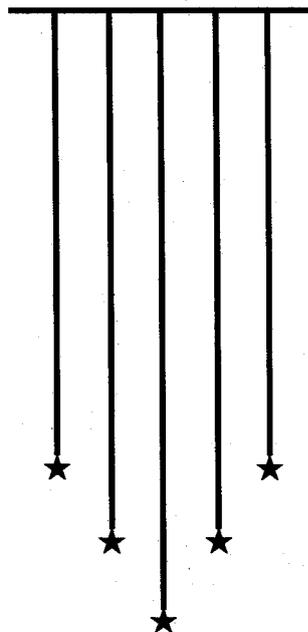


PURCHASE MANAGEMENT



1999 -2000

PROJECT REPORT

P-46!



SUBMITTED BY

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IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

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OF THE BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY, COIMBATORE.

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

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Coimbatore - 641 006.

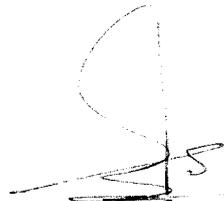


SHAKTHI KNITTING PVT. LTD.,

PROJECT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr.S.Prasath , B.Sc. Applied Science and Computer Technology student of Kumaraguru College of Technology has undergone and successfully completed his project on “ PROJECT MANAGEMENT ” under the co- ordination and guidance of Mr. M. Ravikumar, our Manager - EDP.


(M. Ravikumar)
EDP Manager – Coordinator


(S.K. Vivekananda)
Managing Director

We also wish to acknowledge the dynamic support of all the teaching and
non-teaching staff of ~~CSE~~ ^{Computer Techn} department, the fruitful assistantship provided by the
members of the ~~SHAKTHI KNITTING PRIVATE LIMITED~~ ^{Selvam Spinners} and friends, who
have helped us in many ways throughout the course of this project.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

For managing activities in ^{stores} purchase department more manual power is needed with respect to the manual control of this system. It is highly complex and time consuming for doing all the activities, in addition to that some times error may occur due to many reasons. These are disadvantages of the existing manual systems.

But in computerized systems many advantages are there, here the process are not at all complex, processing and maintenance of data is extremely very fast and effective one, errors due to manual calculations are removed, duplication of effort is avoided and also much labour is not involved in report generation. Because of these reasons the organization is very much interested in developing computerized systems for performing the activities in the ^{stores} purchase department. Hence it is decided to computerize the activities of the ^{stores} purchase department.

A detailed system study was carried out and various objectives were then formulated to avoid the above disadvantage in manual systems. Firstly, Instantaneous retrieval of any type of information related to ^{stores} purchase is made possible. Help messages should be provided at each and every step possible, thus making it very user

friendly. Facilities should be provided to Generate control, and analyze reports. Validation checks should be done at each and every level possible. Database should be structured with minimum redundancy. System security should be provided. Menu driven screen should be developed, And On-line help screen should be available to help the operator. These are some of the objectives that have to be made while computerizing a department

Scope

Material Management System
The system ~~PURCHASE ORDER SYSTEM~~ has been designed and developed flexibly according to the current requirement of the user since the requirement may increase in future the system can be easily modified accordingly as the system has been modularized.

Further development may be made in the directions of making the system as a decision support system.

Abbreviations that are used

Material Management System
Some abbreviations are used in this ~~purchase order management~~ some of them are:

MMS
Pom : PURCHASE ORDER MANAGEMENT

Ono: ORDER NUMBER

Oqty: ORDER QUANTITY

Desc: DESCRIPTION

Pcs wt: PIECES WEIGHT

Pcs qty: PIECES QUANTITY

P.loss: PROCESS LOSS

Tot qty: TOTAL QUANTITY

Tot wt : TOTAL WEIGHT

Rem : REMARKS

Uom : UNIT OF MEASUREMENT

Po_no: PURCHASE ORDER NO

Ord_date : ORDER DATE

Del_date : DELIVERY DATE

These abbreviations are used to reduce the complexity of terms. Further using abbreviations are time consuming process

References

For this project the code for the previous system is referred and the defects are observed. Further for this project a detail observation and system study was made in ~~SHAKTHI KNITTING PVT.LTD~~ ^{Securon Spinning Ltd} and necessary requirements were made in the project design. Further considerations are made with the authorities in the organizations and the necessary details were obtained.

Some of the references in ~~oracle~~ ^{oracle} and visual basic are made in these following books

1. Client server computing with oracle
by Joe saleim
2. Oracle the complete reference
by Ivan Bayross
3. Visual basic 6 an interactive course
by David Jung
4. Visual basic 6 a complete guidance
SSI

1.2 The Organization

~~M/S Shakthi Knitting Pvt. Ltd.~~ ^{Securon Spinning Ltd}, a Govt. of India recognized export house form India. "SHAKTHI " was primarily established with a view to bridge the gap, between the world of fashions and the knit city of India viz. Tirupur. Shakthi Knitting Pvt. Ltd., have made a reasonable contribution in achieving this

objective by serving 16 valued customers spread over North America, Europe, Australia and Asia.

Their quality systems have been audited and certified as ISO 9002 By SGS YARDLEY, LONDON. They are committed to a constant pursuit excellence, by creating an environment of perpetual improvement, team building and binding relationships, for the ultimate goal of satisfying the needs of their customers.

Product range:

Single Jersey Knits Waffle & Prints

Shiny Knits

Terry Knits & French Terry

Eng. Stripe Terry

Popcorn Knits

Rib Jacquards

Fleece [100% Cot. & Polycot.]

Fashion Collars

Cotton/ Viscose

Cut & Sew

All Over Embroidered

Tie & Dye

Single Jersey Autostrip

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

About The Tools Used

The Oracle Rdbms (Relational Database Management System):

Oracle provides sets of sophisticated tools for handling information such as:

- Define database
- Query a database
- Add, delete and modify data
- Modify the structure of database
- Secure data from the public area.
- Move to other hardware platforms as an application grows.

Features of Oracle

Large database and space management control

The main advantages of Oracle over other RDBMS are that it supports the largest of database. To make efficient use of hardware devices, it allows full control of space usage.

Many Concurrent Database Users

Oracle supports large number of concurrent users executing a variety of database applications. Operating on the same data problems can occur when concurrent process updates the same data. It controls concurrent access of the data using a mechanism called locking.

High Availability

At some sites, Oracle works 24 hours per day with us down time to limits database Normal system operations such as database back up and partial computers system failures do not interrupt database use.

Controlled Availability

Oracle can selectively control the availability of data, at the database level and sub database level. For example in administrator level, an administrator can disallow use of the specific applications so that the applications data can be reloaded, without affecting other application.

Manageable Security

To protect database access and user from unauthorized users Oracle security features. The database administrator creates registered database to perform specific database operations and use specific data.



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Database Enforced Integrity

It is important to make sure the data in a database has integrity or that the data is valid according to a set of rules the relational model describes several rules that must be enforced to guarantee data integrity in a relational database domain integrity, entity integrity and referential integrity

Portability

Oracle software is ported to work under different operating system and is the same as all systems.

Compatibility

Oracle software is compatible with the industry standard including most industry standard operating system.

Connectability

Oracle software allows different type of computer and operating system to share information across networks.

Client/server Environments

To take full advantage of a given computer system or network oracle allows processing between is split into two parts, a front - end responsible for the interactions with the user, and a back - end, responsible for management of data. The back - end, Oracle is a central component that can be used with each new front - end application the split of the front and back ends of an application also allows more system flexibility because multiple front - end can access the database managed by a single back - end Oracle.

Advantages

- * It reduces load on the network that connects workstations
- * Different front-end application can use same code to access the database
- * Provides workstation independence
- * Preservation of data integrity
- * Higher transaction processing capabilities for large multi-user databases

Product Functions

This purchase order management is used for a garment -export company. There the procedure is the concerned department will raise an indent to the purchase department, mentioning about their items requirements, quantity, with in how many days they require this items.

The order placed to the supplier after scrutinizing it the goods received will be checked whether the quantity and quality are correct as specified while making the order. If anything is wrong then the purchase.

Department should send back the entire consignment or the lot, which is found fault. If the consignment is accepted then it will be made to payment. The items will be issued to concerned requested department.

All these activities are done through the master module, requirement module and purchase module. In the master module all data entries like code and descriptions of various items etc, are done. In the requirement module, the requirement needed for the company for the items are mentioned. In the purchase module the purchase that are made are displayed.

The payment will be made to the suppliers once in the month or norms fixed by the company. The payment will be issued to the supplier by the accounts department only after receiving the goods from the supplier.

User Characteristics:

The user must be an efficient person to enter proper and correct data at the specified spaces. He must be best working and since the system is user integrative, he must be speedy in his work to the system effectively. The user must know the RDBMS and front-end tool well, to make timely changes that

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

inform the user, about the new item and if wish to add this new item computer will automatically generate the new item code and save it in the item master, otherwise computer will inform the user, the Item description already exists in the system and a error message will be send. Also only on entering a correct field type, the system will get input for the remaining fields. Similar validation checks are included for all other inputs.

Add; Save, View, & Edit, Print, Add

(All the input data are saved only after the user selects UPDATE option. If we want to quit from the program EXIT option can be selected. Similar facilities like ADDING, MODIFYING, DELETING, LAST; NEXT, PREVIOUS is also made in the other data entry screens. The screens are provided in appendix.

The user can input data through the screens after selecting respective options in menu (given in appendix). Under the master module the user can select the following sub modules they are

- a) Customer details
- b) Supplier details
- c) Yarn details
- d) Fabric details
- e) Accessories details
- f) Item details
- g) Category code details
- h) Country/currency details

*Item Master
Supplier Master
Yarn Master*

Under the requirement module, the user can select the following sub modules. They are

- a) Order entry
- b) Order details
- c) Yarn requirement entry
- d) Fabric requirement entry
- e) Accessories requirement entry

^{else}
Under the purchase module, the user can select the following sub modules. They are

- a) Yarn purchase entry
- b) Fabric purchase entry.
- c) Accessories purchase entry
- d) Capital/general purchase
- e) Purchase completion entry
- f) Purchase cancellation entry

*purchases
purchase returns
purchase requisition
dept inventory
purchase cancellation
inventory*

These three modules are designed to process the orders placed by the suppliers.

Information Processing Required

To find the required amount of items needed, in the requirement module some calculations are to be made. In this system of ^{store} purchase management various items are purchase and it will be more complex if it is done manually. Hence it is decided to computerize the system. Some calculations are made to in this software to make the job easy.

^{else}
The calculations are made in the requirement module and in the purchase module. The total quantity of yarn, fabric, accessories That are to be purchased have to be calculated. for this calculations pcs wt ,ordered quantity, extra, wastage etc should be known. To calculate tot req quantity of yarn,

Total require quantity =

$$\text{Pcs wt} * \text{qty} + ((\text{pcswt.} * \text{qty}) * (\text{p.loss \%})/100) + ((\text{pcswt.} * \text{qty}) * (\text{extra \%})/100)$$

Similarly to calculate the accessories value the formulae is

Value = order qty * rate

To calculate the accessories requirement the formula is

Total requirement quantity =

Order qty * multiple factor + order qty * (wastage %)/100.

To calculate the fabric requirement quantity the formulae is

Total require quantity =

$$\text{Pcs wt} * \text{qty} + ((\text{pcswt.} * \text{qty}) * (\text{p.loss \%})/100) + ((\text{pcswt.} * \text{qty}) * (\text{extra \%})/100)$$

These are some of the calculations that are performed in this purchase order management.

4.2 Output Design

The development of the software depends on the design of its output, which is the main requirement of the user. So designing the desired output is an important factor, which determines worthiness of the software. Special attention should be given on the project so that the output design contains only relevant information's. The reports are clearly explained with all details in the development. Reports are given in appendix.

4.3 File Design

The most important aspect of building any system in the file design after the input, output and various forms are designed. The files and data they store

must be organized to user requirements and the constraints imposed on the files and its data must be explicitly declared. The designing of files should conform to the hardware and operating system.

To design an application it is necessary to design the database file. A database is a collection of inter-related data with minimum redundancy to serve the user quickly and efficiently.

Tables
In **Oracle**, data are stored in tables. Each record is stored in a single row of the table. Each column of the database refers to a particular field of the table.

Proper care has been taken in designing the database to achieve objectives

- Data independence
- Data consistency
- Data independence

The system has been designed with four types of tables as listed below.

- Master tables
- Header tables
- Detail tables
- Reference tables

Sample tables along with their description are given in appendix

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

DESIGN CONSTRAINS

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS

Standard Compliance :

Almost every part of the application provides a user-friendly environment. Apart from the validation of the certain inputs the user should be familiar with the type of input i.e. the data type and the limitation for the length of the value given in the text boxes. The check constraint given in Oracle provides the necessary validation to the data entered in the application. The user need to remember the name of the back up files should be kept in mind for the processing of the form-6 and form-7. One of the major complaints arrives when the user tries to operate on the application without any proper sequence. While performing the posting of various details if the posting for the professing tax is done first before the cross total then the system could crash because of the null value for the dearness allowance point calculated value is still not available before the dearness allowance posting. The sequencing of the operation is very important for the smooth functioning of the application.

Database Design

The overall objective in the development of database has been to treat the whole database as one. Database management allows the data to be protected and organized separately from other resource. Defining the term databases is difficult. It is defined as an integrated collection of data.

- Determine the purpose of the database
- Determine the tables needed in the database
- Determine the fields needed in the tables
- Identify the fields with unique values
- Determine the relationship with tables
- Refine design

Database Objective:

The organization of data in a database aims to achieve two major objectives:

1.Data Integration.

2.Data Integrity

Data Integration

Within same computer system, reports or analysis referencing the same logical information are inconsistent owing to the difference in duplicated physical data. This could for example occur when the changes are made to one file but not to a copy of the same data in another file or table, one way to solve the problem is to ensure that when the field is updated, all the other copies of

that field are updated at the same time. This becomes difficult when the copies of the field are held in separate files, which are used by separate programs.

Another way to solve this problem is to store all data in one place and allow each application to access it. This leads to more consistent information. This also leads to less data redundancy.

Data Integrity:

Centralized control can also ensure that adequate checks are incorporated in to the database to provide data integrity. Data integrity means that data contained in the database must be accurate and consistent. To achieve this data should be in normal form.

1.3 ENVIRONMENT

The hardware and software details are as follows:

1.3.1 Hardware Configuration

Processor type	: 550
Bus type	: EISA
Memory size	: 128 MB

System Peripherals

Floppy disk	: 0 – 1.44 MB 3.5"
Hard disk	: 0 – 8.4 GB

Ethernet Address

Ethernet address : 367BF147 000000000001:4007

Mother board: CC820 INTEL Motherboard

1.3.2 THE SOFTWARE

Client/Server Databases

The types of computers systems that databases run on can be broken into four board DBMS architecture: centralized, personal computer LAN Systems, Client/Server (C/S) and distributed. The biggest difference among the four is where the actual data processing take place.

In a C/S database, the database processing splits into two types:

The client running the data base application and the database server hat runs all or part of the actual DBMS. The data base applications on the client, referred to as the front - end systems, handles all the screen and user input/output processing. The back-end system on the server handles the data processing and disk accesses. For example a user on the front - end creates a request (query) for data in the database and the front - end application sends the request across the network to the server. The database server does the actual search and sends back only the data that correctly answer the user's query.

Advantages

- * It reduces load on the network that connects workstations
- * Different front-end application can use same code to access the

database

- * Provides workstation independence
- * Preservation of data integrity
- * Higher transaction processing capabilities for large multi-user databases

Client/Server Architecture

The life cycle of the systems, purchase orders System after the problem definition and Analysis of requirements, a selection of software had been analyzed.

Client server architecture was selected with Oracle as back-end and Visual Basic as front-end. Oracle was selected due to following reasons.

- Large database and space management control
- Ease of use
- Concurrent database access
- Efficient information handling and retrieval arguments

Visual Basic was chosen for the following reasons:

- It supports event driven programming
- Concentrates on database applications
- It is much user friendly language

VISUAL BASIC

Microsoft Visual Basic, the fastest and easiest way to create applications for Microsoft Windows. Whether you are an experienced professional or brand new to Windows programming, Visual Basic provides you with a complete set of tools to simplify rapid application development

So what is Visual Basic? The "Visual" part refers to the method used to create the graphical user interface (GUI). Rather than writing numerous lines of code to describe the appearance and location of interface elements, you simply add prebuilt objects into place on screen. If you've ever used a drawing program such as Paint, you already have most of the skills necessary to create an effective user interface

The "Basic" part refers to the BASIC (Beginners All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) language, a language used by more programmers than any other language in the history of computing. Visual Basic has evolved from the original BASIC language and now contains several hundred statements, functions, and keywords, many of which relate directly to the Windows GUI. Beginners can create useful applications by learning just a few of the keywords, yet the power of the language allows professionals to accomplish anything that can be accomplished using any other Windows programming language.

The Visual Basic programming language is not unique to Visual Basic. The Visual Basic programming system, Applications Edition included in Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Access, and many other Windows applications uses the same language. The Visual Basic Scripting Edition (VBScript) is a widely used scripting language and a subset of the Visual Basic language. The investment you make in learning Visual Basic will carry over to these other areas.

Whether your goal is to create a small utility for yourself or your work group, a large enterprise-wide system, or even distributed applications spanning the globe via the Internet, Visual Basic has the tools you need.

- Data access features allow you to create databases, front-end applications, and scalable server-side components for most popular database formats, including Microsoft SQL Server and other enterprise-level databases.
- ActiveX™ technologies allow you to use the functionality provided by other applications, such as Microsoft Word word processor, Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and other Windows applications. You can even automate applications and objects created using the Professional or Enterprise editions of Visual Basic. Internet capabilities make it easy to provide access to documents and applications across the Internet or intranet from within your application, or to create Internet server applications. Your finished

application is a true .exe file that uses a Visual Basic Virtual Machine that you can freely distribute.

NEW DATA ACCESS IN VISUAL BASIC 6.0

ADO (Active X Data Object)

This new data access technology features a simpler object model, better integration with other Microsoft and non-Microsoft technologies, a common interface for both local and remote data access, remotable and disconnected recordsets, a user-accessible data binding interface, and hierarchical recordsets.

DATA ENVIRONMENT

The Data Environment designer provides an interactive, design-time environment for creating ADO objects. These can be used as a data source for data-aware objects on a form or report, or accessed programmatically as methods and properties exposed off of the Data Environment object. The Data Environment designer supports all the functionality of Visual Basic's UserConnection designer, as well as additional features, including drag and drop, hierarchies, grouping, and aggregates.

ADO Data Control

A new OLEDB-aware data source control that functions much like the intrinsic Data and Remote Data controls, in that it allows you to create a database application with minimum code.

ENHANCED DATA BINDING

In previous versions of Visual Basic, it was only possible to bind controls together on a form. In Visual Basic 6.0, we've made it possible to bind *any* ADO/OLE DB data source to *any* ADO/OLE DB data consumer. You can set the DataSource property of controls at run time to dynamically bind to data sources. You can create classes that are data sources and consumers, and bind them through the new BindingsCollection object. You can create user controls that are data sources, similar to the ADO Data Control. You can create user controls that are complex-bound, similar to the DataGrid control.

OLE DB Support

OLE DB is a set of COM interfaces that provide applications with uniform access to data stored in diverse information sources, both relational and nonrelational. These interfaces support the amount of DBMS functionality appropriate to the data source, enabling it to share its data. ADO is the way that programmers access OLE DB. All the new data bound controls, the Data Environment, and the Data Report designer are OLEDB-aware.

SYSTEM STUDY

During system study, the developer attempts identify what information is to be processed, what function and performance are desired, what interfaces are to be established, what system constraints exist, what are drawbacks of the existing systems, and what validations criteria are required to develop a successful system. A thorough study of the systems will enable the developer to determine how computer can be effectively utilized.

2.1 The Existing Systems

At the present in Shakthi Knitting Pvt. Ltd. the purchase department activities are being performed manually in the existing systems, many details are to be recorded for maintaining the information about the items that are ordered, the supplier records who can deliver the required items, indents that are raised by various departments etc.

In addition to that all the letters such as enquiry, indent entries are typed manually. This system is complex one and also it consumes lots of time to perform each and every activity of purchase order system.

2.1.1 Drawbacks

The following drawbacks are observed.

- Highly complex and time consuming
- Duplication of effort with same information
- Error due to manual work
- Delay in information flow

2.2 Proposed System

The project system is a computerized, menu driven system and it is developed to provide timely, accurate and adequate information to the purchase order department, data storage and retrieval are made easy. This system is more economical since it reduces cost to considerable extent and also the amount of manual work.

2.2.1 Overview Of The Proposed System

The purchase order system uses the following tables for storing the information.

- a) Supplier master
- b) Customer master
- b) Order details
- c) Yarn requirement
- b) Fabric requirement
- c) Accessories requirement
- d) Yarn purchase

- e) Accessories purchase
- f) Fabric purchase
- g) Other master
- h) Purchase completion/cancellation

Supplier Master

This table has been used for storing the details about the different suppliers to the company.

Customer Master

This table has been used for storing the details about the customers

Item Master

This table is used for storing the details about each item including details about the reorder level, budgeted level, stock on hand, rate of last purchase etc.

Yarn Master

This table stores the information about the yarn details. The details regarding yarn like yarn code, yarn description, this master will give yarn type etc.

Fabric Master

This table stores the information about the fabric details. The details regarding fabric like fabric code, fabric description, fabric type etc will be given by this master

Other Masters

This table contains the details about various types of units, types, country, currency details etc.

Order Entry

This table stores the details about the orders placed for various items to the various suppliers. This table has information from both the detailed order placed by the company and also the order placed by the supplier.

Order Details

This table is used to store the information about the order entry and further details about the orders placed by the customers.

Yarn Requirement

This table is used to store the details about the requirement of yarn needed for processing an order

Fabric Requirement

This table is used to store the details about the requirement of fabric Needed for processing an order.

Accessories Requirement

This table stores the details about the requirement of accessories needed to process the order.

Yarn Purchase

This table stores the details about the purchase that have to be made on yarn.

Fabric Purchase

This table stores the details about the purchase that have to be made on fabric.

Accessories Purchase

This table stores the details about the purchase that have to be made on Accessories.

Purchase Completion /Cancellation

This table contains the information about the accepted and rejected items after receiving the order.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Operation Required By User

Once the planning has been completed the major effort in the computer department is to ensure that the user department consist of educated and trained staff as the system becomes more complex. The success of a system depends upon how they are operated and used. Thus the quality of training, the personnel is connected to the success of the system.

The implementation depends upon the right people being trained at the right time at the right time. Education involves creating the right atmosphere and motivating the user. Staff education section should encourage participation from all staff.

(The three aspects of user training are familiarization with the processing system itself (ie the equipment used for data entry or processing) and training in using application (ie software that accepts this data, process it and produce the results). Training is of two types namely: Training System Operators and User Training.)

The System Operator training familiarization with the run procedures, that is working through the sequence of activities needed to use a system on an ongoing basis.

The User Training deals with the operation of the system itself. Data handling activities are the most important aspects of user training.

System Testing And Implementation

System Testing is the process of checking if the developed system is working according to the original objective and requirements. Initially the system should be tested experimentally with test data so as to ensure that software works according to the required specifications and in the way use expect it to.

When it is found to be working in the right manner then actual data is fed and the system is tested to check for its performance.

The testing is entering data using the created forms. The data where entered in all the forms separately and where every the error occurred it was corrected there itself. Likewise, all the forms were checked and errors are corrected. Also the corrections were made after receiving feed back from the user. The system must be thoroughly tested before implementation. Each module programs were tested with sample data. The program is tested with sample data.

System Implementation

After testing the next phase in the system life cycle is the successful Implementation new system. Implementations are the stage where the theoretical design is converted into a working system. In this system all modules where tested and successfully implemented with user's satisfactions.

CONCLUSIONS

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

The system purchase order management consists of several tables. These tables are used to store the data that are used in the system. The tables are stored in the backend tool and the data are stored in the table. Whenever the data are needed by the front end tool, the front end tool can access them with the help of ODBC connectivity. The user can enter the input values in the tables. In this system many tables are created for this storage purpose.

The system consist of three modules, they are

Master module
Requirement module
Purchase module

In the master module the important tables are

ITEM MASTER

Fields	Data types
Icode	Varchar2(30)
Idesc	Varchar2(60)
Sizewise	Varchar2(10)
Catcode	Varchar2(30)
Catdesc	Varchar2(60)
Bunit	Varchar2(30)
Bdesc	Varchar2(60)
Alter	Varchar2(20)
Adesc	Varchar2(40)
Cfactor	Varchar2(20)
Mlnl	Varchar2(20)
Maxl	Varchar2(20)
Rem	Varchar2(100)
Pitem	Varchar2(30)
Bitem	Varchar2(30)
Gtype	Varchar2(10)
Active	Varchar2(10)

FABRIC MASTER

Fields	Data types
Fcode	Varchar2(30)
Fdesc	Varchar2(60)
Ftype	Varchar2(10)
Texture	Varchar2(30)
Gsm	Varchar2(30)
Kgsm	Varchar2(30)
Active	Varchar2(60)
Uom	Varchar2(20)

YARN DETAILS

Fields	Data types
Ycode	Varchar2(30)
Ydesc	Varchar2(60)
Ytype	Varchar2(10)
Texture	Varchar2(30)
Gsm	Varchar2(60)
Kgsm	Varchar2(30)
Qty	Varchar2(60)
Active	Varchar2(20)

The second module requirement consists of the following tables that are to be noticed

ORDER DETAILS

Fields	Data types
Oc-no	Varchar2(30)
Ono	Varchar2(60)
Odate	Varchar2(20)
Style no	Varchar2(30)
Price ticket	Varchar2(10)
Hangers	Varchar2(30)
Poly bags	Varchar2(10)
Remark1	Varchar2(200)
Remark2	Varchar2(140)

ORDER ENTRY

Fields	Data types
Oc_no	Varchar2(30)
Odate	Varchar2(60)
Style no	Varchar2(10)
Style desc	Varchar2(30)
Oqty	Varchar2(20)
Rate	Varchar2(30)
Ono	Varchar2(60)
Year	Varchar2(20)
Ddate	Varchar2(10)
Texture	Varchar2(20)
Gsm	Varchar2(20)
Kgsm	Varchar2(20)
Ycode	Varchar2(30)
Priceticket	Varchar2(30)
Hangers	Varchar2(30)
Remarks1	Varchar2(100)
Remarks2	Varchar2(100)

YARN REQUIREMENT

Fields	Data types
Yjobnr	Varchar2(30)
Yocnr	Varchar2(60)
Ysupcode	Varchar2(30)
Ysupdesc	Varchar2(60)
Yono	Varchar2(60)
Yqty	Varchar2(30)
Ycode	Varchar2(60)
Ydesc	Varchar2(20)
Ytype	Varchar2(40)
Ypcswt	Varchar2(20)
Yploss	Varchar2(20)
Yextra	Varchar2(20)
Totreqwt	Varchar2(10)
Remarks	Varchar2(300)

FABRIC REQUIREMENT

Fields	Data types
Fjobnr	Varchar2(30)
Focnr	Varchar2(60)
Fsupcode	Varchar2(10)
Fsupdesc	Varchar2(30)
Fqty	Varchar2(60)
Fcode	Varchar2(30)
Fdesc	Varchar2(60)
Ftype	Varchar2(20)
Fpcswt	Varchar2(40)
Fploss	Varchar2(20)
Fextra	Varchar2(20)
weight	Varchar2(20)
FTotreqwt	Varchar2(10)
Ftotreqwt	Varchar2(30)
Remarks	Varchar2(200)

ACCESSORIES REQUIREMENT

Fields	Data types
Ajobnr	Varchar2(30)
Aslno	Varchar2(60)
Date	Varchar2(10)
Asupdesc	Varchar2(30)
Asupcode	Varchar2(60)
Oc nr	Varchar2(30)
Odate	Varchar2(60)
Style	Varchar2(20)
Catcode	Varchar2(40)
Catdesc	Varchar2(20)
Sizewise	Varchar2(20)
Uom	Varchar2(20)
Wastage	Varchar2(10)
Size	Varchar2(30)
Tobeordereddate	Varchar2(30)
Totreqwt	Varchar2(25)
Total	Varchar2(30)

The third module is the purchase module. It consists of the following tables

YARN PURCHASE

Fields	Data types
Ypono	Varchar2(30)
Yocnr	Varchar2(60)
Ysupcode	Varchar2(10)
Ysupdesc	Varchar2(30)
Yono	Varchar2(60)
Yqty	Varchar2(30)
Ycode	Varchar2(60)
Ydesc	Varchar2(20)
Ytype	Varchar2(40)
Ypdate	Varchar2(20)

Yddate	Varchar2(20)
Ymillcd	Varchar2(20)
Ybag	Varchar2(100)
Yrate	Varchar2(30)

FABRIC PURCHASE

Fields	Data types
Fpono	Varchar2(30)
Focnr	Varchar2(60)
Fsupcode	Varchar2(10)
Fsupdesc	Varchar2(30)
Fono	Varchar2(60)
Fqty	Varchar2(30)
Fcode	Varchar2(60)
Fdesc	Varchar2(20)
Ftype	Varchar2(40)
Fpdate	Varchar2(20)
Fddate	Varchar2(20)
Fcolor	Varchar2(20)
Uom	Varchar2(100)
Frate	Varchar2(30)
Ftotqty	Varchar2(20)
Ftotwt	Varchar2(30)
Fpayment	Varchar2(25)
Freq	Varchar2(26)
Frem	Varchar2(150)

ACCESSORIES PURCHASE

Fields	Data types
Apono	Varchar2(30)
Aocnr	Varchar2(60)
Asupcode	Varchar2(10)
Asupdesc	Varchar2(30)
Aono	Varchar2(60)
Apayment	Varchar2(30)
Cat code	Varchar2(60)
Cat desc	Varchar2(20)
Sizewise	Varchar2(40)
Item code	Varchar2(20)
Item desc	Varchar2(20)
Aupdate	Varchar2(20)
Addate	Varchar2(100)
Acolor	Varchar2(30)
Uom	Varchar2(20)
Arate	Varchar2(30)
Aordqty	Varchar2(25)
Avalue	Varchar2(26)
Asize	Varchar2(15)

PURCHASE COMPLETION/CANCELLATION

Fields	Data types
Entry no	Varchar2(30)
Edate	Varchar2(60)
Po no	Varchar2(10)
Sino	Varchar2(30)
Ddate	Varchar2(60)
Oc no	Varchar2(30)
Sdesc	Varchar2(60)
Ydesc	Varchar2(20)

These are the important tables that are used in this system.



ORDER ENTRY AND REQUIREMENTS

- ORDER ENTRY
- ORDER DETAILS
- YARN REQUIREMENTS ENTRY
- FABRIC REQUIREMENTS ENTRY
- ACCESSORIES REQUIREMENT ENTRY

MASTER

- CUSTOMER DETAILS
- SUPPLIER DETAILS
- COUNTRY\CURRENCY DETAILS
- CATEGORY\UOM
- ITEM DETAILS
- YARN\TWISTED YARN DETAILS
- FABRIC DETAILS
- PROCESSOR\UNIT TYPE
- BASE\ALTERNATIVE UNIT

REPORTS

- CUSTOMER LIST
- SUPPLIER LIST
- ORDER DETAILS
- FORMATS
- REGISTERS
- ITEMS TO BE ORDERED

PURCHASE

- YARN PURCHASE
- FABRIC PURCHASE
- ACCESSORIES PURCHASE
- PURCHASE COMPLETION ENTRY
- PURCHASE CANCELLATION ENTRY
- ORDERED DETAILS

FABRIC REQUIREMENT



24-03-2000 10:54 AM

SANKAR KNITTING MILLS LTD
TIRUPPUR

ORDER ENTRY

JOB NO. 1 SUBMITTER CODE A.GANA M/S A GANAPATHY

ORDER DETAILS

QTY NO. 1 ORDER NO. 454 ORDERED QUANTITY 2000

FABRIC DETAILS

FABRIC CODE 123 HUE/HF JDM NOS 3

FABRIC TYPE PRINT COLOR PRINT PROCESS LOSS % 5 EXTRA %

CONSUMPTIONS

QUANTITY WEIGHT 0.050

DIAMETER	23	12		
QUANTITY	0	456		
WEIGHT	100.000	120		
TOTAL WT	220		TOTAL QTY	456

REMARKS

24103 2000 10 24 00:00 PM

SHANKHUKRISHNAN PVT LTD TIRUPUR

LOG NO: SL NO: DATE: SUPPLIER: M/S A GANAPATHY

ORDER NO: ORDER NO: ORDER DATE: STYLE:

ITEM DETAILS

ITEM CODE	CATEGORY CODE	LAB	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	ASST/PCS	REQUITY
YKK #5 10" OATM	YKK #5 10" OATM	YKK #5 10" OATM	YKK #5 10" OATMEAL CLOSE END ZIPPER	X	123	126.69
				XXL	567	584.01
				M	679	699.37
				S	456	463.68
				L	567	584.01
				S	678	698.34

LABELS:
 WASTE:
 WASH TAG:
 MULTIPLE FACTOR:
 CUSTOMER SUPPLY: (YES/NO)

To be Ordered Date:

Total:

PART TO BE ORDERED

1

150 PD SA

150 DENIER POLYESTER

REQUIRED QTY
1000

ORDERED QTY

TRANSFER

BALANCE
1000

ORDERED
 BALANCE
 TRANSFER
 BALANCE
 TRANSFER

SHANKER INVESTING PRIVATE LIMITED
TIRUPPUR

PURCHASE COMPLETION ENTRY

ENTRY NO. 1

ENTRY DATE 23/03/2000

PURCHASE DETAILS

- Multi Purchase Order
- Yard Purchase Order
- Specialised Purchase Order
- Capital Goods Purchase Order

P.O NO. 1
 G.E. NO. 1
 S.U. NO. 1
 D.C. DATE 12-04-2000

SUPPLIER
 M/S A GANAPATHY
 150 DENIER POLYESTER

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PURCHASE COMPLETION ENTRY

ENTRY NO. 1

ENTRY DATE 23/03/2000

DEBIT ACCOUNTS

CREDIT ACCOUNTS

AMOUNT

DATE

DESCRIPTION

AMOUNT

SHAKTHI KNITTING PVT LTD.
TIRUPPUR

TO BE ORDERED - YARN.

O/C Date from : 01/02/2000 to 20/02/2000

Report date : 25 /03/2000

page: 1

O/C NO	Y. DESC	REQUIRED	ORDERED	TRANSFER	BALANCE
386/99	20 OAT MEALMELANG	92,900	43,474	92000	900
387/99	150/40 PC 46% 150 BLK	63,474	63,474	-	63,474
387/99	150 DENIER POLYEST	83,853	-	83,853	0
384/99	150 DENIER POLYEST	2000	2000	1000	1000
394/99	20 OAT MEALMELANG	63,474	-	63,474	0
382/99	150/40 PC 46% 150 BLK	4000	190	2200	1800
TOTAL		309701	TOTAL 109138	TOTAL 24 2525	TOTAL 67174

<< END OF REPORT >>

Prepared by

checked by

approved by

SHAKTHI KNITTING PVT LTD.
TIRUPPUR

PURCHASE ORDER REGISTER - YARN - O/C NR.WISE.

O/C Date from : 01/02/2000 to 20/02/2000

Report date : 25 /11/1999

page: 1

O/C NO	SUPPLIER	PO.NO	PO.DATE	DELI_DT.	Y.DESC	BAG	KGS	RATE	VALUE
386/99	ADMIN	438	20/02/2000	18/11/2000	20 OAT MEALMELANG	2	14	100	1400
387/99	ABAYA	439	20/02/2000	20/05/2000	150/40 PC 46% 150 BLK	2	22	230	5020
387/99	AJANTA	440	10/02/2000	20/03/2000	150 DENIER POLYEST	2	24	100	2400
384/99	PANKAR	928	01/02/2000	07/05/2000	150 DENIER POLYEST	2	10	100	1000
394/99	RENUO	1478	02/02/2000	06/07/2000	20 OAT MEALMELANG	2	100	100	10000
382/99	SATRU	1567	10/02/2000	20/06/2000	150/40 PC 46% 150 BLK	2	20	230	4600
GRAND TOTAL									24,420

<< END OF REPORT>>

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TIRUPPUR

RECEIVED ORDER DETAILS - CUSTOMER WISE.

O/C Date from : 01/02/2000 to 20/02/2000

Report date : 25 /11/1999

page: 1

CUST.	O/C NO	ORDER NR.	STYLE NO.	CNTRY	CAT	DELI_DT	QTY
CAMP	386/99	000926	04_1518	CAN	8A	20/02/2001	1800
	387/99	000926	04_5001	CAN	8A	20/02/2001	1800
	387/99	000926	04_5002	CAN	8A	20/02/2001	1800
GUS	384/99	-	DM-15	UK	4	31/01/2000	7500
KAPHAL	394/99	52638	12901-SALARY	SWE	4	05/03/2001	6720
MILES	382/99	-	30-190	GER	4	10/01/2001	200
GRAND TOTAL							19800

<< END OF REPORT >>

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checked by

approved by

SHAKTHI KNITTING PVT LTD.
TIRUPPUR

TO BE ORDERED -FABRIC.

O/C Date from: 01/02/2000 to 20/02/2000 Report date : 25 /03/2000 page: 1

O/C NO	F. DESC	REQUIRED	ORDERED	TRANSFER	BALANCE
386/99	25 S.RIB 180	92,900	43,474	92000	900
387/99	35 D.RIB 460	63,474	63,474	-	63,474
387/99	150 ROU.RIB	83,853	-	83,853	0
384/99	150 D.RIB	2000	1000	1000	1000
394/99	35 D.RIB	63,474	-	63,474	0
382/99	40 S.RIB	3000	190	1200	1800

TOTAL 308701 TOTAL 108138 TOTAL 241527 TOTAL 63474

<< END OF REPORT >>

Approved by

Checked by

Prepared by



P-461