

# INTEGRATION Solution With ERP (Enterprise resource planning systems)

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**Abstract—** Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) covers the techniques and notion employed for the integrated management of businesses as a whole, from the viewpoint of the efficacious use of management resources, to improve the efficiency of an enterprise. Ideally the data for various business functions are integrated.

**Keywords—** ERP: Enterprise resource planning systems

## I. INTRODUCTION

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) covering the techniques and idea employed for the integrated administration of businesses.

An information system is an open, purposive system that produces information using the cycle. The minimal information system consists of three elements – people, procedures and data. People follow procedures to manipulate data to produce information. In today's computer world, the definition of information systems has undergone a small change. Today, an information system is an organized combination of people, hardware, software, communication networks and data resources that compile, compare transforms and provide in an organization.

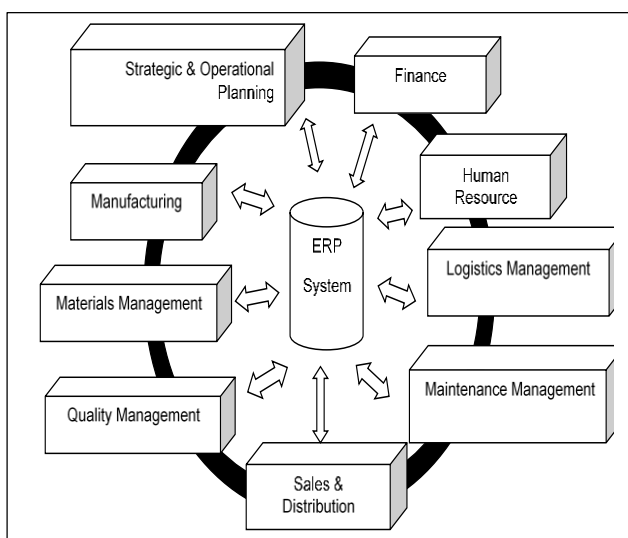
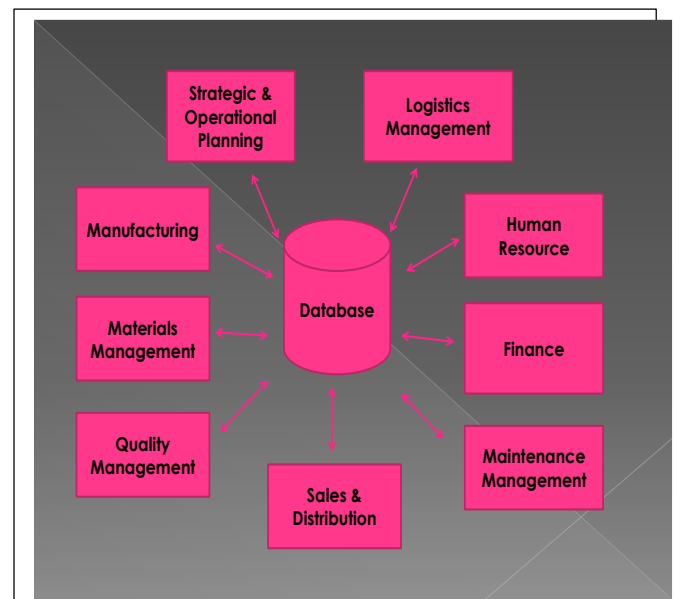


Figure1: Information integration through ERP systems.

ERP software is a mirror image of the reflect business processes of an organization, such as customer order realization and manufacturing.

II. ERP SYSTEMS' SET OF GENERIC PROCESSES, MAKE THE DRAMATIC PERFECTION THAT THEY ARE CAPABLE OF ONLY, WHEN USED TO CONNECT PARTS OF AN ORGANIZATION AND INTEGRATE ITS VARIOUS PROCESSES SMOOTHLY. **ERP APPLICATION COMPONENTS.**



## A. Financial Management

At the core of ERP are the financial modules, including general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable, billing and fixed asset management. If your organization is considering the move to an ERP system to support expansion into global markets, make sure that multiple currencies and languages are supported, as well as regulatory compliance in the U.S. and in foreign countries.

Other functionality in the financial management modules will include budgets, cash-flow, expense and tax reporting. The evaluation team should focus on areas that are most important to support the strategic plans for your organization.

**B. Business Intelligence**

Business Intelligence (BI) has become a standard component of most ERP packages. In general, BI tools allow users to share and analyze the data collected across the enterprise and centralized in the ERP database. BI can come in the form of dashboards, automated reporting and analysis tools used to monitor the organizational business performance. BI supports informed decision making by everyone, from executives to line managers and accountants.

**C. Supply Chain Management**

Supply Chain Management (SCM), sometimes referred to as logistics, improves the flow of materials through an organization by managing planning, scheduling, procurement, and fulfillment, to maximize customer satisfaction and profitability. Sub modules in SCM often include production scheduling, demand management, distribution management, inventory management, warehouse management, procurement and order management.

**D. Human Resource Management**

Human resource management ERP modules should enhance the employee experience – from initial recruitment to time tracking. A Sub modules can include payroll, performance management, time tracking, benefits, compensation and workforce planning. Self-service tools that allow managers and employees to enter time and attendance, choose benefits and manage PTO are available in many ERP solutions.

**E. Industrialization Operations**

Industrialization modules make manufacturing operations more efficient through product configuration, job costing and bill of materials management. ERP Industrialization modules often include Capacity Requirements Planning, Materials Requirements Planning, forecasting, Master Preparation Scheduling, order management and shop-floor control.

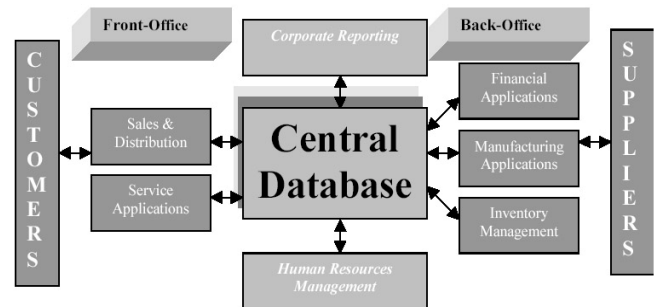
**F. Process of integrating**

Key to the value of an ERP package is the integration between modules, so that all of the core business functions are connected. Information should flow across the organization so that BI reports on organization-wide results.

*C. Provides control over various commerce processes*

*D. Increase Productivity, better inventory management, promotes quality, reduced material cost, and increase bonus.*

IV. USING BETTER CUSTOMERS INTERACTION, INCREASED THROUGHPUT, PROGRESS CUSTOMER SERVICES.



What benefit How	What benefit How
Reliable information access Common DBMS, Consistent and accurate	Reliable information access Common DBMS, Consistent and accurate
Avoid data and operations redundancy	Modules access same data from the central database, avoids multiple data input and Update operations.
Delivery and Cycle time reduction	Minimizes retrieving and reporting delays.
Cost reduction	Time savings, improved control by enterprise-wide analysis of organizational decisions
Easy adaptability	Changes in business processes easy to adapt and restructure.
Improved scalability	Structured and modular design with "add-ons"
Improved maintenance	Vendor supported long term contract as part of the system procurement
E-Commerce, E-Business	Internet Commerce, Collaborative culture

**III. ADVANTAGE OF CENTRALIZED SYSTEM**

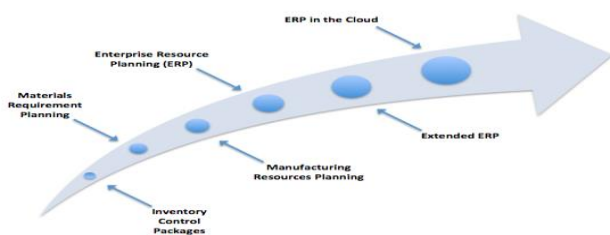
A. Eliminates the repetition in data .

B. Provides information to departments in near real time.

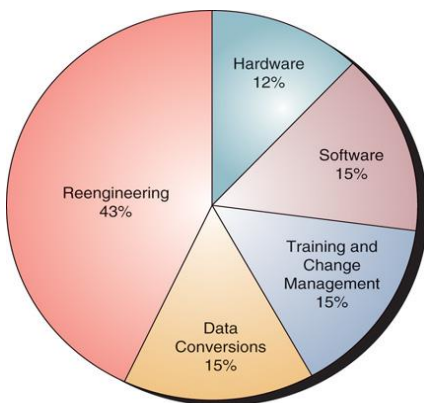
**A. Advantages & Disadvantages of ERP systems**

Advantages of ERP	Disadvantages of ERP
Inventory Reduction	Expenses and Time in Implementation
Reduction in Production and Delivery Lead Time	Difficulty Implementing change
Realistic Commitment	Difficulty Integrating with other system
Increased Efficiency	Risks in using one vendor
Modular Approach	Risk of Implementation Failure
Decision Support	
Distributed Computing	

**B. ERP Evolution**



**C. Costs of ERP**



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The benefits of a properly selected and implemented ERP system can be great.

BUT cost of implementing can be quite high and risks are big.

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