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**Tagoloan Community College**

Baluarte, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental

*Member: Association of Local Colleges & Universities (ALCU)*

*Member: Association of Local Colleges & Universities Commission on Accreditation (ALCU-COA)*



**COLLEGE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

*Member: Philippine Society of Information Technology Education (PSITE)*

**POINT OF SALE**

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***INTRODUCTION***

***A sale process involves several key elements:***

*1.****Product Selection:*** *This pertains to choosing items for purchase from the available inventory.*

*2.****Availability:*** *Refers to the stock or availability status of the chosen products.*

*3.****Quantity:*** *The number or amount of each selected product the customer intends to purchase.*

*4.****Total Cash:*** *The overall cost or price of the selected items that the customer needs to pay.*

*5.****Change:*** *The amount of money returned to the customer if they've paid more than the total cost of the purchase.*

***OBJECTIVE***

***A point of sale (POS) system involves the selection of products by customers, checking their availability in inventory, specifying quantities, calculating the total cost, processing payment, and providing change if applicable. It's a comprehensive system used in retail to manage transactions efficiently and accurately.***

***SCOPE AND LIMITATION***

***Scope:***

***1. POS Systems:*** *The research focuses specifically on Point of Sale systems, considering their unique requirements and challenges. This includes systems used in various settings.*

***2.Key Functionalities:*** *The scope encompasses a detailed examination of essential POS functionalities including select product, Availability, quantity, payment cash, total cash, and change.*

***Product Selection:*** *POS systems allow easy selection of products through a user-friendly interface, enhancing the customer experience.*

***Inventory Availability:*** *Real-time updates on inventory levels help in ensuring that available stock is accurately reflected at the point of sale.*

***Quantity Management:*** *Effective tracking of quantities sold helps manage inventory and assists in restocking decisions.*

***Total Cash Management:*** *Accurate calculation of the total amount owed by customers and received by the business.*

***Change Calculation:*** *Calculating the correct change due to customers, ensuring accuracy in transactions.*

***Limitations:***

*1.* ***Limited Product Database:*** *Some POS systems might have limitations in terms of the number of products they can handle or may not support certain product types.*

*2.****Inventory Sync Delays:*** *Real-time inventory updates might face delays due to connectivity issues or system lags, leading to discrepancies in available stock.*

*3.****Quantity Errors:*** *Human errors in entering quantities or technical glitches might result in incorrect inventory counts.*

*4.****Cash Handling Errors:*** *Inaccuracies in cash transactions due to manual input or technical glitches could cause issues in totaling and giving correct change.*

*5.****Dependency on Internet/Power:*** *POS systems often rely on internet connectivity and power sources, posing limitations in case of outages.*

***FLOWCHART***

***Add Product***

**F**

***If Out Of Stock***

***Availability***

**T**

***If Cash is less than total***

**F**

***Change***

***Total Cash***

***Payment Cash***

***Price & Quantity***

**T**