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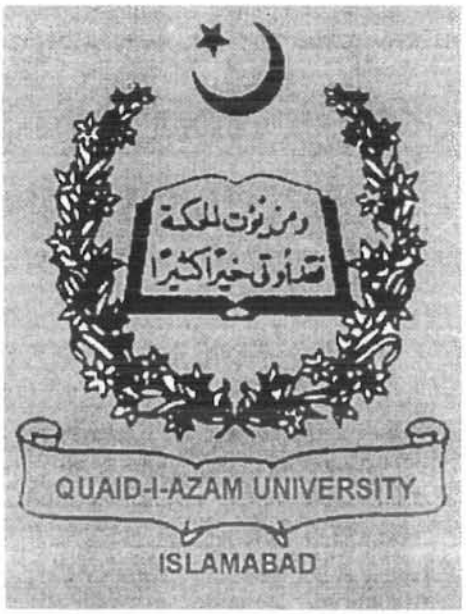
ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AND INVENTORY MODULE OF FAZAL VEGETABLE GHEE MILL



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FINAL APPROVAL

This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by

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And it is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard

To warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-I-Azam university,

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DEDICATION

DEDICATED

TO

OUR PARRENTS

WHO TOUGHT US

"TO STRIVE, TO SEEK, TO FIND
AND TO YIELD"

ACKNOWLEGEMENT

First of all we would like to bow our heads before ***ALMIGHTY ALLA,*** *the Omnipotent, the Omnipresent, the Merciful, the Beneficial who presented us in a Muslim community and also blessed us with such a lucid intelligence as we could endeavor our services towards this manuscript.*

Countless salutations be upon the ***Holly Prophet MUHAMMAD*** *(Peace be upon Him) the city of knowledge, who has guided His "****Ummah****" to seek knowledge from cradle to grave.*

It is quite delectable and becoming to avail of this most propitious opportunity to articulate with the utmost gratification, our profound and intense séance of indebtedness to our supervisor ***Mr. Abdul Subhan****, asst. programmer, computer center Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad.*

We will be missing our duties if we don't thank our families who have stood by us mentally and spiritually during the entire course span. They always helped us in solving all our problems with their love, affection encouragement, and inspiration and boosted our moral to fly high to accomplish our goals.

ASIM MAHMOOD QAISRANI
ZAHID REHMAN ABBASI

ABSTRACT

The system is designed to fulfill the requirements of the Accounts and store department of the Fazal Vegetable Ghee Mill Islamabad. As per requirement the system will provide the required documents in the required format. The information will be retrieved from the data base in the form of queries and reports.

The information will be stored in the data base and will be manipulated with the help of various layouts, specially designed for this purpose. The system has been developed for the Pentium computers using oracle on the back end to control the data base while developer 2000 has been used on the front end for manipulation and retrieval of data in the particular format.

ASIM MAHMOOD QAISRANI
ZAHID REHMAN ABBASI

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1: INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATION

2: EXISTING SYSTEM

3: PROPOSED SYSTEM

4: TESTING & SYSTEM EVALUATION

5: SOFTWARE DESIGNING

CHAPTER # 1

AN INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATION

Introduction

FVGML stands for Fazal Vegetable Ghee MILLS LIMITED. This organization is working since last 34 years, firstly under Government sector and now under private sector. This organization is trying it's best to provide better products to its consumers since its start. It has seven products, three of Banaspati ghee, three of Cooking Oil and laundry soap. The production of the organization is nearly 1500 M. ton per month at the time. The management is trying to increase it for the better services to its consumers and customers.

Location

FVGML is situated in the I-9 Sector Industrial Area Islamabad.

Motto

Towards excellence in health care

DEPARTMENT DEVISION

- Administration
- Account
- Marketing
- Store
- Manufacturing
- Packing or Finishing
- Laboratory
- Workshops (Electrical & Mechanical)

TERMS OF REFERENCE

After initial investigation, a meeting was held with the management in which it was decided that a feasibility study should be conducted. The terms of reference of this study were as follows:

1: Determining the functions of the organization especially from computerization point of view.

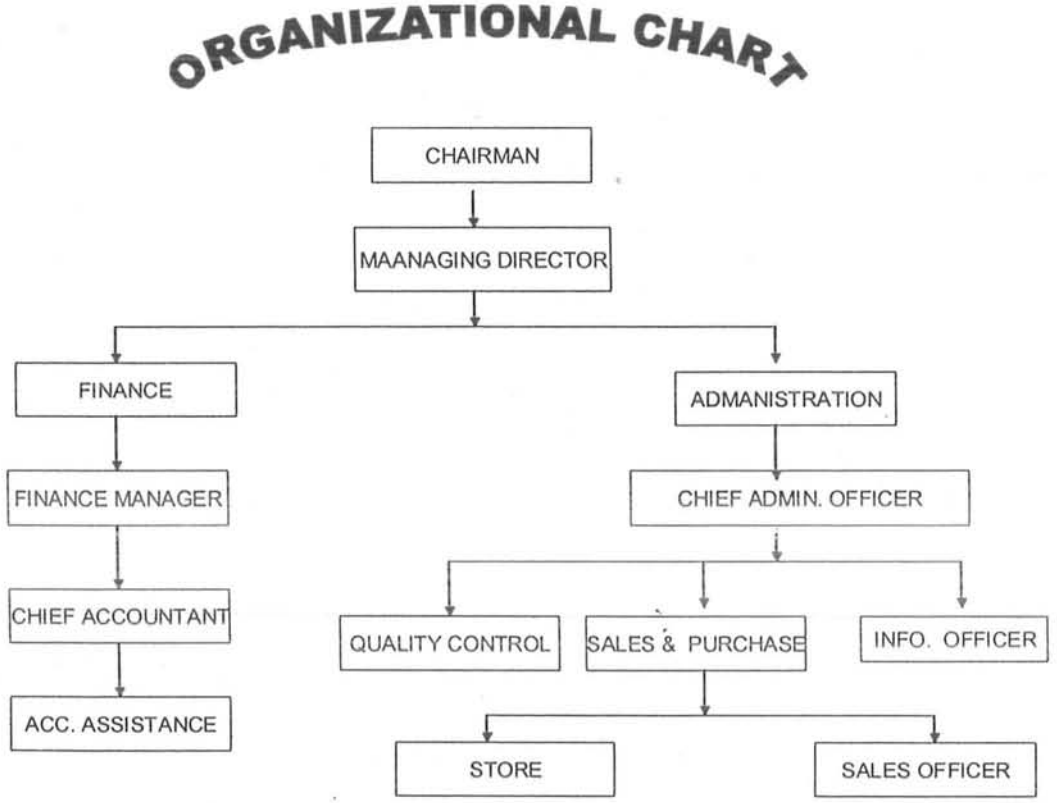
2: To select equipment for the implementation of new computerized system.

3: To carry out personal interviews with the concerned sections regarding their needs.

4: To identify areas where major problems exist and to find their solutions.

5: To design and implement a system for inventory control and accounts sections.

OGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



CHAPTER # 2

EXISTING SYSTEM

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The scope of the problem is to computerize the accounting system and Inventory system of Fazal Vegetable Ghee Mills Limited. The system will be capable of being generating computer based reports and queries.

OVER VIEW OF STORE AND ACCOUNTS

The store section is responsible for all kind of order requests to the accounts department as per requirement of different departments of the organization. There is a main store of the organization which is supervised by the store supervisor. The store section is working from the beginning of the organization. There are seven departments associated with the store section named as, Manufacturing, Packing, Laboratory, Transport, Electrical & Mechanical

maintenance, Administration. The store section is responsible to provide all equipments and other requested items to all the departments. The equipments normally requested by these departments are Chemicals and glassware, different types of vegetable oils, packing materials, stationary and electrical and mechanical maintenance materials.

The accounts section is responsible for maintenance of all kinds of accounts of the organization such as sales, purchases, payroll and all other necessary accounts. All the purchase orders from the store section are sent to the accounts section which process the orders and orders are sent to the relative companies where as the sales are also controlled by the accounts section. The accounts section is also responsible to control the employee's records regarding to their salaries. All the account transactions are manipulated by the accounts department.

THE EXISTING INVENTORY SYSTEM

The existing inventory system is totally manual and all the records are on the stock registers and different type of books for example issue book, order received book etc.

AN OVER VIEW OF SUBSYSTEM

The subsystems of store are as follows.

INVENTORY SUBSYSTEM

The most important source of data is the inventory record or the stock record maintained by the store section. The function of stock control section is to store and protect all materials and supplies that are not required for the current usage. The stock records are in the form of stock registers. The store section has an added function to replace stock when it reaches the minimum level, referred as reorder point. The store keeper or supervisor prepares an order or purchase requisition for the specific materials and forwards it to the accounts section. In essence the stock control is an important source

of data to keep many subsystems operating in a manner compatible with the organization.

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

When the orders of the relating departments are received in the store section then the finished goods available in the store are ready for shipment. The records of these goods are maintained in the issue record book and stock registers. Those requested items which are not available in the store at the time of request are noted and refusal letter is issued to the concerned department. An order or purchase requisition is prepared at the time and sent to the accounts section so that the noted items may be purchased and provided to the concerned departments.

INVENTORY CALSSIFICATION:-

To understand the present manual system in detail it will be better to understand the types of materials used in the inventory control system of store section.

CONSUMEABLE ITEMS:-

Those items which are of no use for any one after having their utility are given the name Consumable items. They are wasted, when they are unusable. Such type of items can not be proved to be wasted and they can not be used for long time. The example of consumable items is stationary, chemicals, glassware etc.

NON-CONSUMABLE ITEMS

Those items which can be used for long terms and can be physically proved even when they are unusable. These items can be repaired in case of breakage. The examples of the non-consumable items are laboratory equipments, office equipments, etc.

STOCK CONTROL

The store section maintains its record on the stock register. The stock register contains three major portions. First is of receipt, second is of Issue and third is of returns.

The entries of receipt are made in the following columns.

NAME OF ARTICLE: _____

Item_code	Supply No	Supplier_No	Quantity	U_price

The issue record is maintained using the following columns.

NAME OF ARTICLE: _____

NAME OF THE ARTICLE: _____

ISSUE-NO	DEPARMNET_CODE	QUANTITY	DATE

The records of items returned by different departments are controlled suing the following columns.

NAME OF ARTICLE: _____

RETURN_NO	DEPARTMENT_CODE	R_QUANTITY	DATE

Fazal Vegetable Ghee Mills Ltd.

Industrial Area, Islamabad.

FROM NO. 431 - HS

ISSUE REQUISITION

Account Section

I.R. No. 4400

DEPT ..... Account Debited ..... Date .....

No.	DESCRIPTION	Code	Unit	QUANTITY		STORE SECTION			Remarks
				Requested	Issued	Unit price	Amount		
						TOTAL			

Shift Incharge	Factory Manager	Store Keeper	Store Officer	Received by

FAZAL VEGETABLE GHEE MILLS LTD.

Industrial Area, Islamabad.

FORM NO. 431-HS Account Section

ISSUED REQUISITION For Oil

I.R. № 000550

DEPT..... Account Debted ..... Date .....

S No	DESCRIPTION	Code	Unit	QUANTITY		STORE SECTION		Remarks
				Requested	Issued	Unit Price	Amount	
						TOTAL		

Shift Incharge *Factory Manager* *Store Keeper* *Received by* *Valued* *Entered*

Form No. 421 - HS

QUADRUPLICATE

FAZAL VEGETABLE GHEE MILLS LTD. ISLAMABAD

A Project of Ghee Corporation of Pakistan

GOODS RECEIPT & INSPECTION REPORT

(General Store)

1650

GRIR No. .....

Date .....

Purchase Order No .....

Department .....

Received the undermentioned from Ms .....

Through ..... Challan ..... Carrier No .....

Inward Gate Pass No. .....

Code No.	DESCRIPTION	Unit	QUANTITY			Reason of Rejection
			Received	Accepted	Rejected	

Certified that the above goods are of requisite quality as ordered.

Authority Store Keeper Store Officer

When the items are received, these are recorded in the receipt section of the register with the No. of item, gate of receipt, supply No., supplier No., quantity received and the price of item. The balance of the current stock position of the particular item is entered in the balance column.

When the item is issued to any particular department, the columns used are issue date, name of department, issued quantity, issue request No and the balance are made in the balance column.

When any department returns some item then those record is also maintained in the stock register. The columns used for this are return No., return date, returned quantity, department name and then the balance is maintained in the balance column.

One page is of the register contains information of only one item and these pages are arranged according to the code of items.

THE EXISTING ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

The exiting Accounting system is partially computerized on Penteum1 but it does not fulfill the requirements of the organization. The

Administration is keen to develop an integrated office automation system on PC's that will meet its requirements.

THE WORKING OF EXIXTING ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

As mentioned above that the existing system is partially developed Pentium 1.It does not fulfill the requirement of organization due to following reasons

- It is not user-friendly
- Not more than 1 entries can be made on vouchers
- It is based on MYOB

Accounts payable comprises all transaction which is related to Employs /Parties. These are in the form of cash or cheque. This is known as Debit. On the other hand Account Receivable is termed as Credit and it is concerned with the receipt of payments from Employees/Parties or Supplier.

VOUCHERS

Transaction is carried out through vouchers. The entries to the accounts books are made through these vouchers.

The following type of vouchers are used in the transaction

- Journal Voucher
- Receipt Voucher
- Payment Voucher

JOURNAL VOUCHER

The information fields used in journal vouchers are as follows

- VOUCHER–NO
- VOUCHER-DATE
- DEBIT
- CREDIT
- DESRIPTION
- ACC_CODE
- SUBCODE(SHOWS THE PARTY NAME)

ACCOUNT HEAD

There are signatures of the account officer and secretary on the journal voucher.

RECEIPT VOUCHER

- VOUCHER –NO OR RECEIPT –NO
- VOUCHER-DATE
- VOUCHER-TYPE
- ACC-ID
- NAME OF PARTY
- AMOUNT RECEIVED
- BANK NAME
- CHEQUE NUMBER

CPV No. _____

Form No. 421 - HS

FAZAL VEGETABLE GHEE MILLS LTD. IS Date _____

CASH PAYMENT VOUCHER

Paid to Mr./Messers _____

ACCOUNT CODE CONT	ACCOUNT CODE SUB	*HEADS OF ACCOUNTS*	Rs.	Ps.
Rupees _____ TOTAL				
Narration _____				
			Signature of the payee	

Prepared By _____ Accountant _____ Chief Executive _____

Certified that the above

Authority Store Keeper Store Officer

FAZAL VEGETABLE GHEE MILLS LTD.

Industrial Area, Islamabad.

JOURNAL VOUCHER

Jv No. _____

Date. _____

HEAD OF ACCOUNTS	ACCOUNT CODE		DEBIT		CREDIT	
	CONT	SUB	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Cash.	2					
TOTAL						

Narration_____

Prepared by

Checked by

Approved by

This voucher is also called Credit Voucher because and amount is being received by Organization. The Voucher-no contains the sequence-no of voucher. Voucher number starts form "1" at the beginning of one account year and can grow up to any extent. The date field is used in each transaction. If the money is deposit through the Bank, then the name of Bank and Cheque number are also recorded.

PAYMENT VOUCHER

Payment of salaries is made through Payment Voucher. Therefore the amount is always treated as Debit in this Voucher. These vouchers are issued when payment is made to an employee or party. The fields in this voucher are

- VOUCHER -NO
- VOUCHER-DATE
- VOUCHER-TYPE
- CHEQUE -NO
- BANK -NAME
- ACCOUNT HEAD
- SUBCODE
- PAY-TO(SUPPLIER/ EMPLOYEES)

BPV No: _____

Fazal Vegetable Ghee Mills Ltd

Industrial Area, Islamabad.

Date _____

Bank Payment Voucher

Paid to Mr./Messers _____

ACCOUNT CODE CONT	SUB	*HEADS OF ACCOUNTS*	Rs.	Ps.
Rupees _____		**TOTAL**		
Narration				
			Signature of the payee	

Prepared By

Accountant

Chief Executive

DRAWBACKS FO THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing Accounting System has been computerized on Pentium1 where as the inventory is handled totally manually. The following limitations exists in this system

1. It is not user friendly in the sense that there are not many facilities provided
2. Maintenance of the current system is difficult
3. In manually , there are many chance of errors for big circulators
4. It is very time consuming
5. Errors are not easy to detect
6. Postage of different Vouchers to maintain ledgers done manually which doubles the amount of manual work and increases the chance of errors.
7. There is a redundancy , from the storage point of view in the existing system
8. The present system does not use efficient coding techniques form creditors/ debtors.
9. Due to large number of vouchers, the voucher entry can not be made at correct time; no balance up- to date information about balance is available.

10. The numbers of examples are not sufficient to do the entire work and the organization is not in a position to increase manpower.

11. Not make than 1 entry can be made through voucher.

CHAPTER # 3

PROPOSED SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

One of the largest and most valuable assets of the organization is inventory of store. Because of the relatively large size of this asset, an error in the valuation of inventory may cause a material misstatement of financial condition.

An error in the inventory will of course lead to other erroneous figures in the balance sheet, such as total current assets, capital stock and the total liabilities, stock registers etc. Finally it is also important to recognize the final inventory of one year in the beginning inventory of the next year, consequently the income statement of second year will also be in error by the full amount of original error in inventory evaluation.

Where as accounts system is concerned the similar type of errors may exist as already has been mentioned that the accounting system is partially computerized.

Due to these particular effects and the drawbacks, mentioned in the above chapter, a new computerized system is proposed for the organization in which it will be tried to fulfill all the needs of the organization regarding to the inventory and accounting system.

In this chapter the objectives of the proposed system along with the input formats and proposed soft wares and hard wares specifications will be discussed.

OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

A computer based Accounting and Inventory System has been proposed. It is a user friendly database. It will be tried to fulfill the requirements of the organization and satisfy the organization's requirements. It will provide required documents such as various Reports efficiently, provide the information to management and would help them in decision making.

The objectives of the new system must be established before designing the system keeping in mind the drawback of the existing system, the objectives of proposed system are as follows.

- It will be more efficient than the existing system.
- The system will have an integrated environment, so that it provides a platform where the system could be accessed.
- There is no screen in existing accounting system but in proposed system, there will be efficient screen designing.
- The present system does not have validation checks while in proposed system validation checks are keenly considered
- Checks will be provided for correct data entry.
- The proposed system will generate a number of reports, which are not available in existing system.
- The system will be completely computerized while the existing system is partially working.

- The proposed system will be a comprehensive database, which provides Insertion, Deletion, Accession, Updating, etc on each file.
- In the proposed system, facilities will be provided.
- It will be user friendly.

Some of general features of the proposed system are as follows.

USER INTERFACE

For efficient use interaction, screens will be designed to keep data entry, updating and deletion simply and easily for the user. These screens will clearly tell the user what to do and how to per form the particular function. Data will be accepted in similar manner as it is done manually.

ON-LINE-HELP

The system will provide full on line help to the user, so that the user can use the system easily. The

proposed system will be completely user friendly with appropriate messages, which will indicate a wrong data entry or any other error.

UPDATION

Any mistake detected or any other necessary updating can easily be made through updating operation. User may change any field, having privilege (authority) for updating. If record does not exist then the system should give an error massage.

DELETION

Facility of deletion of particular records from database is also provided if so required. Different SQL quires would provide deletion facility. Only the responsible person would have the privilege for deleting records, which are necessary.

CHECKS

Various checks are provided in the database for data entry, updating, deletion, and insertion. Checks would also be made so that no duplicate records are entered.

If a user tries to enter duplicate records then system will give an error message. Range checks would also be applied on some data files to check whether they fall in the required range.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE INPUT

There are various types of inputs, which are classified according to their mode of entry in the database. Some inputs remain constant during the working system. These inputs are called CONSTANT INPUTS.

Some inputs can be changed throughout the program; these types of inputs are called VARIABLES INPUTS. For example Voucher-no, date, amount etc.

Some variable inputs depend upon some conditions. For example if an employee, supplier is not involved in a transaction, then there is no need to fill these fields. These inputs are classified as CONDITIONAL INPUTS.

HARDWARE CONSIDERATION

The hardware and operating system requirements for the proposed system are as follows

- 64 MB RAM.
- A PENTINIUM with 300 MHz processor.
- A 10 Gigabyte Hard Disk.
- A VGA color monitor.
- Window9x operating System.
- A Printer.

The Software Tool Selection

It depends upon the problem that is to be solved. Different languages and packages provide different features that it handles strongly in its own way. Oracle is fully relational database packages.

The software tool used for the designed software is Developer/2000. The reason for it is as follows Developer 2000 is more secure and efficient.

It contains all the features of DBMS i.e. relation like insertion, deletion etc, data integrity, consistency, crash recovery and 4^{th} DL tools.

It has menu driven WinWord user interface.

It contains rich library of commands and functions, which simplifies a programming task.

It provides the facility to maintain screens updating deletion, insertion, in minimum possible time and has powerful and efficient indexing.

Every unit in Oracle works like an independent engine and they start independently. Its engines are

- SQL *PLUS
- DEVELOPER\2000 *FORM
- DEVELOPER\2000 *REPORTS

One engine can run another. Database is created in SQL *PLUS. Entry program, modification, deletion etc, are made in DEVELOPER2000 FORMS (5.0), reports are made in DEVELOPER2000 REPORTS.

STRUCTURE OF PROPOSED DATABASE FILES

The description and structure of the proposed data tables for the two different systems i.e. Inventory system and Accounting system are as follows;

INVENTORY SYSTEM TABLES

Different type of 13 tables is proposed for the organization as per requirements. The description and the structures of these tables are as follows;

ITEM TABLE

This is the most fundamental file which describe the item-code, item-name, minimum and maximum levels of any item.

Primary key << Item_code

The structure of the table is as

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
Item_code	Item code	Number	5
Name	Name of Item	Character	20
Min_lvl	Minimum level	Varchar	10
Max_lvl	Maximum level	Varchar	15

DEPARTMENT

In this file the name and the identification number of each department is described.

Primary Key << dept_code;

The structure of the table is as

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
DEPT_CODE	Department code	Varchar	5
Name	Department Name	Character	15

SUPPLIER TABLE

In this file all the information required by the organization regarding to the suppliers are handled.

Primary key << supplier_No;

FIELDS	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
SUPPLIER NO	Supplier No.	Number	5
NAME	Supplier's Name	Character	15
Address	Address of supplier	Character	30
Tel_no	Telephone No	Number	10
Fax_no	Fax No	Varchar	10

STORE TABLE

This file describes the quantity and location of each Item present in the Store date by date.

Primary Key << S_No.
Foreign Key << Item_code

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
St_No	Store No	Varchar	6
Item_Code	Code of Item	Number	5
Location	Location of Item	Varchar	10
Quantity	Quantity in Store	Varchar	10
S_date	Present Date	System Date	

ORDER_REQ TABLE

In this file the record of orders requested by the Store Section is maintained by using the fields Order_No, Item_code, quantity and order date.

Primary Key << Order_No
Foreign Keys << Item_code, Supplier_No

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
Order_NO	Order No	Number	5
Supplier_No	Supplier code	Number	6
Item_code	Item Code	Number	5
Quantity	Quantity Ordered	Varchar	8
Ord_date	Date of Order	System date	

BILTY TABLE

In this file the records of bilties is maintained according to the order_no, supplier_no and bilty_recieved date.

Primary key << B_No
Foreign Key << Order_No, supplier_No

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
B_No	Bilty No	Number	5
Order_No	Store order No	Number	5
Supplier_No	Supplier No	Number	6
Vehical_No	Vehical No	Varchar	10
B_Date	Bilty received date	System Date	

SUPPLY TABLE

In this file the records of all supplies is maintained by using the fields supp_No, B_No, and Item_code so that it may be noted that which item was received in which supply and on which date.

Primary Key << Supp_No
Foreign Keys << Item_Code, B_No

FIELD	DISCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
SUPP_NO	Supply No	Varchar	8
B_NO	Bilty No	Number	5
ITEM_CODE	Code of Item	Number	5
QUANTITY	Quantity Received	Number	6
U_PRICE	Price per Unit Item	Number	5
AMMOUNT	Total Amount	Number	10
SUPP_DATE	Date of supply		

ORDER_RECIEVED TABLE

In this file the records of orders received by the Store from different departments of the organization are maintained date to date.

Primary Key << Or_No
Foreign Keys << Item_code, Dept_Code

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
OR_NO	Received order No	Number	5
ITEM_CODE	Code of Item	Number	5
DEPT_CODE	Code of Department	Varchar	5
QUANTITY_REQ	Requested Quantity	Varchar	8
REQ_DATE	Requested Date	System date	

ISSUE TABLE

In this file the record of items issued to the different departments by the store is maintained by using the variables Issue_no, dept_code and Issue date.

Primary Key << ISS_NO
Foreign Keys << OR_NO, ITEM_CODE, DEPT_CODE

FIELDS	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
ISS_NO	Issue No	Number	5
OR_NO	Request Order No	Number	5
ITEM_CODE	Code of Item	Number	5
DEPT_CODE	Code of Department	Varchar	6
QUANTITY_ISSUUE	Issued Quantity	Varchar	8
ISSUE_DATE	Date of Issue	System Date	

ITEM_RETURNED TABLE

In this file the record of those items is maintained which are returned by different departments due to some reasons.

Primary Key << R_NO
Foreign Keys << DEPT_CODE, ITEM_CODE

FIELDS	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
R_NO	Return No	number	5
DEPT_CODE	Code of department	Varchar	6
ITEM_CODE	Item Code	number	5
QUANTITY_RET	Returned Quantity	Varchar	8
RET_DATE	Date of Return	System date	

GATE_INWARD TABLE

In this file the record of supplies is maintained at the time of entering in the factory at the gate by the gate keeper. The record of supply, item supplied and date of supply is maintained.

Primary Key << G_IN_NO
Foreign Keys << ITEM_CODE, B_NO

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
G_IN_NO	Gate Inward No	Varchar	8
ITEM_CODE	Code of Item	Number	5
B_NO	Bilty No	Number	5
QUANTITY	Quantity passed from gate	Varchar	10
G_IN_DATE	Gate Inward Date	System Date	

STORE_INWARD TABLE

In this file the record of items which are stored in the store at the time of arrival of supply. A particular code is allotted to each item so that it may be possible to enquire about the items.

Primary Key << SR_IN_NO
Foreign Keys <<
ITEM_CODE,G_IN_NO,TEST_NO

FIELDS	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
SR_IN_NO	Store Inward No	Varchar	10
ITEM_CODE	Code of Item	Number	5
G_IN_NO	Gate Inward No	Varchar	8
TEST_NO	Lab. Test No	Varchar	8
QUANTITY	Quantity received by Store	Varchar	10
SR_IN_DATE	Store inward Date	System Date	

LABORATORY TABLE

In this file the records of Lab. Tests is maintained of those items which are first tested and then received e.g. vegetable oils.

Primary Key << TEST_NO
FOREIGN Key << ITEM_CODE

FIELDS	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
TEST_NO	Lab test No	Varchar	8
ITEM_CODE	Code of Item	Number	5
REPORT	Test Report	Varchar	15
T_DATE	Date Of test	System Date	

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FILES

The different type of table designed for the accounting system of the organization are described as under

(1) CHART OF ACCOUNT

In this file the information about all accounts along with their respective heads is maintained. In this table heads are at level1 and simple accounts are at level2.

Primary key << head_code (level1)
Primary key << account_code (level2)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
HEAD_CODE	Code of head	Varchar	5
H_NAME	Name of head	Character	20
BALANCE	Balance of head	Varchar	12
ACC_CODE	Account code	Varchar	8
ACC_NAME	Account name	Character	15
DR\CR	Dr\cr	Character	3
OPENING_BALANCE	Balance of account	Varchar	12

(2) BANK VOUCHER

This file contains transactions in the cash account which are held through Bank cheques or bank drafts etc. In this file the account number is taken from chart of account file.

Primary Key << bv_No
Foreign Key << Acc_Code

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
BV_NO	Voucher No	Varchar	8
DATE	Date of transaction	Date	
PARTY_NAME	Name of party	Varchar	30
ACC_CODE	Code of acount	Varchar	8
DR\CR	Dr\cr	Char	3
AMMOUNT	Amount transacted	Varchar	12
SR_NO	Serial No	Number	5

(3) CASH PAYMENT VOUCHER

This file contains all the records of cash payment made to different parties.

Primary Key << cv_No
Foreign Key << Acc_Code

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
CV_NO	Voucher No	Varchar	8
DATE	Date of transaction	Date	
PARTY_NAME	Name of party	Varchar	30
ACC_CODE	Code of account	Varchar	8
DR\CR	Dr\cr	Char	3
AMMOUNT	Amount transacted	Varchar	12
SR_NO	Serial No	Number	5

(4) CASH RECIEPT VOUCHER

This file contains record of the cash receipts of the organization made from different parties

Primary Key << Rv_No
Foreign Key << Acc_Code

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
RV_NO	Voucher No	Varchar	8
DATE	Date of transaction	Date	
PARTY_NAME	Name of party	Varchar	30
ACC_CODE	Code of acount	Varchar	8
DR\CR	Dr\cr	Char	3
AMMOUNT	Amount transacted	Varchar	12
SR_NO	Serial No	Number	5

(5) JOURNAL VOUCHER

This file contains transactions which do not belong directly to the cash transactions.

Primary Key << Jv_No

Foreign Key << Acc_Code

FIELD	DESCRIPTION	TYPE	WIDTH
JV_NO	Voucher No	Varchar	8
DATE	Date of transaction	Date	
PARTY_NAME	Name of party	Varchar	30
ACC_CODE	Code of account	Varchar	8
DR\CR	Dr\cr	Char	3
AMMOUNT	Amount transacted	Varchar	12
SR_NO	Serial No	Number	5

CHAPTER # 4

SYSTEM TESTING & SYSTEM EVALUATION

INTRODUCTION

System testing and implementing is the final phase of the system life cycle. In order to ensure the successful implementation of the system, the system analyst must perform certain tests. During this phase the developed system is put into the actual operation. The major components of this phase are the test plan and the conversion plan.

TESTING

The testing process focuses on the logical internals of the software assuring that all statements have been tested. It also focus on the functional externals i.e. concluding tests to assure the defined input will produce actual result that agrees with required results. There are three levels of testing that are to ensure that the developed system was performed in the following three steps.

- UNIT TESTING.
- INTEGRATED TESTING.
- SYSTEM TESTING.

UNIT TESTING

In unit testing different modules of the software were tested independently. The purpose of this testing is to determine, that each module is functioning properly and to locate logical and coding errors that may contained within a particular module e.g. when an input "Form" was completed then dummy data entered to check its correctness.

INTEGRATED TESTING

After successful unit level testing, integrated testing of all modules of the system was performed to ensure that all interfaces of the forms and the modules have been defined correctly and that correct form are being invoked by different menu options. This was necessary as the forms have been developed separately from the application. It was also ensure that the different modules are integrated with each other correctly.

SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is performed to ensure that software is operating according to the desired specification and requirements of the organization. Testing and

validation of results is very important to make the acceptable. In the designed system, the size and structure of the date fields were checked while using the actual data. The main aim here was to determine the inconsistencies in the developed system; hence the software has been tested at system level.

SYSTEM CONVERSION

Conversion is the process of changing the form at of the old system to the new one. There are four basic conversion methods to implement a system.

- PARALLEL CONVERSION.
- PILOT CONVERSION.
- DIRECT CONVERSITON.
- PHASE IN CONVERSION.
- PROPOSED SYSTEM CONVERSION.

PARALLEL CONVERSION

In this approach, both the old and new system run side by side, it means that the user continues to use the old system and simultaneously learns to operate the new system. When the users are fully trained, the new system replaces the old system, this is the safest

approach, since in case of failure, and the user may immediately turn back to old one without any wastage of time and data.

PILOT CONVERSION

In this method a working version of the system is implemented in one of the organization such as single work area continued to work with the old system. The only advantage of this approach is to provide a sound basis for the whole system to be installed.

DIRECT CONVERSION

In this particular method, the old system is converted to new one immediately. The old system is used up to a planned conversion day and then the new one replaces it. In this method, there are no parallel activities. There is no backup of the old system, which is a big disadvantage of this conversion. This approach is also some times called direct CUTOVER. In case of failure of new system the whole system will collapse.

PHASE IN CONVERSION

The phase in conversion is used whenever it is not possible to install a new system through out an

organization all at once i.e. it will be brought in gradually. In this type of conversion takes the long period, this is drawback of this approach.

PROPOSED CONVERSION

Since the user needs to get familiar with the new designed system which might take some time. So DIRECT CUTOVER and PARALLEL CONVERSION were not considered suitable because both the system can not run parallel. Therefore PILOT approach has recommended for the implementation of this project. The arguments against PARALLEL conversion are cost and extra workload factors. PILOT approach will be implemented initially in investigation. If no serious problem is face by the system the system will be implemented fully. The PILOT approach will minimize the problems that may arise from the system's failure. It will also provide a better way of comparing the old and the new system.

EVALUATION OF THE SYSTEM

Weather the developed system has met the goal and objectives of the proposed system, which are set in the system description, which is called system

evaluation. After testing and installation of system the following merits and demerits have been found.

MERITS

A software system is evaluated by the type of interface which is provided to user and how well it fulfills the requirements of the user. This interacting platform is fun judges by some other factors are measurable objectives, which are central to evaluation.

- QUERY AT EACH FIELD
- DEVICE INDEPENDENCE
- FASTER RESPONSE TIME
- CORRECTNESS
- CONSISTENCY
- EASE OF USE
- MODULARITY
- EFFICIENCY
- LIST OF VALUES
- PHYSICAL AND LOGICAL INDEPENDENCE OF SOFTWARE
- SECURITY
- MODULAR APPROACH
- REDUCE RATE OF ERRORS

QUERY AT EACH FIELD

In Developer/2000, we can use queries. The software has been providing certain fields according to requirements.

DEVICE INDEPENDENCE

The system can be run on other machines with different operating system as well only minor changes in pa5rameter setting would be need to achieve this task.

FASTER RESPONSE TIME

The time factor plays a very important role in any computerized system as it plays very important role in every field of life. Efforts gave been made to reduce the response time for the generation of on -line information, Queries and results, while the computerized system will provide reports and results within reasonable time.

CORRECTNESS

The outputs produced by the new system are found to be satisfactory. Data validation checks are imposed for the storage of correct information. If a user

tries to inter incorrect information, he/she gets a warning message to correct it.

CONSISTENCY

Consistency is very important in any computerized system, the system, which does not provide consistency, is not efficient, to achieve this notations gave been used through out the system, Efforts have been made to keep the data homogeneous. Consistency can be achieved by reducing data redundancy, inserting and updating anomalies in database.

EASE OF USE

The system, which has been developed, is menu driven, Data entry, updating a Query operation are all provides on single screen. The user can move among almost all of the fields during data entry .At each possible point, help in provided.

MODULARITY

The system is divided in to a number of modules which are then combined together to fulfills user's requirements. These modules are independent of each other. Different users can work in different

modules at any time even at the same time; the major advantage of modularity is the ease of modifications and extension of the developed system.

LIST OF VALUES

In data entries when user enters the data, a list of values pops up and from this user can select required value. By using these values, the user needs not to remember entries already made.

PHYSICAL & LOGICAL INDEPENDENCE OF SOFTWARE

Physical and Logical data independence is the separation of the way the data is physically stored from the arrangement of the data as presented to the user, so if the physical storage of data changes, there is no need to change the order of the fields in forms or in reports.

SECURITY

The system will run only by giving correct user name and password. However different user have been granted select privileges to use different tables That is the security has been implemented at operating level as well as at software level.

MODULAR APPROACH

The whole system is implemented by designing different modules to perform different tasks. With the help of modular approach during software development, significant advantage of design simplicity and operational efficiency has been obtained. The developed system can therefore, be extended or modified with the help of modular approach.

REDUCED RATE OF ERRORS

The rates of errors are considerably reduced in the newly developed system. Appropriate error messages have been provided to prompt the user and refrain to him from making errors.

FUTURE MODIFICATION & EXPANSION

A part from the account and inventory system there is other related departments, which are interacting in the running of organization. This can made to interact with the developed accounting and inventory system, the tool SQL* FORMS used in the software allows one to build forms which can be enhanced further, In future, if there arises a need for further improvement or changes, Instead of building new application, the

existing application could be further extended. Further Queries and Reports related to the system can also be added.

PRECAUTIONS

A regular schedule for database backup should be followed to avoid problems causing from system breakdown. The ORACLE utility EXP (export) should be used for this.

CHAPTER # 5

SOFTWARE DESIGNING

INTRODUCTION

Software design is a process through which requirements are translated in to a representation of software. Design is the first step in the development phase for any engineered product or system. It may be defined as "the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose for defining a device, a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization".

Software design is the first step of the three technical activities:

- Design
- Coding
- Testing

That is required to develop and verify software.

The importance of software design can be stated with the single word "QUALITY". Design is the place where quality is fostered in software development. Design provides us with presentation of software that can be assessed for quality. Design is the only which can accurately translate customer's

requirements into a finished software product or system.

Software design can be classified into following steps

- Data Design
- Architectural Design
- Interface Design
- Procedural Design

The data design transforms the information to main model created during the analysis in to the data structures that will be required to implement the software. The data objects and relationships which are normally represented in the entity relation diagram and the detailed data contents depicted in the data dictionary provide basis for the data design activity.

The architectural design defines the relationship among major structural elements of the program.

The interface design establishes the layout and mechanism to human-machine interaction.

The procedural design transforms structural elements of the program architecture into a procedural description of software components.

SOFTWARE DESIGN CHARACTRISTICS

The characteristics that serve as guide for evaluation of design are following

- The design must implement the entire explicit requirement contained in the analysis model and it must accommodate all the implicit requirements desired by the customer.
- The design must be readable, understandable guide for those who generate code and for those who test and subsequently maintain the software.
- The design should provide a complete picture of software, addressing the data, functional and behavioral domains from an implementation prospective.

Software design activities for developing software are as follows

DATA DESIGN

Data design id the first step of the three activities that are conducted during software engineering. The impact of data structure on program structure and procedural complexity

causes data design to have profound influence on software quality.

The primary activity during data design is to select logical representation of data objects (data structure) identified during requirements analysis and specification phase. Regardless of the design techniques to be used, well designed data can lead to better program structure, effective modularity and reduced procedural complexity.

CODE AND ID'S DESIGN

Codes and ID's are required to reduce the storage and number of typing strokes. To avoid any error, code should be small and simple. Code and ID's designed for the privatization process information system explicitly defines the particular entity. For example Codes and ID's used in the system are

- Item_code
- Supplier_no
- Department_code
- Supply_no

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PROCESS

No doubt, a complete understanding of software requirements is essential to the success of a software development effort. No matter how well designed or well coded a poorly analyzed and specified program will disappoint the user and brings grief to the developer.

The requirement analysis task is the process of discovery, refinement, modeling and specification. The software scope initially established by the system engineer and refined during software project planning and is defined in detail.

OBSTACLE IN ANALYSIS PHASE

As we know both the developer end customer takes in active role in the requirement analysis and specification. The customer attempt to reformulate a sometimes nebulous concept of software function and performance into concrete details. The developer acts as an interrogator, consultant and problem solver.

Requirement analysis and specification may appear to be a relatively simple task but as we know appearance are always deceptive. Communication content is very high. Chances for miss interpretation or miss

information abound. Ambiguity is probable. The dilemma that confronts a software engineer may best be understood by repeating the statement of an ambiguous customer.

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Requirement analysis a software engineering task that bridges the gap between the system level software allocation and software design. Generally software requirement analysis may be divided into five areas of efforts

1. problem recognition
2. evaluation and synthesis
3. modeling
4. specification
5. review

Initially the analyst studies the software project plan. Next, communication for analysis must be established so that problem recognition is ensured. The goal of analyst is recognition of basic problematic elements is per received by the user or customer.

Problem evaluation and solution synthesis is the next major area of the efforts for the

analyst. The analyst must define all externally observable data objects, evaluate the flow and content of information, define and elaborate all software functions, understand software behavior in the context of events that effect the system, establish system interface characteristics, and uncovered additional sign constraints. Each of these tasks serve to describe the problem so that an over all approach or solution may be synthesized. If we take into consideration THE ACCOUNTING AND INVENTORY SYSTEM of FVGML, the first thing which should be made clear is that why we need the automation of the system as we already have an efficient data entry system being run by the management. The fact which becomes obvious is that the need of time with the growth in the business and to cope with the increasing requirement of the organization. That is why we have developed an automated system for the management to be able to cope with the needs and the requirements of the organization's business.

Interaction with the customer is first and for most elements in the requirement analysis phase. This phase has its critical and crucial

importance. The customer wants to convey all his requirements in one meeting and the system engineer is also willing to get information as much as he can. The phase consists of many levels of abstractions. So we have to make several visits to the organization to get all necessary information regarding to the proposed system. Then we distinguished relevant and irrelevant information to handle the systematic procedure carefully. After getting all required information, we converted it into DBMS that is defining involved factors, their mandatory and compulsory relationships and other concepts about entity relationship. Accounting and inventory system is quite intricate and complex procedure and polygonal in its fields. That's why the arrangement of the entity relationship is a difficult task. This work demand professional consideration and devotion.

For the preparation of an efficient and dependable system we used ORACLE database for development of the system because this tool is latest and is being widely used for the database development. The tables were initially designed

manually, the composite and the primary keys of the tables were decided and their relationships were made and after giving final shape to the symbolic database, we transferred it into SQL. Later the respective forms were designed in the form builder (developer2000). The data was later entered in the forms.

Throughout evaluation and solution synthesis activity, the analyst's primary focus is on "what does the system produce and consume, what function must the system perform, what interfaces are defined, and what constraints?"

It is important to note that a detailed specification may not be possible at this earliest stage of evaluation. The user may be unsure of precisely what is required. The developer may be unsure that a specific approach will properly accomplish function and performance. The most commonly used analysis technique to bridge the communication gap between the customer and the developer and to get the communication process started is to conduct a preliminary meeting or interview.

ANALYSIS MODELING

At a technical level software engineering begins with a series of modeling tasks that lead complete specification of requirement and a comprehensive design representation fore the software to be built. The analysis model, actually a set of models, is the first technical representation of a system. Structured analysis an object oriented analysis is the two most commonly used approaches. In structured analysis we create models that depict information that is data and control, content and flow, we decide the system functionally and behaviorally and then we depicted the sense of what we must built.

The analysis model must achieve three primary objectives

1. To describe what the customer requires.
2. To establish a basis for the creation of software design.
3. To define a set of requirements that can be validated one the software is built.

DATA MODELING

Data modeling answers the set of specific questions that are relevant to any data processing application. What are the primary data objects to be processed to the system? What is the composition of each data object? What attributes describe the objects? Where do the objects currently reside? What are the relationships between each data object and other objects? What is the relationship between the objects and the process that transform them?

LOGICAL MODELING

ATTRIBUTES

Once u have discovered the people, places and events that define the entities in your model, u can begin to fill out the definition by listing the information that u want to track for each entity. For example, u may want to track information on customer in your model. Once u create the customer entity, u can begin to define the individual pieces of information u want to track for each customer, including the customer name, address and phone number. Each of these pieces is defined in system an attribute of customer entity.

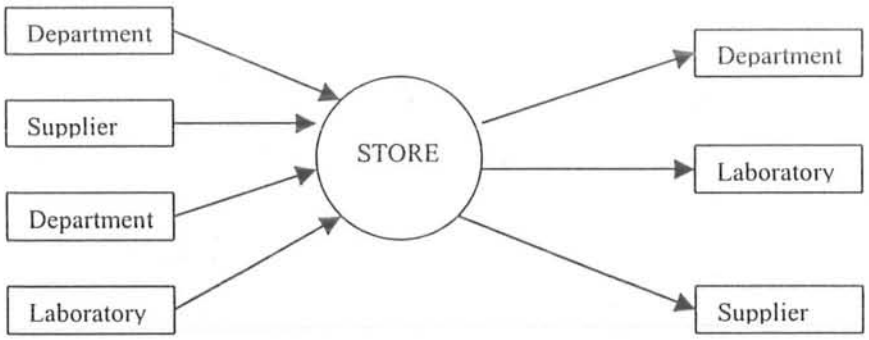
CREATING ENTITIES AND DEFINING RELATION

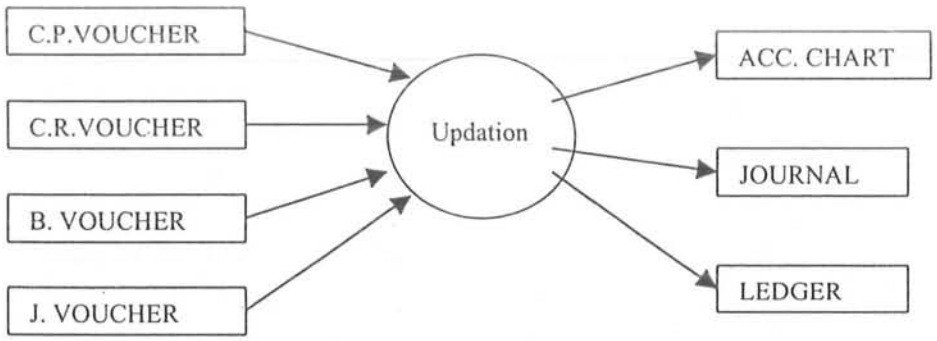
Along with the attributes, Entities are the corner stone of the logical modeling. Entity properties are specified such as entity name, definitions and notes.

PHYSICAL MODELING

As information moves through software it is modified by a series of transformation. For this purpose a particular graphical technique is used named as DATA FLOW DIAGRAM. It the graphical technique that depicts information flow and transforms as data moves from input to out put. The zero level DFDs of Accounting and Inventory system of the organization are as

INVENTORY SYSTEM





CHAPTER # 6

USER'S GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

The user guide is provided so that user becomes familiar with the new system more easily and quickly. This chapter will provide a comprehensive understanding to operate the new computerized INVENTORY AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM developed for FAZAL VEGETABLE GHEE MILL ISLAMABAD.

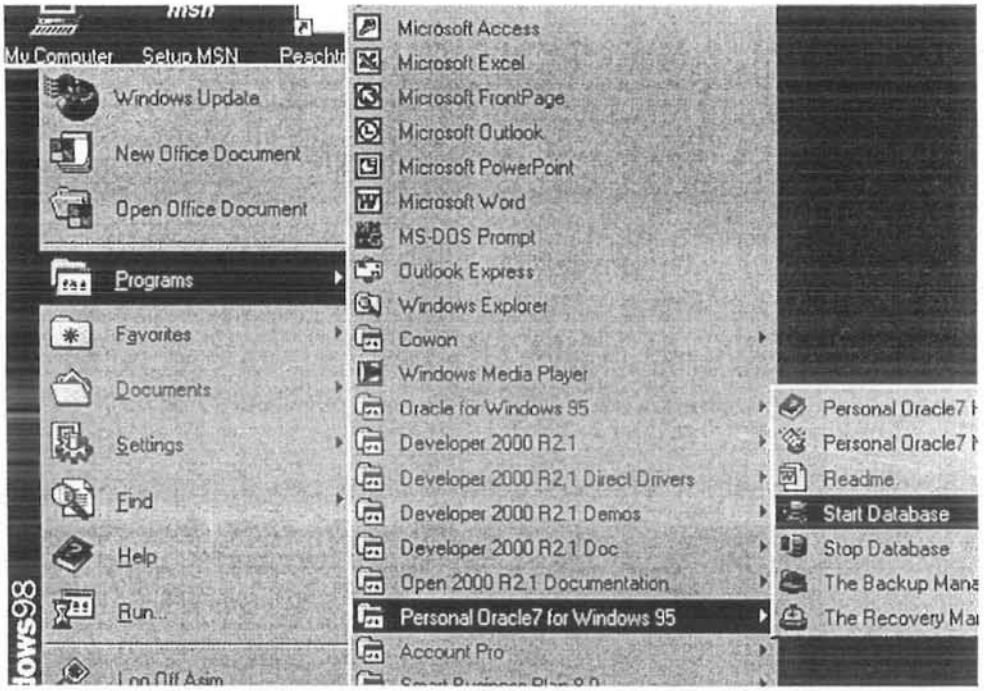
Since the system operates in the multi user environment so it requires the service of DBA to perform certain tasks such that creating new user, giving them privileges, keeping back up of data etc.

The first and foremost step to the implementation of the newly designed system is installation of windows-98 or a higher version. The second step is the installation of ORACLE 7 which mainly deals with the database. To represent the data in the user friendly environment the tool used is DEVELOPER2000 (R2.1) and this software might be installed along with the ORACLE. The ORACLE functions at the back end where as the DEVELOPER2000 functions at the front end.

After the installation of ORACLE and the DEVELOPER2000, the database administrator will create users identified by their respective passwords.

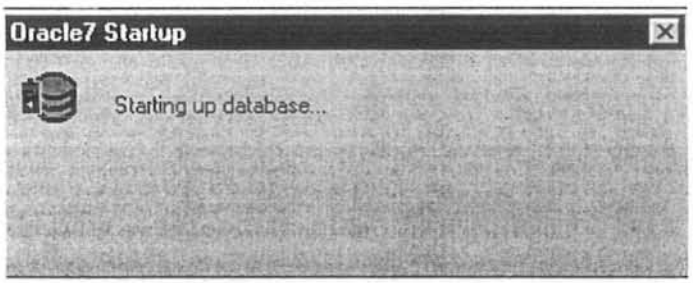
GETTING START

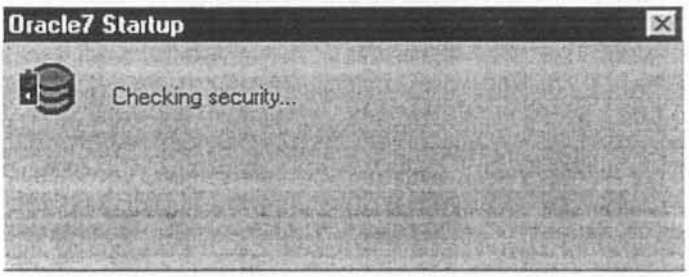
Before starting working with the front end the user might start the database engine. The database engine is mounted by the adopting the process as shown in the fig. below.

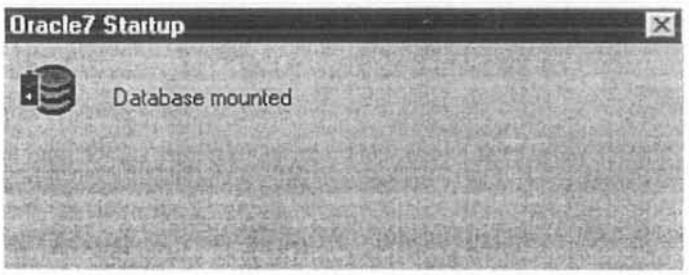


STARTING DATABASE

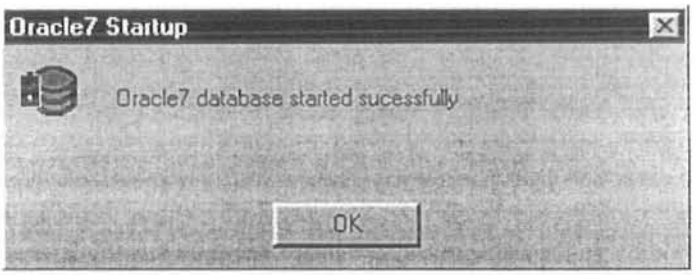
On clicking this point following messages will appear one by one which tell about the starting of data







Finally a message box will appear shown as under which shows that database has been started successfully

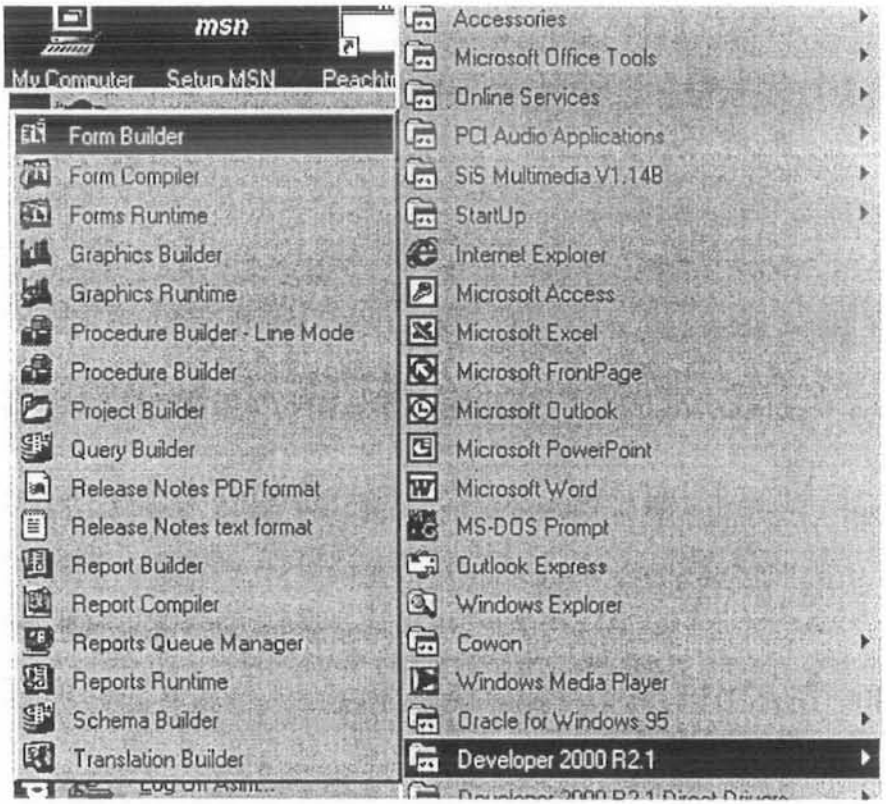


Press OK to clear this box.

OPENING DEVELOPER\2000

Now in order to open the DEVELOPER\2000 FORMS/5.0

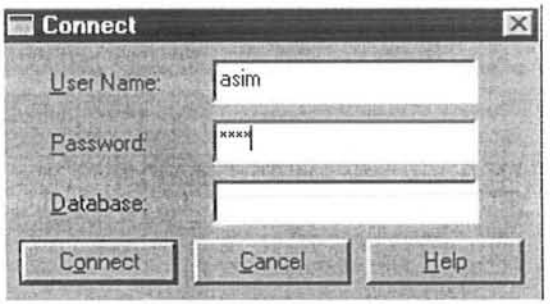
The following path should be followed,



The form builder will start functioning and then user can use the form builder

SECURITY

Before getting started with the front end the user should enter the user name and password fro the security purpose of the database.



IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

The user must know the following terminologies and their functionality;

CONSOLE

Console is the general name for the standard features that provide essential user information at run time. It appears at the bottom of the screen. Console includes the status line and the message line.

- ***STATUS LINE***

  The status line is the console component that indicates the verity of indicators to reflect the current sate of form module. The indicators along with their meanings are described bellow

INDICATOR	MEANING
Count	The number of records retrieved and displayed by the query
*	The last record have been retrieved
^	There are records above the current one
v	Records bellow the current one
Enter Query	The current record is in the enter query mode and no record has been retrieved
<List>	The list of values(LOV)is associated with the current item

- ***MESSAGE LINE***

  The message line is the console component that displays the Oracle Forms and application specific messages. For example, different error messages and additional help may be displayed when ever needed.

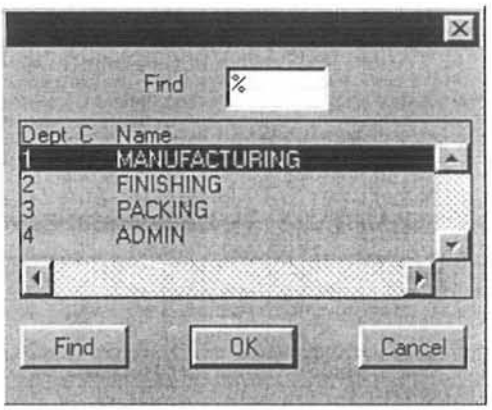
DEFAULT MENUE

The default menu is the menu which is automatically used by all Oracle Forms applications. It provides an alternative method to use those key stroke operations. The default menu can be customized to introduce your own functionality.

LIST OF VALUES (LOV'S)

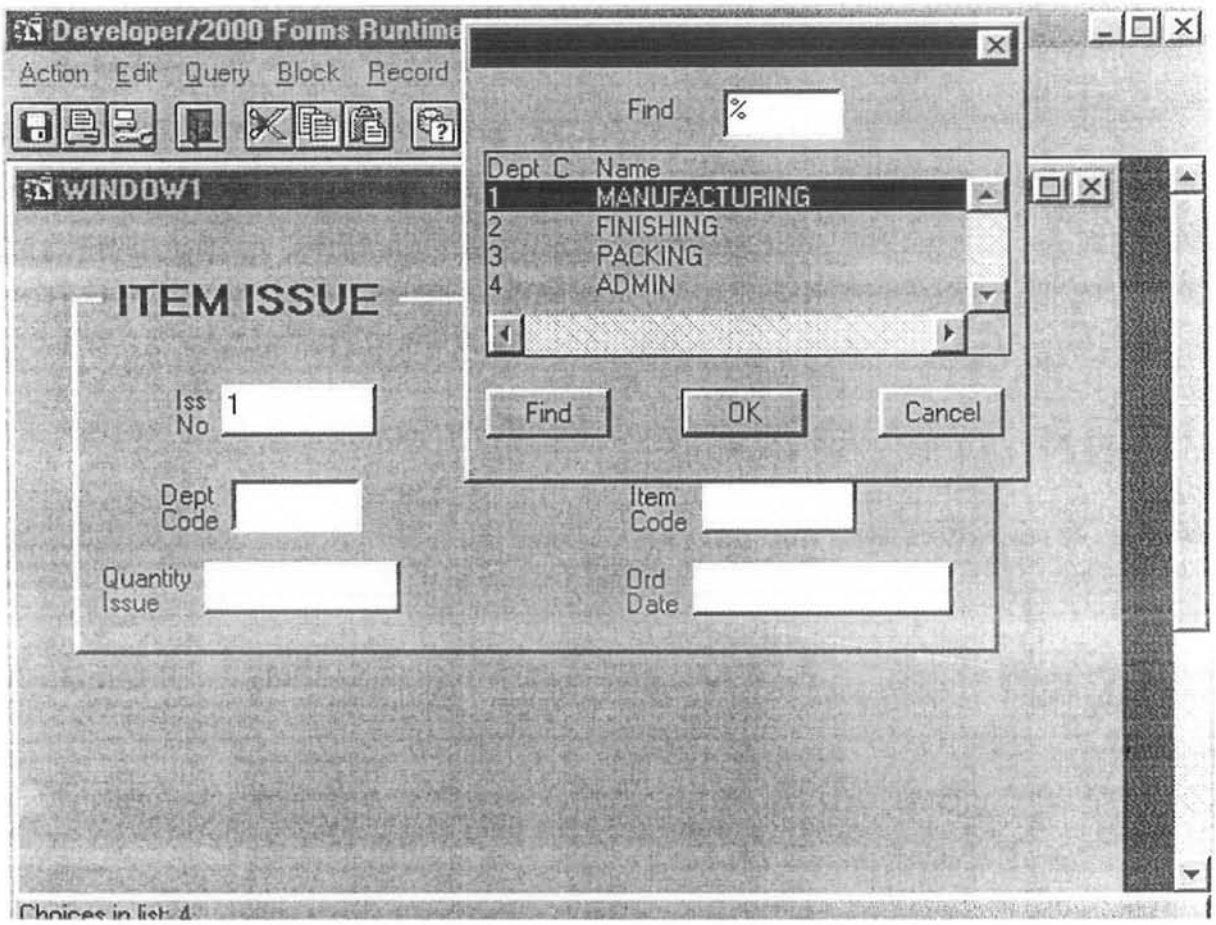
During data entry, often a user has to enter data which already exist in some other table. Oracle provides a method via which list of values for a column can be provided. The method is called list of

values of LOV. A list of window is an object which opens up a separate window displaying the values from one or more tables when the user clicks on the appropriate key sequence.



FORMS WITH LOV'S

The following form shown is the example in which LOV with forms is



TOOL BAR

Tool bar is present on every form and has the following buttons. The tool bar is shown in the figure

FUNCTIONALITY

The first button in the tool bar is used to save the new records or any other changes made in the records.

To adjust the print setup for the print out to be taken, user can use the **print set up button** in the too bar to get different print page settings.

To give the print command to get the print of the current form or canvas, the user just need to click on the **print command button** in the tool bar.

To exit from the current form the exit button is also provided in the tool bar and user can exit the from just by a single mouse click on **exit button.**

To cut any value from any where in the form, user can select a particular item and then click on the **cut button** i.e. fifth button to get the resulting effect.

To copy some particular thing on the form a copy button is also provided in the tool bar and any selected item can be copied by clicking on the **copy button.**

To paste some copied thing any where on the form a paste button is also provided in the tool bar and the copied thing will be copied just by clicking on the **paste button.**

To enter a query on some specific field the user need to click on the **enter query button.**

To execute a query the user need to click the **execute query** button.

To remove the current record, user should click on the **remove button.**

To add or to retrieve the record the **move buttons** are available on the bar.

To add the currently entered record in the database, **add button** is used.

To get help about the properties of selected items, **help button** is used.

ALERTS

An alert is displayed as a model window. It gives information to the user that requires a response before processing can continue either an acknowledgement or an answer to a question.

One more than one message is waiting to show on the message line, the current message also appears as an alert. In addition to the system alerts,

different self designed alerts can be displayed on the screen to take response from the user before processing.

RECORD MANIPULATION

Four general operations can be performed on the record, namely, insertion, retrieval, modification and deletion. The basic condition for these operations to perform is that the form on which the operation is to be performed must be displayed on the screen.

INSERTION

The record can be inserted in the database table by adopting the following procedure;

Form <Record> menu, click on <Insert>. The form will appear blank. This can also be done by clicking the <Clear> button on the form.

Enter the data in the form.

Press <save> button to save it in the work space.

To insert the more records, repeat the above steps.

Click on the <exit> button to return on the main menu.

RETRIEVAL

To retrieve the record;

Click on <Query> button.

If the key value for required record is entered, then the particular record will be displayed, otherwise first record will be displayed. Keep on pressing <Next> key to scroll the records until the desired record is retrieved. Click on the <Exit> button to go back on the main menu.

MODEFICATION

Repeat first two steps of retrieval operation,

Enter new data in the displayed editing fields, where values are to be modified. Press <Save> button to save the changes in the database.

DELETION

Repeat first two steps of retrieval program.

Click on the <Remove> in the <Record> menu. The desired record will be deleted. Click the <Save> button to save the modification. Other records can be deleted by adopting the same procedure.

IMPLEMENTING THE SECURITY

Any computerized database system should be sure enough to be accessed by authorized persons. Database administrator (DBA) implements such securities. One of the duties of the DBA is to provide access to the computer system to users to use the Oracle database. For that, one must have access to the computer and the operating system through an identification and password to ensure valid access to the oracle database that are valid for the underlying database.

Oracle DBA can create new users with different privileges assigned to them according to their status. Each user has his own domain of privileges and operations that he\she can perform. All this handled by DBA. Hence the security is promptly implemented by DBA.

PRECAUTIONS

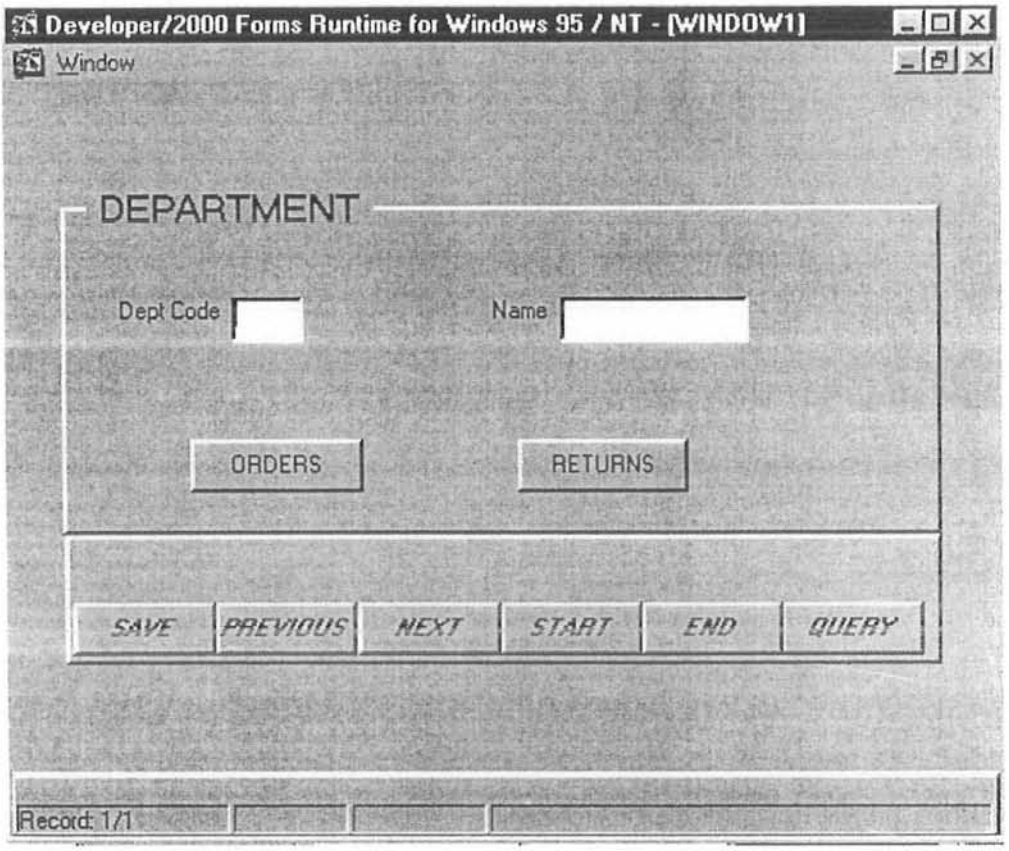
Before switching off the computer, the oracle database engine, working at the back end, should be properly shutdown i.e. the Oracle database should be dismounted by selecting

Start>>program>>personal oracle for win95>>stop database.

APPENDIX

PROPOSED FORMS

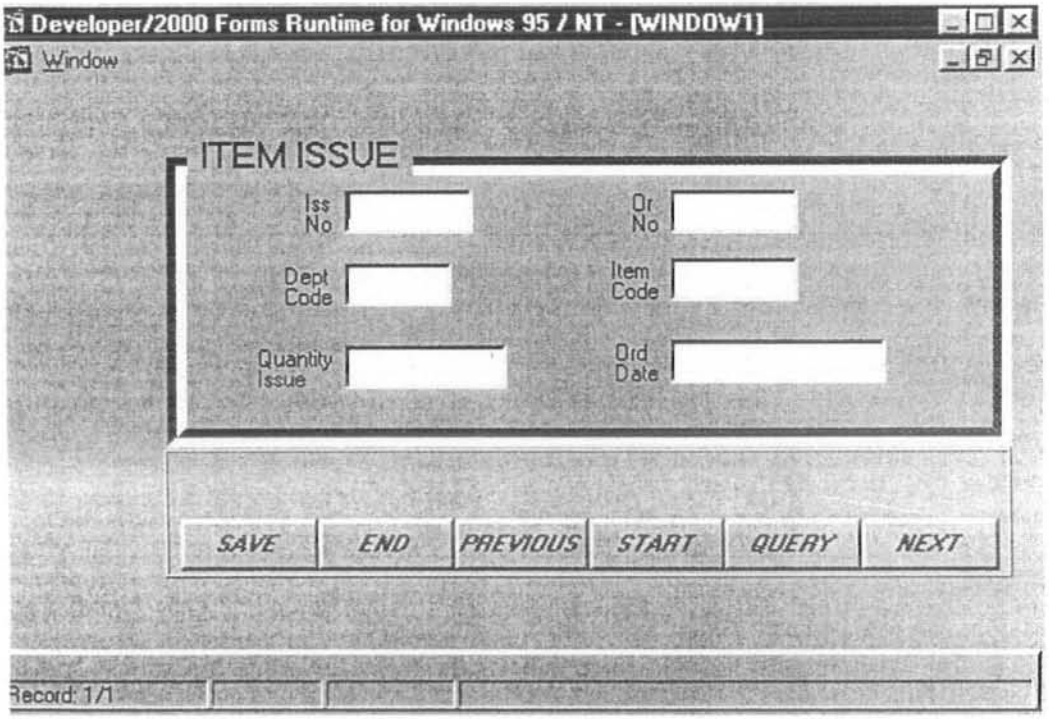
Some of the proposed forms and their description are given bellow.



DESCRIPTION

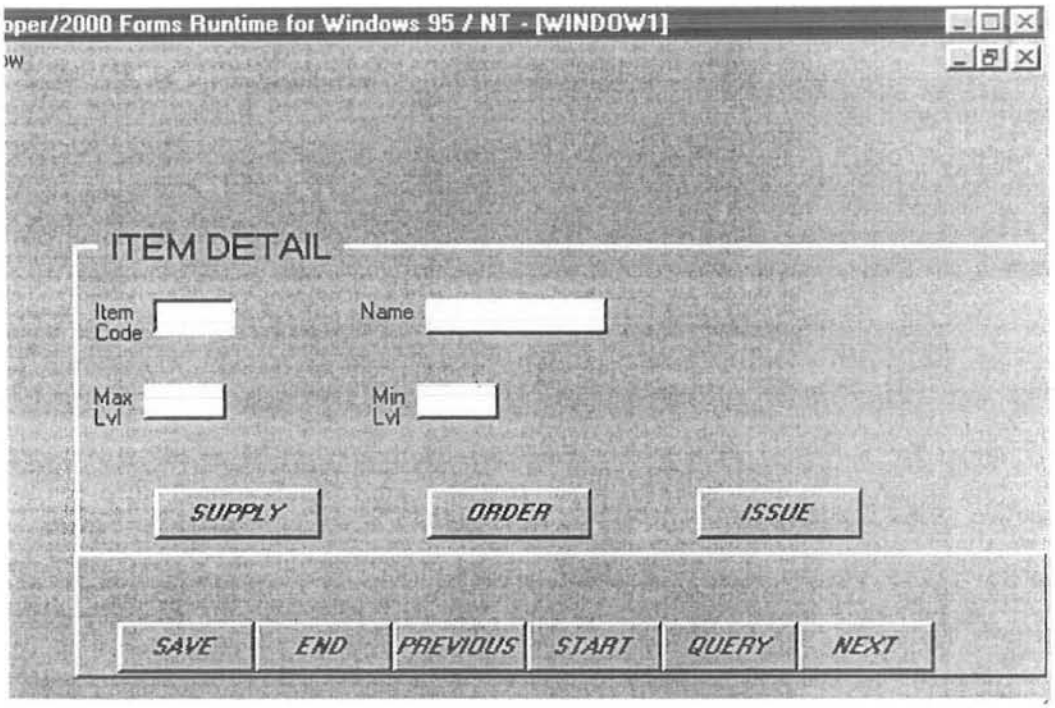
This form displays information about the different departments of the organization. Dept_code is the primary key and each department will have unique code which may not be assigned to any other department. By using the ORDER and RETURN button the

orders delivered by the department and the ITEM returned by the department can be displayed or viewed.



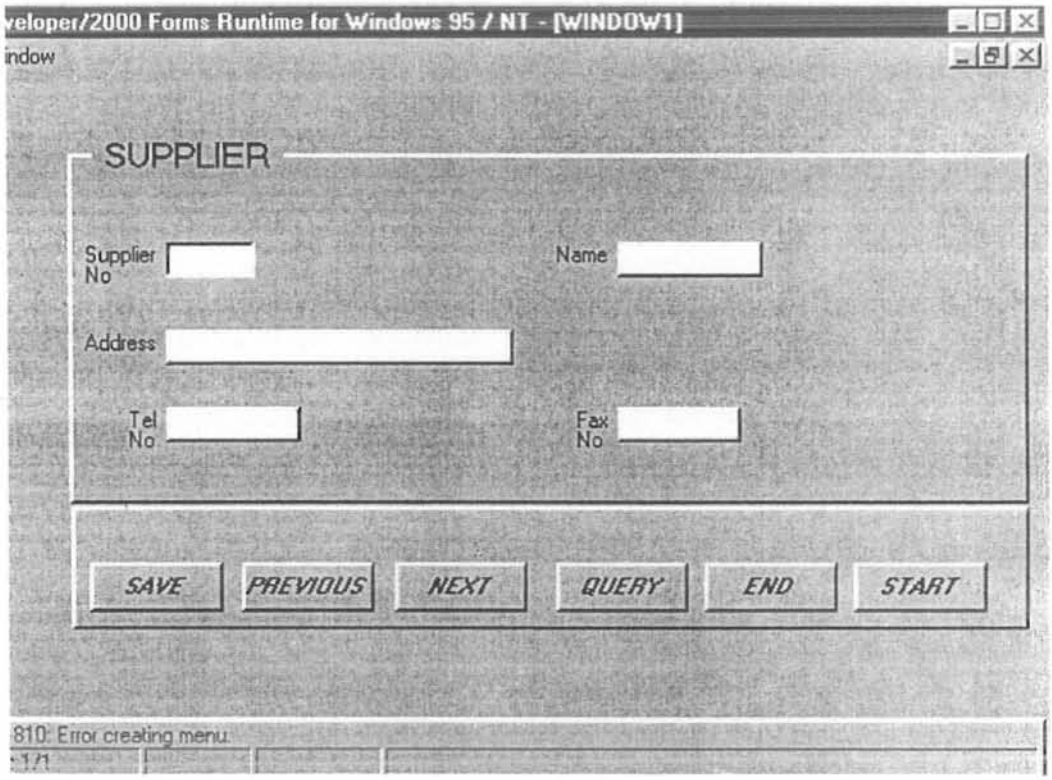
DESCRIPTION

This form contains the information about the Items issued to different departments. Here Item_code, ord_No and Dept_code are foreign keys and in theses fields the data can be entered by using the LOV.



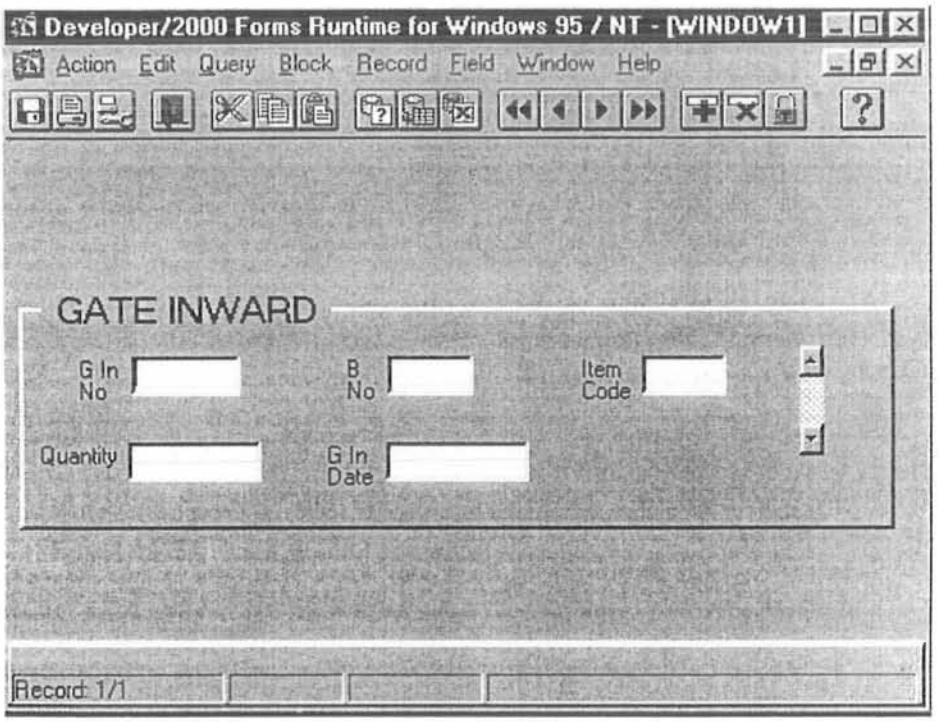
DESCRIPTION

This table contains information about the different Items present in the store. The SUPPLY, ISSUE and ORDER buttons can be used to determine the information such that in which supply the particular item was received, in which order the item was requested and the issue reports of the item.



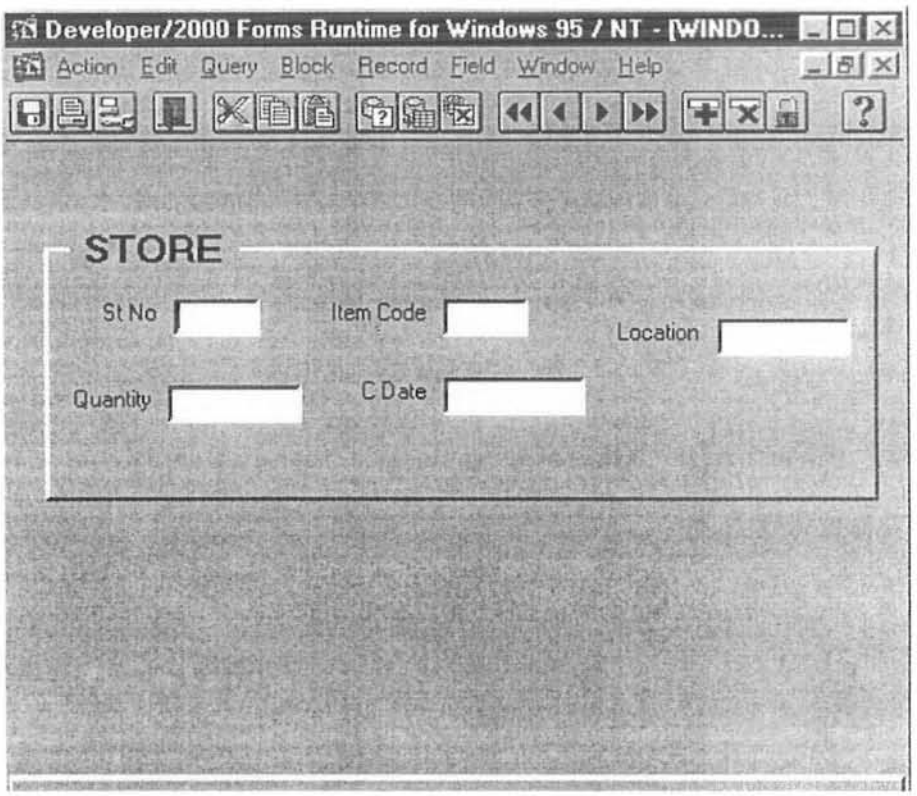
DESCRIPTION

This form shows the information about the suppliers. The ITEM and ORDER button can be used to get information that which supplier supplies which item and supplier has delivered which order.



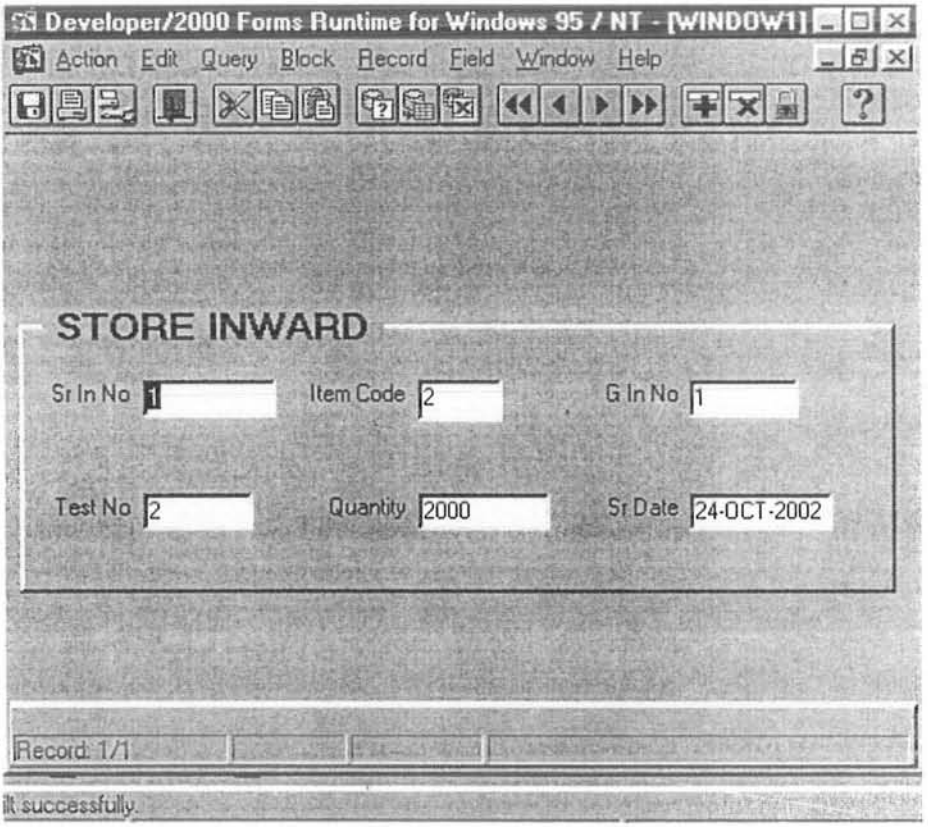
DESCRIPTION

This form contains information about the items, along with other necessary information, which have passed through the gate by any mean. Here B_No and Item_code are the foreign keys.



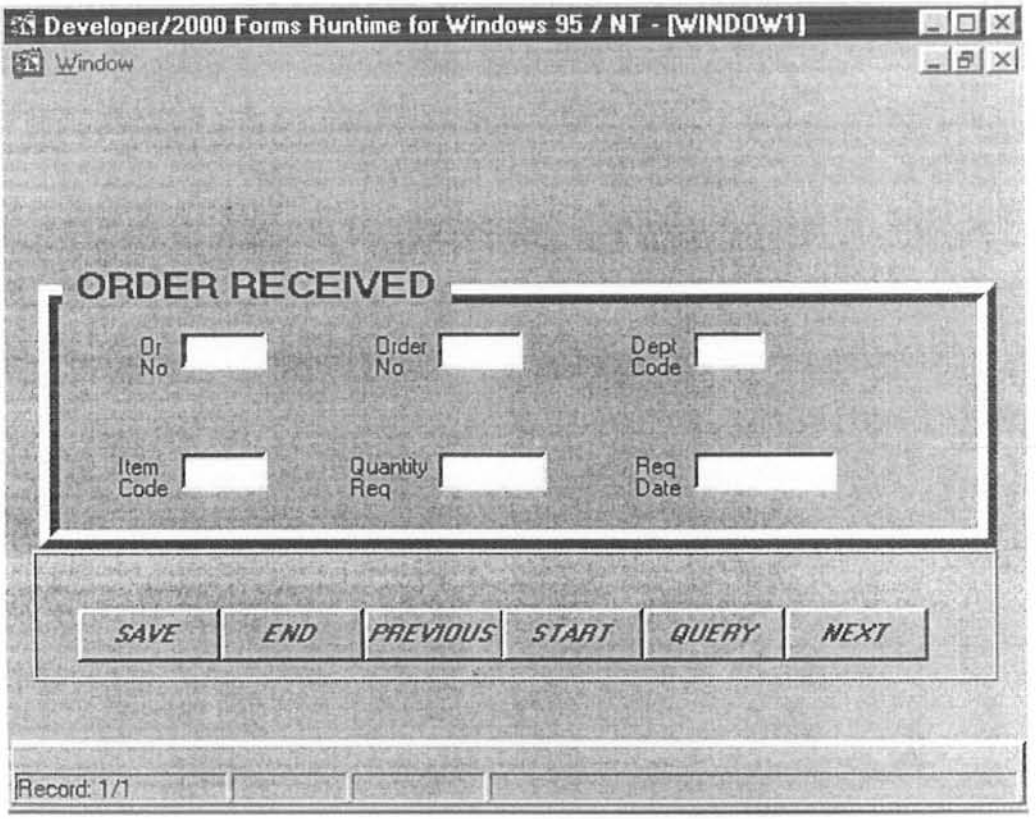
DESCRIPTION

This form describes the information about the items present in the store along with the received date. Here Item_code is foreign key taken from Item form.



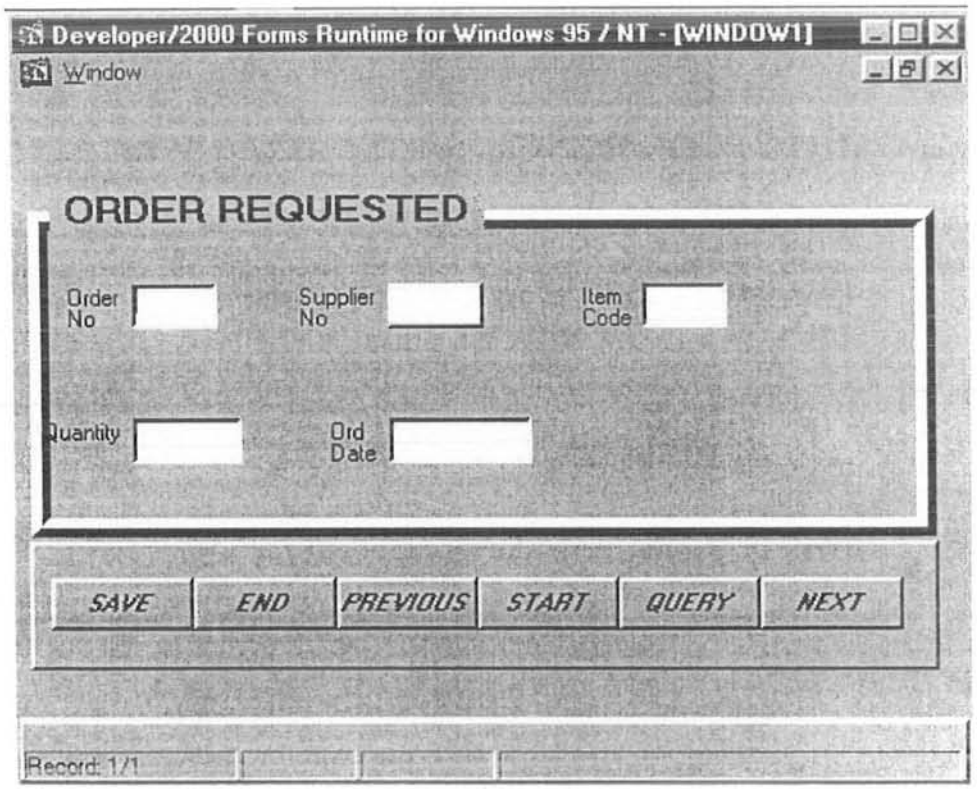
DESCRIPTION

This form describes the information about the item such that which item was received by the store, the date of receipt etc. the item_code is a foreign key taken from the item table.



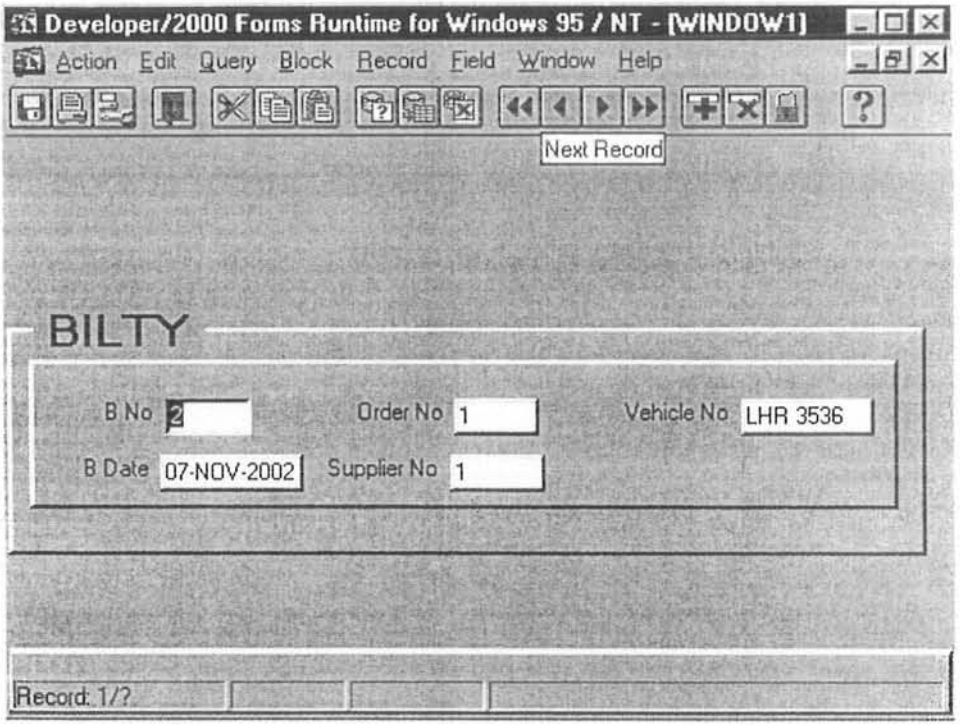
DESCRIPTION

The following form describes the orders received by the store from different departments in which different items are requested to be issued. The Dept_code and Item_Code are the foreign keys taken from department and Item forms.



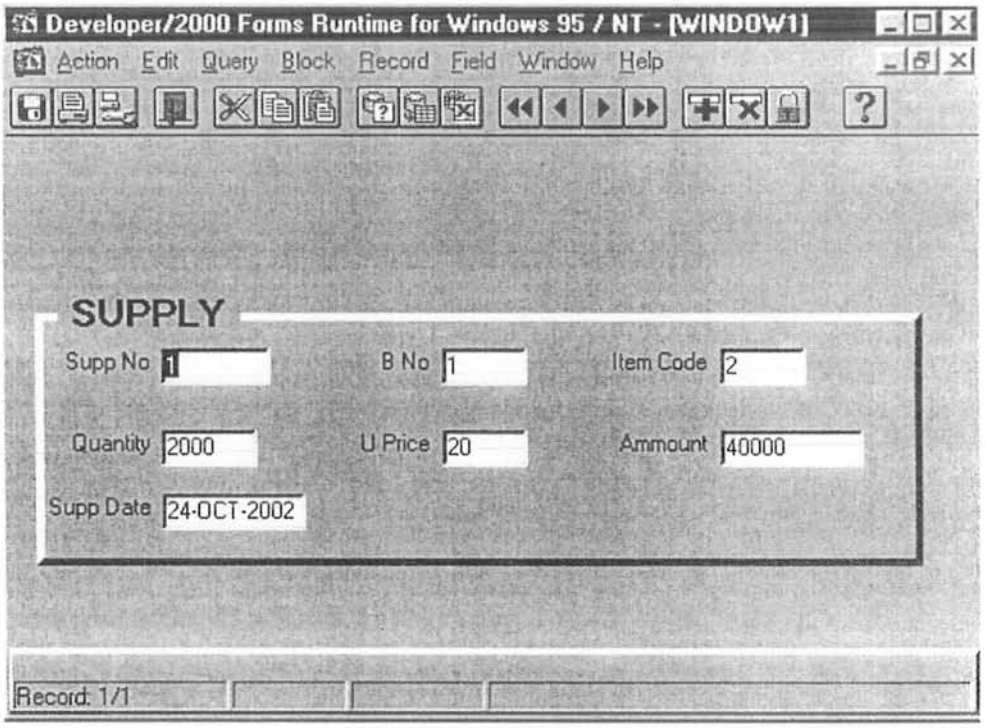
DESCRIPTION

The following form describes the information about the orders requested by the store to the purchase section along with the mentioned supplier No and Item no and quantity.



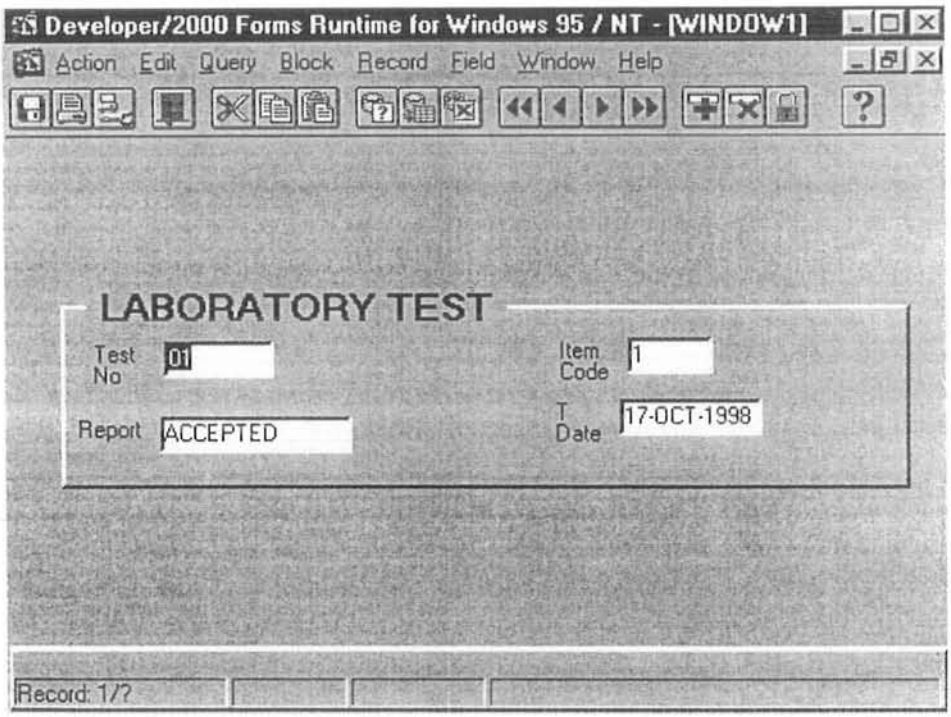
DESCRIPTION

In the following form the information about the BILTY is provided such that the particular BILTY No contains item_code, supplier_code, order_No etc.



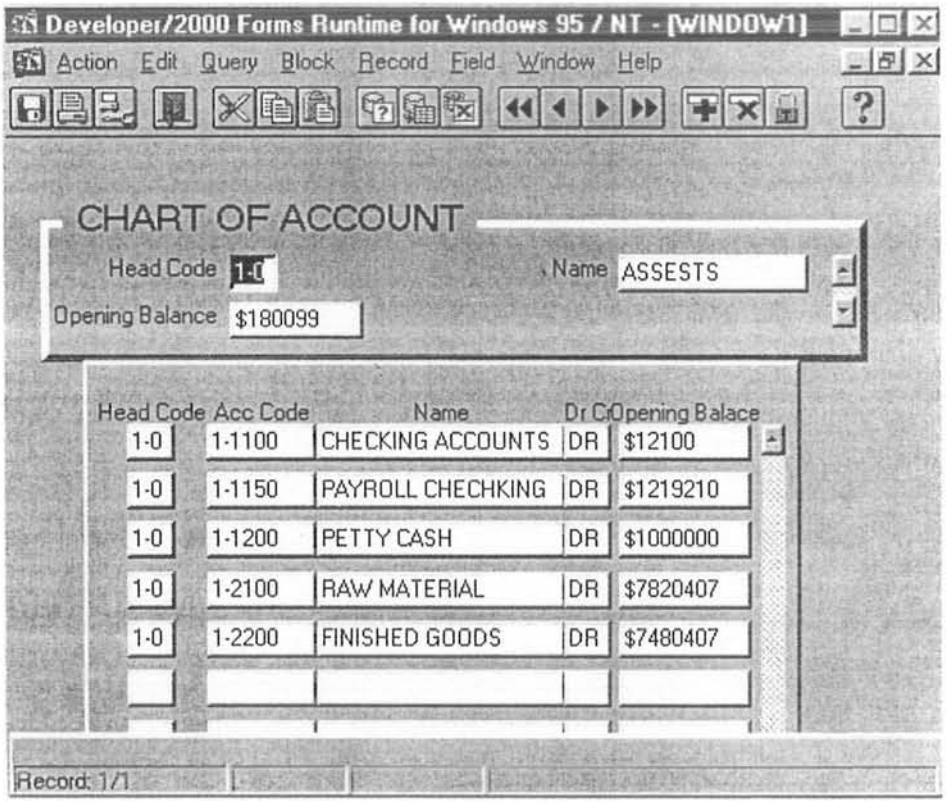
DESCRIPTION

This form describes all the details about the supplies made by different suppliers along with item_code and B_No which are both foreign keys taken from Item table and BILTY table.



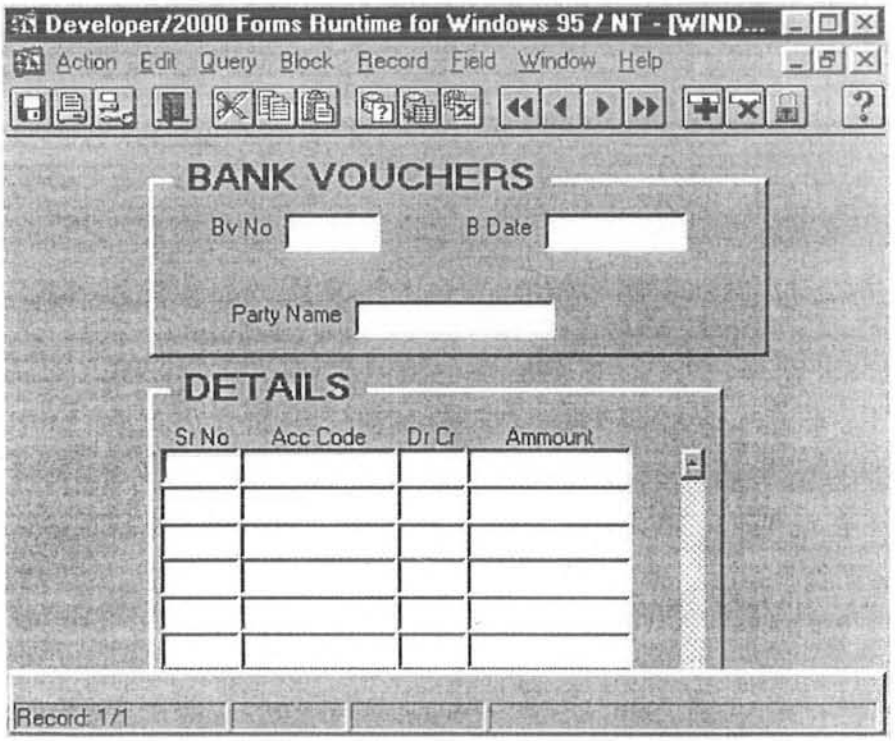
DESCRIPTION

This table describes the details of the laboratory test made for testable Items e.g. different types of oils and chemicals. In this table the Item_Code is a foreign key taken from the Item table.



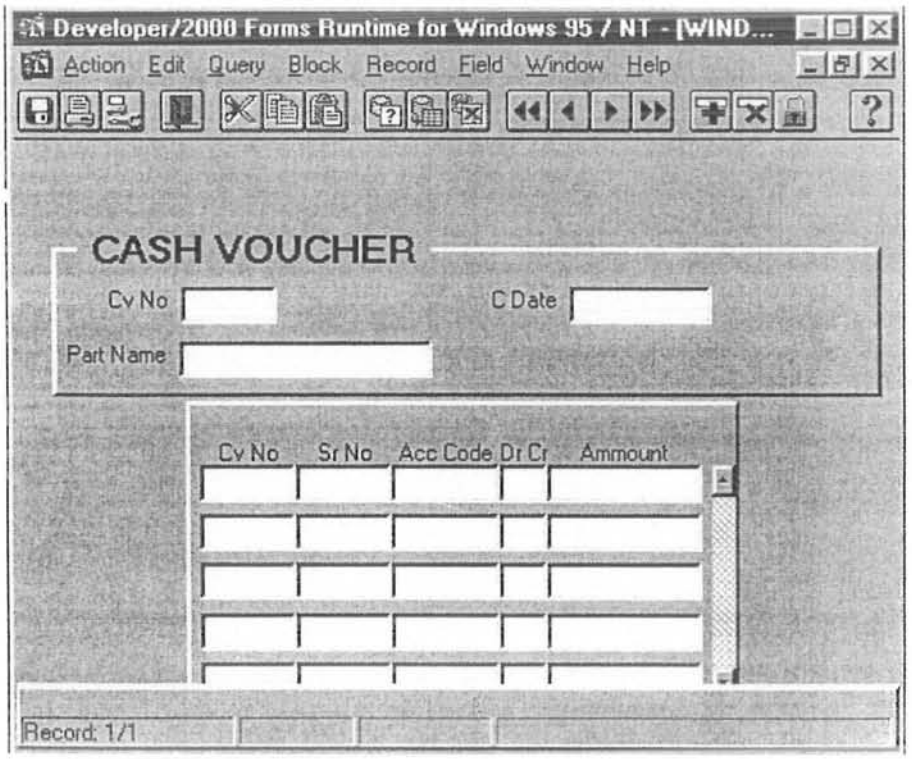
DESCRIPTION

This form describes the details of account. This form will be updated after every transaction. It contains each and every account with its respective head.



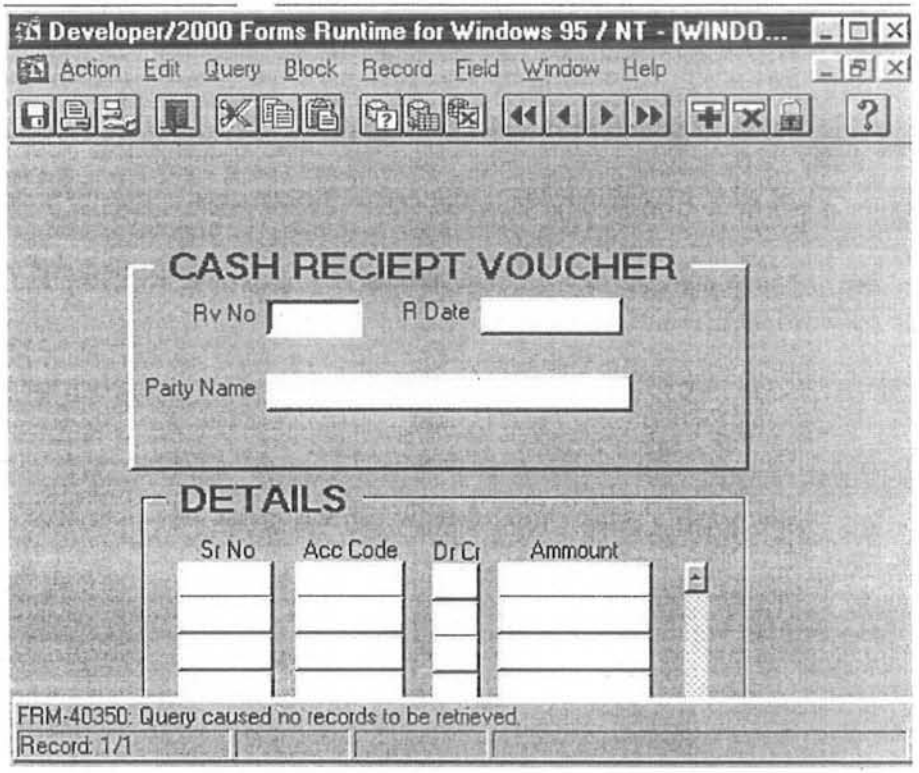
DESCRIPTION

The above form describes the proposed bank voucher for the organization. All type of payments through Banks are dealt through this form.



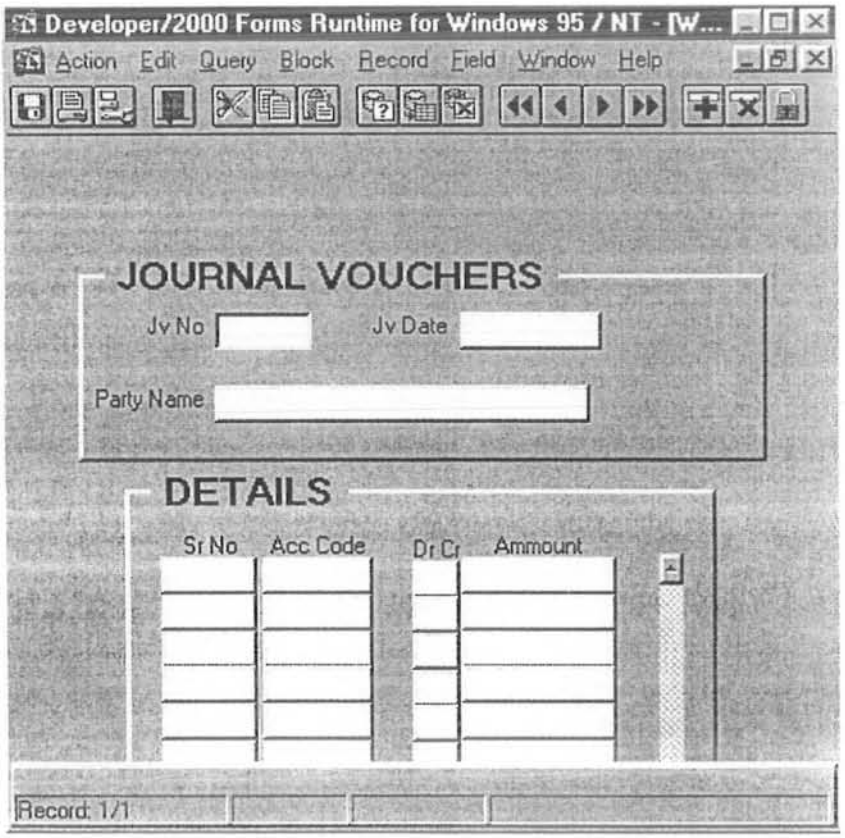
DESCRIPTION

This FORM contains all the records of cash payment made to different parties.



DESCRIPTION

This FORM contains record of the cash receipts of the organization made from different parties



DESCRIPTION

This FORM contains transactions which do not belong directly to the cash transactions.