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Web-Based Price Estimation and Data Entry Application in Pawnshops (Case Study on One of The Private Pawnshop Companies in Bandung)

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Abstrak

This study introduces a web-based application that has been developed to offer price estimation services and facilitate data input within pawnshop establishments. The primary objective of this program is to optimize the effectiveness of collateral evaluation procedures and streamline data entry for pawnshop personnel. The application's development methodology integrates web technology and advanced data management systems to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of price evaluation. The application's users will be able to access it via the web-based platform, where they may input pertinent collateral information. Subsequently, they will receive prompt and precise price estimates. The experimental findings suggest that this application can enhance productivity and mitigate the risk of human errors in the pricing calculation procedure. In addition, the web interface's user-friendly design enhances the application's ease of adoption among pawnshop officers. This application is anticipated to streamline customer care procedures and improve overall customer satisfaction within the pawnshop establishment.

Keywords: Price Estimation, Data Input, Web

Introduction

Pawnshops are financial institutions that provide credit services to individuals in the community, allowing them to access money promptly. Pawnshops significantly bolstered the economy, particularly for individuals from the lowest to middle socioeconomic classes, aligning with their guiding principle of "Resolving Challenges Without Compounding Them." One notable benefit of pawnshops is that they allow customers to obtain immediate finances without liquidating their possessions. Individuals can utilize them as collateral rather than selling their items outright when seeking a loan. Upon the complete repayment of the loan, the pledged items may be reclaimed by the borrower, subject to the specified time constraint established by the pawnshop. Suppose the borrower cannot fulfill their repayment obligations within the designated timeframe. In that case, they can seek an extension, wherein they would solely be required to remunerate the accrued interest. Pawnshops also contribute to and endorse government initiatives in economic and national advancement by extending loans to the general populace, wherein movable assets are pledged as collateral, assuring their commensurability with the borrowed sum.

A private pawnshop enterprise has become a prominent alternative financing option in Indonesia, particularly in smaller urban areas. In essence, individuals engage in pawning their possessions to acquire a monetary loan, which can be repaid at their discretion, circumventing the need to adhere to a predetermined deadline. Nevertheless, the creditor retains the option to settle the outstanding obligation by a single payment or a series of periodic payments. Hence,

if the obligation remains unpaid one day past the stipulated due date, it is permissible to submit a request for an extension, granting an additional month for repayment. If the pledged objects are not reclaimed within the specified timeframe, the pawnshop will proceed with an auction or sale of those things.

The preceding statement provides an overview of the foundational structure of a pawnshop. Regrettably, the utilization of Excel (manual entry) persists in estimating prices and inputting customer data within certain private pawnshop enterprises. This approach has limitations, including the potential for human mistakes during the recording process, the time-consuming nature of report generation, and the restricted access to only available data when the file is opened.

This is in opposition to the utilization of more sophisticated technology that is accessible in the contemporary period. Web-based apps provide enhanced transparency for data input of pawning consumers since they can be conveniently accessible. Moreover, these applications enable the organization to generate comprehensive and precise reports on client data. Therefore, given the context above, the author is interested in undertaking a study titled "Web-Based Price Estimation and Data Input Application in Pawnshops: A Case Study of a Private Pawnshop Company in Bandung."

Metode

The author utilizes a descriptive research methodology in their study. Descriptive research is a methodology employed to examine the current state of a collective of individuals, an entity, a circumstance, a cognitive framework, or a category of occurrences. This descriptive inquiry aims to methodically and objectively generate a comprehensive depiction, portrayal, or representation of the information, attributes, and interconnections among the phenomena under investigation.

The topic of interest is the system development method.²

The methodology employed for system development is Object Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD). Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) is a systematic approach to analyzing requirements by considering the classes and objects involved in the issue domain. This method forms the software architecture by focusing on manipulating system or subsystem objects. Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) is a contemporary approach that entails a paradigm shift in problem-solving, employing models that align with real-world notions. The fundamental basis of creation is an entity encompassing a data structure and activity in a unified manner. Object-Oriented Analysis and Design (OOAD) is a comprehensive methodology that systematically examines and conceptualizes a system using an object-oriented perspective. This technique encompasses two distinct but interconnected processes: Object-Oriented Analysis (OOA) and Object-Oriented Design (OOD). Object-Oriented Analysis (OOA) is a systematic approach used to evaluate the needs of a system, focusing specifically on the classes and objects that are relevant within the organization's context. In software development, Object-Oriented Design (OOD) is a methodology that facilitates the structuring of software architecture by manipulating objects inside a system or its subsystems.

Result and Discussion

The topic of interest is system design.

The system design process is a subsequent and sophisticated phase that occurs after examining and evaluating the existing system. In system design, it is customary to create a visual representation of the intended system before commencing the coding process in a programming language. The design of a system is intricately linked to the outcomes of the analysis, as it is via the analysis results that a novel system can be formulated, leading to the development of a fresh system design. System design's primary objective is to fulfill system users' requirements and establish a coherent and comprehensive design before the commencement of program code development.

Software engineering uses A sequence diagram to represent the interactions between objects or components in a system. It illustrates

A *Sequence Diagram* is a graphical representation that elucidates the dynamic interaction between items and delineates the communication exchanges occurring among these things.

1. Login Sequence Diagram

The image below explains the flow of an action that has been designed in a sequence diagram, namely the action in the form of logging in (the process of accessing the system). It can be seen as follows:

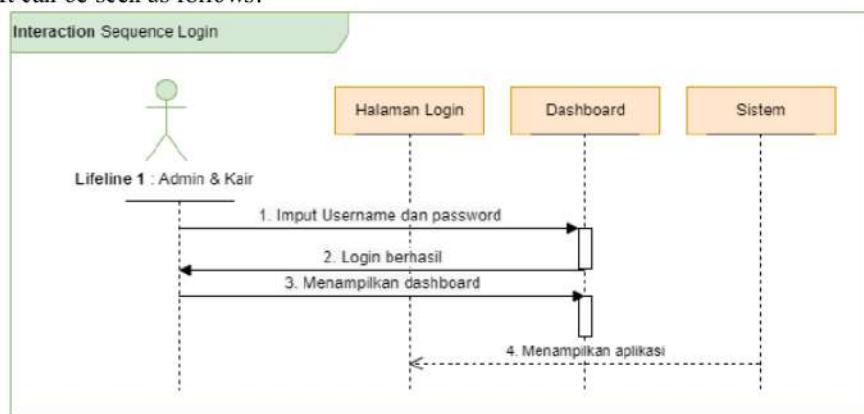


Figure 1. Login Sequence Diagram

2. Sequence Diagram Managing Estimates

The image below explains the flow of an action that has been designed in a sequence diagram, namely the action of managing estimates. It can be seen as follows:

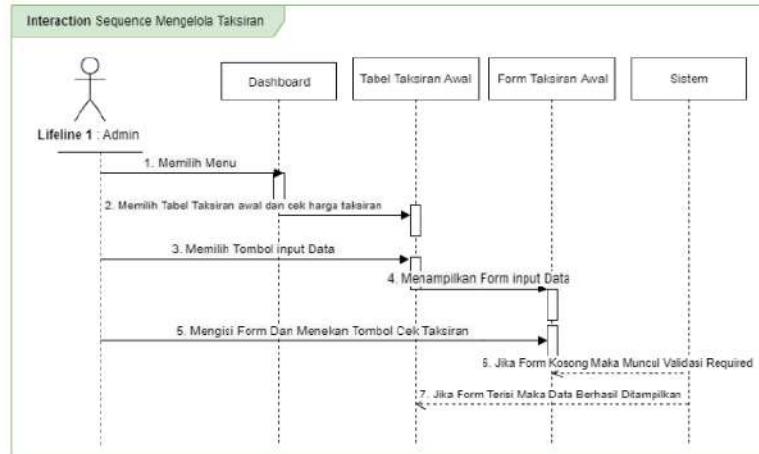


Figure 2. Sequence Diagram for Managing Estimates

3. Sequence Diagram for Managing Customers

The picture below explains the flow of an action that has been designed in a sequence diagram, namely the action of managing customers. It can be seen as follows:

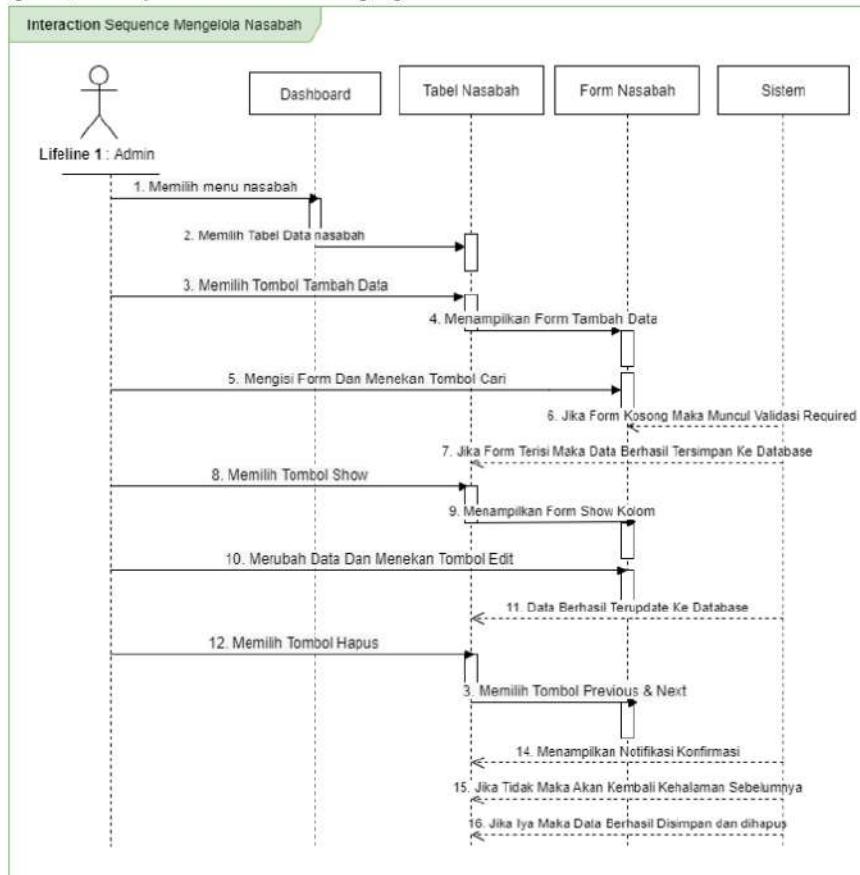


Figure 3. Sequence Diagram for Managing Customers

4. Sequence Diagram for Managing Goods

The image below explains the flow of an action that has been designed in a sequence diagram, namely the action of managing goods. It can be seen as follows:

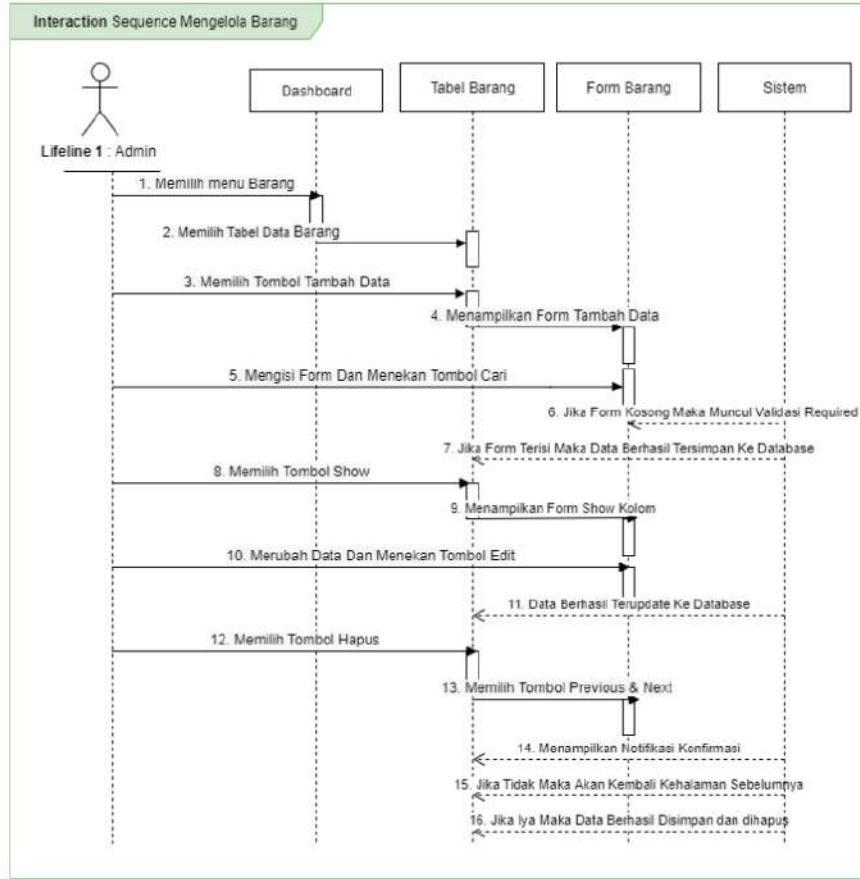


Figure 4. Sequence Diagram for Managing Goods

5. Sequence Diagram Managing Transactions

The image below explains the flow of an action that has been designed in a sequence diagram, namely the action in the form of managing transactions starting from the actor running the program until the program is completed. as follows:

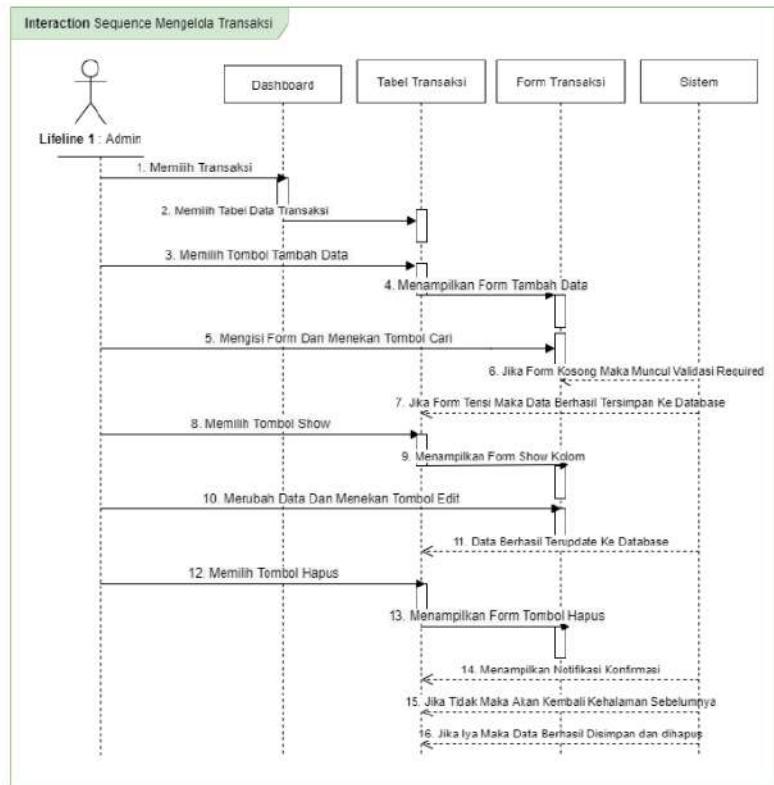


Figure 5. Sequence Diagram for Managing Transactions

6. Sequence Change User Data

The image below explains the flow of an action that has been designed in a sequence diagram, namely the action in the form of managing changes to user data starting from the actor running the program until the program is finished. as follows:

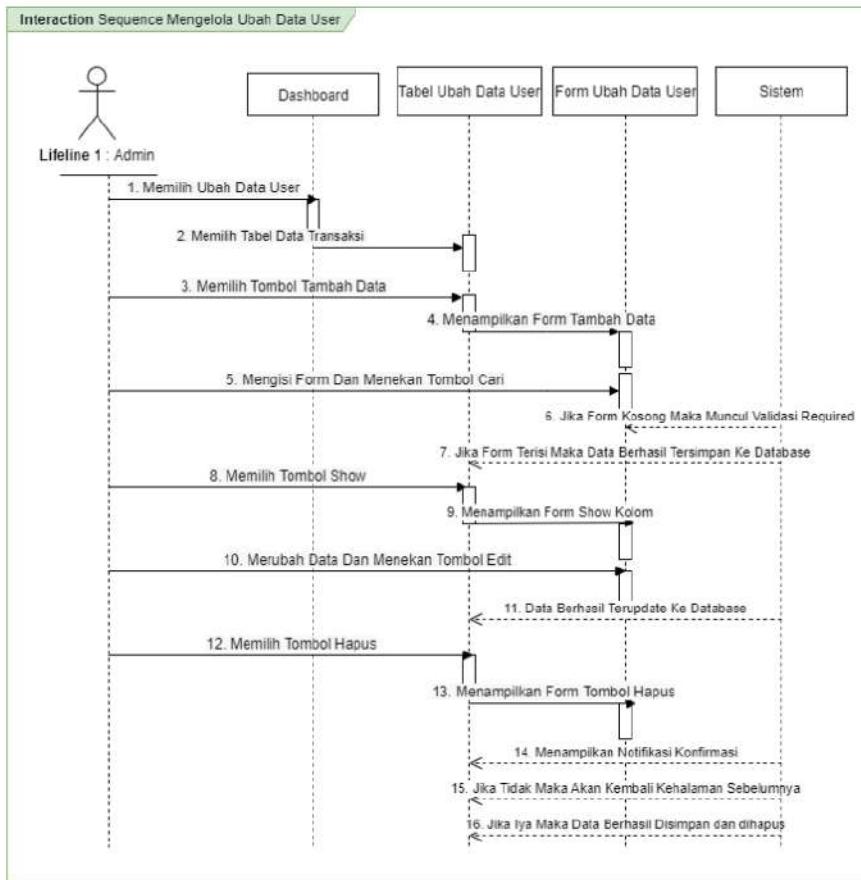


Figure 6. Sequence Diagram for Managing User Data Changes

7. Logout Sequence Diagram

The image below explains the flow of an action that has been designed in a sequence diagram, namely the action of logging out. It can be seen as follows:

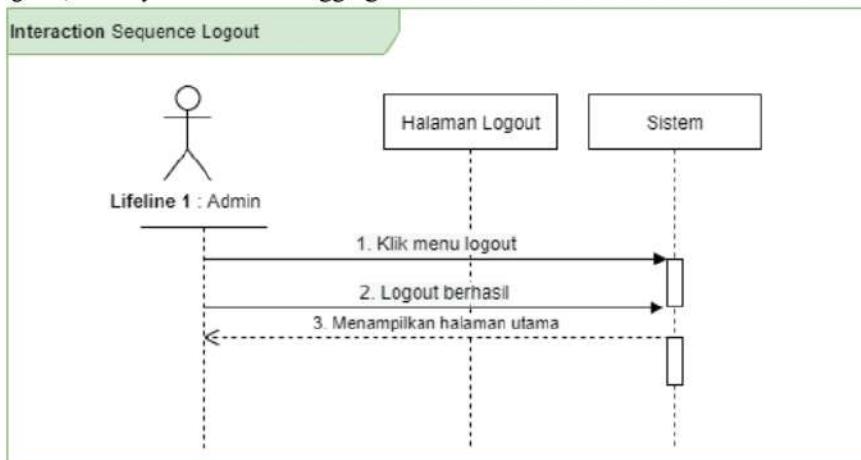


Figure 7. Logout Sequence Diagram

DATABASE DESIGN

In creating this program, the database used is MySQL, which is software for managing SQL database systems. This software functions as a database query creator and more. MySQL is a free distributed relational database management system (RDBMS) under the GPL (General Public License) license.

Class Diagram Design

The class diagram depicts the classes containing attributes and objects in the software developed for the proposed system. This diagram shows the interconnections or relationships between the classes. Below is the proposed class diagram for the system of one private pawnshop company in Bandung.

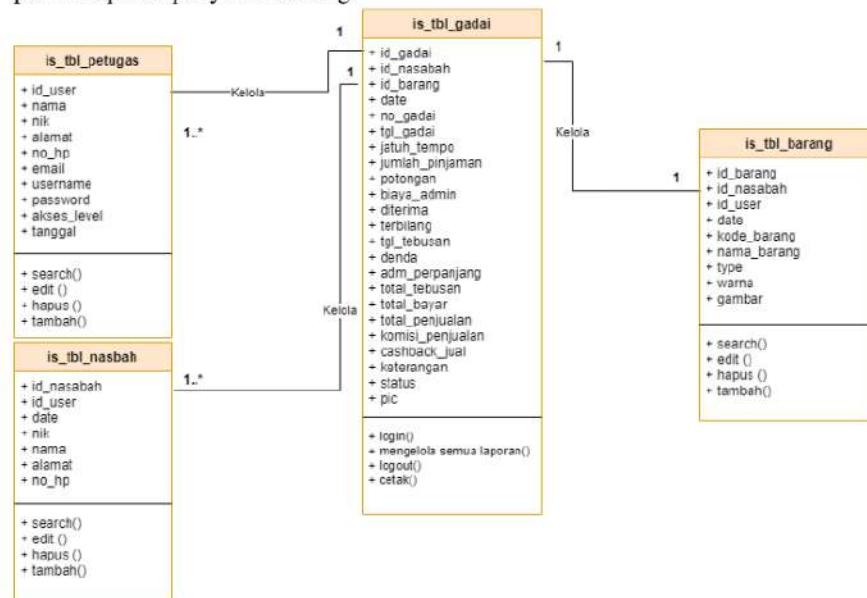


Figure 8. Proposed Class Diagram

Table Structure Design

The use of this database is considered suitable for use because it can run in various information systems. Following are the database specifications:

Database Type: MySQL

Database Name: rumahgadai

The following are table designs from the database:

1. Table is_tbl_items

Table 1. Structure table is_tbl_item

FIELD	TYPE	PRIMARY
id_goods	int(11)	*
id_customers	int(11)	foreign key
id_user	int(11)	foreign key

date	datetime	
code_item	varchar(30)	
name_item	int(100)	
type	varchar(40)	
color	varchar(20)	
picture	varchar(100)	

2. Table is_tbl_customer

Table 2. Structure table is_tbl_customer

FIELD	TYPE	PRIMARY
id_customers	int(11)	*
id_user	int(11)	foreign key
date	datetime	
nik	varchar(30)	
name	varchar(60)	
address	varchar(255)	
no_hp	varchar(15)	

3. Table is_tbl_officer

Table 3. Structure table is_tbl_pekerja

FIELD	TYPE	PRIMARY
id_user	int(11)	*
name	varchar(60)	
nik	varchar(30)	
address	varchar(255)	
no_hp	varchar(255)	
email	varchar(60)	
username	varchar(60)	
password	varchar(255)	
Level_access	varchar(20)	
date	timestamp	

4. Table is_tbl_gadai

Table 4. Structure table is_tbl_gadai

FIELD	TYPE	PRIMARY
id_gadai	int(10)	*
id_customer	int(10)	foreign key

id_item	int(10)	
date	detetime	
no_pawn	varchar(20)	
date_pawn	detetime	
due_date	date	
loan_amount	decimal(16,3)	foreign key
piece	decimal(16,3)	
admin_fees	decimal(16,3)	
accepted	decimal(16,3)	
spelled_out	varchar(40)	
ransom_date	detetime	
fine	decimal(16,3)	
admin_renew	decimal(16,3)	
total_ransom	decimal(16,3)	
total_paid	decimal(16,3)	
total_sales	decimal(16,3)	
sales_commission	decimal(16,3)	
cashback_sale	decimal(16,3)	
information	varchar(100)	
status	tinyint(1)	
pic	varchar(255)	

Menu Structure Design

The menu structure design that will be created is as shown in the image below:

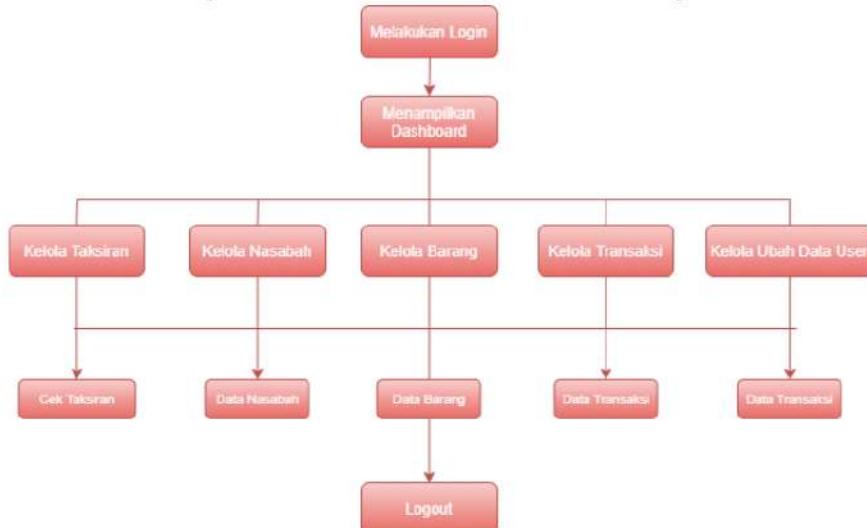


Figure 9. Menu Structure for Admin



Figure 10. Menu Structure for Customers

Interface Design

Interface design or user interface is an important part of a system for users to understand how to communicate. It is important for users to understand how to communicate and how to use the system. The more user friendly a system is, the easier it is for users to understand how the system works using only intuition.

1. Login Display Form

Tampilan Login

RUMAH GADAI
Cek Taksiran Harga Barang
DISINI

Masukan Username Dan Password

Username

Password

ingat saya Sign In

This is a screenshot of a login form titled 'Tampilan Login'. At the top, there's a header with the text 'RUMAH GADAI' and 'Cek Taksiran Harga Barang DISINI'. Below this is a section labeled 'Masukan Username Dan Password' containing two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password'. There is also a 'Sign In' button and a 'ingat saya' (remember me) checkbox.

Figure 11. Login Form Display

2. Dashboard Display Form

Tampilan Dashboard

RUMAH GADAI	=	 Admin	
 DASBOR	Nasabah	Barang	User

This is a screenshot of a dashboard form titled 'Tampilan Dashboard'. It features a header with 'RUMAH GADAI' and an equals sign, followed by a user icon and the word 'Admin'. Below this is a section labeled 'DASBOR' with a cloud icon. The main area contains three buttons labeled 'Nasabah', 'Barang', and 'User'.

Figure 12. Dashboard Form Display

3. Estimate Display Form

Tampilan Dashboard	
RUMAH GADAI	=
	 Admin
 Dasbor	Harga Beli <input type="text"/>
 Taksiran	Umur <input type="text"/>
	Kondisi <input type="text"/>
	Taksiran <input type="text"/>

Figure 13. Display of the Estimate Form

4. Customer Display Form

Tampilan Dashboard																															
RUMAH GADAI	=																														
	 Admin																														
 Dasbor	Data Nasabah																														
 Taksiran	Tambah Baru+																														
 Nasabah	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Nik</th> <th>Nama</th> <th>No Hp</th> <th>Alamat</th> <th>Action</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Nik	Nama	No Hp	Alamat	Action																								
No	Nik	Nama	No Hp	Alamat	Action																										

Figure 14. Customer Form Display

5. Item Display Form

Tampilan Dashboard																																					
RUMAH GADAI	=  Admin																																				
 Dasbor  Taksiran  Nasabah	Data Nasabah																																				
	Tambah Baru+																																				
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	No	Nik	Nama	No Hp	Alamat	Action																															

Figure 15. Item Form Display

6. Transaction Display Form

Tampilan Dashboard																																											
RUMAH GADAI	=  Admin																																										
 Dasbor  Taksiran  Nasabah  Barang  Transaksi	Data Transaksi																																										
	Tambah Baru+ Pilih Status																																										
	Cari Print																																										
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>nasabah</th> <th>barang</th> <th>jatuh tempo</th> <th>tgl tebus</th> <th>pinjaman</th> <th>diterima</th> <th>tebusan</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	nasabah	barang	jatuh tempo	tgl tebus	pinjaman	diterima	tebusan																																			
	nasabah	barang	jatuh tempo	tgl tebus	pinjaman	diterima	tebusan																																				

Figure 16. Transaction Form Display

7. User Data Change Display Form

Tampilan Dashboard																					
RUMAH GADAJ	=																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">DasborTaksiranNasabahBarangTransaksiUbah Data User	<p>Data Ubah Data User</p> <p>Tambah Baru+ <input type="button" value="Search"/></p> <p>Cari <input type="text"/></p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>no</th><th>nama</th><th>email</th><th>username</th><th>action</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	no	nama	email	username	action															
no	nama	email	username	action																	

Figure 17. Display of the Change User Data Form

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation Activities

Programming is a highly beneficial endeavor that facilitates the successful deployment of novel systems, as a well-designed and organized program can generate information by specific requirements. Before implementing the program, it is imperative to do thorough testing to ensure its error-free functionality. The testing process can be conducted for individual program modules, followed by comprehensive testing to verify proper and accurate integration. This part describes the visual interface of the application software, which has been developed based on the design specifications established during the system design phase.

Database

The database table structure display is part of the implementation of the tables in the database that will be accessed by the user.

1. Company Database

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the following details:

- Database:** db_gada
- Tables:** barang, gada, nasabah, petugas
- Structure View:** The "Structure" tab is selected for the "barang" table.
- Table Structure:** Shows columns: barang_id (int(11) unsigned), barang_kode (varchar(10)), barang_nama (varchar(50)), barang_harga (int(11)), barang_stok (int(11)), barang_keterangan (text).
- Operations:** Buttons for Browse, Structure, Insert, Empty, Drop, and Truncate.
- Statistics:** Rows: 2, Type: InnoDB, Collation: utf8_general_ci, Size: 16.0 kB, Overhead: 0.
- Other Tables:** gada (Rows: 5, Type: InnoDB, Collation: utf8_general_ci, Size: 36.0 kB, Overhead: 0), nasabah (Rows: 1, Type: InnoDB, Collation: utf8_general_ci, Size: 10.0 kB, Overhead: 0), petugas (Rows: 1, Type: InnoDB, Collation: utf8_general_ci, Size: 32.0 kB, Overhead: 0).
- Total:** 4 table(s) Sum, 9 InnoDB, utf8mb4_general_ci, 64 kB, 0 kB.

Figure 18. Company Database

2. Table is_tbl_gadai

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab of MySQL Workbench for the 'is_tbl_gadai' table. The table has 23 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id_gadai	int(11)			Yes	NULL		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	id_nasabah	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	id_barang	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	date	datetime			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	no_gadai	varchar(20)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	tgl_gadai	datetime			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
7	jumlah_tempo	date			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
8	janalah_pjngan	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
9	potongan	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
10	biaya_admin	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
11	diterima	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
12	terbilang	varchar(40)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
13	tgl_tebilang	datetime			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
14	denda	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
15	adm_persyarikatan	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
16	total_kewajiban	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
17	total_jayar	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
18	total	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
19	komisi_pjngan	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
20	cashback_jual	decimal(10,3)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
21	keterangan	varchar(100)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
22	status	tinyint(1)			Yes	NULL	1 = belum dibelai, 2 = sudah dibelai, 3 = terjual		Change Drop More
23	pic	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Figure 19. Table is_tbl_gadai

3. Table is_tbl_item

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab of MySQL Workbench for the 'is_tbl_item' table. The table has 9 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id_barang	int(11)			No	None	AUTO_INCREMENT		Change Drop More
2	id_nasabah	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	id_user	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	date	datetime			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	kode_barang	varchar(30)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	nama_barang	varchar(100)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
7	type	varchar(40)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
8	warna	varchar(20)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
9	gambar	varchar(100)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Figure 20. Table is_tbl_item

4. Table is_tbl_officer

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id_user	int(11)	utf8_general_ci		No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	nama	varchar(60)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	nik	varchar(30)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	alamat	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	no_hp	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	email	varchar(60)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
7	username	varchar(60)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
8	password	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
9	akses_level	varchar(20)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
10	tanggal	timestamp			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial
Console Add to central columns Remove from central columns

Figure 21. Table is_tbl_pekerja

5. Table is_tbl_customers

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	id_nasabah	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	id_user	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	date	datetime			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	nik	varchar(30)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	nama	varchar(60)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
6	alamat	varchar(255)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
7	no_hp	varchar(10)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial
Filter Add to central columns Remove from central columns

Figure 22. Table is_tbl_customer

Homepage

Upon initiating the application, the initial display that will be presented is the menu display. This menu display encompasses various options, including Dashboard, Estimates, Customers, Goods, Transactions, Change User Password, and Logout. The initial interface will present the login screen. The subsequent output is the visual representation produced by the application program.

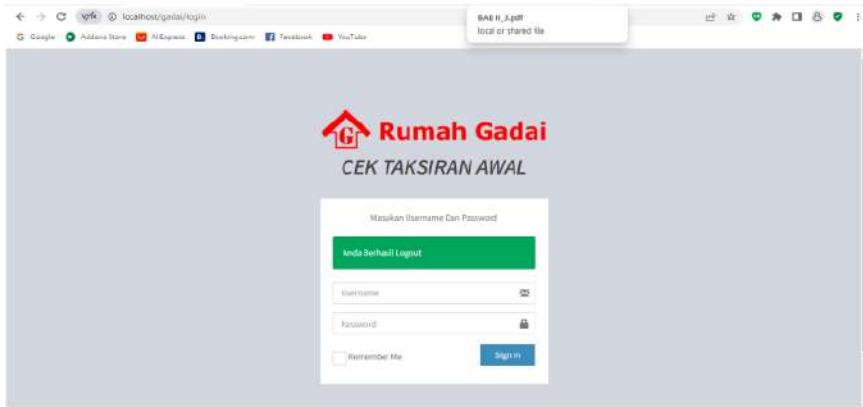


Figure 23. Implementation of the Login Form Display

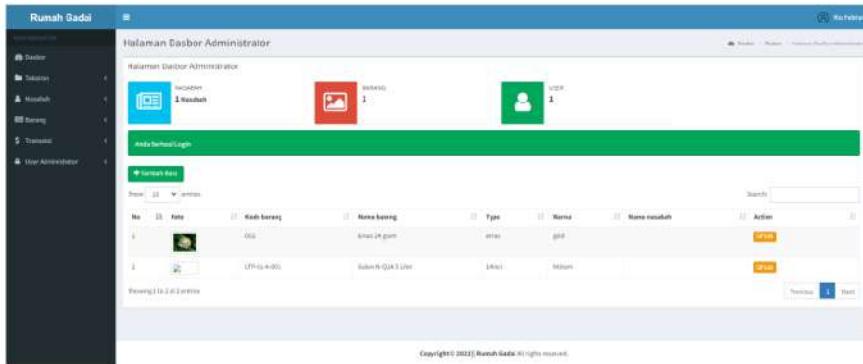


Figure 24. Implementation of the Dashboard Display

Input Page

Input design is an input design in the form of a form for entering data. Input/output design is also a reference for application makers in designing and building systems. Input design is the design of input from the user to the system which will then be stored in the database.

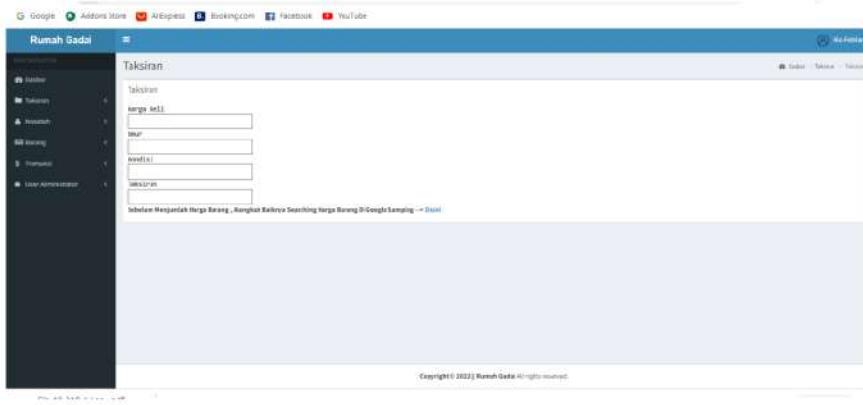


Figure 25. Implementation of the Estimated Price of Goods Display

A screenshot of a web application interface titled "Rumah Gadai". The left sidebar shows navigation links for Order, Transaction, Nasabah, Item, Transaction, and User Administrator. The main content area has a blue header bar with "Data IP" and "Add IP" fields, a "Reset" button, and a "Simpan" button. Below this is a "Nasabah" section with a dropdown menu showing "Hendra Lestaluh". At the bottom of the page is a copyright notice: "Copyright © 2022 | Rumah Gadai. All rights reserved."

Figure 26. Implementation of the Customer Data Input Form Display

A screenshot of a web application interface titled "Rumah Gadai". The left sidebar shows navigation links for Order, Transaction, Nasabah, Item, Transaction, and User Administrator. The main content area has a blue header bar with "Data IP" and "Add IP" fields, a "Reset" button, and a "Simpan" button. Below this is a "Tambah data Barang" section with fields for "Kode Barang" (with dropdown "Kode Barang"), "Type Barang" (with dropdown "Type Barang"), "Nama Barang" (text input "Hendra Barang"), "Warna Barang" (text input "Hendra Barang"), "Nasabah" (dropdown "Pilih Nasabah"), and "Upload Foto" (file input "Choose File").

Figure 27. Implementation of Item Data Display

A screenshot of a web application interface titled "Rumah Gadai". The left sidebar shows navigation links for Order, Transaction, Nasabah, Item, Transaction, and User Administrator. The main content area has a blue header bar with "Data IP" and "Add IP" fields, a "Reset" button, and a "Simpan" button. Below this is a "Tambah data" section with fields for "Nasabah" (dropdown "Pilih Nasabah"), "Potongan" (text input), "Barang" (dropdown "Barang"), "Diterima" (text input "Uang yang diberikan peminjam"), "Tanggal" (date input "06/08/2022"), "Jatuh Tempo" (date input "06/08/2022"), "Jumlah Pinjaman" (text input "Jumlah Pinjaman"), "Total Tebusan" (text input "Total Tebusan"), "Biaya Admin" (text input "Biaya Admin"), and "Total Tribusian" (text input).

Figure 28. Implementation of the Transaction Data Input Form Display

Rumah Gadai

Tambah data user administrator

Name User: Nama | Angka

Email User: Email

Hak Akses Level: Admin

Username:

Password:

Simpan Reset

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Figure 29. Implementation of Input Display and Change User Data

Output Page

Output design refers to presenting information derived from data processing as a report. The design and implementation of input/output systems serve as a valuable resource for developers in creating and constructing applications. Output design refers to designing reports generated from a system and presented to users, utilizing data retrieved from a database. The Report Page is the resultant output of the system that has been constructed, and it serves the purpose of analysis and documentation.

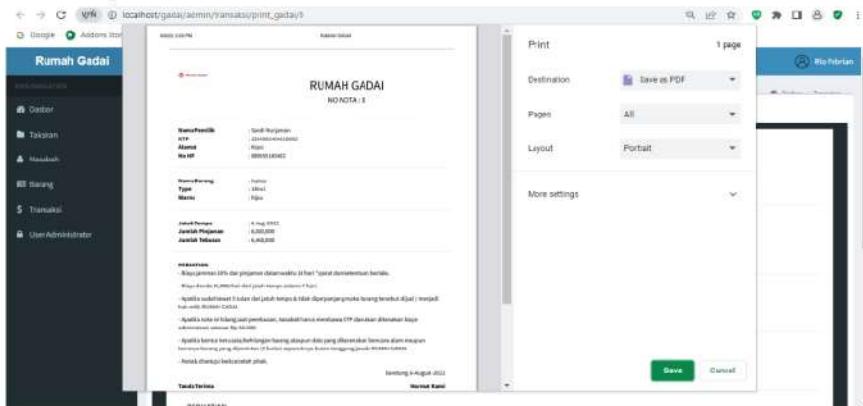


Figure 30. Implementation of the Transaction Data Report Output Display

Conclusion

After examining the existing system at the Pawnshop and the subsequent implementation of a novel system utilizing the PHP programming language, which the company had not previously employed for data entry and pricing estimating procedures, new functionality has been incorporated. This functionality facilitates the generation of transactional data, streamlining the process of generating pawn data reports for customers.

This system is anticipated to enhance the operational efficiency of the data entry and pricing estimating application. The results derived from this Final Project are:

The program has reduced the likelihood of errors in customer data input. Customers can make an approximate assessment of the worth of their possessions prior to entrusting them to the organization for pawning.

The following recommendations are suggested based on the analysis conducted.

Several recommendations can be provided:

The maintenance of software and hardware is crucial in ensuring the seamless functioning of a system. Regular data backups are necessary to mitigate the risk of data loss and play a critical role in facilitating program improvement and enhancement.

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