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## Profile

Field Name	Description
Id	Primary key — unique identifier for each profile record.
User_Id	Foreign key linking to the <a href="#">User</a> table; identifies which user this profile belongs to.
Photo	Stores the user's profile picture (image file or image URL).
Date_Of_Birth	The user's date of birth, used for age verification or records.
Gender	The gender of the user (e.g., Male, Female, Other).
Address	The detailed street address or location of the user.
City	The city where the user resides.
State	The state or province where the user resides.
Pin_Code	The postal or ZIP code corresponding to the user's address.
Country	The country where the user resides.
Aadhar_Card	The user's Aadhaar card number or document reference for identity verification.
PAN_Card	The user's PAN (Permanent Account Number) for tax or financial identification.
Created_By	The user or admin who created this profile record.
Created_At	Timestamp when the profile record was created.
Updated_By	The user or admin who last updated this profile record.
Updated_At	Timestamp when the profile record was last updated.

## Email

Field Name	Description
Id	Primary key — unique identifier for each email record.
User_Id	Foreign key linking to the <a href="#">User</a> table; identifies the user who owns this email.
Email	The email address associated with the user.
Is_Verified	Indicates whether the email address has been verified (True/False).
Is_Primary	Marks this email as the user's primary email (True/False).
Created_By	The user or admin who created the email record.
Created_At	Timestamp when the email record was created.
Updated_By	The user or admin who last updated the email record.
Updated_At	Timestamp when the email record was last updated.

## MobileNumber

Field Name	Description
Id	Primary key — unique identifier for each mobile number record.
User_Id	Foreign key linking to the <a href="#">User</a> table; identifies the user who owns this mobile number.
Mobile_Number	The mobile phone number associated with the user.
Is_Verified	Indicates whether the mobile number has been verified (True/False).
Is_Primary	Marks this number as the user's primary mobile number (True/False).
Created_By	The user or admin who created the mobile record.
Created_At	Timestamp when the mobile record was created.
Updated_By	The user or admin who last updated the mobile record.
Updated_At	Timestamp when the mobile record was last updated.

## OTP

Field Name	Description
Id	Primary key — unique identifier for each OTP record.
User_Id	Foreign key linking to the <a href="#">User</a> table; identifies the user for whom the OTP is generated.
OTP	The one-time password (code) sent to the user.
OTP_Type	Indicates where the OTP was sent — 'E' for Email or 'M' for Mobile.
OTP_For	Describes the purpose of the OTP — e.g., Registration or Password Reset.
Is_Verified	Indicates whether the OTP has been successfully verified (True/False).
Created_By	The system or user who generated the OTP.
Created_At	Timestamp when the OTP was generated.
Updated_By	The system or user who last updated the OTP record.
Updated_At	Timestamp when the OTP record was last updated.

# BankAccount

## Purpose

This table stores bank account details used by your company for receiving or making payments — such as salary transfers, client receipts, vendor payments, etc. It can also be extended later to store client/vendor bank details if needed.

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description (in simple words)
Id	Unique identifier for each bank account record.
Bank_Name	Name of the bank. Example: <i>HDFC Bank, State Bank of India</i> .
Account_Number	Bank account number used for transactions. Example: 12345678901234.
IFSC_Code	The bank's IFSC (for identifying branches in electronic payments). Example: <i>HDFC0001234</i> .
Branch	Name or location of the bank branch. Example: “ <i>Vastrapur Branch, Ahmedabad</i> ”.
Created_By	User who added this bank account entry. Example: <i>Admin user who manages finance</i> .
Created_At	Date/time when this record was created.
Updated_By	User who last edited this account info.
Updated_At	Date/time of last update.

## Purpose in Workflow

- Used by your ERP to store the company's official bank accounts.
- Helps link outgoing payments (like payroll, vendor bills) or incoming ones (like client receipts).
- Supports multiple accounts — e.g., *Main Account, Salary Account, Tender EMD Account*.

## DocumentTemplate

Field	Description
Id	Primary key, unique identifier for each document template.
Title	Name or title of the document template (e.g., "Work Order", "Quotation").
Category	Category or type of the template (e.g., "Tender", "Contract", "Invoice").
Description	Short summary of what the document template is used for.
Created_By	User who created the template record.
Created_At	Timestamp when the record was created.
Updated_By	User who last updated the template.
Updated_At	Timestamp of the last update.

## DocumentTemplateVersion

Field	Description
Id	Primary key, unique identifier for each version of a template.
Template_Id (FK)	Links to DocumentTemplate.Id to identify which template this version belongs to.
Version_Number	Automatically generated sequential version number (e.g., 1, 2, 3).
File	The uploaded version file (template content).
File_Type	File format of the template (pdf or docx).
Is_Published	Boolean flag to indicate if this version is currently published or active.
Created_By	User who created or uploaded this version.
Created_At	Timestamp when the version was created.
Updated_By	User who last modified this version.
Updated_At	Timestamp of the last update.

## CombinedDocument

Field	Description
Id	Primary key, unique identifier for each combined document record.
Template_Id (FK)	Links to DocumentTemplate.Id to specify which base template is used.
Title	Name or title of the combined/generated document.
Created_By	User who created the combined document record.
Created_At	Timestamp when the record was created.
Updated_By	User who last modified the record.
Updated_At	Timestamp when the record was last updated.

# Client

## Purpose

The Client table stores all information about your customers — companies or individuals for whom Electrocom performs work. It's the root entity for almost every business transaction (projects, AMCs, tenders, billing, payments, etc.).

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description (in simple words)
Id	Primary key — unique identifier for each client record.
Name	The full legal or trade name of the client. Example: "ABC Power Ltd."
Address	Complete postal or business address of the client's head office or main branch.
City	City name of the client's address. Example: "Ahmedabad".
State	State or province name. Example: "Gujarat".
Pin_Code	Postal/ZIP code. Example: 380015.
Country	Country name. Example: "India".
Created_By	User who added this client record. Usually the sales/admin person.
Created_At	Timestamp when the client record was created.
Updated_By	User who last modified this record (e.g., updated address, contact info).
Updated_At	Timestamp of the last modification.

## Purpose in Workflow

- The starting point for every major business module:
  - Projects → [Project.Client\\_Id](#) links here.
  - AMCs → [AMC.Client\\_Id](#) links here.
  - Tenders → [Tender.Client\\_Id](#) or related table links here.
- Used to generate client-wise dashboards and revenue reports.
- Stores location and contact data for correspondence and field visits.

# AMC (Annual Maintenance Contract)

## Purpose

This table stores all information about maintenance contracts signed with clients. Each record represents one AMC agreement between your company and a client. It acts as a parent table for its associated billing and service history.

## Field-wise Explanation

Field	Type	Description
Id (PK)	Primary Key	Unique identifier for the AMC record.
Client_Id (FK)	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Client.Id</a>	Links the AMC to the client it belongs to. Each AMC is always associated with a client.
AMC_Number	Unique Identifier	A unique number or code for the AMC, used for referencing in invoices, reports, etc. (e.g., "AMC/2025/001").
Start_Date	Date	The date when the AMC period starts. Helps determine when services begin.
End_Date	Date	The date when the AMC period ends. Used to track validity and renewal schedules.
Status	Enum / Text	Indicates AMC state — e.g., <a href="#">Active</a> , <a href="#">Expired</a> , <a href="#">Cancelled</a> , or <a href="#">Pending</a> . Used in reminders and filters.
Billing_Cycle	Enum / Text	Defines how often billing is generated for this AMC — e.g., <a href="#">Monthly</a> , <a href="#">Quarterly</a> , <a href="#">Half-yearly</a> , <a href="#">Yearly</a> . Determines AMC_Billing generation frequency.
Amount	Decimal	The total AMC value for the defined contract period. The AMC_Billing table may divide this amount into smaller installments.
Created_By	FK → <a href="#">User.Id</a>	Records who created the AMC entry in the system.
Created_At	DateTime	Timestamp when this AMC record was created.
Updated_By	FK → <a href="#">User.Id</a>	Records who last modified the AMC details.
Updated_At	DateTime	Timestamp for the last update.

# AMC\_Billing

## Purpose

This table keeps track of all individual billing entries generated under a specific AMC. Each record here represents one invoice or payment cycle for an AMC.

## Field-wise Explanation

Field	Type	Description
Id	Primary Key	Unique identifier for this billing record.
AMC_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">AMC.Id</a>	Links each billing record to its parent AMC. Multiple bills can exist for one AMC.
Bill_Number	Text	Unique number assigned to each AMC bill/invoice (e.g., "BILL/2025/045"). Helps track billing history.
Bill_Date	Date	The date the bill was created or issued.
Period_From	Date	The start date of the billing period this bill covers (e.g., Jan 1).
Period_To	Date	The end date of the billing period this bill covers (e.g., Jan 31).
Amount	Decimal	Amount billed for this period — typically derived from the AMC total based on the billing cycle.
Paid	Boolean	Indicates whether the bill has been paid. Used for pending payment tracking.
Payment_Date	Date	The date the payment was received. Empty if unpaid.
Payment_Mode	Enum / Text	Mode of payment: <a href="#">Cash</a> , <a href="#">Cheque</a> , <a href="#">Bank Transfer</a> , <a href="#">UPI</a> , etc.
Notes	Text	Optional remarks about this billing entry — e.g., "Payment received late" or "Invoice sent to client".
Created_By	FK → <a href="#">User.Id</a>	Records which user created this billing entry.
Created_At	DateTime	When this billing record was created.
Updated_By	FK → <a href="#">User.Id</a>	Who last updated this billing entry.
Updated_At	DateTime	When it was last updated.

# Tender

## Purpose

Stores all the details about tenders that your company applies for or manages. Each record represents one tender opportunity — from announcement to closing.

## Field-wise Explanation

Field	Meaning
Id	Unique ID for the tender record. Used internally in the database.
Name	The title or short name of the tender. Example: " <i>Maintenance of Power Transformers – 2025</i> "
Reference_Number	Official tender number from the issuing authority. Example: " <i>TND/ER/001/2025</i> "
Description	Detailed description of what the tender is about. Example: " <i>Supply and maintenance of electrical panels at XYZ site.</i> "
Filed_Date	The date when your company submitted the tender. Example: " <i>05-Feb-2025</i> "
Start_Date	The date from which the tender/project work begins (if awarded).
End_Date	The expected end date of the tender/project.
Estimated_Value	The approximate value or budget of the tender. Example: ₹50,00,000
Status	Current stage of the tender: e.g., <b>Draft</b> , <b>Filed</b> , <b>Awarded</b> , <b>Lost</b> , <b>Closed</b> .
Created_By	User who created this tender entry.
Created_At	When this tender record was created.
Updated_By	Who last modified it.
Updated_At	When it was last updated.

## Purpose in Workflow

- Acts as a master record for each tender.
- Other modules (like deposits, documents, or status tracking) are linked to it.
- Helps in reminders, tender pipelines, and analytics.

# TenderDeposit

## Purpose

Stores all the deposits made for a tender — like EMD (Earnest Money Deposit) or Security Deposits.

Each tender may have one or more deposits depending on the tendering process.

## Field-wise Explanation

Field	Meaning
Id	Unique ID for this deposit record.
Tender_Id	Links to the main tender (Foreign Key → <a href="#">Tender.Id</a> ).
Deposit_Type	Type of deposit made — e.g., <a href="#">EMD</a> , <a href="#">Security Deposit 1</a> , <a href="#">Security Deposit 2</a> .
Amount	The amount of money deposited. Example: ₹2,00,000
DD_Number	Demand Draft or payment reference number. Example: “DD098764”
DD_Date	Date when the Demand Draft was made or deposit was issued.
DD_Beneficiary	The name of the department or organization to whom the deposit was made. Example: “Executive Engineer, Power Department”
Is_Refunded	Indicates if the deposit was refunded after completion.
Refund_Date	The date when the deposit was refunded, if applicable.
Notes	Any remarks, such as “Refund pending”, “Transferred to security deposit”, etc.
Created_By / Created_At / Updated_By / Updated_At	Standard audit fields.

# TenderDocument

## Purpose

Stores all documents attached or submitted with a tender — for example, company registration, GST certificate, or past performance reports.  
It acts as a link table between Tenders and Document Templates.

## Field-wise Explanation

Field	Meaning
Id	Unique ID for this record.
Tender_Id	Links to the main Tender ( <a href="#">Tender.Id</a> ).
Document_Version_Id	Links to a specific document version ( <a href="#">DocumentTemplateVersion.Id</a> ) — i.e., which version of a document was used in this tender submission.
Created_By / Created_At / Updated_By / Updated_At	Standard audit fields.

## Purpose in Workflow

- Keeps a digital record of which documents were used in each tender.
- Helps quickly regenerate tender packages for similar future submissions.
- Integrates directly with your Document Management Module.

# Employee

## Purpose

The Employee table stores all details about people who work for your company — both office staff and field technicians.

It connects to the [User](#) table (from Django AllAuth) so that some employees can also log into the system (for example, admins, technicians using the mobile app, etc.).

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description
Id	Unique identifier for each employee record in the database.
Profile_Id	Connects this employee to its <a href="#">Profile</a>
Employee_Code	A unique code or employee number assigned internally. Example: <a href="#">EMP001</a> , <a href="#">TECH045</a> . Used for search, attendance, payroll, etc.
Designation	Technician, Field Staff, Computer Operator, Other
Department	Tells the Department of that Employee
Joining_Date	Date the employee joined the company. Used in HR records and payroll calculations.
Created_By	The user who added this employee record into the system.
Created_At	When the record was first created.
Updated_By	Who last modified this employee's record.
Updated_At	When the record was last updated.

# Project

## Purpose

The Project table stores details of every project your company undertakes — whether it's a new installation, maintenance job, or site-based contract for a client.

Each project acts as a container that links together clients, employees, tasks, and contract workers.

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description
Id	Unique identifier for each project record.
Name	The official name or title of the project. Example: " <i>HT Panel Installation at ABC Plant</i> "
Client_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Client.Id</a> Connects this project to the client it belongs to. Example: <i>Client_Id = 12 (ABC Power Ltd.)</i>
Description	Description of the project
Start_Date	The date when the project work starts.
End_Date	The date when the project is expected or actually completed.
Status	Shows the current stage of the project. Common values: <a href="#">Planned</a> , <a href="#">In Progress</a> , <a href="#">On Hold</a> , <a href="#">Completed</a> , <a href="#">Cancelled</a> .
Created_By	The user who created this project record.
Created_At	When the record was added.
Updated_By	Who last updated this record.
Updated_At	When it was last modified.

# Task

## Purpose

The Task table stores every individual work activity done by an employee or technician — whether it's an on-site repair, installation, inspection, or any job entry made via the mobile app or web console. Each record = one piece of work performed for a client or project.

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description
Id	Unique identifier for the task record.
Description	Detailed explanation of the task performed.
Date	The actual date the task was done. Example: "2025-02-10".
Employee_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Employee.Id</a> The employee or technician who performed the work.
Project_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Project.Id</a> The project or work site where this task belongs.
Location	Text or map coordinates describing where the work happened. Example: "Plant A, Gandhinagar".
Time_Taken_Minutes	Total time taken to complete the task (in minutes). Example: 120 = 2 hours.
Cost_Incurred	Any cost involved while performing the task (e.g., materials, transport).
Status	Current state of the task. Possible values: <a href="#">Open</a> , <a href="#">In Progress</a> , <a href="#">Completed</a> , <a href="#">Cancelled</a> .
Created_By / Created_At / Updated_By / Updated_At	Standard audit fields for who logged and updated the task.

# TaskAttachment

## Purpose

This table stores photos, videos, or documents related to a specific task.

For example, before/after work images, client sign-off sheets, or equipment condition pictures.

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description
Id	Unique identifier for the attachment record.
Task_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Task.Id</a> Links the attachment to its related task.
File	The actual uploaded file (photo, PDF, etc.). Stored in the media directory or cloud.
Notes	Optional description — e.g., “ <i>Before repair</i> ”, “ <i>After installation</i> ”.
Created_By / Created_At / Updated_By / Updated_At	Standard audit fields.

## Purpose in Workflow

- Captures visual proof of work done.
- Used for client verification, report generation, or quality audits.
- Provides transparency and record of on-site activities.

## Resources

Field Name	Description
Id	Primary key — unique identifier for each resource record.
Name	The name of the resource (e.g., material, equipment, or item).
Description	A brief explanation or details about the resource.
Unit_Of_Measure	The measurement unit for the resource (e.g., kg, meter, piece, liter).
Created_By	The user or admin who created the resource record.
Created_At	Timestamp when the resource record was created.
Updated_By	The user or admin who last updated the resource record.
Updated_At	Timestamp when the resource record was last updated.

# TaskResource

## Purpose

Stores the materials or spare parts used while completing a task — a normalized way to track each resource item separately (instead of storing all in one JSON).

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description
Id	Unique identifier for the resource record.
Task_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Task.Id</a> Links this resource usage entry to its task.
Resource_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Resource.Id</a> FK to the resource Used
Quantity	How much was used. Example: 2, 5, 10.
Unit_Cost	Cost per unit of the resource.
Total_Cost	Computed value = Quantity × Unit_Cost.
Created_By / Created_At / Updated_By / Updated_At	Standard audit fields.

## Purpose in Workflow

- Tracks consumables and materials used in each job.
- Helps calculate true job cost and inventory consumption.
- Can feed into billing or material reorder planning.

## ClientResourcePriceHistory

Field Name	Description
Id	Primary key — unique identifier for each price history record.
Client_Id	Foreign key linking to the <a href="#">Client</a> table; identifies which client this price history belongs to.
Resource_Id	Foreign key linking to the <a href="#">Resource</a> table; specifies which resource the price is associated with.
Price_Charged	The price charged to the client for the specific resource at a given time.
Created_By	The user or admin who created this price history record.
Created_At	Timestamp when this price history record was created (indicating when the price was set or updated).

## HolidayCalander

Field Name	Description
Id	Primary key — unique identifier for each holiday record.
Date	The specific date of the holiday.
Name	The name or title of the holiday (e.g., Diwali, Independence Day, Company Foundation Day).
Type	Category of the holiday — can be National, Festival, or Company holiday.
Created_By	The user or admin who created the holiday record.
Created_At	Timestamp when the holiday record was created.
Updated_By	The user or admin who last updated the holiday record.
Updated_At	Timestamp when the holiday record was last updated.

# ContractWorker

## Purpose

This table stores details of workers hired on contract or daily basis — not permanent company employees, but people who work on-site under specific projects.

They're usually assigned to one project at a time and get paid per day or per hour.

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description
Id	Unique identifier for each contract worker record.
Profile_Id	Foreign Key to <a href="#">Profile.Id</a> Links to the Detailed Profile of Worker
Project_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Project.Id</a> Which project the worker is currently assigned to.
Name	Full name of the worker. Example: "Sandeep Kumar".
Worker_Type	Type or skill category of the worker. Example values: <a href="#">Unskilled</a> , <a href="#">Semi-Skilled</a> , <a href="#">Skilled</a> .
Monthly_Salary	Monthly Salary of the Worker
Daily_Rate	used if Pay_Frequency = Daily
Aadhar_No	Government ID number for worker identification.
UAN Number	(Optional)
Contact_Details	Phone number or address (for communication or payroll).
Created_By / Created_At / Updated_By / Updated_At	Standard audit fields for who added/edited the worker's data.

# Attendance

## Purpose

This table keeps track of who worked, where, and for how long on each day. It records attendance for both employees (staff/technicians) and contract workers (daily or monthly laborers). Each record = one person's attendance for one date.

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description (in simple words)
Id	Unique identifier for each attendance record. Used internally by the database.
Employee_Id	Links to the <a href="#">Employee</a> table. Filled only when <a href="#">Person_Type = Employee</a> . Example: Employee_Id = 12 → Rahul Sharma (Technician).
Contract_Worker_Id	Links to the <a href="#">ContractWorker</a> table. Filled only when <a href="#">Person_Type = ContractWorker</a> . Example: Contract_Worker_Id = 25 → Sandeep Kumar (Skilled Worker).
Person_Type	Tells whether this record belongs to an Employee or a Contract Worker. Possible values: <a href="#">Employee</a> , <a href="#">ContractWorker</a> . This helps a single table handle both types of people.
Date	The specific date for which attendance is recorded. Example: <a href="#">2025-02-10</a> . There will be one record per person per day.
Status	Describes the person's attendance for that day. Possible values: <a href="#">Present</a> , <a href="#">Absent</a> , <a href="#">Half-Day</a> , <a href="#">Leave</a> . Used to decide if the person gets paid for that day.
Approved_By	Links to <a href="#">Employee.Id</a> or <a href="#">User.Id</a> (who approved the attendance). Usually a supervisor or project manager verifies attendance before payroll is processed. Example: Approved_By = Rajesh (Supervisor).

Is_Payable	<p>Boolean flag (<a href="#">True</a> or <a href="#">False</a>).</p> <p>Indicates if the attendance record should count for salary/payment.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Present → <a href="#">True</a></li> <li>→ Half-Day → <a href="#">True</a> (partial pay)</li> <li>→ Leave → <a href="#">True</a> if paid leave, else <a href="#">False</a></li> <li>→ Absent → <a href="#">False</a>.</li> </ul> <p>This helps the payroll system skip unpaid days automatically.</p>
Created_By	<p>User who entered this attendance record.</p> <p>Example: Created_By = Admin who logged data or field supervisor who used the mobile app.</p>
Created_At	Date and time when this record was created in the system.
Updated_By	User who last modified the attendance entry (e.g., when approving or correcting it).
Updated_At	Date and time of the last modification.

## Purpose in the System Workflow

- Source of truth for who worked and who didn't.
- Forms the input for payroll calculation:
  - For daily workers, pay = [Daily\\_Rate](#) × [Payable\\_Days](#).
  - For monthly workers, pay = [Monthly\\_Salary](#) × ([Payable\\_Days](#) / [Working\\_Days\\_in\\_Month](#)).
  - For hourly workers, pay = [Hourly\\_Rate](#) × [Hours\\_Worked](#).
- Enables project-level labor cost reports.
- Ensures audit and approval trail before salary disbursement.

# PayrollRecord

## Purpose

This table keeps a complete record of salary or wage payments made to both employees and contract workers for a specific time period. Each record represents one payout cycle — for example,

- monthly salary for an employee (1–31 Jan 2025), or
- weekly/daily payment for a contract worker.

It serves as the final step after attendance approval — used for accounting, reporting, and payment tracking.

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description (in simple words)
Id	Primary key (unique identifier). Each payroll entry (for one person per pay period) gets a unique ID.
Employee_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">Employee.Id</a> . Used only if this record belongs to a company employee. Example: <a href="#">Employee_Id = 7 (Rahul Sharma)</a> .
Contract_Worker_Id	Foreign Key → <a href="#">ContractWorker.Id</a> . Used only if this record belongs to a contract or daily worker. Example: <a href="#">Contract_Worker_Id = 24 (Sandeep Kumar)</a> .
Person_Type	Specifies whether this record is for an Employee or Contract Worker. Possible values: <a href="#">Employee</a> , <a href="#">ContractWorker</a> . This lets one table handle both categories.
Period_From	Start date of the payroll cycle. Example: <a href="#">2025-02-01</a> . Used to group attendance and work hours.
Period_To	End date of the payroll cycle. Example: <a href="#">2025-02-28</a> . Together with <a href="#">Period_From</a> , defines the covered period for payment.
Working_Days	Number of total working days in that month <a href="#">Total Days in month - Sundays - Holidays from Calendar</a>

Days_Present	Total number of payable days during this period. Calculated from Attendance records where <code>Is_Payable</code> = True. Example: 24 days present in February.
Gross_Amount	Total earnings before deductions. Calculated automatically based on person type: → For monthly workers: $(\text{Monthly_Salary} \times \text{Days_Present}) / \text{Working_Days}$ → For daily workers: $(\text{Daily_Rate} \times \text{Days_Present})$ → For hourly workers: $(\text{Hourly_Rate} \times \text{Total_Hours_Worked})$
Deductions	Any amounts subtracted from Gross (like advance, penalty, unpaid leave, PF, or TDS). Can be entered manually or auto-calculated.
Net_Amount	Final payable amount after deductions. Formula: $\text{Net_Amount} = \text{Gross_Amount} - \text{Deductions}$ . This is the amount actually paid to the worker/employee.
Computation_Details	Text or JSON field that stores the full calculation breakdown for transparency. Example: <code>{ "daily_rate": 800, "days_present": 20, "gross": 16000, "deduction": 500, "net": 15500 }</code>
Payment_Date	Date when payment was actually made. Example: <code>2025-03-03</code> .
Payment_Mode	How the payment was made. Example values: <code>Cash, Bank Transfer, UPI, Cheque</code> .
Bank_Transaction_Ref	Optional field to store transaction details. Example: “ <code>UTR# HDFC123456789</code> ” or “ <code>Cheque# 10245</code> ”.
Notes	Free text for remarks such as “ <i>Full salary released after client payment</i> ” or “ <i>Advance adjusted</i> ”.
Created_By	The user (admin/accountant) who created this payroll record.
Created_At	Timestamp of when the record was created.
Updated_By	The user who last modified it (for corrections or approval).
Updated_At	When it was last updated.

## How It Works in the Workflow

1. Attendance data is collected for each Employee/Contract Worker.
2. System computes Days\_Present, Hours\_Worked, and Is\_Payable totals.

3. Once attendance is approved → PayrollRecord is created for that period.
4. Accountant verifies & enters deductions (if any).
5. When payment is done → **Payment\_Date**, **Payment\_Mode**, and **Bank\_Transaction\_Ref** are filled.
6. Record is saved → becomes part of financial reports and labor cost tracking.

## Notification

### Purpose

Stores all in-app or push notifications sent to users (employees, technicians, or admins). Used for real-time updates — like “New Task Assigned,” “AMC Payment Received,” or “Project Deadline Approaching.”

### Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description (in simple words)
Id	Unique identifier for each notification.
Recipient_Id	Foreign Key → <b>User.Id</b> (from Django AllAuth). The user who receives this notification.
Title	Short heading for quick glance. Example: “Task Assigned”, “Payment Received”.
Message	The actual notification text. Example: “A new task has been assigned to you for Project Plant A.”
Is_Read	Boolean flag ( <b>True/False</b> ). Indicates whether the user has opened/read the notification.
Type	Category of notification. Example: <b>Task</b> , <b>Payment</b> , <b>AMC</b> , <b>Alert</b> , <b>System</b> . Useful for filtering in the frontend.
Channel	In-App, Email, Push
Created_By / Created_At / Updated_By / Updated_At	Audit fields showing who triggered or sent the notification and when.

# EmailTemplate

## Purpose

Stores predefined email templates used across the ERP system — for sending standard automated emails such as task notifications, tender updates, or payment confirmations.

## Field-by-field Explanation

Field	Description (in simple words)
Id	Unique identifier for each email template.
Name	Template name (used internally to identify which one to use). Example: “Task Assignment”, “Payment Receipt Confirmation”.
Subject	Subject line of the email. Example: “New Task Assigned - {{project_name}}”.
Body	The full body text or HTML of the email. Can include placeholders like {{employee_name}}, {{amount}}.
Placeholders	List or JSON of all dynamic variables used in the template. Example: [“employee_name”, “project_name”, “due_date”].
Created_By / Created_At / Updated_By / Updated_At	Standard audit fields.

## Purpose in Workflow

- Enables consistent, professional emails.
- Avoids rewriting templates every time.
- Works seamlessly with Django email or Celery background jobs.