Introduction to MobileERP AI ROWE System

10x Delivery with MobileSXM: Supplychain Experience Management

ROWE: Result Only Work Environment

ROWE: MobileERP Suite

10x Work: MobileWXM Show how?

10x Sales: MobileCXM Show how?

10x Delivery: MobileSXM Show how?

10x Retention: MobileEXM Show how?

10x Profit: MobileFXM Show how?

10x Freedom: MobileMXM Show how?

A **Supply Chain Experience Management System** is a planned approach to make sure quality goods procured, manufactured or constructed and delivered on time as committed to customer. The reputation of company depends on this processes.

ERP stands for Enterprise Resource Planning. MobileERP is a type of software that organizations use to manage day-to-day business activities such as accounting, procurement, project management, risk management and compliance, human resource, payroll, construction, manufacturing, services and supply chain operations. It includes enterprise performance management, software that helps plan, budget, predict, and report on an organization's financial results. MobileERP tie together a multitude of business processes and enable the flow of data between them. By collecting an organization's shared transactional data from multiple sources, MobileERP systems eliminate data duplication and provide data integrity with a single source of truth. Today, ERP systems are critical for managing thousands of businesses of all sizes and in all industries. Without EXPERIENCE of working on ERP Systems an employee is considered uneducated and cannot work in company for long or cannot progress.

AI stands for Artificial Intelligence. It is a branch of computer science that deals with the creation of intelligent machines that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. MobileERP is AI based system which makes management decisions to automatically defining and allocating the work to specific employees into their TODO List. MobileERP AI also monitors and followup work which are not done or delayed and gets it done in time and budget. MobileERP AI works like Manager to get work done.

MobileSXM SoftRobot System for 10x Delivery – 10 Modules

SCM	PPP	MFG	EPC	IMS	LMS	EAM	MMS	QMS

MobileWXM
Workplace Experience Management

DBM: Dashboard Management
DBS: Daily Briefing System
GTD: Getting Things Done
ETM: Enterprise Task Management
DRS: Daily Reporting System
ECM: Ent. Collaboration Mgmt
ESP: Ent. Sharepoint Portal
DSS: Department Self Service
TSS: Travel/Claim Self Service
ESS: Employee Self Service

GTD, ROWE, DMS, PDCA, 8020

MobileCXM
Customer Experience Management

CRM: Customer Relation Mgmt
DMM: Digital Marketing Mgmt
TMM: Tender Marketing Mgmt
OMS: Offer Management System
SDM: Sales & Distribution Mgmt
SMS: Service Management System
PMS: Project Management System
COM: eCommerce Management System
CSS: Customer Support Systemm
PLM: Product Lifecycle Mmgt

COPC, ISO, CXO, CANVAS

MobileSXM
Supplychain Experience Management

SCM: Supply Chain Management
PPP: Plan, Procure & Purchase
MFG: Manufacturing & Shopfloor
EPC: Engg., Procure, Construction
IMS: Inventory Management Systems
LMS: Logistics Management Systems
EAM: Enterprise Asset Management
MMS: Maintenance Mgmt Systems
QMS: Quality Management System
SCS: Seller Center Portal

APICS, MRP, LEAN, PMI, 5S

MobileEXM
Employee Experience Management

HCM: Human Capital Management
TLM: Travel & Leave Management
TOM: Time Office Management
PAY: Staff Payroll Management
WAG: Labour Wage Management
LMS: Learning Management Sys
PGM: Performance & Goal Mgmt
PAM: Personal & Administration
LEG: Legal Management System
FOR: Front Office Reception

PCMM, HRBS, KPI, KRA, ISO

MobileFXM
Finance Experience Management

ACC: GL Accounts Management
FRM: Finance Resource Management
CSM: Costing & Spend Management
GST: Goods and Service Tax
EXM: Export Import Management
SEM: Strategic Enterpise Mgmt
CGM: Corporate Governance Mgmt
GRC: Governance Risk & Control
AAM: Account Audit Management
SMS: Security Management System

ABC, COPA, GAAP, RISK, RATIOS

MobileMXM
Management Experience Management

IDE: Int Codeless Development Env.
EIM: ERP Implementation Mmgt
ULM: User Lifecycle Management
UXM: User Experience Management
EPM: Enteprise Process Management
EBI: Enterprise Biz Intelligence
ECM: Enterprise Content Mgmt
ITM: IT Services Management
ITA: IT Asset Management
ISO: ISO Quality Management

CMMi, 6S, BPR, AIOP, ITSM, DEVOPS

My Daily Briefing System

Email Inbox	Meetings/MOMs	Tasks/Activities	Tickets/Holds	Alerts/Reminders	Chat Messages

Above are 50+ Free ready-to-use business apps with MobileERP SoftRobot

MobileERP AI Copilot SCM System => Supply Chain Management

| Dashboard | Tree | Stores | Items | Role | Chatbot | Portal | EWAYBILL | BILL | IMPORTS | MTS | Batch | Continuous | INVOICE | EXPORTS | Chatbot | Portal | Typewise | Warehousewise | Projectwise | Typewise | Storewise | Projectwise | Assetwise | eWaybillwise | Basics |

| Supply Chain Management SIPOC | ADMIN2 | Supplier | Inwards/Returns | Processing | Outwards/Returns | Customer | Invoice Analysis | Bills Analysis |

Supply Chain Management (SCM) is the process of managing the flow of goods and services to and from a business, including every step involved in transforming raw materials and components into final products. SCM can help streamline a company's activities, cut costs, and gain a competitive advantage in the marketplace. The five most critical phases of SCM are planning, sourcing, production, distribution, and returns. A supply chain manager is tasked with controlling and reducing costs and avoiding supply shortages. SCM is based on the idea that nearly every product that comes to market does so as the result of efforts by multiple organizations that make up a supply chain.

SIPOC is an acronym that stands for Suppliers, Inputs, Process, Outputs, and Customers. It is a process mapping and improvement method that summarizes the inputs and outputs of one or more processes using a SIPOC diagram. SIPOC helps focus the discussion with your team and helps them agree on what work is going to go forward. It can also help with improving processes. SIPOC is part of the SCM, Six Sigma, lean manufacturing, and business process management disciplines.

PRODUCTS	SUPPLIERS	RECEIVING	PRE-OP	PROCESSING	OEE/SPC	SHIPPING	CUSTOMERS
Goal: Reduce TimeToMkt	Goal: Reduce Risk	Goal: Load Accuracy	Goal: Increase Productivity	Goal: Improve Yield	Goal: High Throughput	Goal: Reduce Holds	Goal: Customer Satisfaction
Product Development CT: 9d Product Planning CT: 2d	Reliability: 80% Purchase CT: 3d	OntimeDelivery: 90% Receiving CT: 4d	Cap Utilization: 78% Effectiveness MPS: 90%	MFG Yield 83% MFG LeadTime 1d	Downtime: 30 min OEE=85%	Late Shipment Rate 7% Customer Complains 200	30% Market Share 40% Worldwide Reach
PLM: Development R&D Manager BRC: Product Control	SRM: Planning Procurement Manager BRC: FS Plan / HACCP	SCM: Supply Chain Inventory Manager BRC: Site Standards	QMS: Quality Control Quality Manager BRC: FS Quality Management	MRP: Yogurt / Sorbet / Acai Production Manager BRC: Process Control	MMS: Maintenance Maintenance Manager BRC: High Risk Zones	SDM: Sales & Dist Sales Manager BRC: Traded goods	CRM: Customer Marketing Manager BRC: Traded goods

Problem: Most managers are not capable of designing proper SCM and SIPOC Systems. Contact MobileERP.in for best results.

MobileERP AI Copilot PPP System => Plan, Procure, Purchase Management

| Dashboard | Role | MRP DirectMaterial | ROP InDirectMaterial | Store Replinishment | Backorder Replenishment | TENDER | MR | IOM | PR | PO | CO | WO | Vendors | SendRFQ | RFQ | Quotes | Projectwise | Deptwise | Userwise | Itemwise | Projectwise | Typewise | Userwise | Itemwise | Assetwi |

| PPP | PURCHASE | | Planning | | | | Procurement | | | Purchase | | | Sourcing | | | | Inventory Stock Purchase | | | | Non Stock Purchase | | | | |

Plan, Procure & Purchase (PPP) OR **Procure-to-pay (P2P)** is a business process that involves a series of steps to manage the acquisition of goods and services from external suppliers. It is also known as purchase-to-pay, eProcurement, or req-to-cheque . The process is automated, saves costs, and reduces risk. A typical PPP system includes five steps and requirements for completion:

1. **Sourcing or Supplier Registration Systems:** Catalogues from registered suppliers are uploaded in Seller Centre Portal along with Pricelist is the first requirement in a PPP system. Run Sourcing events to find the best suppliers. Register on Marketplace like IndiaMart or Govt. Portals.

2. **Planning Systems:** MRP – Material Requirement Planning for Direct Material, ROP – Reorder Point Planning for In-Direct Material and PERT/CPM Planning for Project timelines based materials needs are created. The plan will give you list, timeline and budget.

3. **Procurement & Purchasing Systems:** Procurement is done where company has to find new vendor or quote for product to be purchased.

SYSTEM 1: For Materials in Stock : MR > PR > PO>STORE

a. MR - Material requisitions: All materials whose Procurement is to be done are created using MR. MR will create RFQ/RFP and Quote from Suppliers are compared to select final supplier for purchase. PR is created from MR after getting exact specs.

b. PR - Purchase requisitions: Once a product has been selected via MR or is regular supplier from a catalogue, the buyer sends a purchase requisition to the appropriate manager to prepare Purchase Order.

c. PO - Purchase order workflow: A purchase order is generated once the purchase requisition is approved by the manager.

SYSTEM 2: For Materials NOT in Stock : IOM > WO>ASSET

a. IOM – Inter Office Memo: Materials which are not stock, assets or services outside Item master can be purchased through IOM.

b. WO – Work Order: It is kind of purchase order where materials and services are combined in order without creating ITEM.

SYSTEM 3: For Projects: Reverse Tender > CO – Contract or Sub-Contract > SITE

a. RT - Reverse Tender: Company publishes tender on their supplier portals and bids are invited, received, compared and selected.

b. CO – Contract Order: Project Contract or Sub Contract with material, with machinery is prepared and allotted to the party who won the Tender best Bids L1/L2.

4. Invoicing: Automated invoice processing saves time and money and includes a reconciliation feature that matches purchase orders to invoices.

5. Payment: Once an bill passing process is done, a file is generated in the company's accounts payable system. Payment is done to Vendor.

Problem: Most companies and managers hardly take PPP or P2P Seriously and its controlled by owner himself instead of systems.

MobileERP AI Copilot MFG System => Manufacturing Management System

| Dashboard | Role... | Plant | MPS | APS | MTO | ETO | Flow | Cellular | JIT | Kanban | JobShop | MTS | Batch | Continuous | TEXTILES | YOGURT | SORBET | ACAI | CYLINDER | MFGORDER | Products | Workcenter | BOM | Tree | Order | Prepare | Produce | Rejection | Disp |

| Manufacturing | SHOPFLOOR | Balanced Methods | Demand-Driven Methods | Forecast-Driven Methods | SMS: Shopfloor Management | MPM: Manufacturing Process Management | MOM: Manufacturing Operations Manag |

Manufacturing management (MFG) is the process of overseeing and optimizing the production process to ensure that goods are created efficiently, cost-effectively, and to high quality standards. It involves coordinating people, machinery, and materials, balancing time and expenses to meet demand. Manufacturing Management consists of following sub processes or sub systems:

(MES) manufacturing or (SES) sub-contracting execution system is the series of steps involved in creating a product or component from raw materials or pre-fabricated components. It encompasses a range of activities, from design and planning to production and assembly, to create a finished product that meets specific requirements. Manufacturing execution uses certain strategy. Manufacturing or Subcontracting execution strategy is a long-term plan as follows:

1. DEMAND DRIVEN is a production strategy where products are manufactured only after a customer places an order. This approach allows for customization of products to meet specific customer requirements, but it can also lead to longer lead times and higher costs.

2. FORECAST DRIVEN is a production strategy where products are manufactured in advance based on anticipated demand. This approach allows for faster delivery times and lower costs, but it can also lead to excess inventory and waste if demand is lower than expected.

3. BALANCE DRIVEN is the production strategy which is both demand and forecast driven.

Manufacturing process management(MPM) is about figuring out how a company might build a product. Engineers assess the product and its design. They then decide on the equipment and processes needed to make the product efficiently.

Manufacturing operations management (MOM) refers to the work of supervising and optimizing production processes as follows.

1. Production planning: Managers decide a company will produce a product and determine details on the manufacturing facility.

2. Production control: After the manufacturing process begins, managers continually monitor and make necessary changes to that process.

3. Inventory control: Managers continually monitor inventory to decide when the pace of manufacturing needs to increase or decrease.

4. Quality control: Managers continually monitor the quality of the final product. They must quickly make production changes to address issues before delivery.

Shop floor Operations management(SOM) is the methodical approach you need to take to manage and supervise everything that happens on your factory's floor. When you deal with floor management, you're dealing with organising tasks, coordinating workflows, and ensuring smooth operations within the production chain. The primary goal of SOM is to standardise and streamline processes, reduce waste, and maximise output while maintaining product quality and employee safety.

Subcontract operations management(SCM) is the process of overseeing and managing the lifecycle of one or more subcontracts for an employer. The process involves identifying the employer's specific needs for a project, identifying and qualifying potential contractors, communicating employer policies to hired subcontractors, and overseeing the subcontracting process. Subcontracting can be with or without Material or Machinery or it can be only for Hired Machinery or Service only.

Problem: Most companies do not buy specific software's for manufacturing, subcontracting and shopfloor management.

MobileERP AI Copilot MFG System => Manufacturing Management System

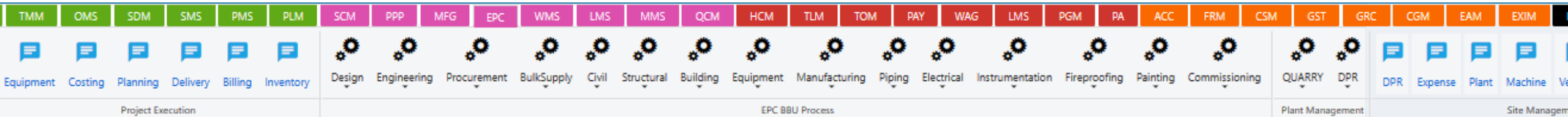| Demand Driven	Description	Product Example
Make-to-Order (MTO)	- Producing goods only after receiving **customer orders**.	- **Customized Jewelry**: Crafting jewelry upon customer request. - **Printers**: Printing customized business cards.
Engineer-to-Order (ETO)	- Designing and manufacturing products based on **unique engineering specifications**.	- **Large Machinery**: Building custom industrial machines per client requirements. - **Bridges**: Constructing bridges to specific engineering designs.
Flow Production (Assembly Line)	- Sequential production where items move along an **assembly line**.	- **Automobiles**: Assembly line production of cars. - **Electronics**: Circuit board assembly.
Cellular Manufacturing	- Grouping machines into **cells for specific tasks**.	- **Machine Shops**: Creating a cell for CNC milling operations. - **Apparel**: Sewing cells for specific garment components.
Just-In-Time (JIT)	JIT focuses on producing items only when needed, minimizing waste and reducing inventory.	- Toyota's production system, where parts arrive just in time for assembly. - Supermarkets stocking perishable goods based on real-time demand.
Kanban	A visual method for managing workflow and production. It uses cards to represent tasks and moves them across columns (to do, doing, done) on a board.	- Toyota's original implementation in manufacturing Spitfires during World War II. - Nike incorporating Kanban into its sportswear production12.
Job Shop Production	- Customized production for **unique orders**.	- **Custom Furniture**: Crafting individual pieces based on customer specifications. - **Prototyping**: Creating one-off prototypes.

Forecast Driven	Description	Product Example
Make-to-Stock (MTS)	- Producing goods in anticipation of **future demand**.	- **Consumer Electronics**: Manufacturing TVs, phones, and laptops for retail stock. - **Fast Food**: Preparing burgers for quick service.
Batch Production	- Producing goods in **batches or groups**.	- **Bakery**: Baking multiple loaves of bread simultaneously. - **Pharmaceuticals**: Manufacturing a batch of tablets.
Continuous Production	- Uninterrupted production with **no breaks**.	- **Oil Refineries**: Continuous refining of crude oil into petroleum products. - **Steel Mills**: Rolling steel sheets without stopping.

Both Driven	Description	Product Example
Master Production Schedule (MPS)	MPS specifies what products to produce, in what quantities, and when. It balances production capacity with customer demand.	- An automotive manufacturer planning car production based on sales forecasts. - A bakery adjusting bread production based on seasonal demand.
Advanced Planning and Scheduling (APS)	APS optimizes production schedules, considering constraints and objectives. It includes resource allocation, sequencing, and real-time adjustments.	- An electronics company optimizing machine usage for circuit board assembly. - A pharmaceutical plant adjusting production based on raw material availability3.

MobileERP AI Copilot EPC System => Engineering Procurement Construction

Equipment Costing Planning Delivery Billing Inventory | Design Engineering Procurement BulkSupply Civil Structural Building Equipment Manufacturing Piping Electrical Instrumentation Fireproofing Painting Commissioning | QUARRY DPR | DPR Expense Plant Machine

Project Execution | EPC BBU Process | Plant Management | Site Management

EPC stands for Engineering, Procurement, and Construction. It is a type of contract used to undertake construction works by the private sector on large-scale and complex infrastructure projects. Under an EPC contract, a contractor is obliged to deliver a complete facility to a developer who needs only "turn a key" to start operating the facility. The contractor coordinates all design, procurement, and construction work and ensures that the whole project is completed as required and in time. EPC companies are often used in large-scale projects, such as power plants, refineries, chemical processing facilities, and infrastructure projects.

Infrastructure construction projects are large-scale projects that involve the development of public facilities and systems, such as Rail/Road/Airport transportation networks, water supply systems, and energy infrastructure. These projects are typically funded by governments or private investors and are designed to improve the quality of life for citizens and promote economic growth. There are new category of Infra Projects called BOT Projects. BOT stands for Build, Operate and Transfer.

Real estate projects are large-scale construction projects that involve the development of residential, commercial, institutional, mixed-use, industrial, and heavy civil structures. These projects are designed to improve the quality of life for citizens and promote economic growth.

Project Execution can vary depending on the type of project, project's size, complexity, and industry. However, here are some common steps that are followed in most projects Execution. *First Equipment List to be delivered is prepared. Costing and Procurement is done, Planning is done, Delivery is done, Billing is done and Inventory is managed on project site. Site Portal, Chatbot and MobileApp is provided on cloud server to manage project on construction site or multiple locations sat once.*

BBU Process Execution is process of Clients Billing Business Unit based execution as defined in Projects. The steps involved bin it can vary depending on the project's type, size, complexity, and industry. However, here are some common steps that are followed in most construction projects
Design, Engineering, Procurement, Bulk Supply, Civil, Structural, Building, Equipment, Manufacturing, Piping, Electrical, Instrumentation, Fireproofing, Painting & Commissioning etc. In Real Estate above execution will be for Subcontractors or Site In charge people for internal control purpose.

Construction Plant Management is process of running and managing Project Construction Plants on or near construction site. The plants can be *Quarry Crushing Plant, Concrete Batching Plant, Asphalt Mixing Plant, Excavation Plant, Piling Plant etc.*

Construction Site Management is process of running and managing Construction Project sites. The site is managed via various formats like - *DPR: Daily Progress Reports, Machine Log, Hire Machine Log, Truck Card, Plant Log Book, Site Expense Register, Site Attendance Register etc.*

Problem: Most construction companies are not aware of what is available as software tools. Most Big Brand ERPs fail here.

MobileERP AI Copilot IMS System => Inventory Management System

| TMM | OMS | SDM | SMS | PMS | PLM | SCM | PPP | MFG | EPC | IMS | LMS | MMS | QCM | HCM | TLM | TOM | PAY | WAG | LMS | PGM | PA | ACC | FRM | CSM | GST | GRC | CGM | EAM | EXIM |

| MRP DirectMaterial | ROP InDirectMaterial | Store Replinishment | Backorder Replenishment | GateInward | Receiving | Putaway | Storage | Returns | Manufacture | Rework | Bundle | Picking | Packing | Dispatch | Shipment | GatePass | Pullout | Salvage | Buyback | Replace | Stock Transfer | Material Transfer | Physical Counting | Stock Adjust | Scrap Stock | Shippi |

| Inventory Operations | | | | Raw Materials @Stores | | | | | Work In Process @Plant | | | Finished Goods @Warehouse | | | | | Customer Returns | | | | Inventory Adjustments | | | | | Conce |

Inventory Operations management is the process of managing the inventory of a business. It involves tracking the inventory levels, forecasting demand, and ordering new inventory when needed. Inventory management systems are used to track the inventory levels of a business and ensure that the right amount of inventory is available at the right time. There are 4 operations:

1. MRP: Material Requirement Planning. Used for Direct Material Inventory Planning. Used for Products where BOM is well defined. E.g. 20% Items costing 80%

2. ROP: Re-Order Point Planning. Used for Indirect Material Inventory Planning. ROP is consumption based planning. E.g. Oil, Packing Materials, Stickers etc.

3. Store Replenishment Planning: Used for stock distribution between warehouse and retail stores where stores stock is replaced based on sales.

4. Backorder Replenishment Planning: Used for warehouse or plant where goods needs to be auto replaced from standard suppliers without procurement.

Raw material stores management is the process of managing the inventory of raw materials that are used in the production of a product. The purpose of raw material stores management is to ensure that the correct quantity and variety of raw materials are available when they are needed to minimize costs and maintain production efficiency. **Inventory returns** occur when a business returns goods to a supplier from stores.

Work in process inventory (WIP) refers to materials that are waiting to be assembled and sold. WIP inventory includes the cost of raw materials, labour, and overhead costs needed to manufacture a finished product. Since WIP inventory takes up space and can't be sold for a profit, it's generally a best practice for product-based businesses to minimize the amount of WIP inventory they have on hand.

Warehouse management is the process of managing the physical space where Finished Goods inventory is stored. It involves managing the layout of the warehouse, organizing the inventory, and ensuring that the inventory is stored in a way that is easy to access and move. Warehouse management systems are used to track the location of inventory within the warehouse and ensure that the inventory is stored in a safe.

Inventory adjustments are changes made to the recorded inventory levels of a business to match the actual count of goods physically present. These changes can be made for various reasons, such as theft, damage, or other issues. Inventory adjustments help ensure that the number of goods recorded matches the number physically present, which can improve operational performance and decision-making by identifying errors and improving financial reporting.

Customer returns occur when a customer returns goods to a business. Goods are then processed for Pullout, Salvage, Buyback, RMA or Replace.

Problem: Most companies invest in partial inventory management system without understanding full inventory system.

MobileMXM SoftRobot EAM System => Enterprise Asset Management

Dashboard	All	Role	LifeCycle	Booking	Vehicles	Machines	Intangible	Property	Locations	Tools	Spares	Equipment	Facilities	MeetingRoom	Computers	Hardware	Software	Consumables	NonStock	Selfservice	HOD	Procure	Install	Provide

| Asset | ASSET | Asset Process Manager | Major Assets | Misc Assets | IT Assets Management | Requestor | Approver | IT Service Management |

Enterprise Asset Management (EAM) is a system of business practices that seeks to maximize the value of Asset within an organization by combining financial, contractual, and inventory data to track the status of enterprise assets across their lifecycle. EAM involves processes related to **acquisition**, **deployment**, **maintenance**, **optimization**, and **disposal** of assets

System Manager
Manager who defines system..

- Location / Vendor / Department / Project
- Types: Assets / IT Assets / Machines / Vehicles / Items
- Upload: Assets / IT Assets / Machines / Hire Machines / Items
- Employees / Users / Rights

Asset Manager
Manager who manage the assets..

- Capital Asset Master — 135
- IT Asset Master — 105
- Machines / Hire Machines — 1 115
- Consumable / NonStock Items — 23587

Asset Requestor
Employee using the assets...

- Asset Receipt Request — 3
- Asset Return Request — 2
- Asset Interchange/Replacement — 5
- Asset Discontinuation/Retirement — 1

Asset Provider
Update Status/Health of Assets

- Allocates Assets against Request
- Send Assets to Maintenance/AMC
- Send Assets to Scrap/Disposeoff/Sales
- Send Requests to Purchase to buy New Assets

IT Hardware
Computers, Printers etc.

- Asset Installation
- Asset Expiry Status
- Asset Usage History
- Asset Inventory Status

IT Software
Softwares, Domains etc.

- Installation OnPremise/Cloud
- License Expiry Status
- License Usage History
- License Payment Status

IT Consumables
Printer Inks, Papers etc.

- Assetwise Consumption
- Consumables Expiry Status
- Consumables Usage History
- Consumables Expense Status

IT Nonstock
Cables, Wires, Bags etc.

- Assetwise Consumption
- Item Scrap Status
- Item Usage History
- Item Expense Status

MobileERP AI Copilot MMS System => Maintenance Management System
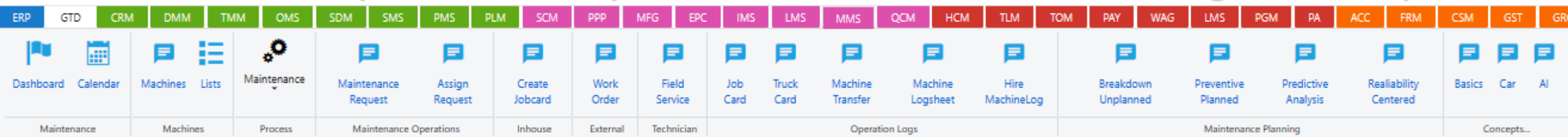
Maintenance management is the process of scheduling, tracking, and managing a company's physical assets and equipment. It is the systematic process of planning, organizing, and controlling maintenance-related activities and upkeep of physical assets. The primary objectives of maintenance management are optimizing maintenance costs, improving asset life cycles, and reducing unplanned equipment breakdowns. There are different types of maintenance methods that can utilize to build an efficient and cost-effective maintenance strategy. These include:

Machines Masters: A machine master with effective maintenance plan and reminder dates should be prepared.

Maintenance Process: A maintenance process should be developed and established from request to satisfaction.

Maintenance Operations: Maintenance operation has 3 steps: Request, Assignment of work for maintenance.

Inhouse Maintenance: Maintenance if done in-house should be recorded and Machine Jobcard should be created.

External Maintenance: Maintenance if done outside company should create Indent cum Work Order against assigned budget.

Technician Maintenance: If Machine needs field service via your technician then it is done via Field service person self service

Operation Logs: Operation logs are maintained to identify usage of machine and trigger when maintenance is to be done.

1. **Job Card:** Components used and their life is recorded along with machine job card. E.g. Tyres, Battery, Oil, Km replaced etc.
2. **Truck Card**: Specially for Trucks the card is maintained to find loading, unloading and related movements across logistics.
3. **Machine Transfer:** Record of machine transferred between project sites is kept to track the usage of machines per project.
4. **Machine Logsheet:** Machine wise usage in hours or km is maintained to trigger maintenance cycle.
5. **Hire Machine Logsheet:** Hire Machine wise usage in hours or km is maintained to trigger maintenance cycle

Maintenance Planning: There are 4 different kinds of maintenance planning to be done using the system:

1. **Unplanned maintenance**: This is performed after machine has failed. This is also called Corrective, Reactive or Breakdown Maintenance.

2. **Planned maintenance:** This is performed on a regular basis to prevent equipment failure. This is also called Preventive Maintenance.

3. **Predictive maintenance:** This is performed using data analysis to predict when maintenance is required. This is done before machine has failed.

4. **Reliability-centered maintenance:** This is performed based on the reliability of the equipment. This is done before machine has failed.

MobileERP AI Copilot QCS System => Quality Control Management System
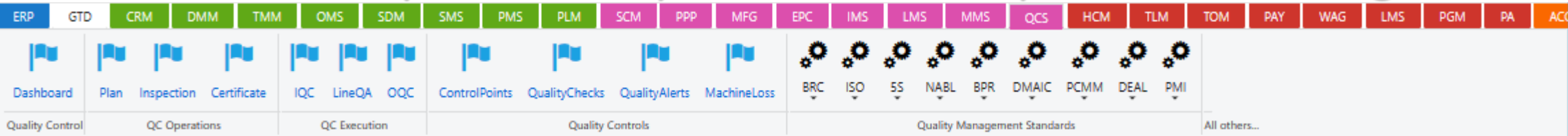
Quality Control Systems (QCS) also called **Quality Management Systems (QMS)** are process through which a business seeks to ensure that product quality is maintained and delivered. The process of quality control is generally completed in each step of a manufacturing or business process.. In summary, the main difference between quality control and quality management is that quality control focuses on ensuring that individual products or services meet quality standards, while quality management encompasses the overall approach to managing and improving the quality of products or services. The system has following:

1. **QC Operations:** Plan, Inspect and Certify is main QC Operations that needs to be done to manage QCS System.
2. **QC Execution:** This is main Quality control operations which every company manufacturing or project or services implement
    1. IQC: Incoming QC is performed when material is received in store or warehouse. Any rejection is sent back to vendor.
    2. LineQA: Line Quality Assurance is done when WIP Goods are moving in Factory shopfloor. Any rejections are reworked.
    3. OQC: Outgoing QC is performed when Finished Goods are to be packed for dispatch to customer or warehouse.
3. **Quality Controls:** There are various control documents which needs to be prepared for doing proper Quality Controls like..
    1. Control Points: Every Product needs quality control points to be checked.
    2. Quality Checks: This part helps you record all your quality checks done for products under various stages like IQC, LineQA or OQC
    3. Quality Alerts: This part of system helps you record all quality related failure alerts which can be further used to analyse and improve product or plant.
    4. Machine Loss: This part of system helps you monitor and record production or quality loss due to machine not working.
4. **Quality Management Standards and Systems:**
    1. BRC: The BRCGS Food Safety Global Standard is a widely recognized food safety standard that has set the benchmark for nearly 25 years.
    2. ISO: The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) is an independent, non-governmental publishes global standards for various sectors.
    3. 5S: 5S is a workplace organization method. These have been translated as 'sort', 'set in order', 'shine', 'standardize', and 'sustain'.
    4. NABL: The National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) is standard to be followed by Industry to test water samples etc.
    5. BPR: Business Process Re-engineering is standard for developing quality management systems using ERP.
    6. DMAIC OR 6SIGMA: Define, Measure, Analyse, Improve, Control is standard based on 6Sigma Practices. Every process will have baseline and 6Sigma no.
    7. PCMM: People Capability Maturity Model is standard to deliver best HR Systems. The standard is defined in Level 1 to 5. 5 is highest level.
    8. DEAL: Define, Eliminate, Automate and Liberate is standard for CEOs who want to design systems as per 4 hour work week book by Tim Ferris.
    9. PMI: Project Management Institute provide standards for Project Management. The entire workspace menu of MobileERP system is as per this standard.

MobileERP AI Copilot PLM System => Product Lifecycle Management

Dashboard Tree R&D ECN DRAWING PRODUCT VENDOR RELEASE LIFESPAN QUALITY ECM Project Management Requirement Management Change Requests Risks Analysis CTQ Analysis Project Size Project Cashflow Checklist Schedule Review NCR ONCR Report Idea Meetings

Organization   PLM: Products Lifecycle Management   CMMI: Requirements, Change and Risks Management   CMMI: Review Management   Concept...

Product lifecycle management (PLM) refers to the handling of a good as it moves through the typical stages of its product life: development and introduction, growth, maturity/stability, and decline. This handling involves both the manufacturing of the good and the marketing of it. As a technology, PLM software helps organizations to develop new products and bring them to market in far more efficient, collaborative, and sustainable ways. It integrates processes for each stage of a product's lifecycle across globalized supply chains, making it easier to track and share data along the product value chain – from initial design and engineering through manufacturing, and supply chain management. PLM solutions can help teams collaborate and work together, no matter where they are, using a common record of enterprise product data, such as parts and material requirements, engineering changes, workflows, and regulations. And when smart technologies like AI and the IoT come into the mix, modern PLM solutions can provide real-time insights into product performance, customer feedback, and market trends.

Concept and design: The ideation phase, where a product's requirements are defined based on factors including competitor analysis, gaps in the market, or needs.
Develop: The detailed design of the product will be created, along with any necessary tool designs. This phase includes validation and analysis of the planned product, as well as prototype development and piloting in the field. This generates vital feedback on how the product is used and what further refinements are needed.
Production and launch: Feedback from the pilot is used to adjust the design and other components to produce a market-ready version. The production of the new product is scaled – followed by launch and distribution to the market.
Service and support: Following the launch of the new product, the period of time when service and support is offered.
Retirement: At the end of the product's lifecycle, its withdrawal from the market must be managed – along with any retrials or absorption into new concept ideas.
PLM System also needs 2 sub-systems:
Product Requirement Management: Requirements management is a **process of documenting, analysing, tracing, prioritizing, and agreeing on requirements and then controlling change and communicating to relevant stakeholders**. It is a **continuous process throughout a project** that ensures the product or system being developed meets the needs and expectations of the stakeholders. Requirements management can **accommodate new requirements and changes to existing ones** and applies to **every step of the product lifecycle**.
Product change management is a process of **improving a product, a process, or an outcome by identifying, planning, implementing, and evaluating changes**. It involves **defining and justifying the change, gathering feedback from users and stakeholders, presenting a solid business case, providing resources, and using data for evaluation**. A common model for product change management is the PDCA cycle, which stands for plan, do, check, and act.

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