

SALES AND MARKETING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

by

RONALD THOMAS SARGEANT

Final Report of the Three - Credit Course CS 6998 System Development Project

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Science
in Computer Information Systems
Assumption University

November 1991

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PROJECT TITLE

COMPUTER INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR

SALES AND MARKETING MANAGEMENT.

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The Graduate School of Assumption University had approved this final report of the three-credit course, CS 6998 System development Project, submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Computer Information Systems.

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PART 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

1. SYSTEM OVERVIEW.

The system developed provides management with an effective and efficient means of monitoring (and controlling) the sales activities in a typical high technology project oriented sales environment.

In particular, the system has be the IBM compatible equipment di midrange market. Vendors of such Storage Technology, McData, Amdah and EMC to name a few of the larg

en developed to meet the needs of stributors in the mainframe and equipment include Memorex Telex, 1, Hitachi Data Systems, Genicom er and better known companies.

By and large, this market is very competitive, and often the users are looking for a solution to a problem, not just another piece of hardware, at a less expensive price. Accordingly, any sales plan is to consider the existing configuration, system software in use and nature of the problem.

The system itself has its roo forecasting system of 1980 in Memor ts in the early manual sales that time little has changed and implemented throughout the Asia Memorex Telex Corp.as well as its

ex (Australia) Pty. Ltd. Since the manual system has been Pacific operations of the now distributors.

While the system hasn't changed, the competition has. Newcomers have entered the market and IBM now has a more aggressive pricing policy.

The system provides management and indeed the entire sales organization with the following functionality via an interactive terminal:

- 1. Access to full customer configuration details.
- 2. Access to details of each customer call by a sales person.
- 3. Access to forecasts from the time of initial forecast to becoming an order.

From the above, and in conjunction with the product information, the following information may be deduced:

- 1. Achievement by sales person against target.
- 2. Achievement of company against target by product group.
- 3. Exception reporting on non-standard price sales.
- 4. Sales forecast.
- 5. Revenue forecasts.

2. BENEFITS

The major tangible benefit is the savings of time spent by the various personnel involved in the sales and marketing function. The time saved results from automating the information access, manipulation, summarization and reporting of sales related information.

Currently all information is maintained manually on sheets of paper.

However, apart from this tangible benefit, estimated to be Baht 131,712 per month, the real benefits are intangible. These intangible benefits, include those derived from tight control of the sales activities of each prospective customer and the strategic direction of the sales organization. The strategic direction is elaborated upon in Section 3, Future Expansion.

Probably of less strategic importance, but nevertheless worthy of mention, are the benefits to users outside the area of the sales organization, namely Finance and Logistics. The availability of the sales forecast information to these business units facilitate more efficient and effective planning.

It is expected that quite apart form the core issues of efficiency and effectiveness, the real immediate benefit will be increased sales.

3. FUTURE EXPANSION

The areas of future expansion include :

- Automated links to the corporate financial model.
- An Expert System to provide configuration assistance to the sales people.

This latter topic will assist the sales people in configuring and proposing various alternatives. The benefit of this will be to ultimately allow sales representatives to configure sophisticated solutions in the prospects' office without the need for an experienced System Engineer to be on hand. Thus, better resource utilization of System Engineers time and a more through knowledge of the prospects problems will result. This will alleviate the constant pressure to recruit and hire senior technical staff and at the same time allow the prospect to experiment with alternative configurations in an interactive environment.





1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1 BACKGROUND.

The system has its origin in Memorex (Australia) Pty. Ltd. company some eight (8) years ago. A manual system was implemented with the local sales force and the two distributors namely, Western Australia and New Zealand being coaxed to follow the same "Sales Reporting Procedures" Sir that time the two (2) above mentioned distribut in Singapore ully owned subsidiaries along with subsidiarie in Ind , Hong Kong and Taiwan. Distributors opend India. Th onesia, Malaysia, Thailand, e South East Asian distributors Philippines, Korea report to the Far East Operations headquarters in Singapore. The "Sales Reporting Procedures" of eight years ago were implemented in each of the above subsidiaries and distributors. This was partly because the initial staff came from the Australian Operations and because the Asia-Pacific headquarters are based in Sydney. The "Sales Reporting Procedures" never really changed. The only computerisation has been to use Lotus 123 for data manipulation, database management and reporting.

Over the years imemorex has undergone many changes as indeed has comporation which was a strong Corporation is now a much larger two billion dollars US. The emp changed from a manufacturing org organisation. Apart from IBM comp terminals, all products are OEM manufactured and badged "MEMOREX TELEX".

With the change in emphasis and general growth and competitiveness, a much more sophisticated system is required. One which will not only fit the in house needs, but also the needs of the distributor network.

1.2 SYSTEM OVERVIEW.

The Marketing & Sales System provides the management with a tool to monitor the sales staff's activities and performance. Part and parted of this system are facilities to project sales revenue and embraces a user friendly menu drespondent on the system both on-line interactive process production. In essence the system providing supporting information activities.

The system iven approach and facilitates ing as well as batch mode report em is a tool for management by n on various decision making activities.

It is anticipated that a future module will embrace an Expert System to provide competitive upgrade proposals. This current system supports the future A.I. module by providing the necessary data base of customer information. As an example, consider the following:

Customer "A" has a 4381 running VSE and requires more DASD. On investigation (from a prepared checklist) the salesperson discovers that the customer is also experiencing response problems and the cpu is paging at a rate of 160 pages/sec. The A.I. module might therefore suggest a Solid State Disk. This would overcome the performance degradation due to the paging and at the same time release 3380 DASD for conventional data sets.

Security of the system is considered having regard to the detailed coverage of the kinds of Security Breaches on page 3 of Ref.4.

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1.3 OVERVIEW OF DESIGN PHILOSOPHY.

The overall design philosophy of the system is based on the principles of "Structured Analysis and Design" following a development life cycle which includes prototyping.

The system has been segmented into a set of functionally cohesive modules with interfaces kept as narrow as possible. As an aid to accomplishing this, IBM's Business System Planning Model was used where it was found to be applicable and practical.

The programming language used is VS Cobol II. The actual compiler used for initial program development is Microsoft Cobol V2.2. The language extensions implemented in MS Cobol 2.2 and features outside of the ANSI standard have been avoided where possible. This is to facilitate ease of implementation under MVS on an Amdahl mainframe.

The use of Cobol 2.2 provides an easy to use, though verbose, means of handling screen input and output and at the same time permits chaining back to the immediate chain program link. Although the compiler is not an optimising compiler, it provides a very suitable platform for prototyping. (Note 1)

The user friendly interface is facilitated by menu driven selection of facilities. Computer generated prompts guide the user through the screen.

The file Management System employed is one made up of sequential, ISAM and inverted ISAM files. Although a data management package or database management package has not been used, there has nevertheless been an attempt to resolve the problems associated with implementation of such a package by:

- 1. Each file containing only one record type. That is all records on any given file have the same format
- 2 All records within any given file are of a fixed record length.
- 3. Repeating groups have been eliminated.

System controls include mechanisms to protect against unauthorized access and audit trails are provided by way of a simple form of checksum on all files. These safeguards protect the system from all but skilled technical personnel.

Note 1 Ref.7 "Information Processing Today with Application Update on page 264 discusses the justification for COBOL in an article on Programming Languages.

2. SCOPE.

The scope of the system embraces Sales Prospectin and Proposal Production System for a distr compatible mainframe peripheral equipment such as of a Memorex Telex and/or Amdahl subsidiary or dis

g, Forecasting ibutor of IBM the operations tributor.

Salespeople are responsible for calling on prospects on a regular basis to ascertain needs and wants and other sales information such as:

- 1. Pending new equipment acquisition
- 2. Equipment replacement plans
- 3. Equipment upgrade plans
- 4. Budgets
- 5. Timing for (1-3) above
- 6. Support requirements
- 7. Establish company and product differentiation
- 8. Conduct presentations
- 9. Prepare and present proposals

The system includes modules to cater for the following business functions:

- Monitor customer calls in terms of frequency of calls and objective for calls
- 2. Monitor salesmen's achievement against target.
- 3. Monitor customer configuration changes.
- 4. Forecast orders and revenue.
- 5. Monitor proposal pricing.

3. OBJECTIVE.

The objective of the system is to:

Eliminate the weaknesses and lack of compliance controls in the manual system.

Examine the informational needs of sales and marketing management and the sales team by providing:

- 1. Guidance to the salesman where to call based on date of last call and activity in the particular account.
- Provide configuration assistance and pricing for the range of products and services being offered.
- 3. Prepare sales forecasts.
- 4. Prepare company sales plans (budgets).
- 5. Automate the time consuming, redundant and errorprone process of manually reviewing and summarising sales activity information.

4. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.

4.1 GENERAL.

The system is required to maintain and provide on an ad-hoc basis by both on-line interactive access and batch style reporting, information in the following areas.

- Customer Details.
- Product Information.
- Forecast and Order Information.
- Sales Staff Information.
- Sales Activity details.

Within each of the above areas, the information required to be maintained along with any constraints is discussed below. (Note 2).



Note 2. Refer to Appendix A. Interview Notes.

4.2 CUSTOMER DETAILS

Processing of customer details is to include the following facilities:

- 1 Print Customer Listing including configuration. (either whole file between range list of customers)
- 2 Display customer information on screen.
- 3 Create new customer details.
- 4 Modify existing customer detail.
- 5 Delete customer.

For each customer, the following information is required:

- Any customer identification should convey meaning and not be a meaningless numeric identifier which is used only for the sake of computer programming.
 - Customer Name. The name, although usually alphabetic in nature may in fact contain numeric characters and even some special characters. Examples are "3M Company" and "Pearl & Dean". The maximum size to be catered for is to be thirty-two (32) characters.
 - Customer Address. The address is to be split into three (3) lines. Each line may contain alpha numeric information along with such special characters as "/". The first and second lines are to cater for twenty-four (24) characters. The third line is to cater for sixteen (16) characters.
- Post Code is a five (5) digit numeric field.
- Telephone number is a seven (7) digit numeric field.
- Fax number is a seven (7) digit numeric field.
- Key Employee details for which there may be only a few or many, depending on the company should contain employee name of thirty-two (32) characters (alplabetic), position within the company which will contain sixteen (16) characters (alpha) and direct phone number.

Configuration details refers to the list of installed equipment. The equipment is to be listed under the following categories:

- Central Processing Unit (CPU).

- Operating System (OS).

- Disk Controllers and Drives (DASD).

- Magnetic Tapes and Tape Cartridges and associated Controllers.

- System Line Printers (LP).

- Communications Equipment including Front End Processors, Cluster Controllers, Terminals, Terminal Printers and other devices such as LANs.



-4-3--PRODUCT-INFORMATION.

Processing of the product information is to facilitate the following:

- 1 Print product information.
- 2 Display product information.
- 3 Add new products.
- 4 Modify existing product information.
- 5 Delete product.

For each product, whether it be hardware, software or service, the following information is required.

- Vendor. The vendor identification may be the name or initials where the initials are unambiguous. This field is to cater for eight (8) alpha/numeric characters.
- Product number. The product number may include a mixture of alphabetic and numeric characters and may be up to ten (10) characters in length.

Product description is an alpha numeric field which may be up to sixteen character in length.

Cost. This field contains the distributor's or subsidiary's cost price (into stock) from the vendor or the manufacturing facility as the case may be.

List Price (in Baht). This field is the list price of the product. This is the base price of all sales before any discount is applied.

Warranty in months. The warranty period, expressed in months, is the period free of maintenance charges for which the product is fully covered for all parts and labour.

Monthly Maintenance charges for prime shift (8 am to 6 pm). Any additional coverage over the "prime shift" has an uplift applied. A full 24 hour 7 days per week has an uplift of thirty-nine (39%) percent applied.

4.4 FORECAST & ORDER INFORMATION.

Processing of forecast and order information is to facilitate the following:

- Print Forecast & Orders by period by salesman (mth. to Display Forecast & Orders product group by period. Print Forecast & Orders product group by period. Display Forecast & Orders Create a pay Forecast & Orders mth) mth)

- Create a new Forecast.
- Delete a Forecast.
- Modify a Forecast.
- Change Forecast to Order.

Notes.

- a) Sales installed orders.
- b) Backlog signed but not installed (billed)
- c) Forecast expected orders (have probability)
- d) Revenue Gap (target (a+b+c))

The information require to be held and displayed or printed includes the following:

- Salesman's Name.
- Date of Submission.
- Name of Reviewing Manager.
- Date of review.
- Customer Name.
- Product Number.
- Unit Price of product.
- Quantity of product forecast or ordered.
- Total Price.
- Sign Month.
- Install Month.
- Probability of prospect being an order, expressed as a percentage.
- Comments.

4.5 SALESMEN INFORMATION.

The processing of the salesmen's information is to include the following:

- 1. Print Salesmen's details.
- 2. Display Salesmen's details.
- 3. Create New Salesman data.
- 4. Modify Salesman Target, Name, Prod. group & Customer Name (correct spelling).
- 5. Delete Salesman data. ERS//>

Addition to a new salesman is effected by the following steps:

- 1. On the main menu, select Salesmen Information.
- 2. On the secondary menu select the appropriate process required which may be one of:
 - 2.1 Print Salesman's details
 - 2.2 Display Salesman's details
 - 2.3 Create New Salesman
 - 2.4 Modify details
- Printing may be actioned by selecting either:
 A single saleman number

or

A range of salesman numbers.

- 4. Display in actioned by entering a single saleman's number
- 5 In creating a new saleman record, the system is to generate a saleman's ID or number.
- 5 The information held on the file includes :
 - Name
 - Target
 - Product group
 - Customer group

4.6 SALES ACTIVITY & CUSTOMER INFORMATION.

The Sales Activity and Customer Information process pertains to maintenance of a call report file, and the generation of action plans.

The call reports are in fact blocks of text which are input to the system from the salesmen's notes. As well as blocks of text, there is a requirement to keep action play information. This information is to include an action plan indicator and date by which the action must be performed.

Information must be capable of being recalled and either printed or displayed. Selective recall is to be provided for on the basis of any of the following:

1. Date of call or group of dates.

2. Customer or group of customers for date or group of dates

3. Salesman or group of salemen for a date or group of dates.

The following information is required to be maintained.

- Date of call Salesman idendification Customer number

Text of meeting Action plan status

Date of which action is to be completed.

5. BENEFIT ANALYSIS.

5.1 TANGIBLE BENEFITS.

The more obvious tangible benefits include time and consequently cost savings of all personnel concerned in the sales review and reporting system from the Executive Management down. The obviously related opportunity costs are ignored as these in part if not in full are to some extent subjective. They are however considered under the next section titled "Intangible Benefits".

The time save and the resulting costs saved by having automated analysis and reporting of sales activities may be categorised under the following major headings.

- 1 Sales Reviews with Sales Executives.
- 2 Customer Profile/Opportunity Identification.
- 3 Action Plan Formulation.
- 4 Management Review.
- 5 Order Forecasting.
- 6 Proposal Exception Reporting.
- 7 Revenue Forecasts.
- 8 Other.

For each of the above activities, savings are calculated for the following categories of personnel.

- 1 Executive Management.
- 2 Sales and Marketing Manager.
- 3 Account Manager.
- 4 Sales Executive.
- 5 Secretarial.

Monthly time and Related Cost Savings of Automated System.

5.1.1 Sales reviews with Sales Executives.

		101 51 51				1
	TIME	RAT	EDIR.	COSTS 0/	HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTO	R	1,	000	0	0	0
SALES MANAGER	1	6	625 10	,000	1,000	11,000
ACCOUNT MANAGER	2	4	450 10	,800	1,080	11,880
SALES EXECUTIVE		8	312 2	, 496	250	2,746
SECRETARY	4	0	1877	480	748	8,228

5.1.2 Customer Profile/Opportunity Identification.

	TIME		RATE	DIR. COSTS 0	HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTO	R	4	1,000	4,000	400	4,400
SALES MANAGER		8	625	5,000	500	5,500
ACCOUNT MANAGER		16	450	7,200	720	7,920
SALES EXECUTIVE			312	0	0	0
SECRETARY	8		187	1,496	150	1,646

5.1.3 Action Plan Formulation.

					l
	TIME	RATE	DIR. COSTS	O/HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	2	1,000	2,000	200	2,200
SALES MANAGER	4	625	2,500	250	2,750
ACCOUNT MANAGER	8	450	3,600	360	3,960
SALES EXECUTIVE	OTHERS 4	312	1,248	125	1,373
SECRETARY		187	1,496	150	1,646

5.1.4 Management Review.

		rera large			
	TIME	RATE	DIR. COSTS_C	HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	4	1,000	4,000	400	4,400
SALES MANAGER	8	625	5,000	500	5,500
ACCOUNT MANAGER	8	450	3,600	360	3,960
SALES EXECUTIVE		312	0	0	0
SECRETARY	-8	187_	1,496	_ 150	_ 1,646

5.1.5 Order Forecasting.

					1
	TIME	RATE	DIR. COSTS	O/HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	2	1,000	2,000	200	2,200
SALES MANAGER	4	625	2,500	250	2,750
ACCOUNT MANAGER	4	450	1,800	180	1,980
SALES EXECUTIVE		312	0	0	0
SECRETARY	8	187	1,496	150	1,646

5.1.6 Proposal Exception Reporting.

	TIME	RATE	DIR. COSTS	O/HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	8	1,000	8,000	800	8,800
SALES MANAGER	4	625	2,500	250	2,750
ACCOUNT MANAGER	4	450	1,800	180	1,980
SALES EXECUTIVE	2	312	624	62	686
SECRETARY	4	187	748	75	823

5.1.7 Revenue Forecasts.

	9-12-12-	Arelya-			
	TIME	RATE	DIR. COSTS	O/HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	2	1,000	2,000	200	2,200
SALES MANAGER	4	625	2,500	250	2,750
ACCOUNT MANAGER	2	450	900	90	990
SALES EXECUTIVE		312	0	0	0
SECRETARY	20	187	3,740	374	4,114

5.1.8 Other.

	TIME _	RAT	EDIR.	COSTS O/	HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	4	1,	000 4	,000	400	4,400
SALES MANAGER	8		625 5	,000	500	5,500
ACCOUNT MANAGER	8		450 3	,600	360	3,960
SALES EXECUTIVE	4		312 1	,248	125	1,373
SECRETARY	10		1871	870	_187	2,057

5.1.9 Consolidated Summary.

	TIME	RATE	DIR.COSTS	O/HEADS	TOTAL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	26	1,000	26,000	2,600	28,600
SALES MANAGER	56	625	35,000	3,500	\$8,500
ACCOUNT MANAGER	74	450	33,300	3,330	\$6,630
SALES EXECUTIVE	BROTHER 18	312	5,616	562	6,178
SECRETARY	106	187	19,822	1,982	21,804
			1		

TOTAL MONTHLY TIME RELATED COST SAVINGS

_____131,712

Note 3. The above information was obtained from the interviewees. While this is their "best estimate", they felt, if anything, it was conservitive.

5.2 INTANGIBLE BENEFITS.

The major of the intangible benefits is "Opportunity Time". This is really an over-generalisation as the opportunity time, that is the time saved is put to many and varied uses depending on the level of the staff position at which the time is saved. At the fundamental sales level, that is the position of the Sales Executive, more time is spent with the customer, at the Account Manager level more time is spent with the customer and developing tactical plans with the Sales Manager. At the level of the Sales Manager more effective time is spent developing strategic sales initiatives and high level customer contact. At the Executive Director level, more effective time is available for understanding the internal problems, associating these with the outside influences and developing corporate strategies that will produce a competitive advantage.

More effective time is available to devote to the more important and productive aspects of job responsibility and accountability. There are less errors made as a result of manual processing and less "forgotten" agendas. As well, increased productivity is a natural by-product of the computerised monitoring and reporting system.

Finally, management have a tool which provides timely and accurate information on which to base decisions in the sales and marketing environment.

5.3 COST OF IMPLEMENTING THE AUTOMATED SYSTEM.

The cost of implementing the system is made up of three components, namely, hardware, software and operating costs. These three forementioned costs are dependent upon the hardware selected and the volume of data to be processed. In the case of this development project, the system is developed on an AT compatible. However, the first implementation will be on an Amdahl 5890 running MVS operating system. The second implementation at this stage is likely to be on an AS/400. Thus the costs associated may and probably will vary quite dramatically. Performance is also likely to vary quite dramatically as will security and integrity facilities.



6. STRUCTURED DESIGN.

6.1 MODULE DETERMINATION PHILOSOPHY.

The rationale of the structured design of the modularisation is that of the least significant entity or operational module. Basically this is a process whereby the system is subdivided into "Operational Processes" (Level O Data Flow Diagram) (Note 4), and then each process is further broken down into non-divisible units or entity components (Level 1 Data Flow Diagram) (Note 4). A nondivisible component is defined as one which itself cannot be further sub-divided without loosing its self-contained functional operational capacity. While this methodology gives rise to redundant code within like functional modules, it nevertheless provides a platform for ease of "Prototyping". In transferring such a prototype to a production system "re-entrancy" techniques may be employed. These techniques provide similar logical code modules to share common code and concentrate on segregating the users private data areas. Thus the common logic code is implemented as re-entrant code segments controlling the various data areas. Such a methodology approaches "Object Oriented" techniques. A significant reason for adopting this approach is to facilitate the prototyping necessity of ease of change. Thus the basic prototype which lays the ground for the future implementation of an expert system module is firmly established.

The process of determining the modularisation is to take the Level O Data Flow Diagram (Note 4) and construct a menu which provides the user with a means of entering the domains of a specifically defined process. Within each process, the user is presented with a function menu. The function menu presents the user with a choice as to which function provided by the process, he or she would like to invoke. Thus what would normally have constituted a program in the era prior to structured techniques for example, a master file update program might well have contained sections to insert new master records, modify existing master records an delete master records becomes three (3) distinct programs. The advantages of this approach are many, the more significant of which are:

- Tight Cohesiveness.
- 2. Narrow Coupling.
- 3. Ease to write, debug and implement.
- 4. Ease of maintenance.
- 5. Removal of system wide global variables.

Note 4. See Reference 1 - Data Flow Diagrams.

While the disadvantage of verbosity in programming prevails, the code within any given common function module is duplicated and thus there is a standard logic within the system. As mentioned previously, this common code could be made re-entrant obviating the redundancy.

This foregoing theory is implemented in the following manner. A hierarchy of menus (Note 5) gives rise to a set of screens which in turn each control an indivisible function. The first level of menu is called the "Main Menu" and comprises one program. The purpose of this program is to:

- 1. Provide by screen selection, a choice which will allow the user to access all available processes.
- 2. Provide a means of exiting the program suite.
- 3. Provide a mechanism to detect and notify invalid user selections/actions.
- 4. Maintain a user friendly interface.

The second level of menus is the level under which the set of functions of a given actual process are collected.

This level provides the following facilities:

- 1 Provide, by screen selection a choice which will enable the user to access all available functions of a process.
- 2 Provide a means of exiting the program suite by backtracking to the main menu.
- 3 Provide a mechanism to detect and notify invalid user selections/actions.
- 4 Maintain a user friendly interface.

The third level is the screen input, which control the operational functions of the program. These three levels are shown in Appendices J thru L.4

Each menu program "chains" to a program which takes the user one step nearer to a very specific programmable action. These programmable actions or functions are defined below:

Note 5. See Appendix J. Menu Hierarchial Tree Structure.

6.2 MODULE SPECIFICATION.

6.2.1 PROCESS: PROCESS CUSTOMER INFORMATION.

6.2.1.1 FUNCTION: ADD A NEW CUSTOMER.

This function performs its processing by following the procedure outlined below (Note 6).

- 1. Request the customer number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the customer number, check if the customer number is already on file. If the customer number is already on file, display the customer details with the message, "Customer Number Already On File ". If the customer number is not on file, request further input from the user.
- 3. Information or customer details to be input include:

Company Details Section.

Name

Address (3 lines)

Post Code

Phone and Fax Numbers.

Executive Personnel Details Section.

Name

Position (Title)

Direct Phone Number.

Configuration Details Section.

CPU

Operating System

DASD

Tapes

Line Printers

Communications Equipment.

Each field is format edited on input. An input field is terminated by pressing the "Enter" key. At the end of each of the above sections, the user change the "Fl" key. At this stage the message sections of the user change the "Fl" key. At this stage the any of the above Y/N" will be may elect to change the entered ey. Pressing the "N" or "n" key pt the data. At the end of each ive personnel and configurations sections, the message "Any more? Y/N" will be displayed.

Note 6. See Appendix K 2.1 Add New Customer Screen.

6.2.1.2 FUNCTION: MODIFY EXISTING CUSTOMER DETAILS.

This function follows the procedure below (Note 7).

- I Request the customer number from the user.
- On receipt of the customer number, check if the customer number is no file.

If the customer number is not on file, display the message "CUSTOMER NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the customer number or exit by backtracking thru the hierarchy of menus.

If the customer number is on file, the company details corresponding to that customer number are displayed on the screen with the message "CORRECT CUSTOMER Y/N ?".

If the user enters either "N" or "n" the program will backtrack to the customer menu by. Then the user may either enter another customer number and repeat the above or exit backtrack thru the main menu and exit the program.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the program will display the message "DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE:

COMPA	YNA	DETA	ILS	* *			• •		• •	 •	*		*	*		(7
PERSO									2							. 1	2
CONF	IGUR	ATIC	I. NC	1		000		•	• 2.		•	•	•	•		1	7
BACK	TO	THE	CUS	TO	ME	R	M	EN	IU							.]	3

The appropriate details are displayed on the screen. That is either the company details, the personnel details or the configuration details, with the message "DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY OF THE ABOVE Y/N". The user may elect to change the data by pressing either the "Y" or "y" key. Pressing the "N" or "n" key will instruct the program to accept the data, and go back to the menu which displays "DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE:

COMPANY DETAILS	• •	 C
PERSONNEL DETAILS		 P
CONFIGURATION		 F
BACK TO THE CUSTOMER MENU		R

Note 7. See Appendix K2.2 Modify Existing Customer Data Screen.

6.2.1.3 FUNCTION: DELETE A CUSTOMER'S DETAILS.

The delete function is performed by the following procedure (Note 8).

- I Request the customer number from the user.
- 2 On receipt of the customer number, check if it is on file.

If the customer number is not on file, display the message "CUSTOMER NUMBER NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the customer number, or exit by backtracking thru the hierarchy of menus.

If the customer number is on file, the company details are displayed with the message "CORRECT CUSTOMER Y/N ?"

If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program will display the message "ENTER CUSTOMER NUMBER OR EXIT". Then, the user may either enter another customer number and repeat the above or backtrack to the previous the menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the message "CUSTOMER DELETED" is displayed and the customer detail records for that particular customer number are deleted from the system.

The program then backtracks to the previous menu which requests the user to enter the customer number or exit.

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Note 8. See Appendix K 2.3 Delete Customer Screen.

6.2.1.4 FUNCTION DISPLAY A CUSTOMER'S DETAILS.

The function to display customers details is performed by the following procedure (Note 9).

- 1 Request the customer number from the user.
- On receipt of the customer number, check if the customer number is on file.

If the customer number is not on file, display the message "CUSTOMER NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the customer number or exit by backtracking thru the menus.

If the customer number is non file, the customer details are displayed together with the message "ANY MORE Y/N". If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program backtracks to the pervious menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the next customer on file will be displayed.



6.2.1.5 FUNCTION: PRINT CUSTOMER LISTING.

The user may print a Customer Listing by the following procedure (Note 10).

- 1. Request start and finish customer numbers.
- 2. Print any records which are on file and within the range. See appendix L 1 for sample print report.

If there are no records present on file, the message "NO CUSTOMER RECORDS ON FILE FOR RANGE x....x to x....x. "TRY AGAIN" is displayed. At this stage, the user may enter a range of customer numbers or backtrack to the previous menu.

At the end of the report printing, the message "REPORT PRINTING COMPLETED" is displayed and the program backtracks to the previous menu.



Note 10. See Appendix L 1. Customer Details Report

6.2.2 PROCESS: PROCESS PRODUCT INFORMATION.

6.2.2.1 FUNCTION : ADD A NEW PRODUCT.

This function performs its processing by following the procedure outlined below (Note 11).

- 1. Request the customer number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the customer number, check if the customer number is already on file. If the customer number is already on file, display the customer details with the message, "Customer Number Already On File ". If the customer number is not on file, request further input from the user.
- 3. Information or customer details to be input include:

Company Details Section.

Name

Address (3 lines)

Post Code

Phone and Fax Numbers.

Executive Personnel Details Section.

Name

Position (Title)

Direct Phone Number.

Configuration Details Section.

CPU

Operating System

DASD

Tapes

Line Printers

Communications Equipment.

Each field is format edited on input. An input field is terminated by pressing the "Enter" key. At the end of each of the above sections, the user presses the "F1" key. At this stage the message "Do you wish to change any of the above Y/N" will displayed on the screen. The us er may elect to change the entered data by pressing the "Y" or "y' will instruct the program to accept key. Pressing the "N" or "n" key the data. At the end of each line of input for both the executive personnel and configurations sections , the message "Any more ? Y /N" will be displayed.

Note 11. See Appendix K 3.1 Add New Product Screen

6.2.2.2 FUNCTION: MODIFY EXISTING PRODUCT DETAILS.

This function follows the procedure below (Note 12).

- 1. Request the customer number from the user.
- On receipt of the product number, check if that product number is on file.

If the product number is not on file, display the message "PRODUCT NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the product number or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the product number is on file, the company details corresponding to that product number are displayed on the screen with the message "CORRECT PRODUCT Y/N ?".

If the user enters either "N" or "n" the program will backtrack to the product menu. Then the user may either enter another product number and repeat the above or backtrack to the previous menu.

alf the user enters either "Y" or "y", the appropriate details CHANGE ANY OF THE ABOVE Y/N". The data by pressing either the "N" or "n" key will instruct the and go back to the previous menu.

Note 12. See Appendix K 3.2. Modify Existing Product Data Screen.

6.2.2.3 FUNCTION: DELETE A PRODUCT'S DETAILS.

The delete function is performed by the following procedure (Note 13).

- 1. Request the product number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the product number, check if it is on file.

If the product number is not on file, display the message "PRODUCT NUMBER NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the product number, or exit by backtracking thru the hierarchy of menus.

If the product number is on file, the product details are displayed with the message "CORRECT PRODUCT Y/N ?"

If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program will display the previous menu where the user may enter a product number or backtrack to the main menu where the program may be exited.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the message "PRODUCT DELETED" is displayed and the product detail record for that particular product number are deleted from the system.

The program then backtracks to the previous menu.

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Note 13. See Appendix K 3.3. Delete Product Screen.

6.2.2.4 FUNCTION: DISPLAY A PRODUCT'S DETAILS.

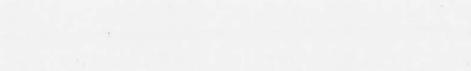
The function to display customers details is performed by the following procedure (Note 14).

- 1. Request the product number from the user.
- On receipt of the product number, check if that product number is on file.

If the product number is not on file, display the message "PRODUCT NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the product number or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the product number is non file, the product details are displayed together with the message "ANY MORE Y/N". If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program backtracks to the pervious menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the next product on file will be displayed.



Note 14. See Appendix K 3.4. Display Product Details Screen.

6.2.2.5 FUNCTION: PRINT PRODUCT LISTING.

The user may print a Product Listing by the following procedure (Note 15).

- 1. Request start and finish product numbers.
- 2 Print any records which are on file and within the range. See appendix L 2 for sample print report.

If there are no records present on file, the message "NO PRODUCT RECORDS ON FILE FOR RANGE'x. ...x to x....x. "TRY AGAIN" is displayed. At this stage, the user may enter a range of product numbers or backtrack to the previous menu.

At the end of the report printing, the message "REPORT PRINTING COMPLETED" is displayed and the program backtracks to the previous menu.



Note 15. See Appendix L2. Product Listing.

6.2.3 PROCESS: PROCESS ORDER FORECAST PRODUCT INFORMATION.

6.2.3.1 FUNCTION: ADD A NEW ORDER OR FORECAST.

This function performs its processing by following the procedure outlined below (Note 16).

- 1. Request the forecast number from the user.
- 2 On receipt of the forecast number, check if that forecast number is already on file.

If the forecast number is already on file, display the forecast details with the message, "Forecast Number Already On File".

If the forecast number is not on file, request further input from the user.

3. Information on forecast details to be input include:

Company Name.

Product #.

Unit Price.
Quantity.

Expected Sign Month.

Expected Install Month.

Probability of receiving the order.

Each field is format edited on input. An input field is terminated by pressing the "Enter" key. At the end of each line of the forecast, the user presses the "F1" key. At this stage the message "Do you wish to change any of the above Y/N" will be displayed on the screen. The user may elect to change the entered data by pressing the "Y" or "y" key. Pressing the "N" or "n" key will instruct the program to accept the data. Then, the message "Any more ? Y/N" will be displayed.

Note 16. See Appendix K 4.1. Add New Order Forecast Screen.

6.2.3.2 FUNCTION: MODIFY EXISTING FORECAST DETAILS.

This function is performed by the following procedure (Note 17).

- 1. Request the forecast number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the forecast number, check if that forecast number is on file.

If the forecast number is not on file, display the message "FORECAST NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the forecast number or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the forecast number is on file, the company details corresponding to that forecast number are displayed on the screen with the message "CORRECT FORECAST PRODUCT Y/N ?".

If the user enters either "N" or "n" the program will backtrack to the product menu. Then the user may either enter another forecast number and repeat the above or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the appropriate details are displayed on the screen, with the message "DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY OF THE ABOVE Y/N". The user may elect to change the data by pressing either the "Y" or "y" key. Pressing the "N" or "n" key will instruct the program to accept the data, and go back to the previous menu.

Note 17. See Appendix K 4.2. Modify Existing Order Forecast.

6.2.3.3 FUNCTION: DELETE AN ORDER FORECAST.

The delete function is performed by the following procedure. (Note 18).

- 1. Request the forecast number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the forecast number, check if it is on file.

If the forecast number is not on file, display the message "FORECAST NUMBER NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the forecast number, or exit by backtracking thru the hierarchy of menus.

If the forecast number is on file, the forecast details are displayed with the message "CORRECT FORECAST Y/N ?"

If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program will display the previous menu where the user may enter a forecast number or backtrack to the main menu where the program may be exited.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the message "FORECAST DELETED" is displayed and the forecast detail record for that particular product number is deleted from the system.

The program then backtracks to the previous menu.

Note 18. See Appendix K 4.3. Delete Order Forecast

6.2.3.4 FUNCTION: DISPLAY AN ORDER FORECAST.

The function to display forecast details is performed by the following procedure (Note 19).

- 1. Request the forecast number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the forecast number, check if that forecast number is on file.

If the forecast number is not on file, display the message "FORECAST NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the forecast number or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the forecast number is non file, the forecast details are displayed together with the message "ANY MORE Y/N". If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program backtracks to the pervious menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the next forecast on file will be displayed.



6.2.3.5 FUNCTION: PRINT FORECAST LISTING.

The user may print a Forecast Listing by the following procedure (Note 20).

- 1. Request start and finish sign or install dates.
- 2. Print any records which are on file and within the range. See appendix L 3 for sample print report.

If there are no records present on file, the message "NO FORECASTS ON FILE FOR RANGE x....x to x....x. "TRY AGAIN" is displayed. At this stage, the user may enter a range of expected sign or expected install dates numbers or backtrack to the previous menu.

At the end of the report printing, the message "REPORT PRINTING COMPLETED" is displayed and the program backtracks to the previous menu.



Note 20. See Appendix L 3. Forecast Report.

6.2.4 PROCESS: PROCESS SALESMAN INFORMATION.

6.2.4.1 FUNCTION: ADD A NEW SALESMAN.

This function performs its processing by following the procedure outlined below (Note 21).

- 1. Request the salesman number from the user.
- On receipt of the salesman number, check if the salesman number is already on file.

If the salesman number is already on file, display the salesman details with the message, "Salesman Number Already On File".

If the salesman number is not on file, request further input from the user.

3. Information on salesman details to be input include:

Salesman Number. Salesman Name. Target.

Each field is format edited on input. An input field is terminated by pressing the "Enter" key. At the end of each line of input, the user presses the "F1" key. At this stage the message "Do you wish to change any of the above Y/N" will be displayed on the screen. The user may elect to change the entered data by pressing the "Y" or "y" key. Pressing the "N" or "n" key will instruct the program to accept the data. Then, the message "Any more? Y/N" will be displayed.

Note 21. See Appendix K 5.1. Add New Salesman Screen.

6.2.4.2 FUNCTION: MODIFY EXISTING SALESMAN DETAILS.

This function is performed by the following procedure (Note 22).

- 1. Request the salesman number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the salesman number, check if that salesman number is on file.

If the salesman number is not on file, display the message "SALESMAN NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the salesman number or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the salesman number is on file, the company details corresponding to that salesman number are displayed on the screen with the message "CORRECT SALESMAN Y/N ?".

If the user enters either "N" or "n" the program will backtrack to the Salesman Function Menu. Then the user may either enter another salesman number and repeat the above or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the appropriate details are displayed on the screen, with the message "DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY OF THE ABOVE Y/N". The user may elect to change the data by pressing either the "Y" or "y" key. Pressing the "N" or "n" key will instruct the program to accept the data, and go back to the previous menu.

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Note 22. See Appendix K 5.2. Modify Existing Salesman Data Screen

6.2.4.3 FUNCTION : DELETE A SALESMAN'S DETAILS.

The delete function is performed by the following procedure (Note 23).

- 1. Request the salesman number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the salesman number, check if it is on file.

If the salesman number is not on file, display the message "SALESMAN PRODUCT NUMBER NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the salesman number, or exit by backtracking thru the hierarchy of menus.

If the salesman number is on file, the product details are displayed with the message "CORRECT SALESMAN Y/N ?"

If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program will display the previous menu where the user may enter a salesman number or backtrack to the main menu where the program may be exited.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the message "SALESMAN DELETED" is displayed and the salesman record for that particular salesman number is deleted from the system.

The program then backtracks to the previous menu.

Note 23. See Appendix K 5.3. Delete Salesman Detail Screen.

6.2.4.4 FUNCTION : DISPLAY A SALESMAN'S DETAILS.

The function to display salesman's details is performed by the following procedure (Note 24).

- 1. Request the salesman number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the salesman number, check if that salesman number is on file.

If the salesman number is not on file, display the message "SALESMAN NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the salesman number or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the salesman number is non file, the salesman details are displayed together with the message "ANY MORE Y/N". If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program backtracks to the pervious menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the details of the next salesman on file will be displayed.



Note 24. See Appendix K 5.4. Display Salesman Details Screen.

6.2.4.5 FUNCTION: PRINT SALESMAN LISTING.

The user may print a Salesman Listing by the following procedure (Note 25).

- 1. Request start and finish salesman numbers.
- 2. Print any records which are on file and within the range. See appendix L 4 for sample print report.

If there are no records present on file, the message "NO SALESMAN RECORDS ON FILE FOR RANGE x....x to x....x. "TRY AGAIN" is displayed. At this stage, the user may enter a range of salesman numbers or backtrack to the previous menu.

At the end of the report printing, the message "REPORT PRINTING COMPLETED" is displayed and the program backtracks to the previous menu.



Note 25. See Appendix L 4. Saleman Details Report.

6.2.5 PROCESS: PROCESS CALL REPORTS.

6.2.5.1 FUNCTION: ADD NEW CALL DETAILS.

This function performs its processing by following the procedure outlined below (Note 26).

- Request the call number (concatenated date & customer #) from the user.
- On receipt of the call number, check if the call number is already on file.

If the call number is already on file, display the call details with the message, " Call Number Already On File".

If the call number is not on file, request further input from the user.

3. Information on call report details to be input include:

Action indicator.

Date action must be completed.

Date action was completed.

Any text up to 128 Characters.

Each field is format edited on input. An input field is terminated by pressing the "Enter" key. At the end of each line of input, the user presses the "Fl" key. At this stage the message "Do you wish to change any of the above Y/N" will be displayed on the screen. The user may elect to change the entered data by pressing the "Y" or "y" key. Pressing the "N" or "n" key will instruct the program to accept the data. Then, the message "Any more ? Y/N" will be displayed.

Note 26. See Appendix K 6.1. Add New Call Information Screen.

6.2.5.2 FUNCTION: MODIFY EXISTING CALL DETAILS.

This function is performed by the procedure below (Note 27).

- 1. Request the call number from the user.
- On receipt of the call number, check if that call number is on file.

If the call number is not on file, display the message "CALL NUMBER NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the call number or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the call number is on file, the company details corresponding to that call number are displayed on the screen with the message "CORRECT CALL Y/N ?".

If the user enters either "N" or "n" the program will backtrack to the Call Report Function Menu. Then the user may either enter another call number and repeat the above or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the appropriate details are displayed on the screen, with the message "DO YOU WANT TO CHANGE ANY OF THE ABOVE Y/N". The user may elect to change the data by pressing either the "Y" or "y" key. Pressing the "N" or "n" key will instruct the program to accept the data, and go back to the previous menu.

Note 27. See Appendix K 6.2. Modify Existing Call Information.

6.2.5.3 FUNCTION: DELETE A CALL REPORT.

The delete function is performed by the following procedure. (Note 28).

- 1. Request the call number from the user.
- 2. On receipt of the call number, check if it is on file.

If the call number is not on file, display the message "CALL NUMBER NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the call number, or exit by backtracking thru the hierarchy of menus.

If the call number is on file, the product details are displayed with the message "CORRECT CALL Y/N ?"

If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program will display the previous menu where the user may enter a salesman number or backtrack to the main menu where the program may be exited.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the message "CALL DELETED" is displayed and the call report record for that particular call number is deleted from the system.

The program then backtracks to the previous menu.

Note 28. See Appendix K 6.3. Delete Call Information Screen.

6.2.5.4 FUNCTION : DISPLAY A CALL REPORT.

The function to display a call report is performed by the following procedure (Note 29).

- 1. Request the call number from the user.
- On receipt of the call number, check if that call number is on file.

If the call number is not on file, display the message "CALL NOT ON FILE, TRY AGAIN". The user may then enter the call number or backtrack to the previous menu.

If the call number is non file, the call report are displayed together with the message "ANY MORE Y/N". If the user enters either "N" or "n", the program backtracks to the pervious menu.

If the user enters either "Y" or "y", the details of the next call on file will be displayed.



Note 29. See Appendix K 6.4. Display Call Information Screen.

6.2.5.5 FUNCTION: PRINT CALL REPORT.

The user may print a Call Report by the following procedure (Note 30).

- 1. Request start and finish call report numbers.
- 2. Print any records which are on file and within the range. See appendix L 5 for sample print report.

If there are no records present on file, the message "NO CALL REPORT RECORDS ON FILE FOR RANGE x....x to x....x. "TRY AGAIN" is displayed. At this stage, the user may enter a range of call report numbers or backtrack to the previous menu.

At the end of the report printing, the message "REPORT PRINTING COMPLETED" is displayed and the program backtracks to the previous menu.



Note 30. See Appendix L5. Call Report.

7. SYSTEM CONTROLS.

The system controls built into the system should preferably avoid, but failing that, detect, report and correct if possible, failures and mischievous activities. While in a large systems environment, there are many controls built into the systems software, the micro computer is relatively void of such fineries. Thus, the control procedures are determined in the manner fundamentally as discussed in "The Fundamentals of Systems Analysis" (Reference 1). Ignored in the reference is the on-going maintenance of the system in the SDLC. This has been incorporated as a final stage. Prior to the final stage are the "Build and Refine Prototype" and "Transfer to Production" modules. The the SDLC has been adapted rather than using the Data Driven SDLC as postulated in Meilir Page-Jones' text (Reference 2). Adopting the six (6) steps methodology a set of mechanisms evolve as described below. (Note 31).

Control Review Step 1, concerns the identification of threats. These are those activities which are undesired and warrant effort expended to control against the consequences of their occurrence. In identifying the various threats, the most likely source of the violation is suggested in an effort to assist with determining the most appropriate Control.

- Errors in Data Capture. These are the human errors due to transcription, transposing and misreading for whatever reason.
- Omission in Data Capture. These are the errors generated by skipping a field or indeed an entire document at the time of data capture.
- Misplaced Documents. Errors due to misplaced documents arise due to sloppy clerical procedures or noncompliance to the clerical procedures. Simply, the document or set of documents are not available at the time of data capture. In fact they may never be available in the worst case.
- Unauthorised Access. Unauthorised access is a security breach whereby an unauthorised person or persons has access to the data. Such is the situation with the hacker. In this regard the system is most vulnerable to unauthorised access by the technical staff.

Note 31. See Reference 1 Page 376 "The Need For Controls".

- Breach of Privacy. In this regard, information is leaked. The access to the information may well have been by authorised personnel. However the information or data has had access control removed in some way for some period of time. A common occurrence of a breach of privacy arises from printed reports being left unattended or without the proper security. (Note 32).
- Corrupted Data Files. This usually results from hardware or media malfunction. In more rare cases corruption may result from a software malfunction or a logic bomb.
- Hardware Failure. Hardware failure may be caused wilfully, by an out of specification environment, by lack of proper maintenance procedures or by normal wear and tear.
- Software Malfunction. There are numerous possible causes of software malfunction. Some of these causes are unique to a particular type of software, e.g. Systems Software, In-house written Utilities or more likely, Applications Programs. The actual causes range from pre-meditated mischievous to program bugs to operator error.
- Disaster Recovery. This threat relates to the situation where the computer installation is rendered unserviceable, usually for a prolonged time or at least an anticipated long time.

The above table of threats is contained in Appendix H and are deemed those which are mandatory to control against in any size system environment.

Having identified and briefly described each threat, Control review Step 1 is completed.

Note 32. "Security In Computing", Reference 4, Page 3, gives a detailed coverage of security breaches.

Control Review Step 2 now considers the various control procedures available and these are contained in Appendix I. In this section, a brief description accompanies each control. (Note 33).

- 1. Randomly check data against the originating source.
- 2. Review data in the computer for consistency. (Sales Reviews with sales staff).
- 3. Cross check numeric totals against set standards. Analyse any variances.
- 4. Cross check Order/Forecast information against the Product File for price discrepancies.
- 5. Produce Audit trails on the numeric data.
- 6. Maintain a register for (5) above.
- 7. Maintain a simple checksum of records held on file in each file. Hold the checksum in encrypted format. Thus only updates by the proper application module will update the check sum.
- 8. Implement frequent backup procedures.
- 9. Log the on-line transaction and time stamp the log.
- 10. Implement a password having regard for access to a particular process or function or a particular data item.
- 11. Ensure that backup hardware is readily available.
- 12. Ensure that on-call software support is readily available.
- 13. Ensure adequate hardware maintenance in terms of both qualitative and quantitative issues.
- 14. Use key locks on equipment.
- 15. Implement adequate office procedures in handling documents.
- 16. Maintain a register of system malfunctions for thorough investigation.
- 17. Implement careful forms design procedures.

Note 33. Reference 1, Page 384.

Control Review Step 3 is concerned with with placing the appropriate control number in the cell of the Component/Threat matrix. The Component/Threat matrix is shown in Appendix G. (Note 34).

Control Review Step 4 is concerned with reviewing the appropriateness of each of the selections in step 3 above. The criteria for determining the level of appropriateness is to consider whether that control is adequate to prevent, detect and correct any occurrence of the threat in relation to the component. In the case of the component/threat matrix shown in Appendix G it is considered that the controls as selected are appropriate.

Control Review Step 5 is concerned with presenting the controls to such personnel as auditors for their acceptance as adequate in terms of statutory requirements and accounting standards. In this project, this step is omitted, the controls are presented as being part and parcel of the system itself.

Control Review Step 6 is concerned with testing the system. In this regard testing has two constituents, namely; testing and verification. To test a control means to test that the control is working as it is supposed to work. Verifying a control means to verify by means of a test that the control actually exists.

The Components to which the Threats relate as shown in Appendix G are those process bubbles on the Level O Data Flow Diagram. There is no reason other than avoiding unnecessary verbosity to relating the Threats to each of the functions of each of the processes. The functions are the bubbles in the Level 1 Data Flow Diagram.

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Note 34. References 1, Pages 386 - 392.

8. LANGUAGE & FILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

8.1 PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE.

The programming language is VS COBOL II and the actual compiler is Microsoft COBOL Version 3.0 (Note 35). The rationale of this choice is based on the desire to produce a system which is transportable across a wide range of Operating Systems without any major re-development effort. Thus the file system is a mix of straight forward Sequential, ISAM and INVERTED ISAM file structures. Implementation specific features are where possible ignored. Where it is advantageous to use extended features or where the ANSI standard is lacking notes and references are supplied. As much as possible these areas are to be modularised. Thus, the task of conversion is much reduced.

Scope Terminators and Pseudo Scope Terminators are used.

Naming conventions of field names follows the structure of containing the first four characters of the originating file or area name. For example, the NAME field in the CUSTOMER file definition is named "CUST_NAME".

Structured programming techniques are used with modules being restricted to containing functionally cohesive code.

Programs accept arguments as data from the screen. No arguments are passed by the terminal user (operator) at the time of invocation.

The system is transportable across a range of Operating Systems such as to:

MSDOS/PCDOS OS/2 UNIX OS/400 VM/VSE/MVS.

Note 35. References 12 & 13 various. Also see Reference 9 and 10 for detailed discussion on structured programming techniques using COBOL.

8.2 MAPPING TO THE PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARIES.

Consideration has been given to taking advantage of a more sophisticated File Management Package, or indeed a Data Base Management System. The file structures have had to varying extents the Normalisation process applied to them. All files are in at least First Normal Form by having any repeating groups removed. In most cases this process has been effected to third normal form. Each of the following sub-sections now details the "normalisation" process as applied to each of the files.) Note 36).

8.2.1 CUSTOMER FILE.

CUST_#, CUST_NAME, CUST_ADD1, CUST_ADDR2, CUST_ADDR3, CUST_POST_CODE, CUST_PHONE, CUST_FAX, {CUST_EMP_POSITION, CUST_EMP_NAME, CUST_EMP_PHONE}, {CUST_CPU, CUST_OS, CUST_DASD, CUST_TAPES, CUST_LP, CUST_COMMS},

Remove the repeating groups by creating new data sets for each set. A computer generated line number is concatenated with the customer number (CUST_#) to form the key in each case. Thus the resultant data set are:

CUSTOMER N&A.

CUST_#, CUST_NAME, CUST_ADD1, CUST_ADDR2, CUST_ADDR3, CUST_POST_CODE, CUST PHONE, CUST FAX,

CUSTOMER_EMPLOYEE.

CUST_#, CUST_LINE#, CUST_EMP_POSITION, CUST_EMP_NAME, CUST_EMP_PHONE,

CUSTOMER CONFIGURATION.

CUST_#, CUST_LINE_#, CUST_CPU, CUST_OS, CUST_DASD, CUST_TAPES, CUST_LP, CUST_COMMS,

8.2.2 PRODUCT.

VENDOR_#, PRODUCT_#, DESCRIPTION, COST, COST_TYPE, LIST_PRICE,
WARRANTY, MAINT_CHARGE.

There are no repeating groups in this record. Thus this record structure is mapped to the physical data dictionary unchanged.

Note 36. Reference 1, Page 93. Also see Reference 8 for discussions on the Normalisation process for the Relational model.

PRODUCT.

VENDOR_#, PRODUCT_#, DESCRIPTION, COST, COST_TYPE, LIST_PRICE,
WARRANTY, MAINT_CHARGE.

8.2.3 FORECAST_ORDER.

SALESMAN_#, DATE_OF_PREP, FOR_PERIOD, {CUST_#, PRODUCT_#, UNIT_PRICE, QUANTITY, EXP_SIGN_MONTH, ACT_SIGN_MONTH, EXP_INSTALL_MONTH, ACT_INSTALL_MONTH, PROBABILITY, INVOICE_DATE, PAYMENT DATE}.

8.2.4 SALESMAN.

SALESMAN_#, SALESMAN_NAME, TARGET.

8.2.5 CALL_REPORT

CALL_REPT_DATE, CALL_REPT_SALESMAN_#, CALL_REPT_CUST_# {CALL_REPT_TEXT}

Removing the repeating group "CALL_REPT_TEXT", by inserting a text line number between the customer number and the text which is used as part of the unique key.

CALL_REPT_REPORT

CALL_REPT_DATE, CALL_REPT_SALESMAN_#, CALL_REPT_CUST_#, CALL_REPT_LINE#, CALL_REPT_TEXT

8.3 FILE HANDLING.

The file handling for the Customer Process involves creating one logical data set from three physical data sets. The three physical data sets are :

- Customer_N&A_File see Appendix E1.
- 2. Customer_Employee_File see Appendix E2.
- 3. Customer_Config_File see Appendix E3.

The one logical data set created is "customer" which is shown in appendix D1, as the contents of Data Store D1.

The idiosyncrasies of this processing are:

 A form of ensuring referential integrity is required unless it is permissable to have NULL field values in one or even two of the three physical files.

In the case of the implemented prototype, NULL field values are acceptable. This will greatly assist in a phased building of the customer details file. This situation may continue thru to the final production system.

2. If it is indeed the customer name which is NULL because of say unknown correct spelling, then the customer number cannot be allocated, as it is made up of the first four characters of the customer name plus following numerics.

Note See Reference 8 for discussion on the many aspects of Security and Integrity.

9. HARDWARE & OPERATING SYSTEM PLATFORM.

Hardware on which this version is developed by means of the "prototype" approach is an IBM PC AT compatible. Artificial speed enhancement. There is no use of RAMDRIVES or the like. The DASD is as 16 bit AT bus type and monochrome monitor. Thus the suite of programs are capable or running on a very modest hardware configuration. The programs have also been loaded on an Amdahl 5860 driven system running MVS Operating System.

The hardware platform on which the system is capable of being run is dependent upon the support of COBOL and related functions such as file systems and screen I/O systems.



10. SINGLE/MULTI-USER CONSIDERATIONS.

While the system is developed on a single user platform, it is to be capable of supporting a multi-user environment. The operating environments to be specifically considered are single user DOS and multi-user MVS. Thus this section primarily concerns the MVS environment. Within the MVS environment, the TSO and CICS options are considered.

So far as the TSO option is concerned running the system as multi-user is not a problem as each user has his own operating environment. File security and integrity may easily be taken care of by opening with LOCK and the systems software provides the necessary features.

In the CICS environment, where each user will have his own data areas and share a common area of code, the programs are to be "Quasi Re-entrant". This is facilitated by clearly segregrating the the static data and the dynamic data into separate areas. Then on invoking the system, the initialisation module will copy the dynamic data area of WORKING STORAGE to the users private data area.



Note 37. See References 9 & 10 various.

11. PROTOTYPE SPECIFICATION & BUILD.

The prototype specification is defined by the following rules:

- Each function of each process (each Level 1 DFD bubble) is to be a self contained set of data and program code.
- Selection of a function is to be by a hierarchial set of menus with each node of the tree structure being a self contained program.
- All screens are to contain only the information required for one decision. If there are two decisions required, then there are to be two screens.
- A change of any sort to any one module MUST NOT affect any other module.
- As much as possible, modules of similar functional logic are to contain identical code to facilitate re-entrantcy.
- All modules are to be written with simple screen handling code using DISPLAY and ACCEPT statements.
- Linking between the small self contained programs (functions and menus) is by "chaining".
- Each program is to chain back to the "chained from" program directly.
- No parameters are to be passed in a chaining operation.
- Each Process and subordinate functions must be capable of stand alone operation.
- Each function must be capable of stand alone operation.
- All Read and Write operations to Disk files are to be contained in the one procedure.
- There is to be only one open and close statement for any one function.
- Mixed language programming is to be avoided.
- The actual coding specifications or processing requirement of the various modules is detailed in Section 6 Structured design.

- The building of the prototype is to follow a top down procedure with each level being tested as a free standing module.
- Standard routines are to be used for reorganising ISAM files.
- Initial creation of files is to be facilitated by a free standing and separate utility program with no reliance on the system and vice versa.



12. TRANSFERRING THE PROTOTYPE TO PRODUCTION.

Transferring the prototype to production should be a single step operation. That is, if there is a change of platform from say, a micro to a mainframe, then the system should first be mounted as a prototype on the mainframe.

Similarly, if for some reason there is a requirement to use an optimising compiler or any compiler for that matter which provides different screen handling facilities, then the modules should be converted one by one and tested. This is to follow the same procedure as the original build. Transferring the actual programs should follow the simple procedure where only a recompile is required. Converting the data is a different matter. The file must be recreated as the file system is actually outside the language and consequently not all systems are compatible at the physical file level.

In the case of this particular project the system will run on a micro for several months as a prototype. The reason for this is to try different type of screens, namely monochrome, colour and black & white. During this time the screen attributes will be changed and demonstrated. The actual layout of data on the screen as well as the method of terminating field input may be changed to demonstrate alternative operational procedures. During this time it is not envisaged that any files will be changed, though some screed displays and/or printed reports may be added.

There are two options for the system in a live production environment in the first instance. The first option is to run the system on an Amdahl mainframe. The second option is to run the system on a mini computer. The prototype as built is easily transported to either platforms.

In transferring the prototype to production on the mainframe, it will run under TSO initially, thereby obviating any logic changes to support a multi user environment.

13. REFERENCES.

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14. APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A. INTERVIEW NOTES.

NOTES OF INTERVIEW AND DISCUSSIONS WITH MEMOREX TELEX PROD. MGR.

The requirements of Memorex Telex of sales and marketing information from its distributors is not all that great. Validating the information received however is an awesome task. There are several reasons for this.

First, although MTX requests information in a particular format, for various reasons the information is received either incomplete or in a format that inhibits detailed analysis from one month to another.

Secondly, it is these sales forecasts that are used by the Far East Distributor Operations to order on the factory. The forecasts submitted to the next higher level of authority within the multi-national organisation become firm orders at the three month point. That is to say that if this month is August and we are submitting forecasts for September through February, then the November forecast will be taken as an order. Needless to say September and October have already been accepted as firm orders. Thus we require accurate sales forecast information which can be validated.

Each of the distributors have a target. While it is not enforced, the target is broken down by product group. The region comprises Korea, Philippines, India, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

Validation of the source data just isn't possible let alone practical. The prime reason for this is that all information on prospects with the possible exception of some multi-nationals is third hand. It is third hand because the local distributor's salesforce go to visit the prospect, both of whom may not speak english. Then the salesperson has a review with the sales manager who in turn modifies the forecast by some "management factor".

For any system to be successful, the information being received from each of the distributor countries must be in a common format and have consistency of format. There is one and only one form required. While some distributors have adopted this form others persist with submitting the information on forms from their own internal system.

Thus the information required from a distributor may be classified under the following headings:

- Sales Forecast.
- Reasons for variance from previous forecast.
- Competitive Issues.
- Areas of risk.
- Areas of opportunity.
- Vendor support required.
- Lost business report.

The information fed back to the distributor will include:

- Achievement (% of target).
- Pricing.
- New products.
- Global competitive issues.

The basic sales forecast information required from the distributors is detailed on the attached "Monthly Sales Forecast Form".

In order to perform the vendor function effectively, the information on the forms should be:

- Precise.
- Timely.
- Accurate.
- Complete.

It is accepted that from time to time on some prospects there will be gaps in the information. The vast majority of gaps could be avoided by the proper use of a standardised system. In any case the information required by this office surely overlaps to a very great extent with the information required in the distributor by senior management.

The attached Monthly Forecast form has been in use by Memorex Telex In all Pacific Basin and Far East Operations countries for the past ten years. The form requested from the distributors is in fact the same form as used internally by the sales force. The information required consists of:

- Submitted by is the name of the distributor.
- Date is the date of submission. The forecasts are required by the twentieth of each month for the following six months. The first and second months to appear should be firm.
- Reviewed by contains the Territory manager name.
- Customer contains the name of the prospective end
- Product contains the product identification number.

- Unit price contains the unit price at which the distributor will purchase the product from MTX. In most cases this will be list price. Some multi national companies and large local organisations enjoy a discount which is either partially or wholly funded by MTX. It may also be that the equipment is refurbished in which case it is priced under new list. Finally there may be a sales promotion on which for some period of time offers a discount.

- The Quantity column is the quantity of product.

- The Total Price column is merely the result of unit times quantity.

- The Sign Month is the month in which the order will be signed by the distributor.

- The Install Month is the month in which the end user requires installation.

 Comments contain any clarification on such items as non standard delivery lead times and non standard pricing.

The % column contains the probability of closing the sale. The % is taken from the following table:

100% Order in hand.

80% Letter of intent received or end user agreed to purchase and is waiting on Logistics to issue the P.O.

60% The end user has agreed to purchase but has not so obtained the budget.

40% End user has need and will buy from someone. Proposal submitted.

10% Early contact made.

For the want of a better method the above probability rating gives a good indication when taken with the particular distributors track record.

The above information is required in order for the MTX Far East Operations to make credible and reliable forecasts. There is also a "management factor" applied to the cumulative forecast submitted to the next level of authority in the MTX organisation. This "management factor" is based on the information received from the distributors together with the individual distributors track record and visits by the MTX Territory Manager.

INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS WITHIN A DISTRIBUTOR ORGANISATION.

Preamble.

The sales activity is driven by a heavy reliance on having the correct people in the various Marketing and Sales positions. While there is a differentiation of the marketing and sales functions they are nevertheless highly integrated. Possibly the most distinguishing factor is the basis of renumeration. Those in a direct sales role have the majority of their income at risk, that is the base salary is rather small, while the potential commission earnings are very substantial.

Sales meetings are regularly conducted and each salesperson is expected to give a presentation of the sales opportunities in his or her patch. These meetings follow a somewhat informal structure and for reasons of time and available resources, they are generally of short duration. Certainly the focus of the company is on the strategic plans which calls for establishing image and credibility in large accounts. That does not mean that the day to day sales of smaller products are ignored. Quite to the contrary. The company believes that the correct people are in the correct positions and these people, being professionally competent and possessing a "self starter" nature, return what is expected of them. However having said that, there is a feeling that we all could be more efficient if we had the benefit of tools to assist in the management of our sales and marketing activities.

In discussing this issue, I would prefer, not to talk of problems, but rather to address the issue of identifying "lost opportunities" before they are lost.

The information needs of management vary depending on the level of management. From the information emanating from the actual salespeople, the information permeates upwards in a process of summarisation. This is not always desirable. Some of the important basic issues should be brought to the attention of senior management. It could well be that senior management are privy to some information. In any case there are situations where they (senior management) are in a better position to deal with the particular issue, or at least be aware of the details of what is happening at the grass roots level. In order for senior management to assist in these situations information needs to be available in the form that is required. Unfortunately, in some instances, the salespeople are not aware of the details required by management or they keep the information in their head rather than on paper. This I hasten to add is quite the accepted norm as if all information was to be written on paper there would be precious little time for the selling activity. This now brings me to review the required information in terms of:

Content and Level of Detail. Availability. Timeliness.

We will assume that such aspects as correctness and relevance are taken for granted.

Content and Level of Detail.

Given that senior management may on some of the larger sales campaigns require very detailed backup information we'll first consider the detailed content which should be available. If the basic information is present, then summarisation for higher management reporting is a trivial issue.

The information may be categorized as:

- Customer Base information.
- Sales Activity information.
- Detailed Sales campaign information.
- Sales Forecasts.
- Revenue Forecasts.

Customer Base Information.

Currently installed hardware configuration.
Currently installed software.
Customer personnel - position & responsibilities.
Address, phone & fax contact numbers.

Sales Activity Information.

- 1. What calls have been made at what levels in what companies. Phone calls and actual visits are to be distinguished.
- 2. Frequency of calls at all levels.
- 3. Identify levels not being called upon.
- 4. Activities.
 - 4.1 Current plans.
 What products are being evaluated (not only hardware).
 Current upgrade plans (timing).
 Current plans for new systems (timing).
 - 4.2 Future plans.
 As above for 4.1.

Detailed Sales campaign information.

The information detailed below applies for both hardware and software for new acquisitions and upgrades.

- Basic product/s description.
- Budget approved.
- Who is the decision maker.
- Who is/are the recommender/s.
- Who's idea.
- Who is the sponsor.
- What is the timing.
- What, if any are the alternatives.
- What is the preferred solution & why.
- Who are the possible suppliers.
- Are there any existing reference accounts being contacted.
- What is the prospect's basis of decision. e.g.
 - Ease of implementation
 - Performance
 - Upgradeability
 - Support
 - Price
 - Proven product
- Who set the basis of decision; Us, the prospect by themselves or our competition.
- Needs & wants.
- Is it a component of a vertical market.
- Financial implications.
- Extension to existing product
- Mixed vendor implications.
- Satisfaction with existing supplier.
- Willingness to change.
- Will any products be rendered redundant by both our offering and competitors offering.
- Have we been there from the very beginning or are we a late starter.
- What stage of the sales profile are they at.
- Can we give a presentation to all levels.
- Should we demonstrate our product.
- Is the prospect willing for us to demonstrate our product.
- Are we able to demonstrate our product.
- Do they currently have our product in this area.
- Do they have our products in other areas.
- What is their perception of our organisation.
- What is their perception of the proposed products.
- What is their perception of our sales force.
- What is their perception of our support.
- Are there any objections to buying from our company.

- What are the most pressing needs which are not being met, either because of available technology, cost/benefit, lack of budget or other reason. (document reason).

- What support is required to further the sale.

- Do we have the required support on staff and is it available.

- What is the timing of the required support.

- Identify the actual support required (technical, management or Vendor).
- Is a higher level of authority required for any aspect of furthering the sale than you have.
- Are there any outstanding actions, if so, why.
- What is the next action. When is the next call.
- What is the objective of the next call.

- What are the competition doing.

- Will the prospect talk about the competition.

- What are the personal relationships with the prospect like. Information Required.

- How does the prospect perceive:

Our Company.

Our Product

Our Supplier.

Our Sales force.

Our Support.

- What are the reasons which will stop us from getting the order.
- What are the reasons why the prospect will buy from

Sales Forecasts.

The basic information required is best shown by the Monthly Prospect Forecast Form shown as Attachment A.

Revenue Forecasts. ------

The Revenue Forecasts should comprise but not be limited to:

- Revenue by Salesperson by Month.
- Revenue by Customer by Month
- Revenue by Product by Month with Totals for Product Group (Supplier).
 - Total Revenue by Month.
- Pricing Exception Report for all Sales which are forecast at other than List Price +/- say 10%, or a % which can be nominated.

Availability.

The information should be available by some form of on-line inquiry system. The system should be user friendly and menu driven. If any significant degree of computer expertise is required to operate the system, then it will fail. It will fail because of lack of use. Time is a senior manager's most precious commodity and anyone or anything that intrudes on that commodity must justify themself or itself. A system that is seen by senior managers to be clumsy, difficult or time consuming to use will be ignored in favour of his or her secretary.

Timeliness.

The information must be up-to-date. Critical or sensitive information which is stale is more of a hindrance than a help.

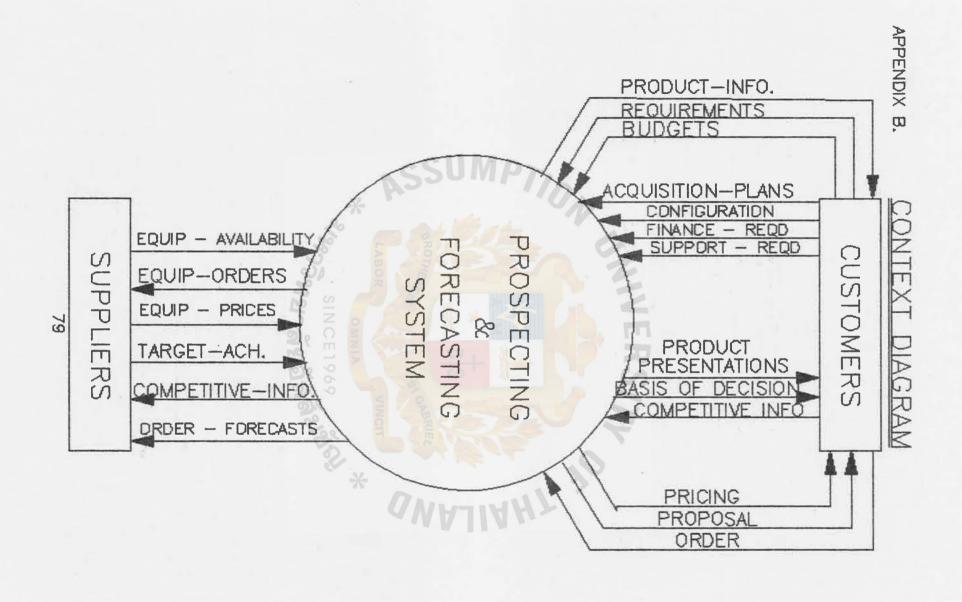
Concluding Comments.

The Sales function is not concerned wit margins. Their task is to sell. It is a management function and responsibility to determine the price based on market knowledge and feedback from the sales force.

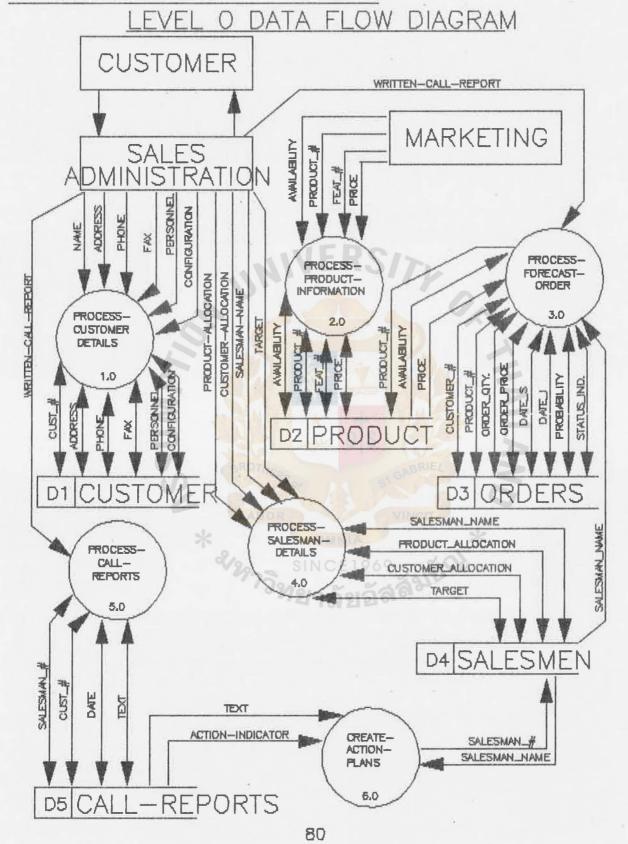
Attachment A. Monthly Prospect Forecast Form.

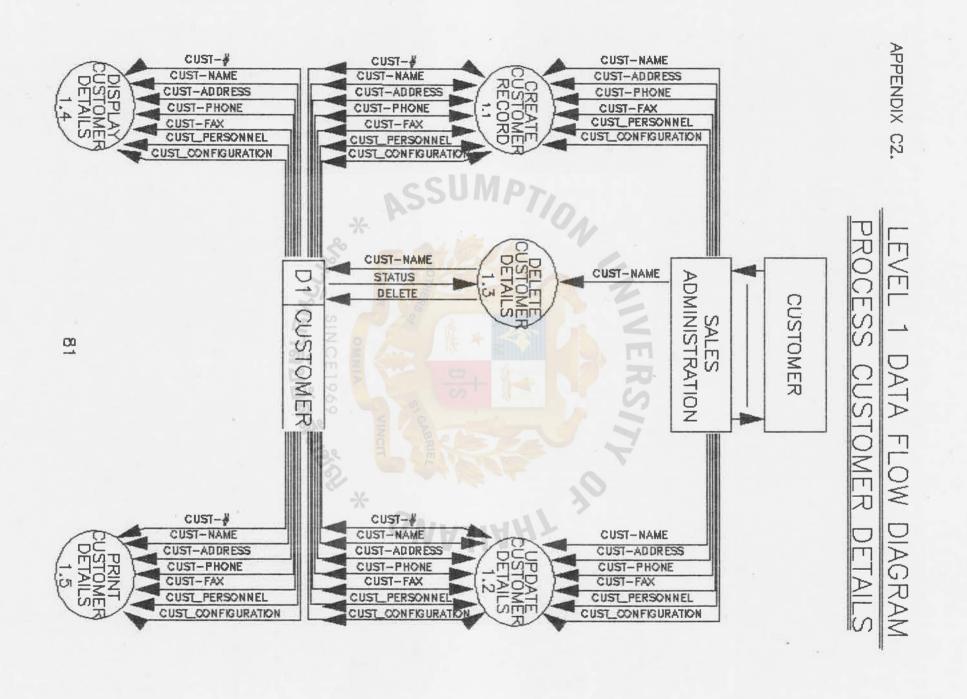
MONTHLY PROSPECT FORECAST

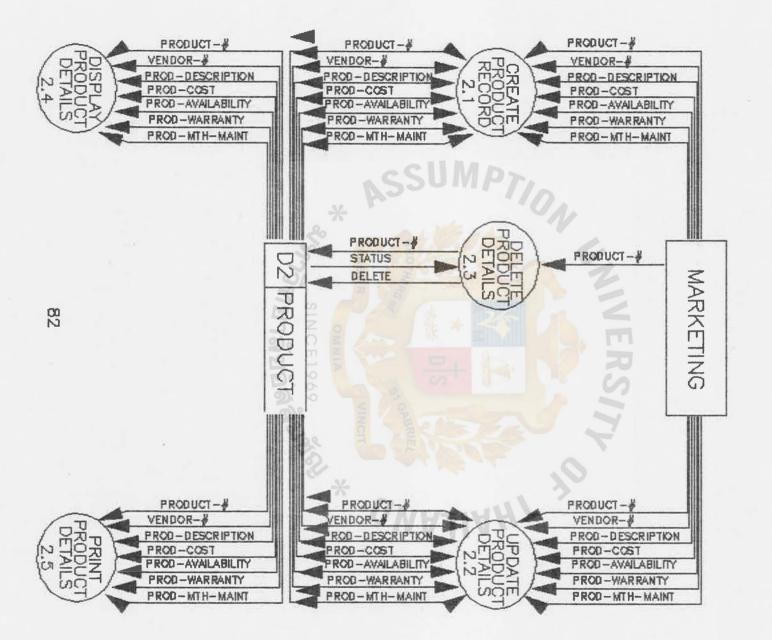
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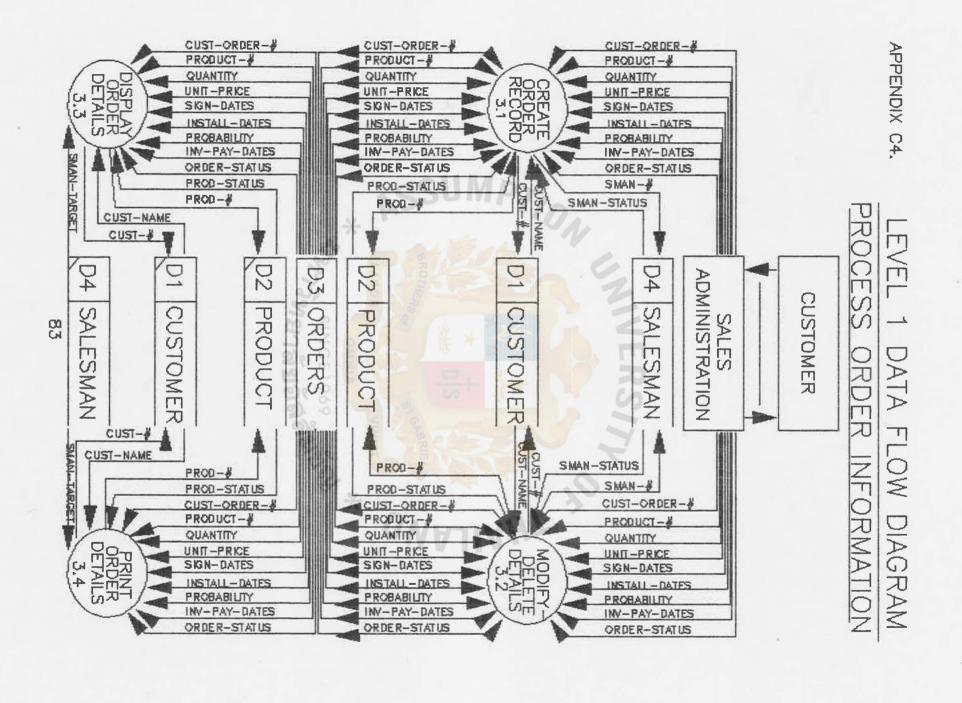


APPENDIX K. LEVEL O DATA FLOW DIAGRAM.



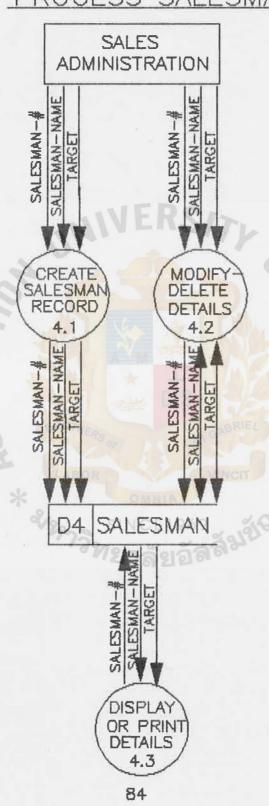






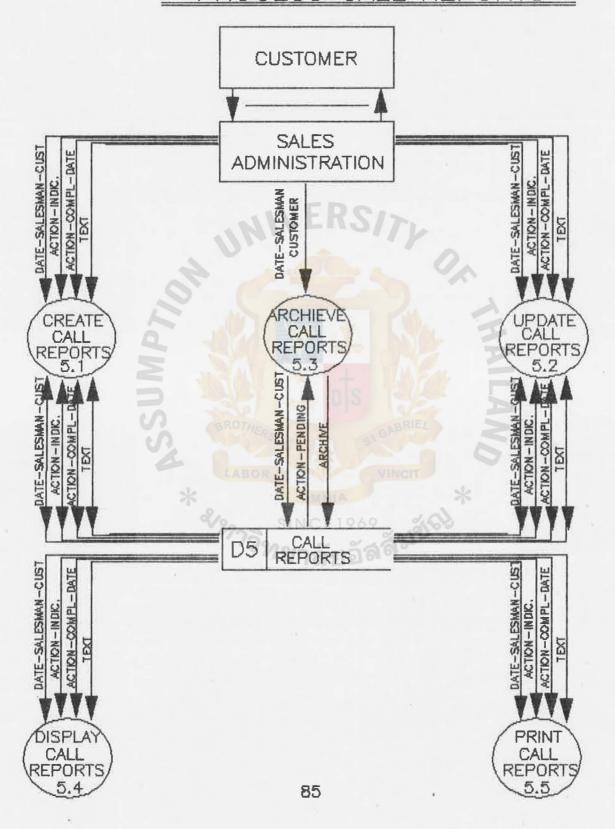
APPENDIX C5.

LEVEL 1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM PROCESS SALESMAN DETAILS



APPENDIX C6.

PROCESS CALL REPORTS



APPENDIX D1. DATA STORE D1 - CUSTOMER DATA STRUCTURE.

NAME OF DATA STORE : D1 NAME OF DATA STRUCTURE NAME OF DATA ELEMENT CUSTOMER CUST_# CUST NAME CUST_ADDR1 CUST_ADDR2 CUST ADDR3 CUST_POST-CODE CUST PHONE CUST_FAX CUST_EMP-POSITION CUST EMP-NAME CUST_EMP-PHONE CUST_CPU
CUST_OS CUST DASD CUST_TAPE CUST_LP CUST_COMMS NOTATIONS :

APPENDIX D2. DATA STORE D2 - PRODUCT DATA STRUCTURE.

ME OF DATA STRUCTURE	NAME OF DATA ELEMENT
RODUCT	PRODUCT_VENDOR_# PRODUCT_# PRODUCT_DESCRIPTION PRODUCT_COST PRODUCT_COST_TYPE PRODUCT_LIST_PRICE PRODUCT_WARRANTY PRODUCT_MAINT_CHARGE
3	DIS NO BRIEF
	VINCIT
*	OMNIA *
*V9. S	NCE1969

APPENDIX D3. DATA STORE D3 - ORDERS DATA STRUCTURE.

IAME OF DATA S	TRUCTURE	NAME OF	DATA ELI	EMENT
RDERS	UNIV	ORDER_SALE ORDER_DATE ORDER_FOR ORDER_CUST ORDER_PROD ORDER_UNIT ORDER_QTY ORDER_EXP ORDER_ACT ORDER_EXP	_OF_PREI PERIOD _# UCT_# _PRICE SIGN_MOR SIGN_MOR INST_MOR	ITH ITH ITH
	BROTHERS	ORDER_ACT_ ORDER_PROB ORDER_INVO ORDER_PAYM	ABILITY ICE_DATE	
>	k i		*	

APPENDIX D4. SALESMAN DATA STRUCTURE.

NAME OF DATA STRUCTURE	NAME OF DATA ELEMENT
SALESMAN	SALESMAN_# SALESMAN_NAME SALESMAN_TARGET {SALESMAN_CUST_#}
	{SALESMAN_PRODUCT_#}
	t nts late E
	GABRIEL
*	OMNIA *
2/202 S	INCE1969
NOTATIONS:	ยาลัยอัสสิ ^{สิริ}

APPENDIX D5. CALL-REPORTS DATA STRUCTURE.

NAME OF DATA STRUCTURE	NAME OF DATA ELEMENT
CALL_REPORTS	CALL_REP_DATE CALL_REP_SALESMAN_# CALL_REP_CUST_#
	{CALL_REP_TEXT}
12	
	t of the second
OR OTHERS	GABRIEL)
	VINCIT
*	OMNIA *
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	INCE1969

APPENDIX E. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARIES.

APPENDIX E1. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF CUSTOMER_N&A FILE.

DATA ELEMENT NAME	APPROX SIZE	NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION	DATA STORE
CUST_#	4A/N+3N	CUSTOMER NUMBER IS MADE UP OF THE FIRST FOUR CHARACTERS OF THE CUSTOMER NAME AND PLUS THREE NUMERIC	D1
CUST_NAME	32A/N	COMPANY NAME	
CUST_ADDR1	24A/N	1ST LINE OF COMPANY ADDRESS	
CUST_ADDR2	24A/N	2ND LINE OF COMPANY ADDRESS	
CUST_ADDR3	16A/N	3RD LINE OF COMPANY ADDRESS	
CUST-POST-CODE	5N	POST CODE	
CUST_PHONE	7N	SWITCHBOARD OR MAIN TELEPHONE LINE NUMB.	
CUST_FAX	7N 9/8/20	FAX. NUMBER	
A = ALPHABETIC N = NUMERIC AN = ALPHABETIC	& NUMERIC	12120	

APPENDIX E2. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARIES.

APPENDIX . PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF CUSTOMER_EMPLOYEE FILE.

DATA ELEMENT NAME	APPROX SIZE	NARATIVE DESCRIPTION	DATA STORE
CUST_#	4A/N+3N	CUSTOMER NUMBER IS MADE UP OF THE FIRST FOUR CHARACTERS OF THE CUSTOMER NAME AND THREE NUMERIC DIGITS	D1,
CUST_EMP_LINE	3N	LINE NUMBER, COMPUTER GENERATED	
CUST_EMP_POS	16A	POSITION HELD BY THE EMPLOYEE	
CUST_EMP_NAME	32A	EMPLOYEE NAME	
CUST_EMP_PHONE	7 N	EMPLOYEE DIRECT LINE	
	BROTHERS	SI GABRIEL VINCIT	
A = ALPHABETIC N = NUMERIC AN = ALPHABETIC	NUMERIC N	E 1969 39161	

APPENDIX E3. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF CONFIGURATION FILE.

DATA ELEMENT NAME	APPROX SIZE	NARATIVE DESCRIPTION	DATA STORE
CUST_#	4A/N+3N	CUSTOMER NUMBER IS MADE UP OF THE FIRST FOUR CHARACTERS OF THE CUSTOMER NAME AND THREE NUMERIC DIGITS	D1
CUST_CONFIG_LINE	3N	COMPUTER GENERATED LINE NUMBER.	
CUST_CONFIG_CPU	10A/N	CPU MODEL NUMBER	
CUST_CONFIG_OS	10A/N	OPERATING SYSTEM TYPE AND VERSION IDENTIFICATION.	
CUST_CONFIG_DASD	10A/N	DASD MODEL NUMBER.	
CUST_CONFIG_TAPES	10A/N	TAPE MODEL NUMBER.	
CUST_CONFIG-COMMS	10A/N	COMMUNICATIONS EQUIP.	
4		VIBOR	
A = ALPHABETIC N = NUMERIC AN = ALPHABETIC 8	SINC	E1969 218161	

APPENDIX E4. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF PRODUCT FILE.

ATA ELEMENT	NAME	APPROX	SIZE	NARATIVE	DESCRIPTION	DATA STORE
VENDOR_#						D2
PRODUCT_#						
DESCRIPTIO	N į					
COST		6 N	VE	VENDOR (COST	
COST_TYPE	į	1A		FOB OR (CIF & CURRENC	Y
LIST_PRICE	3	8 N		LIST PR	ICE IN BAHT	
WARRANTY	70	99N		WARRANT! MONTHS	Y PERIOD IN	
MAINT_CHAR	GE	6N		MONTHLY CHARGE	MAINTENANCE IN BAHT	
A = ALPHA N = NUMER	BETIC IC	NUMERI	Sor	D S		

APPENDIX E5. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF FORECAST_ORDER FILE.

ATA ELEMENT NAME	APPROX SIZE	NARATIVE DESCRIPTION	DATA STORE
SALESMAN_#			р3
DATE_OF-PREP.	YYMMDD		
FOR_PERIOD	YYMM - YYMM		
CUST_#	4A/N+3N	CUSTOMER NUMBER IS MADE UP OF THE FIRST FOUR CHARACTERS OF THE CUSTOMER NAME AND PLUS THREE NUMERIC	
PRODUCT_#	10A/N	PRODUCT NUMBER	
UNIT_PRICE	6N	UNIT PRICE OF PRODUCT OR FEATURE	
QTY.	4N	QUANTITY OF PRODUCT	i 1 1
EXP_SIGN_MTH.	RCYYMM	MONTH EXPECT TO SIGN	
ACT_SIGN_MTH	YYMM	ACTUAL MONTH SIGN	
EXP_INSTALL_MTH	MMYY	MONTH EXPECT TO INSTL	
ACT_INSTALL_MTH	YYMMSING	ACTUAL MONTH TO INSTL	
PROBABILITY	3N 2/2178	PROB. OF SIGN. ORDER	
INVOICE_DATE	YYMMDD .	DATE OF INVOICE	
PAYMENT_DATE	YYMMDD	DATE RECV. PAYMENT	
A = ALPHABETIC N = NUMERIC AN = ALPHABETIC	NUMERIC		

APPENDIX E6. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF SALESMAN_NAME_TARGET FILE.

DATA ELEMENT NAME	APPROX SIZE NARATIVE DESCRIPT	ION DATA STORE
SALESMAN_#		D4
SALESMAN_NAME		
SALESMAN_TARGET		
MPTION		
A = ALPHABETIC N = NUMERIC	BROTHE DIS	

APPENDIX E7. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF SALESMAN_PRODUCT FILE.

ATA ELEMENT NAME	APPROX SIZE NARATIVE DESCRIP	TION DATA STORE
SALESMAN_#		D4
VENDOR_#		
PRODUCT_#	10A/N	
	UNIVERSITY	
A = ALPHABETIC		ANIA
N = NUMERIC AN = ALPHABETIC 8	NUMERIC	3

* จังการิการากับอัสส์มัยไม่

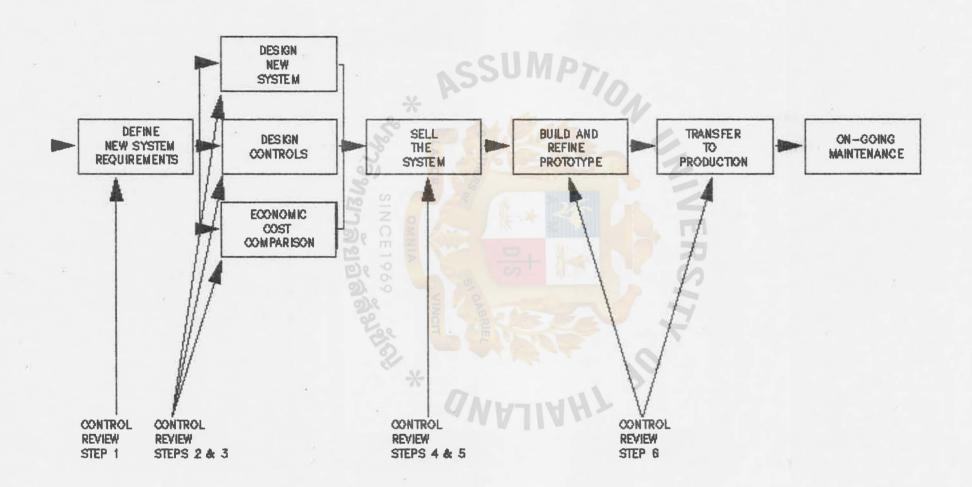
APPENDIX E8. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF SALESMAN_COMPANY FILE.

ATA ELEMENT NAME	APPROX SIZE	NARATIVE DESCRIPTION	DATA STORE
SALESMAN_#			D4
CUST_#	4A/N+3N	CUSTOMER NUMBER IS MADE UP OF THE FIRST FOUR CHARACTERS OF THE CUSTOMER NAME AND PLUS THREE NUMERIC	
A = ALPHABETIC N = NUMERIC AN = ALPHABETIC	NUMERIC	D S SA GABRIEL VINCIT	

APPENDIX E9. PHYSICAL DATA DICTIONARY OF CALL_REPORT FILE.

DATA ELEMENT NAME	APPROX SIZE	NARATIVE DESCRIPTION	DATA STORE
CALL_REP_DATE CALL_REP_SALESMAN_	 		D5
CALL_REP_CUST_#	4A/N+3N	CUSTOMER NUMBER IS MADE UP OF THE FIRST FOUR CHARACTERS OF THE CUSTOMER NAME AND PLUS THREE NUMERIC	»
CALL_REP_LINE_#	3N	COMPUTER GENERATED LINE NUMBER.	
CALL_REP_TEXT	72A/N	BLOCK OF TEXT	
		TO E	
SS	BROTHERSON	SI GABRIEL	
A = ALPHABETIC N = NUMERIC AN = ALPHABETIC	& NUMERIC	E 1969	
	ราการ SINC	รัยกัสส์มา	

APPENDIX F. CONTROL REVIEW STEPS RELATED TO THE SDLC. (ADAPTED TO THE PROTOTYPE MODEL).



APPENDIX G. COMPONENT/THREAT MATRIX.

THREATS	ERRORS IN DATA CAPTURE	OMMISION IN DATA CAPTURE	MISPLACED DOCUMENTS	UNAUTH	BREACH OF PRIVACY	CORRUPTED DATA FILES	H/W FAILURE	S/W MALFUNCTION	DISASTER RECOVERY
PROCESS-CUSTOMER DETAILS	1 2 3 4	1 2 4 17	1 2 15	7 9 10 14	9 10 14	7 8	7 8 13 16	7 8 12 16	8 9 11 12 13
PROCESS-PRODUCT- INFORMATION	1 2 3 4 5 6 17	1 2 4 17	1 2 15	7 9 10 14	9 10 14	7 8	7 8 13 16	7 8 12 16	8 9 11 12 13
PROCESS-ORDER- INFORMATION	1 2 3 4 5 6 17	1 2 4 17	1 2 15	7 9 10 14	9 10 14	7 8	7 8 13 16	7 8 12 16	8. 9 11 12 13
PROCESS-SALESMAN- DETAILS	1 2 3 4 5 6 17	1 2 4 17	1 2 15	7 9 10 14	9 10 14	7 8	7 8 13 16	7 8 12 16	8 9 11 12 13
PROCESS-CALL- REPORTS	1 2 3 4 5 6 17	1 2 4 17	1 2 15	7 9 10 14	9 10 14	7 8	7 8 13 16	7 8 12 16	8 9 11 12 13
PROCESS-ACTION- REPORTS	1 2 3 4 5 6 17	1 2 4 17	1 2 15	7 9 10 14	9 10 14	7 8	7 8 13 16	7 8 12 16	8 9 11 12 13

APPENDIX H. TABLE OF THREATS.

- Errors in Data Capture.
- Omission in Data Capture.
- Misplaced Documents.
- Unauthorised Access.
- Breach of Privacy.
- Corrupted Data Files.
- Hardware Failure.
- Software Malfunction.
- Disaster Recovery.



APPENDIX I. TABLE OF CONTROLS.

- 1. Randomly check data against the originating source.
- 2. Review data in the computer for consistency. (Sales Reviews with sales staff).
- Cross check numeric totals against set standards.
 Analyse any variances.
- 4. Cross check Order/Forecast information against the Product File for price discrepancies.
- 5. Produce Audit trails on the numeric data.
- 6. Maintain a register for (5) above.
- 7. Maintain a simple checksum of records held on file in each file. Hold the checksum in encrypted format. Thus only updates by the proper application module will update the check sum.
- 8. Implement frequent backup procedures.
- 9. Log the on-line transaction and time stamp the log.
- 10. Implement a password having regard for access to a particular process or function or a particular data item.
- 11. Ensure that backup hardware is readily available.
- 12. Ensure that on-call software support is readily available.
- 13. Ensure adequate hardware maintenance in terms of both qualitative and quantitative issues.
- 14. Use key locks on equipment.
- 15. Implement adequate office procedures in handling documents.
- 16. Maintain a register of system malfunctions for thorough investigation.
- 17. Implement careful forms design procedures.

MAIN MENU 1...CUSTOMER DETAILS 2...PRODUCT DETAILS 3...ORDER-F'CAST DETAILS 4... SALESMAN DETAILS 5...CALL REPORTS 6...ACTION PLAN REPORTS (*92) 7...EXIT PROGRAM CUSTOMER DETAILS MENU PRODUCT DETAILS MENU ORDER-F'CAST DETAILS MENU 1...CREATE ORDER-F'CAST 2...MODIFY ORDER-F'CAST 3...DELETE ORDER-F'CAST 4...DISPLAY ORDER-F'CAST 5...PRINT ORDER-F'CAST 6...RETURN TO MAIN MENU 1...CREATE NEW CUSTOMER 1...CREATE NEW PRODUCT INFO 2...MODIFY CUSTOMER DETAILS 3...DELETE CUSTOMER DETAILS 4...DISPLAY CUSTOMER DETAILS 5...PRINT CUSTOMER DETAILS 2...MODIFY PRODUCT DETAILS 3...DELETE PRODUCT DETAILS 4...DISPLAY PRODUCT DETAILS 5...PRINT CUSTOMER DETAILS 6... RETURN TO MAIN MENU 6... RETURN TO MAIN MENU CALL REPORTS SALESMAN DETAILS MENU ACTION PLANS 1...ADD CALL REPORT DETAILS 2...MODIFY INFORMATION 3...DELETE CALL REPORT 4...DISPLAY CALL REPORT 1...GENERATE ACTION PLANS 2...DELETE ACTION PLAN 3...DISPLAY ACTION PLANS 4...PRINT ACTION PLANS 1...CREATE SALESMAN RECORD 2...MODIFY SALESMAN DETAILS 3...DELETE SALESMAN DETAILS 4...DISPLAY SALESMAN DETAILS 5...PRINT CALL REPORT 6...RETURN TO MAIN MENU 5...PRINT SALESMAN DETAILS 6...RETURN TO MAIN MENU 5...RETURN TO MAIN MENU

APPENDIX K. SCREEN FORMATS.

APPENDIX K1. MAIN MENU.

*******	**************	*****
*	THAI COMPUTER SALES CO.	*
*	MAIN MENU	*
*******	***************	*****
*		*
*	(1) CUSTOMER INFORMATION	*
*		*
*	(2) PRODUCT INFORMATION	*
*	MINTHOLL	*
*	(3) ORDER-FORECASTS INFORMATION	*
*		*
*	(4) SALESMAN DETAILS	*
*		*
*	(5) CALL REPORTS	*
*		*
*	(E) EXIT PROGRAM	*
*		*
*		*
*	BANG IN DIS TELES	*
		*
. 03	ENTER SELECTION >6	*
* ***	INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***	*
		W

* SINCE 1969 รูปังให้

APPENDIX K2. CUSTOMER INFORMATION FUNCTION MENU.

*******	**************************************	*******
*	THAI COMPUTER SALES CO.	*
*	CUSTOMER INFORMATION FUNCTION MENU	*
*******	**************************************	*****
*		*
*	(1) ADD A NEW CUSTOMER	×
*		* *
*	(2) CHANGE EXISTING DATA	*
*		*
*	(3) DELETE A CUSTOMER	*
*	MIATURIL	*
*	(4) DISPLAY INFORMATION	*
*		*
*	(5) PRINT REPORT	*
*		*
	(E) BACK TO MAIN MENU	*
		*
		*
*		*
*	FAMILIA CET FORTON	*
	ENTER SELECTION >6	*
*	INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***	*
	AROTHA ABRIEL	

APPENDIX K2.1 ADD A NEW CUSTOMER.

************************** THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. ADD A NEW CUSTOMER ********************************* * ENTER CUSTOMER #: AAAANNNN ENTER NAME ENTER ADDRESS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX : NNNNN POST CODE PHONE : NNNNNN NNNNNN NNNNNNN FAX : NNNNNNN DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE Y/N >U *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K2.2 MODIFY EXISTING CUSTOMER DATA.

************************* THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. MODIFY CUSTOMER DATA ENTER CUSTOMER #: AAAANNNN ENTER NAME ENTER ADDRESS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX : NNNNN POST CODE : NNNNNN NNNNNNN NNNNNNNN FAX : NNNNNNN PHONE DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE Y/N >U *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K2.3 DELETE A CUSTOMER.

************************* THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. DELETE A CUSTOMER ************************** ENTER CUSTOMER #: AAAANNNN : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ENTER NAME ENTER ADDRESS XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX : NNNNN POST CODE FAX: NNNNNNN PHONE CORRECT CUSTOMER Y/N >U *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K2.4 DISPLAY CUSTOMER DETAILS.

************************* THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. DISPLAY CUSTOMER DETAILS ************************ * ENTER CUSTOMER #: AAAANNNN * * ENTER NAME * * XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX * * : NNNNN * POST CODE * : NNNNNN NNNNNNN NNNNNNNN FAX : NNNNNNN PHONE MORE Y/N >U *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K3. PRODUCT INFORMATION FUNCTION MENU.

********	***************	*****
*	THAI COMPUTER SALES CO.	*
*	PRODUCT INFORMATION FUNCTION MENU	*
******	************	*****
*		*
*	(1) ADD A NEW PRODUCT	*
*	,-,	*
*	(2) CHANGE EXISTING DATA	*
*		*
*	(3) DELETE A PRODUCT	×
*	TANKERS/X	*
*	(4) DISPLAY INFORMATION	*
*	V	*
*	(5) PRINT REPORT	×
*		*
*	(E) BACK TO MAIN MENU	*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*	ENTER SELECTION >6	*
* ***		*
*		*
the alle also also also also also also also also	ate also also also also also also also also	de alle alle alle alle alle alle

APPENDIX K3.1 ADD A NEW PRODUCT.

THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. ADD A NEW PRODUCT ************************ PRODUCT # : XXXXXXXXXX **VENDOR** : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX COST : NNNNNNNN LIST PRICE : NNNNNNNN MONTHLY MAINT : NNNNNNNNN * WARRANTY PERIOD : NN DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE Y/N >6 *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN *** **************************

APPENDIX K3.2 MODIFY EXISTING PRODUCT DATA.

****************************** THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. MODIFY EXISTING PRODUCT DATA ************************* * ENTER PRODUCT # : XXXXXXXXXX * **VENDOR** : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX * COST : NNNNNNNN LIST PRICE : NNNNNNNN MONTHLY MAINT : NNNNNNNNN * WARRANTY PERIOD : NN DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE Y/N >6 *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K3.3 DELETE A PRODUCT.

************************* THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. DELETE A PRODUCT *************************** ENTER PRODUCT # : XXXXXXXXX * * * **VENDOR** : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX COST : NNNNNNNN : NNNNNNNN LIST PRICE MONTHLY MAINT : NNNNNNNN WARRANTY PERIOD : NN CORRECT PRODUCT Y/N >6 *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K3.4 DISPLAY A PRODUCT.

THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. DELETE A PRODUCT ENTER PRODUCT # : XXXXXXXXXX **VENDOR** : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX COST : NNNNNNNN LIST PRICE : NNNNNNNN MONTHLY MAINT : NNNNNNNN WARRANTY PERIOD : NN ANY MORE Y/N >6 *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K4. ORDER - FORECAST FUNCTION MENU.

*******	*******************	*********
*	THAI COMPUTER SALES CO.	*
*	FORECAST & ORDER FUNCTION MENU	*
*******	**************	********
*		*
*	(1) ADD A NEW FORECAST - ORDER	*
*		*
*	(2) CHANGE EXISTING DATA	*
*		*
*	(3) DELETE A FORECAST - ORDER	*
*	WINTUS IN	*
*	(4) DISPLAY INFORMATION	*
*		*
*	(5) PRINT REPORT	*
*		*
*	(E) BACK TO MAIN MENU	*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*	ENTER SELECTION >6	*
* *1	** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***	*
*		*
	± + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	*********

APPENDIX K4.1 ADD A NEW ORDER FORECAST.

******************************* THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. ADD A NEW ORDER - FORECAST *********************************** * ENTER FORECAST # : NNNN ENTER CUSTOMER # : XXXXNNNN ENTER PRODUCT # : XXXXXXXXXX : NNNNNNN ENTER UNIT PRICE ENTER QUANTITY : NNNN : NN ENTER EXPECTED SIGN MONTH ENTER EXPECTED INSTALL MONTH: NN ENTER PROBABILITY : NNN DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE Y/N >6 *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K4.2 MODIFY AN EXISTING ORDER - FORECAST.

************************ THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. MODIFY AN ORDER - FORECAST ************************* ENTER FORECAST # : NNNN CUSTOMER # : XXXXNNNN * PRODUCT # : XXXXXXXXXX UNIT PRICE : NNNNNNN QUANTITY : NNNN EXPECTED SIGN MONTH : NN ACTUAL SIGN MONTH : NN EXPECTED INSTALL MONTH : NN ACTUAL SIGN MONTH : NN INVOICE DATE : DD/MM/YY PAYMENT DATE : DD/MM/YY PROBABILITY : NNN DO YOU WISH TO CHANGE Y/N >6 *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K4.3 DELETE AN ORDER - FORECAST.

***	********	************	***
*	THAI	COMPUTER SALES CO.	*
*	DELETE AN	ORDER - FORECAST	*
***	********	************	***
*	ENTER FORECAST #	: NNNN	*
*	CUSTOMER #	: XXXXNNNN	*
*	PRODUCT #	: XXXXXXXXX	*
*	UNIT PRICE	: NNNNNNN	*
*	QUANTITY	: NNNN	*
*	EXPECTED SIGN MONTH	: NN _ D C	* :
*	ACTUAL SIGN MONTH	: NN LANS/	*
*	EXPECTED INSTALL MONTH	: NN	*
*	ACTUAL SIGN MONTH	: NN	*
*	INVOICE DATE	: DD/MM/YY	*
*	PAYMENT DATE	: DD/MM/YY	*
*	PROBABILITY	: NNN	*
*			*
*			*
*			* '
*			*
*	CORRECT ORI	DER-FORECAST Y/N >6	*
*	*** INVALID (CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***	*
*			*
***	**************************************	***************** *************	**

APPENDIX K4.4 DISPLAY AN ORDER - FORECAST.

***	**************	****
*	THAI COMPUTER SALES CO.	*
*	DISPLAY AN ORDER - FORECAST	*
***	*******************	k***
*	ENTER FORECAST # : NNNN	*
*	CUSTOMER # : XXXXNNNN	*
*	PRODUCT # : XXXXXXXXXX	*
*	UNIT PRICE : NNNNNNN	*
*	QUANTITY : NNNN	*
*	EXPECTED SIGN MONTH : NN	*
*	ACTUAL SIGN MONTH : NN	*
*	EXPECTED INSTALL MONTH : NN	*
*	ACTUAL SIGN MONTH : NN	*
*	INVOICE DATE : DD/MM/YY	*
*	PAYMENT DATE : DD/MM/YY	*
*	PROBABILITY : NNN	*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*	MORE Y/N >6	*
*	*** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***	*
*		*
***	**************************************	***

APPENDIX K5. SALESMAN DETAILS FUNCTION MENU.

********	*****************	***
*	THAI COMPUTER SALES CO.	*
* SALI	ESMAN INFORMATION FUNCTION MENU	*
********	**************	***
*		*
*	(1) ADD A NEW SALESMAN	*
*		*
*	(2) CHANGE EXISTING DATA	*
*		*
*	(3) DELETE A SALESMAN	*
*	VILLE LANGE	*
*	(4) DISPLAY INFORMATION	*
*	V	*
*	(5) PRINT REPORT	*
*		*
*	(E) BACK TO MAIN MENU	*
*		*
*		*
*		*
*		*
	ENTER SELECTION >6	*
* × × TV/	ALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***	*
en. The tab also also also also also also also also	ر بر روا روا روا روا روا روا روا روا روا رو	**

APPENDIX K5.1 ADD A NEW SALESMAN.

APPENDIX K5.2 MODIFY AN EXISTING'S SALESMAN DETAILS.

APPENDIX K5.3 DELETE A SALESMAN.

APPENDIX K5.4 DISPLAY A SALESMAN'S DETAILS.

APPENDIX K6. CALL REPORT FUNCTION MENU.

******	******************	*****
*	THAI COMPUTER SALES CO.	*
*	CALL REPORT FUNCTION MENU	*
******	*******************	******
*		*
*	(1) ADD NEW CALL DETAILS	*
*		*
*	(2) CHANGE EXISTING DATA	*
*		*
*	(3) DELETE CALL DETAILS	*
*	MINTUOLI	*
*	(4) DISPLAY INFORMATION	*
*		*
*	(5) PRINT REPORT	*
*	(T) DECU DO MATAL MENU	*
*	(E) BACK TO MAIN MENU	*
*		*
*		-
*		*
*	ENTER SELECTION >6	*
	** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***	*
*	INVADID CHARACIER - INI AGAIN	*
		alle alle ade alle alle alle alle alle

APPENDIX K6.1 ADD NEW CALL INFORMATION.

APPENDIX K6.2 MODIFY CALL INFORMATION.

APPENDIX K6.3 DELETE CALL INFORMATION.

THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. DELETE CALL INFORMATION ************************** ENTER CALL DATE : NNNN ENTER CUSTOMER NAME : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TEXT XXXXXXXX CORRECT CALL REPORT *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX K6.4 DISPLAY CALL INFORMATION.

************************* THAI COMPUTER SALES CO. DISPLAY CALL INFORMATION ENTER CALL DATE : NNNN * * ENTER CUSTOMER NAME : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX TEXT * CORRECT CALL REPORT *** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***

APPENDIX L PRINT FORMATS.

APPENDIX L1 . CUSTOMER DETAILS REPORT.

Siam Computer Services & Consulting Co. Ltd. 181 Phaholyothin Road Bangkok 10400

Tel: 2790010 ext. 7583

Fax: 2713790

Data Centre Manager: Khun Lert

Data Processing Operation Manager: Khun Kanika

	0/S	DASD	TAPES	S/LP	COMMS
2x4381/R03 -32 MB	MVS	2x3880-3 2x3380-AE4 2x3380-AA4 2x3380-BE4	1x3281 4x3288	1x6262-014	1x3274-21D 1x3274-31D 2x3174-01L 2x3174-11L 1x3278-2A 1x3472 15x1040C 2x1040P
AS/400 35		9335-A01 B01x3 9331	9347	4590T	2210101
	*	SIN SINGLAS	CE 1969	व्यंता *	

APPENDIX L2. PRODUCT LISTING.

DATE 28/10	/91	PRODUCT	LISTIN	G		PAGE 1
VENDOR MO	DATA CORP.					
PRODUCT # 4174-10L 4174-20L 4199-2	DESCRIPTION LOCAL CONTRL. LOCAL CONTRL. 8 PORT MUX	AVAILABILITY 90 DAYS 90 DAYS 90 DAYS	COST 250,000 150,000 20,000	250,000	M.MAINT 1,750 1,250 200	WARRANTY 3 MTHS 3 MTHS 36 MTHS
VENDOR GE	NICOM					
1040P 4530	400 CPS PRINTE 400 LPM PRINTE		30,000 250,000		750 3,750	3 MTHS 3 MTHS

APPENDIX L3. FOREC	CAST	REPORT.
--------------------	------	---------

MONTHLY PROSPECT FORECAST

ustomer	Product	Unit Price	Qty.	Total	Price S	Sign Mon	th Ins.Mont	h Comments	1 %
								-	
	i				1				
			VIL	3	15	171			İ
			0 1		1		190		1
				A . 4			1		1
									-
									i
	12	1884			+ 1				
	13			y D	S				
	1 93	BROT	IERS				40 1		i
		LAB							
		* 2/297					*		

APPENDIX L4. SALESMAN DETAILS REPORT.

DATE 28/10/	91 SALE	SMAN DETAILS	PAGE
SALESMAN #	SALESMAN NAME	TARGET	
A0002 A0004 B1234 S2002	BANYONG SA-MART PUNGAREE SIRIVANI SUNAN DAENGWIGIT NOI SUKHAM	16,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000 16,000,000	



APPENDIX L5. CALL REPORT.

DATE 28/10/91 C		CALL REPORT	PAGE	1
DATE OF CUST	TOMER CONTACT	TEXT	s'M	AN
21/10/91 THAI	PANICH Khun Ler	x0000000000000000000000000000000000000	Punga	ree
21/10/91 RETT	ER INSURANCE Somsri	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	Punga	ree



44

45

46

47

48

05

05

05

05

05

SCRN-0601

SCRN-0680

SCRN-0701

SCRN-LINE-06

SCRN-LINE-07

APPENDIX M. SAMPLE MAINMENU PROGRAM LISTING. Sun Oct 20 17:24:11 1991 Page MAINMENU.COB Version 2.20 line number source line Microsoft COBOL IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. 2 PROGRAM-ID. MAINMENU. 3 4 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. 5 CONFIGURATION SECTION. 6 7 SPECIAL-NAMES. CONSOLE IS CRT. 9 SOURCE-COMPUTER. XXXXX. 10 OBJECT-COMPUTER. XXXXX. 11 12 13 INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION. 14 FILE-CONTROL. 15 16 DATA DIVISION. 17 FILE SECTION. 18 19 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 20 PIC X(37) ERROR-MES VALUE 21 "*** INVALID CHARACTER - TRY AGAIN ***". PIC X(37) 22 WIPE-ERROR VALUE 23 24 25 01 MAIN-SCRN. 26 05 SCRN-0101 PIC X VALUE "*". PIC X(78) 27 05 SCRN-0102 VALUE ALL "*". PIC X VALUE "*". 28 05 SCRN-0180 VALUE "*". 29 05 SCRN-0201 PIC X 05 PIC X(26). 30 FILLER 31 SCRN-0228 PIC X(24) VALUE 32 " THAI COMPUTER SALES CO.". PIC X(28). 33 05 FILLER 34 05 SCRN-0280 PIC X VALUE "*". 35 SCRN-0301 PIC X VALUE "*". 05 36 05 SCRN-LINE-03 PIC X(78) . PIC X VALUE "*". 37 05 SCRN-0380 PIC X VALUE "*". 38 05 SCRN-0401 PIC X(78) VALUE ALL "*". 39 05 SCRN-LINE-04 SCRN-0480 PIC X VALUE "*". 40 05 41 05 SCRN-0501 PIC X VALUE "*". 42 05 SCRN-LINE-05 PIC X(78). VALUE "*". PIC X 43 05 SCRN-0580

PIC X

PIC X

PIC X

PIC X(78).

PIC X(78).

VALUE "*".

VALUE "*".

VALUE "*".

MAINMENULOB Sun Oct 20 17:24:11 1991 Page 2							
49	MAINMENU.COB			Sun Oct 2	0 17:24:11		
Description	line number sour	ce	line Microsoft	COBOL		Ver	sion 2.20
Description							
51	49	05	SCRN-0780			VALUE	****
SCRN-0880	50	05	SCRN-0801		PIC X	VALUE	"*".
SCRN-0880	51	05	SCRN-LINE-08		PIC X(78).		
SCRN-LINE-09	52	05	SCRN-0880			VALUE	ижи.
Description	53	05	SCRN-0901		PIC X	VALUE	"*".
55					PIC X(78).		
SCRN-1001 PIC X						VALUE	11×11
SCRN-LINE-10							
58 05 SCRN-1080 PIC X VALUE "*". 59 05 SCRN-1101 PIC X VALUE "*". 60 05 SCRN-LINE-11 PIC X VALUE "*". 61 05 SCRN-1180 PIC X VALUE "*". 62 05 SCRN-1201 PIC X VALUE "*". 63 05 SCRN-1280 PIC X VALUE "*". 64 05 SCRN-1280 PIC X VALUE "*". 65 05 SCRN-1301 PIC X VALUE "*". 66 05 SCRN-1301 PIC X VALUE "*". 67 05 SCRN-1380 PIC X VALUE "*". 68 05 SCRN-1401 PIC X VALUE "*". 70 05 SCRN-1440 PIC X VALUE "*". 71 05 SCRN-1480 PIC X VALUE "*". 71 05 SCRN-1580 PIC X VALUE "*". 72 05 SCRN-LINE-15 PIC X VALUE "*"							
SCRN-1101						VALUE	11.14.11
60							
61							
62						VALUE	пжн -
63							
64						VALOL	5.3357 .
65						VALUE	11 * 11
Color							
67						VALUE	•
68						WATIE	11 * 11
69 05 SCRN-LINE-14 PIC X(78). 70 05 SCRN-1480 PIC X VALUE "*". 71 05 SCRN-1501 PIC X VALUE "*". 72 05 SCRN-LINE-15 PIC X(78). 73 05 SCRN-LINE-15 PIC X VALUE "*". 74 05 SCRN-1580 PIC X VALUE "*". 75 05 SCRN-1601 PIC X VALUE "*". 76 05 SCRN-LINE-16 PIC X(78). 77 05 SCRN-LINE-16 PIC X VALUE "*". 78 05 SCRN-LINE-17 PIC X VALUE "*". 79 05 SCRN-1701 PIC X VALUE "*". 80 05 SCRN-1780 PIC X VALUE "*". 81 05 SCRN-1801 PIC X VALUE "*". 81 05 SCRN-LINE-18 PIC X(78). 82 05 SCRN-1880 PIC X VALUE "*". 83 05 SCRN-1890 PIC X VALUE "*". 84 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 85 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 86 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 87 05 SCRN-1980 PIC X VALUE "*". 88 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2010 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X.							
70						VALUE	•
71 05 SCRN-1501 PIC X VALUE "*". 72 05 SCRN-LINE-15 PIC X(78). 73 05 SCRN-1580 PIC X VALUE "*". 74 05 SCRN-1601 PIC X VALUE "*". 75 05 SCRN-1601 PIC X VALUE "*". 76 05 SCRN-110E-16 PIC X(78). 77 05 SCRN-1680 PIC X VALUE "*". 78 05 SCRN-1701 PIC X VALUE "*". 78 05 SCRN-1701 PIC X VALUE "*". 79 05 SCRN-1800 PIC X VALUE "*". 80 05 SCRN-1801 PIC X VALUE "*". 81 05 SCRN-1801 PIC X VALUE "*". 82 05 SCRN-1801 PIC X VALUE "*". 83 05 SCRN-180 PIC X VALUE "*". 84 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 85 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 86 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 87 05 SCRN-1900 PIC X VALUE "*". 88 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2010 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.						1/2 7 1177	11 -1-11
72							
73						VALUE	
74 05 SCRN-1601 PIC X VALUE "*". 75 05 SCRN-LINE-16 PIC X(78). 76 05 SCRN-1680 PIC X VALUE "*". 77 05 SCRN-1701 PIC X VALUE "*". 78 05 SCRN-LINE-17 PIC X(78). VALUE "*". 80 05 SCRN-1800 PIC X VALUE "*". 81 05 SCRN-LINE-18 PIC X(78). VALUE "*". 82 05 SCRN-1880 PIC X VALUE "*". 83 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 84 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X(78). 85 05 SCRN-1980 PIC X VALUE "*". 86 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 87 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 88 05 SCRN-2080 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>*** * ***</td><td>61 at 11</td></td<>						*** * ***	61 at 11
75							
76						VALUE	"*".
77							
78							
79 05 SCRN-1780 PIC X VALUE "*". 80 05 SCRN-1801 PIC X VALUE "*". 81 05 SCRN-LINE-18 PIC X (78). 82 05 SCRN-1880 PIC X VALUE "*". 83 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 84 05 SCRN-1990 PIC X (78). 85 05 SCRN-1980 PIC X VALUE "*". 86 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 87 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X (78). 88 05 SCRN-2100 PIC X (78). 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X (78). 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X (27) VALUE "*". 91 10 FILLER PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION >". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALU						VALUE	
80							
81 05 SCRN-LINE-18 PIC X (78). 82 05 SCRN-1880 PIC X VALUE "*". 83 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 84 05 SCRN-LINE-19 PIC X (78). 85 05 SCRN-1980 PIC X VALUE "*". 86 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X (78). 87 05 SCRN-LINE-20 PIC X(78). 88 05 SCRN-2080 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. PIC X (27) VALUE SPACES. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.							
82 05 SCRN-1880 PIC X VALUE "*". 83 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 84 05 SCRN-LINE-19 PIC X (78). 85 05 SCRN-1980 PIC X VALUE "*". 86 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 87 05 SCRN-LINE-20 PIC X(78). 88 05 SCRN-2080 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. PIC X (27) VALUE SPACES. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.						VALUE	"*".
83 05 SCRN-1901 PIC X VALUE "*". 84 05 SCRN-LINE-19 PIC X (78). 85 05 SCRN-1980 PIC X VALUE "*". 86 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 87 05 SCRN-LINE-20 PIC X VALUE "*". 88 05 SCRN-2080 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION ". ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.				~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~			
83	82	05	SCRN-1880				
85 05 SCRN-1980 PIC X VALUE "*". 86 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 87 05 SCRN-LINE-20 PIC X (78). 88 05 SCRN-2080 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION " " 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.		05	SCRN-1901			VALUE	"*".
86 05 SCRN-2001 PIC X VALUE "*". 87 05 SCRN-LINE-20 PIC X (78). 88 05 SCRN-2080 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	84	05	SCRN-LINE-19		PIC X(78).		
87 05 SCRN-LINE-20 PIC X (78). 88 05 SCRN-2080 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION " " 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	85	05	SCRN-1980				"*".
88 05 SCRN-2080 PIC X VALUE "*". 89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION "ENTER SELECTION" ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	86	05	SCRN-2001		PIC X	VALUE	"*"
89 05 SCRN-2101 PIC X VALUE "*". 90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	87	05	SCRN-LINE-20		PIC X(78).		
90 05 SCRN-LINE-21. 91 10 FILLER PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	88	05	SCRN-2080		PIC X	VALUE	"*".
91 10 FILLER PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES. 92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	89	05	SCRN-2101		PIC X	VALUE	"*" .
92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	90	05	SCRN-LINE-21.				
92 10 FILLER PIC X(24) VALUE 93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	91		10 FILLER		PIC X(27)	VALUE	SPACES.
93 "ENTER SELECTION > ". 94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	92						
94 10 SCRN-2152 PIC X. 95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.	93		"ENTER SELEC				
95 10 FILLER PIC X(26) VALUE SPACES.							
•						VALUE	SPACES.
		05					

MAINMENU.C		rce	Sun Oct line Microsoft COBOL	20 17:24:11	1991 Page 3 Version 2.20
97		05	SCRN-2201	PTC X	VALUE "*".
98		05		PIC X(78).	
99		05			VALUE "*".
100	*	05			VALUE "*".
101	*	05		PIC X(78).	VALUE
102	*	05		DIC V	17XT
102	~	05		PIC X	VALUE "+"
103				PIC X	VALUE "*". VALUE ALL "*".
		05		PIC X(78)	VALUE "*".
105	*	05	SCRN-2480	PIC X	VALUE .
106		ماد باد باد باد	***********		
107					
108	01	PRO	CESS-MENU.		
109		05		DTG #(27)	WILLE CDICES
110			10 FILLER	PIC X(2/)	VALUE SPACES. VALUE
111			10 FILLER	PIC X(24)	VALUE
112			" MAIN MENU	".	
113			10 FILLER	PIC X(27)	VALUE SPACES.
114		05	PROCESS-MENU-LINE-02.		A
115			10 FILLER 10 FILLER		VALUE SPACES.
116				PIC X(24)	VALUE
117			"(1) CUSTOMER INFORMATI		
118				PIC X(27)	VALUE SPACES.
119		05	PROCESS-MENU-LINE-03.		
120			10 FILLER		VALUE SPACES.
121			10 FILLER	PIC X(24)	VALUE
122			"(2) PRODUCT INFORMATIO	ON ".	
123			10 FILLER	PIC X(27)	VALUE SPACES.
124		05			
125			10 FILLER		VALUE SPACES.
126			10 FILLER	PIC X(34)	VALUE
127		×	"(3) ORDER-FORECASTS IN	FORMATION '	1.
128			10 FILLER SINCE 1969	PIC X(17)	VALUE SPACES.
129		05	PROCESS-MENU-LINE-05.		
130			10 FILLER /2/1621216	PIC X(27)	VALUE SPACES.
131			10 FILLER	PIC X(24)	VALUE
132			"(4) SALESMAN DETAILS	**	
133			10 FILLER	PIC X(27)	VALUE SPACES.
134		05	PROCESSMENU-LINE-06.		
135			10 FILLER	PIC X(27)	VALUE SPACES.
136			10 FILLER	PIC X(24)	
137			"(5) CALL REPORTS	11	
138			10 FILLER		VALUE SPACES.
139		05	PROCESS-MENU-LINE-07.		
140			10 FILLER	PIC X(27)	VALUE SPACES.
141			10 FILLER	PIC X(24)	
142			"(E) EXIT PROGRAM	".	
143			10 FILLER		VALUE SPACES.
144		05	PROCESS-MENU-LINE-08.	,	

```
MAINMENU, COB
                                     Sun Oct 20 17:24:11 1991
                                                              Page 4
line number source line Microsoft COBOL
                                                           Version 2.20
145
                  10 FILLER
                                             PIC X(27)
                                                        VALUE SPACES.
                                             PIC X(24)
146
                  10 FILLER
                                                         VALUE
147
                      "ENTER SELECTION
                                            > ".
148
                  10 FILLER
                                             PIC X(27) VALUE SPACES.
149
          ************************
150
           01 MENU-CHOICE
                                             PIC X.
              88 VALID-CHOICE VALUES ARE "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "E".
151
152
                           VALUE "1".
               88 CUSTOMER
153
               88 PRODUCT
                              VALUE "2".
154
                              VALUE "3".
               88 FORECAST
                              VALUE "4".
155
               88 SALESMAN
156
               88
                 CALLREPT
                              VALUE "5".
157
                  EXIT-PROG
                              VALUE "E"
158
159
                                              PIC X.
160
           01
              RESP
161
162
          ************************
163
164
165
           PROCEDURE DIVISION.
166
167
           MAIN-ROUTINE.
                                           THRU DISPLAY-PROC-MENU-EXIT.
168
              PERFORM DISPLAY-PROC-MENU
169
           MAIN-ROUTINE-001.
              ACCEPT (21, 52) RESP.
DISPLAY (22, 22) WIPE-ERROR.
170
171
              MOVE RESP
172
                               TO
                                              MENU-CHOICE.
173
               IF NOT VALID-CHOICE
174
                 DISPLAY (22, 22) ERROR-MES
175
              GO TO MAIN-ROUTINE-001.
176
                      RESP
                            =SINU1#1969
               IF
                            "CUSTMENU".
177
                      CHAIN
                      RESP = "2"
178
               IF
179
                      CHAIN "PRODMENU".
                             = "3"
180
                      RESP
               IF
181
                      CHAIN
                             "FCSTMENU".
182
              IF
                      RESP
                             = "4"
183
                      CHAIN
                              "SMANMENU".
184
              IF
                             = "5"
                      RESP
185
                             "CRPTMENU".
                      CHAIN
186
              STOP RUN.
187
              EXIT.
188
          DISPLAY-PROC-MENU.
189
              MOVE PROCESS-MENU-LINE-01
                                          TO
                                              SCRN-LINE-03.
190
              MOVE PROCESS-MENU-LINE-02
                                         TO
                                              SCRN-LINE-06.
191
              MOVE PROCESS-MENU-LINE-03
                                         TO
                                              SCRN-LINE-08.
192
              MOVE PROCESS-MENU-LINE-04
                                         TO
                                              SCRN-LINE-10.
```

MAINMENU.CO	B Sun source line Microsoft COBOL	Oct	20 17:24:11 1991 Page 5 Version 2.20
193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204	MOVE PROCESS-MENU-LINE-05 MOVE PROCESS-MENU-LINE-06 MOVE PROCESS-MENU-LINE-07 DISPLAY (01, 01) ERASE. DISPLAY MAIN-SCRN. DISPLAY-PROC-MENU-EXIT. EXIT.	TO TO	SCRN-LINE-14.

No errors or warnings

Data area size = 2848 Code area size = 328