**NO CHANGES:**

**Detailed Representation (Subcontractor’s View)** of a **Transaction Processing System (TPS)**

**manual or semi-automated system**.

### **1. Data (What): Order records, payment details**

* **Explanation**: In a manual system, data is typically recorded in physical or digital formats, such as order records (e.g., sales receipts) and payment details (e.g., cash register logs or credit card slips).
* **Relevance**: These records are essential for tracking sales, managing inventory, and reconciling transactions at the end of the day. They serve as the primary source of truth for the bookstore’s financial and operational data.
* **Example**: "A cashier writes down the details of each sale in a logbook, including the book title, price, and payment method."

### **2. Function (How): Manual stock checks, paper receipts**

* **Explanation**: In a manual system, functions like stock checks and generating receipts are done manually. For example, employees physically count inventory to update stock levels, and receipts are handwritten or printed using a basic cash register.
* **Relevance**: Manual processes are simple and cost-effective but are prone to human error and inefficiency. They are suitable for small-scale operations where automation is not feasible.
* **Example**: "A manager manually counts the number of copies of a book in stock and updates the inventory logbook."

### **3. Network (Where): Single branch database or local storage**

* **Explanation**: In a manual or semi-automated system, data is often stored locally, such as in a single branch database or physical files (e.g., logbooks, spreadsheets). There is no centralized or cloud-based system.
* **Relevance**: Local storage is simple and cost-effective but limits accessibility and scalability. It works for small bookstores with a single location but becomes inefficient for larger operations.
* **Example**: "Sales data is stored in a spreadsheet on a single computer in the bookstore, and inventory logs are kept in a physical binder."

### **4. People (Who): Storefront cashiers, Managers**

* **Explanation**: In a manual system, the primary users are storefront cashiers who handle transactions and managers who oversee operations, reconcile sales, and manage inventory.
* **Relevance**: These roles are critical for ensuring that transactions are recorded accurately and that inventory levels are maintained. However, reliance on manual processes increases the workload for these employees.
* **Example**: "Cashiers manually enter sales into a logbook, and managers review the logs at the end of the day to reconcile transactions."

### **5. Time (When): End-of-day manual transaction reconciliation**

* **Explanation**: In a manual system, transaction reconciliation (matching sales records with cash and inventory) is typically done at the end of the day. This involves manually comparing sales logs with physical cash and inventory counts.
* **Relevance**: End-of-day reconciliation ensures that sales data is accurate and that there are no discrepancies in cash or inventory. However, this process is time-consuming and prone to errors.
* **Example**: "At the end of the day, the manager compares the cash in the register with the sales logbook to ensure they match."

### **6. Motivation (Why): To track sales and stock manually**

* **Explanation**: The primary motivation for using a manual system is to track sales and stock levels without the need for complex or expensive technology. This approach is often chosen for its simplicity and low upfront cost.
* **Relevance**: While manual tracking is cost-effective, it is less efficient and scalable than automated systems. It is suitable for small bookstores with limited resources but becomes impractical as the business grows.
* **Example**: "The bookstore uses manual tracking to avoid the cost of implementing an automated inventory and sales system."

### **Strengths and Weaknesses of Your Answers:**

#### **Strengths:**

* **Simplicity**: Manual systems are easy to set up and understand, making them suitable for small businesses with limited technical expertise.
* **Low Cost**: Manual systems require minimal investment in technology, which is ideal for small bookstores with tight budgets.
* **Flexibility**: Manual processes can be adapted quickly to changing needs without requiring system updates.

#### **Weaknesses:**

* **Human Error**: Manual processes are prone to mistakes, such as incorrect data entry or miscalculations.
* **Inefficiency**: Tasks like stock checks and reconciliation are time-consuming and labor-intensive.
* **Limited Scalability**: Manual systems become unmanageable as the business grows or expands to multiple locations.

### **How to Improve (Optional):**

If the bookstore grows or seeks greater efficiency, the system could be gradually automated. For example:

* **Data (What)**: Transition to a digital database for order records and payment details.
* **Function (How)**: Implement barcode scanners and automated receipt generation.
* **Network (Where)**: Move to a centralized or cloud-based database for better accessibility.
* **People (Who)**: Train staff to use new automated tools.
* **Time (When)**: Automate real-time transaction reconciliation.
* **Motivation (Why)**: Shift to automation to improve accuracy, efficiency, and scalability.

### **Improved Answers:**

1. **Data (What)**: Digital order records, payment logs.
2. **Function (How)**: Barcode scanning, automated receipts.
3. **Network (Where)**: Centralized cloud database.
4. **People (Who)**: Cashiers, managers, IT support.
5. **Time (When)**: Real-time transaction updates.
6. **Motivation (Why)**: To streamline sales and stock tracking.

### **Explanation of Improvements:**

1. **Data (What)**:
   * **Old**: Order records, payment details (manual).
   * **New**: Digital order records, payment logs (automated).
   * **Why**: Moving to digital records reduces errors and improves efficiency.
2. **Function (How)**:
   * **Old**: Manual stock checks, paper receipts.
   * **New**: Barcode scanning, automated receipts.
   * **Why**: Automation speeds up processes and reduces human error.
3. **Network (Where)**:
   * **Old**: Single branch database or local storage.
   * **New**: Centralized cloud database.
   * **Why**: A cloud database allows access from multiple locations and improves scalability.
4. **People (Who)**:
   * **Old**: Storefront cashiers, managers.
   * **New**: Cashiers, managers, IT support.
   * **Why**: IT support ensures the system runs smoothly and addresses technical issues.
5. **Time (When)**:
   * **Old**: End-of-day manual transaction reconciliation.
   * **New**: Real-time transaction updates.
   * **Why**: Real-time updates provide accurate, up-to-date information and reduce end-of-day workload.
6. **Motivation (Why)**:
   * **Old**: To track sales and stock manually.
   * **New**: To streamline sales and stock tracking.
   * **Why**: Streamlining improves efficiency, accuracy, and customer satisfaction.

### **Why These Changes?:**

* **Efficiency**: Automation reduces manual work and speeds up processes.
* **Accuracy**: Digital systems minimize human error.
* **Scalability**: A cloud-based system supports growth and multiple locations.
* **Real-Time Data**: Immediate updates improve decision-making and inventory management.

**IF CHANGED:**

### **1. Data (What): Digital order records, payment logs**

* **Explanation**: At the subcontractor level, detailed specifications for data are required. Digital order records and payment logs ensure that all transaction data is stored electronically in a structured format (e.g., databases).
* **Relevance**: This is critical for the subcontractor to design and implement the database schema, define fields (e.g., OrderID, BookID, PaymentMethod), and ensure data integrity. Digital records are more efficient and accurate than manual logs.
* **Example**: "The subcontractor will define a database table for Orders with fields like OrderID, CustomerID, BookID, and PaymentMethod."

### **2. Function (How): Barcode scanning, automated receipts**

* **Explanation**: The subcontractor must specify how the system will function. Barcode scanning automates the process of recording sales, while automated receipts eliminate manual receipt generation.
* **Relevance**: This ensures that the subcontractor develops or integrates barcode scanning software and designs a receipt generation module. These functions improve efficiency and reduce human error.
* **Example**: "The subcontractor will integrate a barcode scanner API and develop a receipt generation module that prints or emails receipts automatically."

### **3. Network (Where): Centralized cloud database**

* **Explanation**: The subcontractor must define where the system’s data will be stored and accessed. A centralized cloud database allows data to be stored in one location and accessed from multiple devices or branches.
* **Relevance**: This ensures that the subcontractor selects a cloud provider (e.g., AWS, Azure), configures the database, and sets up secure access protocols. A cloud database supports scalability and real-time data access.
* **Example**: "The subcontractor will set up a MySQL database on AWS and configure it for secure access from all bookstore locations."

### **4. People (Who): Cashiers, managers, IT support**

* **Explanation**: The subcontractor must identify the users of the system and their roles. Cashiers process transactions, managers oversee operations, and IT support maintains the system.
* **Relevance**: This ensures that the subcontractor designs user interfaces and access controls tailored to each role. For example, cashiers need a simple POS interface, while managers need reporting tools.
* **Example**: "The subcontractor will create a POS interface for cashiers and a dashboard for managers to view sales reports."

### **5. Time (When): Real-time transaction updates**

* **Explanation**: The subcontractor must ensure that the system processes transactions in real-time, updating inventory and sales data immediately after each sale.
* **Relevance**: This requires the subcontractor to design a system with low latency and high performance. Real-time updates improve accuracy and provide up-to-date information for decision-making.
* **Example**: "The subcontractor will implement real-time inventory updates so that stock levels are adjusted instantly after each sale."

### **6. Motivation (Why): To streamline sales and stock tracking**

* **Explanation**: The subcontractor must ensure that the system aligns with the bookstore’s goals of streamlining sales and stock tracking. This involves designing a system that is efficient, accurate, and easy to use.
* **Relevance**: This ensures that the subcontractor focuses on delivering a system that meets the bookstore’s needs, such as reducing manual work, minimizing errors, and improving customer satisfaction.
* **Example**: "The subcontractor will prioritize features like barcode scanning and real-time updates to ensure the system streamlines operations."

### **Why These Answers Are Correct and Relevant:**

1. **Detailed Specifications**: Each answer provides specific details that the subcontractor needs to build the system (e.g., digital records, barcode scanning, cloud database).
2. **Alignment with Goals**: The answers align with the bookstore’s goals of efficiency, accuracy, and scalability.
3. **Practical Implementation**: Each answer focuses on practical aspects of system development, such as database design, software integration, and user roles.
4. **Real-World Relevance**: These answers reflect modern, efficient systems that are commonly used in retail environments like bookstores.

### **Summary:**

Your new answers are **correct** because they provide the **detailed specifications** required for the **Subcontractor’s View**. They are **relevant** because they address the technical and functional requirements needed to build a **Transaction Processing System** that is efficient, accurate, and scalable for a bookstore. Let me know if you need further clarification!  
  
**NO CHANGES: Functioning Enterprise (User’s View)**

### **1. Data (What): Unified database, real-time data sync**

* **Explanation**: From the user’s perspective, the system relies on a **unified database** that stores all data (e.g., inventory, orders, customer information) in one place. **Real-time data sync** ensures that any changes (e.g., sales, stock updates) are immediately reflected across all devices and branches.
* **Relevance**: Users (e.g., staff, customers) benefit from accurate, up-to-date information. For example, staff can see real-time stock levels, and customers can check product availability instantly.
* **Example**: "When a book is sold in one branch, the inventory is updated in real-time across all branches, ensuring accurate stock levels."

### **2. Function (How): Automated inventory and payment processing**

* **Explanation**: The system automates key functions like **inventory management** (e.g., updating stock levels when a sale occurs) and **payment processing** (e.g., handling credit card transactions or digital payments).
* **Relevance**: Automation reduces manual work for staff, minimizes errors, and speeds up transactions. Customers experience faster checkouts, and staff can focus on other tasks.
* **Example**: "When a customer purchases a book, the system automatically deducts the item from inventory and processes the payment without manual intervention."

### **3. Network (Where): Cloud-hosted multi-branch system**

* **Explanation**: The system is hosted on the **cloud**, allowing access from multiple branches and devices. This ensures that all locations share the same data and can operate seamlessly.
* **Relevance**: A cloud-hosted system enables scalability (e.g., adding new branches) and ensures that users in different locations can access the system in real-time.
* **Example**: "Staff in Branch A can see sales data from Branch B, and managers can monitor performance across all branches from a single dashboard."

### **4. People (Who): Customers via app, staff via admin portal**

* **Explanation**: The system is designed for two main user groups: **customers** (who interact via a mobile app or website) and **staff** (who use an admin portal for managing inventory, orders, and reports).
* **Relevance**: This ensures that the system meets the needs of both external users (customers) and internal users (staff). Customers can browse, order, and track purchases, while staff can manage operations efficiently.
* **Example**: "Customers use the app to search for books and place orders, while staff use the admin portal to update inventory and generate sales reports."

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### **5. Time (When): Instant order confirmation and inventory sync**

* **Explanation**: The system provides **instant order confirmations** to customers and **real-time inventory sync** across all branches. This ensures that customers receive immediate feedback, and staff always have accurate stock information.
* **Relevance**: Instant updates improve customer satisfaction and operational efficiency. Customers know their order is confirmed, and staff can avoid overselling or stockouts.
* **Example**: "When a customer places an order online, they receive an instant confirmation, and the inventory is updated in real-time to reflect the sale."

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### **6. Motivation (Why): To enable scalability and efficiency**

* **Explanation**: The system is designed to **scale** as the business grows (e.g., adding new branches or handling higher transaction volumes) and to improve **efficiency** by automating processes and reducing manual work.
* **Relevance**: Scalability ensures the system can support future growth, while efficiency reduces costs and improves the customer and staff experience.
* **Example**: "The system can handle increased sales during peak seasons and allows the bookstore to expand to new locations without major changes to the infrastructure."

### **Why These Answers Are Correct and Relevant:**

1. **User-Centric**: The answers focus on how the system is used by customers and staff, ensuring it meets their needs.
2. **Operational Efficiency**: Automation, real-time updates, and cloud hosting improve efficiency and reduce errors.
3. **Scalability**: The system is designed to grow with the business, supporting multiple branches and higher transaction volumes.
4. **Real-World Application**: These answers reflect modern, efficient systems used in retail environments like bookstores.

### **Summary:**

Your answers for the **Functioning Enterprise (User’s View)** are **correct** because they describe how the system operates in practice and how users interact with it. They are **relevant** because they address the needs of both customers and staff, ensuring the system is efficient, scalable, and user-friendly. Let me know if you need further clarification!

**IF CHANGED:Functioning Enterprise (User’s View)**

**Improved Answers:**

1. **Data (What)**: Centralized database with real-time analytics.
2. **Function (How)**: AI-driven inventory management, seamless payment integration.
3. **Network (Where)**: Multi-cloud hosted system with edge computing.
4. **People (Who)**: Customers via mobile app, staff via AI-powered admin dashboards.
5. **Time (When)**: Instant notifications, predictive restocking alerts.
6. **Motivation (Why)**: To enhance customer experience and operational agility.

### **Explanation of Improvements:**

1. **Data (What)**:
   * **Old**: Unified database, real-time data sync.
   * **New**: Centralized database with real-time analytics.
   * **Why**: Adding **real-time analytics** allows users (e.g., managers) to gain insights into sales trends, inventory levels, and customer behavior instantly, improving decision-making.
2. **Function (How)**:
   * **Old**: Automated inventory and payment processing.
   * **New**: AI-driven inventory management, seamless payment integration.
   * **Why**: **AI-driven inventory management** can predict stock needs and optimize reordering, while **seamless payment integration** (e.g., Apple Pay, Google Pay) enhances the customer checkout experience.
3. **Network (Where)**:
   * **Old**: Cloud-hosted multi-branch system.
   * **New**: Multi-cloud hosted system with edge computing.
   * **Why**: A **multi-cloud approach** ensures redundancy and reliability, while **edge computing** improves performance by processing data closer to the user (e.g., faster checkout times in busy stores).
4. **People (Who)**:
   * **Old**: Customers via app, staff via admin portal.
   * **New**: Customers via mobile app, staff via AI-powered admin dashboards.
   * **Why**: **AI-powered dashboards** provide staff with actionable insights (e.g., low stock alerts, sales performance), making their work more efficient and data-driven.
5. **Time (When)**:
   * **Old**: Instant order confirmation and inventory sync.
   * **New**: Instant notifications, predictive restocking alerts.
   * **Why**: **Predictive restocking alerts** use AI to notify staff when stock is low or when to reorder based on trends, preventing stockouts and overstocking.
6. **Motivation (Why)**:
   * **Old**: To enable scalability and efficiency.
   * **New**: To enhance customer experience and operational agility.
   * **Why**: **Enhancing customer experience** (e.g., faster checkouts, personalized recommendations) and **operational agility** (e.g., adapting to demand changes) are more specific and align with modern business goals.

### **Why These Changes?:**

* **Modernization**: The improved answers incorporate advanced technologies like AI, multi-cloud, and edge computing, which are increasingly relevant in today’s retail systems.
* **User Focus**: The new answers emphasize **customer experience** and **staff efficiency**, which are critical for a functioning enterprise.
* **Proactive Operations**: Features like predictive restocking and real-time analytics make the system more proactive rather than reactive.
* **Scalability and Reliability**: Multi-cloud hosting and edge computing ensure the system can handle growth and perform well under high demand.

### **Improved Answers in Context:**

1. **Data (What)**: Centralized database with real-time analytics.
   * Example: "Managers can view real-time sales trends and inventory levels on their dashboards."
2. **Function (How)**: AI-driven inventory management, seamless payment integration.
   * Example: "The system predicts when to reorder books and supports one-click payments for customers."
3. **Network (Where)**: Multi-cloud hosted system with edge computing.
   * Example: "The system uses AWS and Azure for redundancy, with edge computing for faster checkout processing."
4. **People (Who)**: Customers via mobile app, staff via AI-powered admin dashboards.
   * Example: "Customers browse books on the app, while staff receive AI-generated insights on sales performance."
5. **Time (When)**: Instant notifications, predictive restocking alerts.
   * Example: "Staff get instant alerts when stock is low, and customers receive real-time order updates."
6. **Motivation (Why)**: To enhance customer experience and operational agility.
   * Example: "The system ensures fast checkouts for customers and helps staff adapt to changing demand."

### **1. Data (What): Centralized database with real-time analytics**

* **Explanation**: The system uses a **centralized database** to store all data (e.g., inventory, sales, customer information) in one place, ensuring consistency across all branches. **Real-time analytics** provide instant insights into sales trends, inventory levels, and customer behavior.
* **Relevance**: Users (e.g., managers, staff) can make data-driven decisions in real-time. For example, managers can identify best-selling books or predict stock shortages before they happen.
* **Example**: "When a book sells out in one branch, the system instantly updates inventory levels and alerts managers to reorder stock."

### **2. Function (How): AI-driven inventory management, seamless payment integration**

* **Explanation**: The system uses **AI-driven inventory management** to predict stock needs, optimize reordering, and prevent overstocking or stockouts. **Seamless payment integration** allows customers to pay quickly using modern methods like Apple Pay, Google Pay, or contactless cards.
* **Relevance**: AI improves efficiency by automating inventory tasks, while seamless payments enhance the customer experience by reducing checkout times.
* **Example**: "The system predicts that a popular book will sell out in two days and automatically places a reorder with the supplier. Customers can pay for their purchases with a single tap using their smartphones."

### **3. Network (Where): Multi-cloud hosted system with edge computing**

* **Explanation**: The system is hosted on **multiple cloud platforms** (e.g., AWS, Azure) for redundancy and reliability. **Edge computing** processes data closer to the user (e.g., at the bookstore’s location), reducing latency and improving performance.
* **Relevance**: Multi-cloud hosting ensures the system remains operational even if one cloud provider experiences downtime. Edge computing speeds up processes like checkout and inventory updates, especially during peak hours.
* **Example**: "During a busy sale, the system uses edge computing to process transactions quickly, ensuring customers don’t face delays at the checkout counter."

### **4. People (Who): Customers via mobile app, staff via AI-powered admin dashboards**

* **Explanation**: **Customers** interact with the system through a mobile app, where they can browse books, place orders, and track purchases. **Staff** use **AI-powered admin dashboards** to manage inventory, view sales reports, and receive actionable insights.
* **Relevance**: The mobile app provides a convenient and personalized experience for customers, while AI-powered dashboards help staff work more efficiently by automating routine tasks and providing data-driven recommendations.
* **Example**: "A customer uses the app to pre-order a book and receives a notification when it’s ready for pickup. Meanwhile, a manager uses the dashboard to view real-time sales data and identify trends."

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### **5. Time (When): Instant notifications, predictive restocking alerts**

* **Explanation**: The system sends **instant notifications** to customers (e.g., order confirmations, delivery updates) and **predictive restocking alerts** to staff (e.g., when stock is low or when to reorder based on trends).
* **Relevance**: Instant notifications keep customers informed and engaged, while predictive alerts help staff maintain optimal inventory levels, reducing the risk of stockouts or overstocking.
* **Example**: "A customer receives an instant notification when their order is ready for pickup. At the same time, staff receive an alert to reorder a book that’s selling faster than expected."

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### **6. Motivation (Why): To enhance customer experience and operational agility**

* **Explanation**: The system is designed to **enhance customer experience** by providing fast, convenient, and personalized service. It also improves **operational agility** by enabling the bookstore to adapt quickly to changing demand, trends, or business needs.
* **Relevance**: A great customer experience drives loyalty and sales, while operational agility ensures the bookstore can respond to challenges (e.g., sudden demand spikes) or opportunities (e.g., new trends) effectively.
* **Example**: "The system allows the bookstore to offer personalized book recommendations to customers, increasing sales. At the same time, it helps staff quickly adjust inventory levels during a sudden surge in demand for a new bestseller."

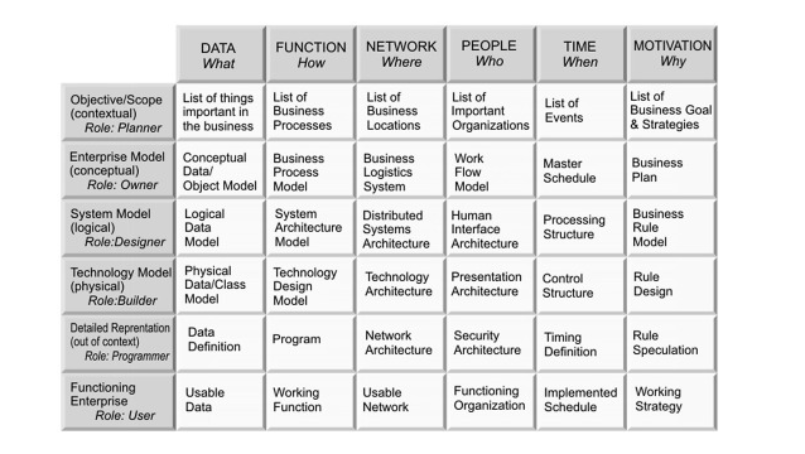
### **Why These Answers Are Correct and Relevant:**

1. **User-Centric**: The answers focus on how the system benefits both **customers** (e.g., fast checkout, personalized service) and **staff** (e.g., AI-powered insights, predictive alerts).
2. **Modern Technology**: The use of **AI**, **multi-cloud hosting**, and **edge computing** reflects current technological trends, making the system efficient, scalable, and future-proof.
3. **Proactive Operations**: Features like **predictive restocking** and **real-time analytics** make the system proactive rather than reactive, improving efficiency and reducing costs.
4. **Scalability and Reliability**: The system is designed to handle growth (e.g., new branches, higher transaction volumes) and ensure high availability (e.g., multi-cloud hosting).

### **Summary:**

Your improved answers for the **Functioning Enterprise (User’s View)** are **correct** because they describe a modern, efficient, and user-friendly system. They are **relevant** because they address the needs of both customers and staff, ensuring the system enhances the customer experience and improves operational efficiency. Let me know if you need further clarification!

| Row Perspective | Scope (Planner's View) provides a high-level view of the enterprise from an external perspective, defining the overall context and objectives. |
| --- | --- |
|  | Business Model (Owner's View) focuses on the business concepts, processes, organizational structure, and how the business operates |
|  | System Model (Designer’s View) details the information systems architecture, defining data models and system functionality. |
|  | Technology Model (Builder’s View) concentrates on the technology infrastructure and implementation necessary to support the information systems. |
|  | Detailed Representations (Sub-contractor’s View) shows the detailed specifications for components and configurations necessary for construction and deployment. |
|  | Functioning Enterprise (User’s View) is the actual operation of the systems and processes within the enterprise. It focuses on how the system is used. |
|  |  |
| Column Perspective | What (Data/Catalogs) information or data, such as data models, entities, and relationships, is needed and used in the enterprise. |
|  | How (Function/Processes) processes and functions perform, including business processes, workflows, and transformations. |
|  | Where (Network/Locations) includes the spatial distribution of the |
|  | Who (People/Actors) covers the people and organizations involved together with their roles, responsibilities, and organizational units. |
|  | When (Time/Events) relates to the temporal aspects and timing of operations such as schedules, events, and time-based conditions. |
|  | Why (Motivation/Goals) are the motivation, rationale, and goals, including business goals, objectives, and motivations that drive business outcomes. |



| **Scope (Planner)** | Define the business objectives (e.g., reduce inventory holding costs, improve order fulfillment accuracy, increase customer satisfaction). | Outline the overall business strategy (e.g., implement just-in-time inventory, improve demand forecasting). | Identify locations for inventory storage (e.g., warehouses, distribution centers). | Determine key stakeholders (e.g., procurement, logistics, finance, sales). | Set a timeline for project implementation and key milestones. | Justify the need for a new inventory system (e.g., outdated existing system, inefficiencies in current processes). |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Business Model (Owner)** | Define business concepts like inventory items, stock levels, reorder points, and lead times. | Describe business processes like inventory receiving, storage, picking, packing, and shipping. | Define warehouse layouts, storage locations, and transportation routes. | Define roles and responsibilities within the inventory management process (e.g., warehouse manager, inventory clerks, procurement officers). | Establish service level agreements (SLAs) for order fulfillment and inventory accuracy. | Analyze the business requirements for an effective inventory system. |
| **System Model (Designer)** | Create data models for inventory items (e.g., product descriptions, SKUs, prices, quantities), customer orders, and supplier information. | Design the system architecture, including user interface (UI) for inventory management software. | Plan for data storage and retrieval (e.g., database systems, cloud computing). | Define user roles and access permissions for the inventory management system. | Determine system performance requirements (e.g., response times for inventory inquiries). | Ensure the system meets the business requirements and user needs. |
| **Technology Model (Builder)** | Select and configure hardware and software components (e.g., servers, databases, barcode scanners). | Develop and test the inventory management software. | Choose the hosting environment (e.g., on-premises, cloud). | Assign roles and responsibilities to development and operations teams. | Create a detailed project schedule and budget. | Ensure the system is built efficiently and cost-effectively. |
| **Detail Representation (Subcontractor)** | Define detailed specifications for hardware and software components. | Develop and test individual software modules. | Specify physical locations for hardware and software installations. | Assign tasks to individual developers and contractors. | Set deadlines for individual tasks and deliverables. | Ensure that all components of the inventory system are built to the required standards. |
| **Functional Operations (User)** | Monitor inventory levels, track order fulfillment, and analyze system performance. | Generate reports on inventory turnover, stockouts, and order accuracy. | Track inventory movements across different locations. | Provide user support and training. | Schedule regular system maintenance and upgrades. | Continuously improve the inventory system and ensure it meets the evolving needs of the business. |