

The Development of Car Workshop Inventory Management System for Thompson Auto Service Centre

Lau Wei Xuen¹, Rozanawati Darman^{1*},

¹ *Fakulti Sains Komputer dan Teknologi Maklumat,
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Parit Raja, Batu Pahat, 86400, MALAYSIA*

*Corresponding Author: zana@uthm.edu.my

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Abstract

A web-based inventory management system is proposed to replace the current existing system which relies on paper-based and excel spreadsheet method, leading to data inaccuracies and missing items. In response, the proposed system is designed to enhance efficiency and accuracy of inventory management in car workshops. The users that are involved in this system are admin, clerks and mechanics. The admin manages user accounts, products, supplier information, makes decisions on order requests and view monthly sales reports. Clerks make an order request based on the product on low stock, view order request result and make replenishment for the ordered product. While mechanics handle the product takeout. The system developed using the waterfall model, Miro for wireframe design, Visual Studio Code for development, and XAMPP MySQL for the database, this system aims to enhance accuracy and efficiency in inventory management, empowering the workshop to make informed decisions and improve operational effectiveness.

1. Introduction

Inventory management system is a process where it allows an organization to track their goods from purchase to sale of goods. The example for the items that are kept in inventory are raw materials, purchased parts, components, subassemblies, work-in-process, finished goods, and supplies [1]. The car workshop is a hub for car repairing and maintenance where it requires a seamless inventory management system to make sure that the availability of the car parts and components is always available. Inventory management is the main priority for any organization sectors of the national economy [2]. Since it may determine the workshop's service efficiency towards the customers. Therefore, the aim of the proposed system is to provide Thompson Auto Service Centre with seamless inventory management, improve customer service and delay repairs.

The current system that applied in the Thompson Auto Service Centre is still using manual recording. The practice of using paper-based system and excel spreadsheets for recording the stock still exist in the workshop. This may cause the workshop to have a problem in obtaining accurate data if the stock available due to the missing record or item misplace by the worker. Manual recording also causes inaccuracy in tracking items between the recorded stock and current stock. Moreover, inefficient inventory management also may cause unnecessary costs such as overstocking or stockout which impact toward the workshop's profitability and its operation effectiveness. The objective of this project is to design an inventory management system that able to

replace manual records. There are six modules in the car workshop inventory management system. These modules are user account login, inventory (CRUD), order record list, search filter, reporting list and alert remainder.

2. Related Work

2.1 Technology used in the system

The technology that is used to build inventory management systems is web-based. In this part will discuss the background of web-based technology, its strengths or weaknesses and its application on the system.

2.1.1 Web-based technology

Web-based technology refers to the use of the technologies that operate the World Wide Web. The World Wide Web was developed in 1989 by Tim Berners Lee and his colleagues at CERN. The introduction of the Web to the Internet in 1990 was akin to the introduction of the internal combustion engine to the country lane [3]. There are several notable advantages and weaknesses of web-based technology that contribute to its versatility. One of the advantages is accessibility where the web applications able to access virtually with internet connections. Next, with cross-platform compatibility, web technology able to work across different devices ensuring a consistent user experience. Under the criteria of Semantic Web language, all languages are XML or RDF syntax based which are compatibility with the web standards [4]. One of the weaknesses of web-based technologies is dependency on Internet Connectivity. Some of the examples of web-based technology that apply on the application are e-commerce systems. In the content management system, web-based technology allows the system to manage and publish digital content on websites.

2.2 Research on existing system

In this project will discuss the existing systems and the proposed system. The systems that will be discussed are Workshop Management System [5], Inventory Information System in Benostore Stores [6], and Most Stationary Inventory Management System [7]. Table 1 shows the comparison between the proposed system with the existing systems.

2.3 Comparison between the existing system and proposed system

Table 1 Comparison between The Existing System and Proposed System

| Systems | Workshop Management System [5] | Inventory Information System in Benostore Stores [6] | Most Stationary Inventory Management System [7] | Car Workshop Inventory Management System |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Features | | | | |
| 1. Registration of user account and authentication - Users and admin able to login into their system | Yes | Yes | No | Yes |
| 2. Inventory (CRUD) - Able to create, delete, view, and edit the product | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 3. Order Record list - Request order product that needed to restock - Admin able to approve or reject the order request | No | No | No | Yes |

Table 1 Comparison between The Existing System and Proposed System (cont.)

| Systems | Workshop Management System [5] | Inventory Information System in Benostore Stores [6] | Most Stationary Inventory Management System [7] | Car Inventory Management System | Workshop Inventory Management System |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Features | | | | | |
| 4. Search function - Able to search the product using specific keyword or select category | Yes | Yes | No | | Yes |
| 5. Reporting list - Generate sales report in specific month | No | Yes | Yes | | Yes |
| 6. Alert Remainder - Show different color to represent the products when it is running know in stock | No | No | No | | Yes |

3. Methodology/Framework

The waterfall model is a linear and sequential approach to the software development lifecycle (SDLC) which introduced by Dr. Winston W. Royce in 1970. The waterfall model was made consists of six phases which are planning phase, analysis phase, system design phase, implementation phase, and testing phase. It is required to follow the sequence that included in the waterfall model before entering another phase. This would help in ensuring the project able to meet the deadline and demand from the users.

3.1 System Development Workflow

Table 2 shows the software development activities and their tasks. The activities involve six phases which are planning, analysis, system design, implementation, testing and maintenance.

Table 2 Software Development Activities and their Tasks

| Phase | Task | Output |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed the project title Determine the project’s problem statement, objectives, and the scope Determine the stakeholder for the system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Proposal Design Gantt chart Conduct an interview with the company |
| 2. Analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the data flow of the system Analyze the relationship between the data Analyze the requirement of the system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DFD ERD Functional and non-functional requirement |
| 3. System Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design user interface Design database management system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> User interface design Database design |
| 4. Implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writing coding Create database which able to connect to the system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply source code to the system Develop the system’s database |

Table 2 Software Development activities and their tasks (cont.)

| Phase | Task | Output |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5. Testing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test the developed system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> System testing |

3.2 Planning phase

The planning phase is an initial phase for the waterfall model. In this phase, it is required to conduct requirement gathering, and develop a detailed project management plan that outlines the project's problem statement, objectives, timelines, and resource. To conduct the requirement gathering, an interview session has been conducted with the owner of the Thompson Auto Service Centre which located at Sungai Petani, Kedah. By conducting the interview, the information about the stakeholder, user requirements and functional requirements has been obtained. Table 3 will show the functional requirements of the system. After that, a Gantt chart has been constructed which shows all the activities and each task with its dateline. The Gantt chart of the waterfall model is attached in Appendix A.

Table 3 *Functional Requirement of the System*

| No | Module | Function |
|----|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | User account and authentication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system allow admin to create new users or delete users The system authenticates users based on their name, password and select user type |
| 2. | Inventory (CRUD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system allows the admin to perform CRUD operation for inventory. The system allows clerks to perform order request by viewing the current quantity of the product The system allows mechanics to perform product takeout |
| 3. | Order Record List | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system allow admin to approve or reject the order request made by clerks The system allows the clerks to view the order request status. The system allows clerks to restock the product based on the order request that approved by admin |
| 4. | Search Function | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users able to use search function to search for products. |
| 5. | Reporting List | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system allows the admin to view the monthly sales report. |
| 6. | Alert Remainder | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system will display the product's status based on the quantity of the current product in different color. |

3.3 Analysis phase

The analysis phase in the Waterfall Model is at a critical stage where it requires a better understanding of the user requirement. During this phase, the information that gathered from the interview and observation undergoes analysis to find out the stakeholder's needs. The stakeholders' needs required to be carefully analyzed and created a better plan for the system. The data collection that gained from the interview helps in generating some of the visual presentation of the project such as flowchart, data flow diagram (DFD), and entity-relationship diagram (ERD). The flowchart of admin will be attached at Appendix B. The flowchart for mechanics will be attached at Appendix C and the flowchart for clerks will attach at Appendix D. The DFD and ERD diagram will be attached at Appendix E and Appendix F respectively. These diagrams able to help in clarifying the system's structure, functionality, and the flow of information. Furthermore, the analysis phase also required analysis of the functional and non-functional requirements of the system.

3.4 Design phase

The following phases in the waterfall model are design phases. In this phase, the primary focus is creating the system architecture, database design and user interface design based on the requirement analysis that gathered at the analysis phase. The interface is designed using Miro software. Figure 1 shows the interface design for the proposed system and other GUIs will be included in Appendix G.



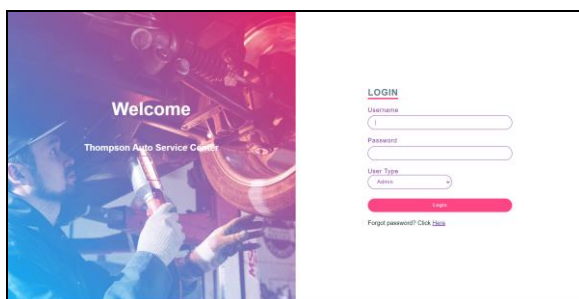
Fig. 1 Login Page

3.5 Implementation Phase

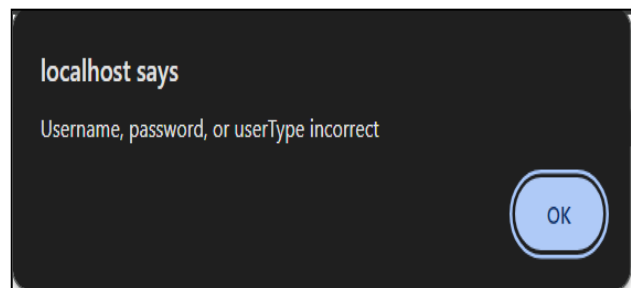
The implementation phase of the waterfall model is where the actual code for the system developed based on the design phase. This phase involved writing the source code for the entire system. The software that used for developing the system is visual studio code. Visual studio code is a powerful code editor with the features of syntax highlighting, debugging and extensions support which able help in writing coding for the system. For the database of the system, the software that used to store the inventory data is XAMPP. XAMPP is an open-source web server that designed for local web development. XAMPP also includes the web server (Apache), a database server (MySQL), and scripting language (PHP). It is suitable to use for creating a local server for the developed system. Each module will be developed one by one and conduct a unit testing on the modules to make sure the code of the module able to function as intended before developing the next module.

3.5.1 User Login Interface

Figure 2(a) shows the user login interface. In this page, users required to insert their username, password and select their user type before entering to the system. The system will be based on the input field to check if it matches the information in the database. If there is incorrect in either one of the input fields, the alert message will display to inform user about incorrect input which shown in figure 2(b).



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2 (a) User Login Interface; (b) Alert Message for Incorrect Input

Figure 3 shows the code for the login interface. It will redirect user to the specific pages based on the user type that they selected.

```

if ($SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
    $username = $_POST["username"];
    $password = $_POST["password"];
    $usertype = $_POST["usertype"];
    // Prepare the SQL statement
    $stmt = $data->prepare("SELECT password, usertype FROM users WHERE username = ? AND usertype = ?");
    // Bind the parameters
    $stmt->bind_param("ss", $username, $usertype);
    // Execute the statement
    $stmt->execute();
    // Get the result
    $result = $stmt->get_result();
    if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
        $row = $result->fetch_assoc();
        $hashed_password = $row["password"];
        // Verify the entered password against the hashed password
        if (password_verify($password, $hashed_password)) {
            $_SESSION["username"] = $username;
            $_SESSION["usertype"] = $usertype;
            switch ($usertype) {
                case "admin":
                    header("location: dashboard.php");
                    exit();
                case "mechanics":
                    header("location: mechanicsSite.php");
                    exit();
                case "clerks":
                    header("location: clerksSite.php");
                    exit();
                default:
                    echo "Invalid user type";
                    exit();
            }
        }
    }
}
    
```

Fig. 3 Code for Login Page

3.5.2 Inventory Interface

Figure 4 shows the inventory interface based on three different types of users. Figure 4(a) shows the inventory interface for admin where admin able to add new products, edit and delete product information. Figure 4(b) shows the inventory page for clerks where clerks able to make order requests when the product quantity is low on stock. Figure 4(c) shows the inventory interface for mechanics where mechanics able to perform product takeout. If the available quantity is zero, the system will display “out of stock” instead of displaying the button.

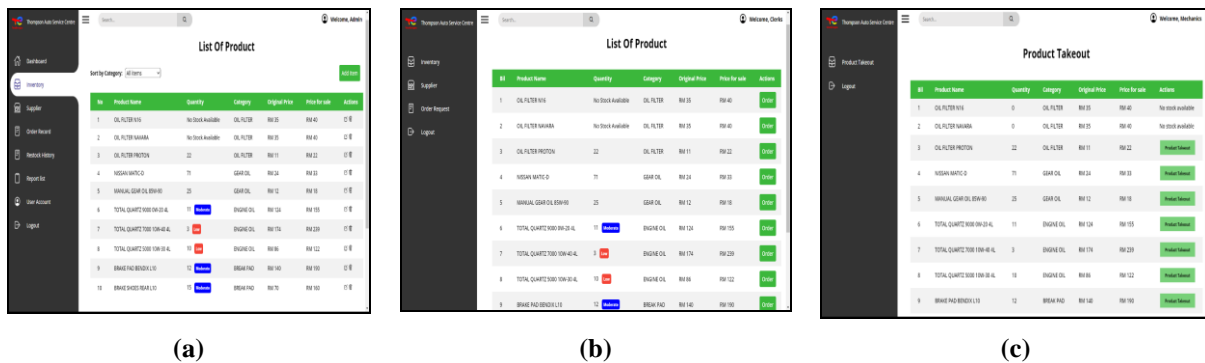


Fig. 4 (a) Inventory page for admin; (b) Inventory page for clerks; (c) Inventory page for mechanics

3.5.3 Order Interface

Figure 5 shows the order interface. In figure 5 (a) is the order record list for admin where admin able to make decision whether they want to approve or reject the order request that made by the clerks by clicking the button. If admin clicks the reject button, a rejection form will display for admin to choose the rejection reason. Figure 5 (b) shows the order request for clerks. Clerks able to view the request result and the rejection reason for the request that is rejected by admin. Clerks able to click on the restock products on the request that has been approved by admin. Once the button clicked, the text “completed” will display instead.

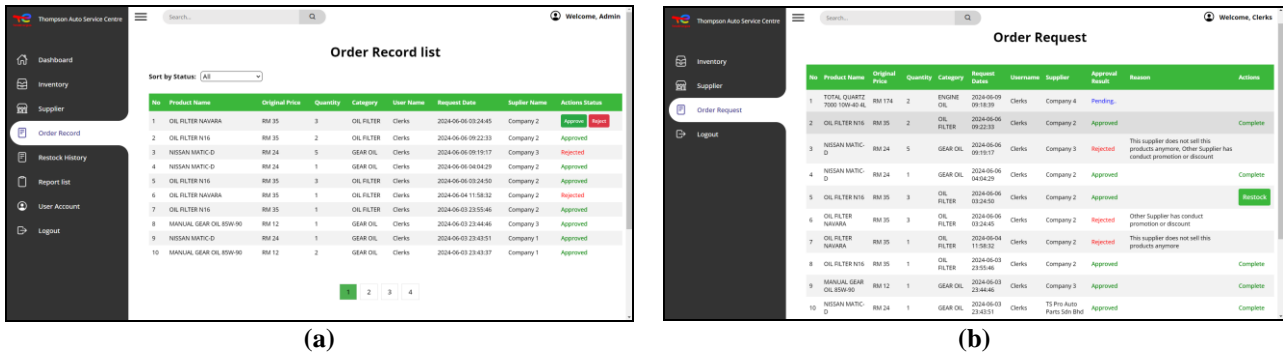


Fig. 5 (a) Order Record list for Admin; (b) Order Request for Clerk

3.5.3 Report Interface

Figure 6 shows the report interface for admin. Admin able to select the date for display the monthly sales report which shown in figure 6 (a). Admin also able to choose the range of time and display a comparison graph for the profit earned in bar chart which shown in figure 6 (b). The rest of the system interfaces will be included at Appendix H.

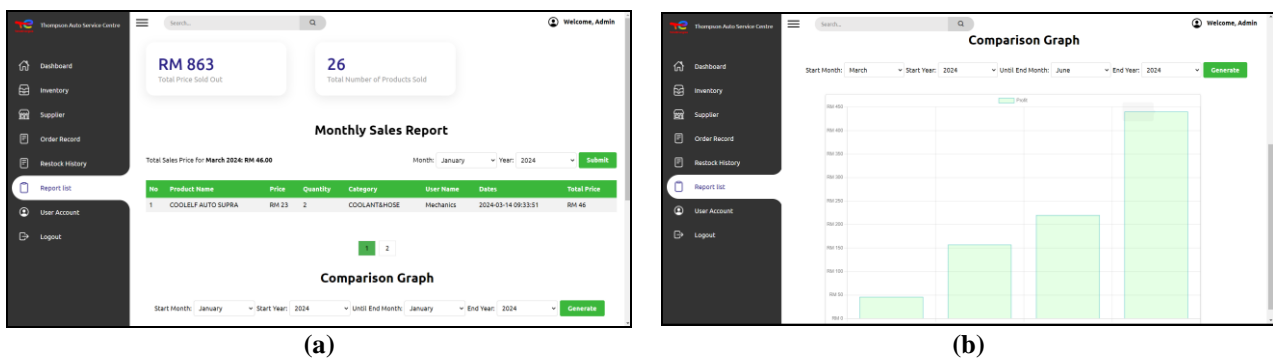


Fig. 6 (a) Report List for Admin; (b) Comparison Graph for Admin

3.6 Testing Phase

In this phase, unit testing takes place after the final implementation of the coding. The functional testing will be done by the developer to check the functionality of the module in the system. The functional testing able to make sure that the module able to perform as expected. After that, the user acceptance testing is conducted toward the owner and employees of Thompson Auto Service Centre. This is to ensure that the system able to fulfill the requirements and expectations of the stakeholders.

3.6.1 Functional Testing

Functional Testing is conducted to test all the modules and the function of the system to ensure that the system able to perform as planned. The system should be able to store and display the correct data. Testing is important to make sure that the system is free from error and ensure its effectiveness in achieving the objectives. Table 4 shows the functional testing of Car Workshop Inventory Management System.

Table 4 Functional Testing of Car Workshop Inventory Management System

| Module | Testing | Expected | Result |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. User Account and Register | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admin able to register user account | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admins are able to enter the system and add new user to their system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success |

Table 4 *Functional Testing of Car Workshop Inventory Management System (cont.)*

| Module | Testing | Expected | Result |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. User Account and Register | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Users unable to enter the system if users do not include their username and password. • Unable to login to system if the username, password and user type is incorrect • Enable users to reset password if users forgot password • Able to login to specific page in system if the username, password and user type are correct | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display the message for user to required include their username and password. • Display the alert message to show the username, password and user type. • Required users to submit their email for the system to send an email verification to the user for reset password purpose. • Redirect the user to designated page based on their user type. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success |
| 2. Inventory (CRUD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to insert new product into the system • Able to make modification or update the product's information • Able to delete the product from the system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information about the new product able to submit into database • The modified information able to be submitted into database and display the alert message state that the information successfully updated. • The product able to delete from database | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success |
| 3. Order Record | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clerks able to make order request when the product is low on stock • Admin able to see the order request made by clerks and make decision on the request. • Admin able to submit rejection form to the order that has been rejected • Clerks able to see the result of the order request and click the restock button | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The order request made by clerks able to submit into database and display for admin • The system will display the order request made by the clerks as pending and admin able to decide whether to approve or reject the order request. • Display the rejection form when admin click on the reject button and allow to select options and submit into database • Display the order request result and able to update the quantity of product after clicking the button | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success |

Table 4 Functional Testing of Car Workshop Inventory Management System (cont.)

| Module | Testing | Expected | Result |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 4. Search Function | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users able to search product within the inventory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Display the product based on keyword that is similar. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success |
| 5. Report List | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Admin able to generate monthly sales when selecting the month and years. Admin able to generate the comparison graph when selecting the range of dates | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system will display the selected monthly sales report in table form The system will display the sales of the range of month that selected in bar chart | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success |
| 6. Alert Remainder | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Users able to see the status of the product quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The system will display the status of the product based on the available quantity in different color to represent its status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Success |

3.6.2 User Acceptance Testing

User acceptance testing has been conducted by inviting 30 respondents to rate the developed system. The user acceptance testing has been conducted through a questionnaire and feedback has been gathered. The questionnaire separates it into two parts which is for admin who is owner and users who are clerks and mechanics.

3.6.2.1 Admin Section

Figure 7 (a) and figure 7 (b) show the result of the first question and second question. Most of the respondents find out that the system is easy to navigate and give a higher rating to the system.

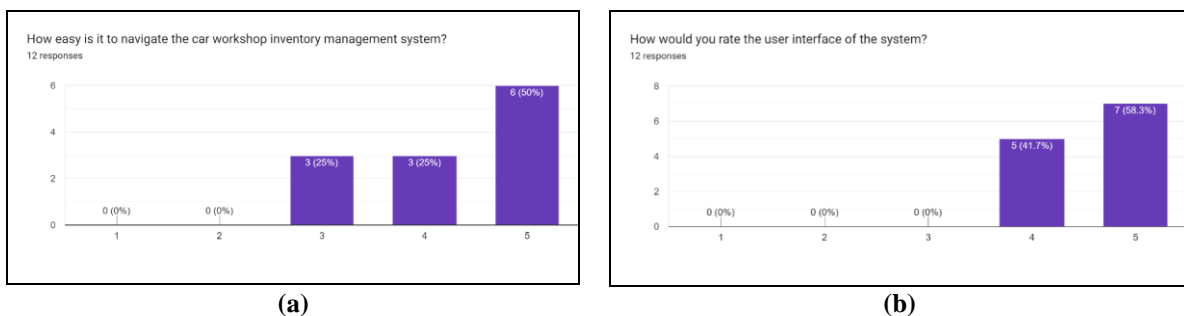


Fig. 7 (a) Result of question 1; (b) Result of question 2

Figure 8 (a) and figure 8 (b) show the result of the third question and fourth question. Most of the respondents find out that the system is very effective in helping them to make a better decision-making and very satisfied with the system’s ability in managing the order request and inventory related item.

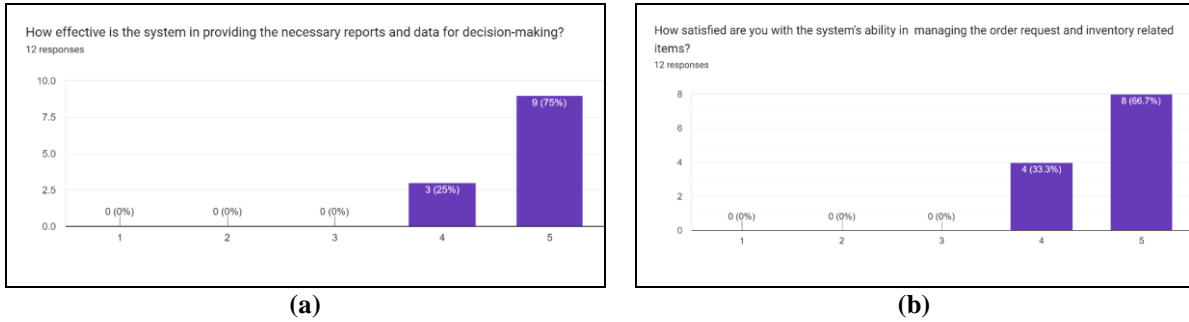


Fig. 8 (a)Result of question 3; (b) Result of question 4

Figure 9 shows the result of question 5. Most of the respondent state that the system is very efficient in tracking the usage of the products.

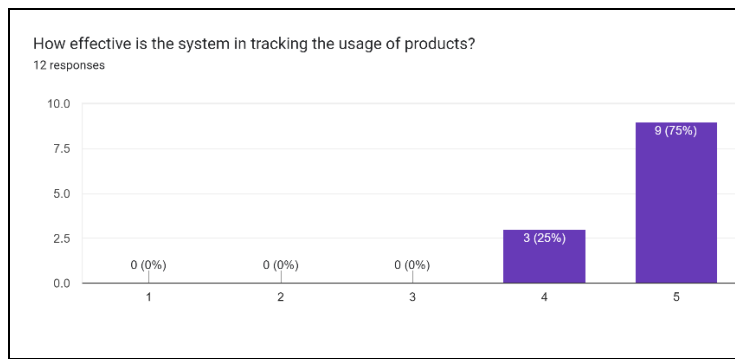


Fig. 9 Result of Question 5

3.6.2.2 Users Section

Figure 10 (a) and figure 10 (b) show the result of the first question and second question. Most of the respondents find out that the system is easy to navigate and give a higher rating to the system.

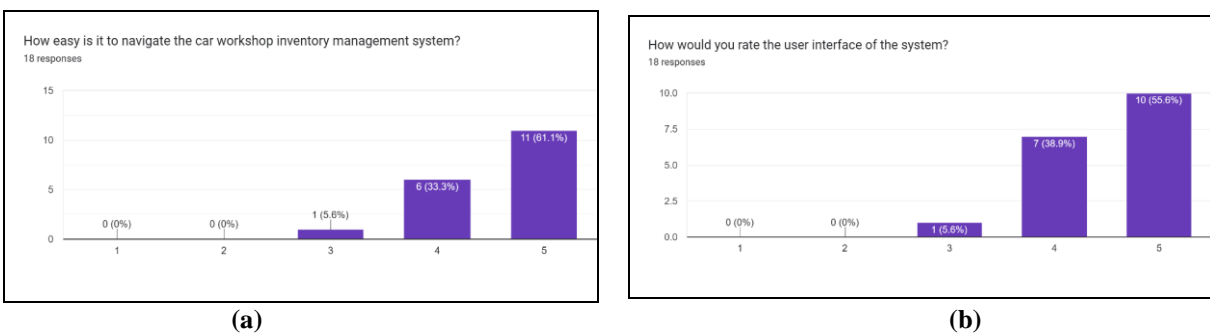


Fig. 10 (a)Result of question 1; (b) Result of question 2

Figure 11 (a) and figure 11 (b) show the result of the third question and fourth question. Most of the respondents find out that the system is very efficient in managing the inventory level and feel at ease in placing order requests in the system.

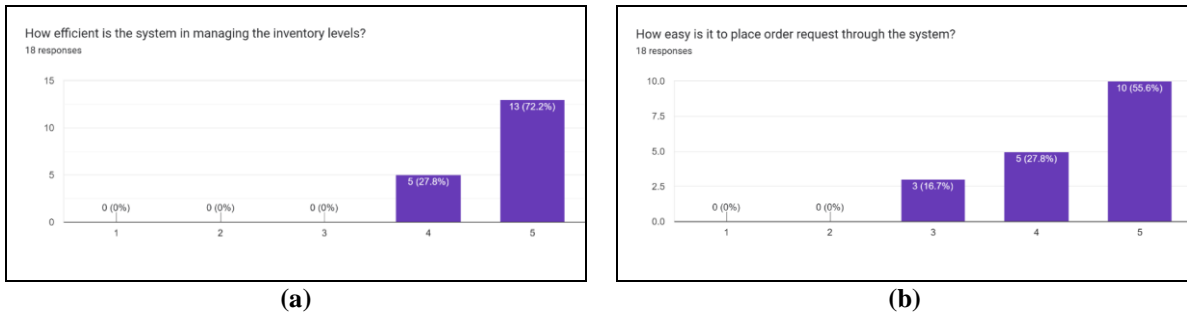


Fig. 11 (a) Result of question 3; (b) Result of question 4

Figure 12 shows the result of question 5. Most of the respondent state that the system is very helpful in providing information about the available part and tools.

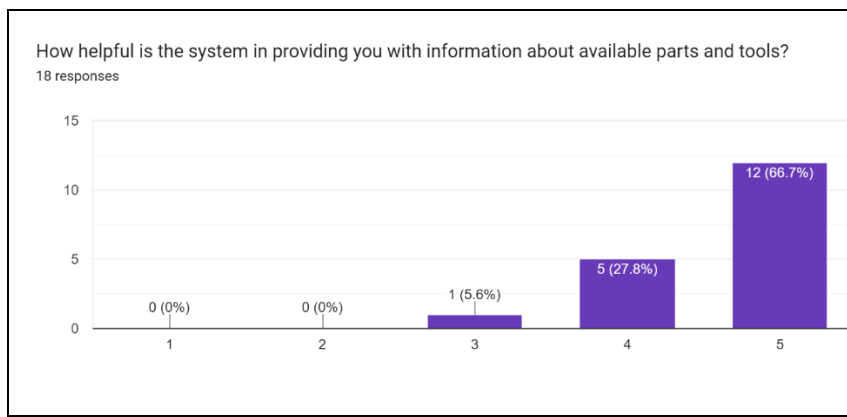


Fig. 12 Result of Question 5

3.6.2.3 Overall

Figure 13 (a) and figure 13 (b) show the overall result of the system performance. Most of the respondents feel very satisfied with the car workshop inventory management system that has been developed and highly suggest another workshop to try to use it.

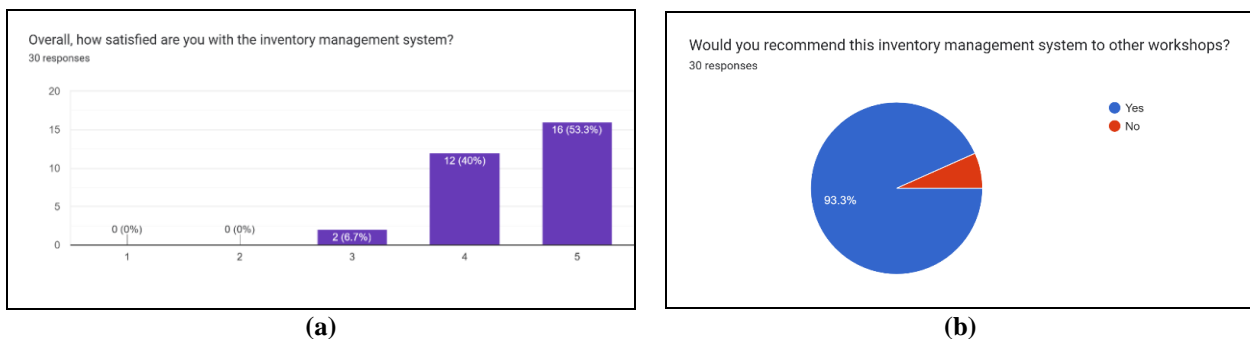


Fig. 13 (a) Result of overall question 1; (b) Result of overall question 2

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, Car Workshop Inventory Management System is a web-based system that helps the Thompson Auto Service Centre to record the inventory related items, keep in track of their stock and enable the users to make an accurate decision making. The project objectives will be reviewed and determined whether the requirements are achieved and work as intended.

4.1 System Advantages

The advantage of the inventory management system for Thompson Auto Service Centre is able to eliminate the paper-based system and excel spreadsheet for recording the inventory related items. The system able to help the owner to manage their inventory more effectively. Besides, the system is developed web-based which would help the users to use the system more easily in restocking and takeout the products. Moreover, the developed system enables the admin to keep track on the product usage and restock flow and the sales of workshop by using the chart that is prepared in the system.

4.2 System Disadvantages

The disadvantage of the Inventory Management System is internet dependence. The system that developed only accessible when there is internet connection. Any internet outages to connectivity issues can disrupt access to the system which could halt the workshop operation. Besides, the system is developed and has a lack of customer involvement. The current system did not have a generating invoice feature for the product used by the customers. This limitation can reduce overall efficiency of the workshop due to the customer-related process required to managed separately. Moreover, the inventory management system has limited device compatibility where the current design layout is suitable to use on computer or laptop, which is inconvenient for the staff who may prefer to use mobile device for flexibility within the workshop.

4.3 Future Enhancement

The future suggestion that can be made for the system is to improve internet accessibility. By implementing offline or hybrid solution to allow the inventory management system to use without worrying about internet connection and help in mitigate the internet dependence issues. Another enhancement can made is to include the customer involvement feature. By implementing a generate invoice feature able to help in tracking the inventory usage and enhance overall functionalities and efficiency. Moreover, the inventory management system able to integrate mobile applications. By developing a system that able to access by mobile application, it would help the employee easily access the system from their mobile devices, which would enhance flexibility and accessibility.

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Conflict of Interest

Authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of the paper.

Author Contribution

The authors confirm contribution to the paper as follows: **study conception and design:** Lau Wei Xuen, Rozanawati Binti Darman; **data collection:** Lau Wei Xuen, Rozanawati Binti Darman; **analysis and interpretation of results:** Lau Wei Xuen, Rozanawati Binti Darman; **draft manuscript preparation:** Lau Wei Xuen, Rozanawati Binti Darman. All authors reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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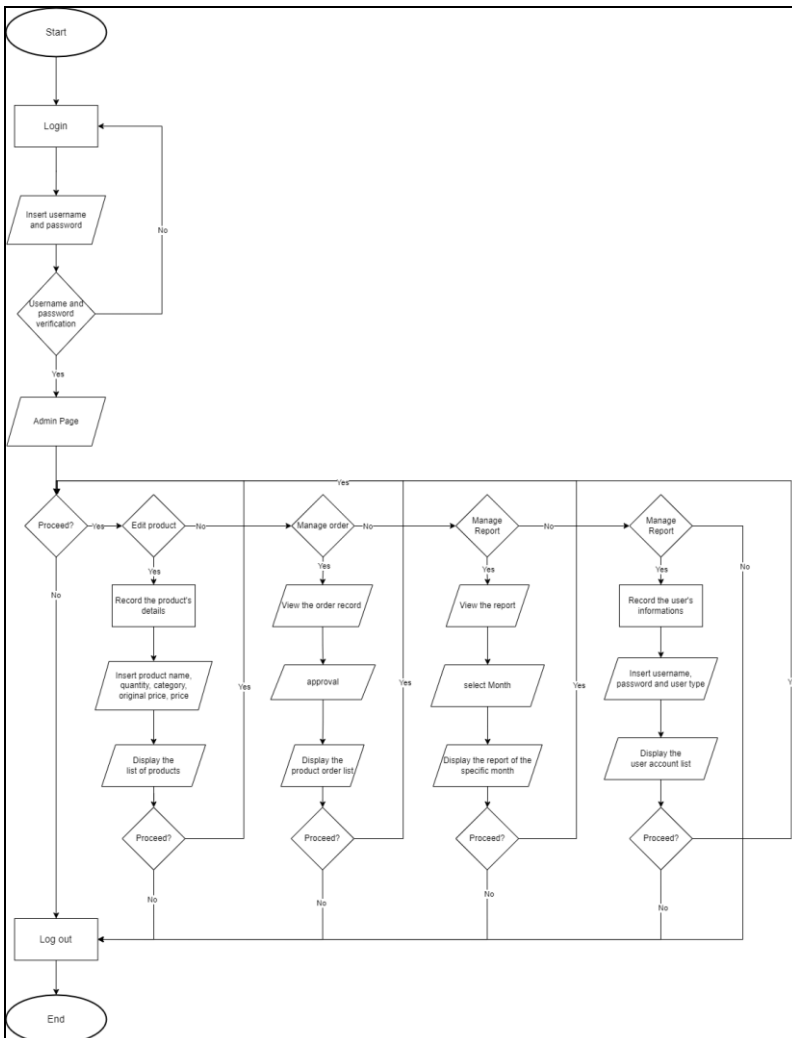
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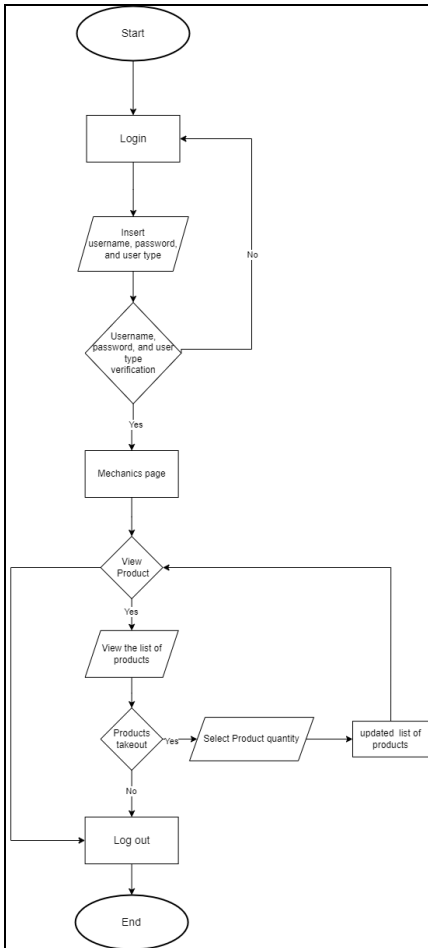
Appendix A: Gantt Chart

| Task Mode | Task Name | Duration | Start | Finish |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Planning Phase | 10 days | Mon 9/11/23 | Fri 9/22/23 |
| | Project Proposal | 7 days | Mon 9/11/23 | Tue 9/19/23 |
| | Design Gantt Chart | 2 days | Wed 9/20/23 | Thu 9/21/23 |
| | Interview with the car workshop's owner | 1 day | Fri 9/22/23 | Fri 9/22/23 |
| | Analysis Phase | 28 days | Mon 9/25/23 | Wed 11/1/23 |
| | Flowchart | 7 days | Mon 9/25/23 | Tue 10/3/23 |
| | Data Flow Diagram (DFD) | 7 days | Wed 10/4/23 | Thu 10/12/23 |
| | Entity-relationship Diagram | 7 days | Fri 10/13/23 | Mon 10/23/23 |
| | Functional and non-functional | 7 days | Tue 10/24/23 | Wed 11/1/23 |
| | Design Phase | 30 days | Thu 11/2/23 | Wed 12/13/23 |
| | User Interface Diagram | 15 days | Thu 11/2/23 | Wed 11/22/23 |
| | Database Design | 15 days | Thu 11/23/23 | Wed 12/13/23 |
| | Implementation Phase | 120 days | Thu 12/14/23 | Wed 5/29/24 |
| | System development | 115 days | Thu 12/14/23 | Wed 5/22/24 |
| | Establish connection between the system and database | 5 days | Thu 5/23/24 | Wed 5/29/24 |
| | Testing Phase | 10 days | Thu 5/30/24 | Wed 6/12/24 |
| | User acceptance testing | 10 days | Thu 5/30/24 | Wed 6/12/24 |

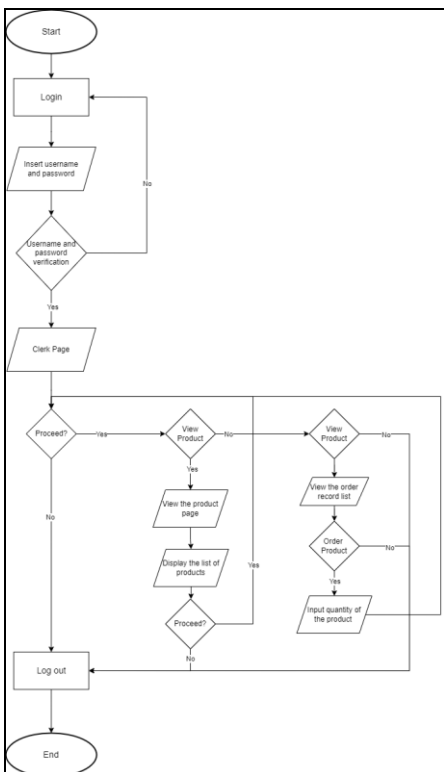
Appendix B: Flowchart for Admin



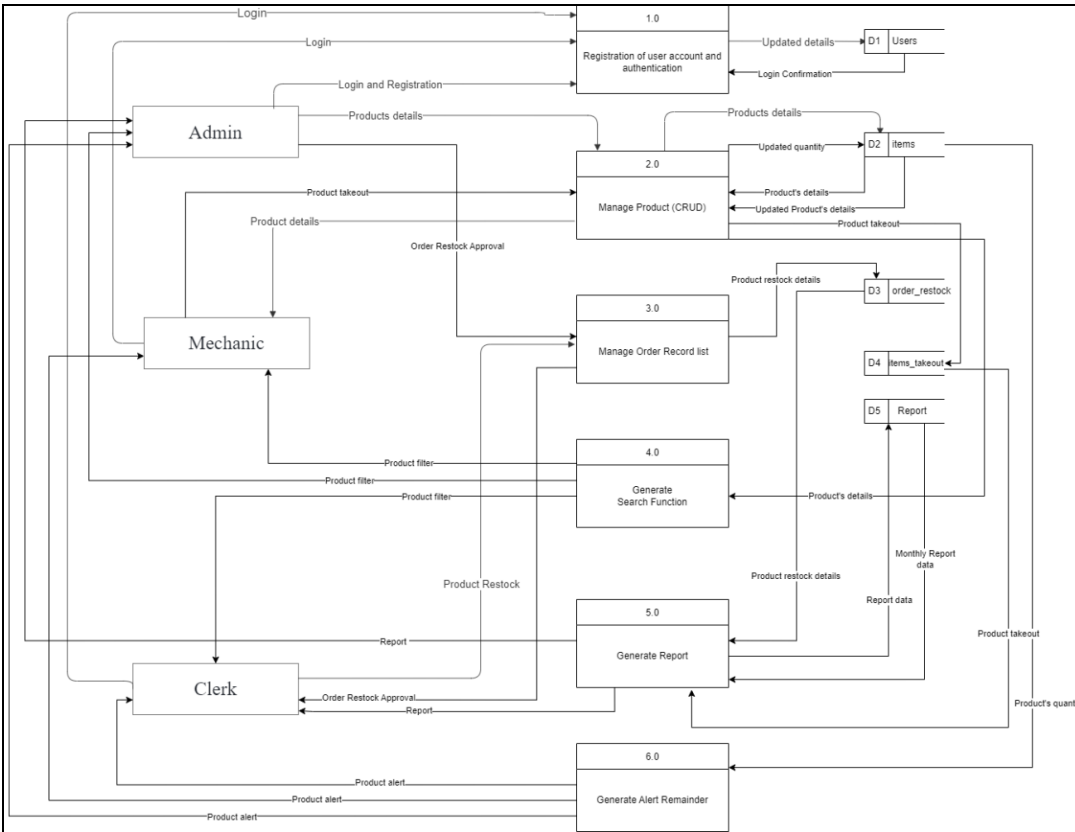
Appendix C: Flowchart for Mechanics



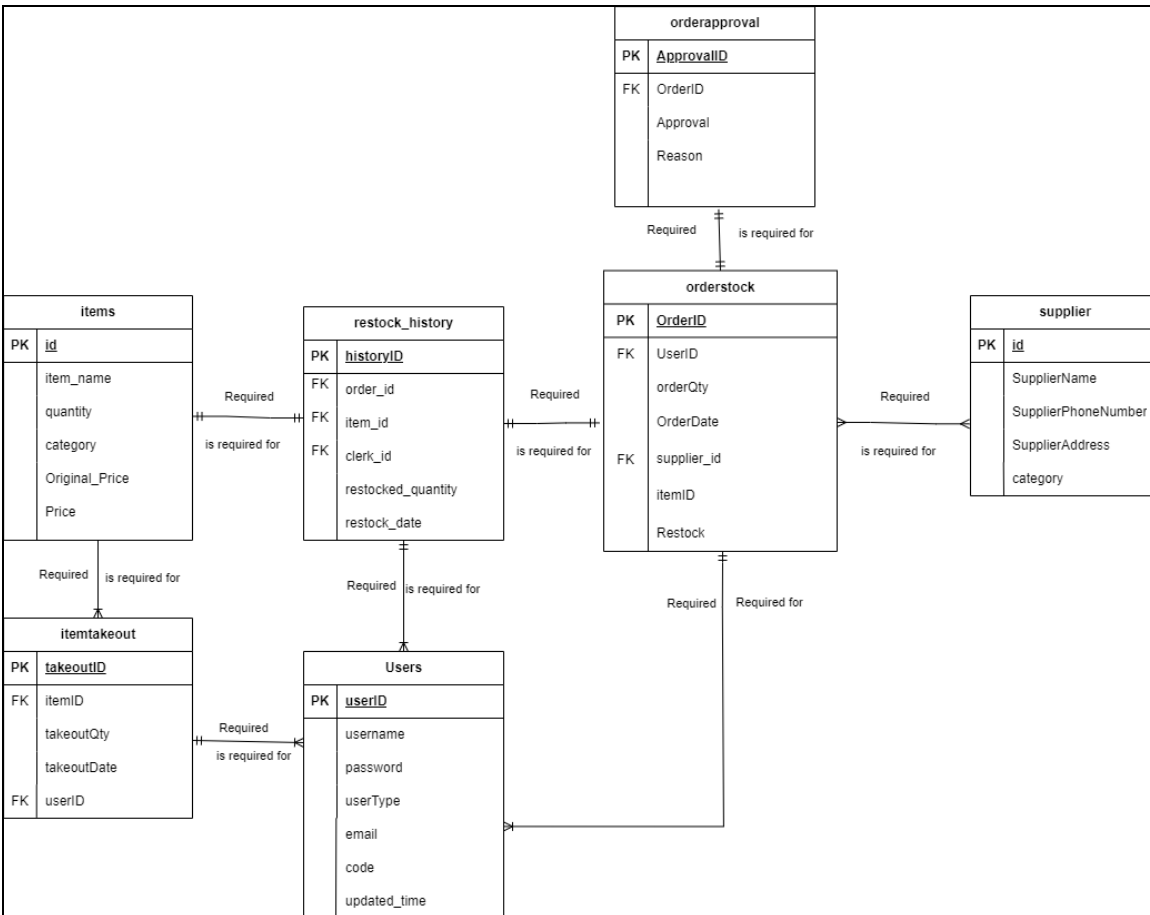
Appendix D: Flowchart for Clerks



Appendix E: Data Flow Diagram

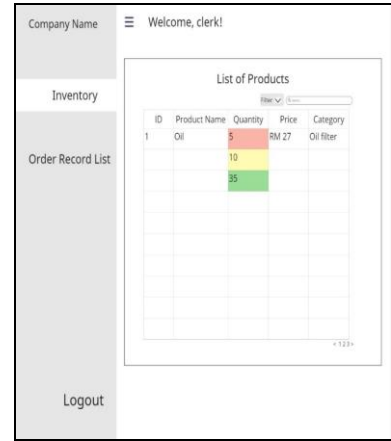
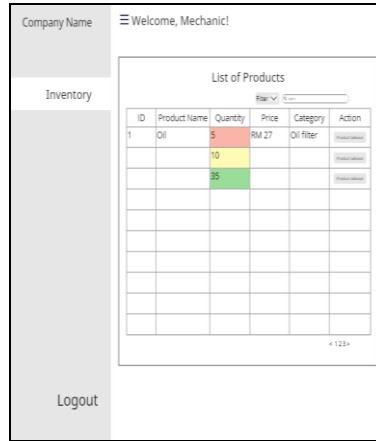
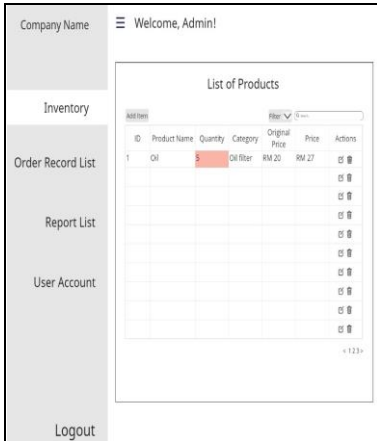


Appendix F: Entity Relationship Diagram

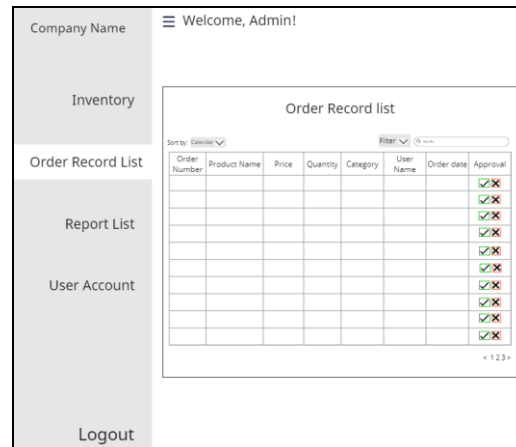
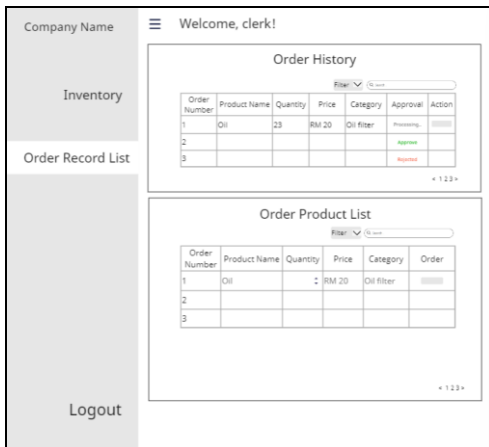


Appendix G: GUIs Design

Inventory:

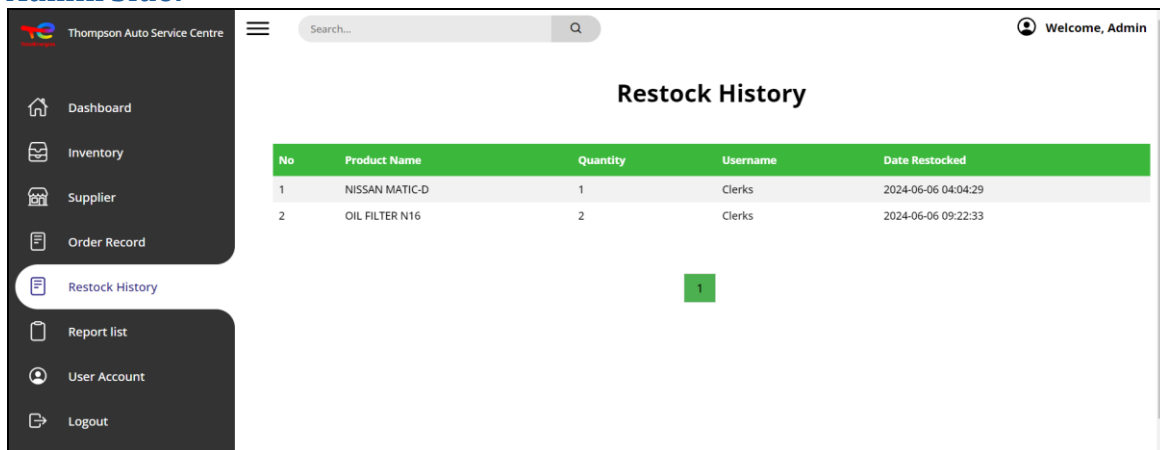


Order Record:



Appendix H: Additional Interface for the system

Admin Side:



Thompson Auto Service Centre

Welcome, Admin

User Accounts

Add User

| No | User Name | Email | User Type | Actions |
|----|--------------|------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 | Clerks | | CLERKS | Delete |
| 2 | Mechanics | lingchisung@gmail.com | MECHANICS | Delete |
| 3 | Lau Wei Xuen | alex87636378@gmail.com | CLERKS | Delete |
| 4 | Alex | | MECHANICS | Delete |
| 5 | Admin | | ADMIN | Delete |

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Thompson Auto Service Centre

Welcome, Admin

Supplier Information

Add New Supplier

| No | Supplier Name | Supplier's Phone Number | Supplier Address | Products Sell (in category) | Actions |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | TS Pro Auto Parts Sdn Bhd | 016-658 1234 | 81, Jalan Glasiar, Taman Tasek, 80200 Johor Bahru, Johor | GEAR OIL | 🗑️ |
| 2 | Company 2 | 0123456789 | testing | OIL FILTER, GEAR OIL, AIR & A.C FILTER, COOLANT&HOSE | 🗑️ |
| 3 | Company 3 | 123456789 | testing | GEAR OIL,FAN BELT | 🗑️ |
| 4 | Company 4 | 0123456789 | testing | ENGINE OIL, BREAK PAD | 🗑️ |
| 5 | Company 5 | 0123456789 | testing | BREAK FLUID, COOLANT&HOSE | 🗑️ |
| 6 | Company 6 | 0123456789 | testing | AIR & A.C FILTER, FAN BELT | 🗑️ |
| 7 | Company 7 | 0123456789 | testing | BREAK FLUID | 🗑️ |

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