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Computerized Multi-User Based Cash Income and Disbursement System at CV. Samodra Bangun Persada Semarang

Erma Widyastuti
University of Computer Science & Technology **(UNISTEKOM)**

Jl. Majapahit 605, Semarang, tel/fax : (024) 6723456
Email: Erma @gmail.com

Abstract: *Consumables inventory information system is used to control and supervise the management of consumables in carrying out the management of consumables, they often face problems. These problems such as inaccurate counting of goods, recording process, transaction data documentation is hampered, and inventory control is not optimal. The thing that is done to minimize these problems is the construction of an information system for managing consumables inventory. This system was created by developing an existing system. The purpose of developing this system is to provide convenience for users to obtain the required information quickly and accurately. The stages of system development used in the development of this system are system analysis, system design and system implementation. The auxiliary software used to implement the system design is Delphi Borland. The consumables inventory information system is built based on user needs so that requirements specifications are generated. The database in this system includes a table of goods, users, suppliers, circulation, invoices, inventories, proposals for goods and expiration of goods.*

Keywords: *System, Information, Inventory.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Management systems are now starting to enter the information era. Information has become an important commodity in determining business success in various fields. Now information has become one of the primary needs alongside clothing, food and shelter. Twenty-four hours every day, people need information to progress their business. There are three main elements to determine the quality of information, namely: accuracy, timeliness, and relevance.

CV.Samodra Bangun Persada which is located at Jl. Jangli Tlawah II No.15B Jatingaleh Semarang which operates in the field of building construction, building sales, housing and shophouse developers, provides consultations in the construction sector, accepts orders for miniature houses or construction in the form of pictures of buildings that consumers want. The number of employees in the office is 25 people. There are 6 computers used to complete the work, namely one computer for the main Director, two computers for the Finance Department staff which are used to make financial reports and record transactions that occur in the office, one computer for the Drafter which is used to create designs or project drawings, one a computer for the Estimator section which calculates the costs incurred in the project, a computer for the Site Manager coordinator which is used to carry out the project on site, managing expenses related to craftsmen.

In facing competition in the business world, CV. Samodra Bangun Persada Semarang pays close attention to the condition of the company's cash flow, because financial management

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* Erma Widyastuti , Erma @gmail.com

related to cash in the company is the main key to operational activities. The controlled inflow and outflow of company funds shows good company management in the business world.

There are in-depth data and facts for three periods starting from the year of activities at CV CV. Samodra wakes up Persada Semarang listed in table form which is taken over three years.

Table 1.1. Number of projects handled during the 3 years starting 2009, 2010, 2011
Source CV Samodra builds Persada Semarang

No	Project Activities	2009	2010	2011
1	Building Renovation	30 Units	40 Units	15 Units
2	Shophouse and House Sales	45 Units	35 Units	55 Units
3	Building Construction	25 Units	30 Units	37 Units
4	Making building mockups/sketches	20 Units	15 Units	28 Units
5	Construction Consulting Services	35 Units	33 Units	38 Units

So far CV. Samodra wakes up Persada Semarang in processing data regarding cash flow is still done conventionally using the Excel program. The existing cash flow report bookkeeping uses a changing funds system, which records every transaction that occurs and directly affects the existing balance. The problem faced is that there is no grouping in the form of account numbers so that during the posting process there are difficulties and making cash flow reports cannot be done quickly because you have to recap the data one by one first.

Such a system is not effective because the process of processing financial reports is slow, therefore it is necessary to develop a system so that all company cash flow processing activities run effectively. Judging from these problems, the author feels it is necessary to conduct research to help solve the problem of cash flow reports on CV. Samodra builds Persada Semarang. Based on the existing problems, in this research it is necessary for the author to raise the title "COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM FOR MULTIUSER-BASED CASH EXPENDITURE AND INPUT (Case Study at CV. SAMODRA BANGUN PERSADA SEMARANG).

2. THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

Basic System Concepts

2.1. Understanding Systems

To be able to obtain maximum results from planning important activities, an appropriate system is needed to achieve the expected goals. The existence of a system is very important for processing data in order to produce an information system that is useful as material in decision making.

According to Andri Kristanto in his book entitled "Information Systems Analysis and Design", the definition of a system is a working network of interconnected procedures, gathered together to carry out an activity or complete a certain target.

Meanwhile, according to Kusrini and Andri Koniyo in their book "Company Accounting Information System with Visual Basic and Microsoft SQL Server 2000", the definition of a system is a collection of interrelated or integrated elements that are intended to achieve a goal.

A system is a collection of elements or resources that are interconnected in an integrated manner, integrated in a certain hierarchical relationship, and aimed at achieving certain goals. (Sanyoto Gondodiyoto and Henny Hendarti, 2006: 94)

A system is defined as a collection or set of elements or variables that are mutually organized, interact with each other, and depend on each other. (Hanif Al Fatta, 2007:3)

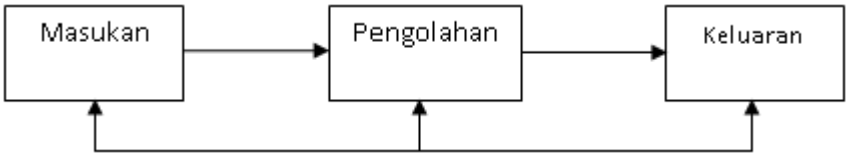
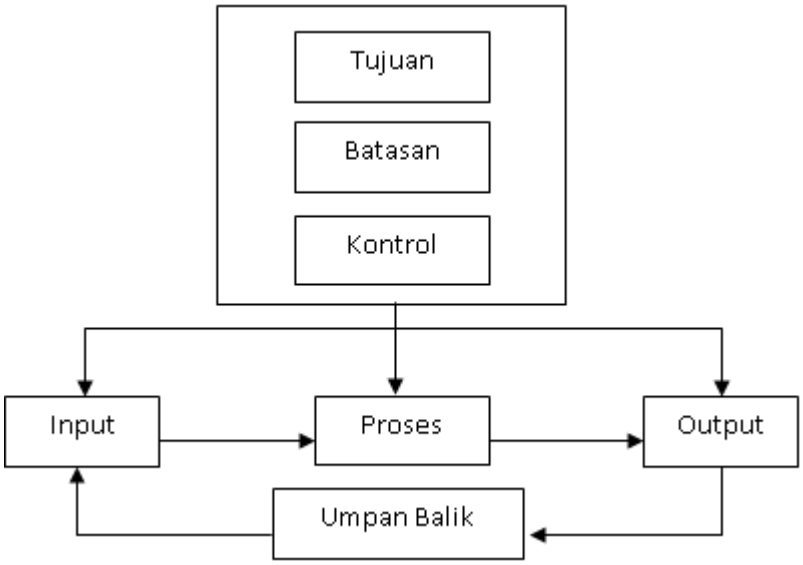


Figure 2.1 System model
Source: Al Fatta, Hanif, 2007

2.2. System Elements

The elements contained in the system include system objectives, system boundaries, control, input, output, and feedback. The relationship between the elements in the system can be seen in the image below:



Description of the elements contained in the system:

- System Goals

This is the purpose for which the system was created. System objectives can be organizational goals, organizational needs, problems that exist in an organization or a sequence of procedures to achieve organizational goals.

- System Limitations

  Is something that limits the system in achieving system goals. System boundaries can be in the form of existing regulations in an organization, costs incurred, people in the organization, facilities, including facilities and infrastructure, or other limitations.

- System Control

  Is monitoring the implementation of achieving the goals of the system. System control can be in the form of data entry control (input), data output control (output), control of data processing, control of feedback and so on.

- Inputs

  It is the part of the system whose job is to receive all data input, where the input can be the type of data, frequency of data entry and so on.

- Process

  It is an element of the system whose job is to process or process all input data into more useful information. For example, a production system will process raw materials into finished materials that are ready to be used.

- Outputs

  It is the result of input that has been processed by the processing section and is the final goal of the system. This output can be a graphic report, bar chart and so on.

- Feedback

  It is an element in the system whose job is to evaluate part of the output issued, where this element is very important for the progress of a system. This feedback can constitute system improvements and so on.

3. METHODOLOGY

The method used by the author to develop the system in the research is the system development life cycle (SDLC) method. Following are the stages

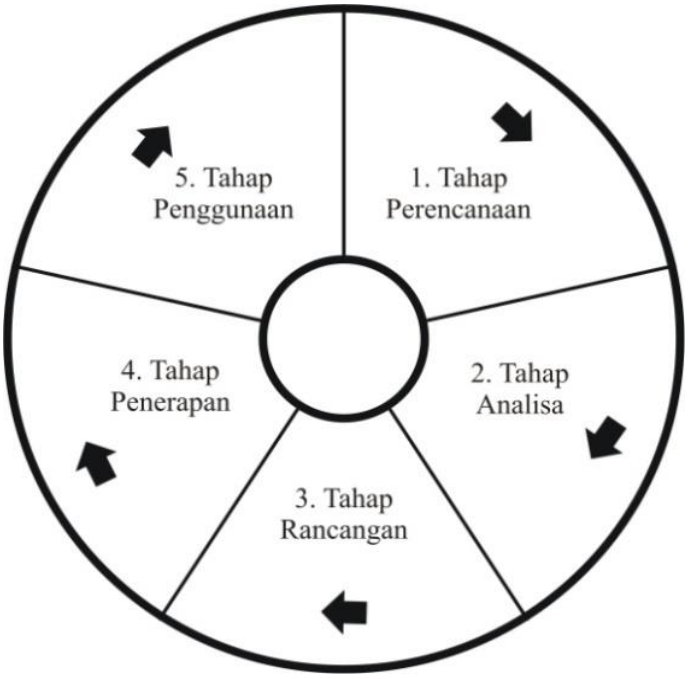


Figure 1. 2 System development methods

Source: The Role of SDLC Development Methods (Sri Mulyani NS, 2009)[9] Caption:

3.1. Planning

Identify existing problems on CV. Samodra Bangun Persada.

3.2. No. Data recording is still conventional, namely by collecting proof of transactions then typing transaction data into Ms. Excel.

3.3. Searching for the desired data takes quite a long time, having to open the files one by one.

3.4. Evidence of transactions that occur every day is sometimes hidden because the reports are made periodically on a monthly and annual basis.

- Determine the purpose of creating the system
  - To make cash flow reports by the Admin and finance section of CV. Samodra Bangun Persada quickly and minimize recording errors.
  - To make it easier for company owners to find out information about cash inflows and outflows so they can better predict losses or profits.
  - By designing this system, it is hoped that customers will be able to see cash flow information on CV. Samodra Bangun Persada which is updated when every cash expenditure and income transaction occurs.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. System Input and Output Design

- System Login Form

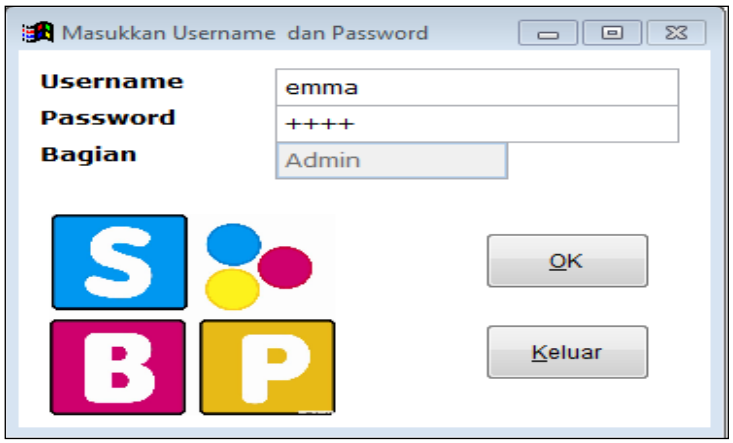


Figure 4.20 Login Form

- Main Menu Form

Figure 4.21 Main Menu Display

4.2. The main menu page consists of system information and the main menu provided by the system. The menu consists of:

4.2.1. System

- Add User

  Used to display the operator / user data form.

- Logout

  Used to change users.

- Go out

  Used to exit the system.

4.2.2. Data collection

- Account Type Data

  Used to display the input form for types of receipts and expenses

4.2.3. transaction

- Cash Receipts Data

  Used to display the cash receipt input form.

- Cash Expenditure Data

  Used to display the cash disbursement input form.

4.2.4. Report

- Cash Receipt Report

  Used to display cash receipt data reports.

- Cash Expenditure Report.

  Used to display cash disbursement data reports.

- Cash Report

  Used to display cash recapitulation reports.

4.3. An example of deactivating a menu can be seen in Figure 4.18 below.

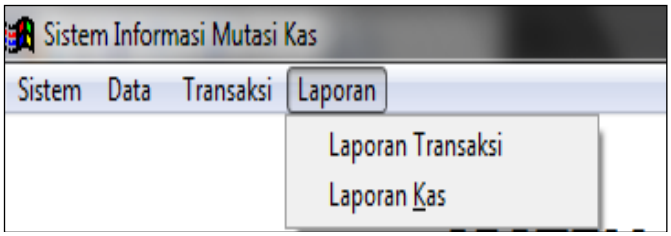


Figure 4.22 User Access Form

4.3.1. User Input Form

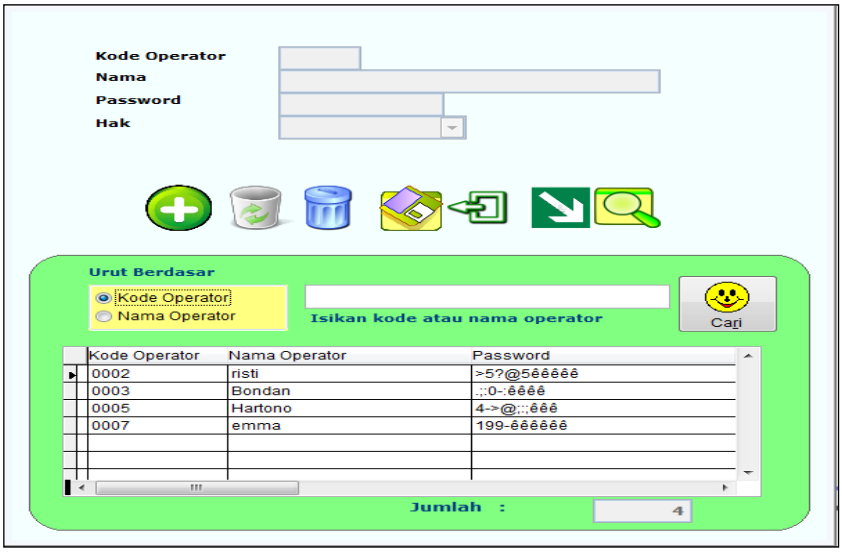


Figure 4.23 User Input Form Design

4.3.2. Account Type Form Display

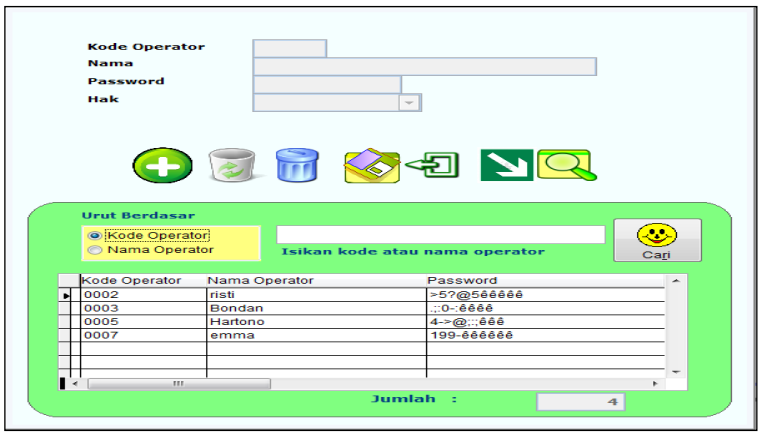


Figure 4.23 User Input Form Design

4.3.3. Account Type Form Display

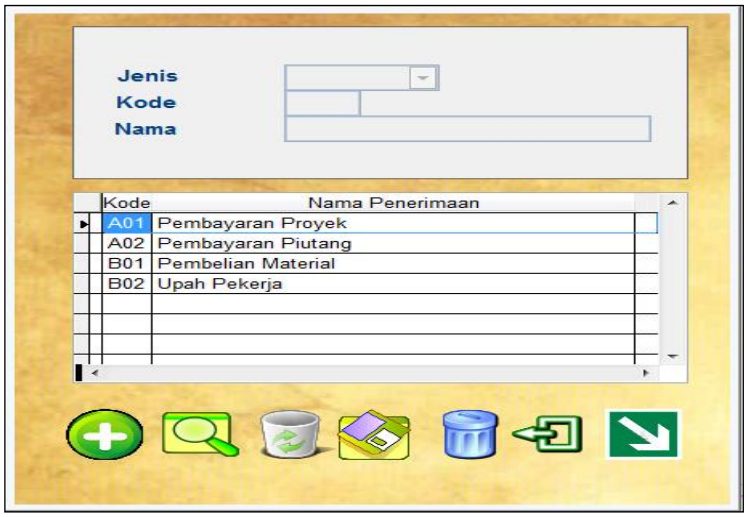


Figure 4.24 Account Type Form Display

4.3.4. Transaction Data Form Display

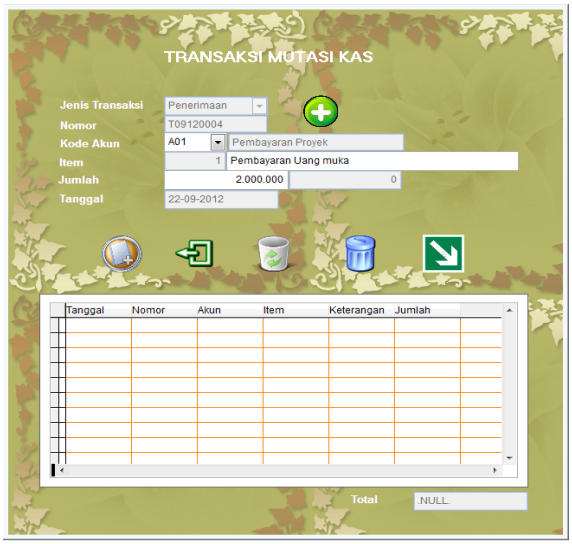


Figure 4.25 Display of Transaction Data Form

4.3.5. Expenditure Data Report Display

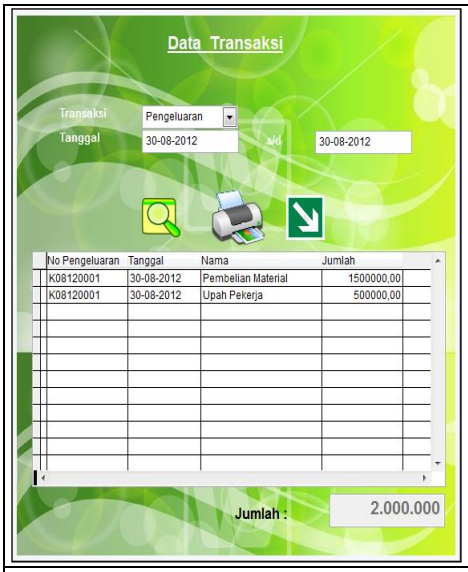


Figure 4.26 Cash Expenditure List Report Display

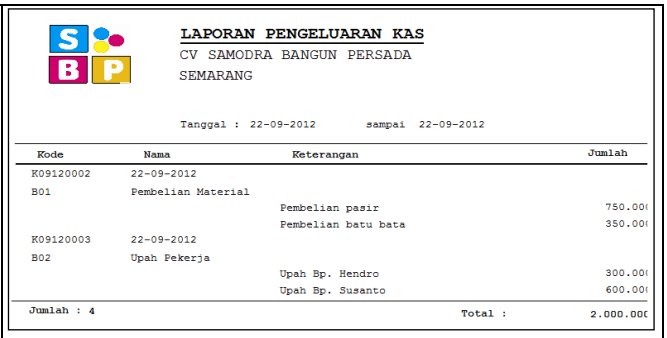


Figure 4.29 Display of the Cash Receipts List Report

4.3.6. Cash Report View

Figure 4.30 Display of Cash Recapitulation List

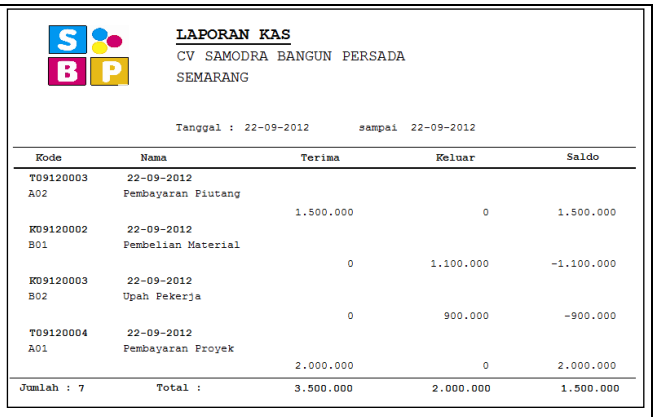


Figure 4.31 Display of the Cash Recapitulation Report

5. CONCLUSION

With the existence of an Accounting Information System on **CV. Samodra Bangun Persada Semarang,** can overcome the weaknesses that existed in the old system, namely:

5.1. Financial transaction data which includes receipt transactions and expenditure transactions is not yet organized in a database, so that the process of recording financial transactions can still result in recording errors.

5.2. The process of recording daily financial transactions up to the trial balance requires calculating each account one by one, because the data is still in Excel form so you have to open it sheet by sheet.

5.3. Financial report information cannot be displayed at any time. You have to wait for the trial balance report to be completed before a financial report can be prepared.

Due to the weaknesses of the old system, a new Information System was created which will provide the following conveniences:

5.1. The process of recording daily transactions, which includes general journals to trial balances and financial reports, can be minimized if there are errors, because there has been validation from the system itself and it has been organized in a database.

5.2. Recording daily transactions up to trial balances and financial reports is faster and more efficient in both energy and time, because there is no need to add up each account one by one, with the financial accounting information system it will automatically add up automatically.

5.3. Financial report information can be displayed at any time as needed, whether daily, monthly, half-yearly or annually

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