# Goheer SmartPOS User Manual

## Goheer Computers & Services

Your Trusted Partner for Computers & IT Services


| | |
|---|---|
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| **Version** | Local POS Manual v1.0 - 2026-05-28 |
| **Local URL** | `http://localhost/ws/Goheer%20Computers%20%26%20Services/GoheerSmartPOS/` |
| **Login example** | `admin` / `admin123` |


Prepared for local offline POS use. Online sync/API is planned for a later phase.

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# 1. Introduction

Goheer SmartPOS is a local offline point-of-sale system for Goheer Computers & Services. It runs on the local computer through XAMPP using PHP, SQLite, Bootstrap, and simple JavaScript.

The system works without internet because all important business data is stored in a local SQLite database file. Internet will only be needed later when online sync/API is implemented. Until then, the POS records local products, purchases, sales, repairs, payments, returns, expenses, stock, ledgers, reports, activity logs, and backup files.

| User type | Best use |
| --- | --- |
| Admin / Super Admin | Full system control, settings, users, backups, reports, roles. |
| Manager | Daily operations, products, purchases, sales, stock, customers, suppliers, limited reports. |
| Staff | Daily counter work such as sales, repairs, payments, stock viewing, and customer handling. |

# 2. Basic Login and Dashboard

Open the local POS URL and login with your username and password. The default admin login is `admin` / `admin123`. Change or protect this account before real shop use.

Dashboard cards summarize the current business situation:

| Card | Meaning |
|---|---|
| Today Sales | Completed sale invoice total for today. Cancelled sales are excluded. |
| Today Purchases | Completed purchase invoice total for today. Cancelled purchases are excluded. |
| Today Repair Income | Delivered repair income for today. |
| Today Expenses | Completed expenses for today. |
| Customer Receivables | Money customers still owe. |
| Supplier Payables | Money the shop still owes suppliers. |
| Stock Value | Current stock value from product costing. Restricted by permission. |
| Low Stock Products | Products at or below low stock alert. |
| Pending Sync | Local changes waiting for future online sync. |
| Pending Repairs | Repair jobs not delivered or cancelled. |

Recent tables show latest activity. Low stock means the product is active but current quantity is low or zero. Pending sync does not mean an error; it means records are ready for future online sync.

# 3. Recommended Data Entry Order

Use this order when setting up a new shop database:

| Step | Module | Why needed | Effect |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Settings | Enter business name, currency, contact details. | Print pages and money display become correct. |
| 2 | Roles/Users | Create staff accounts if needed. | Controls menu access and sensitive data. |
| 3 | Categories | Group products by type. | Products can be filtered and reported. |
| 4 | Brands | Add HP, Dell, Lenovo, etc. | Products become easier to search. |
| 5 | Products | Create product master records. | Products become available in purchases, sales, repairs, returns, and stock. |
| 6 | Customers | Add regular customers. | Sales/repairs can update balances and ledger. |
| 7 | Suppliers | Add vendors. | Purchases can update payables and supplier ledger. |
| 8 | Purchases | Enter new stock from suppliers. | Stock increases and supplier balance updates. |
| 9 | Sales | Sell products. | Stock decreases and customer balance updates if customer selected. |
| 10 | Repairs | Track repair jobs. | Customer ledger and parts stock can update. |
| 11 | Payments | Receive/pay balances. | Customer/supplier balances reduce. |
| 12 | Returns | Handle returned sale/purchase items. | Stock and balances reverse/adjust. |
| 13 | Expenses | Record shop spending. | Expense and profit reports update. |
| 14 | Reports | Review totals and activity. | Helps check business performance. |
| 15 | Backup | Save a copy of local data. | Protects against data loss. |

# 4. Settings Module

Settings are saved as key/value records. They should be checked before printing invoices or using the POS live.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Business name | Shop name shown in POS and print pages. | Yes | Invoices, receipts, reports. |
| Business slogan | Short shop tagline. | Optional | Print branding. |
| Shop WhatsApp / Rashid phone | Contact numbers. | Recommended | Print pages and customer contact. |
| Email | Shop email address. | Optional | Print pages. |
| Address | Shop address. | Recommended | Print pages. |
| Currency symbol/code | Example: Rs. / PKR. | Yes | Money display. |
| Invoice prefixes | Sale, purchase, repair, payment, return, expense prefixes. | Optional | Prepared for invoice generation. |
| Default warranty days | Default product warranty days. | Optional | Product setup. |
| Default low stock alert | Default low-stock quantity. | Optional | Stock warnings. |
| Sync settings | Manual sync placeholder. | No | Future online sync. |
| Backup settings | Backup path and placeholder fields. | No | Future backup automation. |
| Website settings | Website publishing placeholder. | No | Future website phase. |

Dependency notes:

- Currency affects money display across the POS.
- Business info appears on many print pages.
- Low stock defaults help product/stock behavior.
- Sync, backup, and website settings are placeholders for later phases.

# 5. Roles and Users

Roles control what users can see and do. Permissions protect sensitive records and values.

| Role | Can do | Cannot do by default | Best use |
|---|---|---|---|
| Super Admin | Everything. | Should not be restricted. | Owner/main administrator. |
| Admin | Full business operations and administration. | None in normal use. | Trusted admin. |
| Manager | Products, parties, purchases, sales, repairs, stock, limited reports. | Roles, backups, settings, profit unless allowed. | Shop manager. |
| Staff | Daily operations only. | Cost, profit, backups, settings, roles, sensitive reports. | Counter staff. |
| Website Manager | Product/category website preparation later. | Finance/admin areas. | Future website publishing. |

How to create a user:

1. Open Users.
2. Click Create User.
3. Enter full name, username, optional email/phone, password, status.
4. Assign one or more roles.
5. Save.

Important warnings:

- Do not deactivate your own admin user.
- Do not remove or weaken Super Admin access.
- Do not share the admin password.
- Give staff only the permissions they need.

# 6. Catalog Modules

## 6.1 Categories

Categories organize products. A main category has no parent. A subcategory belongs to a main category.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | Category or subcategory name. | Yes | Product grouping. |
| Parent category | Select only when creating a subcategory. | Optional | Product subcategory filter. |
| Slug | URL-friendly name; auto-generated if empty. | Optional | Future website use. |
| Description | Internal detail. | Optional | Admin reference. |
| Active | Whether category should be used. | Yes | Product form selections. |

## 6.2 Brands

Brands identify product makers such as Dell, HP, Lenovo, Asus, TP-Link, or Generic.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brand name | Product manufacturer/brand. | Yes | Product filtering and reporting. |
| Active | Whether brand can be selected. | Yes | Product form selections. |

## 6.3 Products

Products are master/catalog records. A product row describes an item type. Quantity is tracked through stock movements, so one product row can represent many same items.

Do not create 100 product rows for 100 identical laptops. Create one product and use quantity through purchases/stock movements. For unique used laptops with different serial/condition, a future `product_units` table may be added.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Main category | Product group. | Optional but recommended | Reports, filters, future website. |
| Subcategory | More specific group. | Optional | Filters and future website. |
| Brand | Product maker. | Optional | Filters and reports. |
| Product name | Display name. | Yes | All product screens. |
| SKU | Internal product code; auto-generated if empty. | Optional | Search, stock, barcode workflow. |
| Barcode | Barcode; auto-generated if empty. | Optional | Future scanning/search. |
| Serial number | Optional serial note. | Optional | Reference only in current phase. |
| Condition type | New, Used, Refurbished. | Yes | Product listing and filtering. |
| Short description | Short product detail. | Optional | Product view/future website. |
| Purchase price | Default/reference cost. | Optional | Product reference only. Actual cost comes from purchases. |
| Sale price | Default selling price. | Optional | Sales item default price. |
| Minimum sale price | Lowest allowed final unit price. | Optional | Sale validation. |
| Discount type/value | Product/default discount. | Optional | Sales discount calculation. |
| Final price | Auto-calculated sale price after product discount. | Auto | Product display. |
| Opening stock | Old stock before POS usage. | Optional | Creates opening stock movement. |
| Low stock alert | Low stock threshold. | Yes | Stock status. |
| Warranty type/days | Warranty shown on invoices. | Optional | Sale invoice. |
| Published | Future website flag. | Optional | Future website publishing. |
| Flash sale | Future website flag. | Optional | Future website publishing. |
| Images | Product photos. | Optional | Product list/view, future website. |
| Specifications | Key/value specs such as RAM, SSD, Processor. | Optional | Product view/future website. |

| Product action | Affects stock? | Affects website? | Affects reports? | Affects sync? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Create product with no opening stock | No | Prepared by flags | Product count | Yes |
| Create product with opening stock | Yes | Prepared by flags | Stock report | Yes |
| Edit product pricing/specs/images | No stock change unless stock edited | Prepared | Product/stock view | Yes |
| Deactivate product | Does not delete stock history | Product hidden later | Active lists | Yes |

# 7. Parties Modules

## 7.1 Customers

Customers are people or businesses who buy products or give devices for repair.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | Customer name. | Yes | Sales, repairs, ledger. |
| Phone/WhatsApp | Contact numbers. | Optional | WhatsApp button and receipts. |
| Email | Contact email. | Optional | Reference. |
| Address | Customer address. | Optional | Profile/receipts. |
| Opening balance | Old receivable before POS. | Optional | Customer ledger and current balance. |
| Notes | Internal note. | Optional | Customer profile. |
| Status | Active/inactive. | Yes | Dropdown availability. |

Customer balance rules:

- Sale on credit increases customer balance.
- Customer payment decreases customer balance.
- Sale return decreases customer balance.
- Repair charges can increase or decrease balance at delivery.
- Walk-in sales/repairs do not update customer ledger.

## 7.2 Suppliers

Suppliers are vendors from whom the shop buys stock.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name | Supplier name. | Yes | Purchases, payments, ledger. |
| Company | Supplier company. | Optional | Supplier display. |
| Phone/WhatsApp/Email | Contact details. | Optional | Reference. |
| Address | Supplier address. | Optional | Profile. |
| Opening balance | Old payable before POS. | Optional | Supplier ledger/current balance. |
| Status | Active/inactive. | Yes | Purchase/payment dropdowns. |

Supplier balance rules:

- Purchase on credit increases supplier balance.
- Supplier payment decreases supplier balance.
- Purchase return decreases supplier balance.

# 8. Operations Modules

## 8.1 Purchases

Use Purchases for new stock. Do not add daily stock by editing product opening stock.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Supplier | Vendor for this invoice. | Yes | Supplier balance/ledger. |
| Purchase date | Invoice date/time. | Yes | Reports and stock movement date. |
| Product | Existing product master item. | Yes | Stock increase. |
| Purchase quantity | Units bought. | Yes | Product current stock. |
| Unit purchase price | Actual supplier price for this invoice. | Yes | Average cost and stock value. |
| Discount | Fixed or percentage discount on purchase. | Optional | Net amount. |
| Extra charges | Freight/other charges. | Optional | Net amount. |
| Paid amount | Amount paid now. | Optional | Supplier balance. |
| Notes | Internal notes. | Optional | Purchase view/print. |

Formula:

- `Net amount = subtotal - discount + extra charges`
- `Supplier balance increase = net amount - paid amount`

Effects:

- Stock increases.
- Product last purchase price updates.
- Product average cost and total stock value update.
- Supplier balance and supplier ledger update.
- Stock movement, activity log, and sync queue rows are created.
- Cancel purchase reverses stock and supplier balance if stock will not go negative.

## 8.2 Sales

Sales can be for a selected customer or a walk-in customer.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customer | Linked customer for ledger. | Optional | Customer balance if selected. |
| Walk-in name/phone | Customer text for receipt. | Optional | Print only. |
| Product | Item being sold. | Yes | Stock decrease. |
| Quantity | Units sold. | Yes | Stock decrease. |
| Unit sale price | Selling price before discounts. | Yes | Invoice total. |
| Product/default discount | Normal product discount. | Auto | Item discount. |
| Sale-time discount | Special counter discount. | Optional | Item discount. |
| Invoice discount | Discount on whole invoice. | Optional | Grand total. |
| Paid amount | Amount received now. | Optional | Customer balance if linked. |
| Warranty fields | Warranty shown on invoice. | Optional | Print invoice. |

Discount meanings:

- Product discount is the normal public/default discount saved on the product.

- Sale-time discount is a special discount given at the counter.
- Invoice discount is a discount on the whole invoice.

Effects:

- Stock decreases.
- Customer balance updates only when a customer is selected.
- Walk-in sale does not update customer ledger.
- Profit uses the saved `average_cost` snapshot at sale time.
- Customer print invoice does not show cost or profit.
- Cancel sale reverses stock and customer balance.

## 8.3 Repairs

Repairs track customer devices, status, payments, parts used, and final delivery.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customer | Linked customer for ledger. | Optional | Customer balance if selected. |
| Walk-in customer name | Required if no customer selected. | Conditional | Job card/receipt. |
| Device type | Laptop, desktop, printer, etc. | Yes | Job details. |
| Brand/model/serial | Device identity. | Optional | Job card. |
| Problem description | Customer issue. | Yes | Job card. |
| Estimated cost | Expected charge. | Optional | Customer receivable when advance recorded. |
| Advance paid | Payment received at job start. | Optional | Customer ledger if linked. |
| Technician notes | Internal work notes. | Optional | Repair view. |

Status flow:

```
received -> checking -> waiting_for_parts -> in_repair -> ready -> delivered
```

Effects:

- Parts used decrease product stock and stock value.
- Status history is recorded.
- Customer ledger updates only for selected customers.
- Walk-in repair does not update customer ledger.
- Delivery can adjust estimated cost to final cost and record additional payment.
- Job card and final receipt can be printed.

# 9. Finance Modules

## 9.1 Payments

Use Payments to settle customer receivables or supplier payables.

| Payment type | Meaning | Effect |
|---|---|---|
| Customer payment | Customer paid the shop. | Customer balance decreases; customer ledger credit created. |
| Supplier payment | Shop paid supplier. | Supplier balance decreases; supplier ledger debit created. |

Rules:

- Amount must be greater than zero.
- Amount cannot exceed current balance.
- Cancel payment reverses balance and ledger effect.

## 9.2 Returns/Refunds

Returns handle sale returns and purchase returns. Exchange is only a foundation; use sale return plus new sale for now.

| Return type | Stock effect | Balance effect |
|---|---|---|
| Sale return with restock yes | Stock increases. | Customer balance decreases if linked customer. |
| Sale return with restock no | Stock does not increase. | Customer balance decreases if linked customer. |
| Purchase return | Stock decreases. | Supplier balance decreases. |

Rules:

- Return quantity cannot exceed original quantity minus already returned quantity.
- Purchase return cannot exceed current product stock.
- Refund cannot exceed return subtotal.
- Cancel return reverses stock and ledger effects.

## 9.3 Expenses

Expenses record shop spending such as rent, electricity, salary, transport, tools, packaging, or miscellaneous expenses.

| Field | Meaning | Required? | Affects |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expense category | Type of expense. | Yes | Expense report. |
| Expense date | Spending date. | Yes | Reports. |
| Title | Short description. | Yes | Expense list/print. |
| Amount | Expense amount. | Yes | Profit estimate. |
| Payment method | Cash, bank, Easypaisa, etc. | Yes | Expense report. |
| Reference no | Bill/reference number. | Optional | Voucher. |
| Notes | Details. | Optional | Voucher/view. |

Expenses affect expense and profit reports. They do not affect customer or supplier ledgers.

# 10. Stock Module

Stock is product quantity history. Normal stock in comes from Purchases. Normal stock out comes from Sales, Repair parts, and Purchase Returns.

| Term | Meaning |
|---|---|
| Current stock | Available quantity. |
| Low stock | Current stock is at/below low stock alert. |
| Out of stock | Current stock is zero or below. Product remains active. |
| Average cost | Weighted average product cost. |
| Total stock value | Estimated value of current stock. |
| Last purchase price | Most recent purchase item price. |

Manual adjustments:

| Type | Use when | Stock effect |
|---|---|---|
| Adjustment in | Found extra stock or correction increase. | Stock increases. |
| Adjustment out | Correction decrease. | Stock decreases. |
| Damage | Damaged/lost item. | Stock decreases. |
| Correction | Set final counted quantity. | Movement equals difference. |

Rules:

- Do not adjust stock without a clear reason.
- Stock cannot go negative.
- Manual adjustment is for correction/damage only.
- Use Purchases for normal new stock.
- Use Sales for normal selling.

# 11. Reports Module

| Report | Shows | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| Sales Report | Sale invoices, paid, balance, cost/profit if allowed. | Cancelled excluded by default. |
| Purchase Report | Purchase invoices and supplier payments. | Cost hidden without permission. |
| Profit Report | Estimated profit. | Restricted; uses saved sale profit snapshots. |
| Expense Report | Business spending. | Cancelled excluded by default. |
| Stock Report | Quantity, status, cost, value. | Cost/value restricted. |
| Customer Balance Report | Receivables. | Balance permission required. |
| Supplier Balance Report | Payables. | Balance permission required. |
| Repair Report | Repair jobs and financial summary. | Useful for pending work. |
| Return Report | Sale/purchase returns. | Tracks return totals. |
| Payment Report | Customer/supplier payments. | Shows completed/cancelled payments. |
| Activity Log Report | Audit trail. | Admin/report permission only. |
| Sync Queue Report | Pending local changes. | Future online sync preparation. |

Profit report is an estimate based on current POS records. Full cash/bank accounting can be added later.

# 12. Backups Module

Backups protect the local database and important uploaded product images.

| Action | Meaning | Be careful |
|---|---|---|
| Create backup | Creates ZIP in `storage/backups`. | Do before major changes. |
| Download backup | Saves backup ZIP externally. | Keep copy outside POS computer. |
| Restore backup | Replaces current database with backup. | Dangerous; requires confirmation. |
| Delete backup | Removes old backup file. | Do not delete only good backup. |

Always create a backup before testing restore, importing data, or making risky changes.

# 13. Sync Placeholder

The Sync button is a local placeholder. It does not connect to an online server yet.

Pending sync means local records have been saved to the sync queue for future upload. This is normal. The local POS works without internet.

# 14. Common Mistakes and Best Practices

| Mistake | Correct practice |
|---|---|
| Adding new daily stock through Product Opening Stock. | Use Purchases. |
| Creating many product rows for identical items. | Use one product row with quantity. |
| Selling without checking stock. | Let Sales validate stock before saving. |
| Using stock adjustment for normal sales/purchases. | Use Sales and Purchases modules. |
| Forgetting customer/supplier payments. | Use Payments to settle balances. |
| Giving staff admin access. | Assign Staff role only. |
| Sharing admin password. | Create separate users. |
| Restoring backup without a fresh backup. | Create backup before restore. |

# 15. Troubleshooting

| Problem | What to check |
|---|---|
| Cannot login | Check username/password, user status, and Apache/PHP server. |
| Product not in purchase dropdown | Product may be inactive or not created yet. |
| Product not in sale dropdown | Product may be inactive or out of stock. |
| Stock not enough | Create purchase or stock adjustment if physical stock exists. |
| Balance not changing | Check whether customer/supplier was selected instead of walk-in. |
| Report total seems wrong | Check date/status filters and cancelled records. |
| Access denied | User role lacks permission. Ask admin to review role. |
| Backup download issue | Check file exists in `storage/backups` and permission allows download. |
| Print page issue | Use browser print, A4 portrait, and enable background graphics if needed. |

# 16. End-to-End Example

Example workflow:

1. Add category: Laptops.
2. Add brand: Dell.
3. Add product: Dell Latitude, sale price Rs. 75,000, low stock alert 2.
4. Purchase 10 units from supplier.
5. Sell 2 units to a customer with partial payment.
6. Add a repair job for the same customer.
7. Add one part from stock to the repair job.
8. Deliver repair and receive final payment.
9. Return one sale item if customer returns it.
10. Add an electricity expense.
11. Check Sales, Stock, Customer Balance, Supplier Balance, Profit, Activity Log, and Sync Queue reports.
12. Create backup.

Expected effects:

| Step | Stock | Customer balance | Supplier balance | Reports/logs |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Purchase 10 | Increases by 10. | No change. | Increases by unpaid amount. | Purchase, stock, supplier ledger, sync. |
| Sell 2 | Decreases by 2. | Increases by unpaid amount. | No change. | Sales, profit, customer ledger, sync. |
| Repair part | Part stock decreases. | Repair ledger updates if linked customer. | No change. | Repair, stock, customer ledger. |
| Payment | No stock change. | Balance decreases. | Supplier payment decreases payable. | Payment report and ledger. |
| Return | Stock adjusts. | Customer/supplier balance adjusts. | Customer/supplier balance adjusts. | Return report and stock movement. |
| Expense | No stock change. | No customer ledger. | No supplier ledger. | Expense and profit reports. |

# 17. Goheer SmartPOS Dependency Mind Map

```
Settings
  -> Print pages
  -> Currency display
  -> Business info

Categories/Brands
  -> Products
  -> Website publishing later

Products
  -> Purchases
  -> Sales
  -> Repair parts
  -> Returns
  -> Stock
  -> Reports
  -> Website publishing later

Purchases
  -> Stock increase
  -> Supplier balance
  -> Supplier ledger
  -> Purchase report
  -> Profit/cost base

Sales
  -> Stock decrease
  -> Customer balance
  -> Customer ledger
  -> Sales report
  -> Profit report

Repairs
  -> Customer ledger
  -> Parts stock decrease
  -> Repair report

Payments
  -> Customer balance decrease
  -> Supplier balance decrease
  -> Payment report

Returns
  -> Stock adjustment
  -> Customer/Supplier balance
  -> Return report

Expenses
  -> Expense report
  -> Profit report

Backups
  -> Safety restore

Roles
  -> Menu visibility
  -> Page access
  -> Sensitive data hiding

Sync Queue
  -> Future online sync
```

| Page/Module | Affects | Depends On | Be careful about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Settings | Print pages, display settings. | Admin permission. | Wrong currency/contact info affects invoices. |
| Products | Stock, sales, purchases, repairs, returns. | Categories/brands optional. | Opening stock is only old stock. |
| Purchases | Stock and supplier balance. | Supplier and products. | Purchase price is actual supplier invoice cost. |
| Sales | Stock and customer balance. | Products and optional customer. | Walk-in sale does not update customer ledger. |
| Repairs | Device jobs, parts stock, customer ledger. | Customer optional, products for parts. | Delivered/cancelled jobs restrict edits. |
| Payments | Customer/supplier balance. | Existing party balance. | Amount cannot exceed balance. |
| Returns | Stock and party balance. | Completed sale/purchase. | Quantity cannot exceed returnable quantity. |
| Expenses | Expense/profit reports. | Expense category. | No customer/supplier ledger effect. |
| Stock | Quantity and costing. | Products. | Manual adjustment only for corrections. |
| Roles | Access control. | Admin/super admin. | Do not lock out admin. |
| Backups | Data safety. | Backup permission. | Restore replaces current database. |

# 18. Quick Reference Tables

## A. Which module changes stock?

| Module | Stock effect |
|---|---|
| Product opening stock | Increases initial stock. |
| Purchases | Increases stock. |
| Sales | Decreases stock. |
| Repair parts | Decreases stock. |
| Sale returns | Increases stock if restocked. |
| Purchase returns | Decreases stock. |
| Stock adjustment | Increases/decreases/corrects stock. |

## B. Which module changes customer balance?

| Module | Customer balance effect |
|---|---|
| Customer opening balance | Increases starting receivable. |
| Sales | Increases by unpaid sale amount. |
| Customer payment | Decreases balance. |
| Sale return | Decreases balance. |
| Repairs | Adjusts balance if customer is selected. |

## C. Which module changes supplier balance?

| Module | Supplier balance effect |
|---|---|
| Supplier opening balance | Increases starting payable. |
| Purchases | Increases by unpaid purchase amount. |
| Supplier payment | Decreases balance. |
| Purchase return | Decreases balance. |

## D. Which module affects profit?

| Module | Profit effect |
|---|---|
| Sales | Adds revenue and saved cost/profit snapshot. |
| Purchases | Updates product cost basis. |
| Repairs | Adds repair income. |
| Expenses | Reduces estimated net profit. |
| Returns | Adjusts sale/purchase totals. |

## E. Which module creates print receipt/invoice?

| Module | Print document |
|---|---|
| Sales | Sale invoice. |
| Purchases | Purchase invoice. |
| Repairs | Job card and final receipt. |
| Payments | Payment receipt. |
| Returns | Return receipt. |
| Expenses | Expense voucher. |

## F. Which module creates sync queue?

Most create/update/cancel actions create pending sync queue rows, including products, categories, brands, customers, suppliers, purchases, sales, repairs, payments, returns, expenses, stock movements, settings, users, roles, and backups. Actual online sync will be implemented later.