## **CANTEEN POINT OF SALE SYSTEM**

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A Thesis Presented to

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**BOHOL ISLAND STATE UNIVERSITY**

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**Chapter 1**

**THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE**

**INTRODUCTION**

**Rationale**

In today’s fast-paced world, time is a valuable resource, and convenience is more important than ever. Canteens serve as essential hubs within organizations such as schools, universities, corporate offices, and hospitals, offering a dedicated space where individuals can access nutritious meals and beverages with ease. More than just a place to eat, canteens contribute significantly to the well-being, satisfaction, and productivity of their users. By providing quick, affordable, and healthy food options, they help reduce stress, save time, and encourage social interaction among staff, students, and employees. Additionally, modern canteens are increasingly adopting technology-driven solutions such as cashless payment systems, online pre-ordering, and real-time inventory tracking to streamline operations and enhance the overall dining experience. These innovations not only improve efficiency and reduce wait times but also support better hygiene and accountability, making canteens an integral part of a well-functioning and health-conscious environment.

However, as the demand for quick and efficient food service continues to rise, canteens face significant challenges in ensuring fast transactions, accurate billing, and streamlined financial management. Traditional manual payment methods, such as cash transactions and paper-based record-keeping, often lead to delays, errors, and inefficiencies. These challenges highlight the need for a Canteen POS System a digital solution designed to enhance transaction speed, improve accuracy, and promote better financial tracking. By implementing such a system, canteens can reduce reliance on manual cash handling, minimize errors, and improve overall service efficiency.

**CANTEEN PAYMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**Characteristic & Features:**

* Accurate Financial Tracking
* Receipt Generation for Credit Payments
* User-Friendly
* Manage Credits

**A Proposed Technology Package**

Therefore, this study proposes the development of a Canteen PaymentManagement System to enhance customer satisfaction, provide a convenient dining experience, and minimize wait times. The system will ensure accurate billing,secure transactions, and flexible payment methods, ultimately improving both operational efficiency and user convenience.

**Literature Background**

In many canteens, especially within schools, offices, or hospitals, traditional management methods still involve manual processes such as writing down orders, using basic calculators or spreadsheets for billing, and keeping paper logs for inventory. These outdated practices require staff to manually record transactions, compute totals, give change, and track stock levels tasks that are not only time-consuming but also prone to human error. Additionally, sales reports and customer data are stored in fragmented, non-digital formats, making it difficult to access accurate, real-time information. This manual approach may work for very small-scale operations, but as customer volume increases, it becomes inefficient and unsustainable. This is where a Canteen POS (Point of Sale) System proves essential. By automating order processing, inventory management, and payment handling, a POS system greatly enhances accuracy, speeds up service, reduces workload, and provides instant access to data and analytics. It transforms the way a canteen operates making it more efficient, scalable, and capable of delivering a seamless experience for both staff and customers. Transaction cost theory (TCT) considers the transaction as the most basic unit of measure and focuses on how much effort, resources, or cost is necessary for two parties to complete an exchange (Williamson, 1981).

**Philippine Constitution, Article 14, Section 12**. “The State shall regulate the transfer and promote the adaptation of technology from all sources for the national benefit.” (Bernas, 2009).

**Transaction cost theory (TCT**) considers the transaction as the most basic unit of measure and focuses on how much effort, resources, or cost is necessary for two parties to complete an exchange (Williamson, 1981).

**CANTEEN POS SYSTEM**

**Characteristic & Features:**

* Automation-Based
* Sale Reporting and Analytics
* User-Friendly
* Inventory Management

**A Proposed Technology Package**

**Article XIV, Section 10 of the Philippine Constitution.**

“Science and technology are essential for national development and progress. The State shall give priority to research and development, invention, innovation, and their utilization; and to science and technology education, training, and services.” (Munoz, 2013).

**Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT)** The application of the technologies in the workplace has redefined inter- and intra-organizational communication has streamlined business processes to ensure benefits, such as higher productivity, the wellbeing of employees and the satisfaction of consumers (Papagiannidis & Marikyan, 2020).

**FIGURE 1.0: THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

**FIGURE 1: THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

**FIGURE 1.0: THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

solution to these inefficiencies, modernizing school food services through automation and real-time data management.

With the advancement of technology, school canteens have increasingly adopted Canteen POS Systems to streamline operations. These digital systems help reduce manual errors, optimize inventory, and enable cashless payments (Patel & Sharma, 2018). Research shows that POS systems improve student satisfaction by reducing wait times, ensuring accurate billing, and offering a wider variety of meal options (Ahmed & Mansoor, 2019). These systems enhance canteen efficiency by automating transactions, improving service speed, and providing real-time data for better management.

The application of technology in the workplace has transformed both inter- and intra-organizational communication, streamlining business processes and leading to benefits like higher productivity, employee well-being, and customer satisfaction (Papagiannidis & Marikyan, 2020). The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) helps explain how users will adopt and interact with the Canteen POS System by identifying key factors that influence user acceptance and system usage, ensuring its successful implementation.

According to Flores et al. (1988), technological change is an intervention into an ongoing field of activity, requiring a shift in how tasks are performed. When developing and implementing new technology, it's important to recognize that it represents a fundamental change in processes, not just a simple substitution of one tool for another. In the context of the Canteen POS System, this means transforming traditional manual processes into more efficient, automated workflows, fundamentally altering how orders, payments, and inventory management are handled in the canteen.

These served as a guide in developing the Canteen POS System for Bohol Island State University Balilihan Campus.

Moreover, Article XIV, Section 10 of the Philippine Constitution states that:

“The State shall regulate the transfer and promote the adaptation of technology from all sources for the national benefit. It shall encourage the widest participation of private groups, local governments, and community-based organizations in the generation and utilization of science and technology (Bernas, 2009).”

This article indicates that the State plays a key role in regulating and promoting the use of technology for the benefit of the nation. It highlights the importance of technology transfer from various sources, ensuring that advancements in science and technology are accessible and beneficial to society.

By integrating new technologies into strategic processes, digital transformation aims to change business operations, processes, and services [Hess et al.(2016](https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.620766/full?utm_source=chatgpt.com#B120)). In turn, these new digital capabilities can improve performance and expand products, services and customer [Verhoef et al. (2019](https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.620766/full?utm_source=chatgpt.com#B263)), leading to increased sales and profits [Warner and Wäger (2019](https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.620766/full?utm_source=chatgpt.com#B269)). This will emphasize the importance of digital transformation inenhancing business operations and improving efficiency of Canteen.

Furthermore, Article XIV, Section 10 of the 1987 Philippine Constitutions States that:

 “Science and technology are essential for national development and progress. The State shall give priority to research and development, invention, innovation, and their utilization, and to science and technology education, training, and services. It shall support indigenous, appropriate, and self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities, and their application to the country’s productive systems and national life” (Munoz, 2003).

According to the article, research and development should be a top priority, utilizing advanced applications, processes, products, and services for the progress of the country. Additionally, it emphasizes the importance of supporting indigenous andself-reliant scientific capabilities to enhance the country's productivity and overall quality of life.

**THE PROBLEM**

**Statement of the Problem**

This study aimed to design and developed a Canteen POS System that will enhance the overall efficiency, financial transparency, students and faculty satisfaction of the BISU Balilihan Campus canteen.

Specifically, the study seeks to answer the following problems:

1. What can the current process affect the efficiency, accuracy and the overall operations of the canteen?

2. How can the manual process be being done?

3. What are the challenges or constraint are encountered with the existing processes?

4. What is the technical specification of Canteen POS System in terms of?

a. System Rules,

b. Context Diagram,

c. Event List,

d. Process Specification,

e. Program Hierarchy,

f. Database Design,

g. Database Schema,

h. Test Cases,

i. Technical Requirements; and

j. Interface Design

5. What is the action plan could be proposed and implementing based of the study?

**Significance of the Study**

The proposed study on the Canteen POS System at BISU Balilihan is significant for several stakeholders:

**Students and Faculty:** The study will benefit students and faculty by providing a more efficient and convenient way to place orders and make payments through the POS system. This will save time and improve their overall experience at the canteen by simplifying the payment process.

**Canteen’s Staff:** The study will offer valuable insights into the system's usability, operational efficiency, customer service, and financial accuracy. Feedback from staff will help identify areas for improvement enhance staff training, and ensure the POS system contributes positively to the canteen’s day-to-day operations.

**Future Researchers:** The study will serve as a valuable reference for future researchers interested in similar studies on POS systems in foodservice or canteen environments. It will provide insights that can guide future technological implementations in similar contexts.

**Scope and Limitations**

This study focuses on evaluating the implementation and impact of a Canteen POS System in school canteens, specifically examining its effect on operational efficiency, financial management, inventory control, customer satisfaction, and adherence to health and nutrition standards. The research will primarily focus on schools that have adopted or are in the process of adopting POS systems, considering both public and private institutions in urban and suburban settings. The study will gather insights from various stakeholders, including students, parents, canteen staff, and school administrators, to assess how the system enhances the dining experience and overall canteen operations.

However, this study has a few limitations include a potential lack of representation from rural schools or those with limited technological infrastructure, as well as time constraints that may restrict long-term analysis. Additionally, the study's findings may be influenced by the specific POS systems used in the schools, differing stakeholder experiences, and potential resistance to adopting the new technology.

Customers can ask for a receipt for their purchases, while faculty and staff can request a receipt when settling their credit balances.

The Canteen POS System will improve the efficiency of canteen operations, but it also has some limitations.

1. Dependence on Internet Connectivity

For cloud-based POS systems, a reliable internet connection is essential. In areas with poor connectivity, the system might face challenges in processing transactions.

1. Limited Flexibility for Custom Menus

For canteens that offer a variety of seasonal or special menu items, some POS systems that may not allow quick, easy challenges to the menu or pricing, making it cumbersome to accommodate frequent updates.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Research Design**

The research utilized interview method to the personnel involved to meet the desired objectives and purpose. Data gathering, analyzing and classifying about the prevailing conditions, practices, processes and trends were also done. To develop and to meet the corresponding standards and effectiveness process, the researchers proposed a system that could fit the desired view of the output.

**Research Environment and Participants**

The study was conducted at Bohol Island State University-Balilihan Campus canteen located at Brgy. Magsija, Balilihan, Bohol. The participants of the study were the canteen staffs and canteen personnel of BISU-BALILIHAN.

**Data Gathering**

The following methods were used to collect data, providing essential insights for the development of the Canteen POS System.

**Interview and Discussion**

The researchers set an interview to the canteen’s staff as guide in conducting a proposed system. The answers from the interview served as guide in conducting the study. It also provides important information for the proposed in BISU-Balilihan canteen.

**Observation and Documentation Review**

The researchers asked permission to conduct an on-site observation of the current system to gather more information. This method helps the researchers to identify the problems in the current system that needs an improvement. The researchers also conducted online research in different websites and books as guide to have new ideas for the features and design of the proposed system.

**Research Procedure**

This study will use the Agile model of System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) approach in developing the system.

**1. Planning**

In this phase, researchers conducted an interview with the staff of BISU-Balilihan Canteen to find out the problem encountered.

### 2.Defining the Requirements

### 3. Design

### 4. Development

### 5. Testing

This phase focused on the testing of the system of the system to secure the interfaces and check if the system worked as what the users were expecting in this stage.

A diagram of a software process

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

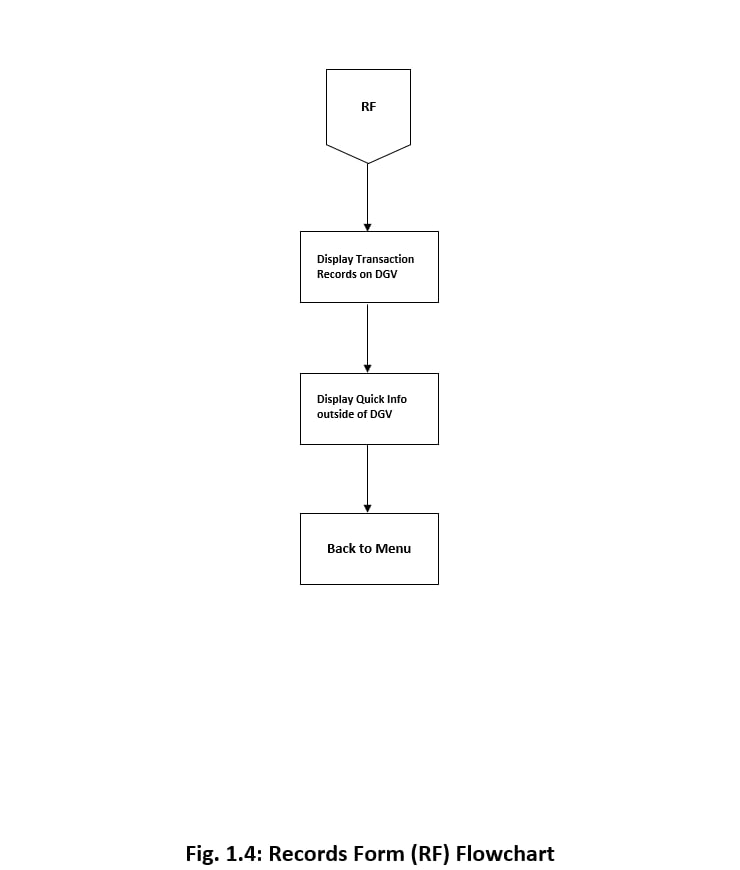
A diagram of a flowchart

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Fig.1.2: Menu Form (MF) Flowchart**

A diagram of a process

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

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**Fig.1.4: Records Form (RF) Flowchart**

**A diagram of a display inventory

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**Fig 1.5: Inventory Form (MF) Flowchart**

**A diagram of a business process

AI-generated content may be incorrect.**

**DEFINITION OF TERMS**

**1. Point of Sale (POS) System**

A software application used to complete sales transactions, manage inventory, generate reports, and track payments. It enables cashiers or sales staff to process product purchases, handle payments, and store transaction records in a database.

**2. Transaction**

An operation performed during a sale where products are selected, quantities are defined, payment is accepted, and the total amount is recorded. Each transaction has a unique identifier and records the method of payment and date/time of purchase.

**3. Product**

An item available for sale in the system. Each product has attributes such as:

ProductID – A unique identifier.

ProductName – The name of the product.

Description – Brief details about the product.

Price – Cost per unit.

CategoryID – Refers to the category the product belongs to.

**4. Category**

A classification used to group similar products. Stored in the CategoryTbl and contains:

CategoryID – Unique identifier.

CategoryName – The name of the category.

**5. Inventory**

Tracks the current stock levels of each product. The inventory is updated when new stocks arrive and when sales are made. Each entry includes:

InventoryID – Unique identifier.

ProductID – Refers to the stocked product.

SupplierID – Refers to the supplier of the product.

Quantity – Number of units currently available.

**6. Supplier**

A source or vendor providing products to the store. Information is stored in SupplierTbl with:

SupplierID – Unique identifier.

SupplierName – Name of the supplier.

SuppNumber – Contact number.

Address – Supplier location.

**7. Cart**

A temporary list of selected products during a transaction. It contains the products’ details, quantity, and subtotal for each product.

**8. Subtotal**

The price for a single product multiplied by the quantity selected. It contributes to the total amount of the transaction.

**9. Total Amount**

The total cost of all items in the cart before payment. Calculated as the sum of all subtotals.

**10. Amount Paid**

The actual amount of money the customer provides to pay for the transaction.

**11. Change**

The difference returned to the customer if the amount paid is more than the total amount. Calculated as:

Change = AmountPaid - TotalAmount

**12. Payment Method**

Indicates how the customer paid (e.g., Cash, Card, GCash). This is stored in both the TransactionsTbl and PaymentsTbl.

**13. Items Sold**

A breakdown of each product included in a transaction. Stored in ItemsSoldTbl, containing:

SaleID – Unique entry ID.

TransactionID – Refers to the related transaction.

ProductID – The sold product.

Quantity – Number of units sold.

Price – Per-unit price at the time of sale.

**14. Payments**

A separate table that logs payment history for each transaction. It includes:

PaymentID – Unique identifier.

TransactionID – Links to the sale.

AmountPaid – Amount received from the customer.

PaymentMethod – Method used.

DateTime – Timestamp of payment.

**15. Login & Roles**

The system supports different user roles (e.g., Admin and Cashier) to restrict access to specific features. Admins have full access, while cashiers are limited to transactional features.

**16. DataGridView (DGV)**

A table-like UI element used to display tabular data like products in the cart or inventory listings.

**17. Identity Column**

A column that auto-increments its value upon each new record. Commonly used for primary keys like TransactionID, ProductID, etc.

**Chapter 2**

**PRESENTATION OF THE PRESENT AND PROPOSED SYSTEM**

**A.THE PRESENT SYSTEM**

### **System Narrative**

### The current canteen system is fully manual. All transactions—whether paid in cash or on credit—are recorded using a physical logbook or paper records. When a customer selects items, the cashier manually calculates the total cost. If the customer pays in cash, the cashier also handles change manually. These transactions are then written down by hand.

### For faculty and staff who purchase on credit, their balances are tracked separately by the canteen personnel. When they settle their debts, the staff must go through all previous records to compute the outstanding balance. This process is time-consuming, prone to delays, and opens room for calculation errors.

### This manual approach leads to frequent human errors, makes it difficult to track and verify daily sales, and creates inefficiencies in generating financial reports. Furthermore, handling cash increases security risks and adds complexity to end-of-day reconciliation.

### Given these challenges, there is a need for a Canteen Point of Sale (POS) System that automates sales tracking, balance computation, and financial reporting. Such a system would streamline operations, reduce human error, enhance security, and improve overall efficiency in managing canteen transactions.

**Finding/Constraints**

### The current manual system used by the canteen is inefficient, leading to issues such as inaccurate financial records, untracked unpaid transactions, and poor order monitoring. These problems slow down operations and increase the risk of errors. To address these challenges, a Canteen POS (Point of Sale) System will be developed to automate transactions, improve accuracy, and provide a faster, more secure, and more organized payment process.

Canteen Staff

Customer

* Place Order
* Payment

* Confirm Order
* Manually record the credit

and sales

**Event List**

* 1. Place order
  2. Giving order
  3. Manage payment cash and credit

**Event Diagram**

Place Order

Customer

Canteen Staff

Customer

Canteen Staff

Customer

Canteen Staff

Confirm Order

**Event 1.1: Process the Order**

Get the order

**Event 1.2: Giving Order**

Payment

Calculate total order

**Event 1.3: Manage Payment**

**A. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

**System Rules**

The Canteen POS System is designed to systematize transactions and improve efficiency within the Balilihan campus canteen. Its primary purpose is to generate receipts for credit payment and purchases made by staff and Faculty, covering food and other necessities.

The cashier's homepage displays the available products and the order summary for customers. It allows customers to place orders and choose their preferred payment method, either cash or credit, with credit being available exclusively for faculty and staff members. Once the orders are selected, they appear in the order summary, where the cashier finalizes the transaction.

The Canteen POS System admin homepage displays the log in view. The admin can access the admin’s username and password. The admin can add employees and customers and manage products by adding and updating available menus every day. Only admin can print and view the credits and sales reports.

ADMIN

-Manage

-Print

Customer

* Received Orders
* Calculate Total Orders
* Process Payment
* Print Receipt

- Place Order

Canteen Staff

**Figure 5: Context Diagram of the Proposed System**

### Event List

1.4 User Log-in

* 1. Access Dashboard

1.6 Credit Pay

1.7 Manage Product

1.8 Product Category

1.9 Sort Sales

1.10 Transaction

1.11 Manage Employes

1.12 Log out

User

Login Page

**Event 1.4: User**

Admin

CPOSS

**Event 1.5: Access Dashboard**

Admin

Credit.tbl

**Event 1.6: Pay Credit**

Admin

Product.tbl

**Event 1.7: Manage Products**

Admin

Product.tbl

**Event 1.8: Admin Product Category**

Admin

Sales.tbl

**Event 1.9: Admin/ Total Sales**

Admin

Transaction.tbl

**Event 1.10: Manage Transaction**

Admin

Employees.tbl

**Event 1.11: Manage Employees**

Admin

Logout

**Event 1.12: Admin Log**

**Specification of the Proposed System**

1.User Verification Process

Begin

Input username “username” and password “password”

If “username and password”

Access is granted based on user role (Admin, Cashier)

Else if “username and password” are empty

Display “This is a required field”.

Else Display “Incorrect login credential.”

End

1. Dashboard

Begin

If menu == Admin

View Customer

View Total Sales

View Credit List

If payment is successful, generate and Print receipt

End

2. Products

Begin

View Products

Add Products

Input Product Name

Input Product Price

Upload Product Image

Set Availability Status (Available / Not Available)

SaveProduct  
End

Edit Product

Begin

View Product name

Input product Price

Input product Image

Update Availability Status (Available/ Not Available)

Save Changes

End

3. Category

Begin

View Category

Add Category

Save

End

4. Transaction

Begin

View Transaction

View payment method (Cash, Credit)

End

5. Sales

Begin

View Sales

View Total Sales

View Credit

End

6. Employee

Add Employee

Input Employee Details

First Name

Last Name

User Name

Role

Save Employee Information

End

6. Faculty and staff

Begin

Add faculty/staff

Input Faculty/staff Details

Name

Id Number

Save faculty/staff

End

**Cashier**

1. Login process (Cashier)

Begin

Enter username “”

Enter password “”

If “username” & “password” ==” true”

Login Success

Else Display “Invalid Account Please check your username and password.

End

1. Order Summary

Begin

Select Product of the customer

Review the Product summary that was ordered by customer

Select Payment Mode

If credit enter the Customer name

Else enter cash amount

Ask the customer if they want a receipt

If yes, generate and print the receipt

If not, proceed without printing

Confirm the order

End

Transaction

Employees

**Canteen POS System**

Database

Product

Category

Sales

Admin

Staff

View

Print

Take Orders

Customer

Place Order

Logout

Inventory

**Figure 6.1: Program Hierarchy (Canteen Point of Sale System)**

### **Database Design**

The following tables contain the design and information used in the system.

Table 1**. tbl\_Users**. Contains the users.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| UserID | int, Identity (PK) | User Identifier |
| Username | nvarchar (50) | User Login |
| Password | nvarchar (50) | User Credential |
| Role | nvarchar (50) | User Permission |

Table 2. **tbl\_Category.** Contains the category.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| CategoryID | int, Identity (PK) | Category Identifier |
| CategoryName | nvarchar (50) | Category Title |

Table 3. **tbl\_Products.** Contains the products.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| ProductID | int, Identity (PK) | Product Identifier |
| ProductName | nvarchar (50) | Product Title |
| Description | nvarchar (50) | Product Details |
| Price | Decimal | Unit Cost |
| CategoryID | int (FK → CategoryTbl) | Product Category |

Table 4. **tbl\_Supplier.** Contains the supplier.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| SupplierID | int, Identity (PK) | Supplier Identifier |
| SupplierName | nvarchar (50) | Supplier Name |
| SupplierNumber | nvarchar (50) | Contact Number |
| Address | nvarchar (50) | Business Address |

Table 5. **tbl\_Inventory.** Contains the inventory.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| InventoryID | int, Identity (PK) | Inventory ID |
| ProductID | int (FK → ProductsTbl) | Stock Product |

Table 6. **tbl\_Stock.** Contains the stock.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| Stock | int (30) | Available Quantity |
| SupplierID | int (FK → SupplierTbl) | Source Supplier |

Table 7. **tbl\_Transactions.** Contains the transactions.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| TransactionID | int, Identity (PK) | Sale Identifier |
| DateTime | DateTime | Sale Timestamp |
| TotalAmt | Decimal | Total Payment |
| PaymentMethod | nvarchar (50) | Payment Type |

Table 8. **tbl\_ItemsSold.** Contains the items sold.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| SaleID | int, Identity (PK) | Item Record |
| TransactionID | int (FK → TransactionsTbl | Related Sale |
| ProductID | int (FK → ProductsTbl) | Sold Product |
| Quantity | int (30) | Item Count |
| Price | Decimal | Unit Price |

Table 9. **tbl\_Payments.** Contains the payments.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Data Type** | **Description** |
| PaymentID | int, Identity (PK) | Payment Record |
| TransactionID | int (FK → TransactionsTbl | Sale Reference |
| AmountID | Decimal | Paid Amount |
| PaymentMethod | int (30) | Method Used |
| DateTime | Decimal | Payment Timestamp |

|  |
| --- |
| **EmployeeSchedule** |
| ScheduleID |
| EmployeeID |
| Date |
| TimeIn |
| TimeOut |

|  |
| --- |
| **Products** |
| ProductID |
| ProductName |
| Description |
| Price |
| CategoryID |

|  |
| --- |
| **Categories** |
| CategoryID |
| CategoryName |

|  |
| --- |
| **Inventory** |
| InventoryID |
| ProductID |
| Stock |
| SupplierID |

|  |
| --- |
| **Transactions** |
| TransactionID |
| DateTime |
| TotalAmount |
| AmountPaid |

|  |
| --- |
| **Supplier** |
| SupplierID |
| SupplierName |
| SupplierContact |
| SupplierAddress |

|  |
| --- |
| **ItemsSold** |
| SaleID |
| TransactionID |
| ProductID FK |
| Quantity |
| Price |

|  |
| --- |
| **Payments** |
| PaymentID |
| TransactionID |
| AmountPaid |
| PaymentMethod |
| DateTime |

|  |
| --- |
| **Employees** |
| EmployeeID |
| FullName |
| Username |
| Password |