Project Report On Company Audit Data

Submitted in fulfilment for the award of the

MASTER'S DEGREE

under the guidance of

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Agenda

- 1. Executive Summary
- 2. Project Motivation/Background
- 3. ER Diagram
- 4. Tables
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Executive Summary

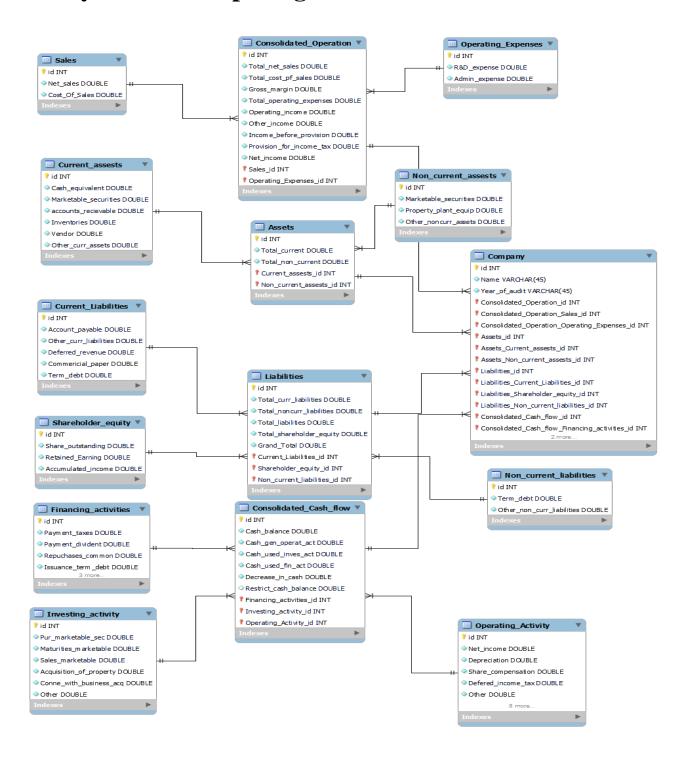
Apple, Microsoft, Samsung, Amazon and Google are a multinational new age technology company which designs and manufactures laptops, phones, watches, TVs etc. It also offers other software and digital application services. They have grown immensely in terms of next generation technology and overall sales. They have a significant presence in several other countries with headquarters in Chicago and California.

Post covid these company might have faced losses and hence they want to have a clear understanding of their finances and manage budgeting and allocating finances effectively without wasting the company's resources. Hence, they have assigned a contract to our financing audit company, Silk Financial Ltd, to perform a thorough audit of their financial statements, so they can have a clear understanding of all their financial activities throughout the year.

Project Motivation

As an upcoming Business Analysts, technology enthusiasts and potential investors, understanding a company's financials thoroughly gives us a lot of information about their daily operations, liabilities, assets, cash flow and loss-making products, business model and hidden future potential. As an Audit firm, it is our responsibility to provide the general public with a clear-cut run down of the company's financials so they can make better judgements about investing in or buying the company's products. To start off the Audit journey, we first design a detailed database to collect, store and process unhindered financial data of the firm so we can conduct our audit without any discrepancies in the data.

Entity-Relationship Diagram



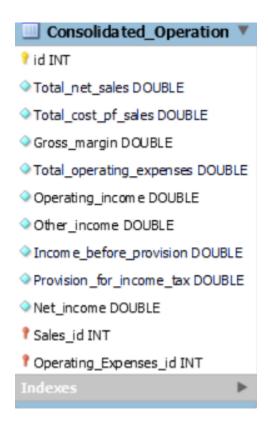
List of Tables in ER Diagram

1. Company Table



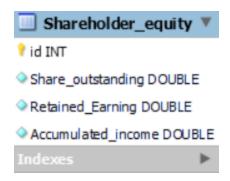
It has 12 foreign keys from all the connected tables, Name and Year of the audit attributes.

2. Consolidated Operations Table



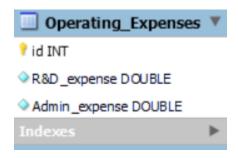
This table contains attributes such as Total net sales, gross margin, operating and other types of income, total cost of sales and foreign keys from two connected tables.

3. Shareholder Equity



Income from shares, retained shares earning, accumulated income

4. Operating Expenses Table



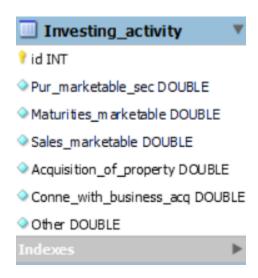
This table contains the Research & Development and Administrative expenses incurred.

5. Sales Table



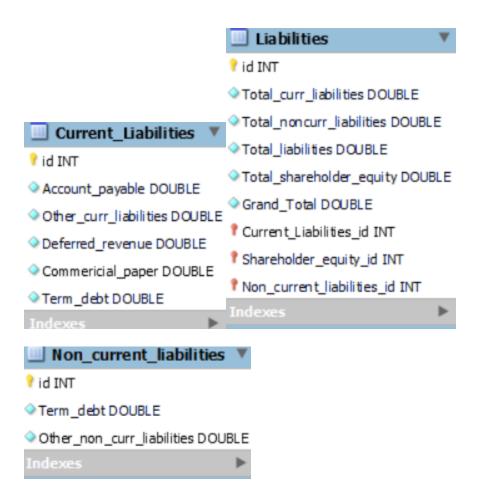
All the net sales and cost of sales incurred are under the sales table.

6. Investing activity



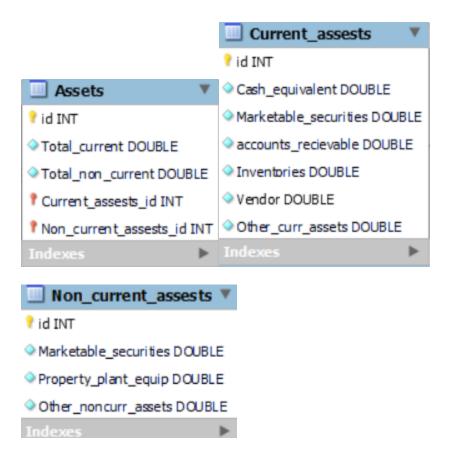
Market securities purchases, matured securities, marketable sales, property acquisition and other investment activities are under this table.

7. Liabilities (Noncurrent & Current)



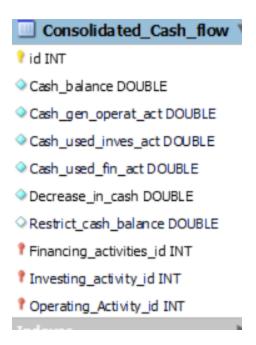
Total of all liabilities in the liabilities table and the current & noncurrent liabilities in their individual tables. Interests, income tax, account payable, short-term loans are different forms of liabilities.

8. Assets (Current & Non-Current)



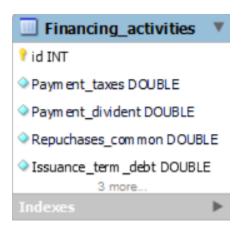
Total of assets under the Assets table. Inventory, Vendor, Accounts receivable, securities are under current assets table. Property plant equipment and other assets are under the non-current assets table.

9. Consolidated Cash Flow Table



Cash balance, cash used for operations, investment and other financial activities, decrease in case after expenses, restricted cash balance come under this table, along with foreign keys from connected tables.

10. Financing Activity Table



Dividend payments to shareholders, repurchases of stock and securities, tax payments, insurance term payments come under the financing activity table.

Set of 20 Complex Queries -

---- 1. consolidated cash flow with details and sums -----

select Consolidated_Cash_flow.Cash_balance, SUM(Financing_activities.Payment_taxes) as Fin_Act_Taxes,

SUM(Financing_activities.Payment_divident) as Fin_Act_Divident,SUM(Financing_activities.Repuchases_commo n) as Fin_Act_Repurchase,

SUM(Financing_activities.Issuance_term_debt) as Fin_Act_Term_debt,SUM(Financing_activities.Repayment_term_debt) as Fin_Act_Repayment_debt,

SUM(Financing_activities.Commercial_paper) as Fin_Act_Commercial,SUM(Financing_activities.Other) as Other from Consolidated Cash flow INNER JOIN

Financing_activities on Consolidated_Cash_flow.Financing_activities_id = Financing_activities_id

group by Consolidated_Cash_flow.Cash_balance;

---- 2.company's liabilities-----

SELECT * FROM company

JOIN liabilities

ON company.liabilities_id = liabilities.id;

----3.current and non current liabilities in one table-----

SELECT * FROM liabilities

JOIN current_liabilities

ON current_liabilities.id = liabilities.current_liabilities_id

JOIN non_current_liabilities

ON non_current_liabilities.id = liabilities.non_current_liabilities_id;

----4. Number of sales with details-----

SELECT COUNT(*) AS nbr_of_sales, SUM(sales.net_sales) as SUM_of_Netsales, SUM(sales.cost_of_sales) as Sum_of_Cost

FROM consolidated_operation

LEFT JOIN sales

ON consolidated_operation.sales_id = sales.id;

---5. current and non-current-assets-----

SELECT * FROM assets

INNER JOIN current_assests

ON assets.current_assests_id = current_assests.id

INNER JOIN non_current_assests

ON assets.non_current_assests_id = non_current_assests.id;

----6. last current liabilities-----

SELECT * FROM liabilities
WHERE current_liabilities_id =ANY
(SELECT id FROM current_liabilities)
order by Current_Liabilities_id desc;

----7. biggest net income-----

SELECT * FROM Consolidated_Cash_Flow WHERE Operating_activity_id =ANY (SELECT id FROM Operating_Activity

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where Net_income = (select MAX(Net_income) from Operating_Activity));
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----8. biggest term debt----

SELECT * FROM Liabilities

WHERE Current_Liabilities_id = ANY

(SELECT id FROM Current_Liabilities

where Term_debt = (select MIN(Term_debt)from Current_Liabilities));

----9. Highest and lowest depreciation in operating activity----

SELECT * FROM Consolidated_Cash_flow
WHERE Operating_Activity_id =ANY (SELECT id FROM
Operating_Activity

where

Depreciation = (select MAX(Depreciation) from Operating_Activity)

or

Depreciation = (select MIN(Depreciation) from Operating_Activity));

----10. Cash used in financing activities-----

SELECT Consolidated_Cash_flow.Cash_used_fin_act, (Financing_activities.Payment_taxes+ Financing_activities.Payment_divident+ Financing_activities.Repuchases_common+ Financing activities.issuance term debt+Financing activities.Re payment_term_debt+ Financing_activities.Commercial_paper+Financing_activities.Othe r) as Grand_total_of_Cash_Used FROM Consolidated_Cash_flow INNER JOIN Financing activities ON Consolidated_Cash_flow.Financing_activities_id = Financing_activities.id GROUP BY Consolidated Cash flow. Cash used fin act, Financing activities. Payment taxes, Financing_activities.Payment_divident, Financing_activities.Repuchases_common, Financing_activities.issuance_term_debt, Financing_activities.Repayment_term_debt, Financing activities. Commercial paper, Financing activities. Other

-----11. Total Liabilities -----

SELECT Liabilities. Total_curr_liabilities,

SUM(Current_Liabilities.Account_payable) as Total_Payable,

SUM(Current_Liabilities.Other_curr_liabilities) as Total_Other_current_Liabilities,

SUM(Current_Liabilities.Deferred_revenue) as Total_Defered_revenue,

SUM(Current_Liabilities.Commericial_paper) as Total_Commercial_paper,

SUM(Current_Liabilities.Term_debt) as Total_term_debt FROM Liabilities INNER JOIN

Current_Liabilities ON Liabilities.Current_Liabilities_id = Current_Liabilities.id

GROUP BY Liabilities. Total_curr_liabilities;

----- 12. Highest expense in Administration -----

SELECT * FROM Consolidated_Operation

WHERE Operating_Expenses_id =ANY

(SELECT id FROM Operating_Expenses

where Admin_expense = (select MAX(Admin_expense) from Operating_Expenses))

-----13. Total current assets ------

SELECT Assets. Total current,

SUM(Current_assests.Cash_equivalent) as Total_Cash_Equivalent,

SUM(Current_assests.Marketable_securities) as Total_marketable_secu,

SUM(Current_assests.accounts_recievable) as Total_Account_rec,

SUM(Current_assests.Inventories) as Total_Inventories,

SUM(Current_assests.Vendor) as Total_vendor_cost,

SUM(Current_assests.Other_curr_assets) as Total_Other_cost

FROM Assets INNER JOIN

Current_assests ON Assets.Current_assests_id = Current_assests.id

GROUP BY Assets. Total current;

-- ----14. Lowest Net sales -----

SELECT * FROM Consolidated_Operation
WHERE Sales id = (SELECT id FROM Sales

where Net_Sales = (select MIN(Net_Sales) from Sales))

-- -----15. Gross Margin -----

SELECT Consolidated_Operation.Gross_Margin,
SUM(Sales.Net_sales) as total_Net_Sales,
SUM(Sales.Cost_Of_Sales) as Total_Cost
FROM Consolidated_Operation INNER JOIN
Sales ON Consolidated_Operation.Sales_id = Sales.id
GROUP BY Consolidated_Operation.Gross_Margin

-- -----16. Fetch company's operations net income which are audited after the year 2019 -----

select c.id,c.Name, co.net_income from company c inner join consolidated_operation co on c.consolidated_operation_id = co.id where c.year_of_audit>2019;

17. investing activities in the audit year 2021
coloot * from investing cotivity
select * from investing_activity
where id in
(select consolidated_cash_flow_investing_activity_id
from company
where year_of_audit = 2021);
40 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
18. financing activities in the audit year 2021
select * from financing_activities
where id in
(select consolidated_cash_flow_financing_activities_id
from company where year_of_audit = 2016)
19. Company whose current assets whose cash
équivalent is more 25000
select
ca.cash_equivalent,ca.marketable_securities,ca.accounts_reciev
able,

```
ca.inventories,ca.vendor,ca.other curr assets
from current assests ca
Inner join
company c on
c.assets_current_assests_id = ca.id
where c.Name='Samsung';
----- 20. Fetch all companies whose current_liabilities 's
term debt is more than 10000 -----
select c.name from company c,
current liabilities cl
where
cl.id = c.liabilities_current_liabilities_id
and
cl.term_debt<10000;
```

CONCLUSION

We got to learn about how an audit database looks for a technology company that designs and manufactures laptops, phones, watches, TVs,

etc. We also came to know about their financial structure, information about their annual income, expenditure breakdown, and operating expenses. It was interesting to know the amount they spent on their Research and development as it is a crucial aspect of overall development. Seeing the market now, hopefully, they will make good use of their audit paper and learn and analyze their finances and plan to budget accordingly in the future.

References:

Q4FY17ConsolidatedFinancialStatements.pdf

https://www.apple.com/newsroom/pdfs/Q4-FY18-Consolidated-Financial-Statements.pdf

https://www.apple.com/newsroom/pdfs/Q4-FY18-Consolidated-Financial-Statements.pdf

https://www.apple.com/newsroom/pdfs/Q116_Earnings_Release_Financials.pdf