DMIT2018 - Intermediate Application Devel...

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Receiving

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Receiving Outstanding Purchase Orders

NOTE: These specifications may be supplemented by your instructor with sequence and/or class diagrams for the use cases involving transactional processing. When provided, you must follow the guidance of those diagrams.

Business Process Overview

Employees must log onto the system. Receiving must only allow authenticated users within the Receiving Role to have access to the subsystem. A Store staff or Parts Manager do receiving. The Employee full name must appear on the screen

Receiving Outstanding Purchase Orders - Story Overview

Imagine you are part of your company's receiving team. Each morning, you log into the system with your credentials, and because your role is Parts Manager or Store Staff assigned, the system allows you access to the receiving functionality. Your full name appears on the screen, confirming that you are the authorized individual to handle the arrival of goods. Unlike creating a purchase order, receiving involves checking what

has arrived from the vendor and comparing it to the orders your company placed in the past.

When you open the receiving subsystem, the system displays a list of all outstanding orders. A Parts Manager previously placed these orders, and the orders have an Order Date recorded but have not yet been fully received and closed. Since a parts manager may have ordered the items you receive today, days, weeks, or even months ago, this display helps you quickly find the exact order you are about to process. You pick an outstanding order from the list, and the system immediately shows you the order's details: the vendor's name, contact phone number, and each item that was supposed to be delivered. Quickly viewing the order details sets the stage for you to compare what should have arrived (based on the order) to what arrived today (based on the vendor's shipping sheet).

Your role now is to verify each item methodically. The system shows the quantities on order for each ordered part and how many are still outstanding. You check these amounts against the boxes and packages you received. If everything matches perfectly, you record the exact number of items received. Sometimes, though, you might receive fewer items than expected or discover that some items are damaged, expired, or not what you ordered. In that case, you record the returned quantity and provide a reason for the return. The system also allows you to handle unexpected surprises—sometimes, the vendor sends items that weren't on the original order. In such cases, you add those "unordered" items to a temporary cart, noting their description, vendor part number, and how many arrived. Since no one ordered these items, you must mark them to return, and you'll note a reason like "not ordered" to explain why.
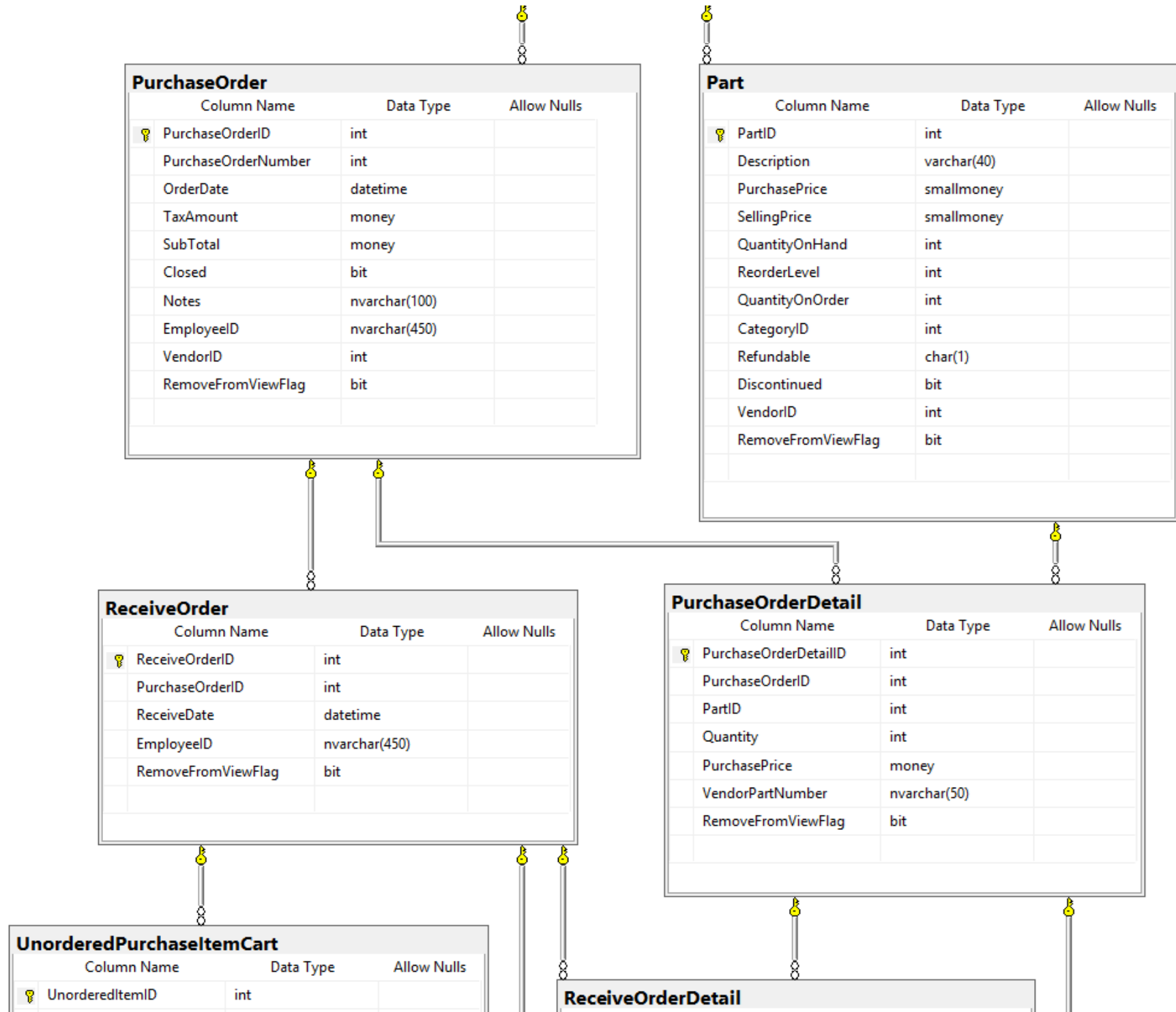
After reviewing each item and making your entries, you press a button to process the data simultaneously. The system will take all your recorded receives, returns, and any unordered items and update the database accordingly. For items you accepted, the system increases their QuantityOnHand in your inventory records and decreases their QuantityOnOrder by the exact amount received. For returned items—whether they were on the order or not—the system creates return records, recording why you did not add them to your inventory, such as damaged or over-shipped. If the order has no more outstanding items, the system

automatically closes it, marking it as complete.

But what if the vendor can't fulfill the order entirely? The vendor may have discontinued the product, or the vendor may have gone out of business. In such cases, you have the option to "Force Close" the order, which requires you to provide a reason (for example, "Supplier out of business"). By choosing to force close, you are telling the system that no further deliveries for this order will ever arrive. The system then recalculates the QuantityOnOrder (QOO) for each part by starting with the original QOO listed on the purchase order and subtracting all the quantities already received over time. Any remaining, undelivered amounts are removed from the QOO, ensuring that the order accurately reflects what has been received and what will never be delivered. After this adjustment, the order is permanently closed.

Throughout this process, the system ensures you're only seeing and working with outstanding orders, and you handle one order at a time to avoid confusion. Once you finish receiving or force closing an order, the system refreshes so you can choose the next outstanding order to process. In other words, the receiving subsystem helps you maintain accurate and transparent inventory records—clearly showing what arrived, what didn't, what got returned, and why—while giving you the flexibility and control to handle real-world complications in the supply chain.

Vendor

	Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
🔑	VendorID	int	
	VendorName	nvarchar(100)	
	Phone	nvarchar(12)	
	Address	nvarchar(30)	
	City	nvarchar(30)	
	ProvinceID	char(2)	
	PostalCode	nchar(6)	
	RemoveFromViewFlag	bit	

PurchaseOrder

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
PurchaseOrderID	int	
PurchaseOrderNumber	int	
OrderDate	datetime	
TaxAmount	money	
SubTotal	money	
Closed	bit	
Notes	nvarchar(100)	
EmployeeID	nvarchar(450)	
VendorID	int	
RemoveFromViewFlag	bit	

Part

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
PartID	int	
Description	varchar(40)	
PurchasePrice	smallmoney	
SellingPrice	smallmoney	
QuantityOnHand	int	
ReorderLevel	int	
QuantityOnOrder	int	
CategoryID	int	
Refundable	char(1)	
Discontinued	bit	
VendorID	int	
RemoveFromViewFlag	bit	

ReceiveOrder

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
ReceiveOrderID	int	
PurchaseOrderID	int	
ReceiveDate	datetime	
EmployeeID	nvarchar(450)	
RemoveFromViewFlag	bit	

PurchaseOrderDetail

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
PurchaseOrderDetailID	int	
PurchaseOrderID	int	
PartID	int	
Quantity	int	
PurchasePrice	money	
VendorPartNumber	nvarchar(50)	
RemoveFromViewFlag	bit	

UnorderedPurchaseItemCart

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
UnorderedItemID	int	

ReceiveOrderDetail

ReceiveOrderID	int
Description	nvarchar(100)
VendorPartNumber	nvarchar(50)
Quantity	int
RemoveFromViewFlag	bit

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
ReceiveOrderDetailID	int	
ReceiveOrderID	int	
PurchaseOrderDetailID	int	
QuantityReceived	int	
RemoveFromViewFlag	bit	

Receiving ERD

ReturnedOrderDetail

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
ReturnedOrderDetailID	int	
ReceiveOrderID	int	
PurchaseOrderDetailID	int	
ItemDescription	nvarchar(50)	
Quantity	int	
Reason	nvarchar(50)	
VendorPartNumber	nvarchar(50)	

Receiving

Search Screen (Screen 1 of 2)

Purchase Orders

PO #	Date	Vendor	Contact #	Action
130	June 10	MotorParts Ltd.	780.473.5664	[View Order]
131	July 8	Williams Tires	780.696.2356	[View Order]

Receiving Screen (Screen 2 of 2)

Selected PO #: ###
Vendor: HighRoad Cycle Clothing
Phone: 780.450.13

Order Details

Part ID	Description	Order Qty	Outstanding	Received	Returned	Reason
109	Air Filter	55	50	0	0	
107	Plugs	30	14	8	3	Overshipped
105	Front Brakes	5	5	5	0	

[Receive] [Force Close] Reason for Closing: XXXXXX [Reset]

Unordered Items to Return

	Description	Vendor Part ID	Qty
✖	Random Thing	12345	1
✖	Another Thing	45678	8

Item Description: XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Vendor Part ID: XXXXXXX

Quantity: XX

[Insert]

Review ***Receiving Breakdown***

Receiving - Story Continue

Imagine you are part of the Receiving Team at your company, starting your day by logging into the system.

Your full name appears on the screen, confirming that you have been authorized. You can navigate to the Receiving page since you have the necessary permissions to access the receiving subsystem. This specialized part of the application ensures that all incoming shipments get accurately recorded and processed, maintaining the integrity of your inventory records.

Managing Purchase Orders

Your primary task begins with viewing outstanding purchase orders. The system lists all active purchase orders (POs with an Order Date but not closed) and makes it easy to choose the correct one from a grid of possible matches.

Receiving Shipments

Once you've selected a purchase order, the receiving page displays detailed information about that order, including the purchase order number, date, and vendor details. A grid populated with the ordered items shows each part's ID, description, quantity on order, and quantity outstanding—the latter calculated by subtracting all previously received amounts from the original order quantity. This real-time calculation ensures an accurate view of what is still outstanding for the order.

As you receive items, enter the quantity received and any quantities you need to return due to damage or over-shipping. The system enforces rules to prevent errors:

- The amount received cannot exceed the outstanding quantity
- If you enter a returned quantity, you must provide a reason

For items that arrive unexpectedly or were not part of the original order, you can add them to an unordered return grid, providing details like description, vendor serial number, and quantity. The company wants to carefully track these unordered returns to maintain accurate inventory records and ensure someone returns the items to the vendor correctly.

Finalizing the Received Shipment

After verifying all items, you can finalize the receiving process one of two ways:

- The "Receive" button saves all the entered information, updating the inventory by adding received quantities and recording any returns.
- If the vendor cannot fulfill the order entirely—perhaps due to discontinuation or business closure—you can use the "Force Close" button. This action adjusts the quantities on the order by subtracting the outstanding amounts and permanently closes the purchase order, ensuring your records remain accurate.

If you need to start over or correct any mistakes, the "Reset" button allows you to reset all received and returned values, remove any unordered returns, and clear the reason boxes. Throughout the process, dynamic warnings and validations help prevent mistakes, ensuring that all data entered is accurate and consistent.

Navigating the Workflow

The interface helps to keep you focused and efficient. From selecting the correct order to accurately recording received items and handling returns, each application component supports your workflow seamlessly. The dynamic updates and validations provide immediate feedback, helping you maintain precise inventory levels and comprehensive records of all transactions.

What This Means Day-to-Day

This Receiving functionality empowers you to manage incoming shipments with confidence and accuracy. By recording every received item properly and promptly addressing any discrepancies, you help maintain the integrity of your inventory and support the overall efficiency of your company's operations. Understanding

how each part of the application interacts allows you to navigate the system effortlessly, ensuring that every shipment is processed correctly and your inventory remains up-to-date.

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