



Practical Development of Information System in Business Context:
Inventory System for P&P Medical Instrument Co., Ltd.

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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Course BC 4500 280 Hour Training Program
Bachelor's Degree of Business Administration
in Business Computer Program
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Project Name: **Practical Development of Information System in Business Context Payroll system for Tanakorn Plastic Partnership**

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The Department of Business Computer, ABAC School of Management has approved the aforementioned student's BC 4500 280-Hour Training Project, which includes complete documentation and program as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor's Degree of Business Administration in Business Computer

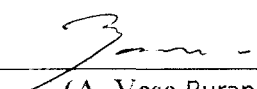
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280 Hours Training Program Write-Up

Prepared by

Ms. Usanee Seanglewlu



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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Organization

P&P Medical Instrument Co.,Ltd was established in 1987 as a wholesaler. The company itself acts as medical equipments from the wholesaler and stocks them in the inventory.

The company has 9 workers, which working in 4 different departments. The company also purchases some part of products and combine them to reduce the cost of products. The company doesn't have any saleman but it spread by continuous speeches.

P&P Medical Instrument Co.,Ltd is located at 76 Soi Suksawat 17, Suksawat Rd., Bangpakok, Rajburana, Bangkok 10140. Furthermore, the company has its stock inventory nearby the company, which is convenient to get the products.

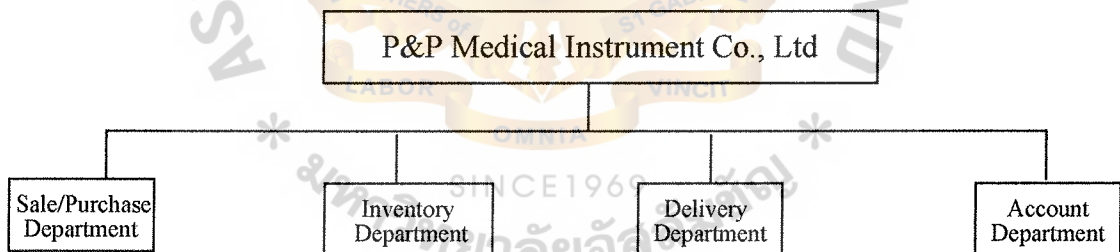


Figure 1.1. Organization Chart

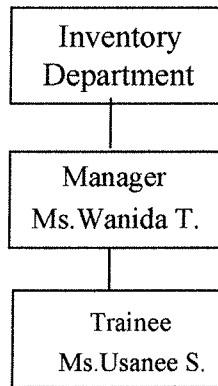


Figure 1.2. Department Chart

1.2 Objectives of the System

- To replaced the existing system (manual system) with the computerize inventory system for handling and managing the system of company.
- To use Database Management System to store and retrieve the information, which is more accuracy and feasibility.
- To manage a computerized database and provide interfaces to application programs. It can be able to use by any users. In additional, an accuracy report will be printed to the manager.
- To calculate the price of products.

1.3 Scope of the System

- To collect information from customers, suppliers, and products into database management system
- To show the report of the total sales of each product in requested month and the report of warning inventory to manager
- To check the availability of the products from the program
- To record Sales transaction in database and print customer's invoice

1.4 Project Plan

The tentative plan for this project; “P&P Medical Instrument Co.,Ltd” is exhibited in Figure 1.3.



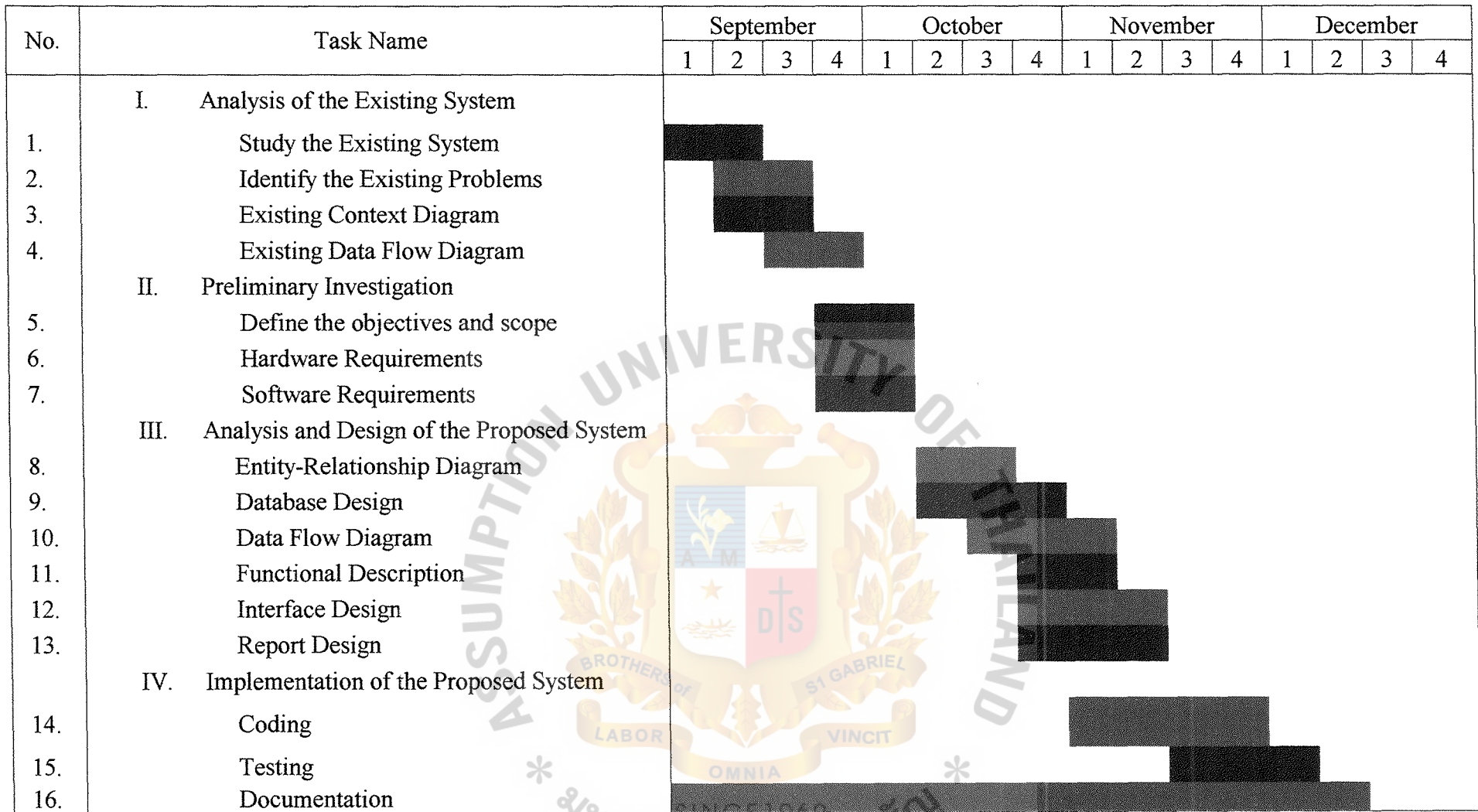


Figure 1.3. Project Plan for P&P Medical Instrument Co., Ltd

II. THE EXISTING SYSTEM

2.1 Background of Existing System

In the old system, the staff receives the order from the customer and makes the order entry on a paper and put it in the ordering file in order to be submitted to the inventory and so on. Then, the staff will make the phone call to the inventory to check whether the products are available or not. If it's available, the staff will send the order to the inventory section.

If the products are not available, the staff has to make the phone call to the suppliers for ordering the products and then the products are delivered the staff will store paper and receipt in the file manually.

In the inventory, the staff will get the order from the manager and then prepare the products ready to send to the customer. The payment will be made after the product has already sent to the customers.

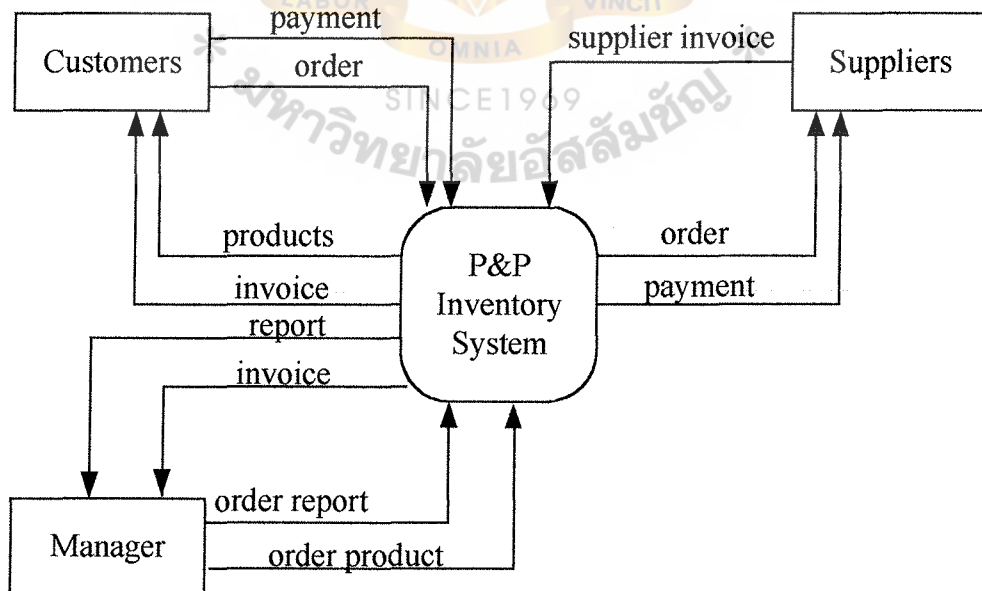


Figure 2.1. Context Diagram of Existing System

2.2 Problem Definition

(1) A lot of mistakes

According to the business document such as valuable files in the term of business, P&P Medical Instrument Co., Ltd. still use the manual system in record and retrieve the files, therefore the mistake may occur easily during record the transaction and managing the files

(2) Waste time

Managing in manual system is time consuming and the information is not updated immediately.

(3) Duplication

A written report is not formal and also may occur duplication and inconsistency

(4) Lost of Business Opportunity

As the inventory uses a lot of time for checking inventory because they must check manually, which it waste the customer's time to wait for the answer whether the products are available or not. Then the customers may dissatisfy with the problem of the company.

III. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1 System Specification

(1) Hardware Requirements

Table 3.1. Hardware Requirements

HAREWARE	SPECIFICATION
CPU	Pentium 166 MHz. Or Above
RAM	RAM 64 MB
Hard disk	HDD 40 GB
Printer	Epson LQ 2170i (Dot Matrix)
Monitor	15" Color Monitor
CD-ROM	40x CD-ROM

As the characteristic of Pentium 166 MHz. is suitable for the program. But for the better performance the company should buy high efficiency processor and more RAM like 128 MB to be able to run better.

The Hard Disk 40 GB can ensure that the users can keep all of the information and company's expansion without any further problem. But we suggest more space for storing the data in the future

15" Color Monitor and 40X CD-ROM are provide enough in running the application and lower cost.

Printer, Epson LQ 2170i (Dot Matrix) is used to print the sales order and the report, which are only the text document and small size of the printed works.

(2) Software Requirements

Table 3.2. Software Requirements

SOFTWARE	SPECIFICATION
Operating System	Microsoft Windows 98
Application	1. Microsoft Visual Basic 6.0 2. McAfee Anti Virus 6.02 3. Microsoft Access 97 4. Crystal Report 8.5

With the Microsoft Windows 98, the speed of the system is fast. Furthermore, much software is running on Windows 98 at least.

Microsoft Access 97 is required to keep all the information in the database, which can work with the program and other effectively.

Microsoft Visual Basic 6.0, the program used to create the software for the company's system.

McAfee Anti Virus 6.02, to be ensures that the information is not lost or damaged from the virus. The anti virus software should de used to install in the system.

Crystal Report 8.5, the program will help user to create the report easier to show the report.

3.2 System Design

(1) Data Flow Diagram

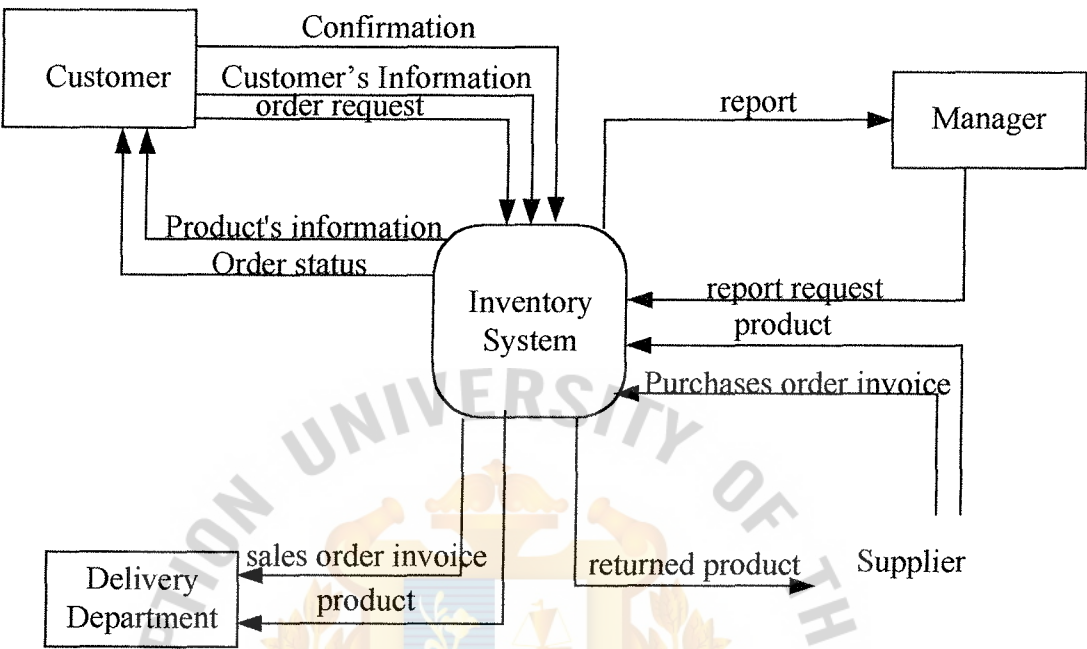


Figure 3.1. Context Diagram

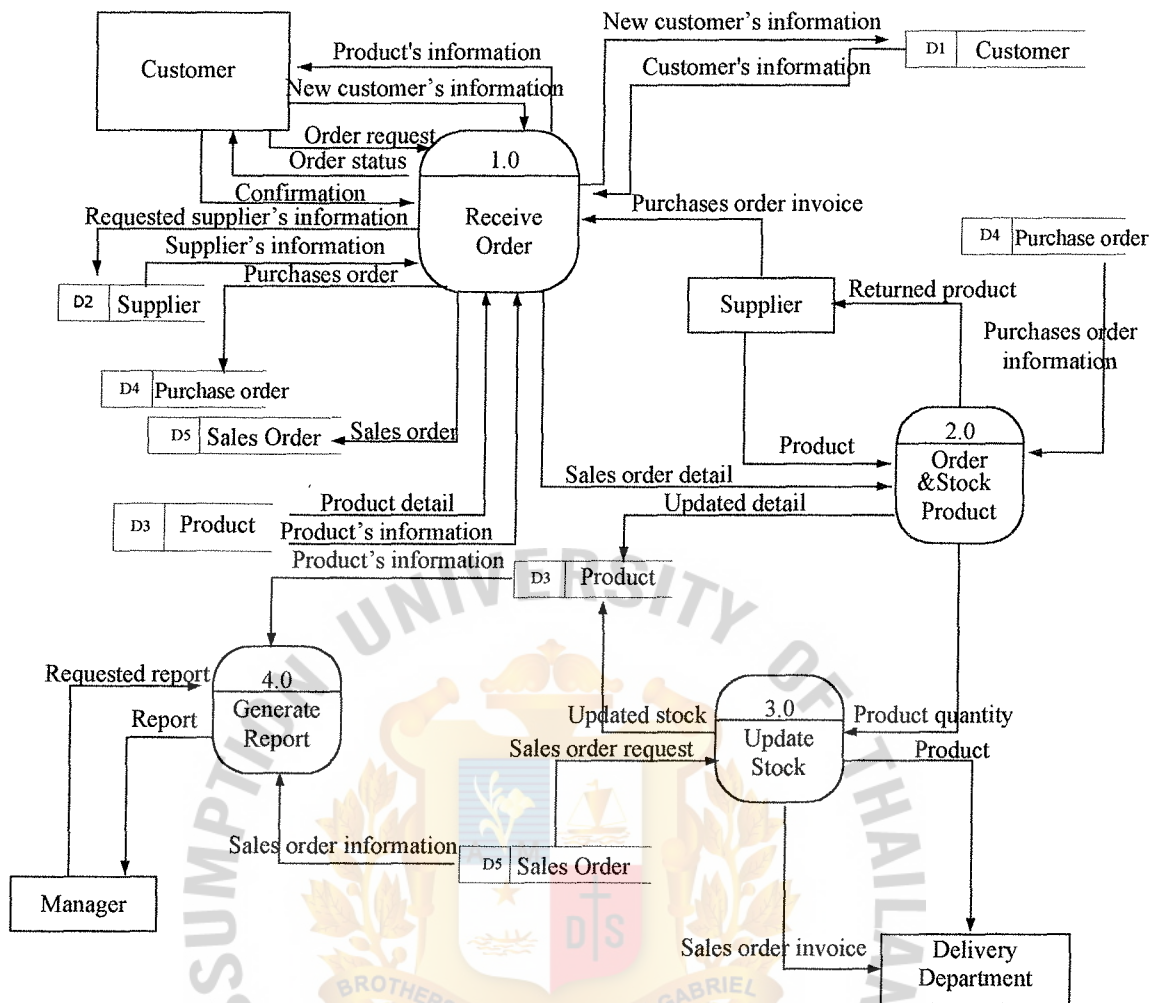


Figure 3.2. Data Flow Diagram – Level 0

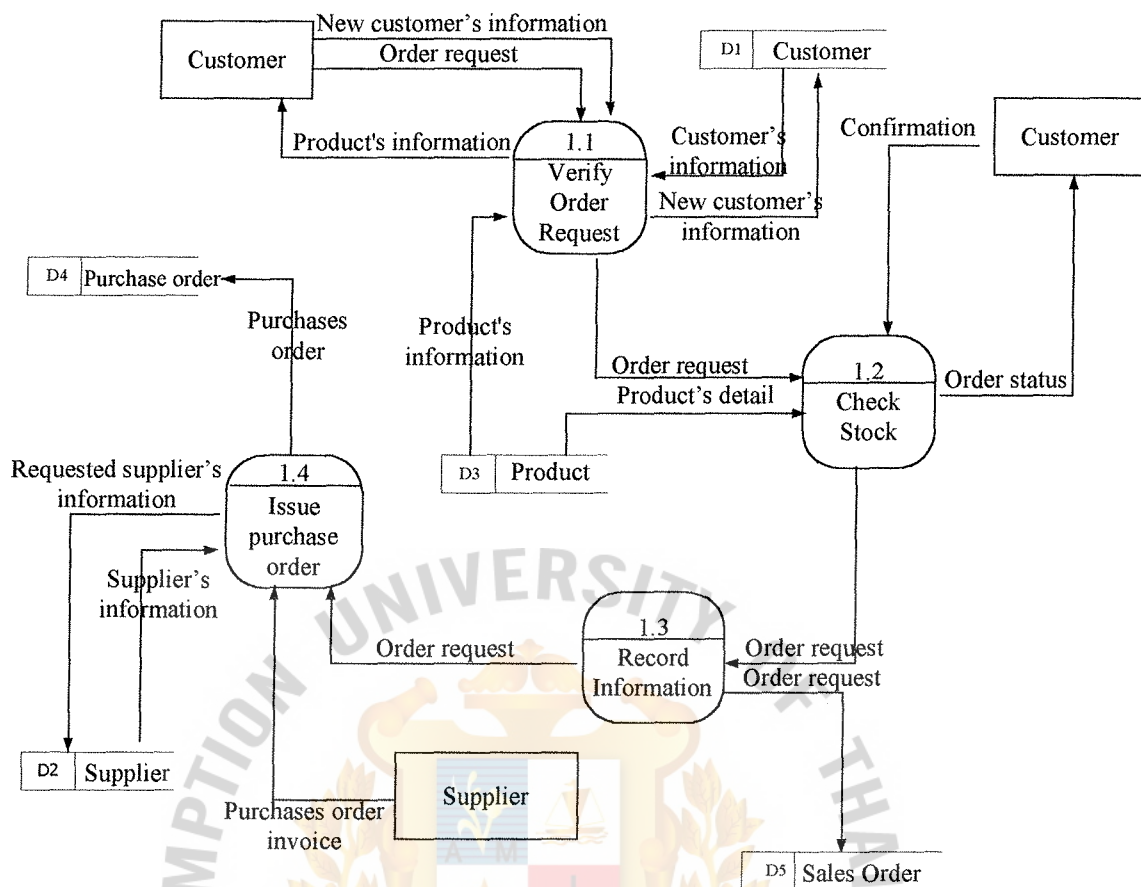


Figure 3.3: Data Flow Diagram – Level 1 Process 1

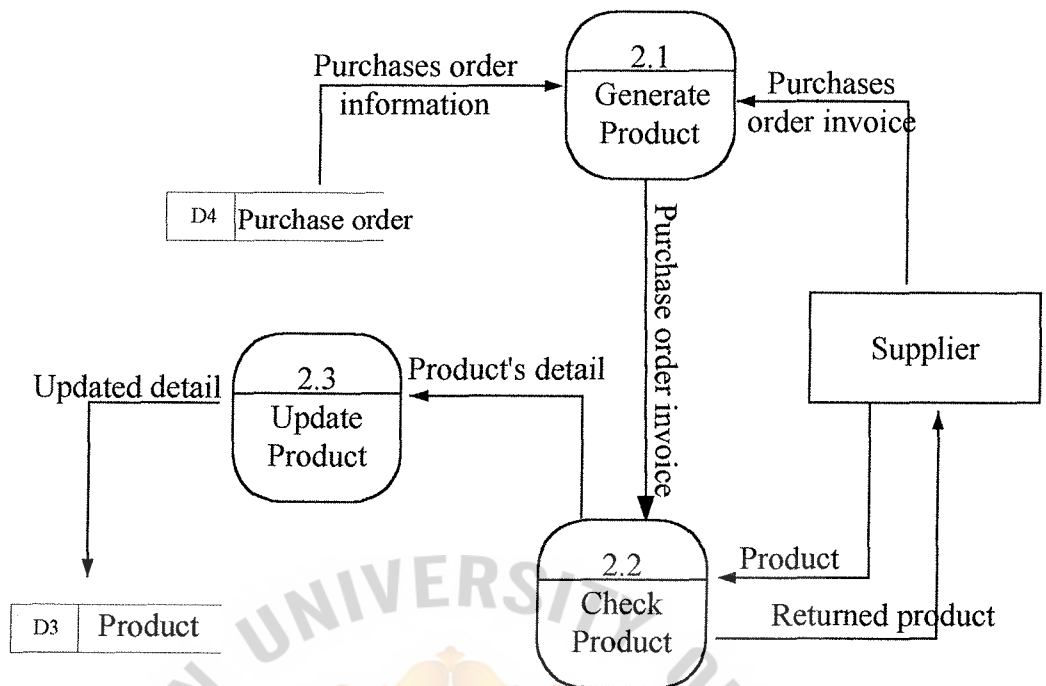


Figure 3.4. Data Flow Diagram – Level 1 Process 2

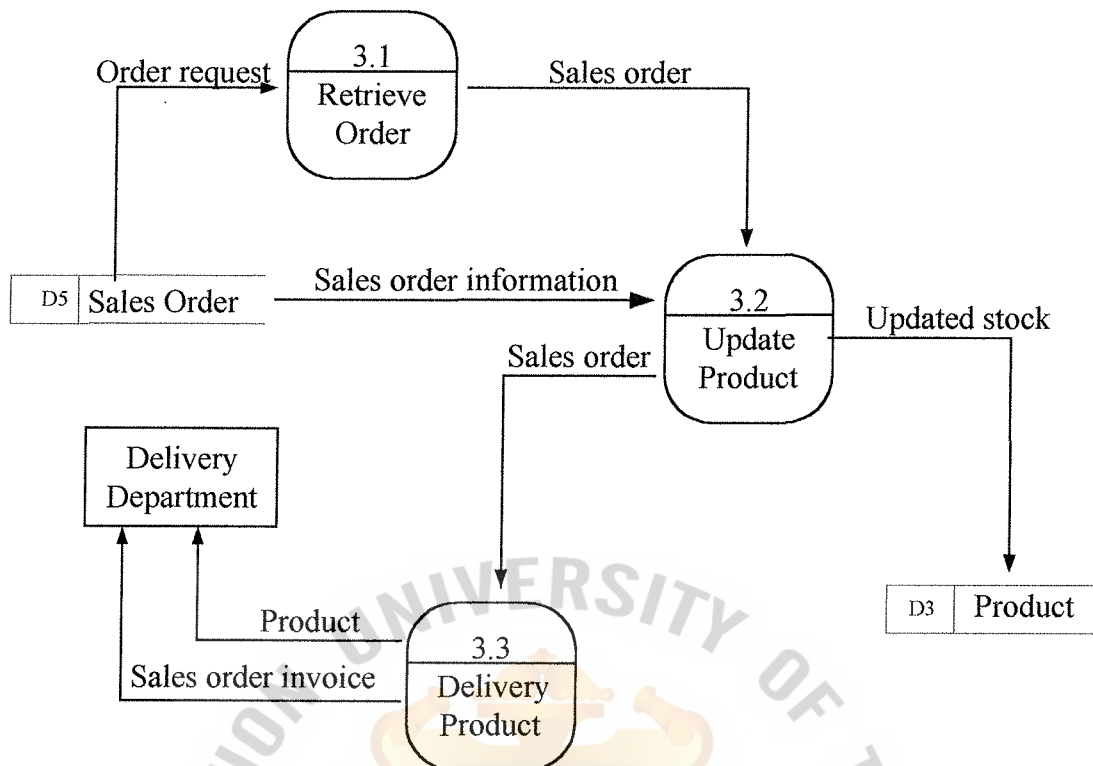


Figure 3.5. Data Flow Diagram – Level 1 Process 3

(2) Process Specification

Table 3.3. Process Specification for Process 1.0

Process Name:	Receive Order
Data In:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) New customer's information (2) Order request (3) Customer's information (4) Product's information (5) Confirmation (6) Purchases order invoice (7) Supplier's information
Data Out:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Product's detail (2) Order status (3) Product's information (4) Purchase Order (5) Requested supplier's information (6) Order request
Process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Check whether the customer already exist in the database or add new customer (2) Check product availability (3) Record order request in database (4) Issue purchase order when products are not enough

Attachment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Customer(2) Supplier(3) Data Store D1(4) Data Store D3(5) Data Store D4(6) Data Store D5
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Table 3.4. Process Specification for Process 1.1

Process Name:	Verify Order Request
Data In:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) New customer's information (2) Order request (3) Product's information (4) Customer's information
Data Out:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Product's information (2) Order request (3) New customer's information
Process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Check whether customer already exist in the database (2) Add new customer in the customer file and send product's information (3) Get order request from the customer
Attachment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Customer (2) Data Store D1 (3) Data Store D3

Table 3.5. Process Specification for Process 1.2

Process Name:	Check Stock
Data In:	(1) Order request (2) Product's detail (3) Confirmation
Data Out:	(1) Order status (2) Order request
Process:	(1) Check product availability
Attachment:	(1) Customer (2) Data Store D3

Table 3.6. Process Specification for Process 1.3

Process Name:	Record information
Data In:	(1) Order request
Data Out:	(1) Order request
Process:	(1) Record the sales order that customer has been order
Attachment:	(1) Data Store D5



Table 3.7. Process Specification for Process 1.4

Process Name:	Issue purchase order
Data In:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Order request (2) Supplier's information (3) Purchases order invoice
Data Out:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Purchase order (2) Requested supplier's information
Process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Get the order request whether the products do not have enough stock (2) Issue the purchase order and send to supplier (3) Record purchase order information in the purchase order file
Attachment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Supplier (2) Data Store D2 (3) Data Store D4

Table 3.8. Process Specification for Process 2.0

Process Name:	Order & Stock Product
Data In:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Purchase order invoice (2) Product (3) Purchases order information
Data Out:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Returned product (2) Updated detail
Process:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Get the purchases order from process 1 (2) Generate product (3) Check the product (4) Update product
Attachment:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Supplier (2) Data Store D3 (3) Data Store D4

Table 3.9. Process Specification for Process 2.1

Process Name:	Generate Product
Data In:	(1) Purchase order invoice (2) Purchases order information
Data Out:	(1) Purchase order invoice
Process:	(1) Generate product from purchases order invoice
Attachment:	(1) Supplier (2) Data Store D4



Table 3.10. Process Specification for Process 2.2

Process Name:	Check Product
Data In:	(1) Purchases order invoice (2) Product
Data Out:	(1) Returned product (2) Product's detail
Process:	(1) Check the product that it will receive all of the product once or without damage.
Attachment:	(1) Supplier

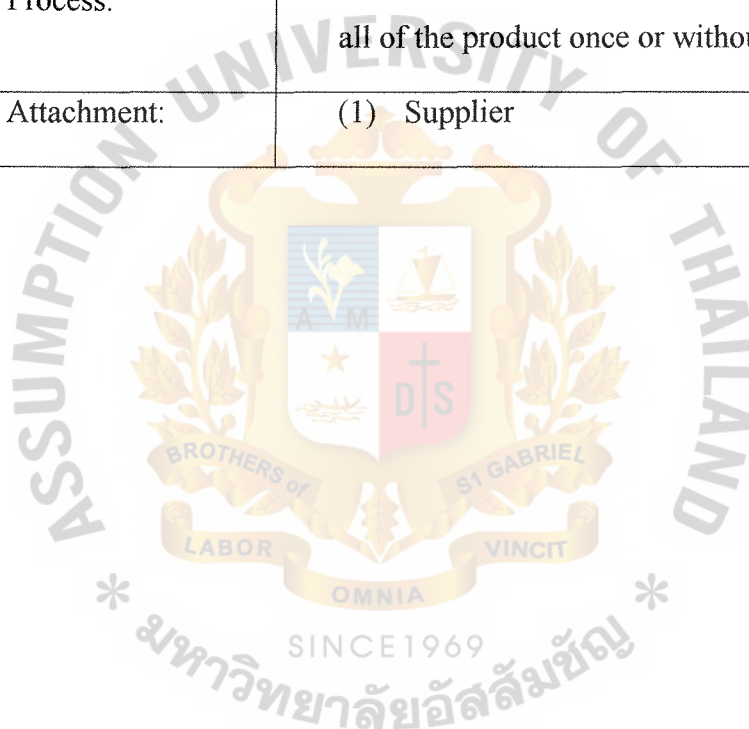


Table 3.11. Process Specification for Process 2.3

Process Name:	Update Product
Data In:	(1) Product’s detail
Data Out:	(1) Updated detail
Process:	(1) Updated product’s detail into the file
Attachment:	(1) Data Store D3



Table 3.12. Process Specification for Process 3.0

Process Name:	Update Stock
Data In:	(1) Order request (2) Sales order information
Data Out:	(1) Updated stock (2) Product (3) Sales order invoice
Process:	(1) Retrieve Order for preparing products (2) Update product in inventory (3) Deliver product and send sales order invoice
Attachment:	(1) Delivery Department (2) Data Store D3 (3) Data Store D5

Table 3.13. Process Specification for Process 3.1

Process Name:	Retrieve order
Data In:	(1) Order request
Data Out:	(1) Sales order
Process:	(1) Get the order information from Sales order
Attachment:	(1) Data Store D5



Table 3.14. Process Specification for Process 3.2

Process Name:	Update product
Data In:	(1) Sales order (2) Sales order information
Data Out:	(1) Sales order (2) Updated stock
Process:	(1) Get sales order to update the product in the product file
Attachment:	(1) Data Store D3



Table 3.15. Process Specification for Process 3.3

Process Name:	Delivery Product
Data In:	(1) Sales order
Data Out:	(1) Product (2) Sales order invoice
Process:	(1) Get the sales order information and prepare the product to be sent
Attachment:	(1) Delivery Department



(3) Data Dictionary

AmountStock	: Amount of product leave in stock
CustAddres	: Customer address
CustDomain	: Customer domain address
CustEmail	: Customer email address
CustFax	: Customer fax
CustID	: Customer ID
CustName	: Customer name
CustTel	: Customer Telephone
CustZip	: Customer zipcode
DeliveryDate	: DeliveryDate for sales order
DeliveryDate	: DeliveryDate for purchase order
Price	: cost of product
ProDesc	: Product description
ProID	: Product ID
ProName	: Product Name
PurDate	: Purchase date
PurID	: Purchase order ID
Quantity	: Quantity of product in purchases order
Quantity	: Quantity of product in sales order
Received	: Show status of product when received from supplier
SaftyStock	: Minimum stock of product
SaleDate	: Sales order date

(4) Entity-Relation Diagram

The Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) is a graphical model of the information system that depicts the relationships among system entities. Each entity is represented as a rectangle, and a diamond represents the relation, or relationship, that connects the entities. The entity rectangles are labeled with active verbs. Entity-relationship diagrams do not depict data or information flows. An ERD has no arrowheads. One of the entities must be positioned above or to the left of the other entity, but that positioning does not imply a superior/inferior relationship between the entities or a flow from the first entity to the second entity.

(Shelly Cashman Series 4th edition: 8.14)



Figure 3.6. Entity-Relationship Diagram

(5) Database Design

Databases are not merely a collection of files. It is a central source of data meant to be shared by many users for a variety of applicants. The objectives of designing database are to provide data when user wants to use it and provide efficient storage of data as well as efficient updating and retrieval.

Key fields can be identified during the systems analysis phase:

Primary Key is the field or combination of fields that uniquely and minimally identifies and particular member of an entity.

Foreign Key is a field in one file that must match a primary key value in another file in order to establish a relationship, or a link, between two files.

(Kenneth E.Kendall & Julie E. Kendall 1999: 603,606)

Relational Database is used to implement the database. It is the group of data that store is in the database by using table to make the relationship between those data by the record of one table have relation to the record of another table. His relationship is the characteristic of Relational Database that used RDBMS to manage the data in the database efficiently. (ศุภชัย สมพานิช 2543:14-15)

For the database of the P&P Medical Instrument has assigned to enter the database password before entering into the database file (Password is 1234)

The following are the 8 main tables for the P&P Medical Instrument:

1. Customer Table: used to keep all of the customer information (Refer to Appendix A, Table A.1.)
2. Product Table: used to keep all of the product information. These details can help the user to know and reach to the supplier easily. (Refer to Appendix A, Table A.2.)

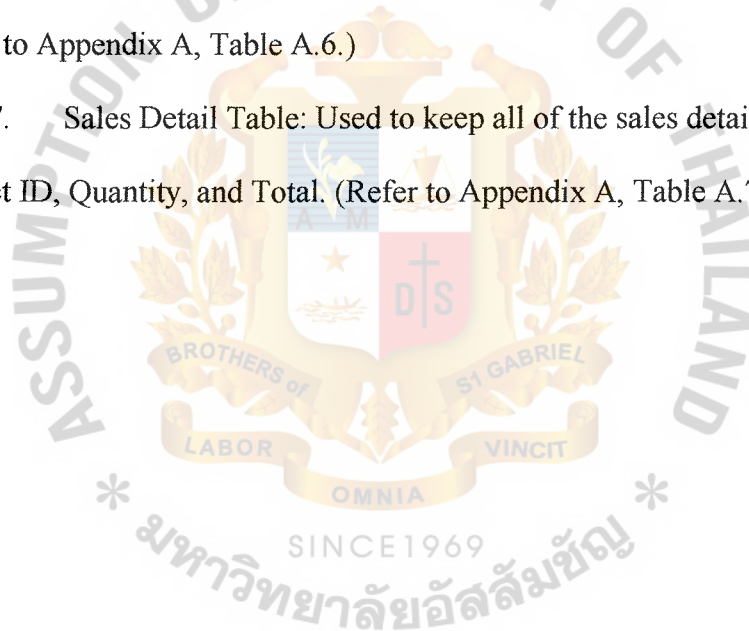
3. Supplier Table: used to keep all of the supplier information. It is necessary when the user want to check it out whether which supplier send the product to the company and which product that customer is requesting. (Refer to Appendix A, Table A.3.)

4. Purchase order Table: used to keep all of the purchase order information. (Refer to Appendix A, Table A.4.)

5. Purchase detail Table: used to keep all of the purchase detail such as Purchase ID, Product ID, Quantity, and Total. (Refer to Appendix A, Table A.5.)

6. Sales Order Table: used to keep all of the sales order information. (Refer to Appendix A, Table A.6.)

7. Sales Detail Table: Used to keep all of the sales detail such as Sale ID, Product ID, Quantity, and Total. (Refer to Appendix A, Table A.7.)



(6) Interface Design

User Interface Design Guidelines: Good user interface design is based on a combination of ergonomics, aesthetics, and interface technology. Ergonomics describes how people work, learn, and interact with computers; aesthetics focuses on how an interface can be made attractive and easy to use; and interface technology provides the operational structure required to carry out the design objectives. Systems analysts should consider various guidelines when designing a user interface, including the following topics:

Focus on basic objectives

- Facilitate the system design objectives, rather than calling attention to the interface.
- Create a design that is easy to learn and remember.
- Design the interface to improve user efficiency and productivity.
- Write commands, actions, and system responses that are consistent and predictable.
- Minimize data entry problems.
- Correct errors easily.
- Create a logical and attractive layout.

(Shelly/Cashman/Rosenblatt 4th edition: 7.5)

1. Login form – To verify the user before use the program (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.1).
2. Main form – To show the menu of the program (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.2).
3. Customer form - To show customer's information (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.3.).

4. Customer List form – To show the list of customers (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.4.).
5. Supplier form – To show supplier's information (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.5.).
6. Supplier List form – To show the list of suppliers (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.6.).
7. Product form – To show product's information (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.7.).
8. Product List form – To show the list of products (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.8.).
9. Inventory List form – To show the minimum stock of product (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.9.).
10. Sales order form – To show to make sales order (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.10.).
11. Purchase order form – To show to make purchases order (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.11.).
12. Add Inventory – To show the product that it will receive (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.12.).
13. Sales Report form – To show the sales order detail to manager (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.13.).
14. Change Password form – To allow the user to change the password for protecting the system before accessing the system (Refer to Appendix B, Figure B.14.).

(7) Report Design

Report design is the form of providing information to managers using a prespecified format designed to provide managers with information on a regular basis. Information is available when a manager demands it. (O'Brien 1999: 459-459)

The following reports will be used in the company:

1. Sales Order Report: To use for showing the sale order information when the company selling product to the customer (Refer to Appendix C, Figure C.1.).
2. Sales order invoice: To use for showing the detail of sales order of each customer (Refer to Appendix C, Figure C.2.).
3. Warning Inventory Report: To use for showing the remaining of the stock that has been ordered.
4. Product Report: To use for showing the detail of products

IV. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Overview of the System Implementation

According to the system changeover is the process of putting the new information system online and retiring the old system. The process can be rapid or slow, depending on the method. There are four system changeover methods:

Direct Cutover, Parallel, Pilot and Phased Operation. Direct Cutover is involves more risk causes the changeover from the old system to the new system to occur immediately when the new system becomes operational. Parallel operation requires both the old and the new information systems operate fully for a specified period. The other Pilot is implementing the complete new system at selected location and Phased operation is implementing the new system in stages.

As the characteristics of the company, the parallel operation would be appropriate for the company.

The following are the reason to apply the parallel method for the company:

(1) It is low risk but higher cost. In case that the new system does not work properly, the old system can be used as a backup until the appropriate changes are made. It is easier to verify that the new system is working properly under parallel operation.

(2) The old system is working manually, so there will be additional cost for using new system. When the system operates the both old and new system, the user has to inputs the data in both systems so it has to use more time until the appropriate changes are made.

4.2 Test Plan

After finish the program, there will be the testing of the program. The following are some steps for testing the Inventory system of P&P Medical Instrument Co.,Ltd :

For test plan, this is the process to test validation and verification of the software. It's time for the user to test all the function of the software and check that if it implemented, as they require. There are several methods for testing the software and one of the several is Top-down testing. This is the popular method that software designer use for testing. They start test the high levels of a system before testing its detailed components. Then the software designer test sib-system until completely tested. If this method is a complex one, it may be impractical to produce a program stub, which simulates it accurately. It means that can be corrected without unexpected cost. The steps of Top-down testing are first, the user will test from the big function or the main process which is the process that the users require. Then they test small function whether the program provides properly. So, if there is anything wrong with the main process, software designer can immediately solve it for the users.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusions

The old process of the system has many problems due to the implementation are on paper and emphasize on manual. For this old system, there are a lot of mistakes and errors occur and also time consuming. Therefore, developing new system is needed. The new system makes use of the technology of computer to apply to make more efficient system. Although the new system has higher cost than the old system but if we give consideration in term of effective, speed, security, accuracy, facility of the program, it is worthwhile for the business because all information will keep in database that is more consistence than manual work.

5.2 Recommendations

This inventory system is only one of the parts of the whole company. Then, we should prepare resource for implementing and we should keep maintaining and developing this system too. And we should prepare the back up of the database to prevent the lost of information. If there are some errors, the information that store in the computer may be gone easily and also add more function to the program. This management may be competitive advantage against a competitor.



APPENDIX A
DATABASE DESIGN

Table A.1. Customer Table

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key	Check	Key Type
1	CustID	Text (6)	Y	Y		Sales Order		Primary Key
2	CustName	Text (30)						Attribute
3	CustAddress	Text (100)						Attribute
4	CustZip	Number						Attribute
5	CustTel	Text (30)						Attribute
6	CustFax	Text (15)			Y			Attribute
7	CustEmail	Text (15)			Y			Attribute
8	CustDomain	Text (15)			Y			Attribute

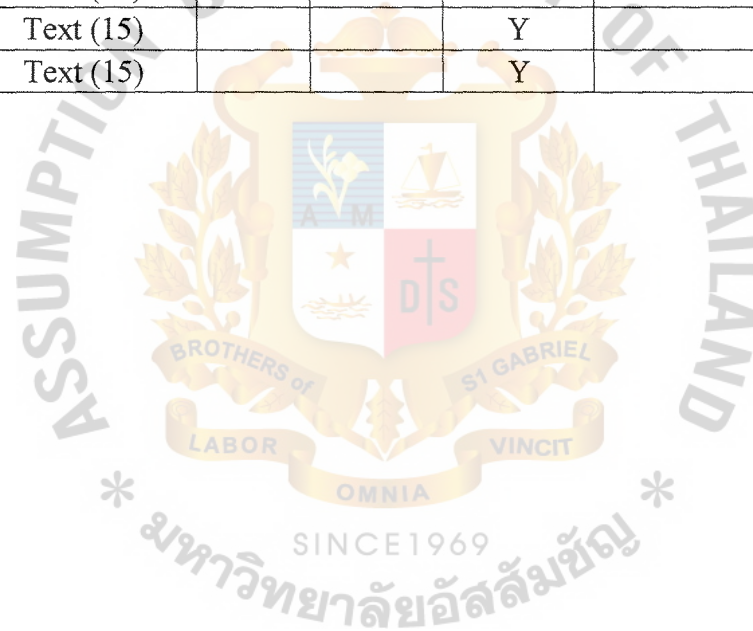


Table A.2. Product Table

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key to Table	Check	Key Type
1	ProID	Text (6)	Y			Sales Detail, Purchase Detail		Primary Key
2	ProName	Text (40)						Attribute
3	SupID	Text (6)	Y			Supplier		Foreign Key
4	ProDesc	Text (50)						Attribute
5	Price	Currency						Attribute
6	SellingPrice	Currency						Attribute
7	SaftyStock	Number						Attribute
8	AmountStock	Number						Attribute

Table A.3. Purchase Detail Table

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key to	Check	Key Type
1	PurID	Text (7)	Y	Y		Purchase Order		Concatenate Key
2	ProID	Text (6)	Y	Y		Product		Concatenate Key
3	Quantity	Number						Attribute
4	Total	Number						Attribute



Table A.4. Purchase Order Table

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key to	Check	Key Type
1	PurID	Text (7)	Y	Y		Purchase Detail		Primary Key
2	SupID	Text (6)	Y			Supplier		Foreign Key
3	PurDate	Text (10)						Attribute
4	DeliveryDate	Text (10)						Attribute
5	Received	Yes/No						Attribute



Table A.5. Sales Detail Table

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key	Check	Key Type
1	SaleID	Text (7)	Y	Y		Sales Order		Concatenate Key
2	ProID	Text (6)	Y	Y		Product		Concatenate Key
3	Quantity	Number						Attribute
4	Total	Number						Attribute



Table A.6. Sales Order Table

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key	Check	Key Type
1	SaleID	Text (7)	Y	Y		Sales Detail		Primary Key
2	SaleDate	Text (10)						Attribute
3	DeliveryDate	Text (10)						Attribute
4	CustID	Text (6)				Customer		Foreign Key
5	Vat	Number						Attribute



Table A.7. Supplier Table

No.	Field Name	Field Type	Index	Unique	Nullable	Foreign Key	Check	Key Type
1	SupID	Text (6)	Y	Y				Primary Key
2	SupName	Text (6)						Attribute
3	SupContactName	Text (20)						Attribute
4	SupAddress	Text (50)						Attribute
5	SupZip	Text (5)						Attribute
6	SupTel	Text (15)						Attribute
7	SupFax	Text (15)			Y			Attribute





APPENDIX B
INTERFACE DESIGN

Login

Username & Password

Username

Password

Figure B.1: Login form



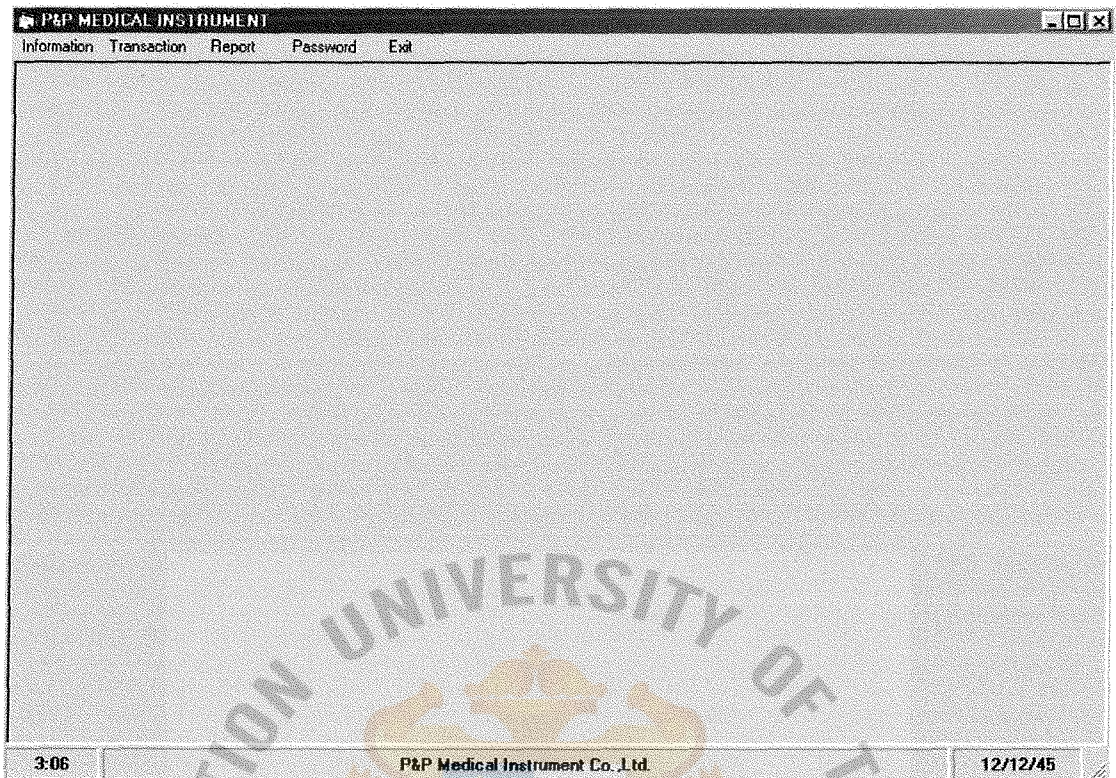


Figure B.2: Main form

Customer Information

Information

Customer ID: C00006 Name

Address Tel. No.

Fax. No.

Zip Code E-Mail @

Search

All Find

Save Delete Clear Close

Figure B.3: Customer form

Customer List

ID	Name	Address	ZipCode	Tel.
C00001	Bangpakok Hospital	610 Suksawat Rd. Rajburana Bangkok	10140	029563254
C00002	Kasemraj Hospital	653 Petkasem Rd. NongKam Bangkok	10160	020756321
C00003	Krungthon Hospital	263 Somdetprachaotaksin Rd. Bukkaro Ban	10130	024658932
C00004	Bangmod Hospital	426 Rama2 Rd. Bangkunthien, Bangkok	10150	023652894
C00005	Vedsawat Hospital	465 Rama2 Rd., Bangkhunthien, Bangkok	10150	02-8963521

Ok Close

Figure B.4: Customer List form



Supplier Information

Supplier Information

Supplier ID: S00005 Name:

Contact Name:

Address: Tel. No.:

Fax No.:

Zip Code:

Search Supplier

All Find

Save Delete Clear Close

Figure B.5: Supplier form

Supplier List

ID	Name	C.Name	Address	ZipCode
S00001	Mahajak Co.,Ltd.	Jirawan	607 Asoke-Dindaeng Rd., Dindaeng, Dindaeng	10320
S00002	Needham United.Ltd	Warunee	1596 Sukhumvit Rd. Phrakonong, Klongtoey	10110

Ok

Close

Figure B.6: Supplier List form



Product Information

Product Information

Product ID: P00013 Product Name

Description

Cost Per Unit Baht Selling Price/Unit Baht

Safety Stock Pes

Search Product

All Find

Save Clear Close

Figure B.7: Product form

Product List				
ID	Name	Product Desc	Supplier	Price
P00001	needle	21 x 1.5"	Mahajak Co.,Ltd.	51
P00002	surgeon blade	10	Mahajak Co.,Ltd.	450
P00003	cotton pads	50 GM	Mahajak Co.,Ltd.	150
P00004	walking stick	50"	Needham United Ltd	200
P00005	gauze	2"	Needham United Ltd	68
P00006	bed	-	Mahajak Co.,Ltd.	4500
P00007	wheel chair	-	Needham United Ltd	1500
P00008	scissors	14.5 cm	Mahajak Co.,Ltd.	520
P00009	surgeon glove	10	Needham United Ltd	150

Ok

Close

Figure B.8: Product List form



Inventory List

Minimum Stock

Minimum Stock

Minimum Stock				
ID	Name	Product Desc	Supplier	Pr
P00009	scissors	14.5 cm	Mahajak Co.,Ltd.	450

Close

Figure B.9: Inventory List form



P&P MEDICAL INSTRUMENT - [Sales Order Information Lookup]

Information Transaction Report Password Exit

Sales Order Information

Sales Order

Sale ID: SA00004

Sale Date: 12 ธันวาคม 2545

Delivery Date: 12 ธันวาคม 2545

Customer Information

Customer ID: Customer Name:

Address:

Tel. No.: Fax No.:

Product ID	Product Name	Remaining	Quantity	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>

ProductID	Product Name	Quantity	Price	Total/Unit

Total **baht**

 Vat / % **baht**

Total (Included Vat) **baht**

3-13
P&P Medical Instrument Co., Ltd.
12/12/45

Figure B.10: Sales Order form

P&P MEDICAL INSTRUMENT - [Purchase Order Information]

Information Transaction Report Password Exit

Purchase Order Information

Sales Order
Purchase ID: P000003
Purchase Date: 12 ธันวาคม 2545
Delivery Date: 12 ธันวาคม 2545

Supplier Information
Supplier ID:
Supplier Name:
Address:
Tel. No.: Fax. No.:

Product ID: Product Name: Remaining: Quantity:

ProductID	Product Name	Quantity	Price	Total/Unit

Total: baht

3.14 P&P Medical Instrument Co.,Ltd. 12/12/45

Figure B.11: Purchases Order form

Sales Report

Monthly **Year**

No.	Product ID	Product Name	Quantity	Total Price

Figure B.13: Sale Report form



Change Password

Enter User Name	<input type="text"/>	Change
Enter Old Password	<input type="text"/>	Clear
Enter New Password	<input type="text"/>	Exit
Confirm New Password	<input type="text"/>	

Figure B.14: Change Password form





P&P Medical Instrument Co.,Ltd.
76 Soi Suksawat 21 Suksawat Rd.
Bangpakok Rajburana Bangkok 10140
Tel: (662) 875-8851, 875-8482
Fax: (662) 477-2111

Total Sales Monthly Report of December, 2002

Product ID	Product Name	Quantity	Total price
P00001	needle	90	4590
P00002	surgeon blade	40	18000
P00006	bed	1	4500
P00009	scissors	70	36400

Figure C.1: Sales Order Report

P&P Medical Instrument Co.,Ltd

76 Soi Suksawat 17, Suksawat Rd.,
Bangpakok, Rajburana, Bangkok 10140
Tel: (662) 875-8851, 875-8482
Fax: (662) 477-2111

Sales ID: **SA00001**

Bangpakok Hospital
610 Suksawat Rd. Rajburana
Banekok
10140
Tel:029563254
Fax 029563256

Date: 17-ธันวาคม-2002

Product ID.	Product Name	Quantity	Price	Sub Total
P00001	needle	60	51.00	3,060
Total				3,060.00
Vat				214.20
Grand Total				3,274.20

Figure C.2: Sales Order Invoice

P&P Medical Instrument

76 Soi Suksawat 17, Suksawat Rd., Bangpakok, Rajburana, Bangkok 10140
Tel: (662) 875-8851, 875-8482 Fax: (662) 477-2111

Date: 17-ธันวาคม-2545

Warning Inventory Report

Product ID.	Name	Minimum Stock	Stock Left
P00008	scissors	50	30
		Total Record :	1 Records

Figure C.3: Warning Inventory Report

P&P Medical Instrument Co.,Ltd
76 Soi Suksawat 17, Suksawat Rd., Bangpakok, Rajburana, Bangkok 10140
Tel: (662) 875-8851, 875-8482 Fax: (662) 477-2111

Print Date : 13-ธันวาคม-2545

Product Report

Product ID	Name	Description	Price
P00001	needle	21 x 1.5"	45.00
P00002	surgeon blade	10	400.00
P00003	cotton pads	50 GM	120.00
P00004	walking stick	50"	150.00
P00005	gauze	2"	50.00
P00006	bed	-	3,000.00
P00007	wheel chair	-	1,200.00
P00008	scissors	14.5 cm	450.00
P00009	surgeon glove	10	130.00
P00010	diaper	adult	1,450.00
P00011	condom	-	50.00
Total Record :			11 Records

Figure C.4: Product Report

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