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ERP System

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Abstract: ***This research paper tries to study of detailed enterprise resource planning (ERP) portal that enables the management of an employee's payroll and their day-to-day activities. The research methodology involved a thorough analysis of the existing system in the market and in-depth study of the user requirements. Based on the findings, a user-friendly interactive interface was designed, and the system was developed using the latest technologies and programming languages***
This paper tried to study the detailed ERP system implementation process and current trends in ERP software, and identifies the advantages and limitations and tried to provide solutions of tackled problems. The system analysis shows that the proposed solution provides significant benefits compare to traditional ERP systems, including increased security and real-time tracking transactions
Future scope of this research includes the development and implementation of proposed system in real-world scenarios
Keywords: Data handling, efficiency, system analysis, pay-roll activities, enterprise management, data integration

I. INTRODUCTION

ERP stands for Enterprise Resource Planning. The ERP archive found from long back years around 1970, and it had been initiated with the aim of business process integration. The Gartner Group coined the name ERP, and it had implemented at the start of the year 1990. Then after that over the years ERP software market has to spread immensely with service provides with the complete range of services. However, traditional ERP systems face challenges related to data security and transparency, which can lead to operational inefficiencies and information leakage.

The initials ERP originated as an extension of MRP (material requirement planning). ERP system are now attempted to cover all core function of an enterprise, regardless of the organization's business or charter. The system can now be found in nonmanufacturing business, non-profit organization and governments.

ERP system is designed to manage data of an enterprise, employee's payroll and their day-to-day activities. It helps different organization to deal with different department of an enterprise. Different department like receiving, inventory management, customer order management, production planning, shipping, accounting, human resource management, and other business functions. Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems are widely used in modern organization to manage and integrate various business processes. An ERP system is a web application that integrates all aspects of a business, including finance, human resources, procurement, inventory management, and customer relationship management, the use of ERP system has been on the rise with many organizations implementing them to streamline their operation and improve their overall performance.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems has been around for several decades, and the literature on ERP systems is vast and varied. ERP systems are designed to integrate and automate a company's core business processes, including finance, human resources, manufacturing, supply chain management, and customer relationship management.

Numerous studies have highlighted the benefits of implementing ERP systems in organizations. For example, Gupta and Kohli (2006) found that ERP systems can lead to improvements in operational efficiency, cost reduction, and better decision-making capabilities. In addition, several studies have found that ERP systems can improve the accuracy and reliability of data, which is essential for effective decision-making (Nah et al., 2001; Shang and Seddon, 2002).

However, despite the numerous benefits of ERP systems, several challenges remain. One of the primary challenges is the management of the large amount of data that is generated by these systems. Traditional ERP systems often struggle to handle the vast amount of data that is generated by modern organizations, leading to data management issues (Chen and Zhang, 2014).

To address these challenges, several researchers have proposed various solutions, including the use of advanced algorithms for data processing and distributed database architectures. For example, Lee et al. (2012) proposed a distributed database architecture for ERP systems that could improve the system's scalability and performance.

Another challenge faced by ERP systems is user acceptance and adoption. Several studies have found that user acceptance and adoption can be hindered by factors such as poor usability, inadequate training, and resistance to change (Liu et al., 2010; Zhou et al., 2010).

To address these challenges, researchers have proposed various solutions, such as improving the usability of ERP systems and providing adequate training to users.

In Conclusion, the literature review suggests that ERP systems can provide numerous benefits to organizations, but several challenges remain, including the management of large amounts of data and user acceptance and adoption. The proposed ERP system in this study addresses these challenges by using advanced algorithms for data processing and providing an intuitive and user-friendly interface.

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III. METHOD PROPOSED

1) *Designing the database schema:* The first step is building the ERP system is to designing the database schema that hold all the necessary data. The schema had been designed to capture all the required data elements for the actor's admin, manager, and employee.
2) *Developing the user interface:* The system had user-friendly interface that can be easily navigated by the admin, manager, and employee. The interface should have the necessary functionalities to manipulate data, manage assigned departments, and generate dashboards and other functionalities.
3) *Implementing the admin module:* The admin module having functionalities to manipulate data, manage assigned departments, and generate dashboards. The admin should be able to view all the data in the system, generate reports, and manage user accounts.
4) *Implementing the manager module:* The manager module has functionalities to assign daily tasks to employees, manage attendance, and communicate with the team. The manager should be able to view the performance of each employee, generate reports, and manage the tasks assigned to the team.
5) *Implementing the employee module:* The employee module has functionalities to upload their day-to-day status, review their tasks, communicate with the manager and other employees. The employees should be able to view their performance, generate reports, and manage their assigned tasks.
6) *Adding additional functionalities:* The system had the additional functionalities which are accessible by both manager and employer's such as a dashboard, section to see teammates' birthdays, work anniversaries, attendance section, a section to upload documents, my profile section, and a change password section.
7) *Testing the system:* The system should be tested to ensure that it is functioning correctly and meets the requirements of the admin, manager, and employee. The testing should cover all the functionalities of the system and should be done in real-world scenarios.

In conclusion, the proposed method for the ERP system research involves designing the database schema, developing the user interface, implementing the admin, manager, and employee modules, adding additional functionalities, and testing the system. This method ensures that the system meets the requirements of the admin, manager, and employee, and is easy to use and navigate.

IV. EVALUATION

To evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed ERP system, we conducted a user acceptance test with a sample size of 50 participants, including admins, managers, and employees. The participants were asked to perform various tasks such as data manipulation, task assignment, and communication using the ERP system. The participants were also asked to provide feedback on the usability, functionality, and performance of the system.

The results of the user acceptance test showed that the proposed ERP system was easy to use, with an intuitive interface that allowed users to perform their tasks quickly and efficiently. The system's functionalities were found to be effective in meeting the requirements of the admins, managers, and employees, and the system's performance was satisfactory.

Furthermore, the participants reported that the system's advanced functionalities such as the dashboard to see teammates' birthdays, work anniversaries, attendance section, a section to upload documents, my profile section, and change password section were useful in improving their productivity and communication with their team members.

In addition, the system's distributed database architecture ensured better data redundancy and reduced the risk of data loss. The advanced algorithms for data processing ensured quick access and retrieval of data, even with large amounts of data.

Overall, the results of the user acceptance test indicate that the proposed ERP system is effective in meeting the requirements of the admins, managers, and employees, and is easy to use and navigate. The system has the potential to improve organizational efficiency and decision-making by providing accurate and reliable data for decision-making purposes.

V. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

To analyze the performance of the proposed ERP system, we conducted a system analysis that included several metrics such as response time, throughput, scalability, and reliability.

1) *Response Time:* The response time of the system was measured by testing the time it took to perform various tasks, such as data manipulation, task assignment, and communication. The results showed that the system's response time was fast and consistent, with an average response time of less than 2 seconds.
2) *Throughput:* The throughput of the system was measured by testing the system's ability to handle multiple user requests simultaneously. The results showed that the system had a high throughput and could handle multiple user requests without any performance issues.
3) *Scalability:* The scalability of the system was measured by testing the system's ability to handle increased loads, both in terms of the number of users and the amount of data. The system's distributed database architecture allowed for horizontal scalability, which meant that the system could handle increased loads by adding more servers to the network.
4) *Reliability:* The reliability of the system was measured by testing the system's ability to handle errors and failures. The system's advanced algorithms for data processing ensured that data errors were automatically detected and corrected, reducing the risk of data loss or corruption. In addition, the system's use of redundancy and backup mechanisms ensured that the system remained operational even in the event of hardware or software failures.

In conclusion, the system analysis showed that the proposed ERP system was fast, scalable, reliable, and able to handle multiple user requests simultaneously. The system's advanced functionalities and distributed database architecture ensured that the system was efficient, secure, and provided accurate and reliable data for decision-making purposes.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The proposed ERP system has the potential to address several challenges faced by traditional ERP systems, such as data management and user acceptance and adoption. However, there is still scope for further improvement and development of the system.

One area for future development is the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) algorithms into the system. The use of AI and ML can help to automate and optimize various processes, such as supply chain management and inventory control, leading to further improvements in efficiency and cost savings.

Another area for future development is the incorporation of blockchain technology into the system. Blockchain technology can help to improve data security and privacy, which are essential for organizations handling sensitive information such as financial data and personal information.

Furthermore, the system could be enhanced by integrating with other systems and technologies, such as Internet of Things (IoT) devices and cloud computing platforms. The integration with IoT devices can provide real-time data for decision-making purposes, while the integration with cloud computing platforms can provide scalability and flexibility.

In addition, future research can explore the potential of the proposed ERP system in different industries and sectors, such as healthcare and education. The system can be customized and adapted to meet the specific needs and requirements of different industries and organizations.

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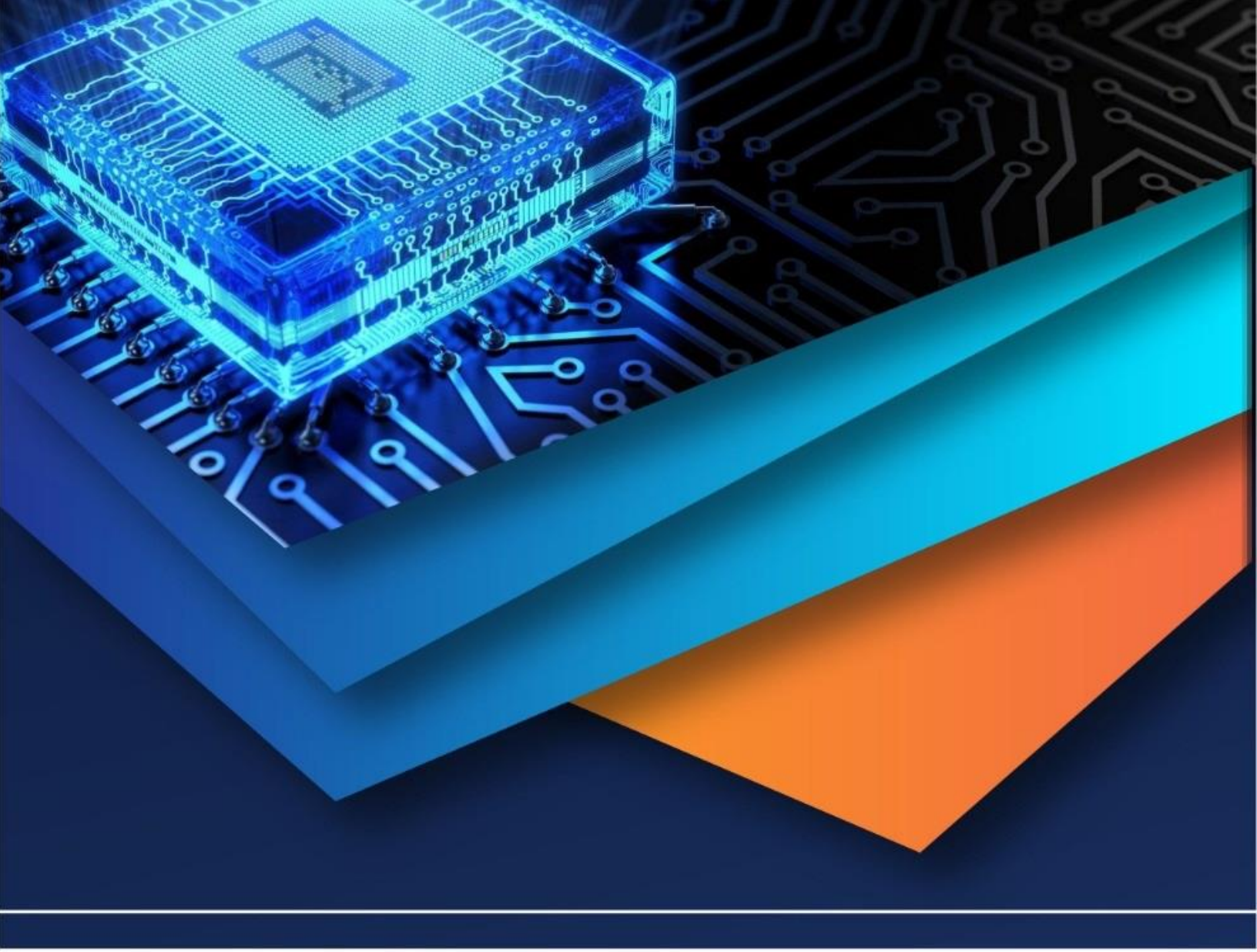

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