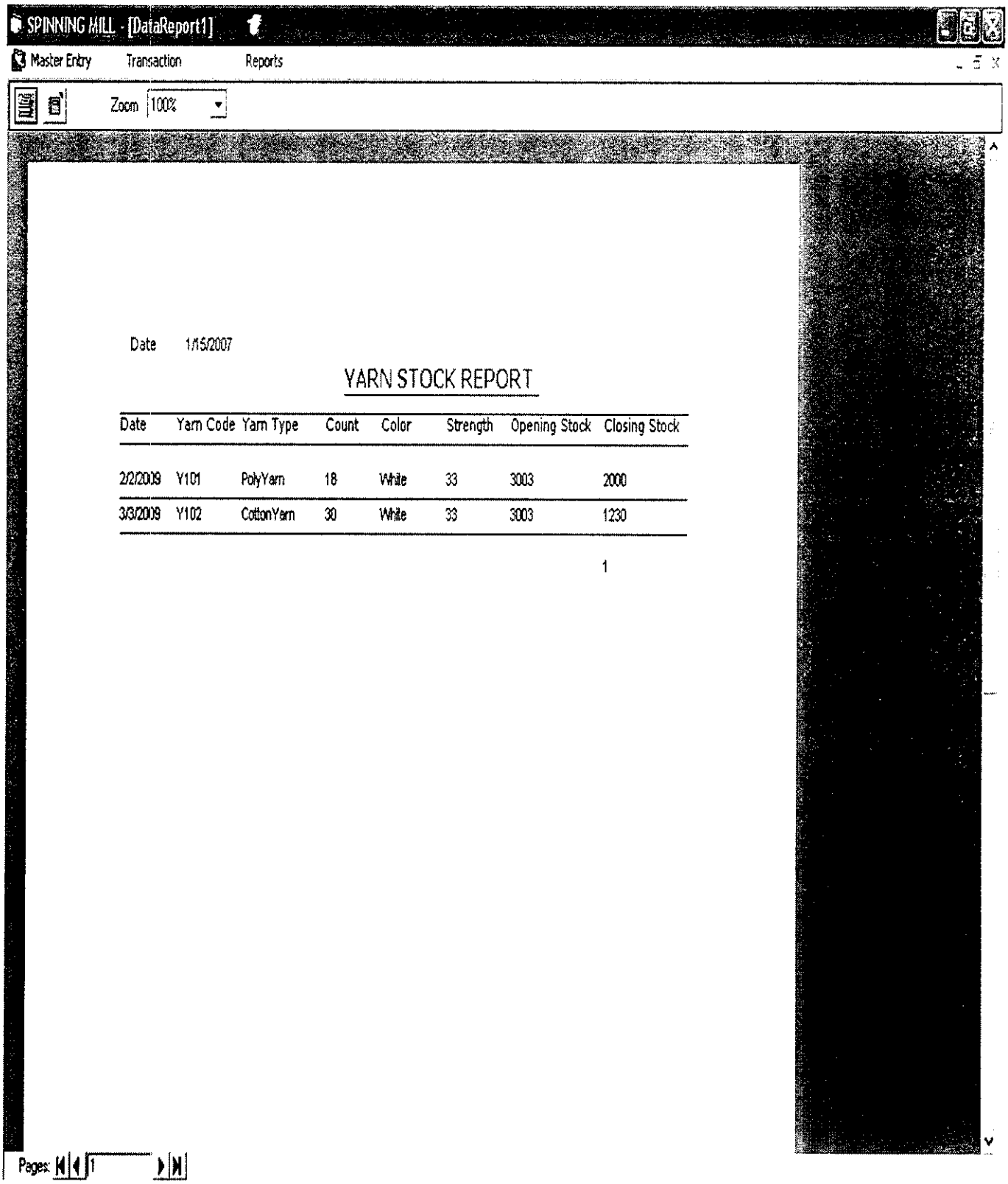
MDI CHILD FORM [MANUFACTURING DETAILS]



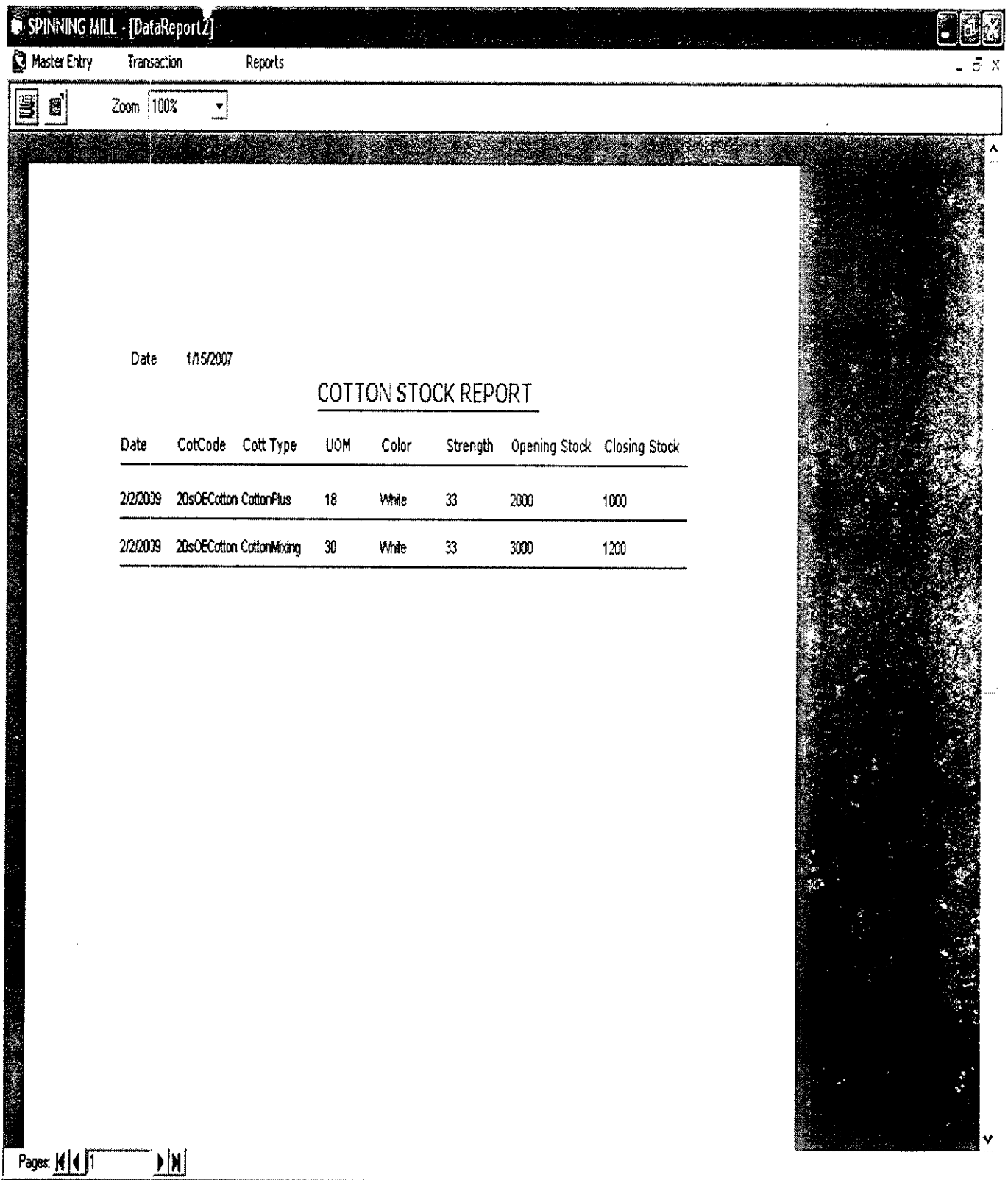
MDI PARENT FORM [SUB MENU VIEW]



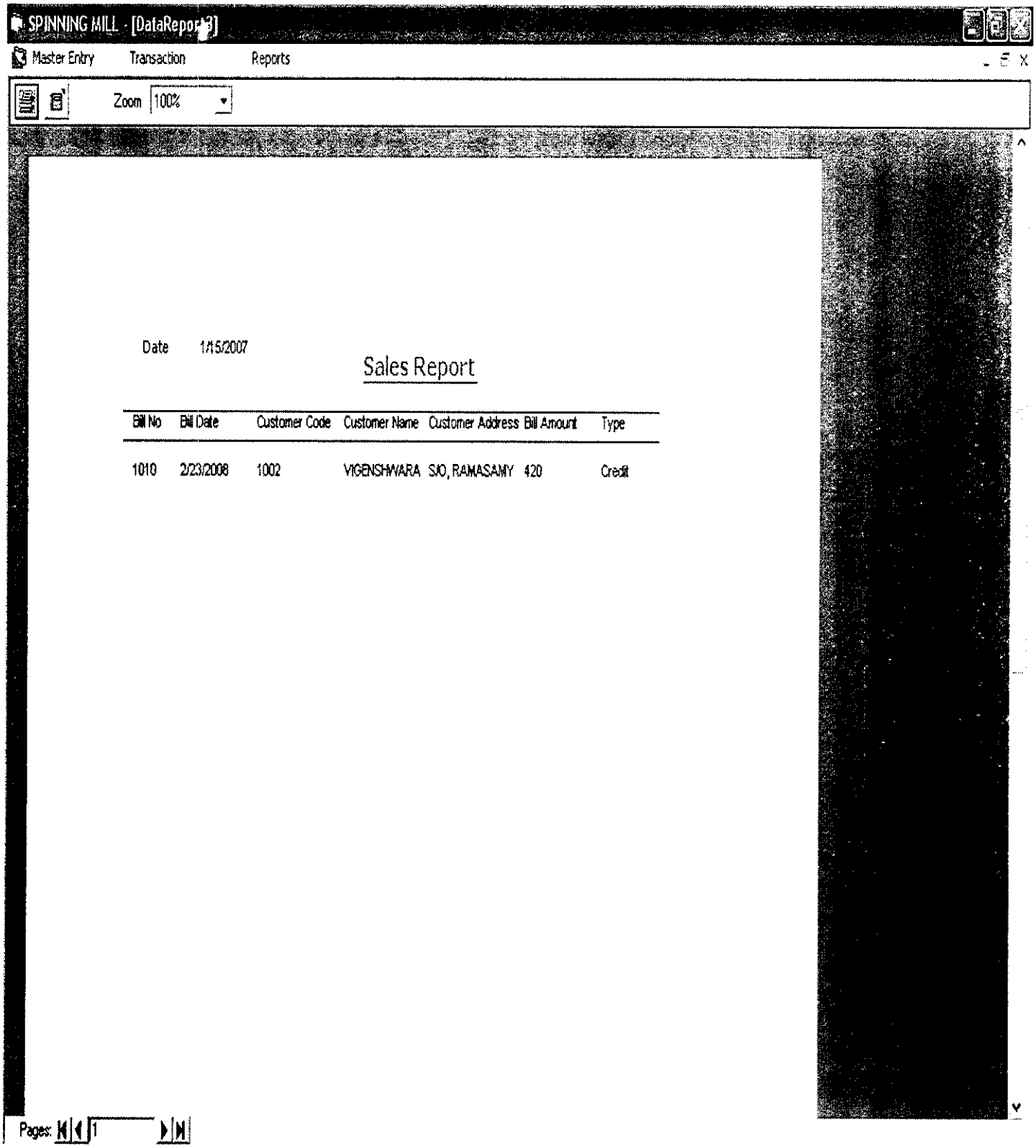
REPORT: YARN STOCK DETAILS



REPORT: COTTON STOCK DETAILS



REPORT:SALES BILL



REPORT:PURCHASE BILL
REPORT:CUSTOMER DETAILS

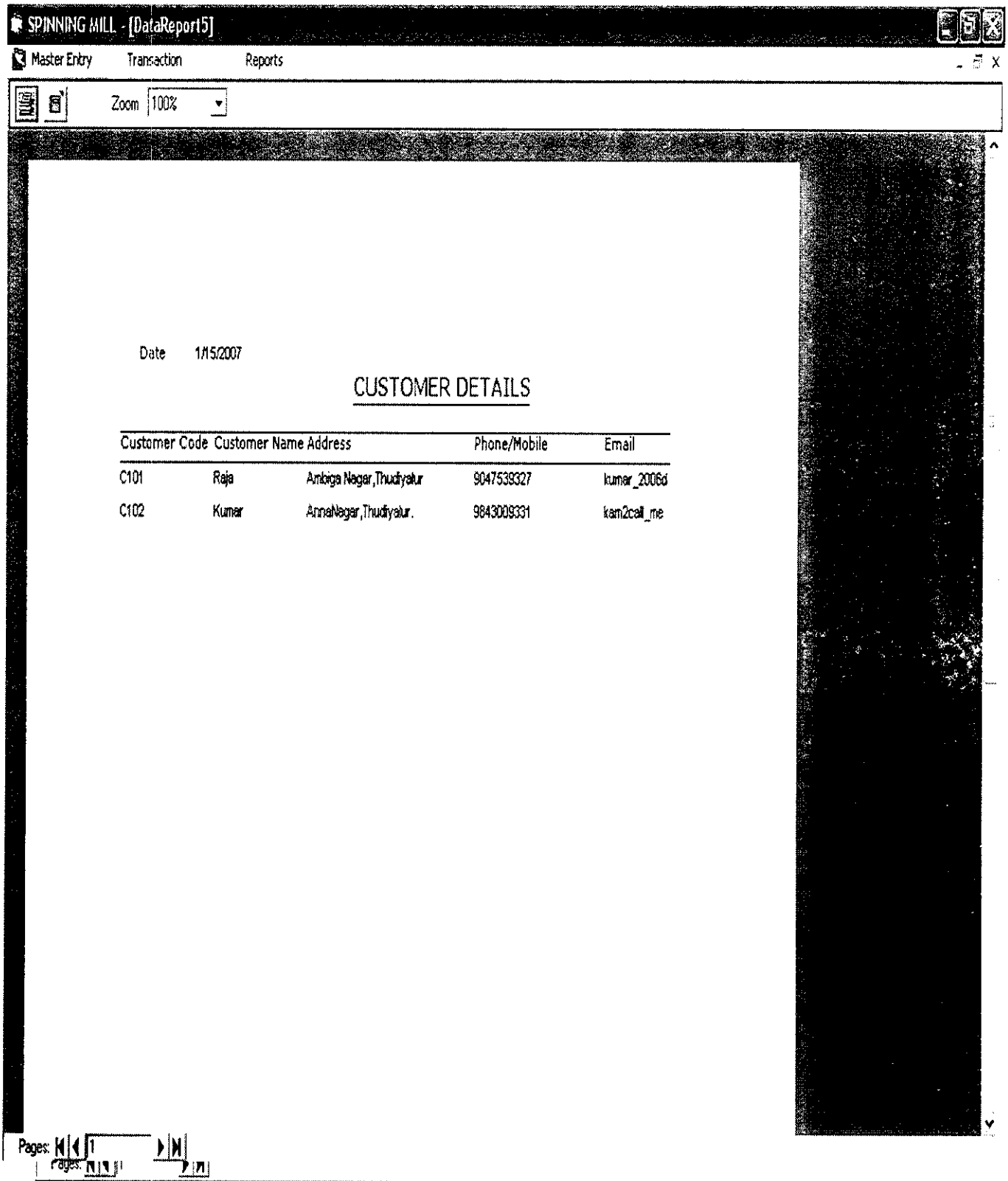


TABLE NAME : SUPPLY DETAILS
PRIMARY KEY: SCODE

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
SCode	Varchar(10)	Supplier Code
SName	Char(20)	SName
Addr	Char(50)	Address
Ph	VarChar(20)	Phone/Mobile
Email	VarChar(20)	Email

TABLE NAME : COTTON DETAILS
PRIMARY KEY: COTCODE

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Cotcode	Varchar(10)	Cotton Code
CType	Varchar(20)	Cotton Name
UOM	Double	Unit Of Messure
Color	Char(20)	Cotton Color
Strength	Double	Strength
OStock	Double	Opening Stock
CStock	Double	Closing Stock
Date	Date	Stock Date

TABLE NAME : COTTON DETAILS
PRIMARY KEY: YCODE

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
YCode	Varchar(10)	Yarn Code
YType	Varchar(20)	Yarn Type
Count	Double	Count
Color	Char(20)	Yarn Color
Strength	Double	Strength
Stock	Double	Yarn Stock
OStock	Double	Opening Stock
CStock	Double	Closing Stock
Date	Date	Stock Date

TABLE NAME : ORDER DETAILS
PRIMARY KEY: PCODE

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
PCode	Varchar(10)	ProductCode
PName	Varchar(20)	Product Name
Qty	Double	Quantity

TABLE NAME : ORDER MASTER
PRIMARY KEY: ONO

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Ono	Varchar(10)	Order Number
ODate	Date	Order Date
SCode	Varchar(10)	Supplier Code
SName	VarChar(20)	Supplier Name
DDate	Date	Delivery Date

TABLE NAME : PURCHASE MASTER
PRIMARY KEY: BILLNO

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BillNo	Varchar(10)	BillNumber
BillDate	Date	Bill Date
SCode	VarChar(10)	Supplier Code
SName	Char(20)	Supplier Name
SAddress	VarChar(50)	Supplier Address
BillAmount	Double	Bill Amount
Type	Char(10)	Amount Type

TABLE NAME : PURCHASE DETAILS
PRIMARY KEY: BILLNO

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BillNo	Varchar(10)	BillNumber
PCode	VarChar(10)	Product Code
PName	VarChar(10)	Product Name
Qty	Double	Quantity
Rate	Double	Rate
Amount	Double	Amount

TABLE NAME : SALES MASTER
PRIMARY KEY: BILLNO

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BillNo	Varchar(10)	BillNumber
BillDate	Date	Bill Date
CCode	VarChar(10)	Customer Code
CName	Char(20)	Customer Name
CAddress	VarChar(50)	Supplier Address
BillAmount	Double	Bill Amount
Type	Char(10)	Amount Type

TABLE NAME : SALES DETAILS
PRIMARY KEY: BILLNO

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
BillNo	Varchar(10)	BillNumber
PCode	VarChar(10)	Product Code
PName	VarChar(10)	Product Name
Qty	Double	Quantity
Rate	Double	Rate
Amount	Double	Amount

TABLE NAME : QUOTATION DETAILS
PRIMARY KEY: QNO

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
QNo	Varchar(10)	Quotation Number
QDate	Date	Quotation Date
SCode	VarChar(10)	Supplier Code
SName	Char(20)	Supplier Name
YCode	VarChar(10)	Yarn Code
YType	VarChar(20)	Yarn Type
Rate	Double	Rate
Count	Double	Count
Str	Double	Strength
Tot	Double	Total
Amt	Double	Amount
Disc	Double	Discount
Net	Double	Net Amount

TABLE NAME : MANUFACTURING DETAILS
PRIMARY KEY: COTCODE

FIELD	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Cotcode	Varchar(10)	Cotton Code
CType	Varchar(20)	Cotton Name
UOM	Double	Unit Of Measured
Color	Char(20)	Cotton Color
Strength	Double	Strength
MfgDate	Date	Manufacturing Date