PROJECT

ORDER AND SUPLLY SYSTEM

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

SMK established in 1967.Its main offices are in situated in Islamabad, Lahore, Karachi and Multan .Many GOVT, Semi govt and private firms are registered customer of smk. Its major dealing is in basic metals, machinery and other such tools. Each employee is responsible of specific task, because in order to purchase and supply to end user, company

Has to go a number of stages.Any mishappen at any stage may Create tremendous problems on whole procedure.

At the same time company has to place a check on incoming and outgoing metals traffic.

Smk is if at one time is customer then it is on another time is supplier.

Every order to smk and supply to end users has to go round about 17 steps. Each   step Is controlled   with caution to avoid from any troubles.

Being a customer smk has to take decision to buy goods at minimum price.

And being a supplier smk has to take decision to supply the goods to its customer at   Excellent quality. So the both decision has to need great caution.

Besides this company has to face some other matters which include   forwarder companies ,importing rules according to that country. its is explained under The heading of working.

<u>WORKING</u>

Working procedure starts when any user send its enquiry to smk. For simplicity here we suppose that there is only one company that sends enquiry to smk.

Enquiry has details of that goods which that company requires. smk receives this enquiry by e-mail fax or any other source. IT is check out by some authorities of smk.it is check out that either company is dealing in these thing which are present in enquiry or not.

Further any typing mistakes and other about other troubles in enquiry are informed to users, because whole working base upon this enquiry, after confirmation of this enquiry and making sure that it is correct in all respects company proceeds further.

Enquiry contains information about delivery point of metals, address of users ,phone number description ,shape and size of metals and such information. any confusion about these details are cleared at very early steps. it should be noted that

Enquiry does not mean purchase order. in other words we can say that enquiry does not ensure that that company will book his order.in fact it is only a method of checking the price and quality. enquiry may rejected by smk due to non avalibility of that goods or may offer the alternative of that goods.
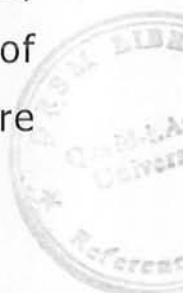
After confirmation of enquiry SMK contacts with manufacturing companies. Remember that SMK deals with imported goods only.it sends its on enquiry to manufacturer. manufacturer has no concern with enquiry to SMK send by customers.

Now at this stage SMK becomes customer and manufacturer companies has become supplier. it is same a user send its enquiry to SMK. Since SMK acts as a agent and not involve in manufacturing.

Any thing so at some time it acts as a customer and another time it becomes a suppliers. So for avoiding conflation we say the customer of SMK , "END USERS" and suppliers of SMK is manufacturer. We ay enquiry of end users "Enquiry to

SMK" or "Request for quotation to SMK". Similarly we say the enquiry of SMK , "Enquiry to manufacturer" or "Request for quotation to manufacturer". So "Enquiry to manufacturer" is also does not means that SMK is demanding or giving order for purchasing to a particular manufacturer.

In fact same thing is repeating in this case too as end users has already send enquiry to SMK.

Now rather than a purchase order it is just for knowing price and quality according to end users demand. SMK sends its enquiry to many manufacturing companies.

MANUFACTURER

MANUFACTURER

END USERS   SMK

MANUFACTURER

MANUFACTURER

MANUFACTURER

After the completion of prices of enquiries by both parties (by smk and by end users) next step is preparation of. Quotation is received by SMK. Many quotations are received by SMK from a number of manufacturing companies. This we say "Quotation to SMK". Quotation contains information like unit price of each demanded metal, rules and regulation of import according to that country and in some cases alternative of demanded goods.

After receiving these quotation Comparison is made by authorties of SMK. the quotation which seems to be best is send to end users. Generally the best thing on selecting the best quotation is its price and its quality. many alternative of original demand are also available on different quotation. but this are considered only after on advice of end users. remaining are rejected. Smk selects the best quotation and remaining are rejected. after this this single quotation is send to end users. quotation send to end user is called "Quotation to end users". As SMK receive many quotation and choose the best one similarly end users receive many quotation from many companies like SMK. They also select best quotation. price and quality also play a vital role in selection of best quotation in the eyes of end users.

Now if the quotation of SMK is optimum quality wise and price wise then the next step is purchase Order .But before this end user informs SMK of acceptance of quotation and promise to give purchase order to SMK.

Purchase order is send to SMK which repeats the price and delivery point of that good as mentioned earlier. SMK books their order to that particular company.

Next step is payment. Payment may be advance or after supply of goods depending on circumstances.

Next step is shipment .Generally shipment is by sea or by air. Forwarder company involves here. Forwarder company is responsible for supplying goods from manufacturer to SMK. when goods arrived at airport , after paying all kind of taxes and other expenditure , goods are received by SMK which then applied to end users. in this process end user may refuse

To use any forwarder company and use his known transaction. in this case all verification and tax paying responsibility is of end user.

Last step is receiving bills from end user.

In this way SMK imply completes its one cycle.

OLD MANNUAL SYSTEM

At very early stages when smk established all working was done manually. in this regard when any end user sends its enquiry to SMK then a file is allocated with the name of that end user.

All documentation is is written on pages and attached in the file. for example a user sends its enquiry. it is attached in file . then company (SMK) realizes that some component of enquiry was incorrect . then a letter is written to that company. a copy of this letter is also attached in the file too for remember this this operation. similarly all such like problem and operation are done and copies of these are attached in this file. some time a file may contain hundred of papers.

When any problem is created , that particular file has to be opened see its detail. suppose a enquiry has a detail in which SMK is not dealing the further action is carried out after studying 2 or more related files. it may time consuming task. similarly there was no proper system to take information about manufacturing companies as well as end users.

The only system to take information was newspapers and simple mail system. it may be simple in case when there is only one manufacturing company and few that is you can say 4 or 5 end users. But i mentioned earlier that there are lot of end user and lot of manufacturing companies and every year more factories join SMK . So it becomes a complex problem.

If there are   500 files of enquiries and 500 files of quotations then responsible employee has to keep its record and location and other some information in his mind. another way may be search them through out the files.

A simple solution was discovered that files has to be arranged in alphabetical order .This solution reduced the problem at some extend.

DISADVANTEGES OF MANNUAL SYSTEM

Although arranging file in alphabetical order reduced the problem at some extend.

But many other problems remain unsolved w shortly examine them.

1-- If we arrange all files alphabetically then it is still time consuming task.

2-- Now suppose a company sends its enquiry. SMK place it at particular location. if after some time company sends another enquiry then how it should be handled. there are two possible solution with problems are there apparently

(i) you simply place documents   enquiry

(ii) in old file ,then it creates problem while studying that file. if a company send say 30 enquiries at a period of time then

It is not easy to make one file all of these separate cases.

> (ii) second thing is that yo may create separate file against each enquiry of same user. Then it is a problem to handle all of these files. and if you want to give any references to end user relating to previous record then it is not so easy.

3-- 3rd problem is that taking new information about new manufacturers and new companies. Although marketing agent play an important role within a city but as manufacturing companies are situated at outside the country so it create a problem.

4-- Simple mail or tcs system or telephone system is not appropriate for this company . mail system is slow and time consuming process. tcs and telephone system Is very costly. So communication was also a big problem in this organization.

5) paying bill and receiving bill and record of payable amount is also difficult to handle manually. If any end user donot pay whole amount then he company has to kep record for this. Similarly company has to pay some amount to some manufacturing companies and some end users as a security. At this stage it is also a problem to keep record for these bid

6) As I has mentioned that a single order may undergo Several steps. Each step's information must reach to SMK.In manual it is very slow process and a single step may take month. Beside there methods to overcome this problem are very costly.

These were the main problems which SMK has to suffer before 1996. These problems not only slow down the hole process but also are big hurdles in the way of expanding its area.

STEPS TO COMPUTERIZATION

To overcome these problems a confirm solution was needed. Manual system was unsecure ,time consuming and costly. There was no manual solution.

So steps were taken after 1996 to computerize an organization . At initial stages internet and electronic mail are used in place of telephone calls , simple mail system ,and marketing. This not only reduced the expenditure but also saved time. similarly simple software were used for calculation ,and keeping records of course this was not sufficient but still gave good results.

After the computerization step organization felt the need of

Computerization of whole working procedure. because it saves time ,cost and very easy to use.

Major consideration for organization was:-

1)   To build a web site for marketing purpose

2)   To develop a data base system of whole procedure.

I preferred to make a data base of that organization because major problem for SMK is controlling whole procedure that is from "request for quotation to SMK" to "bill received".

It seems apparently that web pages for that organization has secondary importance. So we promised SMK to give such a data base which is easy to use, most comprehensive ,take minimum time easy to access files

And do calculation like works.

<u>REALIZATION OF DATA BASE</u>

After initial steps to computerization the system seems to be improved. Now next step was to develop a data base like system which can handle over all activities of working from first step to last because major working that is order and supply system 's problems needs to have some solution. above mentioned computerization steps only deals with communication problems. Although this gives good results but major problem was to handle all records excess them henever needed. in these circumstances it was seem suitable that e develop a data base of order and supply system on both cases(when SMK is customer and hen SMK is supplier).

As both cases are some how connected with each other. This suggestion has two benefits. First is that we can present data in short form with same meaning and second is that access of data is very simple fast easy ,secure and time saving. records which have collected during last few decades has a burden on organization because handling ,accessing and placing these records were not so easy. record can be present in short way by applying data base tools.

Due to much burden of work now it was was necessary to create a data base as soon as possible.

Next important thing was that in current manual system when a specific report has to be send to any company then it Procedure was that simply thee are copied by photo state machine. In data base it create much facility by simply clicking on print command .

So we can conclude after examining thee conditions that we should develop a data base o that wattage of time on such extra works (paper works ,copying the records, calculation work etc may be avoided.

ENVIRONMENT USED

WINDOWS 98 / WINDOWS XP

SQL 3.3

DEVELOPER 2000

FORMS 4.5

Chapter # 1

INTRODUCTION TO DATA BASE

Data base is a method to present data in short and more comprehensive form. In which access of data is much easy

Data base is develop by using some tools like Microsoft access ,oracle etc. It provides environment for excessing file in more comprehensive way. in this process after complete understanding the problem e convert or translate the whole problem according to data base tools then applying these tools it is make possible to view all data and record in minimum space .it shorts the data size in way that it uses some variables and occupy short space but have same meaning and details as original data describes. It is a beauty of data base

That it present the data in short , simple but in more comprehensive way.

For example if we consider a manual system of library then of course it has two registers in which when any member borrow a book librarian enters record in one register or working area . when that member comes for returning that book the librarian has to open second register or working area for entering the returning date .

When we convert it into data base e present these both register in same working area or table(it is explained in next chapters).

Now librarian has simple way to enter or retrieve records as compared to manual system.

Triggers can also be

Designed to facilitate data base .

This is an example of simple problem but it has wide application in more complicated problems.

INTRODUCTION TO ORACLE

Oracle is the most widly using tool in creating a database now a days.

It has SQL and developer report builder and other tools are other parts of oracle.

First of all problem is translated manually and logically according to oracle language .this is called normalization of problem.

After normalization of problem data will in the form of tables having some Variable having link with one another. continuing te example of book issue system these table may have following forms

MEMBERS

ID	ADDRESS	NAME

ISSUE AND RETURN

SERIAL NO	ID	ISSUE_DATE	DUE_DATE	FINE

In above figure members and "issue return system " are the name of tables and id, address etc are attributes of these tables

Member and issue like table which you can see in first look are called base table .these base table are created in sql by giving simple commands. At SQL level a base table is created and its all variables are declared under the heading of table name.

Each attribute of that table has many

Properties which has to be adjust .

Second part which is widely used in our project is developer .developer is an environment which makes possible to develop forms of tables which

We have related at SQL   level to view   data in more comprehensive way.

Chapter # 2

PROText{PROPOSED SYSTEM}

Introduction

AUTOMATION MEANS A to change a manual system to computer based system. after analyzing the problems in the existing system, a computerized system are : hardware, software ,documentation and data base ,they are combined in a variety of fashions to transform information.

It is hoped that this approach will meat nearly all the possible requirements of real state of SMK. Enterprises.

Features Of The Proposed System

FOR A SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM , IT IS MOST IMPORTANT

THAT it fulfills the user requirements. mostly project fails because of the unreasonable expectation attached to them.

For the system to be developed, following are the proposed features.

Proposed system should be :

1-   be more efficient then existing system.

2-   Easy to use

3-   Ensurance security and protection of data.

4-   Easy access to the reqired information and fast

5-   Provide online help messages

6-   System has data integrity and data consistency.

OBJECTIVE OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

It is important to established some objectives that proposed system should meet .The proposed computer building information system has an edge over the present system on context of the following aspects:

1) EASY OF USE

The propose d system easy to use which is main objective of proposed system .it will be menu given and will provide sophisticated user interface by displaying appropriate messages at each step.

2) CODES

Codes will be assigned to reduce the storage and number of typing strokes used to input data. codes are assigned keeping in mind the maximum range of value and typing of information to eliminate any error. Codes should be small and easy

3) ACCURACY

the proposed system will allow greater accuracy and will prevent the user from entiring duplicate records as in the manual system .

EFFICIENCY

The proposed system should be error free. Output should be satisfactory. It

Would be done by some validation cheeks at all the data entry fields. e-g. Check for uniqueness and not null primary key and validating code entry.

SYSTEM

The manual system is slow and cumbersome because calculation for each and every thing is done by hand and minors error in codes entry mar results in a delay of hours. The new proposed system will allow users to create, delete, modify and retrieve information with greater speed with a touch of button only.

PRINTED INFORMATION

The printed system will allow the user to print the described information very easily. The proposed system will provide the large Varity of reports.

FLEXIBILITY

The new proposed system will be much more flexible and Modification of transaction.

USER FRIENDLY

Proposed system is a system, which should be user friendly. It would provided online sources to the user. It would be menu driven and will give proper messages, data entry and modification process would be in user friendly environment.

REMOVEL OF REDUNDANCY

The proposed system will be minimize the redundancy of data, which frequently occurs in non-computerized system.

UP-TO-DATE REPORTS

The proposed system will be able to generate up-to-date reports for the management.   System should be acceptable to the organization in terms of designee standard, sough standard to ensure

The defined objectives are likely to be met.

SOFTWARE SELECTION

Software selection depends upon the problems, which you are going to solve. Different languages and packages proceed different features that

handled strongly in their own way. After a lot of consideration "DEVELOPER/2000" was selected for proposed system.

FEATURES OF DEVELOPER/2000

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF DEVELOPER/2000 ARE GIVEN BELOW.

(a) <u>SECURITY AND CONTROL</u>

Developer/2000 allows control access to the database. It protects data from Unauthorized access,

(b) <u>PORTABILITY</u>

Developer/2000 is the ported to work under different operating systems. Application Developer for developer 2000 can be ported to many operating systems with a little of no modification.

(C) <u>COMPATIBILITY</u>

DEVELOPER/2000 will compatible for industry and commercial standards including most operating systems. Application developer for developer 2000 can be used virtually on any system with little or no modification.

(d) INTEGRITY AND CONSISTENCY

Inconsistency between two entitles that tend to represent some effect is an example of lack of integrity. Developer 2000 provides this by ensuring that data in database is inconsistent.

(e) SINGLE AND MULTI USER ENVIRONMENT

DEVELOPER 2000 supports not only single but also multi user systems, which allow user to share frequently user program and data, this decreasing memory and input/output cost.

(f) CONNECTIVITY

DEVELOPER 2000 allows different types of computers and operating system to share information accrues network.

(g) HIGH AVALIABLITY

At some sites DEVELOPER 2000 works hours per day with no down time to Limit database through put.

Chapter # 3

SYSEM DESGIN

System design is the most important of all phases in a system life cycle.

System design presents specific information for the designing of the input forms output forms, codes and table structure.

RDBMS

A DBMS (database management system) is basically a computerized record keeping system i-e it is a computerized system whose overall purpose of maintaining that information and to make that information available on demand.

A relation database is a system that is provided by its user as a collection of time varying, normalized relation of assorted degrees. That software manages the relations of assorted degree.

DEVELOPER/2000

After considering a number of relation database management systems available these days, DEVELOPER/2000 was selected the product from oracle corporation that make it easy to build database applications.

DEVELOPER/2000 provides a number of sophisticated tools for the developer of applications. Some of these tools are given below as:

ORACLE SQL * PLUS

ORACLE SQL * PLUS is an interface through which SQL commands may be entered and executed. We can use SQL * PLUS program in conjunction with SQL database language and its procedural language extension PL/SQL. The SQL database language allows us to store and retrieve in the ORACLE. SQL * PLUS, and PL/SQL command languages Are powerful enough to serve the need of users with some database experience.

ORACLE * FORMS

The forms components of DEVELOPER/2000 is the environmental component in which you develop, not surprisingly from modules. It also provides the development framework for developing menu and PL/SQL library modules, these forms provide fast environment of working.

ORACLE * REPORTS

The report component of DEVELOPER/2000 is used to create different reports in a verity of styles. The report designer also includes library and data object. It can be used to produce a report derived from a single oracle table with column heading, columns of database information system and totals as described.

ORACLE * GRAPHS

The graph component of DEVELOPER/2000 is used to create different type of Graphs (e-g pie chart, bar chart, etc) based on one or more tables of a database.

Number of utilities are available which allow easy manipulation of data.

Structure Along with the data stored in these structures.

4.4 System Development :

Each system comprises of one or more components relation to one specific branch of system, a description of system components are given below.

4.4.1 Editors :

DEVELOPER/2000 provides editors, which are:

- LAYOUT EDITOR
- PL/SQL EDITOR
- OBJECT NAVIGAT

4.4.1.1 Layout Editor :

It is used to creating, formatting and arranging interface items and Boilerplate Graphics. It provides us with complete set of drawing and editing tools. It provides quick Access to frequently used commands.

PL/SQL EDITOR

It is used to write triggers, program units, procedure etc.

4.4.1.2 Object Navigator :

It is used to display editors. It provides work area for creating and modifying objects.

4.4.1   Forms :

A form application represents data in an on line format consisting of a series of Fields laid out in one or more windows.

The also provide a good way of executing and Changing that. information

There is a particular kind of form called master detail form that divides the Form in to a master record and several detail record.

4.4.1   Canvas :

A canvas is a "surface" on which you paint object like text item, push buttons And check boxes etc. the window is the "border" or "frame" which forms a "view port" for The user. The user may not sell all the canvas at any one time, only as much as the window on the canvas allows him to do.

4.4.2   Block :

Block misses the intermediate building unit for forms. you can think of a bloc in Two ways: as a collection of items or as a collection of records, each of which has the same structure of items.

4.4.3   Base Table :

The data base table , which is associated to a block, is called   the base table for That block. This block contains all or some of the fields defined in that particular base table.

4.4.1 Field :

A block item is the primary building unit of the form. Represent columns and data entry areas describe by the data should be displayed and validated and how an operator should Interact with the data while it is entered.

4.4.1 Master Detail Relationship :

A form may contains more then one block. These form may have independent status or they may have master detail relationship. A block is called master block if in master. There exists one or multiple records in detail blocks. There is a primary and foreign key relationship between blocks.

4.4.1 Trigger :

A triher is a block of PL/SQL code you write to customize your application. You use triggers to respond run time events with appropriate processing. Triggers are set of processing commands.

4.4 System Design :

The system design phase can be classified in to two categories:

- LOGICAL DATABASE DESIGN
- PHYSICAL DATABASE DESIGNE

4.4.1 Logical Data Base Design :

This phase simplifies the approach to design large relational data by reducing the number of data dependencies that need to be analyzed.Logical database design consist of:

- Output Design
- Input Design

4.5.1 Out Put Design :

The out put design and constitutes important part of system. The out put may be either in soft form (displayed on screen) or in hand form (print out).

The out put design of proposed system consist of following:

- Query   :   normally screen oriented.
- Report   :   normally printed out.
- Graphics   :   normally printed out for decision purpose.

4.4 Input Design :

Input design in the main source of iteration between the user of the system an developer. the out come of system is based on this design. More efficient and accurate would be the out put design.

4.6.2.0 Form Designing :

The input screens for the system are designed so as to handel exceptional cases, checks for possible error are provided and resulting in to an error free out put . The general charteritics of the input screen are :

4.6.2.1 Password :

The password system would be implemented for successfully purpose, whenever a user login. Such user are called registered user.

4.6.2.2 Validation Checks :

These checks are imposed at different hierarchical levels. For instance at tem level ,block level, form level which do not allow the user to move ahead a valid data is entered

4.6.2.3 Dublicate Codes :

The possibility of enering duplicate codes has been totally eliminated.

4.6.2.4 List Of Values :

LOV s are provided for various items online help ,this help is provided for batter under standing of the system and for easy to user.

4.6.2.5 Error Message And Alerts :

These are handled in the form as soon as the user commit the mistake, an error message or alert message displayed on screen.

4.6.2.6 Data Types And Checks :

These checks are taken care of by oracle itself and in case of type mismatch ,error message are shown on the message line at the bottom of screen.

4.6.2.7 Modification And Deletion :

These strategies are defined in such a way that under certain circumstances no modification or deletion are allowed.

4.4 Physical Data Base Design :

A database design is physical design matured from the local design , it is based upon the relationship among the data rather than the convenience of the storage structure. A remarkable feature of data base is that , the data base the data is organized in systematic way , such that a tabular format depending upon the structured defined for it. The systematic organization of data ,applied in a computer based system , make a data base distinct form of record keeping While designing the data base the fact such as data sharing ,data integration ,consistency ,no redundancy and standardization have been taken care of.

4.4.1 Table Design :

The system contains 17 tables. Some of them are code table while others are transaction processing tables. An over view of structure of each table is given below

TABLE NAME   :   end users

DESCRIPTION   :   This table contain information about customers

PRIMARY KEY   :   customer no

SPECIFICATION   :

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
Customer_no	Customer number	Number
Company_name	Company name	Char
Address	Address of company	Char
E_mail	E mail address of company	Char
Web site	Web site of company	Char
Ph_no	Phone number of company	Number
Fax_no	Fax number of company	number

TABLE NAME   :   enquiry detail
DESCRIPTION   :   details relating enquiry
PRIMARY KEY   :   detail_no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
detail_no	Primary key of enquiriers detail	Number
Enq_no	Allocated by uers	Number
file_no	References previous table	Nimber
S_no	Number of good demanded	Number
Quantity Units(eg pc etc)	Quantity demanded	Char
description	Description of demanded goods	Char
Unit_price	Unit price of demanded goods in rupees	number
Total_amount	(Unit_price)*units + extras	number
User_tatus	Either quotation has send to user or not	Char
Confirmation	Confirms error free enquiry	char

Also include date

TABLE NAME : quotation_to_manufacturer

DESCRIPTION : This table conatain information about quotation send to manufacturer

PRIMARY KEY : enquiry_no

SPECIFICATION :

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
enquiry_no	Primary key of table	Number
File_no	File number of that enquiry	Number
Enq_no	Allocated by customer	Nimber
manufacturer_no	Number of manufacturing company	Number
Detail_no	References previous table	number
confirmation	Quotation is perfect in all respect	Char

Date and due date also included

TABLE NAME   :   purchase_order

DESCRIPTION   :   This table conatain information about customers order

PRIMARY KEY   :   order no

SPECIFICATION :

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
order_no	Primary key of table	Number
File_no	File number of that enquiry	Number
Enq_no	Allocated by customer	Nimber
conditions	Conditions of Customer	Varchar2
Delivery_point	Where goods must reach	Char
Booking status	SMK accepted conditions aginst order	Char
Bank_references	Bank of SMK	char

Date Is also included

TABLE NAME   :   purchasing detail

DESCRIPTION   :   This table conatain information details of order

PRIMARY KEY   :   item_no

SPECIFICATION :

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
item_no	Primary key of table	Number
order_no	References previous table	Number
Unit	For example pc,ac etc	char
description	Description of part	char
quantity	Number of units	number
Item_type_no	Shows items in which SMK deals	number
U_price	Unit_price in rupees	Number
Total_price	Total amount receivable including extras	number

Date also included

TABLE NAME   :   shipment

DESCRIPTION   :   describes details of transaction of goods

PRIMARY KEY   :   shipping_no

SPECIFICATION :

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
shipping_no	Primary key of table	Number
order_no	References purchase_order	Number
file_no	References 2nd table	Nimber
Shipping_method	Either by sea or by air or by road	char
forwarder_no	References forwarder	number
conditions	Conditions of forerder	varChar2

TABLE NAME   : manufacturer

DESCRIPTION :This table contain information of manufacturing companies

PRIMARY KEY : serial_no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
Manufacturer_no	manufacturer number	Number
Company_name	Company name	Char
Address	Address of company	Char
E_mail	E mail address of company	Char
origin	country	Char
Ph_no	Phone number of company	Number
Fax_no	Fax number of company	number

TABLE NAME   : forwerder

DESCRIPTION   :This table contain information of forwarding companies

PRIMARY KEY   : fowarder_no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
forwarder_no	forwarder number	Number
name	Company name	Char
Address	Address of company	Char
E_mail	E mail address of company	Char
Ph_no	Phone number of company	Number
Fax_no	Fax number of company	number

TABLE NAME   : items

DESCRIPTION   : This table contain information of items in which SMK deals

PRIMARY KEY   : item_type_no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
Item_type_no	item number	Number
description	Detail of item	Char

TABLE NAME : expenditure type

DESCRIPTION : This table contain information of manufacturing expenditure type

PRIMARY KEY : exp_no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
exp_no	Expenditure no	Number
description	For example bills etc	Char

TABLE NAME   : expenditure detail

DESCRIPTION : This table contain information of expenditure details

PRIMARY KEY : expenditure_no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
Expenditure_no	Primary key of table	Number
Exp_no	Refrences last table	number
description	For example ph bill etc	number

TABLE NAME   : expenditure

DESCRIPTION : This table contain information of expenditure

PRIMARY KEY : serial_no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
serial_no	Primary key of table	Number
Exp_no	References expenditure type	number
Expenditure_no	Reference last table	number

TABLE NAME   :   leter_of_credit

DESCRIPTION   :   This table conatain information of L.C

PRIMARY KEY   :   lc_no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DESCRIPTION	DATA TYPE
Lc_no	Primary key of table	Number
Bank_name	Bank of mk	Char
Manufacturer_no	References manufacturer	Number
Opner_name	Who open lc	Char
Amount	Amount written in lc	Number
Serial_no	References 2nd table	Number
Beneficiary_bank	Bank of manufacturer	Char
Others	Rules & regulations of manufacturer&lc	Varchar2
Branch code	Branch code of smk's bank	number

Also includes date

TABLE NAME   : supporting documents

DESCRIPTION : This table conatain information of documents required in lc

PRIMARY KEY : no

SPECIFICATION:

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
no	Primary key of table	Number
lc_no	References last table	number
detail	Detail of documents	char

TABLE NAME   :   booking conditions

DESCRIPTION   :   This table contain information of booking conditions

PRIMARY KEY   :   s_no

SPECIFICATION :

FIELD NAME	DECRIPTION	DATA TYPE
s_no	Primary key of table	Number
order_no	References purchase_order	number

Conditions	conditions	Varchar2

Chapter # 4

SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

5.1   Introduction:

The salient feature in the development of an efficient computerized system I software development. The purpose of software development is to transfer the complete purposed system into the executable system.

Programming Is not just a science. It has rather groing into an article of much esthetic values. These are no. of clearly identifiable teps that are always involved the programming phase, and these proved a convenient framework. The steps are

- defining the problem.
- Planning a solution.
- Maintain the program.

Thus the purpose of programming task is to code, debug and test each program module before and after integrating them into software.

The development of modules   is the most complicated and time consuming stage the system development. the program are developed in order   o have consistency compatibility with the proposed system. each module has to do its job properly, according to the input and out put requirements of the system.

5.1 System Testing :

Even if the system is developed using correct Algorithm , its reliability remains doubtful testing is the process of executing a program ,with the intend of determine whether it is correctly functioning or not. The system testing is performed in following three steps

1. unit testing
2. itegrating testing
3. system testing

5.1.1 Unit Testing :

In unit testing different modules of developed system are tested, independently to each other. The purpose of this testing is to ensure that each individual module is properly working and to locate coding and logical errors.

5.1.1 Integrating Testing :

After testing the system on unit level ,combine testing of all module is being carried out. the purpose is to determine that module are correctly interacting each other .also to ensure that correct forms are invoked by different menu option as they developed separately from the application.

5.1.1 System Testing :

System testing is performed to ensure that it is operating according to desired specification and requirements. the main aim to detect inconsistency in the developed system. for example It Is possible in one module , a field is declared in number while in another module it may be declared as character.

5.1 System Evaluation :

The system should be evaluated to determine whether the sted objective has met or not. evaluation is necessary to keep the system updated for business and economic environment. as well technological changes in the electronic data processing. System evaluation is also environment because it judges the compatibility of developed system with the existing system, information that incorporates properties such as accuracy time lineless completeness conciseness etc is declared to be successfully

However comparison are often made in one or more of these properties for economic reason. the user of new system is in the best position to determine ,on an ongoing basis ,effectiveness of the system

5.1.1 Accuracy :

Accuracy is ratio of correct information to the total volume of information produced over a period. The accuracy level depends upon the type of information produced .validation check has been to ensure accuracy and fool proofing the system

5.1.1 Time Linless :

In the previous manual system the major problem faced by management was if any user want some information he had to wait few days for results ,till the information no longer needed.one of the important characteristic of new system that it provides query management ,which respond instant aneously and accuracy.

5.1.1 Conciseness :

Concise information that summarize the revenant data , make various type of search and comparative analysis easier and point out area of interest enable a general user and specially the management to make the better, effective and timely decision.

5.1.1 Efficiency :

The new system is efficient not only because it contains all three information sated above, but also due to some reason it is more user friendly is menu driven provide ready online help and does it all while maintaining security of user and their relative information above all .it ensures integrity and enhanced reliability.

5.1.1 List Of Values :

A list of value provided whenever needed, that the user does not need to remember entries already made .a single pips up a list and user can browse and select derived value.

5.3.6 Physical and Logical Independence of Software

physical data independence I the separation of the way ,the data is physically stored from the arrangements of the data presented to user .so if the physical storage of data changes ,there is no need of modify the application facility of indexing help in this regard.

Logical data independence results from the arbitrary order of column and rows on the table. one finds the column by its name ,row by its value of primary key even though the order of column and rows in a table are changed a query on that table that will are irrespective o the order.

5.1.1 System Security :

First there I operating system user name and password are required to log into system. Further to gain access   to application user name and password are also required. This is done maximum security to the system.

5.1 Demerits Of System :

During design and developed phase every possible effort was made to overcome deficiencies of the system but inspite of this ,there may be more room for improvement. the system has been developed in windows98/xp based developer /2000, so it will work in windows environment ,not in any other operating system environment.

5.1 Implementations:

Implementation means the process of actually running the tested and debugged software on user premises. The actual process of conversion from a manual system to an automated one starts right at this phase.

Implementations of project involves the following activities:

1. planning and scheduling the implementation process.
2. organizational planning and personal administration.
3. final system design and testing
4. establishing standards of performance and controlled procedures
5. conversion from old to new system.

The most considerable process concerning implementation phase is the conversion plane which is discussed in detail below.

5.6 Conversion :

In data processing conversion I defined as the process of changing :

From one data processing to another
From one form of representation to another

There are several conversion option available that will reduce the risk of mishap the new system there are four basic pattern while

Direct conversion method
Gradual change over method
Parallel conversion method

The main purpose is conducing comparatively study is to argue for one method of conversion over the other by keenly studying the advantages and limitations in either of the conversion methods. an implementation phase I rigidly based upon this comparatively study.

5.6.1 Direct Conversion Method :

Direct conversion method stress upon introduction of completely new system without any references to existing system .the old system is abundant and the new system is operational. This method is suitable when new system is entirely different from the existing one.

5.6.2 Gradual Conversion Method :

Gradual conversion technique allow one program at a time to replace the activity of the existing system. gradually the present system is substituted by newly designed system. mall scale operation are conducted first to confirm that this change over is successful. hen the new system is completely tested the old system is gradually discarded and process continues until the new system is totally functional.

5.6.3 Parallel Conversion Method :

In parallel conversion method both old and newly developed system are run simultaneously. data is processed and moved to system concurrently and when data is properly installed the new system is thoroughly checked the user are familiarized only then suitable time to abandon altogether the operating older system.

Safest approach for conversion is to run both old and new system at a time. until it is satisfactorily established that the new system is producing reliable results. it keeps the good −old familiar system handy, in case anything goes wrong with the new born.

5.6.4 Pilot Conversion Method :

In pilot conversation method new system is implemented in parts the system is implemented in modules often known as pilot projects

5.6.5 Proposed Conversion Method :

parallel conversion appears to be to the most appropriate technique for my project .we recommend it because it provides an opportunity to compare results for existing with those of the developed system. another advantage of this system is that the risk of failure is covered. although this implementation approach is more expensive and increase the work load ,however the old system will ensures safety and familiar routine procedure will be followed for some time until the new system is fully operational .

5.6   Training of Personnel

The developed system is quite user friendly ,so that person can obtain the required information efficiency out of the data base ,after few weeks training and practice. further self-explanatory menu and online help will keep guiding the user.

USER GUIDE

6.1 Introduction :

The proposed system has been designed IBM pc and compatible .the system I user friendly ,provides help and displays appreciate messages for the user's convince.

6.2 Logging In And Out :

Since the system operates in a multi-user environment so it requires service of a D.B.A to perform several such as :

Creating new users

Giving privileges to the users

Keeping back up of data

Ensuring the efficiency of the system

Windows95 or higher version is the first step forwards implementation. Next step is the oracle 7/developer2000 installation. oracle 7 is the database engine where developer 2000 is front end development tool. Which consist of oracle forms 4.5 oracle report 3.

After installing oracle 7/developer 2000 ,the database administration (D.B.A) will create user and its password.

First of all user should start database .he should start database in personal oracle for windows95.A message appears :

Oracle instance started

Data base mounted

Oracle of data base started successfully

Press ok

In main menu there are 3 option displayed

1-form designer

2-reports

3reports

double click on form designer. click on forms. then click open then open the form project.

Here you can see a button of contents .press it. this would lead to you on the page of

contents. here every possible forms is present having the information of it switch board.

You can see 5 or 6 switches on it. some content you can see with black background.

These are base tables and data entry are carried out only in these tables.

Others are master detailed tables.

6.3 Important Consideration :

before using the system ,the following definitions should be kept in mind. various form

lay out have been deigned .a form lay out uses this to store and retrieve data from the data

base .they form the basis for the data base.

Editing Field :

It is a basic unit in the form designer. A form layout uses this store and retrieve information from the database

Status Line :

It is the bottom of the screen in which status is displayed .it indicates the number of records retrieved.

Message Line :

The message line is displayed at bottom of input forms in which message and helps additional is displayed

Records Manipulation :

There are 3 operations on record

Insertion ,modification ,retrieval

Insertion :

Click on action

Click on clear all

Enter data

Click save button

Read message it will be "1 record applied and saved"

You may enter more then one record at a time

Modification :

Double click on query button

Detect the record by > or < button

Overwrite the record and click on save button

Again see message "record applied and aved

Retrieval :

Double click on query button

See records by > or < button

CHAPTER # 4

QUICK REVIEW

SMK ENTERPRIZES

24 TH CLUB PLAZA ,

SHABBIR SHARIF ROAD

P.O BOX NO . 259,

RAWALPINDI CANTT

PH #   051-558271 & 5518857

CONTENTS

Count: *0

QUICK   TOUR

AFTER PRESSING THE BUTTON OF CONTENTS YOU WILL SEE FOLLOWING LIST OF CONTENTS

Developer/2000 Forms Runtime for Windows 95 / NT - [WINDOW0]

Action Edit Block Field Record Query Window Help

CONTENTS

SWITCH BOARD # 1

END USERS

1.1--END USERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK
END USERS vs REQUET FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs SHIPMENT
END USERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE ORDER
END UERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER
END USERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs DETAIL OF ENQUIRY
END USERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs BILL RECEIVED
END USERS vs REQUET TO SMK vs ENQUIRY DETAIL vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER

SWITCH BOARD # 2

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs ENQUIRY DETAIL
REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER
REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHAE ORDER
REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs SHIPMENT
REQUET FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs BILL RECEIVED
REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE ORDER vs SHIPMENT
REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE ORDER vs PURCHASING DETAIL
REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE ORDER vs BOOKING CONDITION

SWITACH BOARD # 3

REQUET FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE ORDER vs BILL RECEIVED
REQUEST TO SMK vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER vs SHIPMENTT
REQUEST TO SMK vs ENQUIRY DETAIL vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER
REQUET TO SMK vs ENQ DETAIL vs QUOTATION O MANUFACTURER vs SHIPMENT

ENQUIRY DETAIL

ENQUIRY DETAIL vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER
ENQUIRY DETAIL vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER vs SHIPMENT

SWITCH BOARD # 4

QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER

QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER vs SHIPMENT

PURCHASE ORDER

PURCHASE ORDER vs SHIPMENT

PURCHASE ORDER vs PURCHASING DETAIL
PURCHASE ORDER vs BOOKING CONDITIONS
PURCHASE ORDER vs BILL RECEIVED

BOOKING CONDITIONS

SWITCH BOARD # 5

PURCHASING DETAIL

MANUFACTURER

MANUFACTURER vs LETTER OF CREDIT
MANUFACTURER vs LETTER OF CREDIT vs SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

FORWARDER

FORWARDER vs SHIPMENT

ITEMS

ITEMS vs PURCHASING DETAIL

SWITCH BOARD # 6

EXPENDITURE TYPE

EXPENDITURE TYPE vs EXPENDITURE DETAIL
EXPENDITURE TYPE vs EXPENDITURE DETAIL vs EXPENDITURE
EXPENDITURE TYPE VS EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE DETAIL

EXPENDITURE DETAIL vs EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE

LETTER OF CREDIT

LETTER OF CREDIT vs SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

BILL RECEIVED

Count: *0

NOW FOLLOWING THINGS SHOULD BE REMEMBER

1) THE TABLES WHICH HAVE BLACK BACKGROUND AND BLUE LINE
   ARE BASE TABLES.ALL ENTRIES SHOULD BE ENTERED IN
   THIS.ALTHOUGH DATA CAN BE ENTERED IN MASTER DETAIL
   FORMED BUT BECAUSE DATA IS REPRESENTED IN SHORT FORM IN
   MATER DETAIL BLOCKS SO DATA HOULD BE ENTERED IN THESE
   BASE TABLES.
2) AFTER FEW TABLES YOU ARE EEING A BUTTON.IT MEANS THAT ALL
   TABLES ARE ON SWITCH BOARD UNDER THIS BUTTON.YOU CAN
   RUN FORM BY PRESSING THESE BUTTONS

NOW LET US PRESS A BUTTON SUPPOSE WE PRESS A
BUTTON NAMED "SWITCH BOARD 2" WE CAN SEE FOLLOWING FORM

Action Edit Block Field Record Query Window Help

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs ENQUIRY DETAIL

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE ORDER

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs SHIPMENT

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs BILL RECEIVED

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION vs PURCHASE ORDER vs SHIPMENT

PURCHASE ORDER vs PURCHASING DETAIL

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE ORDER vs BOOKING CONDITIONS

Count: *0

ON THIS TABLE YOU ARE SEEING SOME BUTTON.BUTTON YOU ARE SEEING WITH RED LINE AROUND IT IS A BASE TABLE .OTHERS ARE MASTER DETAIL BLOCKS

NOW PRESS FIRST BUTTON YOU WILL SEE FOLLOWING FORM

ALL DATA WHICH I HAD MENTIONED IN THE CHAPTER "INTRODUCTION" CAN BE VIEWED ON THIS

NOW LET US SEE HOW DATA CAN BE EXCECUTED .

CONSIDER FOLLOWING FORM.
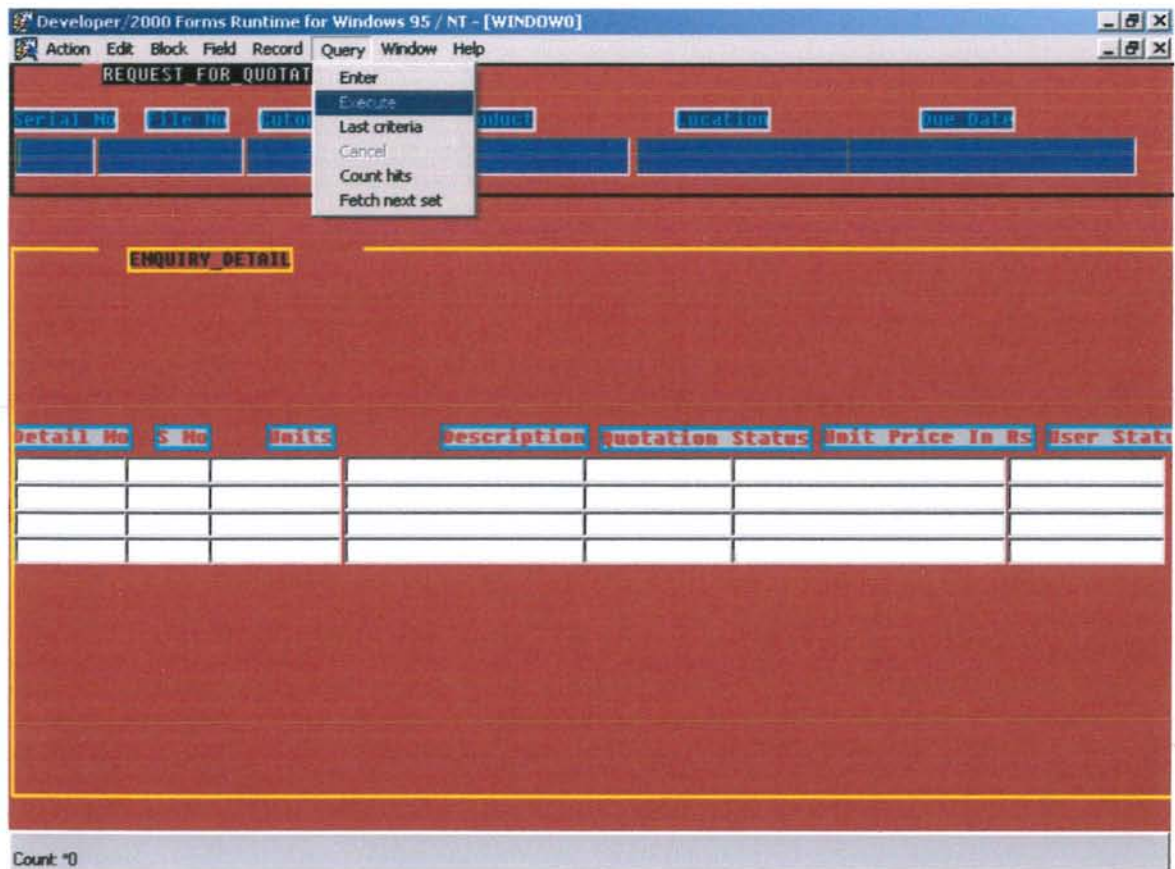
PRESS QUERY BUTTON AT TOP THEN PRESS EXCECUTE THEN YOU CAN SEE FIRST ENTRY."PAGE DOWN" BUTTON WILL HELP YOU TO SEE NEXT RECORDS.

NOW SEE HOW YOU CAN SAVE RECORDS.

IN BASE TABLES THERE IS A BUTTON FOR SAVING.ENTER DATA AND PRESS SAVE BUTTON.

IN MASTER DETAIL BLOCKS YOU WILL SAVE DATA IN FOLLOING WAY

Action Edit Block Field Record Query Window Help

Clear all   EST_FOR_QUOTATION_TO_SNK
Save
Print   File Ho Cutomer Ho   Product   Location   Due Date
Exit

QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER

Enquiry No	Manufacturer	Detail No	Due Date

Count: *0
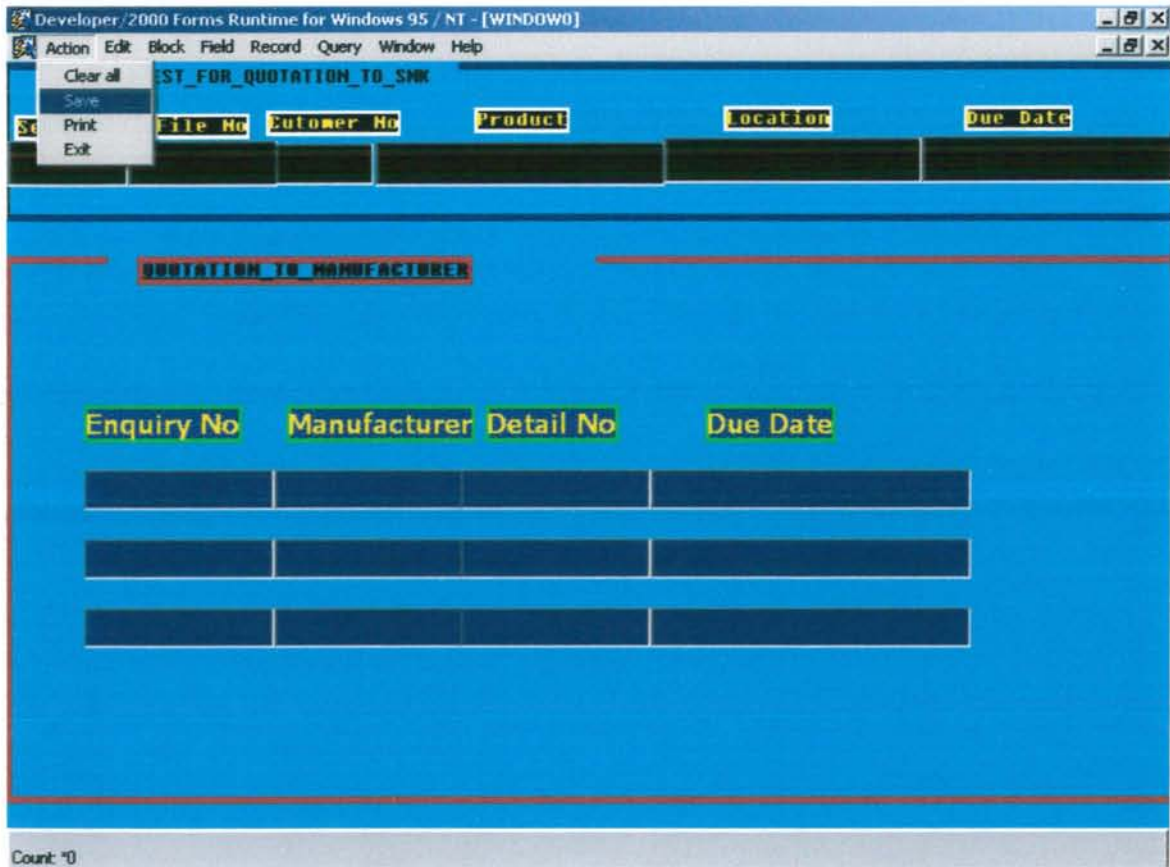
PRESS ACTION BUTTON AND CLICK SAVE. SEE MESSAGE AT BOTTOM IF IT
IS "1 RECORD APPLIED AND SAVED" THEN IT MEANS YOU HAVE
SUCCESFULLY SAVED RECORD.

REQUEST_FOR_QUOTATION_TO_SMK

Serial No	File No	Cutomer No	Product	Due Date
1	9898	1	PO22 WWELDING TOOL	19-1-2002

PURCHASE ORDER

Order No	Booking Stat	Bank References
1	YES	AL-FALAH BANK
3	NO	-

Count: 1   v

HERE YOU CAN SEE VARIOUS ORDERS UNDER A SINGLE QUOTATION BY
EXCECUTING DATA.
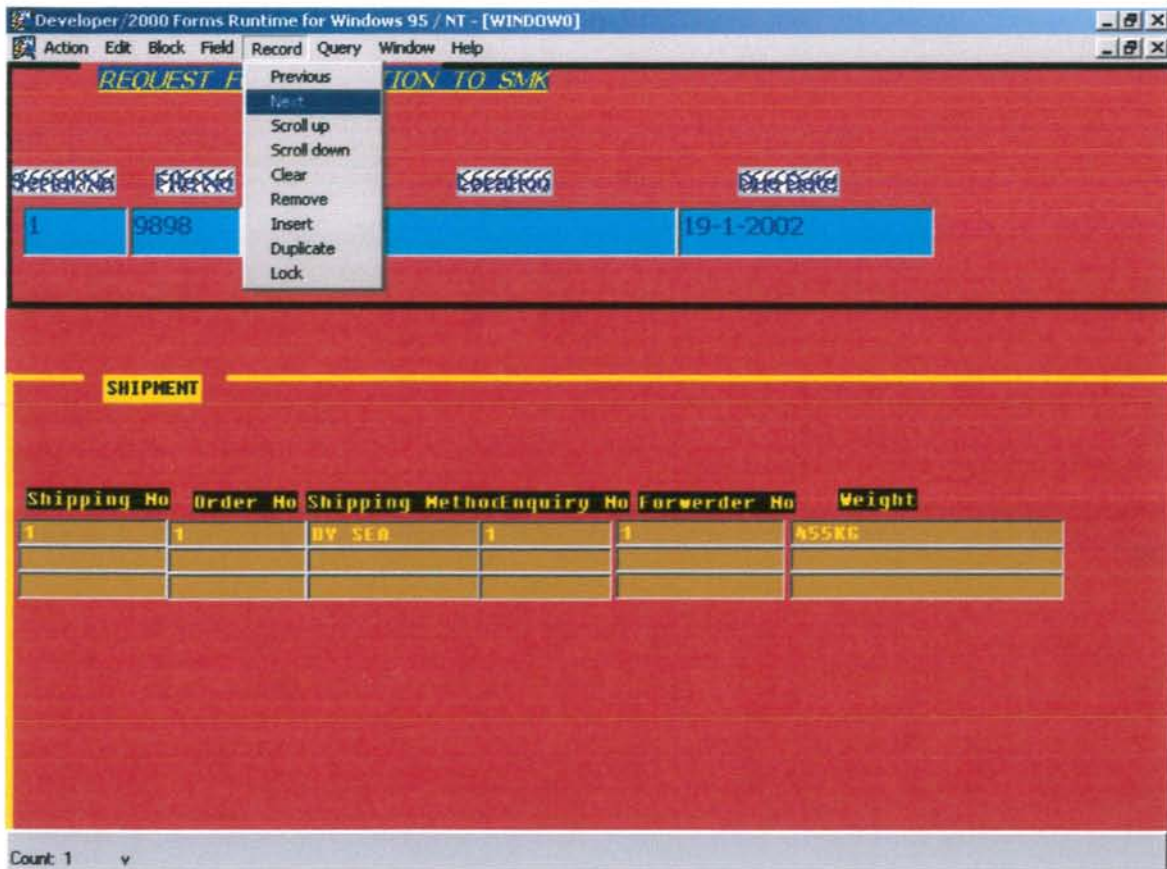
EXCEPT "PAGE DOWN OPTION" YOU CAN SEE NEXT RECORD BY ABOVE
MENTIONED WAY.

NOW IF YOU PRESS THE BUTTON "REQUEST FOR QUOTATION vs BILL RECEIVED" YOU CAN SEE ABOVE FORM
THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF FORM WHEN YOU DONOT HAVE PERFORMED ANY KIND OF OPERATION

```
Developer/2000 Forms Runtime for Windows 95 / NT - [WINDOW0]
Action  Edit  Block  Field  Record  Query  Window   Help
```

REQUEST_FOR_QUOTATION_TO_SMK

| Help |
| Keys |
| List |
| Display error |
| Debug |

| Serial No | File No | Cutomer No | Pr | | Location | Due Date |
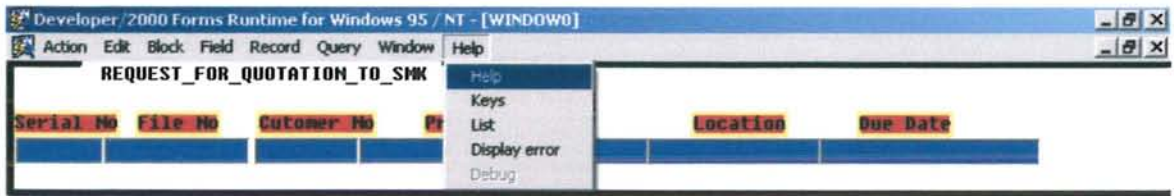
PURCHASE_ORDER

Order No	Booking Stat	Bank References

SHIPMENT

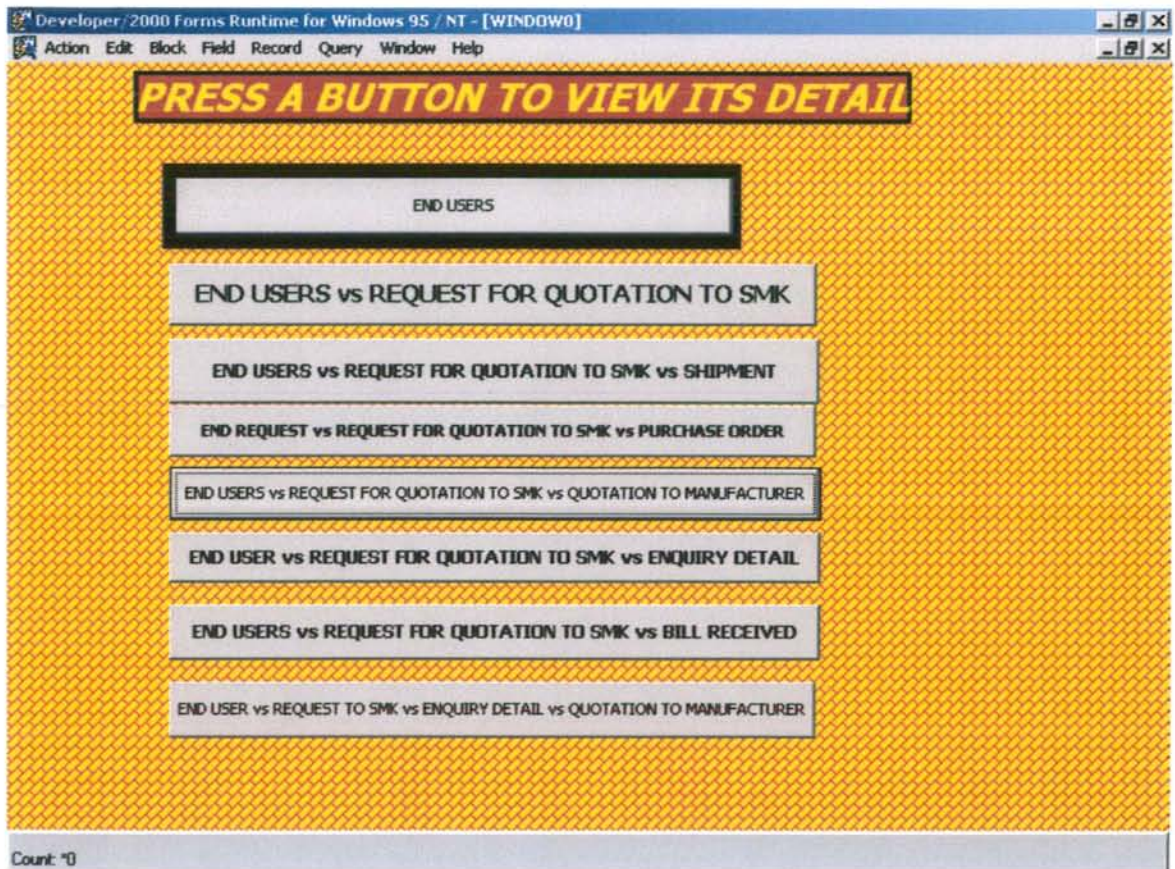| Shipping No	Serial No	Shipping Method	Enquiry No	Forwerder No	Weight

Count: *0

YOU CAN TAKE HELP REGARDING KEYS AND SUCH OTHER OPERATION
FROM HELP SYSTEM

PUSH THE BUTTON "REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE
ORDER AND EXAMINE ABOVE FORM

Action Edit Block Field Record Query Window Help

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SHK

Serial No	File No	Cutomer No	Product	Due Date
1	9898	1	PO22 WWELDING TOOL	19-1-2002

PURCHASE_ORDER

Order No	Booking Stat	Bank References
1	YES	AL-FALAH BANK
3	NO	-

BOOKING CONDITIONS

S No	Conditions
3	NO FORWERDER INVOLVE

Count *2

Action   Edit   Block   Field   Record   Query   Window   Help

PRESS A BUTTON TO VIEW ITS DETAIL

END USERS

END USERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK

END USERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs SHIPMENT

END REQUEST vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs PURCHASE ORDER

END USERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER

END USER vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs ENQUIRY DETAIL

END USERS vs REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK vs BILL RECEIVED

END USER vs REQUEST TO SMK vs ENQUIRY DETAIL vs QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER

Count: *0

NOW PRESS FIRST BUTTON ON CONTENTS AND VIEW ABOVE SWITCH
BOARD.
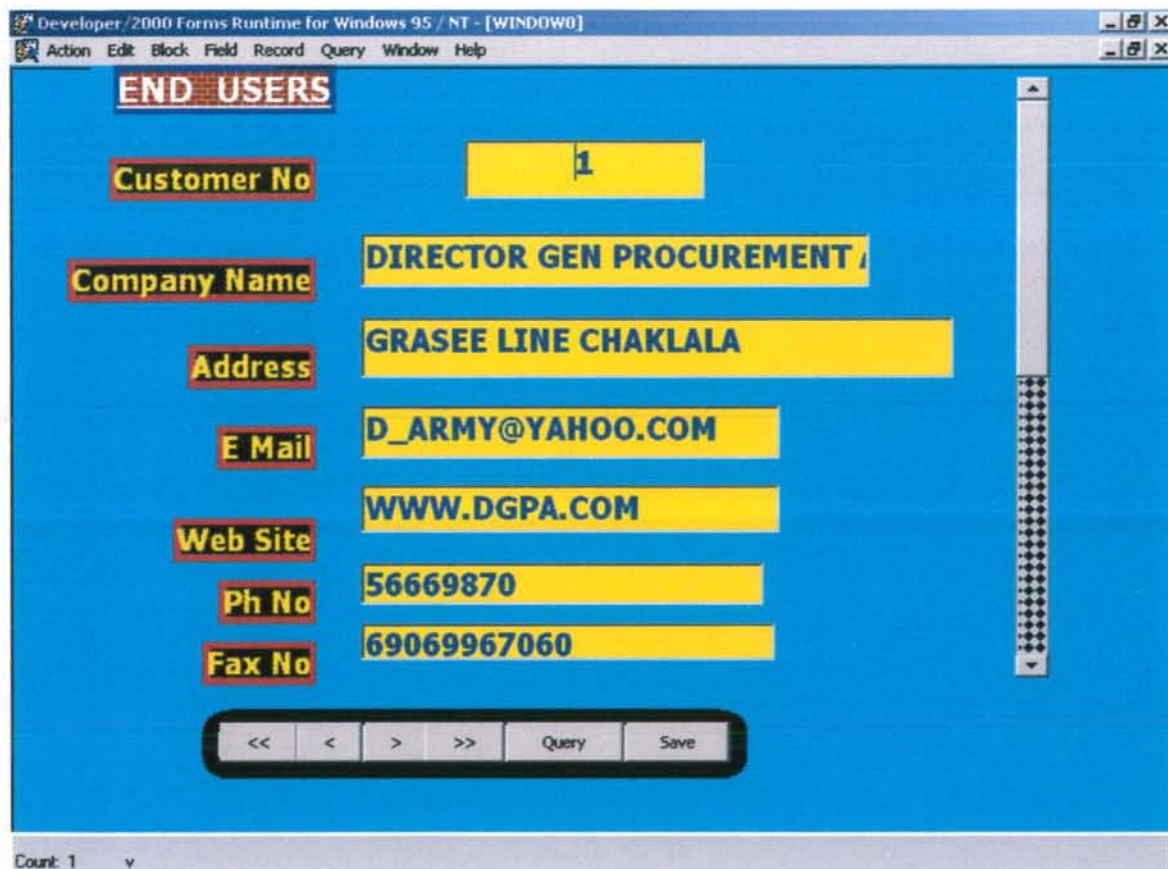
END USERS

Customer No   1

Company Name   DIRECTOR GEN PROCUREMENT

Address   GRASEE LINE CHAKLALA

E Mail   D_ARMY@YAHOO.COM

Web Site   WWW.DGPA.COM

Ph No   56669870

Fax No   69069967060

| << | < | > | >> | Query | Save |

Count: 1   v

YOU CAN VIEW NEXT RECORDS BY SCROLL BAR OPTION (if available).

Developer/2000 Forms Runtime for Windows 95 / NT - [WINDOW0]

Action Edit Block Field Record Query Window Help

END USERS

Customer No	Company Name	E_Mail	Ph No
1	DIRECTOR GEN. PROCUREMENT	E_ARM@YAHOO.COM	Fee6/4870

REQUEST_FOR_QUOTATION_TO_SMK

Serial No	File No	Product	Location	Due Date
1	9898	PO22 WWELDING TOOL	9	19-1-2002
5	96	PO98 CONNECTION	1	1-4-2001
6	867897	FILAMENTS	12	1-4-2001

SHIPMENT

Shipping No	Order No	Shipping Method	Enquiry No	Forwarder No	Weight
1	1	BY SEA	1	5	455KG

Count: 3   v

THREE WAYS TABLE ARE ALSO AVAILABLE IN SOME CASES WHICH
DESCRIBES THREE FUNCTIONS FOR A PARTICULAR PRODUCT

Action Edit Block Field Record Query Window Help   _ 8 X

Record menu
Previous
Next
Scroll up
Scroll down
Clear
Remove
Insert
Duplicate
Lock

END_USERS

Customer No	Compar	E Mail	Ph No
1	DIRECTOR GEN	D_ARMY@YAHOO.COM	56669870

REQUEST FOR QU...

Serial No	File No		Location	Due Date
1	9898	PO22 WWELDING TOOL	3	19-1-2002
5	9B	PO98 CONNECTOR	2	1-4-2001
8	867897	FILAMENTS	12	1-4-2001

ENQUIRY DETAIL

Detail No	S No	Quantity	Description	Quotation Status	Unit Price In Rs	User Status
11	11					
112	1	77	1/2 INCHE CONNECTORS	RECEIVED	600	SEND
5	2	98	RJ 45 CONNECTORS	RECEIVED	800	SEND

Count: 1   v

Action   Edit   Block   Field   Record   Query   Window   Help

Clear all
Save   USERS
Print   Company Name   E Mail   Ph No
Exit   ECTOR GEN PROCUREMENT ARMY   D_ARMY@YAHOO.COM   56669870

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SHK

Serial No	File No	Product	Location	Due Date
1	9898	PO22 WWELDING TOOL	3	19-1-2002
5	9B	PO98 CONNECTOR	2	1-4-2001
8	867897	FILAMENTS	12	1-4-2001

BILL RECEIVED

Bill No	Order No	Amount	Status
1	1	900000	RECEIVED

Count 1   v

THIS OPERATION WILL CLEAR THE WHOLE FORM. NO YOU CAN INSERT
RECORDS OR MAY PERFORM OTHER OPERATION.

Action Edit Block Field Record Query Window Help

END_USERS

Customer No	Company Name	E Mail	Ph No

REQUEST_FOR_QUOTATION_TO_SHK

Serial No	File No	Product	Due Date

ENQUIRY_DETAIL

Detail No	S No	Quantity	Description	Unit Price In Rs	Total Amount	User Status

QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER

Enquiry No	Serial No	Manufacturer	Due Date

Count *0

CHAPTER # 5

QUICK REVIEW

OF ERD

END USERS

CUTOMER NO	CUSTOMER NAME	ADDRESS	E MAIL	WEB ITE	PH NO	FAX NO

[15]

REQUEST FOR QUOTATION TO SMK

SERIAL NO	FILE NO	ENQ NO	CUSTOMER NO	DELEIVERY POINT	PRODUCT	LOCATION	DATE	DUE DATE	CONFIRMAT

[8] [18]

ENQUIRY DETAIL

DETAIL N O	ENQ NO	SERIAL NO	QTY	UNITS	DESCRIPTION	QUOTAION STATUS	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL AMOUNT	USER STATUS	CONFIR- MATION	DATE

QUOTATION TO MANUFACTURER

ENQUIRY NO	SERIAL NO	ENQ NO	MANUFACTURER NO	DETAIL NO	DATE	DUE DATE	CONFIRMATION

[9]

PURCHASE ORDER

ORDER NO	SERIAL NO	ENQ NO	PLACEMENT DATE	CONDITIONS	BOOKING STATUS	BANK REFERENCES

[7] [5] [16] [19]

PUSH BUTTONS

ITEMS

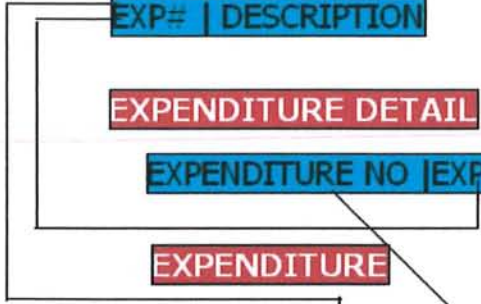ITEM TYPE NO | DESCRIPTION

EXPENDITURE TYPE

EXP# | DESCRIPTION

EXPENDITURE DETAIL

EXPENDITURE NO |EXP# | DESCRIPTION

EXPENDITURE

SERIAL NO |EXP# |EXPENDITURE NO| AMOUNT OF EXPENCE| DATE

LETER OF CREDIT [14] [15]

LC#	BANK NAME	BRANCH CODE	DATE	MANUFACTURER NO	OPNER NAME	AMOUNT	SERIAL NO	OTHERS

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

NO	LC#	DETAIL

BILL RECEIVED

BILL#	SERIAL#	ORDER#	AMOUNT	STATUS

[18] [19]

BOOKING CONDITIONS

S_NO	ORDER NO	CONDITIONS

[16]

PURCHASING DETAIL

ITEM NO	ORDER NO	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	ITEM TYPE NO	U PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	DATE

SHIPMENT

SHIPPING NO	ORDER NO	SERIAL NO	SHIPPING METHOD	FORWERDER NO	CONDITIONS

MANUFACTURER

MANUFACTURER NO	COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	EMAIL	ORIGIN	PH NO	FAX NO

FORWERDER

FORWERDER NO	NAME	ADDRESS	E MAIL	PH NO	FAX NO

REPORTS

Item Type No	Description
1	CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY &PLANT
2	HYDRAULIC MACHINERY
3	WORSHOP MACHINERY
4	WOOD WORKING MACHINERY
6	AUTOMAOBILE MACHINERY
7	ABRASIVE BLAST CLEANING SYSTEM
8	BLAST ROOMS
9	CHEMICAL & PAINTS
10	PLASMA SPRAYING SYSTEM
11	LABORTORY EQUIPMENT
12	STERILIZATION SYSTEMS

Serial No	Exp No	Expenditure No	Amount Of Expense	Exp Date
1	1	1	2222	4-4-2001
2	1	2	1000	4-4-2001
3	2	3	7000	4-4-2001
4	2	4	8900	4-4-2001
5	2	5	9000	4-4-2001
6	3	5	5000	4-4-2001
7	3	7	999	4-4-2001
8	3	8	1111	4-4-2001
9	4	9	9798	6-6-2002
10	4	10	2000	5-5-2002
11	4	11	40000	7-7-2003

Exp No 1   Description UTILITY BILLS

Expenditure No 1   Exp No2 1   Description2 ELECTRICITY

Serial No	Exp No3	Expenditure No2	Amount Of Expense	Exp Date
1	1	1	2222	4-4-2001
2	1	2	1000	4-4-2001

Expenditure No 2   Exp No2 1   Description2 GASS

Serial No	Exp No3	Expenditure No2	Amount Of Expense	Exp Date
1	1	1	2222	4-4-2001
2	1	2	1000	4-4-2001

Exp No 2   Description TAXES

Expenditure No 3   Exp No2 2   Description2 G S T

Serial No	Exp No3	Expenditure No2	Amount Of Expense	Exp Date
3	2	3	7000	4-4-2001
4	2	4	8900	4-4-2001
5	2	5	9000	4-4-2001

Expenditure No 4   Exp No2 2   Description2 CUTOM DUTY

Serial No	Exp No3	Expenditure No2	Amount Of Expense	Exp Date
3	2	3	7000	4-4-2001
4	2	4	8900	4-4-2001
5	2	5	9000	4-4-2001

Expenditure No 5   Exp No2 2   Description2 IMPORT TAX

Serial No	Exp No3	Expenditure No2	Amount Of Expense	Exp Date

Customer No 1   Company Name DIRECTOR GEN PROCUREMENT ARMY

Cutomer No	File No	Product	Due Date
1	9898	PO22 WWELDING TOOL	19-1-2002
1	9B	PO98 CONNECTOR	1-4-2001
1	867897	FILAMENTS	1-4-2001
1	7790	BASIC METALS	19-4-2002

Customer No 2   Company Name PAK-ARAB REFINARY LIMITED

Cutomer No	File No	Product	Due Date
2	78	SURGICAL TOOL	15-4-2002

Customer No 3   Company Name FRONTIER WORK ORGANIZATION

Cutomer No	File No	Product	Due Date
3	565	CUPPER WIRES	1-2-2001

Customer No 4   Company Name PAKISTAN STEEL

Cutomer No	File No	Product	Due Date

Customer No 5   Company Name HEAVY INDUSTRIES TAXILA

Cutomer No	File No	Product	Due Date
5	676	ALUMINUM WIRES	12-2-2001
5	12A	1/2 NJ45 CONNECTOR	12-10-2000

Customer No 6   Company Name KARACHI SHIPYARD ENG WORKSLTD

Cutomer No	File No	Product	Due Date
6	979	HARD DISKS	1-3-2001

Customer No 7   Company Name AES LAL PIR POWER PROJECT

Customer No	Company Name	Address		
E Mail		Web Site		Ph No
	Fax No			
1	DIRECTOR GEN PROCUREMENT ARMY	GRASEE LINE CHAKLALA		
D_ARMY@YAHOO.COM		WWW.DGPA.COM		56669870
	69069967060			
2	PAK-ARAB REFINARY LIMITED	MORGAH MORE RAWALPINDI		
PARCO@MSN		PARCO.COM		697008089
	87807097090			
3	FRONTIER WORK ORGANIZATION	SHABIR SHAREEF ROAD ABBOTTABAD		
FWO@HOTMAIL.COM		WWW.FWO.PQ.NQ		89689070
	88700089089898			
4	PAKISTAN STEEL	SCHEEME 3 RAWALPINDI CANTT		
PAK_STEEL@MSN		WWW.PAKSTEEL.COM		29978098
	79088890889			
5	HEAVY INDUSTRIES TAXILA	INDUSTURIAL AREA TAXILA CANTT		
HIT@MSN		WWW.INDUSTERIES.COM		769698798
	6997707078078			
6	KARACHI SHIPYARD ENG WORKSLTD	K.U.J ROAD CLIFTON KARACHI		
SHIPYARD@YAHOO.COM		WWW.SHIPYARD.COM		101833737
	8382982989			
7	AES LAL PIR POWER PROJECT	AES-OO9 AFANDEE COLONY NOHEWRA		
AES@YAHOO.COM		WWW.PIR.8M.NET		47899000
	669687708098			

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ORDER & SUPPLY SYSTEM OF SMK

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SIGNATURE-------------------------------------.

EXTERNAL

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REFERENCES

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