1. Chatime will get information about its customers (personal data) through its royalty program. Chat time really understands how to add customers is by making customers feel special, with the aim of making customers more interested and excited. by providing attractive offers to customers (such as getting discounts, free drinks, etc.) so that customers want to join and register for the royalty program chat time.

Source: <https://www.scribd.com/doc/88051904/Chapter-8-Proses-Bisnis-Dan-Pemodelan-Proses-Bisnis>

UTS Answer (link drive)= <https://binusianorg-my.sharepoint.com/personal/michelle_angelica003_binus_ac_id/_layouts/15/guestaccess.aspx?guestaccesstoken=BrBzLDSGKmtX9OjxjN9z9R1T4BwmGisKdbHuIk4xS6Q%3D&docid=2_07d289638d9aa4d8b83174767fbbadc7d&rev=1&e=AfpH8d>

1. Business process:

• Acquire capital: chat time looking for capital so you can build your beverage business by looking for investors.

• Acquire building and equipment: the second is to determine the size of the building which of course must be adjusted to the amount of existing equipment

• Hire and train employees: Recruit employees so that the company's operations can run, but before that they must know how to train new recruits and must recruit employees who can work well (not haphazardly).

• Acquire inventory: determine the inventory needed as needed and must learn to manage inventory, because otherwise it will disrupt the company's operations

• Advertising and marketing: creating interesting content on social media so that customers who have never heard of the chat time company name can come to try and also attract customers to buy our merchandise.

• Collect payment from customers: If the customer pays by credit, the employee knows what to do, such as: how to use a small atm machine to check credit cards).

• Pay employees: Determine the employee payroll system (hourly/per month and day)

• Pay taxes: Pay building taxes (place, electricity, etc.)

Source: https://www.scribd.com/doc/88051904/Chapter-8-Proses-Bisnis-Dan-Pemodelan-Proses-Bisnis

3. link: https://youtu.be/973u-ohRPbo

4.

Start

compares the count to the packing slip, pulls up the PO in the enterprise system, and enters the quantity received.

The receiving department inspects and counts the goods when they are received

Prenumbered po is printed and mailed to the suplier

Online report

Buyers enter purchase data (PO)

filling out a requisition form i

The po,inventory data, and the general master data are updated

Buyers receive The computer records these approvals

The computer records the approvals

Purchase requisition data and inventory master data updated

First, the clerk's company receives an online report from the computer system, and then the clerk reviews the report and creates a purchase requisition by filling out a requisition form in the company's enterprise system, then the computer keeps a record of the approval that has been made by the clerk. The buyer then receives The buyer receives the approval sent online, after that the buyer inputs the purchase data (PO) to update the requisition data and inventory data. After that, the PO is printed and sent via E-mail to the supplier, The receiving department inspects and counts the goods when they are received.

After the department checks and counts the goods, the receiving department inspects and counts the goods when they are received, compares the count to the packing slip, pulls up the PO in the enterprise system, and enters the quantity received. The PO and inventory master data are updated after the receiving record is saved. The general ledger master data are also updated to reflect the increase in the inventory balance.

5. Sale orders, Purchase requisitions, Purchase Orders, receiving reports, so first is a sales order, the company clerk gets orders from customers. The company's purchase requisition records all purchase requests. The receiving report will be received by the supplier, then the supplier will send what the company needs the clerk and the clerk company will sell the goods to the customer. Purchase orders the customer then pays for the goods he has purchased. Check or funds transfer company checks at the bank whether the customer has paid for his order

Source: Buku [Accounting information systems by Romney, Marshall B. Steinbart, Paul John.pdf](file:///C:\Users\meich\OneDrive\Documents\Accounting%20information%20systems%20by%20Romney,%20Marshall%20B.%20Steinbart,%20Paul%20John.pdf)

6.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Threats | Control procedure |
| customer orders are incomplete | Data entries edit check |
| Credit sales to customers with bad credit history | Credit approval by credit manager, not by sales function.  An accurate record of customer account balance |
| Order legitimacy | Signature on paper documents; digital signatures and digital certificates for e-business |
| Out of goods, there are storage costs and price drops | Inventory control system |
| Delivery error:  Wrong item  Wrong quantity  Wrong address | Reconciliation of sales orders with packing slips and packing slips.  Use barcode scanners.  Data entry app control |
| Theft of goods through hackers | increase security on computer  Perform periodic physical inventory counts and reconciliation of recorded amount counts |
| Source: buku [Accounting information systems by Romney, Marshall B. Steinbart, Paul John.pdf](file:///C:\Users\meich\OneDrive\Documents\Accounting%20information%20systems%20by%20Romney,%20Marshall%20B.%20Steinbart,%20Paul%20John.pdf) |  |

7.

**Gudang Material**

Pelanggan

Calling costumer

pegawai

Menerima kas

Kurir

Kasir

Pelanggan

Mengirim pesanan

Pegawai pengiriman

Pegawai(Gudang)

pelanggan

Mengisi pesanan pelanggan

Mengisi pesanan pelanggan

Gudang material stock

Cash