DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPMENT STATUS TRACKING SYSTEM VIA THE INTERNET (CASE STUDY: FOOD INGREDIENTS DEPARTMENT DIETHELM TRADING CO., LTD)

YAOVARES PHAINPANITPORN

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DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPMENT STATUS TRACKING SYSTEM VIA THE INTERNET (CASE STUDY: FOOD INGREDIENTS DEPARTMENT DIETHELM TRADING CO., LTD)

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to create and develop a prototype at a tracking system in shipment status. The main purpose of this study is to improve efficiency in the working process for both sales and shipping agents.

This research was developed by using PHP, MySql and Javascript. All data were stored in the database, which was built by using MySql. PHP was used to communicate with the database, and hypertext documents were generated by using PHP and JavaScript. This application used a web browser compatible with Internet Explorer Version 6.0 or higher as the interface.

The result of this research is a prototype of a shipment status tracking system which supports working flow. This prototype will connect to a database for tracking information about the status of each shipment. More than that, it would support users by checking request documents. It will notice if there is any missing document.

KEY WORDS : TRACKING / WEB APPLICATION / EXPLANATIONS /
SHIPMENT STATUS / DATABASE / MULTIPLE INDEXES

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การพัฒนาระบบสืบค้นสถานะและกำหนดการเดินเรือ กรณีศึกษา แผนกเคมีอาหาร บริษัท ดีทแฮล์ม เทรดดิ้ง จำกัด (DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPMENT STATUS TRACKING SYSTEM VIA THE INTERNET (CASE STUDY: FOOD INGREDIENTS DEPARTMENT DIETHELM TRADING CO., LTD)

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บทคัดย่อ

วัตถุประสงค์ของการวิจัยนี้มีจุดมุ่งหมายในการสร้างและพัฒนาระบบต้นแบบที่เป็นระบบสืบค้นหาสถานและกำหนดการเดินเรือ วัตถุประสงค์หลักของการศึกษานี้เพื่อพัฒนาประสิทธิภาพในการทำงานของฝ่ายขายและฝ่ายดำเนินพิธีการศุลการกร

เทคโนโลยีหลักที่ใช้ในการพัฒนางานวิจัยนี้ คือ MySql, PHP และ JavaScript โดยข้อมูลทั้งหมดจะถูกจัดเก็บลงในฐานข้อมูล ซึ่งเป็นฐานข้อมูลที่ถูกสร้างและจัดเก็บอยู่บนระบบฐานข้อมูล MySql ส่วนภาษาสคริปต์ PHP จะถูกใช้ในการเชื่อมต่อกับระบบฐานข้อมูล และเอกสาร hypertext ที่ใช้ในการแสดงผล จะถูกสร้างโดยภาษาสคริปต์ PHP และ ภาษาสคริปต์ JavaScript โดยที่ใช้โปรแกรม Internet Explorer version 6.0 หรือสูงกว่าเป็นส่วนที่ใช้ทำการติดต่อกับผู้ใช้

ผลที่ได้จากงานวิจัยนี้คือ ระบบต้นแบบที่เป็นระบบที่สนับสนุนการทำงานด้านการสืบค้นหาสถานะและกำหนดการเดินเรือ ระบบต้นแบบนี้จะทำการติดต่อกับฐานข้อมูลเพื่อค้นหาสถานะและกำหนดการเดินเรือ มากไปกว่านั้นระบบนี้จะช่วยให้ผู้ใช้สามารถตรวจสอบเกี่ยวกับสถานะของเอกสารที่จำเป็นต้องใช้ด้วย และจะเป็นการเตือนหากมีเอกสารที่ยังตกหล่นอยู่

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCITON

1.1 Problem Statement

In recent business circumstance, many companies import products or raw material from suppliers. After placing orders, they have to check for the shipment status, i.e. shipment schedule and shipping documents for customs clearing. They need the information of shipment schedule, because they have to manage their stocks. By the manual system, some detail may lose or incomplete without re-checking.

The step after receiving shipment timetable is to follow up the shipping documents. Incomplete of shipping documents caused the delay of clearing process, extra charge and effect the stock on hand. There are standard documents that need for indicate to the Customs Department, such as, invoice, certificate of analysis, import license and so on. By the manual system some of this may be forgotten by accident or expired without notice. This also causes the problem for the stock management.

However, to receive document on time is also necessary for customs clearing. Then importer should aware to request document from exporter. Because it takes time, for sending documents.

Sale-person always faces the situation to answer the arrival date, or order status to customers. Not only the approximate schedule, the reasons of delay are requested too. Then they need correct information at the proper period.

For the clearing agent, they need the correct and complete documents to show to the Customs department. They have to check all requirements, for example, validation of each document (if exist), etc. The expired document should be noticed for requesting the update one from issuing agent.

To reduce all the above problems, computerized system should be applied. It could alert if the documents expire, check if the document complete or not. And there are many users, then we need the common media that could be accessed easily.

There are many users who could access to this system. Then it is necessary to manage different level of access. Such as, clearing agent could access and revise shipment status. But they are not allowed to change order's detail. Sale-persons could view the order status but could not edit any detail, etc.

1.2 Objectives

2.1 To develop computerized system that could track down the order status.

2.2 To alert about received documents for customs clearing, then related persons could follow up document in the proper period.

2.3 To summarize orders by products or suppliers.

1.3 Scope of Study

This study will focus on order status and requested documents for clearing process, which could divided its ability into

3.1 To check the shipment status and approximate arrival date.

3.2 To check the complete of documents and alert if they need to be correct or if there is any missing.

3.3 To report in case of partial shipments exist.

3.4 To manage authority access level.

1.4 Expected Results

This system will support working flow for both shipping agent and salesperson. For salesperson, they could reach shipment detail instead of waiting and check from shipping agent. While shipping agent will be able to concentrate more in their working process, instead of re-check the same information more than once.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Database

Database is the central storage of data in the standard form. Main objective of database is to store each data item only once to avoid redundant of data, to ensure that the data is consistency.

Database in the first era is personal database. That is data was stored on the centralized mainframe that users have to access from the terminal. Process of create, update or delete data was at the terminal size. Then they have to transfer data from the mainframe. Not only requested data, they need to transfer processing program and all data. This lead to overload transaction through the network.

In contrast to Clint/Server structure, users retrieve only necessary data from server. Then send back the data to the server. This less network traffic

2.2 PHP

PHP is scripting language that is especially suited for Web development and can be embedded into HTML. PHP work at server side different from Java Script, which run at client side.

PHP can be used on all major operating systems, including Linux, many Unix variants (including HP-UX, Solaris and Open BSD), Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, RISC OS, and so on. PHP has also support for most of the web servers today. This includes Apache, Microsoft Internet Information Server, Personal Web Server, Netscape and iPlanet Server, Oreilly Website Pro Server, Caudium, Xitami, OmniHTTPd, and many others. For the majority of the servers PHP has a module, for the others supporting the CGI standard, PHP can work as a CGI processor.

PHP is its support for a wide range of databases such as MySQL, Sybase, Oracle, and so on.

2.3 My SQL

My SQL is the open source database. It could be interact with every programming language; PHP, Perl, Java, etc. A part from programming language, My SQL could be used in any operating system like UNIX and Windows.

2.4 Workflow of Shipment Process

After order confirmation from supplier, the order's detail will be forward to the shipping agent. They will record and check for the shipment's status includes shipping documents and shipment schedule. Nowadays, they use manual system. If we would like to know any detail, normally they use about 3 – 5 minutes to find out per request. And it possible to be more than 10 minutes if there is interrupting from other department. And for one order, there will be asked more than 3 times, such as when the vessel will arrive, do we have the complete set of shipping documents or not, and so on. The process could be seen in the figure.

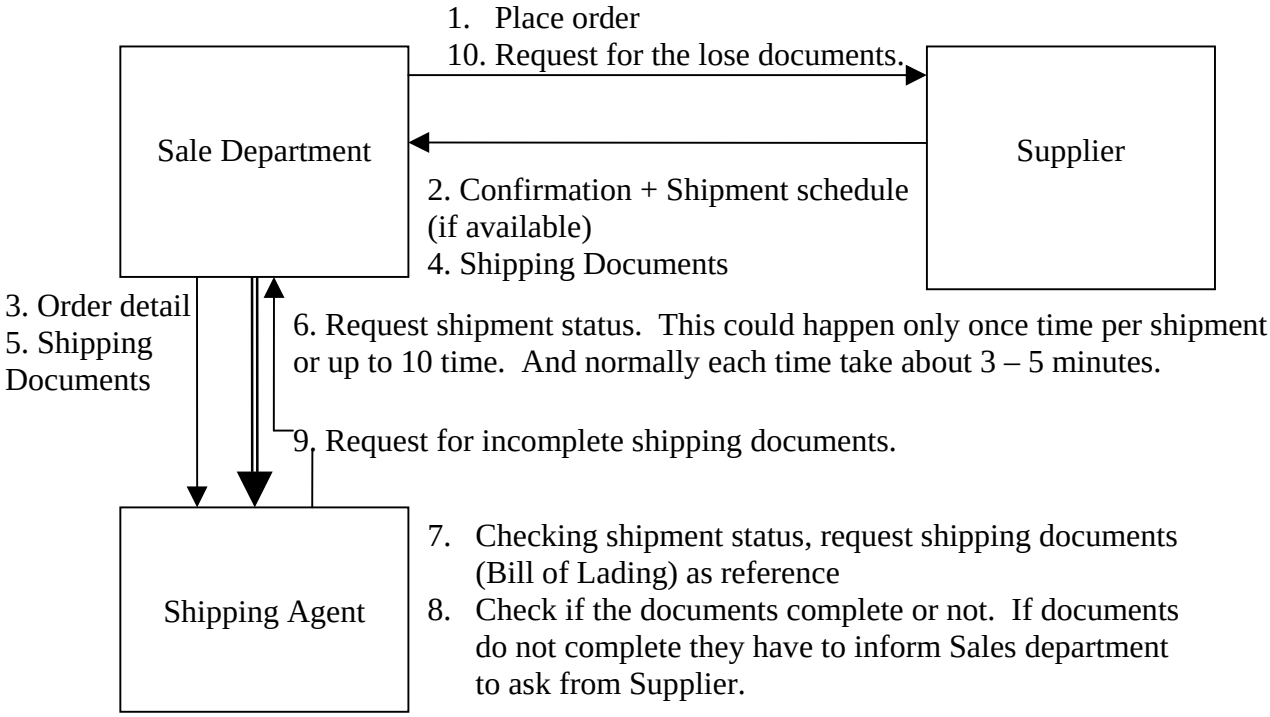

Figure 2.1 Manual workflow

From the figure 2.1, we could see that shipping agent have to spend time for answer about the shipment. If the Sales Department could check the status themselves, the shipping agent will have more time for clearing process.

More than inform shipment detail, shipping agent have to check the completion of the documents, if any lose or error happen, they have to ask from sales and sales have to forward the request to supplier. In case of incomplete documents, after inform sales department, shipping agent has to wait for the complete set from the supplier. During this period they have other things to do and may forget about this matter until documents were required for clearing process. If this occur we have to recheck with the supplier which cost to the company.

In this study, we will develop the website that sales departments could check the status and to alter if there is any incomplete of the documents. It will reduce checking time with the shipping agent and sales could check status from anywhere that could access to the Internet. Such as they are with the customers who would like to know about the shipment status, sales reps could check from the site and answer instead of call to the office for checking which take time and phone expense.

More than ability of checking the status, it could alter if there is any incomplete documents. Anyone who login and check will see the incomplete document and will be noticed to contact supplier for the rest automatically.

We could see that shipping agent would reduce workload by decline of re-check from sale person. As shown in figure 2.2.

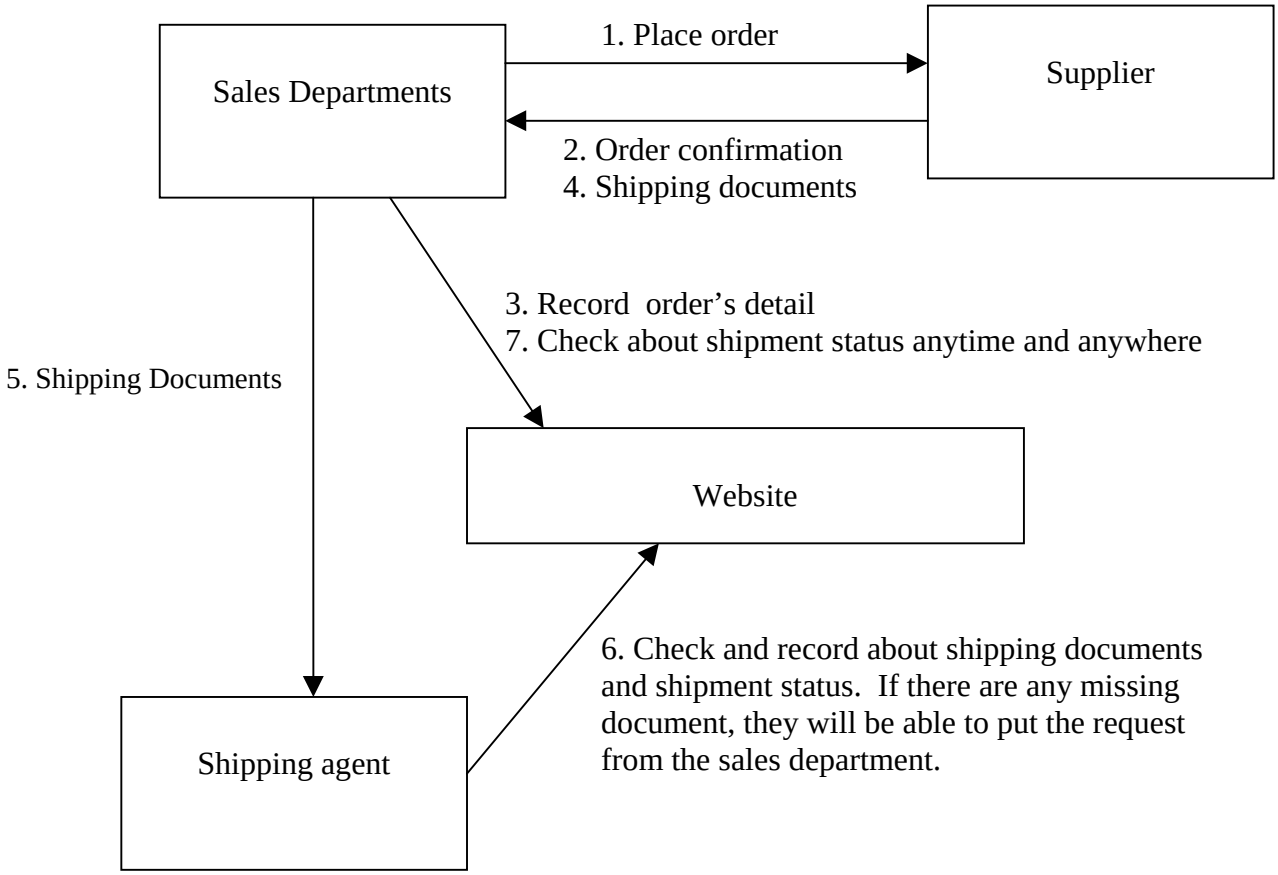

Figure 2.2 New workflow after use tracking system

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Collect Data Step

First, we interview users for collect all data, that is

3.1.1 The process of current manual system. It is necessary to understand how it work from the beginning of place order until the end that product arrived warehouse

3.1.2 Related documents for customs clearing process. This includes all detail of each document, such as the validation, and so on.

3.1.3 Users' need. To develop computerized system is to improve work ability.

Figure 3.1 Current Manual System

By the manual system, documents may lose or incomplete and buyers have to re-contact supplier for the additional. It takes time to contact and wait, especially if we buy from the country which is at the different time zone.

To develop computerize system, we could transfer documents via the network and the lose will be alerted automatically.

3.2 Analysis and Design

In this step, we will identify users' requirement with the relevant theories and limitations of the system. Derive what is important information need for developing.

3.3 Develop Program

This step will focus on programming language and database management. The result should improve workflow of clearing process.

3.4 Evaluation

After finish the step 3.3, users will be invited to test the program. To check if the program satisfy and usable or not

3.5 Documentation

We start documentation almost the same time as we start analysis and design step. And it will continue until the evaluation step.

3.6 Working schedule

Activity	February	March	April
Collect Data			
Analysis & Design			
Developing Program			
Evaluation			
Documentation			

Table 3.1 Research Plan

CHAPTER IV
RESULTS

The results of this study is the web base application for tracking shipping document status which was designed and developed as follow:

4.1 Data Flow Diagram of Tracking System

Context Diagram

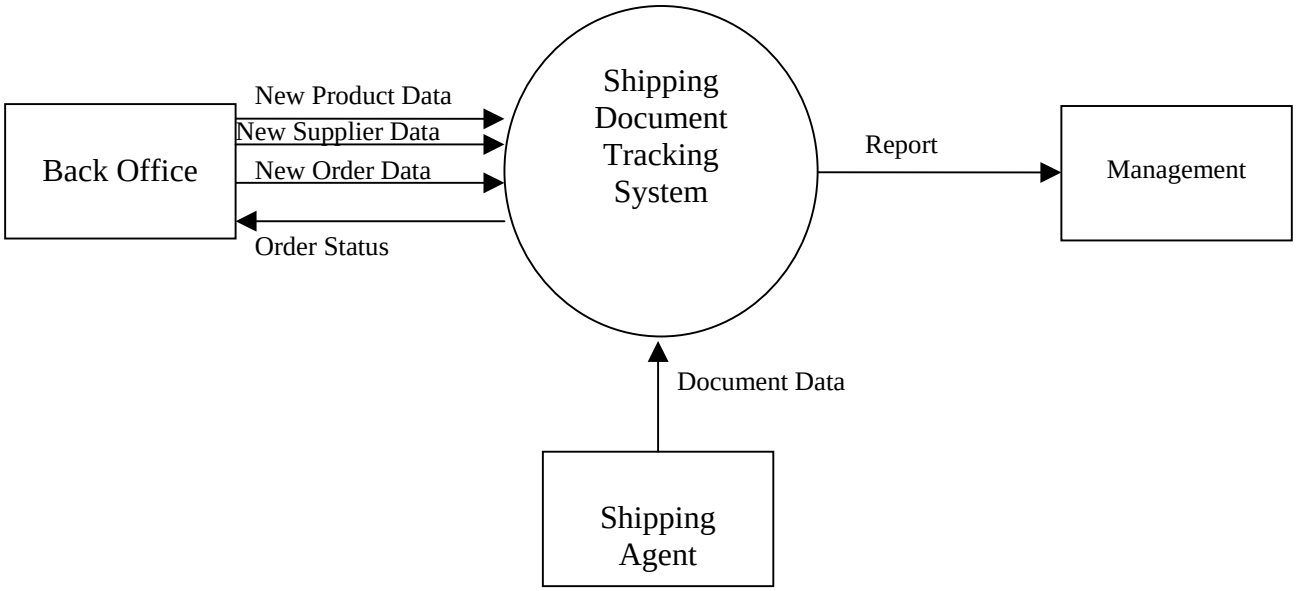

Figure 4.1 Illustration Context Diagram

First Level

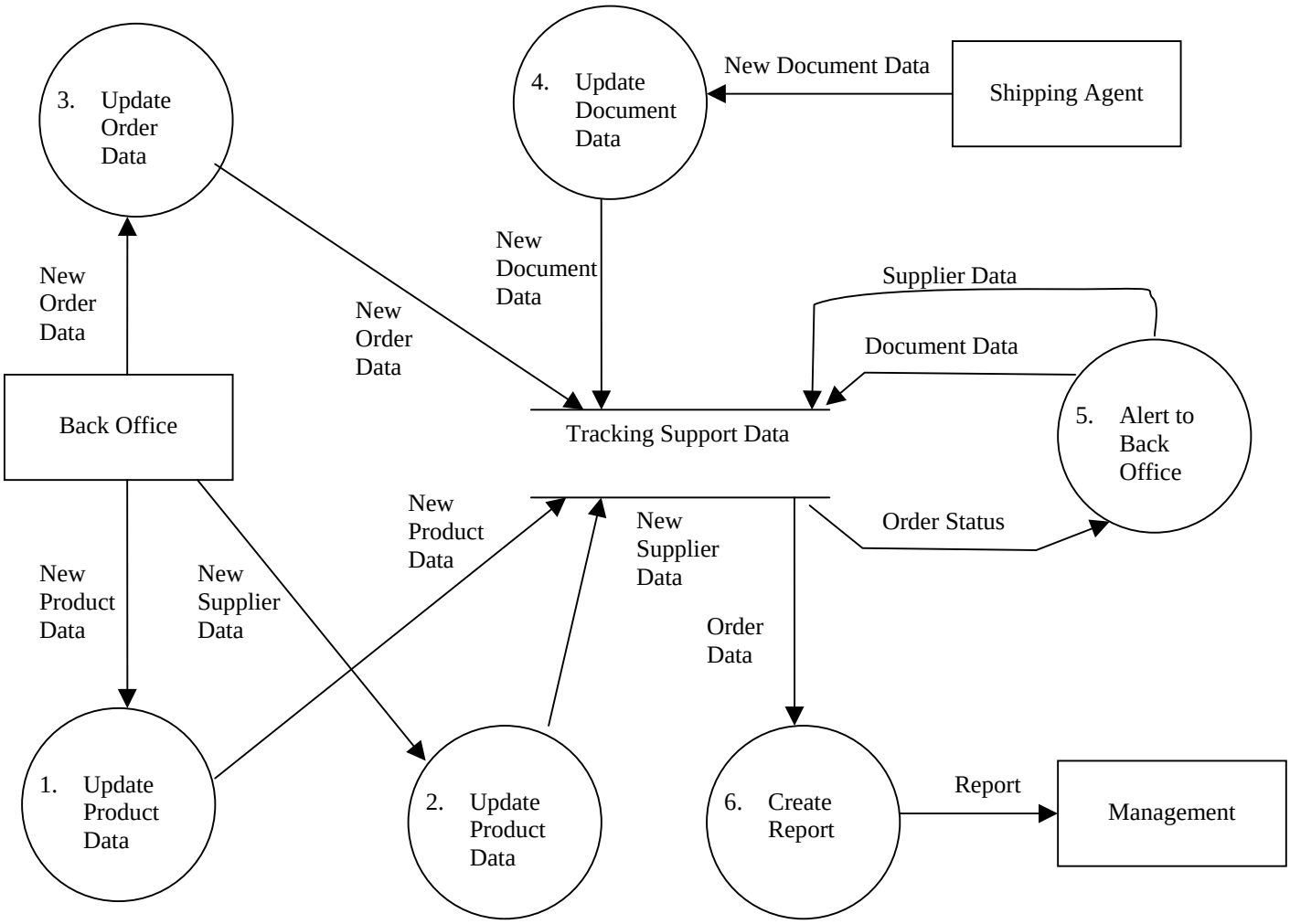

Figure 4.2 Illustration First level diagram of tracking system

Second-level : Alert to Back Office

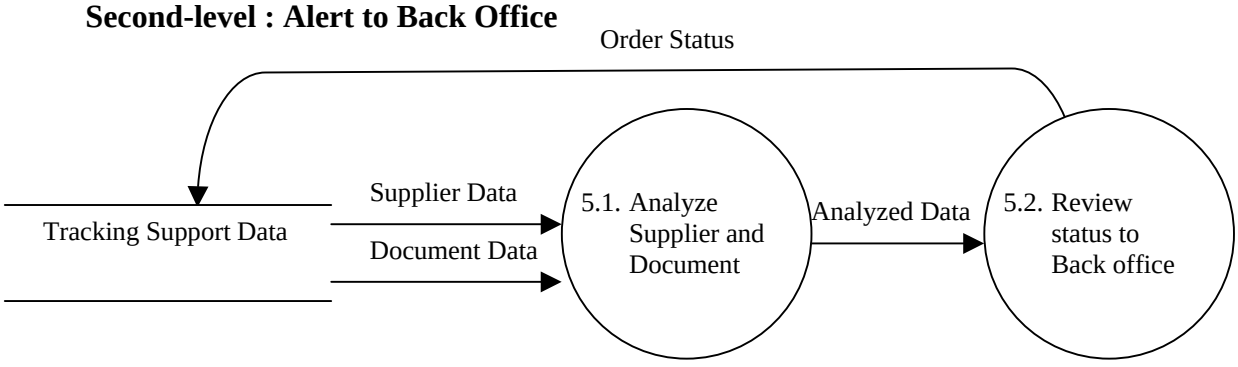

Figure 4.3 Illustration Second level : Alert to Back office

Second-level : Create Report

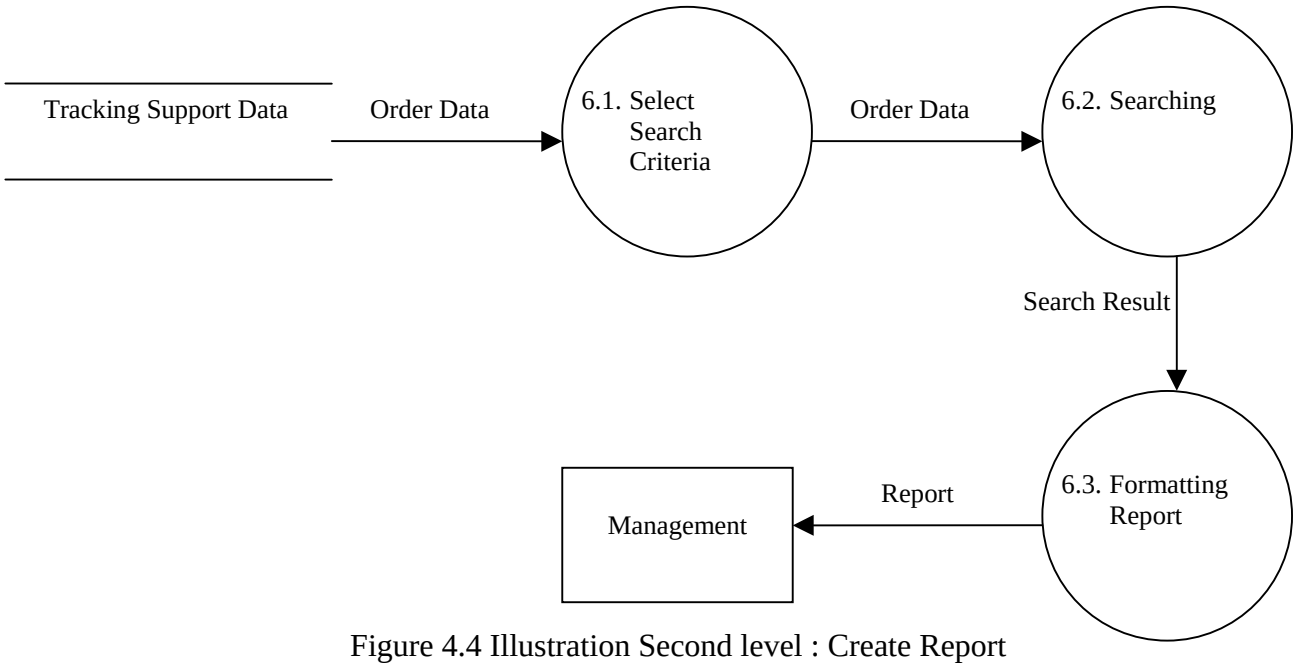

Figure 4.4 Illustration Second level : Create Report

4.2 Database of Tracking System

Database is the main component of this system. After analyzing the system, database must be designed and declare all details. There are 4 main tables which used in this system. They are

- Supplier table : Supplier information
- Product table : Product information
- Order table : Order detail
- User : User information

Supplier

Field name	Type	Length	Description
S_index	Int	11	Supplier code
S_name	Varchar	20	Supplier name
S_address	Varchar	60	Supplier address
S_country	Varchar	20	Supplier country
S_contactperson	Varchar	20	Contact name
S_tel	Varchar	20	Telephone number
S_email	Varchar	50	Contact e-mail
S_qc	Varchar	50	Quality Certificate
S_leadtime	Varchar	20	Lead time
S_remark	Varchar	100	Additional detail

Table 4.1 Structure of Supplier table

Product

Field name	Type	Length	Remark
P_index	Int	11	Product Code
P_name	Varchar	30	Product Name
P_supplier	Varchar	5	Supplier Name
P_packign	Varcahr	20	Packaging size
P_remark	Varchar	100	Additional detail

Table 4.2 Structure of Product table

Order

Field name	Type	Length	Remark
O_inder	Int	11	Order number
O_submidate	Date	8	Order date
O_suppliername	Varchar	20	Supplier name
O_productname	Varchar	20	Product name
O_productqty	Varchar	50	Order quantity
O_etd	Date	8	Departure date
O_eta	Date	8	Arrival date
O_status	Varchar	20	Order status
O_doc	Varchar	60	Shipping document
O_invoice	Varchar	30	Invoice number
O_coa	Varchar	10	Certificate number
O_remark	Varchar	100	Additional detail

Table 4.3 Structure of Order table

User

Field name	Type	Length	Remark
U_index	Int	11	User number
U_name	Varchar	50	User name
U_password	Varchar	15	Password
U_email	Varchar	30	User e-mail
U_type	Varchar	10	User access

Table 4.4 Structure of User table

4.3 System workflow

From this study, there are 4 main components:

- Supplier

- Product
- Purchasing Order (P/O)
- Report

Each part related to each other. For the first step, before system could run. There must be at least 1 data of Supplier. System will alert if user try to add new product without supplier information in the database.

And system will show important information on the first page after login. For example, if there is pending order which waiting for the shipping document, system will show the reference number that could track for more detail. Or if the quality certificate such as ISO is going to expire, it will show for remind related user to follow up the prolong one.

Before access to the system, users have to request for user name and password from the system administrator.

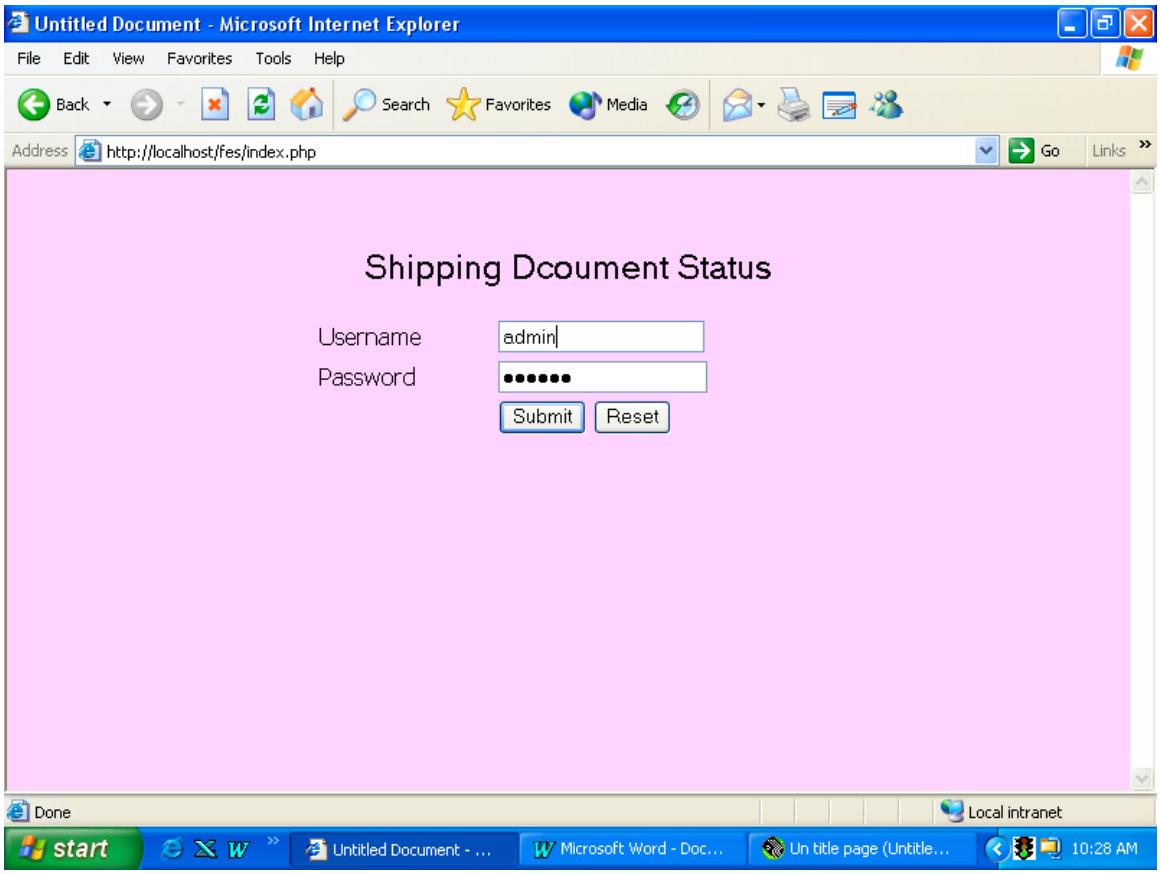

Figure 4.5 Login screen

From this page user will insert their username and password to identify themselves. System would like their authority level between normal user and administrator. And if only user or password is incorrect system will alert to re-check.

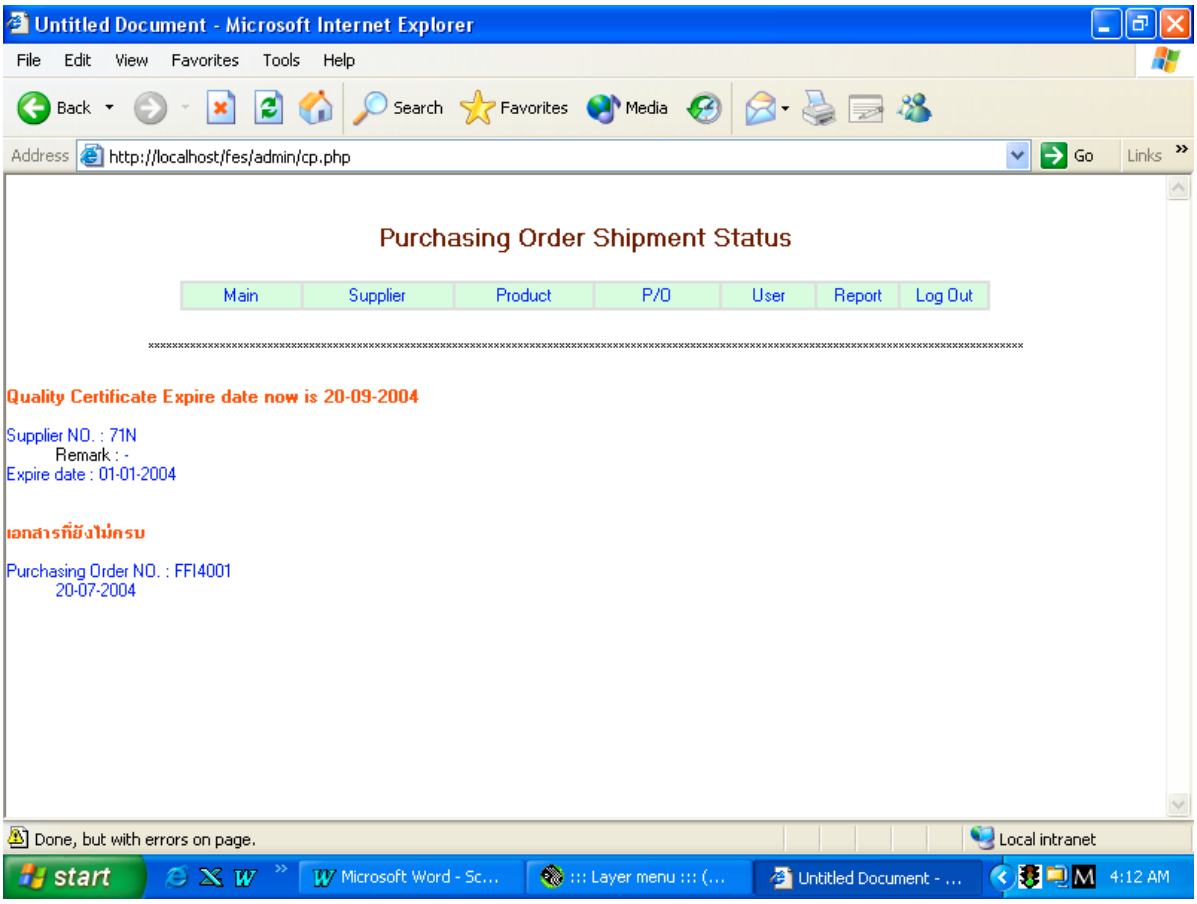

Figure 4.6 Main page for administrator

On this page it will show two alerts for user to follow up. First expired ISO or Quality Certificate. Right now to import food-materials we request to show ISO to Thai FDA Department. Then it is necessary to check it expired date. This will alert 30 days before expired date comes.

Second it show purchase orders which shipping documents still not arrive. We could click on the order number to check its status.

For the administrator user, they will be able to create supplier, product and purchasing order details. While the user would be able to check status without authority to change any information.

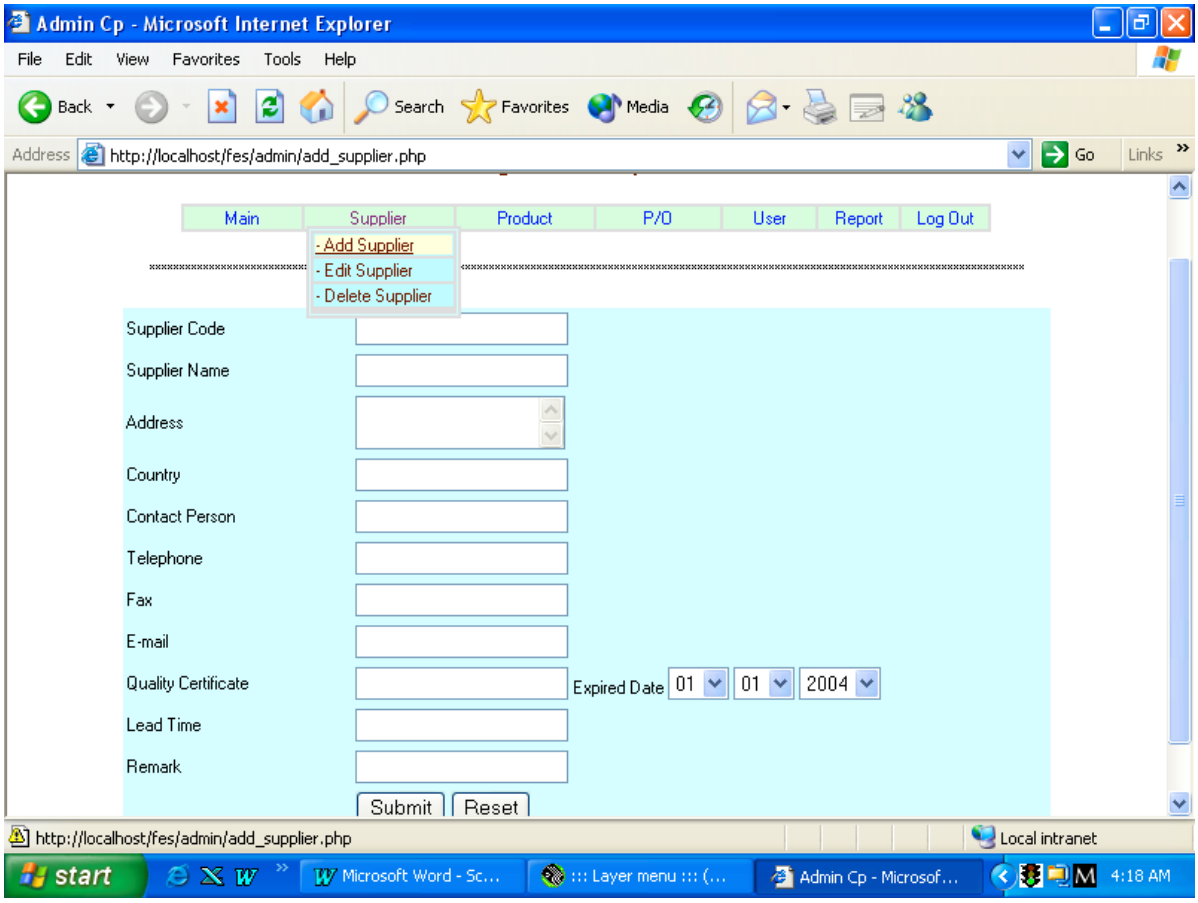

Figure 4.7 The screen of Add Supplier Details

In this page user will insert detail of supplier, such as supplier code, address and so on. One most importance information is the Quality Certificate detail. Because we need this information for calculate and alert to follow up if the document is going to expire.

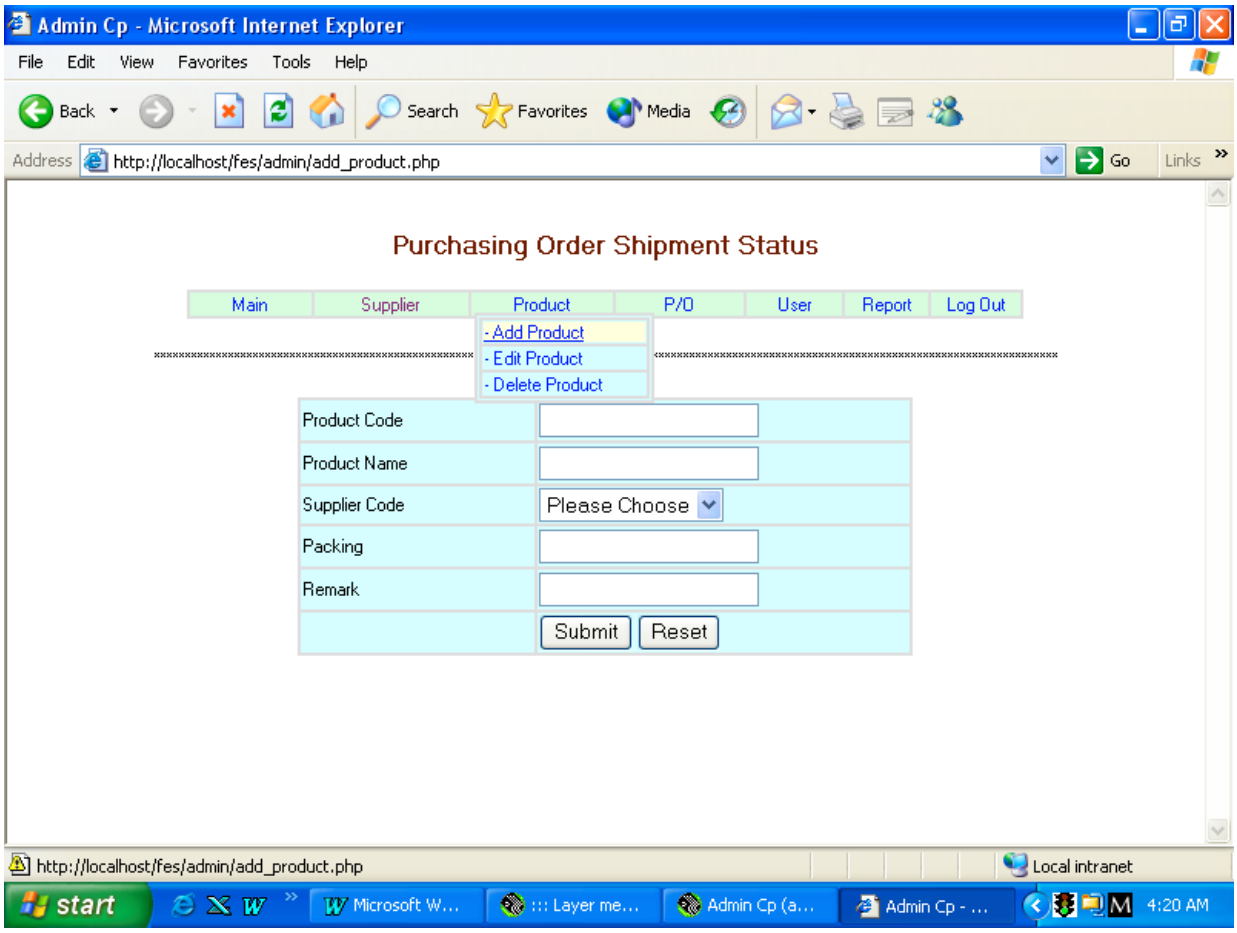

Figure 4.8 The screen of Add Product Details

From this screen, user has to add all product detail, that is product code, product name, supplier code (system will show existing supplier name for choosing), packing and additional information in the remark.

As informed previously, if there is no supplier detail, system would not allow to add new product. Which could be seen in figure 4.9

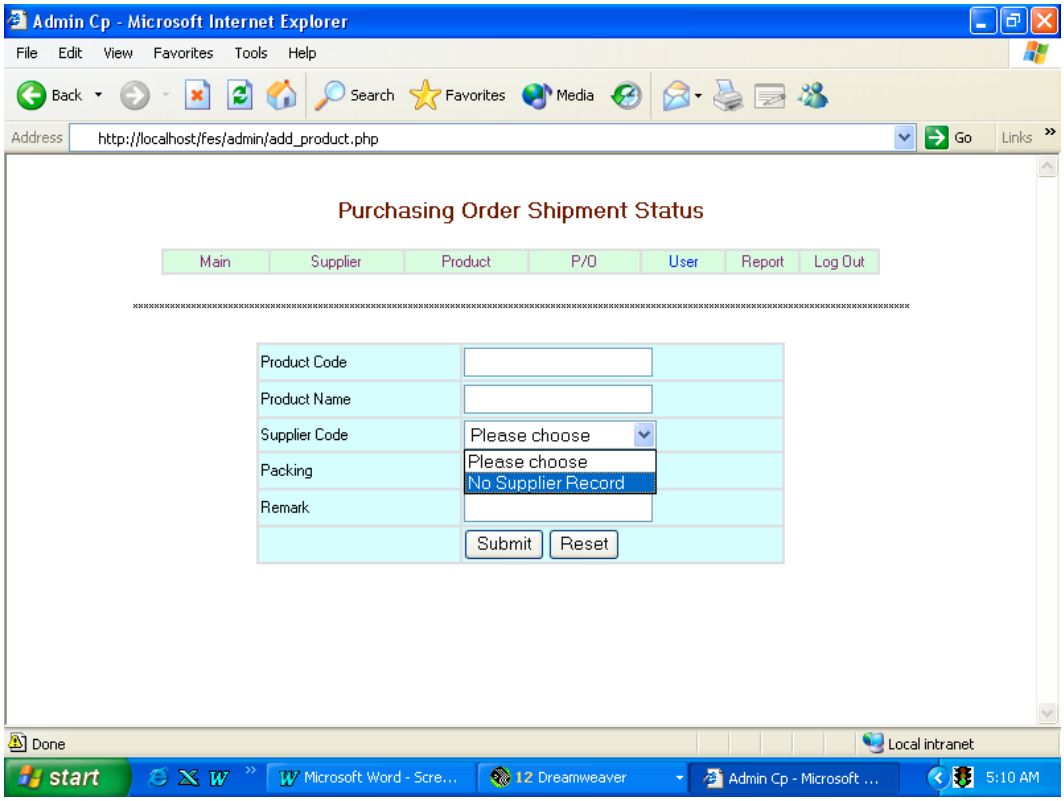

Figure 4.9 The screen show no supplier record

If there is at least one supplier data, user will be able to add new product as shown in figure 4.10

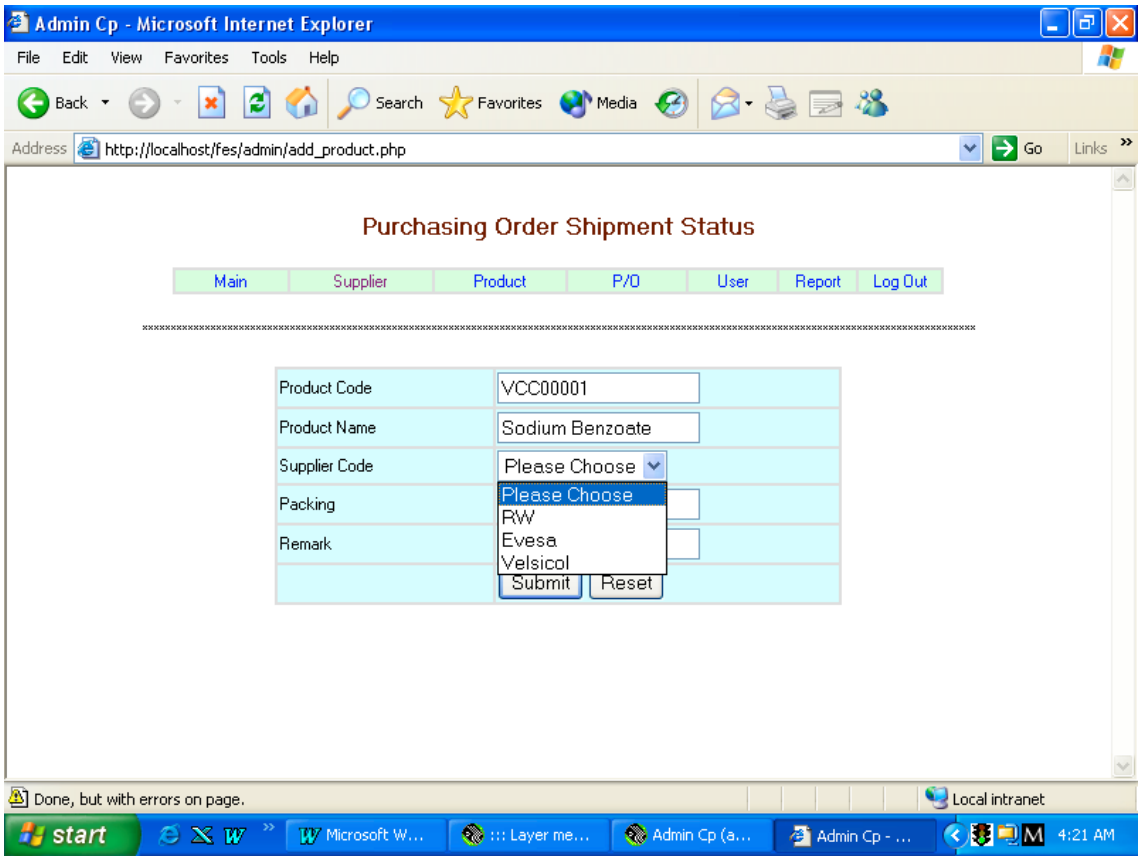

Figure 4.10 The screen of adding product with supplier data

However, if there is any missing information, such as product code or packing size, system will alert and request to fill that data, it was indicate on figure 4.11. But if request data does not exist user allow to use “–” instead of that data.

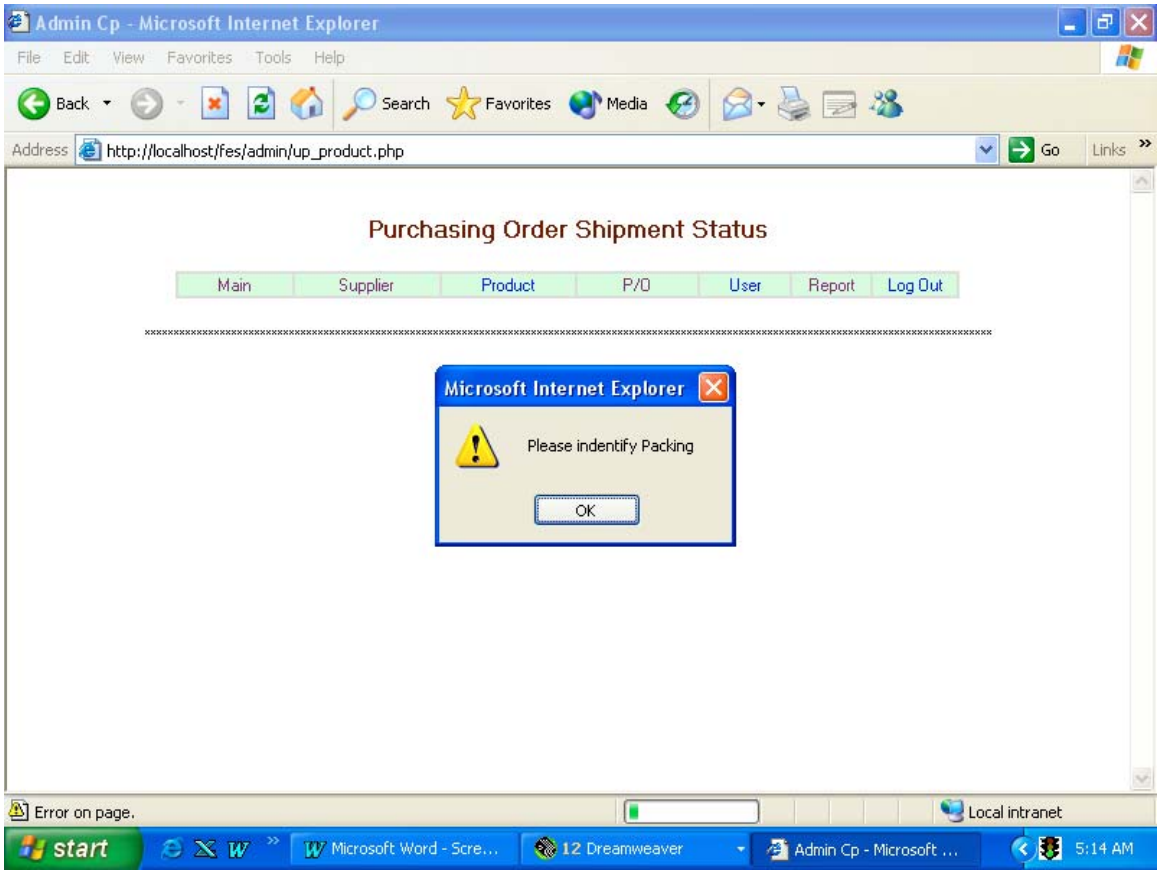

Figure 4.11 Alert screen when there is missing data

After we have 2 important details, supplier and product. Now we could add the purchasing order.

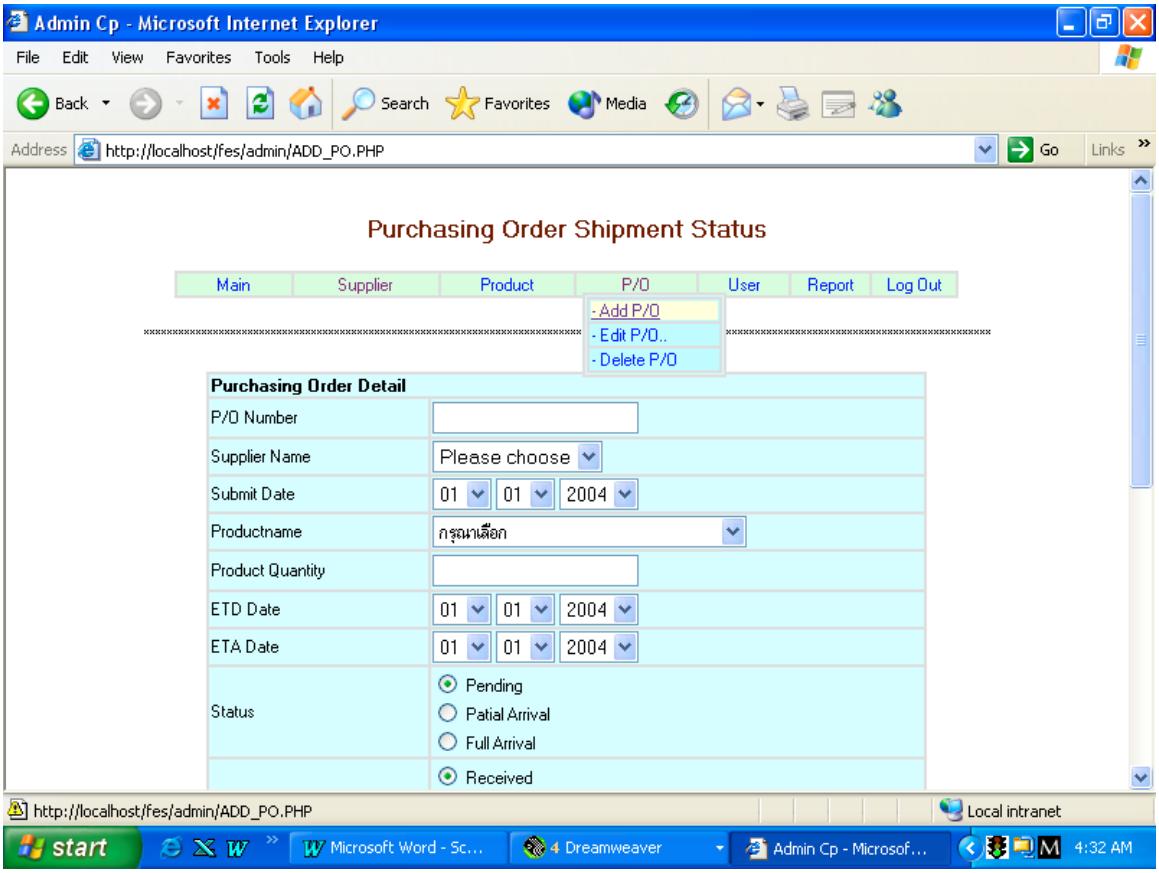

Figure 4.12 The screen of adding purchasing order details

In this page we will add the detail of the order start from purchasing order number, supplier name product, approximate departure and arrival date, shipment status and shipping document status.

Data from this will use for alert user to check and follow up the shipping status. This will post for user to check the record for invoice details, Certificate of Analysis and so on.

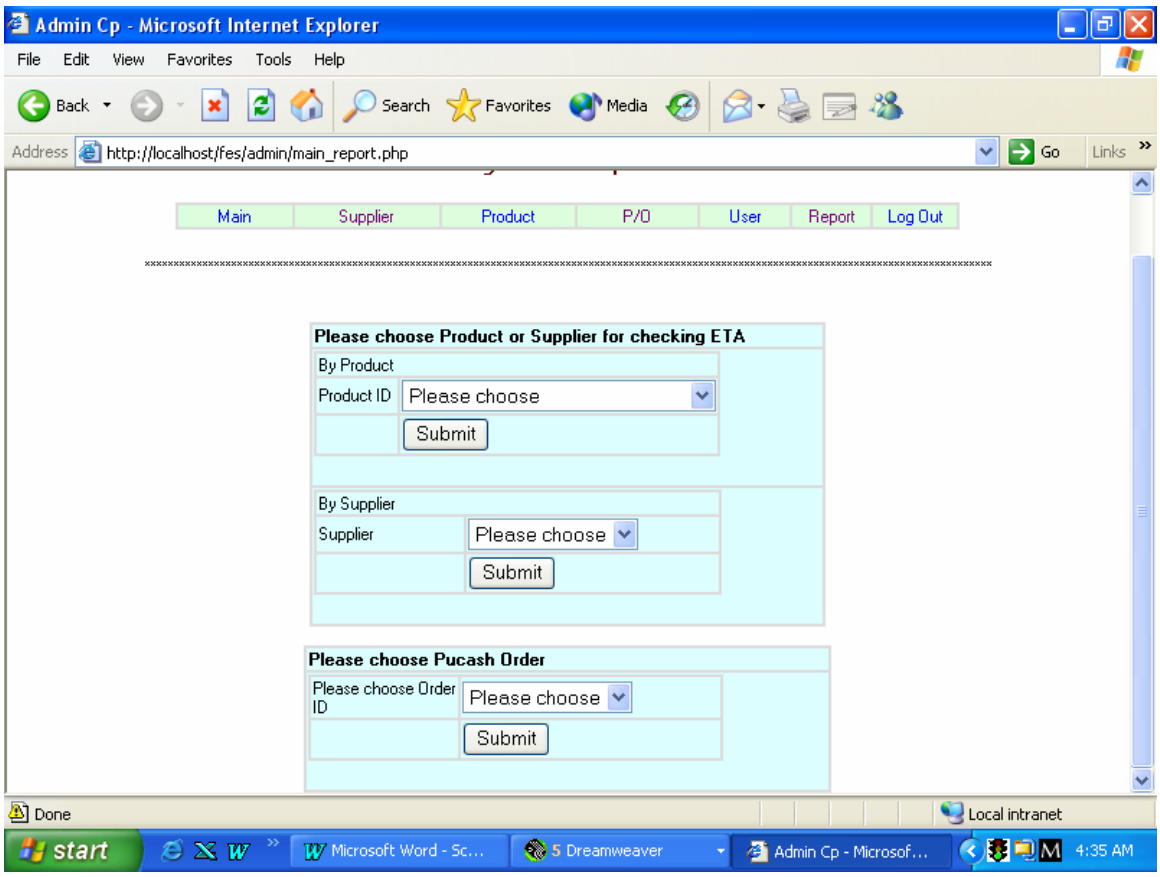

Figure 4.13 Report of Purchasing Order

We could check the status from 3 different choices that is from product, supplier or purchasing order number.

After choosing in this case from supplier RW, there is one purchasing order number FRM4001 which show in figure 4.14

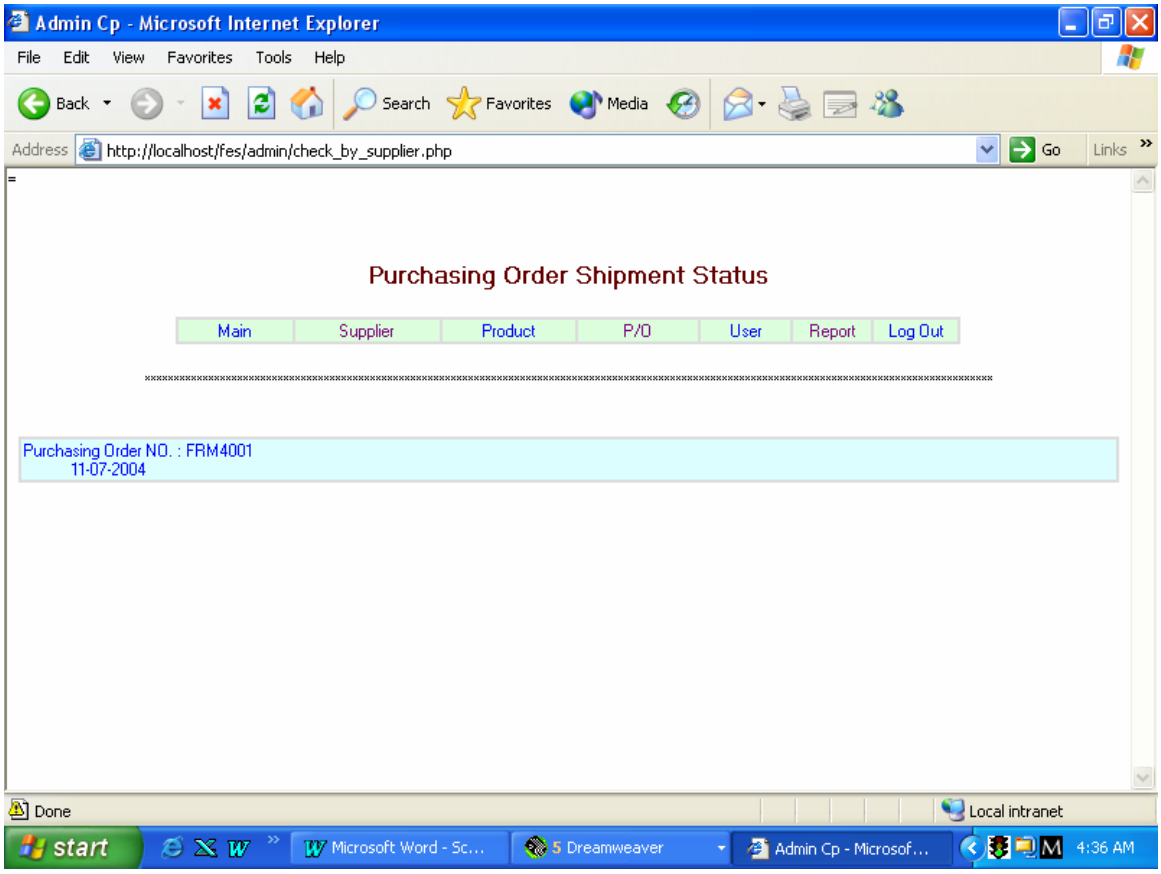

Figure 4.14 The screen show matching result with criteria

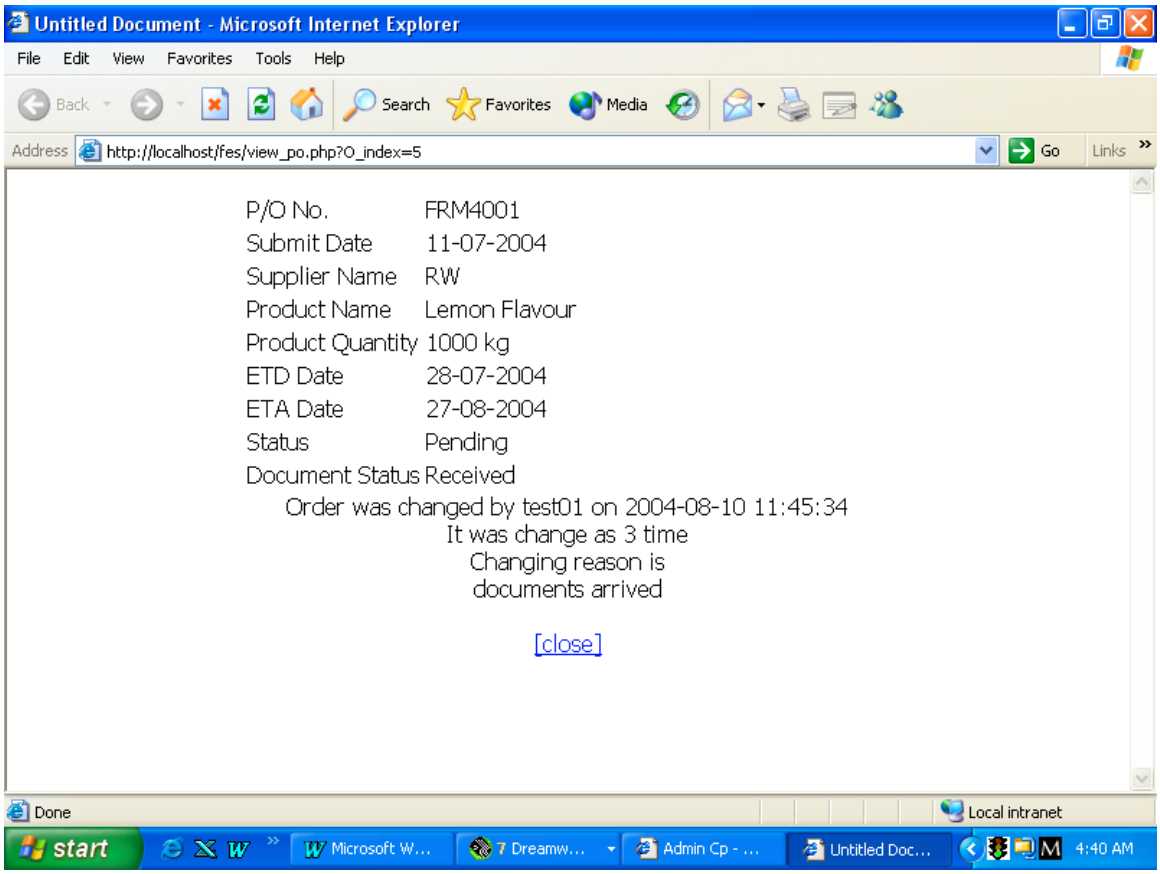

Figure 4.15 Purchasing order detail screen

In this page system will show all the detail if the product arrive or partial arrive. And if there were correction information, it would show the reason of changing and user who record. More than that it shows the date of correction and time of correction.

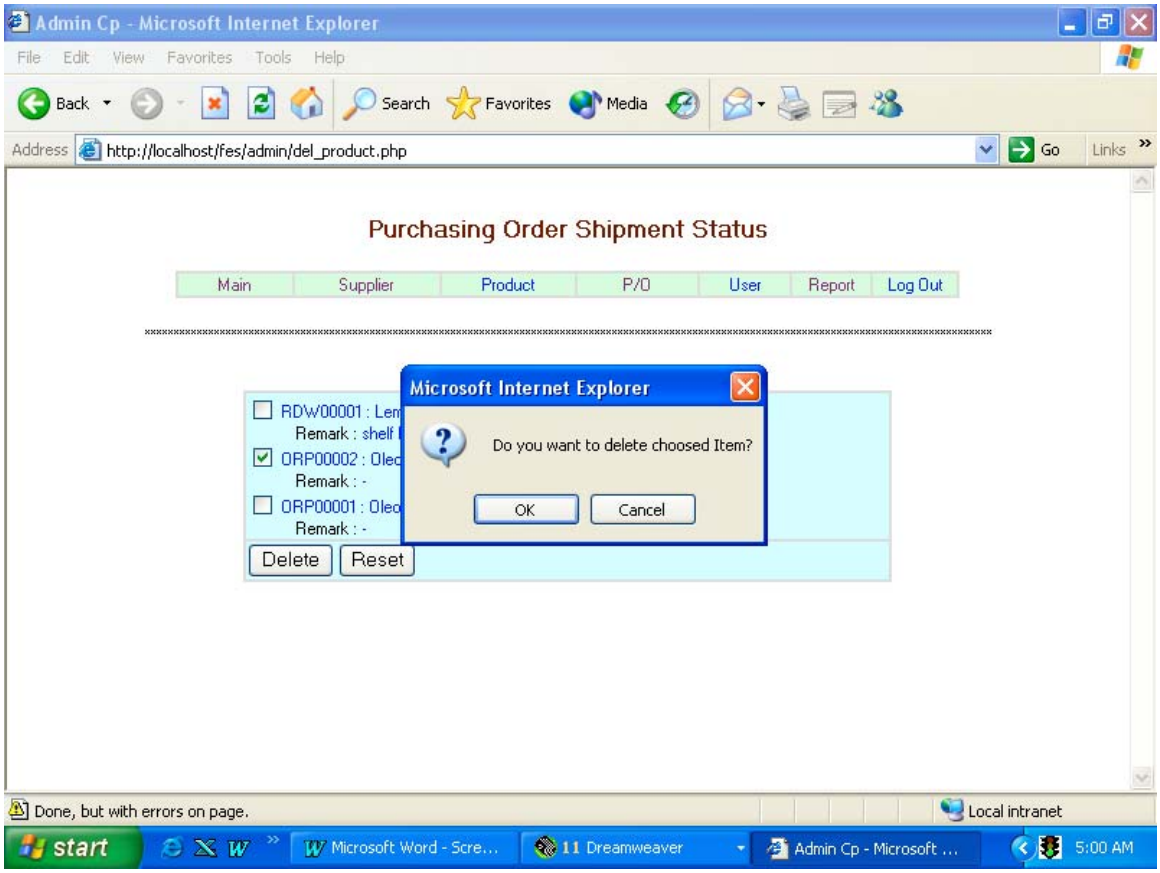

Figure 4.16 The screen of re-confirm for deleting data

In this system, if user would like to delete product, supplier, purchasing order or user. There will be alert tag ask for confirmation. Then user will not accidentally delete used information.

Apart from administrator, the normal user, they could only view the detail as follows. Purchasing Order Status, Shipping documents status, Total Order by Product and Total Order by Supplier. Which show in figure 4.17

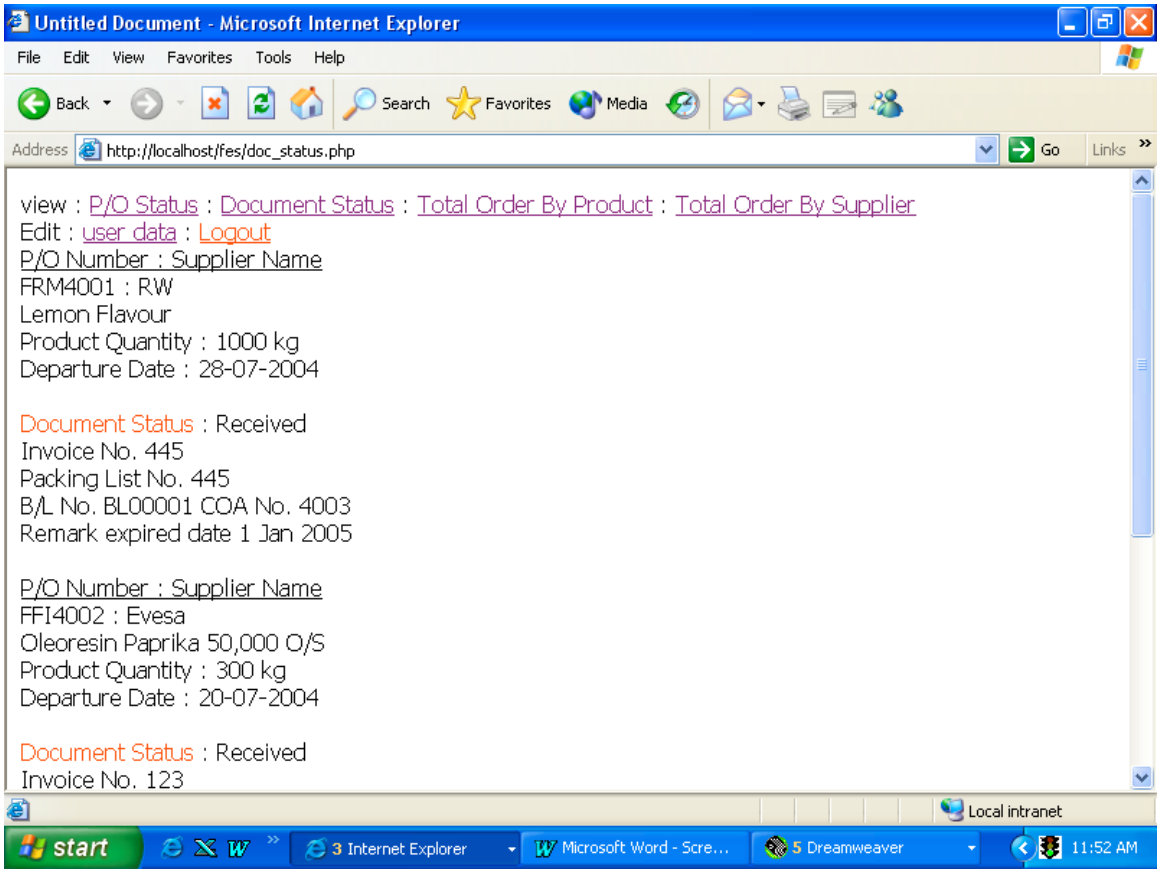

Figure 4.17 Normal user screen

Normal user could check the status of order but they could not change any detail. This is for salesperson. Because normally they would request the detail of each shipment but they will not get contact to supplier. However from this detail if they found that their order is on pending and it is urgent order they could check with the shipping agent to follow up.

If the documents received user could use the detail of Bill of Lading (B/L) for checking with the shipping agent. It would be easier for checking with use B/L reference than inform only product name or supplier name.

From this information it would reduce workload at shipping agent side. And user could retrieve faster information of the shipment compare to manual system which they have to call shipping agent inform the purchasing order details and waiting for

shipping agent to search. In this case before contact with shipping agent user would have necessary data which will reduce searching time.

4.4 System Evaluation

Implement this system would reduce work load at shipping agent. That is user will be able to check the shipping document and shipment status by themselves through the Internet. Then shipping agent will have more time to concentrate on clearing process.

The system reduce number of phone call to shipping agent about 60 – 70 percentage compare to manual system.

Apart from number of call drop, cost of communicate also decline. Instead of call for checking from salesperson, phone waiting for checking status and so on. They will be able to check direct from their workstation. When compare to telecommunication, system will reduce operation cost for 35 – 40%.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

The results of this study could reduce workload of the shipping agent and sale department could access to shipment status easier through the website.

5.1 Concept of application development

The tracking system is designed to support shipping agent and sale department. It could reduce workload at shipping agent side. For the sale side, they could reach information faster instead of waiting for shipping agent to check all the detail.

From the report from normal user screen, they could use existing data such as Bill of Lading number for checking shipment status it would faster the checking process compare to inform general information like supplier name.

5.2 Web Server Apache

Apache is the free web server, which use worldwide. It supports on every Operating System for example Windows, Linux, etc. It could be load at www.apache.org. Since it is free users could find the support information easier.

5.3 Database MySQL

MySQL is Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) which popular in present time. It could work in every platform such as Windows, Unix, and so on. More than that it works with many languages like PHP, ASP, etc. User could download at www.mysql.com.

5.4 PHP

PHP is script language which compile on server side. It is well-known and easy for using. User could find support from others users in the Internet world. More than that end-user need no additional tool to access webpage which use PHP.

5.5 SYSTEM CONCLUSION

This study was design and develop based on user, salesperson that they would like to reduce time of tracking shipment status from shipping agent. Because they found that shipping agent have to support many sales and each have individual requirement. In this case after apply the tracking system; sales could use the Internet to find out their request information.

CHAPTER VI
DISCUSSION

6.1 Discussion

This study was designed based on tracking order system under the Internet environment of Food Ingredient Department – Diethelem Trading Co., Ltd.

The system was developed and check until it reached the following functions:

- User could check the status of order themselves. They do not need to wait for the shipping agent.
- Reduce workload at shipping agent side. They could pay more attention in clearing process instead of check and re-check about the status.
- User could enter, edit and search information from the system.
- The application support information through the internet, then users could find more easier and convenient way to retrieve information whenever they need.

6.2 Recommendation

The results of this study could be assumed as efficiency system support tracking order system. However they system could improve its performance. Adding these following cases could lead to higher abilities:

- Report detail should add up order quantity of each product for the given period.
- System should develop for more intelligent, for example, calculate arrival date.
- Calendar should be applied for checking shipment status. User will get more clear picture for the shipment status. And they would be able to know when they could contact each party for the request information.

- The system could be alert urgent case direct to related user through their e-mail.
- The system should increase hyperlink ability.
- The system should be export request information in other format for example excel.
- In product's information should increase more fill such as FDA registration number, shelf-life, and so on.

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APPENDIX

1. Query in checking status by product

```
if($P_index=="")err("Please choose Product ID",1);
$eta=$day."-".$month."-".$year;
$Query=MYSQL_Query("Select * from purchasing_order where O_productname =
'$P_index' ");
$Crow=MySQL_Num_Rows($Query);
if($Crow!=0)
{
        while($Show=MySQL_Fetch_Array($Query))
        {
                $O_index = $Show["O_index"];
                $O_id=$Show["O_id"];
                $O_submitdate=$Show["O_submitdate"];
```

2. Query in checking status by supplier

```
Session_Start();
include("../config.inc.php");
$PHPSESSID = Session_ID();
if(Session_Is_registered('LoginType'))
{
        ConnectMySQL();
        $Query=MYSQL_Query("Select * from user where U_username =
'$SUsername' And U_password = '$SPassword' And U_type = 'admin'");
        $Crow = MySQL_Num_Rows($Query);
        if($Crow==0)
        {
                                        Header("Location:./");
```

Evaluation Form for Shipment Tracking System via the Internet

This is evaluation form for checking user satisfaction for “Shipment Tracking System via the Internet”. So please check in the column which closes to your satisfaction.

Item	Level			
	Excellent)	(Good)	(Normal)	(Worse)
User Interface: Easy and Freindly				
Complete of request Information				
Time of tracking				
Hyperlink connection				
Report Form: Complete, Correct				

Additional comment: ……

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

Apache Installation

1. Click “Next” to begin the installation wizard

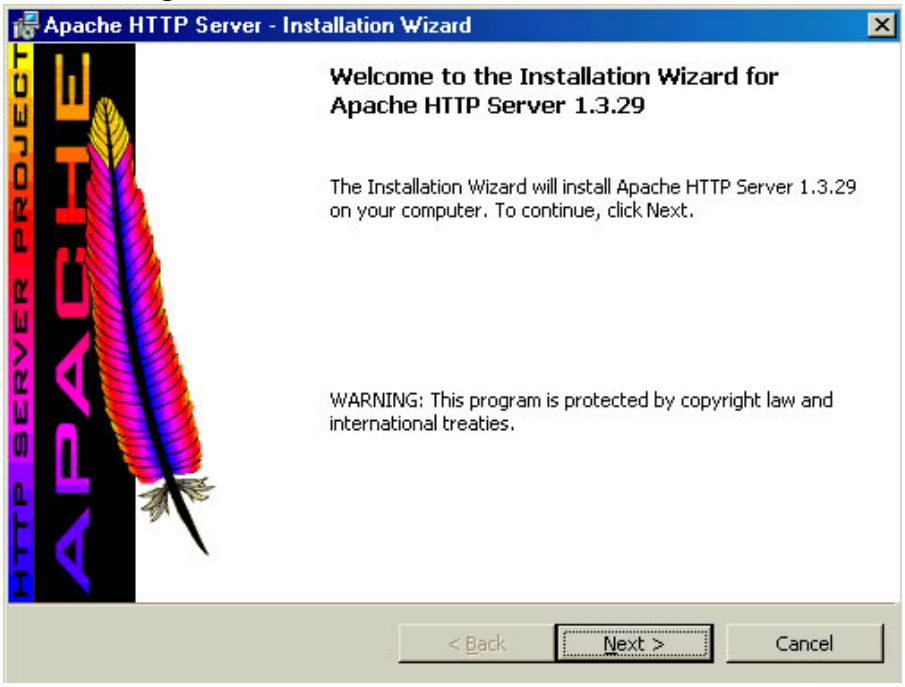

Figure 1

2. Click “Next” to continue

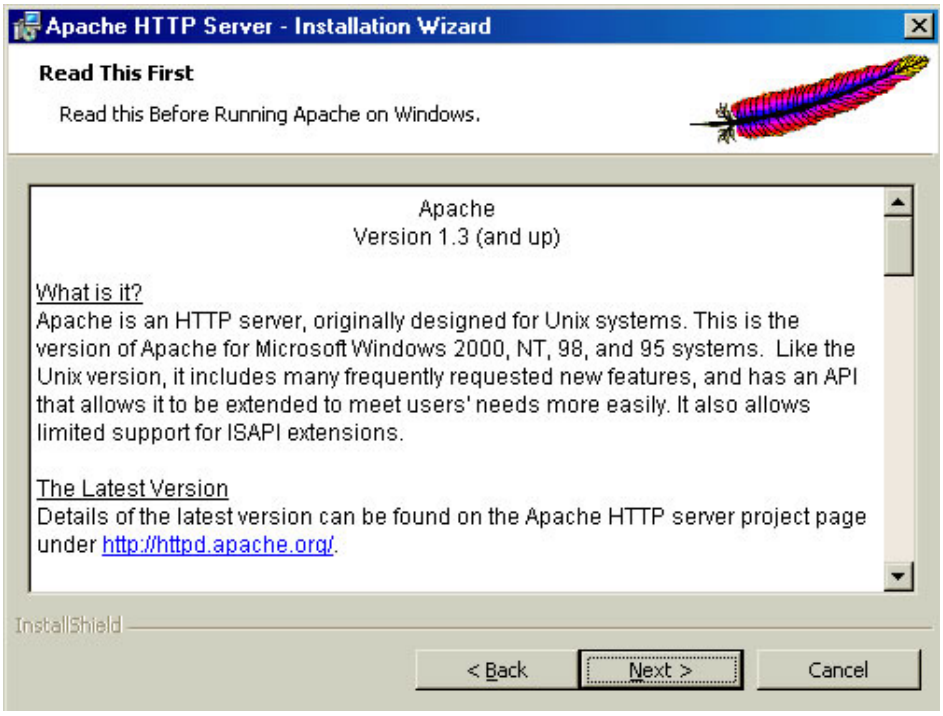

Figure 2

3. Input your server's information

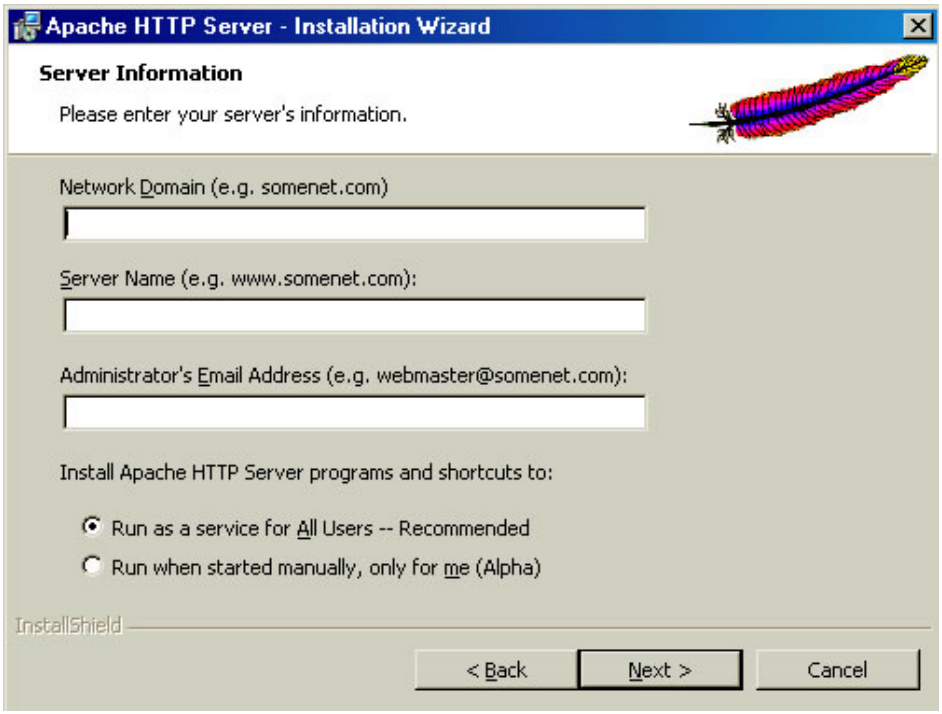

Figure 3

4. Then click "Next" to continue

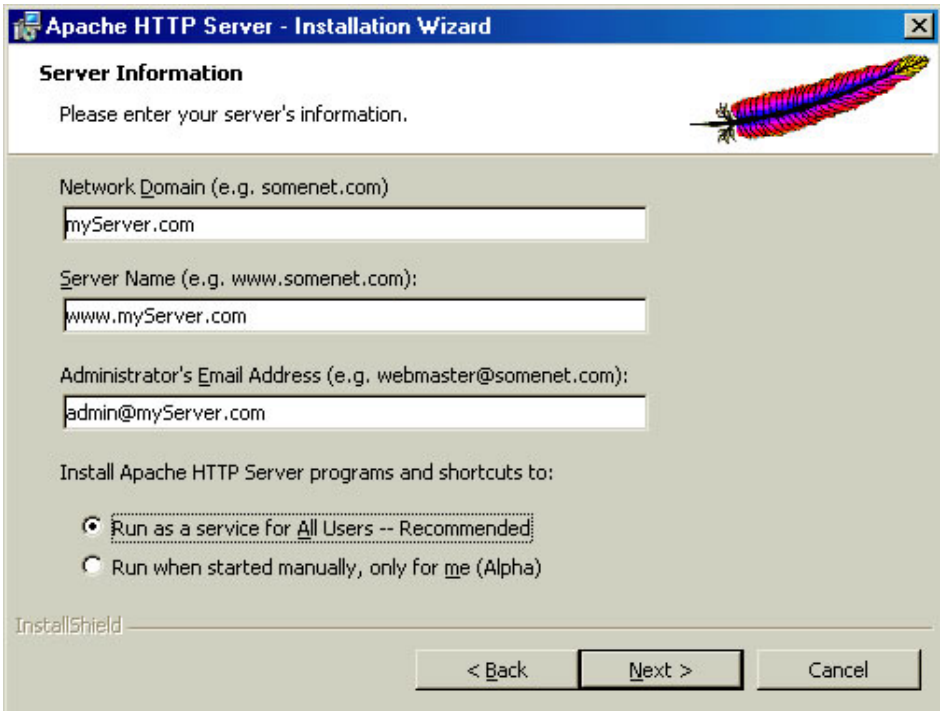

Figure 4

5. Choose Complete Installation and click “Next” to continue

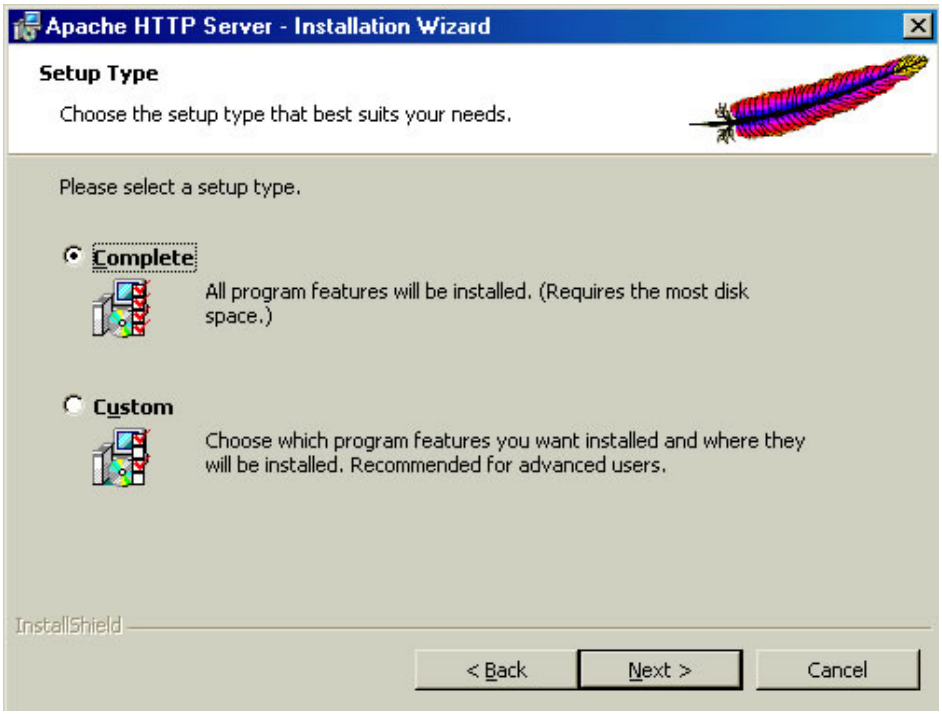

Figure 5

6. Choose the director to install and click “Next” to continue

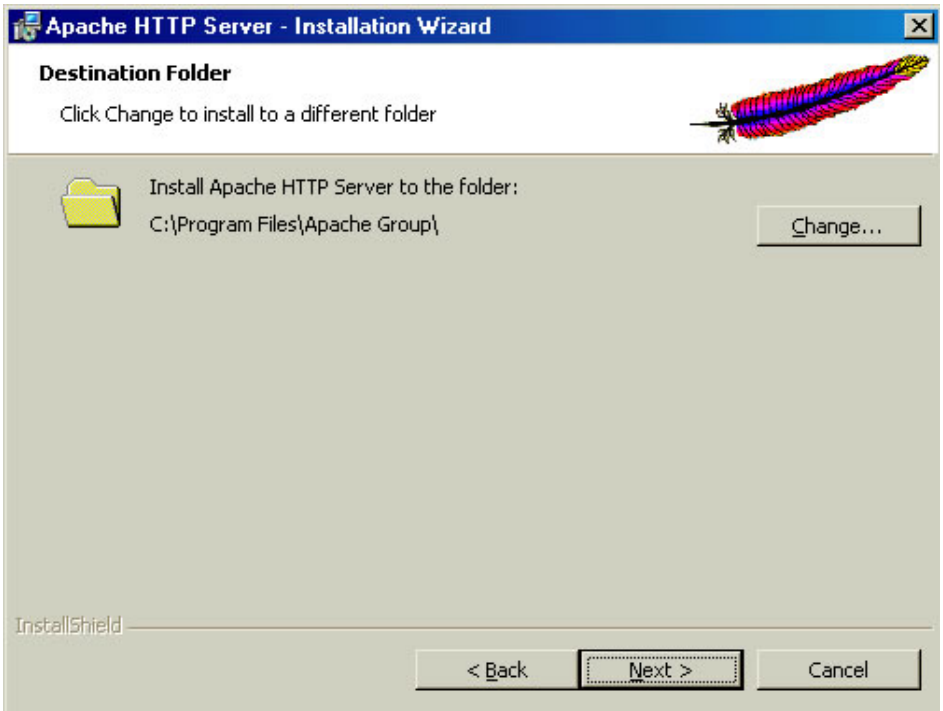

Figure 6

7. Click “Next” to begin the installation

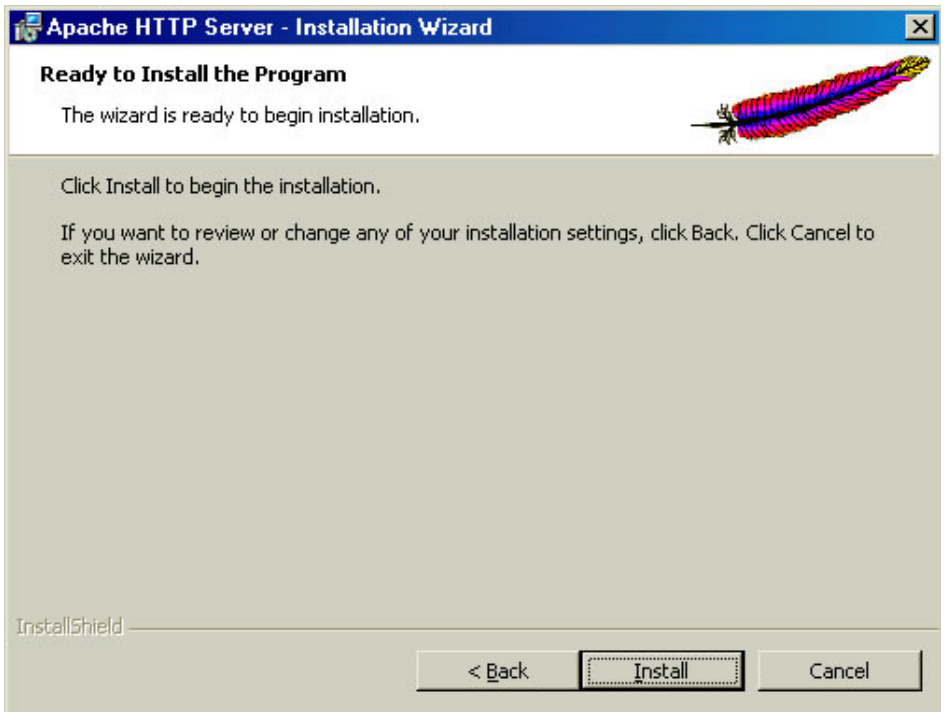

Figure 7

8. Click “Finish” to complete the installation

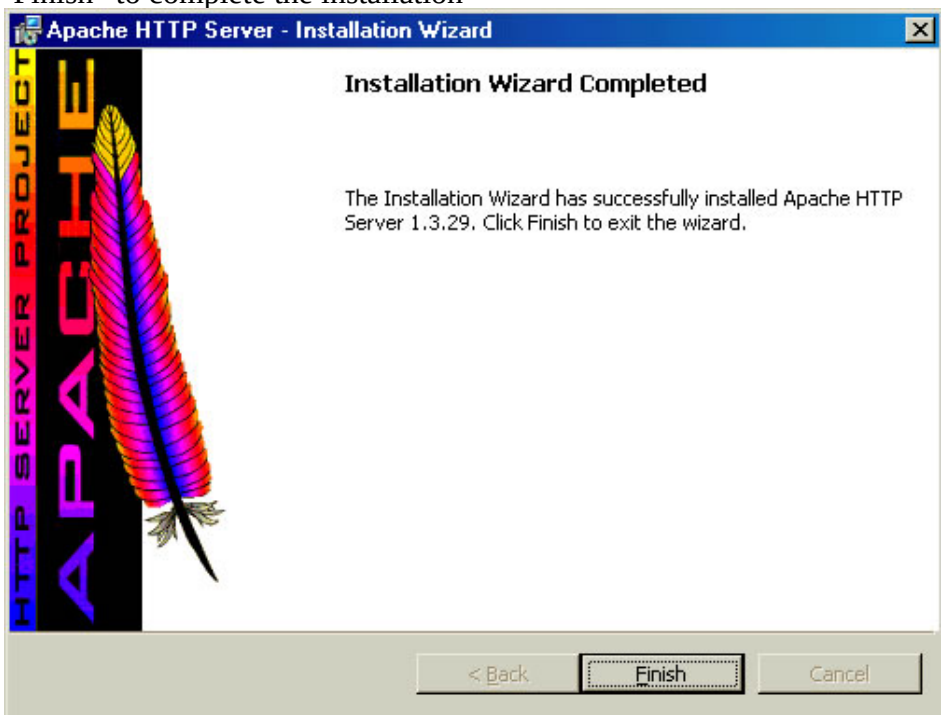

Figure 8

9. Choose “Edit the Apache http.conf Configuration File” to change the configuration

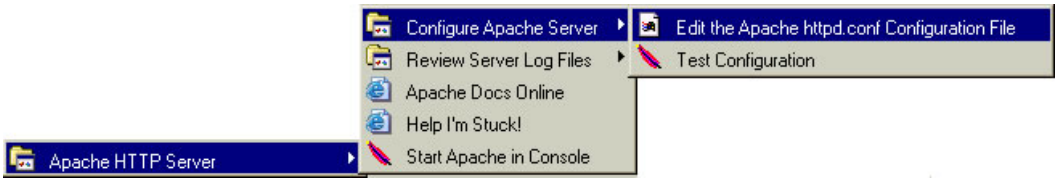

Figure 9

10. Change “DocumentRood” at line 301 in Figure 10.1 to the WWW folder

```
296  #
297  # DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your
298  # documents. By default, all requests are taken from this directory, but
299  # symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations.
300  #
301  DocumentRoot "C:/Program Files/Apache Group/Apache/htdocs"
302
```

Figure 10.1

```
296  #
297  # DocumentRoot: The directory out of which you will serve your
298  # documents. By default, all requests are taken from this directory, but
299  # symbolic links and aliases may be used to point to other locations.
300  #
301  DocumentRoot "C:/mywww"
302
```

Figure 10.2

11. Change “Directory” at line 326 in Figure 11.1 to WWWfolder

```
322
323  #
324  # This should be changed to whatever you set DocumentRoot to.
325  #
326  <Directory "C:/Program Files/Apache Group/Apache/htdocs">
327
328  #
```

Figure 11.1

```
322
323  #
324  # This should be changed to whatever you set DocumentRoot to.
325  #
326  <Directory "C:/mywww">
327
328  #
```

Figure 11.2

12. Change “UserDir” at line 360 in Figure 12.1 to the WWWfolder

```
357  # the UserDir documentation for details.
358  #
359  <IfModule mod_userdir.c>
360      UserDir "C:/Program Files/Apache Group/Apache/users/"
361  </IfModule>
362
363  #
```

Figure 12.1

```
357  # the UserDir documentation for details.
358  #
359  <IfModule mod_userdir.c>
360      UserDir "C:/mywww/"
361  </IfModule>
362
363  #
```

Figure 12.2

13. Add “index.php: at the end of line 385 in Figure 13.1

```
381  # DirectoryIndex: Name of the file or files to use as a pre-written HTML
382  # directory index.  Separate multiple entries with spaces.
383  #
384  <IfModule mod_dir.c>
385      DirectoryIndex index.html
386  </IfModule>
387
```

Figure 13.1

```
381  # DirectoryIndex: Name of the file or files to use as a pre-written HTML
382  # directory index.  Separate multiple entries with spaces.
383  #
384  <IfModule mod_dir.c>
385      DirectoryIndex index.html index.php
386  </IfModule>
387
```

Figure 13.2

14. Add scripts in Figure 14 at the end of file

```
987
988  ScriptAlias /php/ "c:/php/"
989  AddType application/x-httpd-php .php
990  Action application/x-httpd-php "/php/php.exe"
```

Figure 14

MySQL Installation

1. Click “Next” to continue

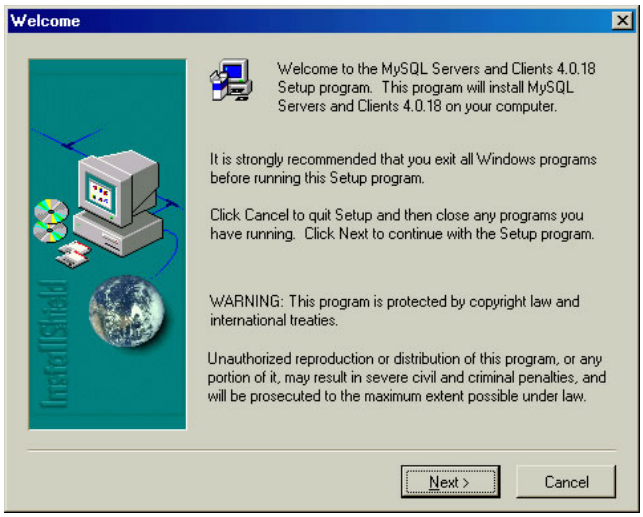

Figure 1

2. Choose the directory to install and click “Next” to continue

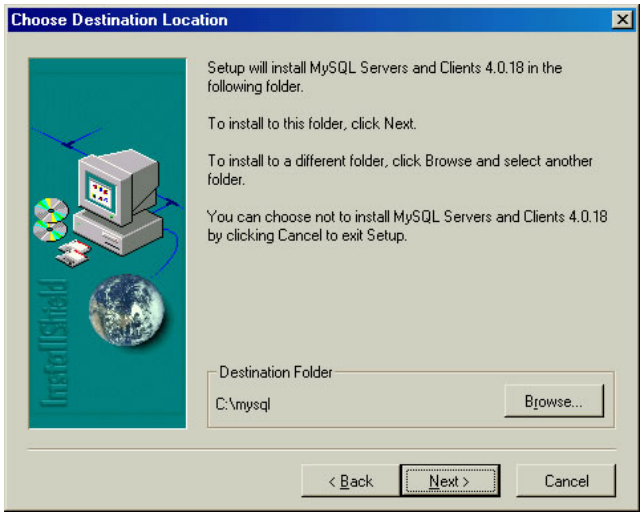

Figure 2

3. Run “winmysqladmin.exe” in folder “C:\mysql\bin”

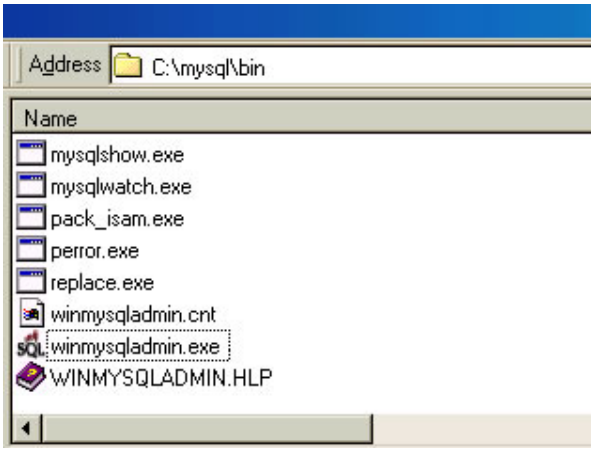

Figure 2

4. Then the screen in Figure 4 will appear

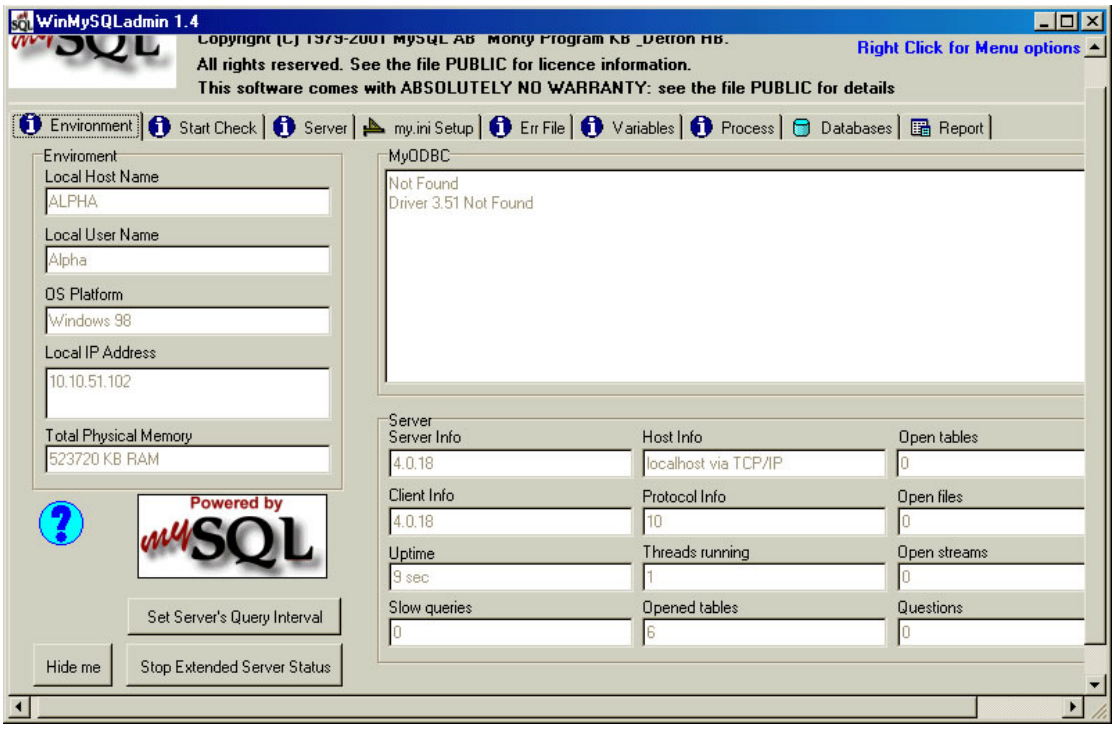

Figure 4

BIOGRAPHY

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