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ERP Solutions Inc.

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ABSTRACT

Company: ERP Solutions Inc.

The objective of this project is to create an online enterprise resource planning application which allows various manufacturing companies to manage their day to day operations and plan resources accordingly. This is important part of business systems which supports the concept of continuous improvement by giving organizations the resources needed to reduce waste.

The problem which most manufacturing facilities encounter is poor communication between various function such as production and master production schedulers. For example, on day shift the production team is scheduled to produce two thousand xy widgets and after completing the order then change over to xyz widgets. What if day shift production encounter significant downtime and run behind schedule? This places production behind schedule and can also influence the way raw material is ordered. Therefore, the goal of this project is to create an application which can be leverage by all functions to make decisions as well as identify performance gaps.

The enterprise resource planning software will be a newly implemented software replacing a paper system used to reconcile production resources and cost at the end of each shift. The system is scheduled to be available for use by production supervisors by April 2016.

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1 Project Description

The objective is to design and develop an application which will allow a production supervisor to input data at the end of the shift and review shift performance. The results should be captured in a database, so that other business functions can review the data to make business decisions. The data that needs to be captured in this application is as followed... labor cost, cases produced, number of hours scheduled to work and actual hours worked, and downtime.

1.1 Competitive Information

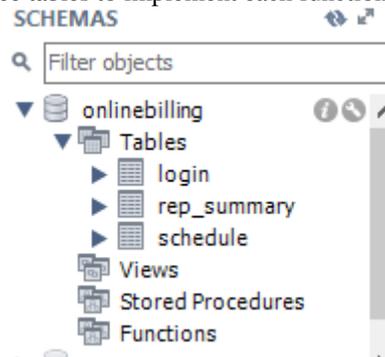
Considering the significant change in the market for Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems during the last years, most large companies had enough money to invest in ERP solutions in their business but not the small and medium-sized enterprises. It is obvious that companies can receive a benefit from keeping using the ERP systems. The challenge for our team is to design an affordable ERP system for small enterprise.

1.2 Relationship to Other Applications/Projects

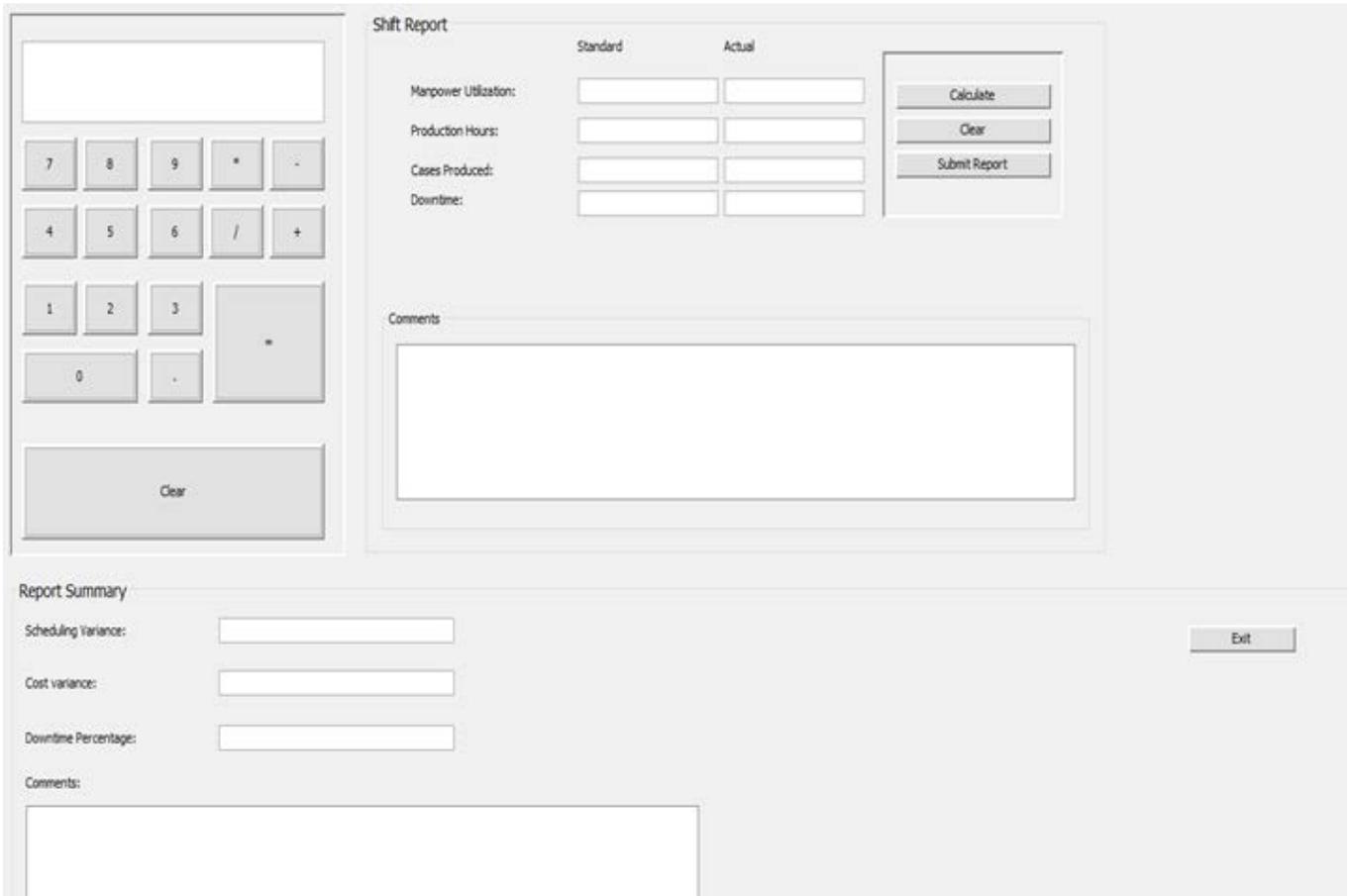
From the software interface view as followings, our ERP system is totally different from other projects or other applications. However in our project there is a calculator which you can find in other applications as well.

1.3 Assumptions and Dependencies

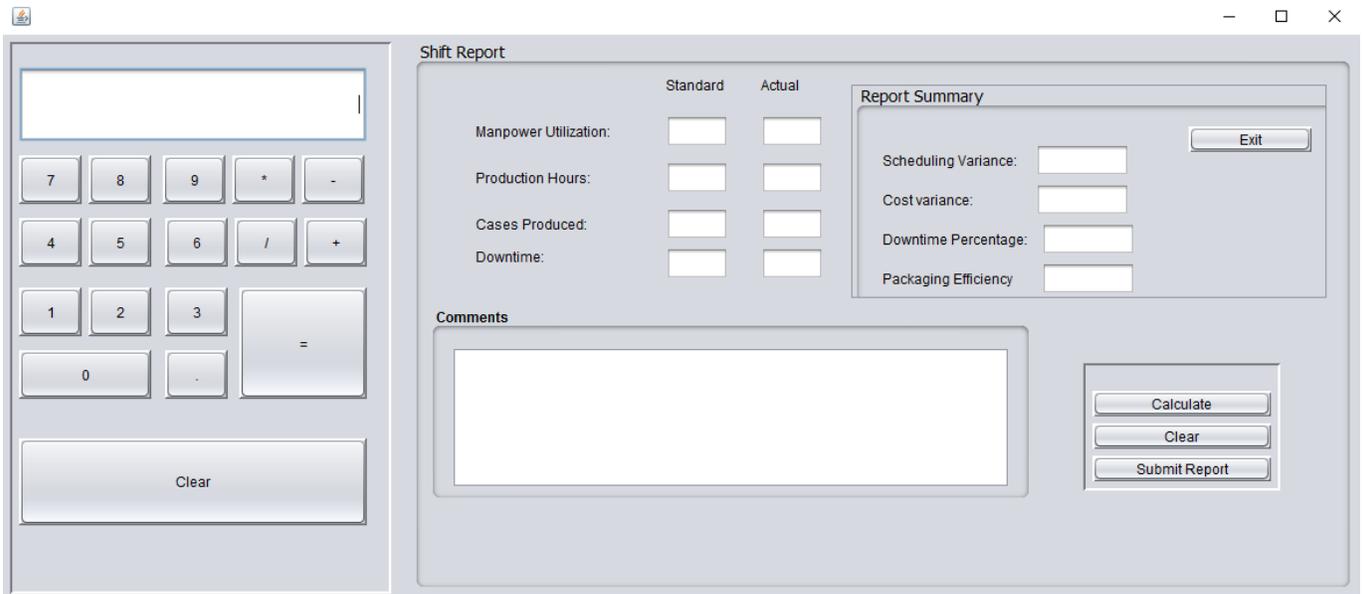
- We may add new functions to minimize operational in using ERP systems.
- We use MySQL Workbench creating three tables to implement each function.



- We changed the layout of ShiftReport to make it more comprehensible.
Old Layout Design



New Layout Design



1.4 Future Enhancements

Possible future enhancements is to create a mobile applications on various platforms such as Android, IOS, and Windows and customized user interfaces (UI) for other business functions such as maintenance, shipping, receiving, sales and human resources. Also, to integrate scientific calculator and the ability to run reports from the application UI.

1.5 Definitions and Acronyms

API- application programmer interface

ERP- enterprise resource planning

GUI- graphical user interface

JDK- java development kits

RDBMS- relational database management system

SQL- structured query language

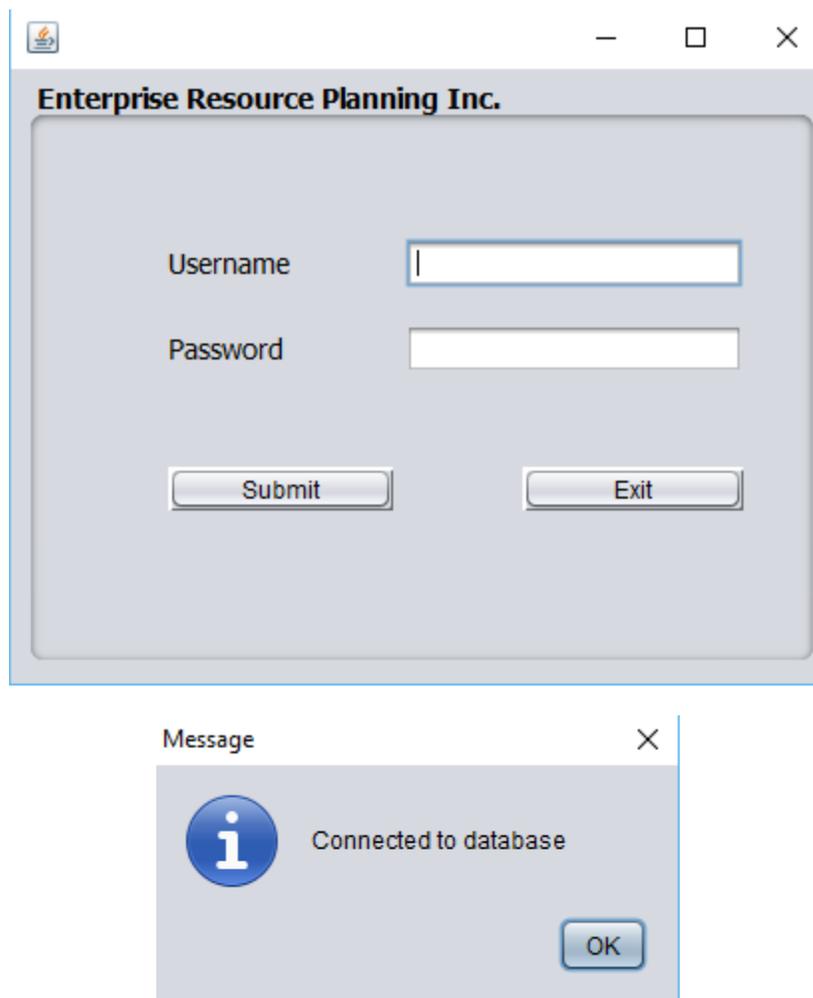
UI- user interface

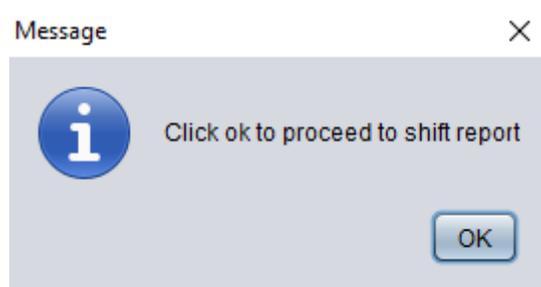
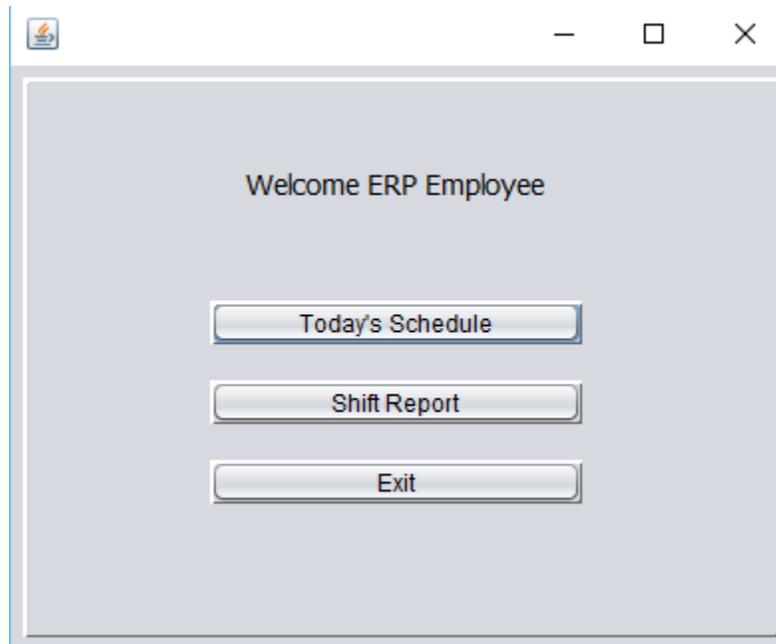
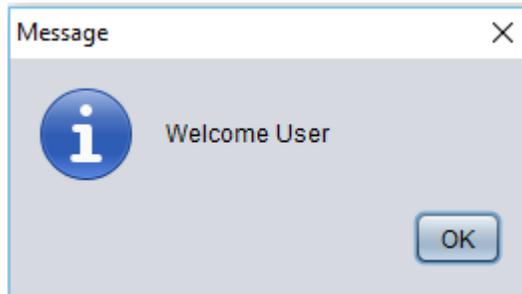
JDBC-java database controls

2 Project Technical Description

In this project we designed a desktop application that can be utilize by a floor supervisor to track key performance measures. The user (floor supervisor) will be asked to provide a username and password to log into the application. Then the system will present the user with three options to choose from which are today's schedule, shift report, or exit. If the user select today's schedule he or she will be directed to a spreadsheet with the production schedule information. Else if, the user select shift report he or she will be directed to a form that requires user input based on some key performance measures. This should calculate the following scheduling variance, cost variance, downtime percentage and packaging efficiency. Lastly in the event the user select exit, then the program should simply close.

2.1 Application Architecture





Shift Report

	Standard	Actual
Manpower Utilization:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Production Hours:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cases Produced:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Downtime:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Report Summary

Scheduling Variance:

Cost variance:

Downtime Percentage:

Packaging Efficiency:

Exit

Comments

Calculate

Clear

Submit Report

Clear

Shift Report

	Standard	Actual
Manpower Utilization:	20	30
Production Hours:	160	240
Cases Produced:	500	780
Downtime:	0	2

Report Summary

Scheduling Variance: 280.0

Cost variance: -29491.0

Downtime Percentage: 0.0125

Packaging Efficiency: 1.56

Exit

Comments

Needs good scheduling for the work

Message

Report Stored in Database

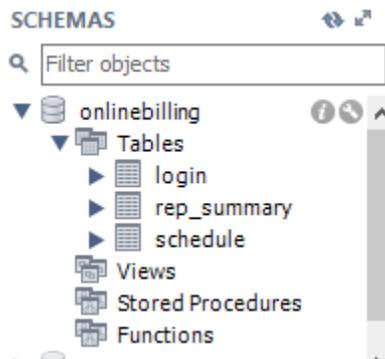
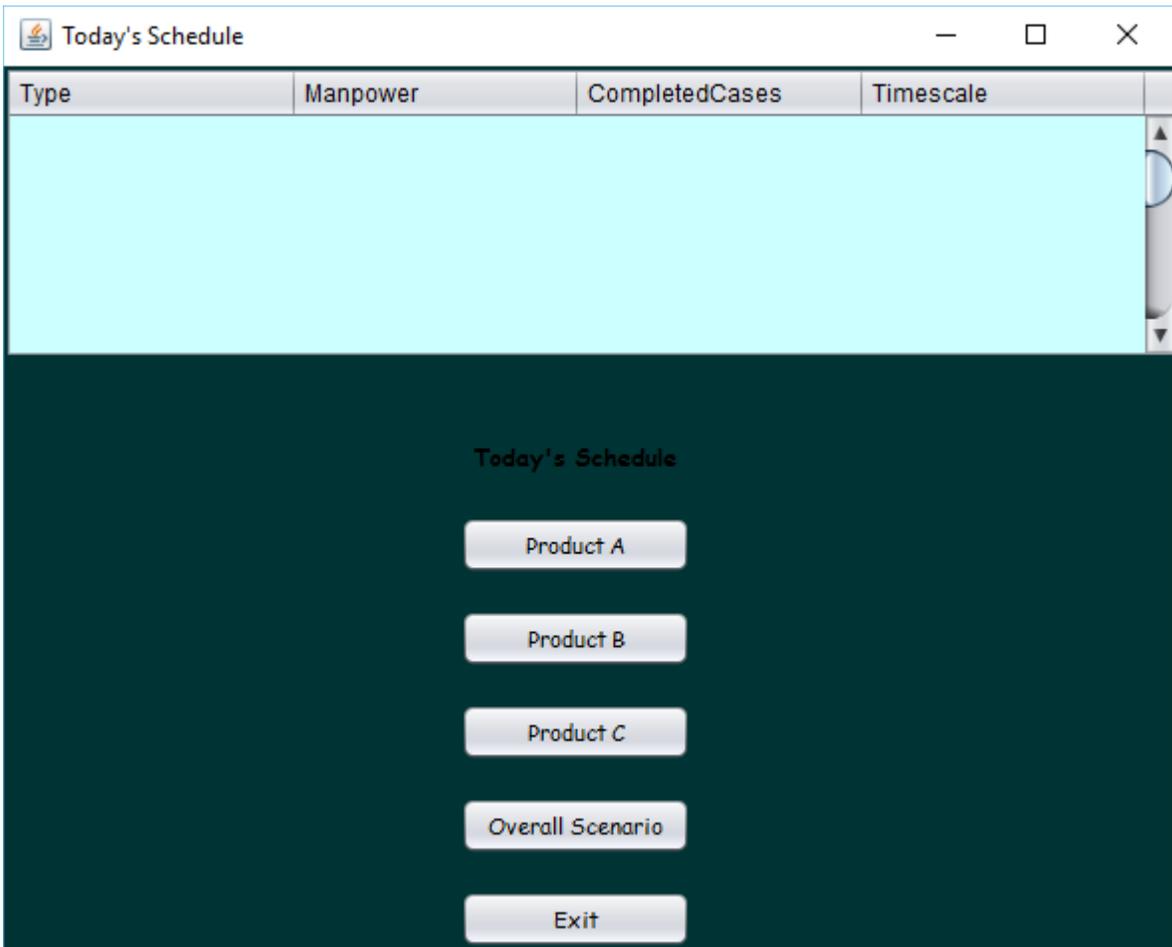
OK

Calculate

Clear

Submit Report

Clear



Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • select * from onlinebilling.login;
```

Result Grid

	id	username	password
▶	1	ujjwal	123456
	2	bilal	234567
	3	chengpeng	345678
	4	surendra	456789
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • select * from onlinebilling.schedule;
```

Result Grid

	Type	Manpower	CompletedCases	Timescale
▶	ProductA	12	240	8
	ProductB	9	180	9
	ProductC	7	140	9
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • select * from onlinebilling.rep_summary;
```

Result Grid

rep_summary_id	scheduling_variance	cost_variance	downtime_percentage	packaging_efficiency	manpwr_std	manpwr_act	prodhrs_std	prodhrs
1	100.0	-360.75	0.0	1.3333333333333333	10	11	25	27
2	10.0	-17489.0	0.0	1.0333333333333334	12	112	23	24
3	100.0	-15970.0	0.0	1.2857142857142858	25	30	200	240
4	200.0	-7833.75	0.0625	1.5	10	15	80	120
5	100.0	-5211.0	0.0125	1.25	20	22	160	176

rep_summary 3 x

Apply Revert

2.2 Application Information flows

Step 1: Login to the ERP Software using the username and password provided to the user by the Admin.

Step 2: As soon as the user connects to the database, he/she gets an acknowledgement on the Pop up window saying that he/she is "Connected to Database".

Step 3: If the user fails to connect to the Database then he/she will get an acknowledgement on the Pop up window saying that its "invalid username or password".

Step 4: After the successful connection "Welcome User" is Displayed with OK button.

Step 5: When the user clicks on OK button then he/she is directed to "Welcome ERP Employee" Screen. Here there are three choices for the user. Choice three is to exit out of the application

- a) Today's Schedule
- b) Shift Report
- c) Exit

Step 6: When the user clicks on "Today's Schedule Button" then he is directed to the today's schedule module.

Step 7: When the user clicks on "Shift Report" then he is directed to the Shift Report module.

Step 8: If the user wants to terminate out of the module then he/she can simply click on "Exit" button.

Step 9: Today's Schedule Button displays the what type of the product work is done, how much Manpower was used, how many cases were completed, how much time was elapsed. You can also view individual Products information by clicking on respective Product buttons (Product A, Product B, Product C). Also you can view Overall Scenario by clicking on the "Overall Scenario" Button. If the user wants to exit then he can click on "Exit" button.

Step 10: Shift report button displays the module which contains an on screen Calculator.

- a) Manpower Utilization, Production Hours, Cases Produced, Downtime---> These are noted as Standard Schedule and also Actual work done in real time.
- b) Comments box is there for the user to write down the comments to store in database.
- c) After entering the data in the Standard and Actual fields of Manpower Utilization, Production Hours, Cases Produced and Downtime, Comments Box then the User can click on "Calculate" to calculate the "Scheduling Variance", "Cost Variance", "Downtime Percentage", "Packaging Efficiency".
- d) All the calculated values are stored in to the database by clicking on "Submit Report" button.
- e) There is "Clear" button if you want to clear all the fields and start again.

Database:

1. We have created three tables for the application namely, login, rep_summary, schedule.
2. "login" table stores the id, username and password fields.
3. "rep_summary" table stores the rep_summary_id, scheduling_variance, cost_variance, downtime_percentage, packaging_efficiency, manpwr_std, manpwr_act, prodhrs_std, prodhrs_act, casesprod_std, casesprod_act, dwnt_std, dwnt_act, comments fields.

4. "schedule" table stores Type, Manpower, CompletedCases, Timescale fields.

2.3 Interactions with other Projects (if Any)

2.4 Interactions with other Applications

For now it's just a simple desktop application, so it doesn't interact with any other applications. But in future versions it might interact with API's, CRM etc depending on the next level of the application.

2.5 Capabilities

The user can input the data by logging in the application with his login credentials to proceed in order to run the application and the administrator can delete or modify any kind of information in the database with his login credentials. Also he can add or delete the number of users who were working on the application. The application provides different sections to proceed to get final output result.

2.6 Risk Assessment and Management

POTENTIAL RISK	ACTION TO MANAGE RISK
The database may run out space	Upgrade the database
Database may crash	Maintain regular backups and maintain duplex system(production and development database)
SQL Injection	To overcome the problems of SQL injection we have used better coding by making use of Prepared statements

3 Project Requirements

3.1 Identification of Requirements

This section provides a brief explanation of the use of named and enumerated requirements to identify and number requirements. For each requirement, please use the following SMART criteria as guidelines (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SMART_criteria):

- Specific – target a specific area for improvement.
- Measurable – quantify or at least suggest an indicator of progress.
- Achievable – specify what will be accomplished
- Realistic – state what results can realistically be achieved, given available resources.
- Time-related – specify when the result(s) can be achieved.

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-001>

A variable lblUsername used to describe the label Username.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-002>

A variable lblPassword used to describe the label Password.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-003>

A variable txtUsername used to describe a text box where the user inputs his or her username.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-004>

A variable txtPassword used to describe a text box where the user inputs his or her password.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-005>

A variable btnSubmit that represent an action button which verifies the username and password against a database table.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-006>

A variable btnExit that represent an action button which allows the user to exit the application.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-007>

A panel box jPanel with the title of the company embedded.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-008>

A Message shows successful connection to the Database.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-009>

A variable JOptionWelcome used to displays a message "Welcome User" after user log into application.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-010>

A variable JOptionDenied used to displays a message "invalid username or password", "Access Denied" in the event the user uses an invalid password or username.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-011>

AnSQLException exception handler for login form SQL connection.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-012>

A developer must import java packages like javax.swing.*, java.sql.*, and java.awt.HeadlessException.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-013>

Use of Prepared Statements to avoid SQL Injection.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Login-014>

Mysql-connector-java-5.1.38 is used to connect to DB.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Welcome-015>

A JLabel1 box with the message "Welcome ERP Employee" embedded in it.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Welcome-016>

A button for Today's Schedule named btnProduction that directs the user to the daily production schedule.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Welcome-017>

A button for Shift Report named btnShiftreport that directs the user to the shift report form.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Welcome-018>

A button for Exit named btnExit that allows the user to exit the application.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Welcome-019>

A message box with variable "JOptionProduction" for confirming the access to Today's schedule.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Welcome-020>

A message box with variable "JOptionShiftreport" for confirming the access to Shift Report.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Welcome-021>

A developer must import java package named javax.swing.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-022>

jPanel1 is used to embed an online calculator for mathematical operations.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-023>

A variable txtCalculatorWindow used describe the Text field used for calculations.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-024>

A button named btnZero used to display value Zero.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-025>

A button named btnOne used to display value One.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-026>

A button named btnTwo used to display value Two.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-027>

A button named btnThree used to display value Three.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-028>

A button named btnFour used to display value Four.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-029>

A button named btnFive used to display value Five.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-030>

A button named btnSix used to display value Six.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-031>

A button named btnSeven used to display value Seven.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-032>

A button named btnEight used to display value Eight.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-033>

A button named btnNine used to display value Nine.
Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-034>

A button named btnDecimal used for decimal points.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-035>

A button named btnDivide used for dividing two numbers.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-036>

A button named btnMultiply used for multiplying two numbers.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-037>

A button named btnPlus used to add two numbers.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-038>

A button named btnMinus used to subtract two numbers.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-039>

A button named btnEqual used to add two numbers.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-040>

A button named btnClearCal used to clear the calculations.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-041>

jPanel2 is used to embed Shift Report Calculations.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-042>

jLabel1 used to Display Standard.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-043>

jLabel2 used to Display Actual.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-044>

A label named lblmanpower used for man power utilization.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-045>

A Text field named txtmanpowerStd used to input Man Power according to the Schedule used.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-046>

A Text field named txtmanpowerAct used to input Man Power used in excess or less apart from the Schedule.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-047>

A label named lblproductionHrs used for Production Hours.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-048>

A Text field named txt_lineTimeStd used to input Production Hours according to the Schedule planned.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-049>

A Text field named txt_lineTimeAct used to input Production Hours according to the Schedule planned.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-050>

A label named lblcasesProduced used for cases produced.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-051>

A Text field named txt_numCaseStd used to input Cases produced by the staff according to the Schedule planned.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-052>

A Text field named txt_numCaseAct used to input Cases produced by staff after an increase or decrease in the staff according to the actual schedule.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-053>

A label named lbldownTime used for Downtime.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-054>

A Text field named txt_downtimeStd used to input the standard downtime according to the Standard schedule.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-055>

A Text field named txt_downtimeAct used to input the Actual downtime according to the Actual schedule.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-056>

A Panel Box named jPanel5 is used to embed the buttons Calculate, Clear and Submit.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-057>

A button named btnCalculate is used to calculate the inputs of the shift report.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-058>

A button named btnClear is used to clear all the inputs from the Text fields.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-059>

A button named btnSubmit is used to Submit the form data of shift report and report summary to the database.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-060>

jPanel3 is used to embed comments text area into it.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-061>

A text area named txtAreaComments used as a user input for user comments.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-062>

A Panel Box named jPanel4 is used to embed the Report Summary contents into it.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-063>

A Panel Box named jPanel7 is used to embed Scheduling Variance, Cost Variance, Downtime Percentage and Packaging Efficiency.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-064>

A label named jLabel3 is used to Display Scheduling Variance.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-065>

A Text field named txtschedulingVariance is used to display the calculated Scheduling Variance from the shift report.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-066>

A label named jLabel4 is used to Display Cost Variance.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-067>

A Text field named txtcostVariance is used to display the calculated Cost Variance from the shift report.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-068>

A label named jLabel5 is used to Display Downtime Percentage.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-069>

A Text field named txtpercentDowntime is used to display the calculated Downtime Percentage from the shift report.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-070>

A label named lblpackagingEff is used to Display Pacakaging Efficiency.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-071>

A Text field named txtpackagingEff is used to display the calculated Packaging Efficiency from the shift report.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-072>

A Panel box named jPanel6 is used to embed Exit button in it.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-073>

A button named btnExit is used to Exit the application.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-074>

A label named jLabel6 is used to display Comments.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Shift_Report-075>

A text area named txtresultComment is used to Display the comments from the Shift Report.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-076>

A database with the name onlinebilling is created in mysql workbench.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-077>

Utf8_general_ci collation is used.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-078>

Version 10 is Used.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-079>

InnoDB is used.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-080>

Utf8 is used.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-081>

Three tables are created. The tables are login, schedule and rep_summary.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-082>

A table named login with attributes id, username and password with primary key on id is created.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-083>

A table named rep_summary with attributes rep_summary_id, scheduling_variance, cost_variance, downtime_percentage, packaging_efficiency, manpwr_std, manpwr_act, prodhrs_std, prodhrs_act, casesprod_std, casesprod_act, dwnt_std, dwnt_act, comments with primary key on rep_summary_id is created.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-Database-084>

A table named schedule with attributes like Type, Manpower, CompletedCases, and TimeScale is created.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-085>

A label named ScheduleLab shows the title of Today's Schedule.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-086>

A button named btnProductA that displays the information of product A.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-087>

A button named btnProductB that displays the information of product B.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-088>

A button named btnProductC that displays the information of product C.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-089>

A button named btnOverallScen that displays the information of Overall Scenario (all three products).

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-090>

A button named btnExit that allows the user to exit the Interface.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-091>

A table model names tabSchedule which is used to display the information of products.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-092>

A Column used to show different kinds of products.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-093>

A Column used to show how many manpower each product need.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-094>

A Column used to show how many Completed cases for each product type is done.

Implementation:

<ERP-GSU_SP2016-UI_Schedule-095>

A Column used to show the time scale elapsed for each product.

Implementation:

3.2 Operations, Administration, Maintenance and Provisioning (OAM&P)

Day to day backups, weekly backups will be performed. As the time elapses and the usage of the application increases we need external database to support the Production database just in case if there is a crash. So we will implement Duplex systems in future. Production database will be live and Development database will run in parallel.

3.3 Security and Fraud Prevention

The application contains the registered user's and administrator login credentials stored in the database. If any user gives the username and passwords other than stored login credentials it will not proceed to the further section. The outside users cannot run the application without knowing the registered details like usernames and passwords.

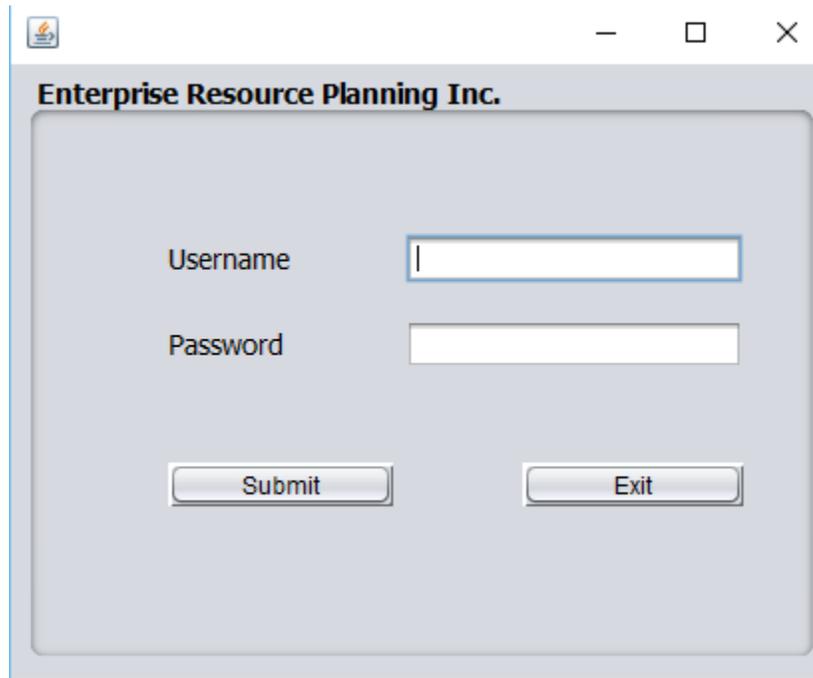
3.4 Release and Transition Plan

Systems administrator will assume responsibility for pulling down and deploying patches on server hosting the application.

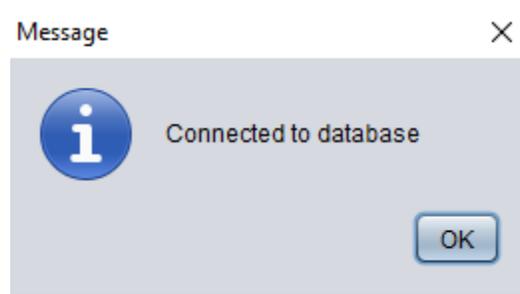
4 Project Design Description

As you can see, the breakdown of this software and the interpretation of each step as followings:

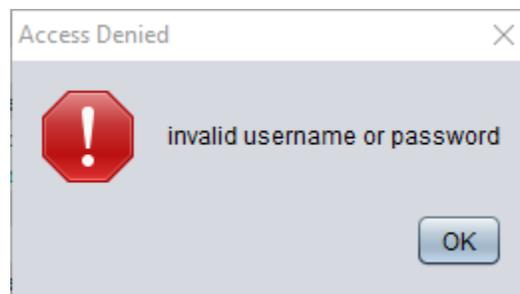
Step 1: Login to the ERP Software using the username and password provided to the user by the Admin.



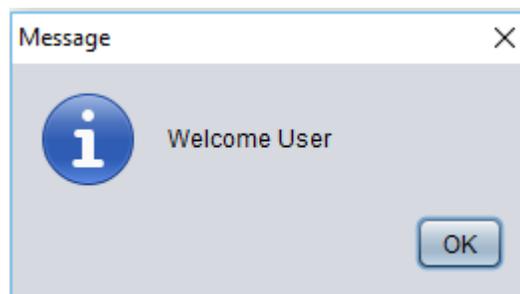
Step 2: As soon as the user connects to the database, he/she gets an acknowledgement on the Pop up window saying that he/she is "Connected to Database".



Step 3: If the user fails to connect to the Database then he/she will get an acknowledgement on the Pop up window saying that its "invalid username or password".

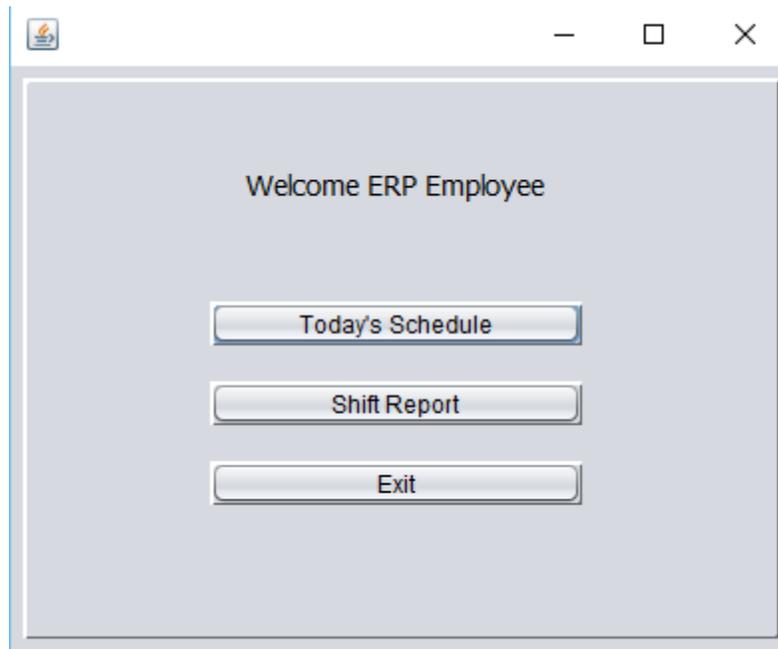


Step 4: After the successful connection "Welcome User" is displayed with OK button.

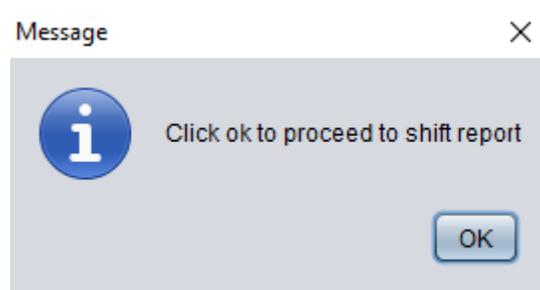


Step 5: When the user clicks on OK button then he/she is directed to "Welcome ERP Employee" Screen. Here there are three choices for the user. Choice three is to exit out of the application

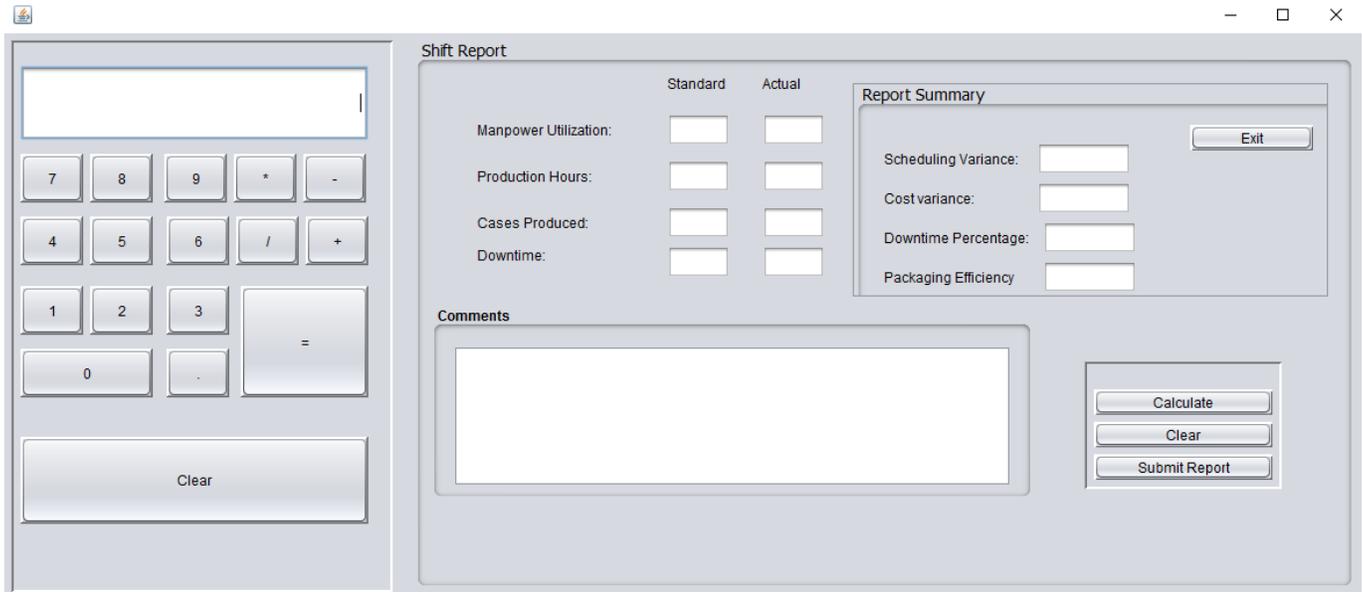
- a) Today's Schedule
- b) Shift Report
- c) Exit



Step 6: When the user clicks on "Today's Schedule Button" then he is directed to the today's schedule module.

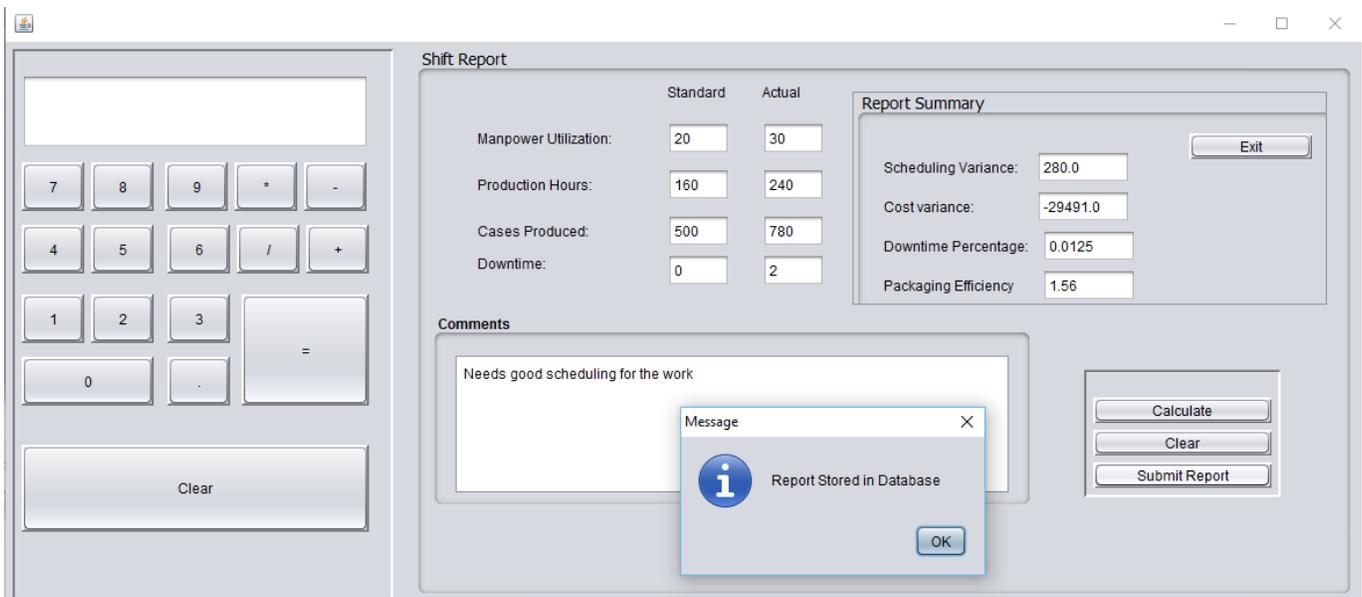


Step 7: When the user clicks on "Shift Report" then he is directed to the Shift Report module. If the user wants to terminate out of the module then he/she can simply click on "Exit" button

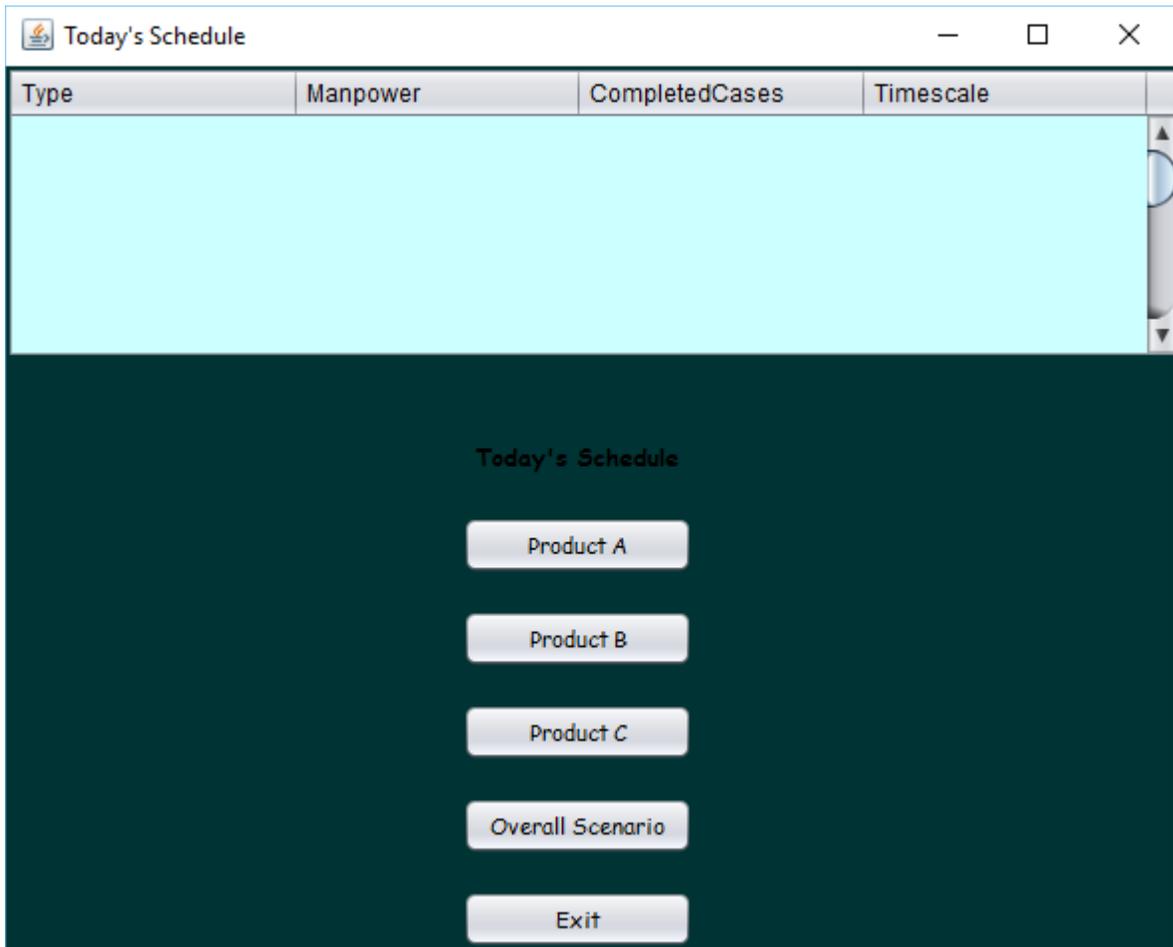


Step 8: Shift report button displays the module which contains an on screen Calculator.

- Manpower Utilization, Production Hours, Cases Produced, Downtime---> These are noted as Standard Schedule and Actual work done in real time.
- Comments box is there for the user to write down the comments to store in database.
- After entering the data in the Standard and Actual fields of Manpower Utilization, Production Hours, Cases Produced and Downtime, Comments Box then the User can click on "Calculate" to calculate the "Scheduling Variance", "Cost Variance", "Downtime Percentage", "Packaging Efficiency".
- All the calculated values are stored in to the database by clicking on "Submit Report" button.
- There is "Clear" button if you want to clear all the fields and start again.

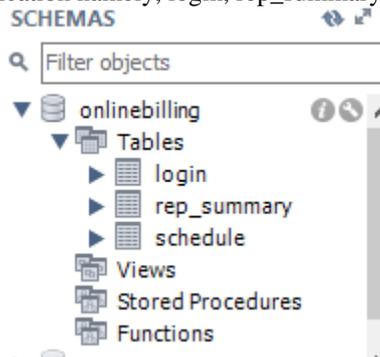


Step 9: Today's Schedule Button displays the what type of the product work is done, how much Manpower was used, how many cases were completed, how much time was elapsed. You can also view individual Products information by clicking on respective Product buttons (Product A, Product B, Product C). Also you can view Overall Scenario by clicking on the "Overall Scenario" Button. If the user wants to exit then he can click on "Exit" button.



For the database, we create three tables and implement them.

1. We have created three tables for the application namely, login, rep_summary, schedule.



2. "login" table stores the id, username and password fields.

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • select * from onlinebilling.login;
```

Result Grid

	id	username	password
▶	1	ujjwal	123456
	2	bilal	234567
	3	chengpeng	345678
	4	surendra	456789
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. "rep_summary table stores the rep_summary_id, scheduling_variance, cost_variance, downtime_percentage, packaging_efficiency, manpwr_std, manpwr_act, prodhrs_std, prodhrs_act, casesprod_std, casesprod_act, dwnt_std, dwnt_act, comments fields.

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • select * from onlinebilling.rep_summary;
```

Result Grid

	rep_summary_id	scheduling_variance	cost_variance	downtime_percentage	packaging_efficiency	manpwr_std	manpwr_act	prodhrs_std	prodhrs_act
▶	1	100.0	-360.75	0.0	1.3333333333333333	10	11	25	27
	2	10.0	-17489.0	0.0	1.0333333333333334	12	112	23	24
	3	100.0	-15970.0	0.0	1.2857142857142858	25	30	200	240
	4	200.0	-7833.75	0.0625	1.5	10	15	80	120
	5	100.0	-5211.0	0.0125	1.25	20	22	160	176

rep_summary 3 x

Apply Revert

4. "schedule" table stores Type, Manpower, CompletedCases, Timescale fields.

Query 1 x

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • select * from onlinebilling.schedule;
```

Result Grid

Type	Manpower	CompletedCases	Timescale
ProductA	12	240	8
ProductB	9	180	9
ProductC	7	140	9
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

5 Internal/external Interface Impacts and Specification

There is a change in the layout design of our project when we started it initially. The major change is as follows:
Old design layout:

Shift Report

	Standard	Actual
Manpower Utilization:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Production Hours:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cases Produced:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Downtime:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Calculate
Clear
Submit Report

Comments

Report Summary

Scheduling Variance:

Cost variance:

Downtime Percentage:

Comments:

Exit

New Design layout:

The screenshot shows a desktop application window titled "Shift Report". On the left is a calculator with a display and buttons for digits 0-9, arithmetic operators, and a "Clear" button. The main area is divided into three sections: a table for data entry, a "Report Summary" box, and a "Comments" text area. The table has two columns: "Standard" and "Actual". The "Report Summary" box contains five rows of labels and input fields: "Scheduling Variance", "Cost variance", "Downtime Percentage", and "Packaging Efficiency", along with an "Exit" button. The "Comments" section is a large empty text box. To the right of the comments box are three buttons: "Calculate", "Clear", and "Submit Report".

6 Design Units Impacts

We have only one interface and that is desktop environment. The next levels for this app are web interface, mobile interface and etc.

6.1 Functional Area A/Design Unit A

6.1.1 Functional Overview

The application should increase the efficiencies and drive cost in the following areas:

- a) Shipping and receiving
- b) Warehousing
- c) Production
- d) Financing

6.1.2 Impacts

It should improve cost, quality and service in the areas shipping and receiving, warehousing, production and financing.

6.1.3 Requirements

It's the same requirements as found in section 3.1

7 Open Issues

- a) Converting desktop application into a mobile application.
- b) Current version of the ERP application is simple like a demo, but it can be increased in size and complexity. Meaning it can be customized to incorporate more business functions.
- c) Deploy application to a desktop environment to be leveraged in the real world by a user.

8 Acknowledgements

Prof. Chen assisted us in completing the documentation by providing us the template for the Grad seminar project, methods to implement and this class helped us achieve our goal. The authors of this project are all our four team members.

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