# A Technical Project

# on Procurement & Sales Management System Submitted By

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# INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Overview

In today's digital marketplace, seamless product listings, timely order processing, secure transactions, and transparent buyer-seller interactions are critical to the success of platforms like eBay or OLX. Efficient management of users, listings, orders, and returns significantly enhances customer experience, builds trust, and boosts platform reliability.

The eBay/OLX Management System replicates a dynamic online marketplace environment using Infor ERP LN tools. It enables smooth handling of product uploads, order placements, payment tracking, and return processing. Sellers can easily manage product inventories and descriptions, while buyers can view products, place orders, and track deliveries. The platform ensures consistency and integrity through the use of first-free number logic for auto-generating unique IDs and provides robust support for transactional workflows.

Whether it's a small seller or a high-volume vendor, the system offers flexible and scalable architecture to meet a wide range of needs. With Infor LN's powerful development tools and 3-tier ERP architecture, this system ensures efficient integration of buyers, sellers, and logistics, while supporting real-time updates and financial transparency. Built-in validations and modular design support data accuracy and system maintainability across product, order, and return cycles.

## 1.2 Scope

The purpose of this documentation is to:

- Provide an overview of how an eBay/OLX-style marketplace can be developed using Infor ERP LN.
- Explain the tools, development processes, procedures, business flow, and validations implemented for managing buyers, sellers, products, orders, payments, and returns.
- Walk through the step-by-step process involved in designing and building an online marketplace system using ERP principles.
- Describe the testing strategies and methodologies used to ensure proper functionality of all modules, including ordering, invoicing, and return handling.
- Present reports and outputs generated during system execution, such as order summaries, invoice records, and user listings.
- Detail the scripts (3GL/4GL) used in the system for automating data management, user actions, and system validations.

#### 1.3 Details

Infor ERP LN provides a powerful and flexible platform to design and implement an eBay/OLX-style online marketplace. By utilizing ERP design principles, this system effectively manages the lifecycle of buyer-seller interactions, from product listings to payments and returns. The system is structured into three primary layers of data: **Master Data**, **Transactional Data**, and **Master Data**, allowing for streamlined development and maintenance.

I. Master Master Data

These are foundational datasets that are required globally across modules. They include:

- Countries: Stores standardized country codes and descriptions used across Buyers and Sellers.
- **Product Groups**: Helps categorize products (e.g., Electronics, Clothing, etc.) for easier filtering and grouping.
- **First Free Number (FFN)**: Manages automatic generation of unique identifiers (IDs) for Buyers, Sellers, Products, Orders, etc.

#### II. Master Data

These datasets are frequently managed and referenced during transactions. They include:

- **Buyers**: This contains buyer information such as name, contact, and location.
- **Sellers**: Manages seller records including email, address, and business info.
- **Products**: Product listings uploaded by sellers, linked to product groups, with descriptions and other relevant details.

#### III. Transactional Data

These entities capture the day-to-day transactions and are linked dynamically to the Master Data:

- Orders: Tracks individual buyer purchases, linked to the buyer, seller, and product. Includes order status and shipping info.
- **Invoices**: Generated against orders, they summarize payable amounts and taxes.
- Payments: Captures payment method, status, and date of transaction. Linked to invoices.
- **Returns**: Handles order return workflows, including status tracking, refund information, and pickup scheduling.

# **Development Tool**

## 2.1 Development Tools Introduction

Infor LN Development Tools provides tools for developers.

You can use Development Tools to:

- Create Package VRCs in which you can develop software components.
- Set up a data model, consisting of domains and tables, for an application
- Create various types of software components, such as:
  - Sessions
  - Forms
  - Reports
  - Multi-language data field labels
  - Questions and messages
- Create, edit, and compile scripts and libraries, e.g., UI scripts, DLLs, and DALs. The Development Tools functionality is located in the Tools (tt) package on the LN server.

# 2.2 Overview of software components

The following sections briefly describe various components

- 4GL Engine
- Domains
- Forms
- Functions
- Labels
- Libraries
- Menus
- Messages
- Reports
- Sessions
- SQL queries
- Table definitions
- UI scripts

## **2.2.1 4GL Engine:**

The 4GL engine handles the default behaviour of a session. If additional functionality is needed or default functionality needs to be bypassed, this should be programmed in a UI script (Program script).

When a session is started, the session's object will run. The object and the form work together to perform queries and present data on the form.

The sequence of actions that takes place is:

- 1. The object allocates memory space for a record buffer based on the table definition.
- 2. The object builds a SQL statement to select rows from the main table and related tables. The record buffer is populated within a selectdo loop.
- 3. The record buffer variables are updated after the query and are available for use on forms.
- 4. The form fields are mapped to the record buffer and displayed on the form.

This sequence of actions is an overview of the actions that take place within a session. The detailed actions are coded. The 4GL Engine (also called the standard program) provides this standardised coding and enforces consistency across sessions in the system.

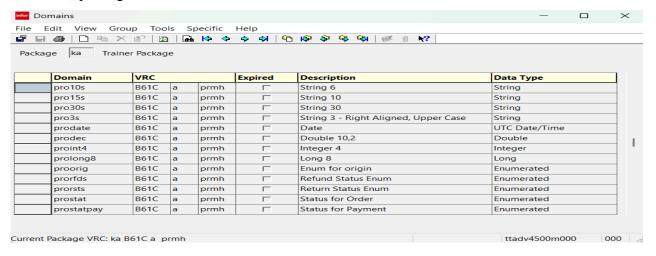
The 4GL Engine controls the processing of a session:

- The session startup includes checking for authorisations, loading icons, and pull-down menus.
- Loading the forms, reports, and charts.
- Performing queries on the main table for the user's company, which includes selects, inserts, updates, and deletes.
- Scrolling through data selections.
- Checking that a reference to another table exists, such as checking that a Department exists for an Employee.
- Handling the right forms, labels, and menus for a user's language. Choose the output device.

## 2.2.2Domains:

Domains define common information about data, such as data type, length, alignment, valid ranges, display format, and capitalization rules.

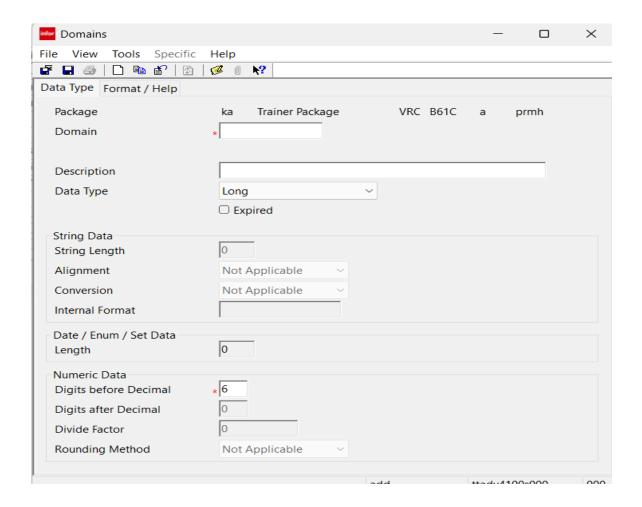
Domains ensure consistent data types for fields and variables. Domains can be linked to table fields, form fields, and program variables. The below Figure shows some domains present in the ka (common) package.



Domains of type Enumerated or Set have constants with language-dependent descriptions. Each constant has three characteristics:

- A numeric value that is stored in the database
- Constant Name that the programmer can use
- Constant description that describes the option to the user, in the language of the user.

Creation of a domain can be done in the **Domains(ttadv4500s000)** session, as shown in the figure below



#### 2.2.3 Forms:

The form is the user interface part of the session. Forms, which are presented to users, include data and actions that users can perform on that data. The session and form are integrated; one form per session is defined. The form definition in the session identifies the fields, labels, and options that are available in the session's overview display window and details window.

A Form provides the rules for the user dialog, or panel, that is displayed. You create and edit ses sions and forms using the Sessions (ttadv2500s000) session. This session acts as a Developer's workbench as it provides access to all the major components of a session.

**To create Forms:** To create and edit forms, you must use the Infor LN Dynamic Form Editor that is part of Development Tools. This is a PC based application that should be installed for each devel oper. The Infor LN Dynamic Form Editor also provides access to the major components of the ses sion.

The form editor allows you to specify the available session types for the form (overview and detail), the field groups, labels and fields that are used to create the form.

The form that is presented to the user is created dynamically:

- The form layout is used to determine the labels and fields, the grouping of the fields, and the se quence of the fields.
- The form layout is used to determine the labels and fields, the grouping of the fields, and the se quence of the fields.
- The mode the session is started in determines if the session is in overview mode or detailed mode.

#### 2.2.4 Functions:

Functions allow you to perform a programming task multiple times with different values. A function is declared in the functions section of a script, in a library, or in a separate function script (include).

The possibilities for calling a function depend on how the function is declared:

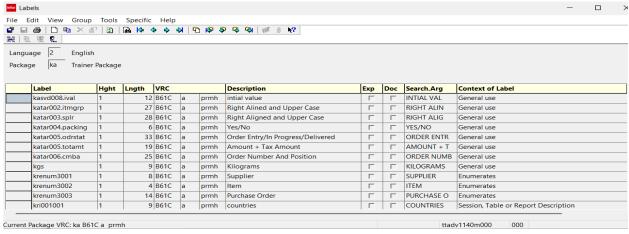
- If a function is declared in the declaration section of a script, you can only call the function within that script.
- If a function is declared in a library, or in a separate function script, you can call the function in multiple scripts and libraries.

**To Create Function**: To create a function in a program script or in a library, you must edit the script/library via the Program Scripts / Libraries (ttadv2530s000) session. If you define a function in a library, you must link that library to the scripts and libraries where you want to call the function.

To create a function in a separate function script:(include), you must create the function script through the Functions (ttadv2560s000) session. You must include this function script (through an "#include" statement) in the scripts and libraries where you want to call the function.

#### 2.2.5 Labels:

A label is a code that is used instead of language-dependent text in forms, reports, and menus. A la bel consists of a name and a content description. The content of a label can differ by language, but the label name remains the same for all languages.



For each label code, you can specify:

• A label description. This is the label text which you can edit and translate.

- The length. This is the number of characters of the description.
- The height. This is the number of lines of the description.

**To create labels:** You can create labels in the Labels (ttadv1140m000) session. If you create new labels, you must compile these in the Compile Labels (ttadv1243m000) session so that Infor Enterprise Server can display the new labels at run time.

#### 2.2.7 Libraries:

A library, also called Dynamic Link Library (DLL), provides application-specific functions that can be used throughout the system, by many sessions. A library is a script that is stored in a separate component. The library is compiled independently of the program scripts that use it. Libraries are loaded at runtime by sessions that use them. When a session needs to access a library, the library is loaded, and the relevant routine is executed.

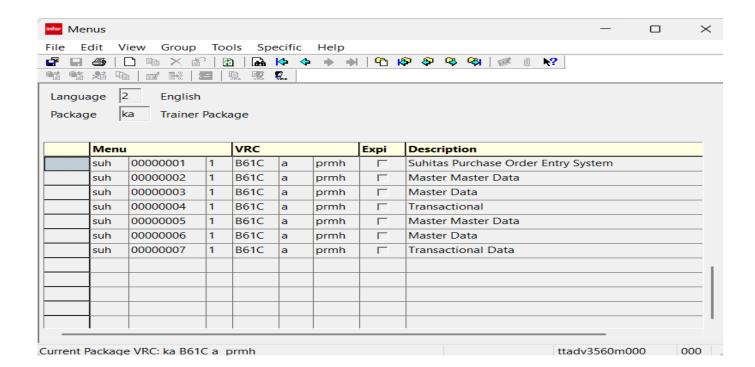
**To create libraries:** You can create and edit libraries in the Program Scripts / Libraries (ttad v2530m000) session.

Libraries are a type of program script. The program script code should start with "dll" and the script type should be "General Library". This helps categorise the scripts into their general use.

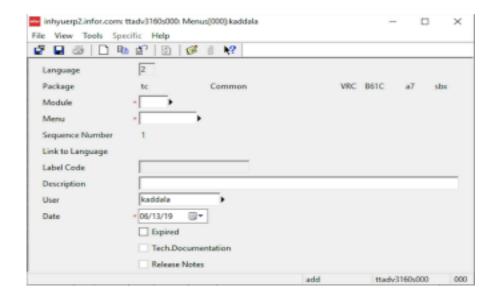
#### 2.2.8 Menus:

Menus are used to organise the Infor LN sessions in a logical folder / subfolder structure. The fold ers and subfolders usually represent Infor LN packages and modules. The Menu browser is used to open the folders and subfolders in order to find the sessions. Sessions can be launched directly from the Menu browser. The Menu browser is used in Infor Ming.le, Infor ES Web UI, and Infor LN Worktop.

Infor LN users can have their own customised menus. The start menu for a user must be defined in the User Data (ttaad2500m000) session.



**To create menus:** To create menus you must use the Menus (ttadv3560s000) and Menu Fields (ttadv3560s000) sessions.



# 2.2.9 Messages:

Messages are language-independent software components that allow you to customize dialog messages.

For each message, you can specify:

- The message code. This is the unique identifier of the message across all languages.
- The message type, e.g. "Warning".
- The message. This is the message text which you can edit and translate. This message can contain codes that are substituted when the message is displayed.



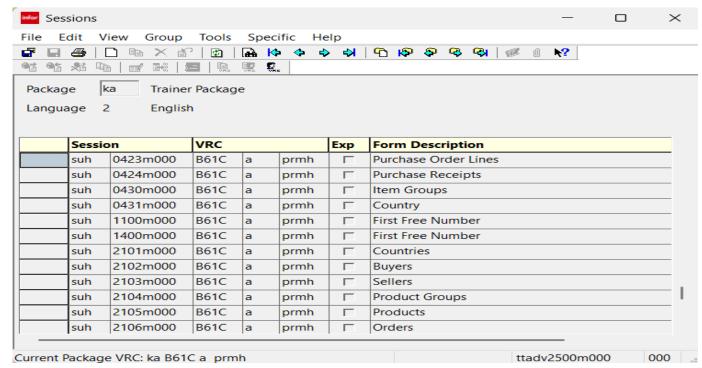
To create messages: You can create messages in the Messages (ttadv4551m000) session.

#### **2.2.10 Sessions:**

A session performs an activity. Sessions are used to present data, edit data, and process data. Each session has a code. The session code is displayed in the status bar of the session window. A session consists of multiple components that work together, such as a form and an object. A session object is a compiled UI script.

#### **Overview session:**

An overview session shows multiple rows from a table in a grid. Overview sessions are also called Multi-Occurrence sessions, because they display multiple records, or occurrences, from the same table. Scroll bars allow you to view rows above or below the current rows that are displayed in the grid. Based on security authorisations, you are able to insert, edit, copy, and delete entries in the grid.



A details session shows one row and is also called a single-occurrence session. The details session is opened when you insert, edit or copy from the overview session. The details session allows you to edit individual field values and save your changes. The session may also have additional options that can be performed using buttons, icons or specific menu options.

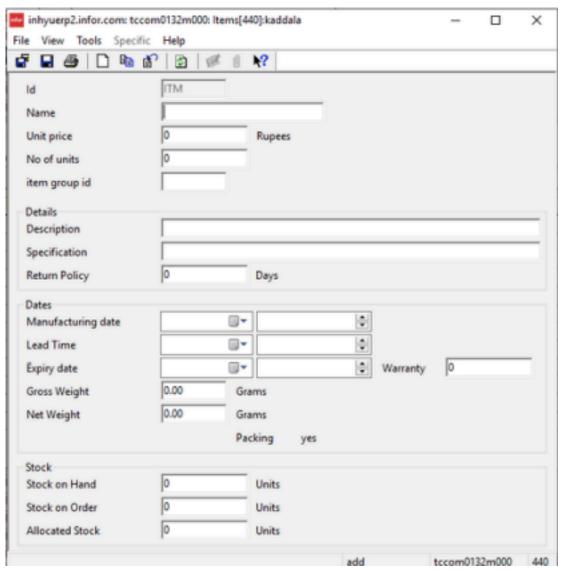
#### **Synchronization:**

The details session is a synchronized dialog of the overview session. Synchronized sessions work together.

- When the details record changes, the overview session will show the changes if the affected fields are on the overview session form.
- When a record is selected in the overview session, the details session will show the selected record.

#### **Details session:**

A detailed session shows one row and is also called a single-occurrence session. The details session is opened when you insert, edit or copy from the overview session. The details session allows you to edit individual field values and save your changes. The session may also have additional options that can be performed using buttons, icons or specific menu options.



Usually the overview session and the details session are two separate sessions. However, the over view session and the details session can be the same session. You use the form editor to indicate the fields that appear in the overview session, and which fields appear in the details session.

### 2.2.11 SQL Queries:

You can create and edit sessions and forms using the Sessions (ttadv2500m000) session. This ses sion acts as a Developer's workbench as it provides access to all the major components of a session.

Infor LN supports multiple Relational Database Management Systems. Each database system is supported in the architecture by using a driver: a database specific program that translates SQL syn tax from the SQL used in the object to the SQL used by the database system.

#### 4GL Program queries:

You can create queries in 4GL scripts or libraries, e.g. in a UI script, a report script, a DLL or a DAL. These queries can read and update data in the database. At runtime, the queries are triggered during session execution, for example by an event or by a form command.

An embedded query starts with a SELECT statement that allows you retrieve a selection of data from a number of tables based on conditions defined in the WHERE clause.

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SELECT columns ...

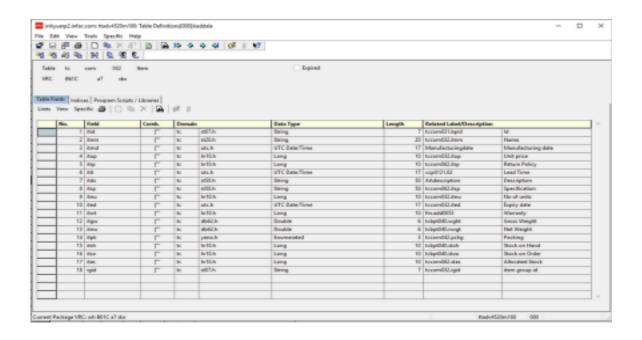
FROM table(s) ...

WHERE each row fulfills the condition(s) ...

The columns you select are typically table fields that are selected from tables. The where clause in an embedded query allows you to specify conditions using either columns that are selected or based on variables declared in your program script. The rows you select can be processed individually within a selected loop. The selected loop provides an iteration mechanism for the records selected by the SELECT statement.

#### 2.2.12 Table definitions:

A table definition defines the structure of a table. A table definition contains fields and indices. Table fields are linked to domains that define the data type and several characteristics of the fields.



# Fields, domains and indices:

A table has fields. Table fields store individual pieces of data such as a customer name, the quantity of an item ordered, or the date that a journal entry was made.

Table fields are linked to domains. Domains are components that define common information about data such as:

- the data type, e.g. a character type for customer name, a number type for quantity, and a date type for journal date.
- Valid ranges.
- Special characters such as capitalization rules.

A table must have at least one index. An index consists of one or more table fields that are used to sort and search records in the table. The first index is always the Primary key, which is the unique identification for a record in a table.

#### **Related Tables and References:**

The table may have a related table. A related table means that a field in the table will refer to the key field of another table. In this way, data can have relationships: customers can have orders; inventory stores items in warehouses; and employees work in a department.

To create table definitions: You can create table definitions in the Table Definitions (ttad v4520m000) session.

## **2.2.13 UI Scripts:**

The default behaviour of a session is handled by the 4GL engine. If you require additional functionality or want to bypass the default functionality, you program your changes in the session's UI script (Program script). The UI script is compiled in the session object. The object contains only the ex ceptions to the normal operating procedures of the system. The 4GL Engine executes the normal operating procedures of the system, and you write the exceptions.

The UI script contains events to hook into the 4GL Engine, and describe the actions that should happen as a result of an event. Events trigger code. When the session runs and an event triggers, the 4GL Engine uses the session object to perform the appropriate actions.

Actions that could take place as the result of an event are:

- Calculate a field value before a field displays.
- Synchronize the current (parent) session with a child session when you run a form command. For example: a parent session that uses the Orders table is synchronized with a child session that uses the Order lines table.
- Send a file to the user's PC when you save a record

The syntax of the UI script contains complete programming syntax capabilities such as variable de clarations, expressions, operators, transfer of control, iterations (loops), functions, embedded SQL, and a full featured functions library.

To create UI Scripts: You can create and edit UI scripts in the Program Scripts / Libraries (ttad v2530m000) session. When you create a new session in the Sessions (ttadv2500m000) session, a corresponding UI script is generated automatically.

# **Development Parameters**

To maintain or create software components, a developer requires default development settings and parameters and authorization to at least one package VRC.

#### **Development Parameters:**

The settings and parameters a developer needs, are defined in a Development Parameters template. Parameters are available for the following:

- Automatic compilation to the run-time data dictionary after changes to forms or menus
- Actions to be performed automatically after the Copy to Current Package VRC option
- The parameters that the editor can use to develop software

## 3.1 Development Authorizations:

A developer needs authorization for at least one package VRC.

To define developer authorizations for a user, you can do one of the

following: • Link the user to a Developer Authorization template.

• Give authorization for all package VRCs.

#### 3.2 System Requirements

System Requirements play a vital role in the development life cycle (SDLC). Any changes made to the requirements in the future will have to go through a formal change approval process. • Tool: INFOR ERP LN (version 7.6)

Database: Microsoft SQL Server 2000

• Operating system: Linux

# 3.3 Hardware Requirements

• Ram: 4 GB (Minimum)

• Processor: Core 2 Dual

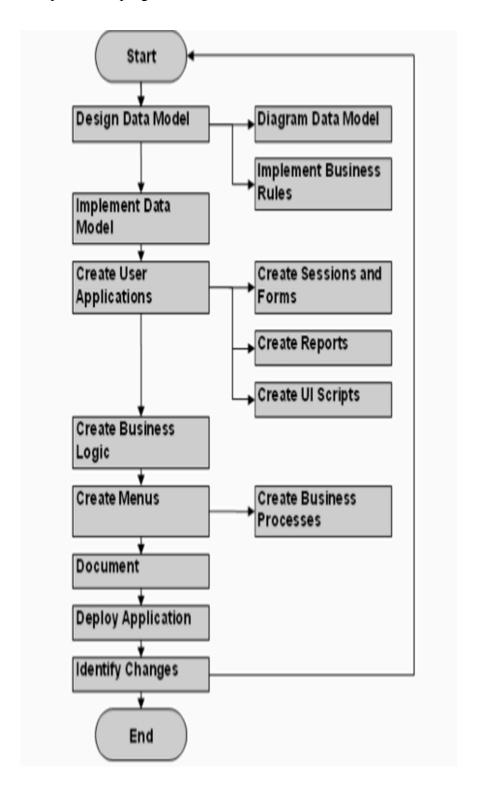
• Hard Disk : 40 GB free space (Minimum)

# **Development Procedures**

# **4.1 Development Process**

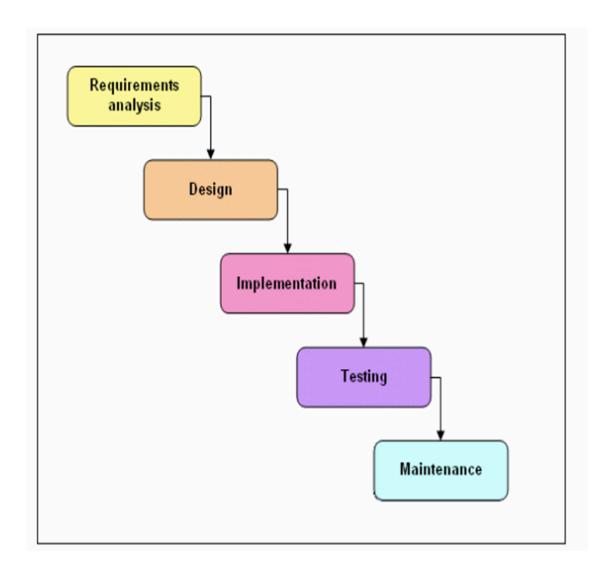
Developers use the Infor LN Development Tools to develop the software components that make up the application.

There is a logical progression in developing the components to create an application. The develop ment process explains this progression.



## 4.2 Development Life Cycle

The software development life cycle consists of Water Flow Data Model Different Stages present in the Water flow data model are as follows



# Requirement gathering:

Requirements describe the "what" of a system. In requirements analysis phase, the requirements are properly defined and noted down. The output of this phase is SRS (Software Requirements Specification) document written in natural language.

# Design:

In this phase, a logical system is built which fulfils the given requirements. Design phase of software development deals with transforming the customer's requirements into a logically working system. Here we have two steps:

**Primary Design Phase:** In this phase, the system is designed at block level.

Secondary Design Phase: In this phase, detailed design of every block is performed.

# **Implementation:**

In this phase, the design document is coded according to the module specification. This phase trans forms the SDD document into a high level language code. Once a module is developed, a check is carried out to ensure that coding standards are followed.

# **Testing:**

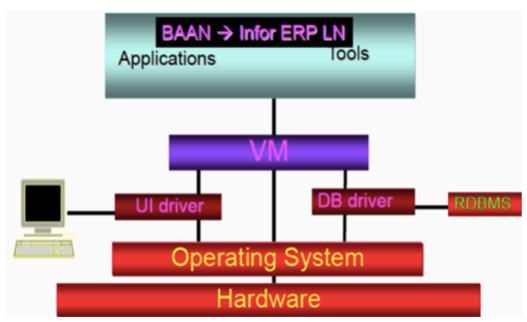
Testing is a process of running the software on manually created inputs with the intention to find errors. In process of testing, an attempt is made to detect errors, to correct the errors in order to de velop error free software.

#### **Maintenance:**

Software Maintenance is done to rectify the errors which are encountered during the operation of software and to change the program function to interface with new hardware or software to change the program according to increased requirements.

#### 4.3 Architecture

Infor ERP supports a three-tier architecture consisting of a user interface tier, an application tier, and a database tier. The user interface tier provides presentation and input services for user interaction. The application tier consists of the Infor ERP application server and the application programs. The database tier includes the Infor ERP database driver and a third party RDBMS product that acts as the database server.



The database driver is the interface between the Infor ERP applications and the RDBMS server. The database driver translates database requests from the Infor ERP application server to RDBMS spe cific SQL requests that it sends to the database server. After the database server retrieves the

requested information, the database driver then passes the data back to the Infor ERP application server.

#### **User Interface Tier:**

The user interface tier consists of the Infor ERP user interface for Microsoft Windows (called 'BW') and for Internet browsers (called 'BI'). Data input from the user through BW or BI is relayed to the Infor ERP application server; data returned from the Infor ERP application server is displayed to the user in graphical form by the user interface.

# **Application Tier:**

The application tier includes both the application programs and the Infor ERP application server. Together, the application programs and the application server provide much of the functionality of Infor ERP. The application programs include the compiled Infor ERP applications and the data dic tionary. The Infor ERP applications are written in the 4GL programming language with embedded SQL using the development environment provided by the Infor ERP Tools package.

The Infor ERP application server schedules and runs the application programs, sends and receives information to and from the user interface server, and initiates an instance of the database driver as necessary for communication with the database server. A running database driver can support mul tiple connections to a single RDBMS instance. If a Infor ERP installation stores data tables in mul tiple databases, the application server must start one instance of the database driver for each data base with which it must communicate. The Infor ERP application server has traditionally been called 'Baan shell' or simply 'bshell'.

#### **Database Tier:**

The database tier consists of the Infor ERP database driver and the database server. The database driver provides a common interface between the Infor ERP application server and the database server. Communication between the application server and the database driver is the same, no mat ter which RDBMS product is used as the database server. There is one database driver for each of the RDBMS products that Infor ERP supports. Communication between the database driver and the database server is tailored to the RDBMS being used. The database driver communicates with the RDBMS through structured query language (SQL) statements and the native application program ming interface (API) of the RDBMS.

The database server consists of one of five third party RDBMS products: Oracle, Informix, Sybase, DB2, or Microsoft SQL Server. All Infor ERP application data is stored in a relational database managed by an RDBMS. It is possible to have multiple RDBMS products in one Infor ERP installation, with some data residing in one database server and other data residing in another.

#### 4.4 Business Flow

In the eBay/OLX Management System, each order is raised by a registered buyer against a listed product uploaded by a seller. The transaction flows through several interconnected tables, managed using Infor LN sessions.

#### 1. Selling Workflow

#### • Seller Registration:

Seller provides business details which are inserted into the seller table. The selected country is validated using a foreign key reference to country.country.

#### • Product Grouping:

Product categories are defined and maintained in the productgroup table. A group can be shared across multiple products and sellers.

#### • Product Upload:

Sellers upload products which are stored in the product table. Product ID (pid) is auto-generated using the firstfreenumber table with origin code PRODUCT. Foreign key constraints:

- $\circ$  sid  $\rightarrow$  seller.sid
- o productgpID → productgroup.productgpID

#### • Product Activation:

Once uploaded, the product becomes available for buyer selection in the marketplace.

#### 2. Buying Workflow

#### • Buyer Registration:

Buyers register and their information is stored in the buyer table, validated via country.

#### Placing an Order:

Buyers select a product and place an order.

- orderID is generated using firstfreenumber (origin = ORDERS)
- A new row is inserted into the orders table with default status placed.
   Foreign key validations:
- $\circ$  bid  $\rightarrow$  buyer.bid
- o sid → seller.sid
- o pid → product.pid

#### • Order Lifecycle:

Status transitions for an order:

- placed → dispatched → delivered
- If returned: return in progress → returned (if accepted)

#### 3. Billing & Return Workflow

#### A. Invoice Generation:

- Triggered when order status = placed
- invoiceID is auto-generated via firstfreenumber (origin = INVOICE)
- Invoice inserted into invoice table
  - Links: orderID, buyerID

Amount and tax computed and stored

#### **B. Payment Processing:**

- Triggered after invoice generation
- paymentID is generated using firstfreenumber (origin = PAYMENT)
- Entry is added in payment table
  - Foreign key: invoiceID
  - Status values: paid, pending, failed

#### C. Return Handling:

- Triggered when buyer initiates return
- Entry inserted into return table
  - Linked to orderID
  - o Includes refund status, pickup date, and refund date
- Order status transitions to:
  - return in progress → returned
- Refund finalization updates refund status and refund date

#### 4. First Free Number Management

- Purpose: To generate unique IDs for order, invoice, product, payment, return.
- Managed via the firstfreenumber table.
  - Example origins: ORDERS, INVOICE, PAYMENT, PRODUCT, RETURN
- After each insert, the corresponding ffnu is incremented to ensure the next free number is ready.

#### 4.5 Validations

#### **Products:**

- Product ID must be auto-generated using First Free Number (PRODUCT).
- Seller ID must exist in the seller table.
- Product Group ID must exist in productgroup table.
- All fields (description, price, group) must be validated before product is marked active.

#### **Buyers & Sellers:**

- Country code must exist in country table.
- Email, contact number, and name must be provided and verified.

#### **Orders:**

- Order date should be set to current date and disabled for manual edit.
- Order ID must be auto-generated using First Free Number (ORDERS).
- Quantity must be greater than zero.
- Order status should default to placed.
- FK validations: buyer ID, seller ID, and product ID must exist.

#### **Invoices:**

- Invoice ID must be generated using First Free Number (INVOICE).
- Total and tax amounts should be automatically calculated and stored.
- Invoice must be linked to a valid order ID and buyer ID.

#### **Payments:**

- Payment ID should be generated via First Free Number (PAYMENT).
- Payment status must be among: paid, pending, failed.
- Payment date must be set to current date and be uneditable.

#### **Returns:**

- Return ID should be generated using First Free Number (RETURN).
- Refund status (refunded, not refunded) and return status (in progress, returned) must be set correctly.
- Refund date and pickup date must be recorded.
- Return can only be created if the related order status is delivered

# **System Designs**

# **System Design:**

System design is a process through which requirements are translated into a representation of soft ware. Initially the representation depicts a holistic view of software. Subsequent refinement leads to a design representation that is very close to source code. Design is a place where quality fostered in software development. Design provides us with representation of software that can be assessed for quality; this is the only way that can accurately translate the customer requirements into finished software product or system. System design serves as the foundation for all engineering and software maintenance steps that follow, we look the design process from three distinct perspectives. • Conceptual Design

- Logical Design
- Physical Design

The higher view is the conceptual view, followed by the logical view and finally the physical view. In designing application, we generally begin and end each phase in a sequentially order, although they may overlap one another along the way.

#### 5.1 Data Models

In order to create a Purchase Order entry system we need

I. Master Master Data

These are foundational datasets that are required globally across modules. They include:

- Countries: Stores standardized country codes and descriptions used across Buyers and Sellers.
- **Product Groups**: Helps categorize products (e.g., Electronics, Clothing, etc.) for easier filtering and grouping.
- **First Free Number (FFN)**: Manages automatic generation of unique identifiers (IDs) for Buyers, Sellers, Products, Orders, etc.
- II. Master Data

These datasets are managed and referred to frequently during transactions. They include:

- Buyers: Contains buyer information such as name, contact, and location.
- **Sellers**: Manages seller records including email, address, and business info.
- **Products**: Product listings uploaded by sellers, linked to product groups, with descriptions and other relevant details.

#### III. Transactional Data

These entities capture the day-to-day transactions and are linked dynamically to the Master Data:

- Orders: Tracks individual buyer purchases, linked to the buyer, seller, and product. Includes order status and shipping info.
- Invoices: Generated against orders, they summarize payable amounts and taxes.
- Payments: Captures payment method, status, and date of transaction. Linked to invoices.
- **Returns**: Handles order return workflows, including status tracking, refund information, and pickup scheduling.

# 5.2 Procurement & Sales Data Model

#### 1. Buyer

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
BID	string	10	Buyer ID	PK
Name	string	50	Full Name	
Phno	string	15	Phone Number	
Address	string	100	Residential	
			Address	
Country	string	3	Country Code	$FK \rightarrow$
				Country.countr
				у

#### 2. Seller

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
SID	string	10	Seller ID	PK
Name	string	50	Full Name	
Phno	string	15	Phone Number	
Address	string	100	Business Address	
Country	string	3	Country Code	FK → Country.countr y
Email	string	50	Contact Email	

#### 3. Country

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
country	string	3	ISO Country	PK
			Code	
desc	string	50	Country Name	

#### 4. Product

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
PID	string	10	Product ID	PK
SID	string	10	Seller ID	FK → Seller.SID

productgpID	string	10	Product Group	FK →
			ID	ProductGroup.p
				roductgpID
desc	string	100	Product	
			Description	

# 5. Product Group

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
product group	string	10	Product Group	PK
ID			ID	
desc	string	50	Group	
			Description	

# 6. Orders

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
orderID	string	10	Order ID	PK
SID	string	10	Seller ID	$FK \rightarrow Seller.SID$
BID	string	10	Buyer ID	$FK \rightarrow Buyer.BID$
PID	string	10	Product ID	FK→
				Product.PID
quantity	integer	_	Quantity	
			Ordered	
total_amount	decimal	10,2	Total Price (Qty	
			× Unit Price)	
shipping_addre	string	100	Destination	
SS			Address	
order_status	string	15	placed /	
			dispatched /	
			return in	
			progress /	
			returned	
order_date	date	_	Date of Order	

# 7. Payment

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
paymentID	string	10	Payment ID	PK
invoiceID	string	10	Invoice ID	FK →
				Invoice.invoiceI
				D
method	string	20	Payment	
			Method	
status	string	15	Payment Status	
payment_date	date	_	Date of	
			Payment	

### 8. Invoice

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
invoiceID	string	10	Invoice ID	PK
orderID	string	10	Order ID	FK →
				Orders.orderID
buyerID	string	10	Buyer ID	$FK \rightarrow Buyer.BID$
amt	decimal	10,2	Total Amount	
tax_amt	decimal	10,2	Tax Amount	

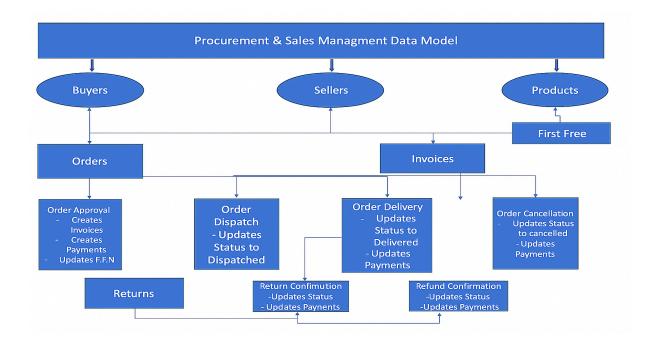
#### 9. FirstFreeNumber

Field	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
Name				
orig	string	10	Module Origin	PK
ival	int		Initial Value	
ffnu	int	_	Next Free	
			Number	

#### 10. Return

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description	Key
retID	string	10	Return ID	PK
orderID	string	10	Order ID	FK→
				Orders.orderID
status	string	20	Return Status	
			(in progress,	
			returned)	
refund_status	string	20	Refunded / Not	
			Refunded	
refund_date	date	_	Date of Refund	
pickup_date	date	_	Date of Pickup	

# ER diagram:

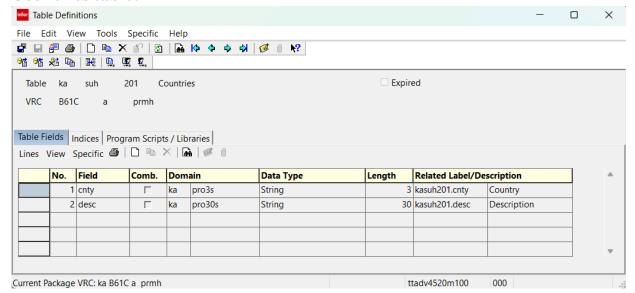


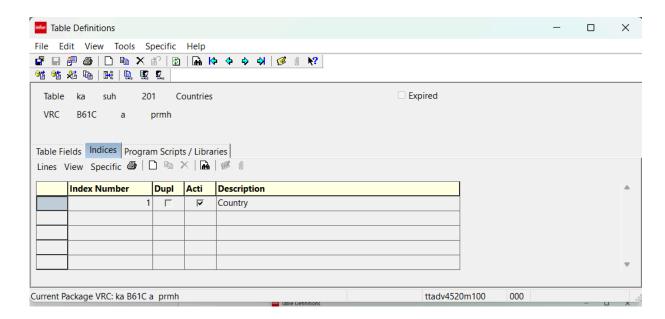
# **Screenshots & Report**

This module contains all the Screenshots and reports (i.e Table definitions-Indices & References, Maintain session -overview session & Details sessions, print sessions) generated and their related data which are generated during the process of development

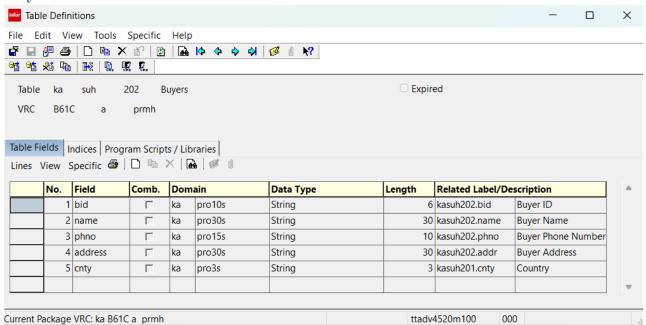
#### **6.1 Tables Definitions**

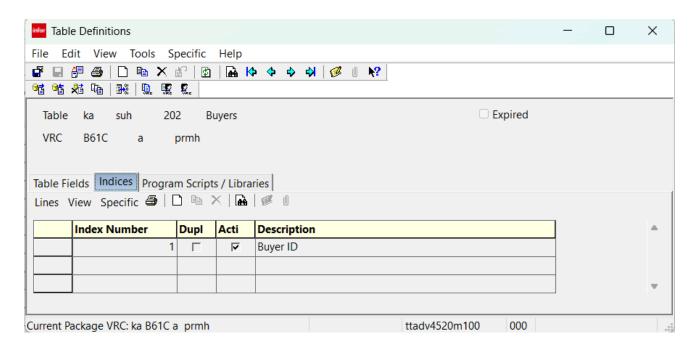
#### **Countries table:**



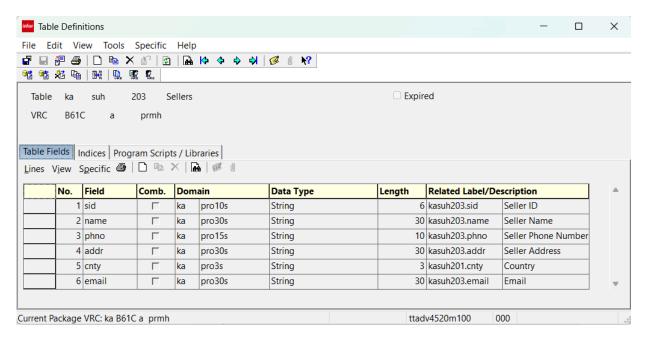


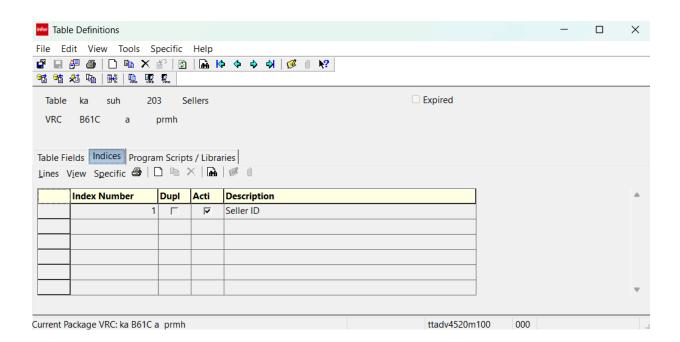
# **Buyers:**



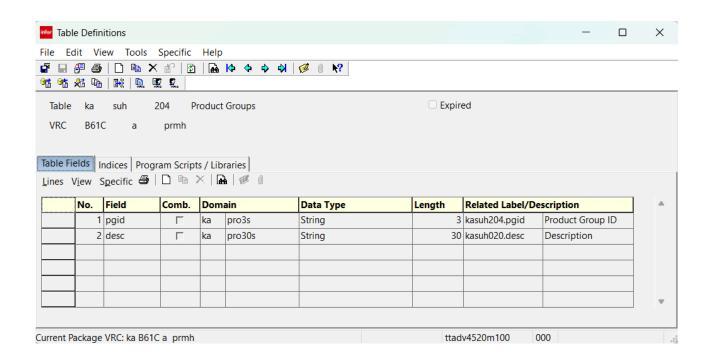


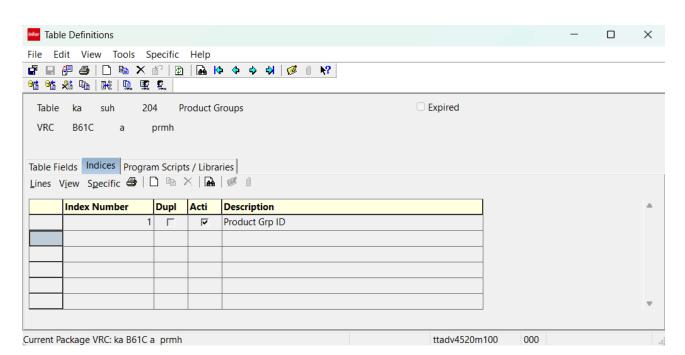
#### Seller:



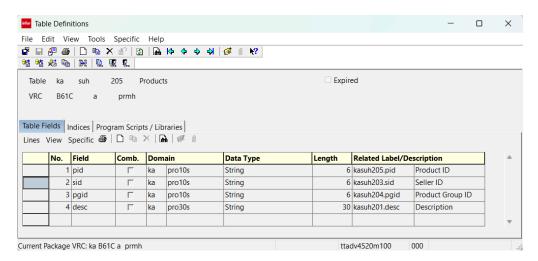


# **Product Group:**

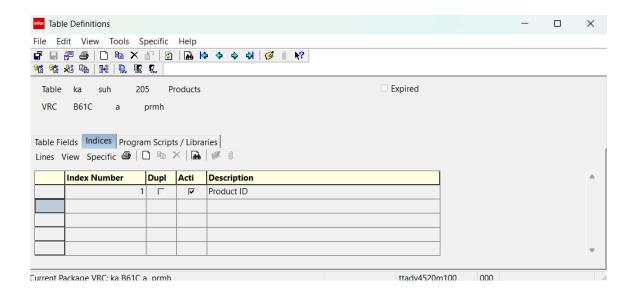




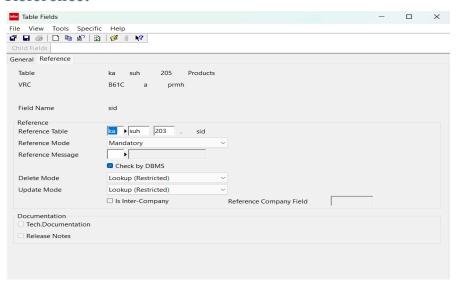
#### **Products:**



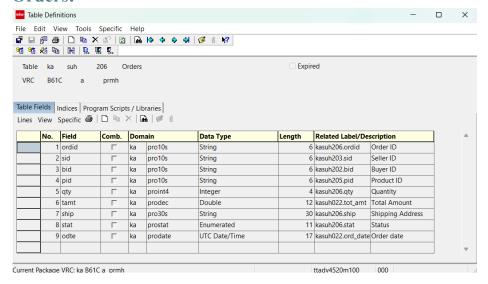
#### **Indices:**



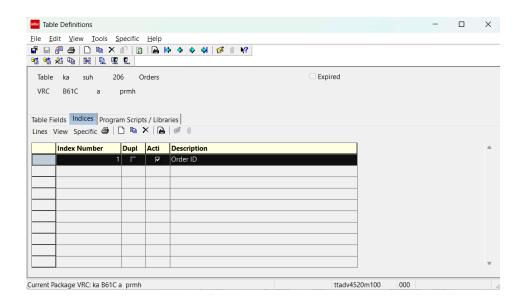
#### Reference:



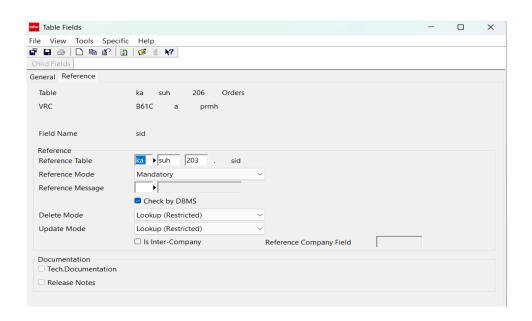
#### **Orders:**



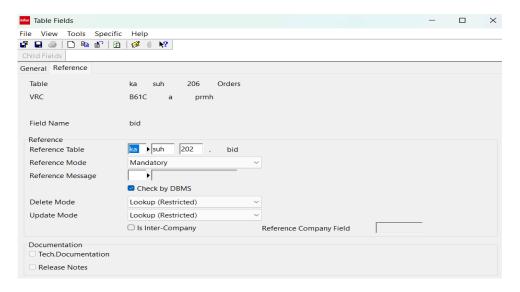
#### **Indices:**



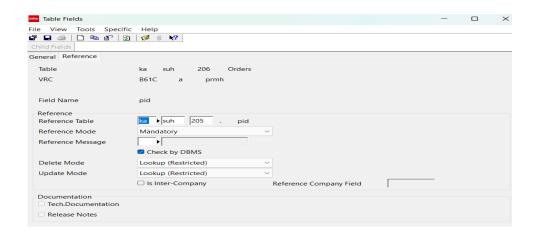
#### **References for Order Table:**



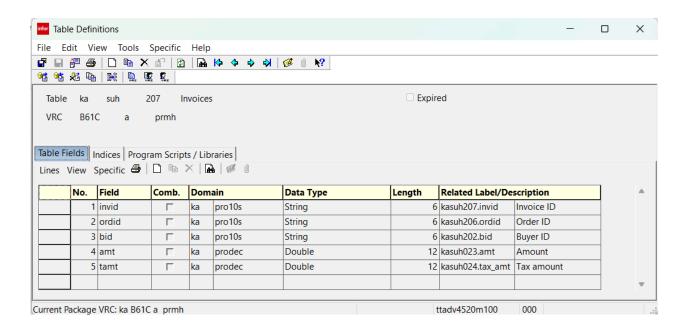
#### **Indices:**



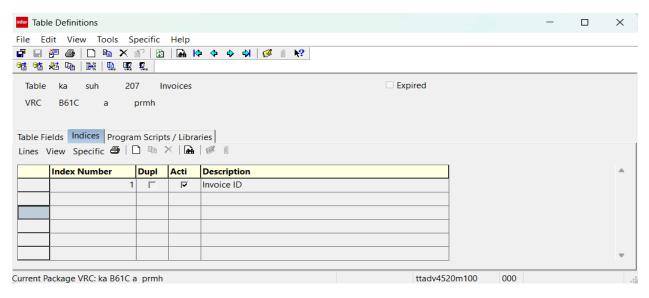
#### **References:**



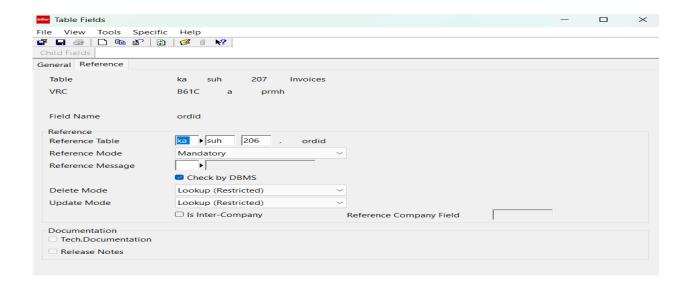
#### **Invoice:**

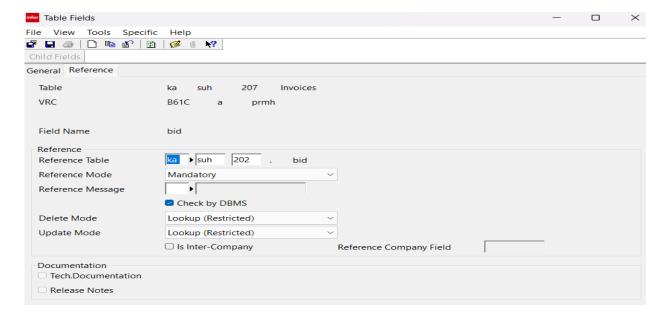


#### **Indices:**

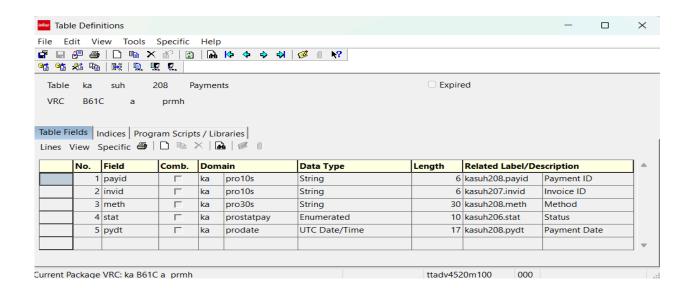


#### **References:**

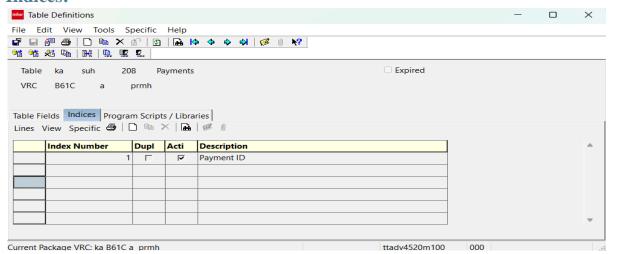




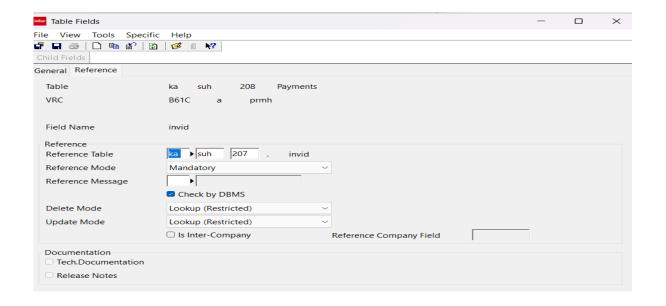
# **Payments:**



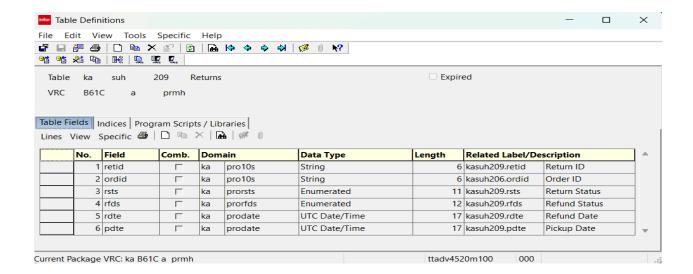
#### **Indices:**



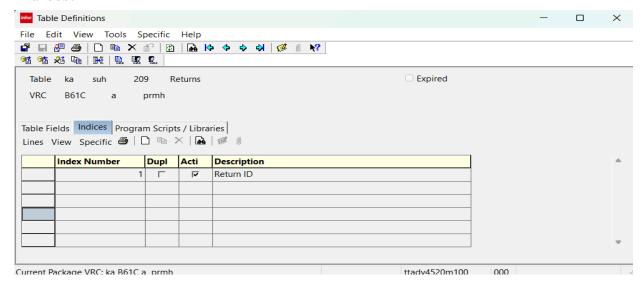
#### **References:**



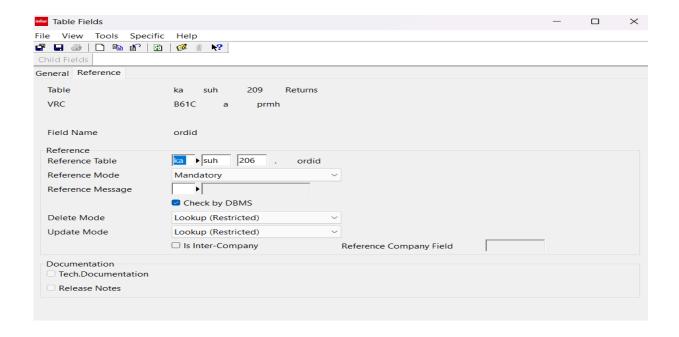
#### **Returns:**



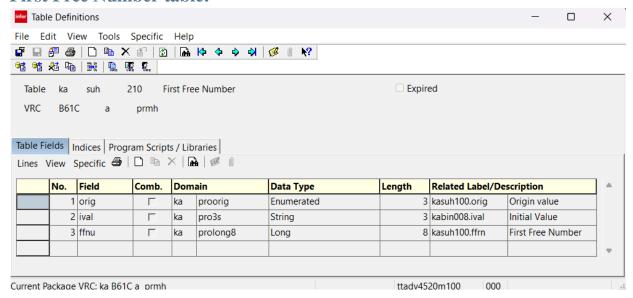
#### **Indices:**



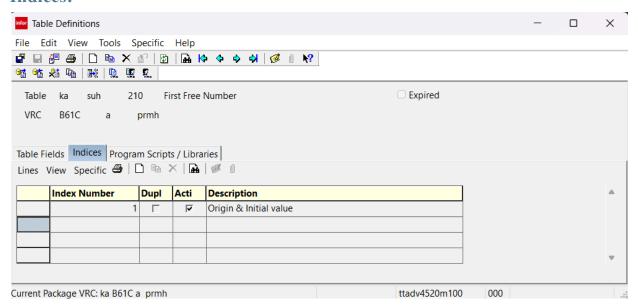
#### **References:**



#### First Free Number table:



#### **Indices:**



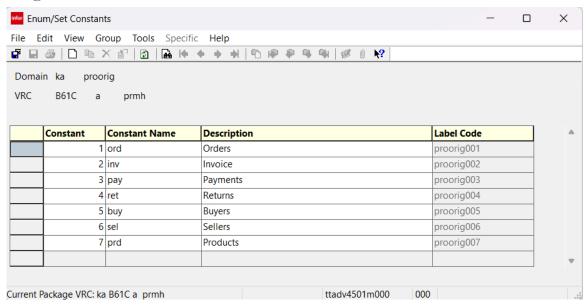
#### **6.2 Enum Values for the Enumerated Domains:**

Enumerated domains in Infor LN restrict field values using listboxes or optionsets.

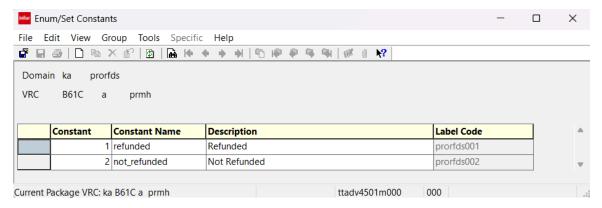
Listboxes display a predefined list of selectable enum values.

Optionsets show only specified options, hiding all others for controlled data entry.

## **Origin:**



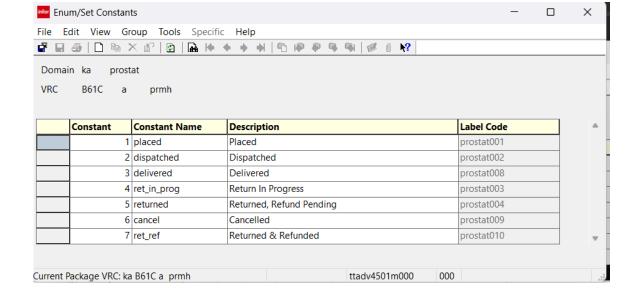
#### **Refund Status:**



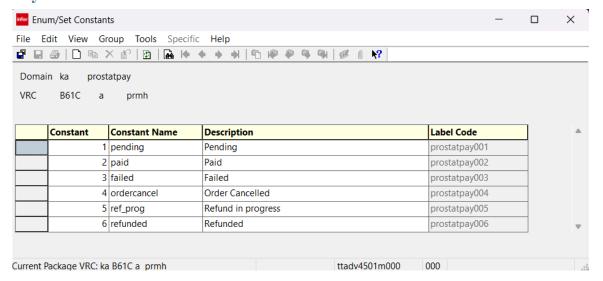
#### **Return Status:**



#### **Orders:**



## **Payments:**



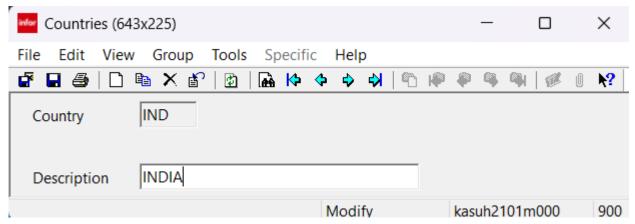
#### 6.3 Sessions:

**Sessions** in Infor LN are user interfaces used to interact with tables for data entry, display, processing, or reporting. They can be of various types: **Maintain**, **Overview**, **Transaction**, and **Print** sessions. **Maintain** sessions allow CRUD operations, **Overview** sessions display records, and **Transaction** sessions handle process logic.

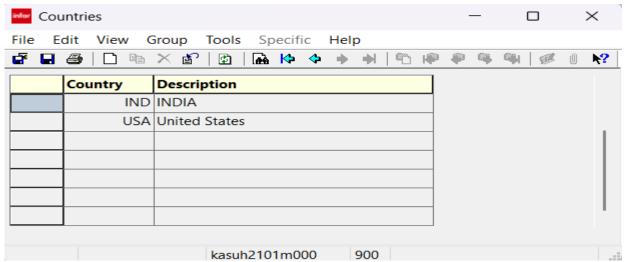
#### **6.3.1 Maintain Session:**

**Maintain Session** is used to create, update, and delete records in a specific table. It provides a form-based interface directly linked to a domain and its validation rules. This session ensures accurate data management and supports business rule enforcement.

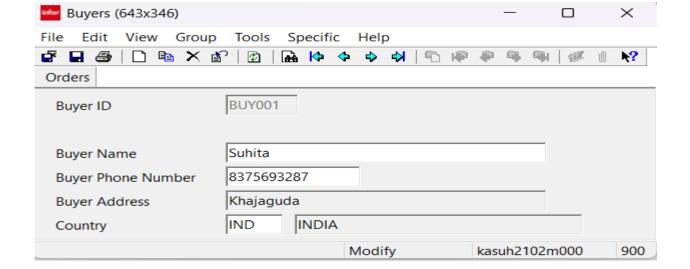
## **Country Detailed Session:**



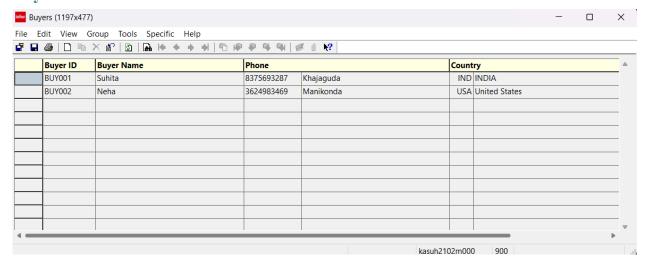
## **Country Overview Session:**



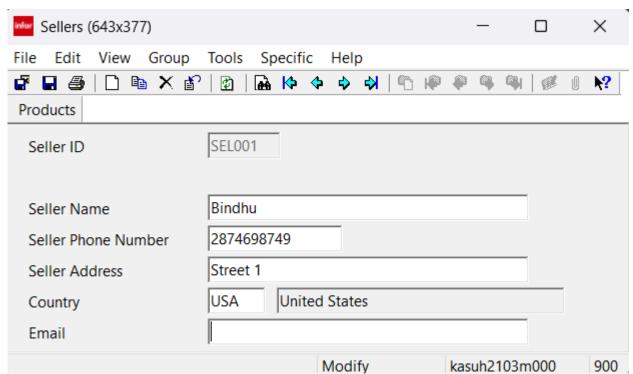
## **Buyer Detailed Session:**



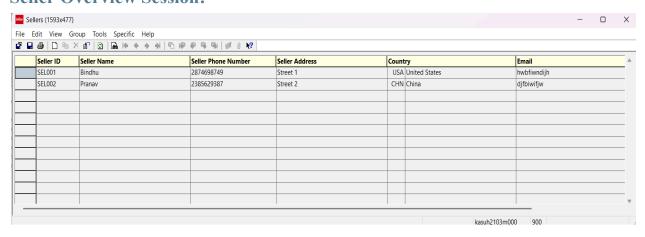
# **Buyer Overview Session:**



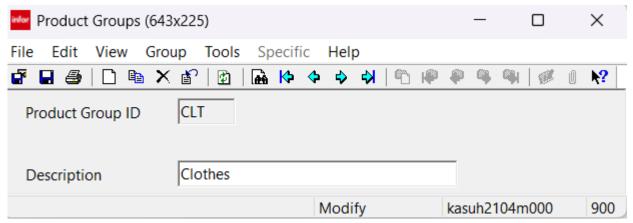
#### **Seller Detailed Session:**



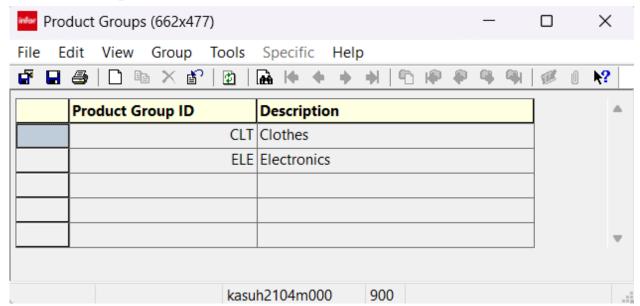
#### **Seller Overview Session:**



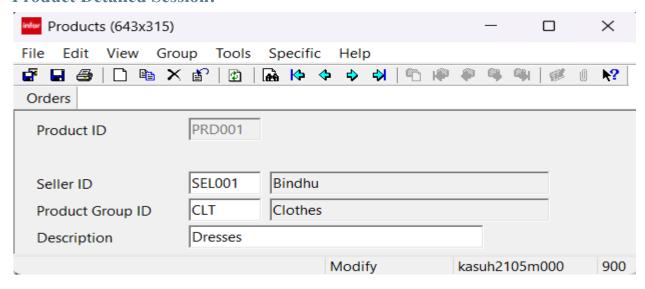
## **Product Group Detailed Session:**



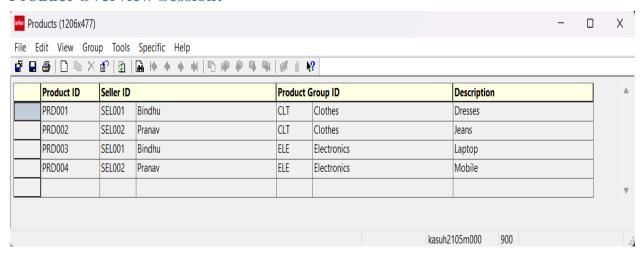
## **Product Group Overview Session:**



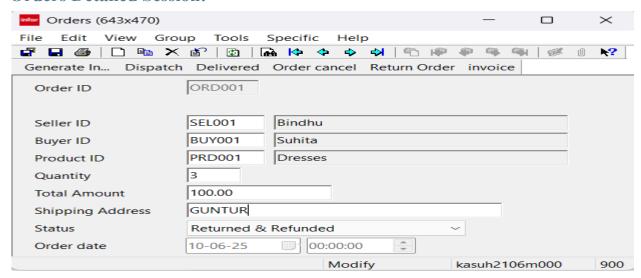
#### **Product Detailed Session:**



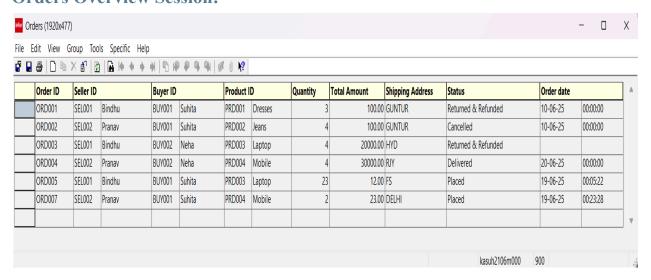
#### **Product Overview Session:**



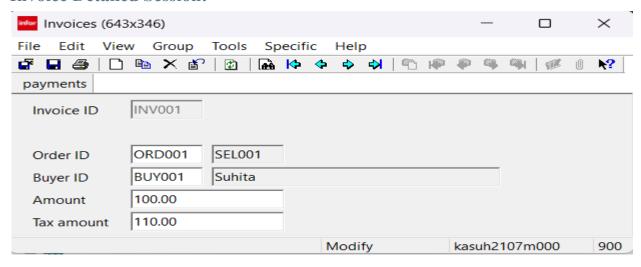
#### **Orders Detailed Session:**



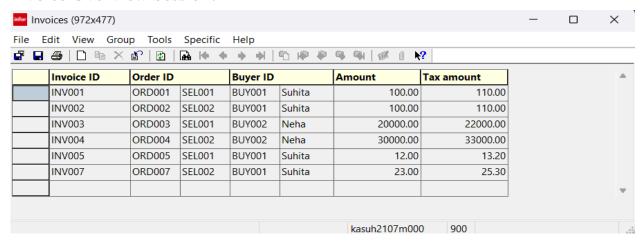
#### **Orders Overview Session:**



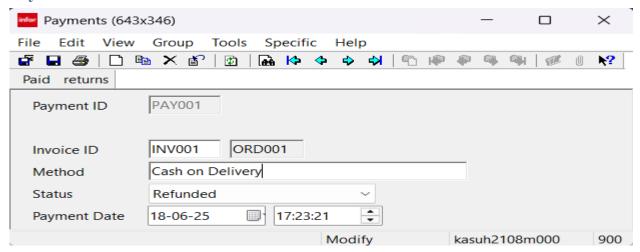
#### **Invoice Detailed Session:**



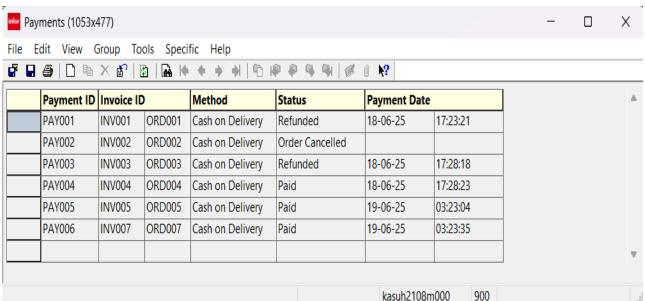
#### **Invoice Overview Session:**



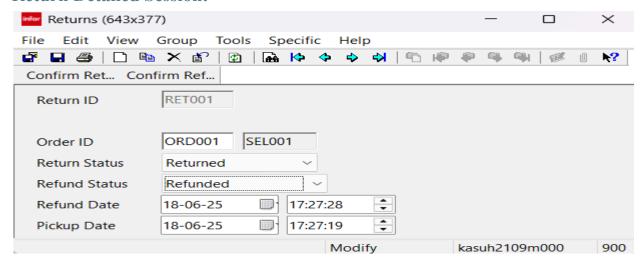
## **Payments Detailed Session:**



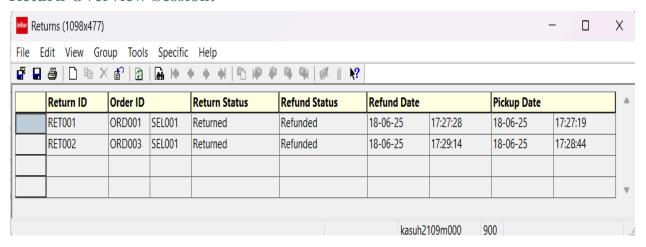
## **Payments Overview Session:**



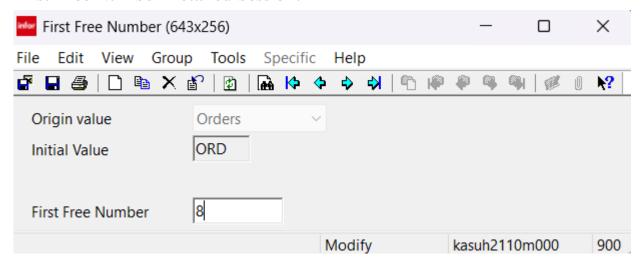
#### **Return Detailed Session:**



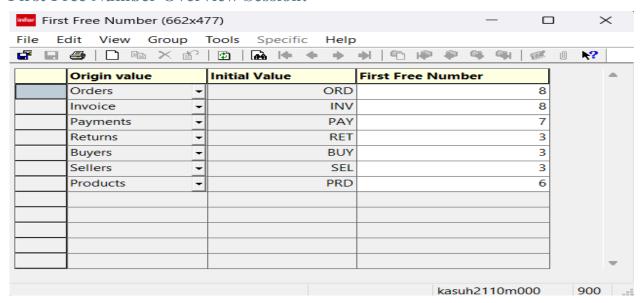
#### **Return Overview Session:**



#### **First Free Number Detailed Session:**



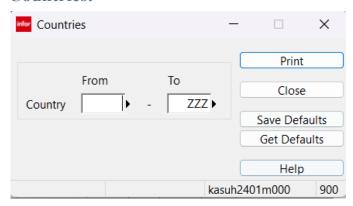
#### **First Free Number Overview Session:**



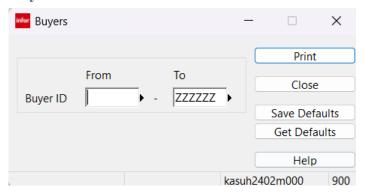
#### **6.3.2 Print Session:**

**Print Session** is used to generate and print reports based on table data or transaction records. It allows users to define filters, sorting options, and output formats for customized reporting. Print sessions help in reviewing, exporting, or documenting key business information efficiently.

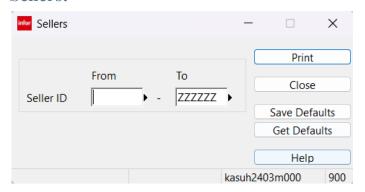
#### **Countries:**



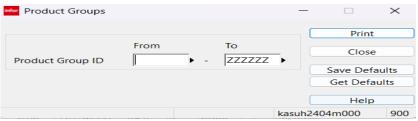
## **Buyers:**



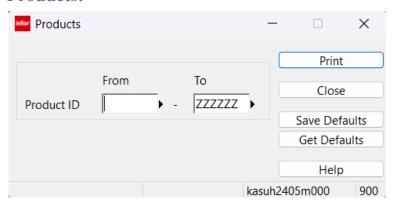
#### **Sellers:**



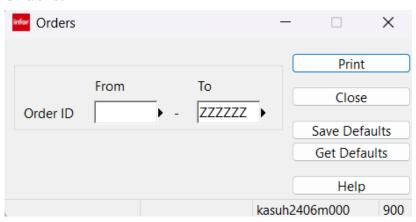
## **Product Group:**



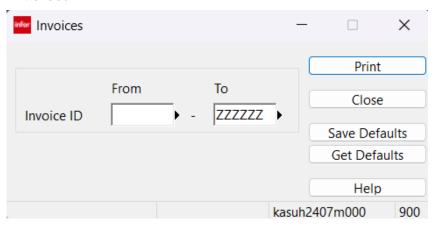
#### **Products:**



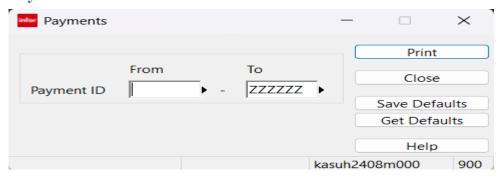
## **Orders:**



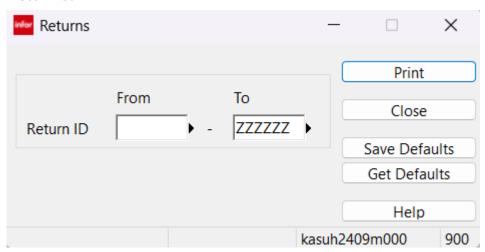
## **Invoice:**



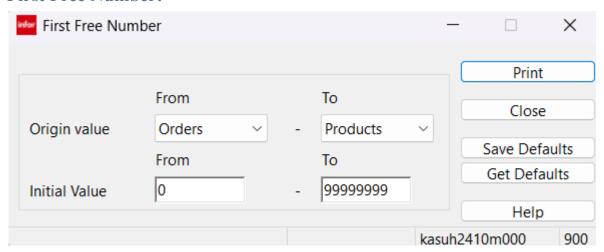
## **Payments:**



#### **Returns:**



#### **First Free Number:**



#### 6.4 Reports:

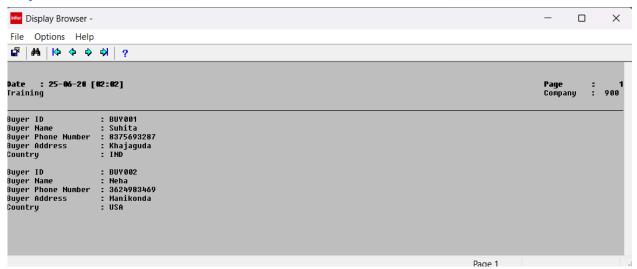
Reports are formatted outputs generated from application data, often used for viewing, printing, or exporting business information. A report consists of **layouts** that define the structure of the report—such as headers, footers, and body sections.

Reports can be executed via **Print Sessions**, allowing users to apply filters and view information in a structured, readable format.

#### **Countries:**



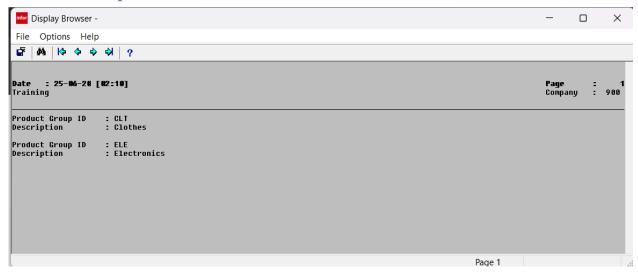
#### **Buyers:**



#### Seller:



## **Product Group:**



#### **Product:**



#### **Orders:**



#### **Invoice:**



#### **Payments:**



#### **Returns:**

# **SCRIPTS**

#### 7.1 All Insertion & Deletion: |\* kasuh3glp1 0 VRC B61C a prmh |\* All Insertion |\* tr03 |\* 25-06-16 [20:47] **\*** |\* Script Type: 0 **\*** #include <bic dialog> extern domain ttaad.pacc pacc extern domain kapro3s cnty1 extern domain kapro30s desc1 extern domain kapro10s bid1 extern domain kapro30s name1 extern domain kapro15s phno1 addr1 extern domain kapro30s extern domain kapro3s cnty2 extern domain kapro10s sid1 extern domain kapro30s name2 extern domain kapro15s phno2 extern domain kapro30s addr2 extern domain kapro3s cnty3 extern domain kapro30s email extern domain kapro10s pgid1 extern domainkapro30s desc2 extern domain kapro10s pid1 extern domainkapro10s sid2 extern domainkapro10s pgid2

desc3

extern domainkapro30s

```
extern domainkapro10s
                            ordid1
                            sid3
extern domainkapro10s
                            bid2
extern domainkapro10s
extern domainkapro10s
                            pid2
extern domainkaproint4
                            qty
extern domainkaprodec
                            tamt1
extern domainkapro30s
                            ship
extern domainkaprostat
                            stat1
extern domainkaprodate
                            odte
extern domainkapro10s
                            invid1
                            ordid2
extern domainkapro10s
extern domainkapro10s
                            bid3
extern domainkaprodec
                            amt
extern domainkaprodec
                            tamt2
extern domainkapro10s
                            payid
extern domainkapro10s
                            invid2
extern domainkapro30s
                            meth
extern domainkaprostat
                            stat2
extern domainkaprodate
                            pydt
                            retid
extern domainkapro10s
                            ordid3
extern domainkapro10s
extern domainkaprorsts
                            rsts
extern domainkaprorfds
                            rfds
extern domainkaprodate
                            rdte
extern domainkaprodate
                            pdte
extern table
             tkasuh201
                            |* Countries
extern table tkasuh202
                            |* Buyers
extern table tkasuh203
                            |* Sellers
extern table tkasuh204
                            * Product Groups
extern table tkasuh205
                            |* Products
extern table tkasuh206
                            |* Orders
extern table tkasuh207
                            |* Invoices
extern table tkasuh208
                            |* Payments
extern table tkasuh209
                            |* Returns
extern string msg.text(1003)
extern long log.by
function main()
  long dlg
```

```
DLG SAVE GET DFLTS, "",
    DLG OK TEXT,
                         "All Right",
      DLG SCROLLBARS,
                               true)
|*Country
dialog.add.text(dlg, msg.text)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "cnty1", "Country Code",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "desc1", "Country Description",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
|*Buyers
dialog.add.text(dlg, "BUYERS.")
dialog.add.field(dlg, "bid1", "Buyer Id",
  DLG MANDATORY,
dialog.add.field(dlg, "name1", "Buyer Name",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "phno1", "Buyer Phone Number",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "addr1", "Buyer Address",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "cnty2", "Country",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
|*Sellers
dialog.add.text(dlg, "SELLERS.")
dialog.add.field(dlg, "sid1", "Seller ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
dialog.add.field(dlg, "name2", "Seller Name",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "phno2", "Seller Phone Number",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "addr2", "Seller Address",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
```

msg.text = "COUNTRY."

dlg = dialog.new("Example",

true,

DLG STATUSBAR,

```
dialog.add.field(dlg, "cnty3", "Country",
  DLG MANDATORY,
dialog.add.field(dlg, "email", "Email",
  DLG MANDATORY,
|*Product Groups
dialog.add.text(dlg, "PRODUCT GROUPS.")
dialog.add.field(dlg, "pgid1", "Product Group ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "desc2", "Description",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                           true)
|*Products
dialog.add.text(dlg, "PRODUCTS.")
dialog.add.field(dlg, "pid1", "Product ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "sid2", "Seller ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "pgid2", "Product Group ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "desc3", "Description",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
|*Orders
dialog.add.text(dlg, "ORDERS")
dialog.add.field(dlg, "ordid1", "Order ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "sid3", "Seller ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                           true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "bid2", "Buyer ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                           true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "pid2", "Product ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                           true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "qty", "Quantity",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "tamt1", "Total Amount",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "ship", "Shipping Address",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "stat1", "Status",
```

```
DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "odte", "Order date",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true, DLG_FIELD_TYPE, DLG_TYPE_UTC)
|*Invoices
dialog.add.text(dlg, "INVOICES")
dialog.add.field(dlg, "invid1", "Invoice ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
dialog.add.field(dlg, "ordid2", "Order ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "bid3", "Buyer ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "amt", "Amount",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "tamt2", "Tax amount",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
|*Payments
dialog.add.text(dlg, "PAYMENTS")
dialog.add.field(dlg, "payid", "Payment ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "invid2", "Invoice ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "meth", "Method",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "stat2", "Status",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "pydt", "Payment Date",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true, DLG FIELD TYPE, DLG TYPE UTC)
|*RETURNS
dialog.add.text(dlg, "RETURNS")
dialog.add.field(dlg, "retid", "Return ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "ordid3", "Order ID",
  DLG MANDATORY,
dialog.add.field(dlg, "rsts", "Return Status",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "rfds", "Refund Status",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true)
dialog.add.field(dlg, "rdte", "Refund Date",
  DLG MANDATORY,
                          true, DLG FIELD TYPE, DLG TYPE UTC)
```

```
dialog.add.field(dlg, "pdte", "Pickup Date",
                              true, DLG FIELD TYPE, DLG TYPE UTC)
    DLG MANDATORY,
  dialog.add.button(dlg,"insert.sth","Insert")
  dialog.add.button(dlg,"delete.sth","Delete")
  if not dialog.show(dlg) then
    message("Closing the tab.")
  endif
}
function extern insert.sth()
{
       |*Countries
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh201.* from
                                   kasuh201 where
                                                         kasuh201. index1 = :cnty1
       selectdo
              message("already present")
       selectempty
              kasuh201.cnty = cnty1
              kasuh201.desc = desc1
              message("Just about to insert")
              db.insert(tkasuh201,db.retry,e)
              commit or abort()
       endselect
       |*Buyers
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh202.* from
                                    kasuh202 where
                                                         kasuh202. index1 = :bid1
       selectdo
              message("already present")
       selectempty
              kasuh202.bid = bid1
              kasuh202.name = name1
              kasuh202.phno = phno1
              kasuh202.addr = addr1
              kasuh202.cnty = cnty2
              message("Just about to insert")
              db.insert(tkasuh202,db.retry,e)
              commit or abort()
       endselect
```

```
|*Sellers
db.retry.point()
select kasuh203.* from
                             kasuh203 where
                                                  kasuh203. index1 = :sid1
selectdo
       message("already present")
selectempty
       kasuh203.sid = sid1
       kasuh203.name = name2
       kasuh203.phno = phno2
       kasuh203.addr = addr2
       kasuh203.cnty = cnty3
       kasuh203.email = email
       message("Just about to insert")
       db.insert(tkasuh203,db.retry,e)
       commit or abort()
endselect
|*Product Groups
db.retry.point()
select kasuh204.* from
                            kasuh204 where
                                                  kasuh204. index1 = :pgid1
selectdo
       message("already present")
selectempty
       kasuh204.pgid = pgid1
       kasuh204.desc = desc2
       message("Just about to insert")
       db.insert(tkasuh204,db.retry,e)
       commit or abort()
endselect
|*Products
db.retry.point()
select kasuh205.* from
                             kasuh205 where
                                                  kasuh205. index1 = :pid1
selectdo
       message("already present")
selectempty
       kasuh205.pid = pid1
       kasuh205.sid = sid2
       kasuh205.pgid = pgid2
       kasuh205.desc = desc3
       message("Just about to insert")
       db.insert(tkasuh205,db.retry,e)
       commit or abort()
endselect
|*orders
db.retry.point()
select kasuh206.* from
                             kasuh206 where
                                                  kasuh206. index1 = :ordid1
```

```
selectdo
       message("already present")
selectempty
       kasuh206.ordid = ordid1
       kasuh206.sid = sid3
       kasuh206.bid = bid2
       kasuh206.pid = pid2
       kasuh206.qty = qty
       kasuh206.tamt = tamt1
       kasuh206.ship = ship
       kasuh206.stat = stat1
       kasuh206.odte = odte
       message("Just about to insert")
       db.insert(tkasuh206,db.retry,e)
       commit or abort()
endselect
|*Invoices
db.retry.point()
select kasuh207.* from
                             kasuh207 where
                                                  kasuh207. index1 = :invid1
selectdo
       message("already present")
selectempty
       kasuh207.invid = invid1
       kasuh207.ordid = ordid2
       kasuh207.bid = bid3
       kasuh207.amt = amt
       kasuh207.tamt = tamt2
       message("Just about to insert")
       db.insert(tkasuh207,db.retry,e)
       commit or abort()
endselect
|*Payments
db.retry.point()
select kasuh208.* from
                            kasuh208 where
                                                  kasuh208. index1 = :payid
selectdo
       message("already present")
selectempty
       kasuh208.payid = payid
       kasuh208.invid = invid2
       kasuh208.meth = meth
       kasuh208.stat = stat2
       kasuh208.pydt = pydt
       message("Just about to insert")
       db.insert(tkasuh208,db.retry,e)
       commit or abort()
endselect
```

```
|*Returns
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh209.* from
                                    kasuh209 where
                                                          kasuh209. index1 = :retid
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              message("already present")
       selectempty
              kasuh209.retid = retid
              kasuh209.ordid = ordid3
              kasuh209.rsts = rsts
              kasuh209.rfds = rfds
              kasuh209.rdte = rdte
              kasuh209.pdte = pdte
              message("Just about to insert")
              db.insert(tkasuh209,db.retry,e)
              commit_or_abort()
       endselect
}
function extern delete.sth()
       |*Returns
       db.retry.point()
       select *
       from kasuh209 for update
       where kasuh209_index1 = :retid
       selectdo
              db.delete(tkasuh209,db.retry,e)
              message("Deleted from table")
              commit or abort()
       endselect
       |*Payments
       db.retry.point()
       select *
       from kasuh208 for update
       where kasuh208_index1 = :payid
       selectdo
              db.delete(tkasuh208,db.retry,e)
              message("Deleted from table")
              commit_or_abort()
       endselect
```

```
|*Invoice
db.retry.point()
select *
from kasuh207 for update
where kasuh207. index1 = :invid1
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh207,db.retry,e)
       message("Deleted from table")
       commit_or_abort()
endselect
|*orders
db.retry.point()
select *
from kasuh206 for update
where kasuh206. index1 = :ordid1
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh206,db.retry,e)
       message("Deleted from table")
       commit or abort()
endselect
*Products
db.retry.point()
select *
from kasuh205 for update
where kasuh205. index1 = :pid1
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh205,db.retry,e)
       message("Deleted from table")
       commit or abort()
endselect
|*Product Groups
db.retry.point()
select *
from kasuh204 for update
where kasuh204._index1 = :pgid1
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh204,db.retry,e)
       message("Deleted from table")
       commit or abort()
endselect
```

```
|*Sellers
       db.retry.point()
       select *
       from kasuh203 for update
       where kasuh203_index1 = :sid1
       selectdo
              db.delete(tkasuh203,db.retry,e)
              commit_or_abort()
       endselect
       |*Buyers
       db.retry.point()
       select *
       from kasuh202 for update
       where kasuh202. index1 = :bid1
       selectdo
              db.delete(tkasuh202,db.retry,e)
              commit_or_abort()
       endselect
       |*Country
       db.retry.point()
       select *
       from kasuh201 for update
       where kasuh201. index1 = :cnty1
       selectdo
              db.delete(tkasuh201,db.retry,e)
              commit_or_abort()
       endselect
function commit or abort()
       if e = 0 then
              commit.transaction()
              mess("kabin0001",1)
       else
              abort.transaction()
              mess("kabin0002",1)
       endif
```

}

}

# **Script Output:**

Example	-	□ ×
	<u>^</u>	All Right
COUNTRY.	U	Cancel
Country Code		Save Defaults
Country Description		
BUYERS.		Get Defaults
Buyer Id		Insert
		Delete
Buyer Name		
Buyer Phone Number		
Buyer Address		
Country		
SELLERS.		
Seller ID		
Seller Name		
Seller Phone Number		
Seller Address		
Country		
Email		
'		
PRODUCT GROUPS.		
Product Group ID		
Description		
PRODUCTS.		
Product ID		
Seller ID		
Product Group ID		
Description		
ORDERS		
Order ID		
Seller ID		

#### 7.2 All Deletion:

```
************************
|* kasuh3glp2 0 VRC B61C a prmh
|* all deletion
|* tr03
|* 25-06-17 [03:45]
* Script Type: 0
function main()
{
                           |* Countries
     extern table
                tkasuh201
     extern table tkasuh202
                           |* Buyers
     extern table tkasuh203
                           |* Sellers
     extern table tkasuh204
                           |* Product Groups
     extern table tkasuh205
                           |* Products
     extern table tkasuh206
                           |* Orders
     extern table tkasuh207
                           |* Invoices
     extern table tkasuh208
                           |* Payments
     extern table tkasuh209
                           |* Returns
     |* Step 1:
     db.retry.point()
     select * from kasuh209 for update
     selectdo
          db.delete(tkasuh209, db.retry, e)
          handle.delete.result()
     endselect
     |* Step 2:
     db.retry.point()
     select * from kasuh208 for update
     selectdo
          db.delete(tkasuh208, db.retry, e)
          handle.delete.result()
     endselect
```

```
|* Step 3:
db.retry.point()
select * from kasuh207 for update
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh207, db.retry, e)
       handle.delete.result()
endselect
|* Step 4:
db.retry.point()
select * from kasuh206 for update
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh206, db.retry, e)
       handle.delete.result()
endselect
|* Step 5:
db.retry.point()
select * from kasuh205 for update
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh205, db.retry, e)
       handle.delete.result()
endselect
|* Step 6:
db.retry.point()
select * from kasuh204 for update
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh204, db.retry, e)
       handle.delete.result()
endselect
|* Step 7:
db.retry.point()
select * from kasuh203 for update
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh203, db.retry, e)
       handle.delete.result()
endselect
|* Step 8:
db.retry.point()
select * from kasuh202 for update
selectdo
       db.delete(tkasuh202, db.retry, e)
       handle.delete.result()
endselect
```

```
|* Step 9:
       db.retry.point()
       select * from kasuh201 for update
       selectdo
               db.delete(tkasuh201, db.retry, e)
               handle.delete.result()
       endselect
}
function handle.delete.result()
       if e = 0 then
               commit.transaction()
               message("Record deleted successfully")
       else
               abort.transaction()
               message("Record not deleted")
       endif
}
```

## 7.3 Countries Program Script:

# 7.4 Buyers Program Script:

```
|* kasuh0202 0 VRC B61C a prmh
* Buyer Master - First Free Number Logic
|* Suhita Pentakota
|* 2025-06-18
* Main table kasuh202 Buyers, Form Type 1
**********************
declaration:
    table
        tkasuh202
                      * Buyer Master
    table
        tkasuh210
                      |* First Free Number Master
    domain kapro10s
                          g.bid
    long
        ret
before.program:
    set.synchronized.dialog("kasuh2102m000")
before.display.object:
    if fattr.occurnr = 1 then
         disable.fields("kasuh202.bid")
    endif
before.new.object:
    get.first.free.number()
after.update.db.commit:
    update.first.free.number.table()
functions:
function extern orders()
    start.synchronized.child("kasuh2106m000",
                  "kasuh202.bid",
                  "kasuh206.bid")
}
function get.first.free.number()
    select kasuh210.*
```

```
from
           kasuh210
     where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.buy
     as set with 1 rows
     selectdo
           kasuh202.bid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
     endselect
}
function update.first.free.number.table()
     db.retry.point()
     select kasuh210.*
           kasuh210 for update
     from
     where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.buy
     as set with 1 rows
     selectdo
           kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
           ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
           check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
     endselect
}
function check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
{
     if ret = 0 then
           commit.transaction()
     else
           abort.transaction()
     endif
}
7.5 Sellers Program Script:
**************************
|* kasuh0203 0 VRC B61C a prmh
* Seller Master - First Free Number Logic
|* Suhita Pentakota
|* 2025-06-18
************************
declaration:
     table
           tkasuh203
                             |* Seller Master
                             |* First Free Number Master
     table
           tkasuh210
     domainkapro10s
                                   g.sid
     long ret
```

```
before.program:
      set.synchronized.dialog("kasuh2103m000")
before.display.object:
      if fattr.occurnr = 1 then
             disable.fields("kasuh203.sid")
      endif
before.new.object:
      get.first.free.seller.id()
after.update.db.commit:
      update.first.free.number.for.seller()
|******************* Field Functions Section ****************
functions:
function extern products()
      start.synchronized.child("kasuh2105m000",
                          "kasuh203.sid",
                          "kasuh205.sid")
}
function get.first.free.seller.id()
      select kasuh210.*
      from kasuh210
      where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.sel
      as set with 1 rows
      selectdo
            kasuh203.sid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
      endselect
}
function update.first.free.number.for.seller()
      db.retry.point()
      select kasuh210.*
      from kasuh210 for update
      where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.sel
      as set with 1 rows
      selectdo
```

```
kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
        ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
        check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
    endselect
}
function check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
    if ret = 0 then
        commit.transaction()
    else
        abort.transaction()
    endif
}
7.6 Product Groups Program Script:
|* kasuh2104 0 VRC B61C a prmh
|* Product Groups
|* Joshna
|* 2025-06-16
* Main table kasuh204 Product Groups, Form Type 1
declaration:
table tkasuh204 | Product Groups
before.program:
    set.synchronized.dialog("kasuh2104m000")
7.7 Products Program Script:
************************
|* kasuh0205 0 VRC B61C a prmh
|* Product Master - First Free Number Logic
* Suhita Pentakota
|* 2025-06-18
```

```
declaration:
     table
          tkasuh205
                          |* Product Master
                          |* First Free Number Master
          tkasuh210
     table
     domainkapro10s
                               g.pid
     long
          ret
before.program:
     set.synchronized.dialog("kasuh2105m000")
before.display.object:
     if fattr.occurnr = 1 then
          disable.fields("kasuh205.pid")
     endif
before.new.object:
     get.first.free.product.id()
after.update.db.commit:
     update.first.free.number.for.product()
functions:
function extern orders()
     start.synchronized.child("kasuh2106m000",
                     "kasuh205.pid",
                     "kasuh206.pid")
}
function get.first.free.product.id()
     select kasuh210.*
          kasuh210
     from
     where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.prd
     as set with 1 rows
     selectdo
          kasuh205.pid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
     endselect
```

```
}
function update.first.free.number.for.product()
     db.retry.point()
     select kasuh210.*
     from kasuh210 for update
     where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.prd
     as set with 1 rows
     selectdo
          kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
          ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
          check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
     endselect
}
function check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
{
     if ret = 0 then
          commit.transaction()
     else
          abort.transaction()
     endif
}
7.8 Orders Program Scripts:
|* kasuh0206 0 VRC B61C a prmh
* Orders - First Free Number Logic
|* Suhita Pentakota
|* 2025-06-18
declaration:
                           |* Orders Table
     table
          tkasuh206
     table
          tkasuh207
                           |* Invoices Table
          tkasuh208
                           |* Payments Table
     table
     table
          tkasuh209
                           |* Returns table
                           |* First Free Number Master
     table
          tkasuh210
     boolean
                exists
     long
                ret
extern domain kapro10s
                     invid
```

```
before.program:
     set.synchronized.dialog("kasuh2106m000")
before.display.object:
     if fattr.occurnr = 1 then
            disable.fields("kasuh206.ordid")
            disable.fields("kasuh206.odte")
     endif
before.new.object:
     get.first.free.order.id()
after.update.db.commit:
     update.first.free.number.for.order()
functions:
function extern invoice()
     start.synchronized.child("kasuh2107m000",
                        "kasuh206.ordid",
                        "kasuh207.ordid")
}
function get.first.free.order.id()
     select kasuh210.*
     from kasuh210
     where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.ord
     as set with 1 rows
     selectdo
           kasuh206.ordid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
     endselect
}
function update.first.free.number.for.order()
     db.retry.point()
     select kasuh210.*
     from kasuh210 for update
     where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.ord
     as set with 1 rows
```

```
selectdo
               kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
               ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
               check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       if ret = 0 then
               commit.transaction()
       else
               abort.transaction()
       endif
}
function extern approve()
       select kasuh207.*
       from kasuh207
       where kasuh207.ordid = :kasuh206.ordid
       as set with 1 rows
       selectempty
               update.order.confirmation.date() |*added1
               insert.invoice.from.order()
               update.first.free.number.for.invoice()
               insert.default.payment()
               update.first.free.number.for.payment()
       selectdo
               message("Invoice already generated for selected order")
       endselect
       refresh.curr.occ()
}
|*added 2
function update.order.confirmation.date()
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh206.*
       from kasuh206 for update
       where kasuh206. index1 = {:kasuh206.ordid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
               kasuh206.odte = utc.num()
```

```
ret = db.update(tkasuh206, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
|*end
function insert.invoice.from.order()
       select kasuh210.* |* Get Invoice first free number
       from kasuh210
       where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.inv
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh207.invid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
       endselect
       kasuh207.ordid = kasuh206.ordid
       kasuh207.bid = kasuh206.bid
       kasuh207.amt = kasuh206.tamt
       kasuh207.tamt = kasuh206.tamt * 1.1 |* Assume 10% tax for example
       ret = db.insert(tkasuh207, db.retry)
       check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
}
function update.first.free.number.for.invoice()
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh210.*
       from kasuh210 for update
       where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.inv
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
              ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function insert.default.payment()
       select kasuh210.* |* Get Payment first free number
       from kasuh210
       where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.pay
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh208.payid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
```

```
endselect
       kasuh208.invid = kasuh207.invid
       kasuh208.meth = "Cash on Delivery"
       kasuh208.stat = kaprostatpay.pending |* Assuming default status is Pending
       kasuh208.pydt = 0
                                    |* Default to 0 (unset)
       ret = db.insert(tkasuh208, db.retry)
       check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
}
function update.first.free.number.for.payment()
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh210.*
       from kasuh210 for update
       where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.pay
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
              ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function extern dispatch()
       change.status.of.order.to.dispatched()
       refresh.curr.occ()
function change.status.of.order.to.dispatched()
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh206.*
       from kasuh206 for update
       where kasuh206. index1 = {:kasuh206.ordid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              if kasuh206.stat = kaprostat.placed then
                      kasuh206.stat = kaprostat.dispatched
                      ret = db.update(tkasuh206, db.retry)
                      check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
              else
                      message("Order can only be dispatched if it is currently in 'placed' status.")
              endif
       endselect
```

```
function extern delivered()
       select kasuh206.stat
       from kasuh206
       where kasuh206. index1 = {:kasuh206.ordid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
               if kasuh206.stat = kaprostat.dispatched then
                      mark.order.as.delivered()
                      update.payment.status.for.order()
                      refresh.curr.occ()
              else
                      message("Order must be in 'dispatched' status to be marked as delivered.")
              endif
       endselect
}
function mark.order.as.delivered()
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh206.*
       from kasuh206 for update
       where kasuh206. index1 = {:kasuh206.ordid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh206.stat = kaprostat.delivered
              ret = db.update(tkasuh206, db.retry)
               check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function update.payment.status.for.order()
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh207.invid
       from kasuh207
       where kasuh207.ordid = :kasuh206.ordid
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              select kasuh208.*
              from kasuh208 for update
               where kasuh208.invid = {:kasuh207.invid}
              as set with 1 rows
              selectdo
```

}

```
kasuh208.stat = kaprostatpay.paid
                      kasuh208.pydt = utc.num()
                     ret = db.update(tkasuh208, db.retry)
                      check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
              endselect
       endselect
function extern ordercancel()
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh206.*
       from kasuh206 for update
       where kasuh206. index1 = {:kasuh206.ordid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh206.stat = kaprostat.cancel
              db.update(tkasuh206,db.retry,e)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh207.*
       from kasuh207 for update
       where kasuh207.ordid = \{:kasuh206.ordid\}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              invid = kasuh207.invid
       endselect
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh208.*
       from kasuh208 for update
       where kasuh208.invid = {:invid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh208.stat = kaprostatpay.ordercancel
              db.update(tkasuh208,db.retry,e)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
function extern return order()
       * Check if order is delivered
       if kasuh206.stat <> kaprostat.delivered then
              message("Cannot return this order. Only delivered orders can be returned.")
```

```
else
       * Check if return record already exists for this order
              select kasuh209.*
              from kasuh209
               where kasuh209.ordid = :kasuh206.ordid
              as set with 1 rows
              selectempty
                      insert.return.record()
                      update.first.free.number.for.return()
                      update.order.status.to.return in progress()
                      refresh.curr.occ()
              selectdo
                      message("A return request already exists for this order.")
              endselect
       endif
}
function insert.return.record()
       select kasuh210.* |* Get Return first free number
       from kasuh210
       where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.ret
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh209.retid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
       endselect
       kasuh209.ordid = kasuh206.ordid
       kasuh209.rsts = kaprorsts.in prog
       kasuh209.rfds = kaprorfds.not refunded
       kasuh209.rdte = 0
       kasuh209.pdte = 0
       ret = db.insert(tkasuh209, db.retry)
       check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
}
function update.order.status.to.return in progress()
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh206.*
       from kasuh206 for update
       where kasuh206. index1 = {:kasuh206.ordid}
       as set with 1 rows
```

```
selectdo
           kasuh206.stat = kaprostat.ret_in_prog
           ret = db.update(tkasuh206, db.retry)
           check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
     endselect
}
function update.first.free.number.for.return()
     db.retry.point()
     select kasuh210.*
     from kasuh210 for update
     where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.ret
     as set with 1 rows
     selectdo
           kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
           ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
           check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
     endselect
}
7.9 Invoices Program Scripts:
|* kasuh0207 0 VRC B61C a prmh
* Invoice - First Free Number Logic
|* Suhita Pentakota
|* 2025-06-18
**********************************
declaration:
                            |* Invoice Table
     table
           tkasuh207
     table
           tkasuh210
                            * First Free Number Master
     domainkapro10s
                                  g.invid
     long
|**************************** Program Section ********************
before.program:
     set.synchronized.dialog("kasuh2107m000")
before.display.object:
     if fattr.occurnr = 1 then
           disable.fields("kasuh207.invid")
```

```
before.new.object:
      get.first.free.invoice.id()
after.update.db.commit:
      update.first.free.number.for.invoice()
functions:
function extern payments()
      start.synchronized.child("kasuh2108m000",
                           "kasuh207.invid",
                           "kasuh208.invid")
}
function get.first.free.invoice.id()
      select kasuh210.*
             kasuh210
      from
      where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.inv
      as set with 1 rows
      selectdo
             kasuh207.invid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
      endselect
}
function update.first.free.number.for.invoice()
      db.retry.point()
      select kasuh210.*
      from kasuh210 for update
      where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.inv
      as set with 1 rows
      selectdo
             kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
             ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
             check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
      endselect
}
function check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
      if ret = 0 then
```

endif

```
commit.transaction()
else
abort.transaction()
endif
}
```

### 7.10 Payments Program Scripts:

```
|* kasuh0208 0 VRC B61C a prmh
|* Payments - First Free Number Logic
|* Suhita Pentakota
|* 2025-06-18
declaration:
                      |* Payment Table
    table tkasuh208
    table tkasuh210
                      |* First Free Number Master
             kapro10s
    domain
                               g.payid
    long
         ret
 before.program:
    set.synchronized.dialog("kasuh2108m000")
before.display.object:
    if fattr.occurnr = 1 then
         disable.fields("kasuh208.payid")
    endif
before.new.object:
    get.first.free.payment.id()
after.update.db.commit:
    update.first.free.number.for.payment()
functions:
function get.first.free.payment.id()
{
    select kasuh210.*
    from kasuh210
    where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.pay
```

```
as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh208.payid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
       endselect
}
function update.first.free.number.for.payment()
{
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh210.*
       from kasuh210 for update
       where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.pay
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
              ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function extern paid(){
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh208.*
       from kasuh208 for update
       where kasuh208._index1 = {:kasuh208.payid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              if kasuh208.stat = kaprostatpay.pending then
                     kasuh208.stat = kaprostatpay.paid
                     kasuh208.pydt = utc.num()
                      db.update(tkasuh208,db.retry,e)
                     check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
              else
                      message("Payment already completed or payment not applicable to order.")
              endif
       endselect
}
function check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
{
       if ret = 0 then
              commit.transaction()
       else
              abort.transaction()
       endif
}
```

#### 7.11 Returns Program Script:

```
|* kasuh0209 0 VRC B61C a prmh
|* Returns - First Free Number Logic
|* Suhita Pentakota
I* 2025-06-18
declaration:
    table tkasuh206
    table tkasuh207
    table tkasuh208
    table tkasuh209
                        |* Return Table
                        |* First Free Number Master
    table tkasuh210
              kapro10s
                                  g.retid
    domain
    long ret
extern domain kapro10s invid
extern domain kapro10s ordid
extern domain kapro10s ordid1
before.program:
    set.synchronized.dialog("kasuh2109m000")
before.display.object:
    if fattr.occurnr = 1 then
         disable.fields("kasuh209.retid")
    endif
before.new.object:
    get.first.free.return.id()
after.update.db.commit:
    update.first.free.number.for.return()
functions:
function get.first.free.return.id()
{
    select kasuh210.*
    from kasuh210
    where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.ret
    as set with 1 rows
```

```
selectdo
              kasuh209.retid = kasuh210.ival & edit$(kasuh210.ffnu, "999")
       endselect
}
function update.first.free.number.for.return()
{
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh210.*
       from kasuh210 for update
       where kasuh210.orig = kaproorig.ret
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh210.ffnu = kasuh210.ffnu + 1
              ret = db.update(tkasuh210, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
{
       if ret = 0 then
              commit.transaction()
       else
              abort.transaction()
       endif
}
function extern confirm_return()
{
       select kasuh209.*
       from kasuh209 for update
       where kasuh209. index1 = :kasuh209.retid
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              if kasuh209.rsts = kaprorsts.in prog then
                      update.order.status.to.returned()
                      update.payment.status.to.refund in progress()
                      update.return.status.to.returned()
                      refresh.curr.occ()
              else
                      message("Return can be confirmed only if the return status is In Progress")
               endif
       endselect
}
function update.order.status.to.returned()
{
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh206.*
```

```
from kasuh206 for update
       where kasuh206._index1 = {:kasuh209.ordid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh206.stat = kaprostat.returned
              ret = db.update(tkasuh206, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function update.payment.status.to.refund_in_progress()
{
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh208.*
       from kasuh208 for update
       where kasuh208.invid in (
              select kasuh207.invid
              from kasuh207
              where kasuh207.ordid = :kasuh209.ordid
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh208.stat = kaprostatpay.ref_prog
              ret = db.update(tkasuh208, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function update.return.status.to.returned()
{
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh209.*
       from kasuh209 for update
       where kasuh209. index1 = {:kasuh209.retid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh209.rsts = kaprorsts.returned
              kasuh209.pdte = utc.num() |* Set return date to current UTC timestamp
              ret = db.update(tkasuh209, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function extern confirm_refund()
{
       select kasuh209.*
       from kasuh209
       where kasuh209. index1 = {:kasuh209.retid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              if kasuh209.rsts = kaprorsts.returned and kasuh209.rfds = kaprorfds.not_refunded then
```

```
update.return.refund.status.to.refunded()
                      update.order.status.to.returned.and.refunded()
                      update.payment.status.to.refunded()
                      refresh.curr.occ()
              else
                      message("Return not completed/Refunded already completed")
              endif
       endselect
}
function update.return.refund.status.to.refunded()
{
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh209.*
       from kasuh209 for update
       where kasuh209._index1 = {:kasuh209.retid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh209.rfds = kaprorfds.refunded
              kasuh209.rdte = utc.num()
              ret = db.update(tkasuh209, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function update.order.status.to.returned.and.refunded()
{
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh206.*
       from kasuh206 for update
       where kasuh206._index1 = {:kasuh209.ordid}
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh206.stat = kaprostat.ret_ref
              ret = db.update(tkasuh206, db.retry)
              check.and.commit.or.abort.transaction()
       endselect
}
function update.payment.status.to.refunded()
{
       db.retry.point()
       select kasuh208.*
       from kasuh208 for update
       where kasuh208.invid in (
              select kasuh207.invid
              from kasuh207
              where kasuh207.ordid = :kasuh209.ordid
       as set with 1 rows
       selectdo
              kasuh208.stat = kaprostatpay.refunded
```

# **7.12 First Free Number Program Script:**

# **References:**

## **Material:**

• Programmers Guide 10.4.1

## Website:

- $\bullet \underline{https://docs.infor.com/ln/10.4/en-us/lnolh/docs/ln\_10.4\_devtoolsdg\_\_en-us.pdf}$
- <a href="https://shreeragula.github.io/Procurement-Sales-Management-System/">https://shreeragula.github.io/Procurement-Sales-Management-System/</a>