

**DESIGN OF WEB-BASED CASH SALES ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
SYSTEM AT NESYA STORE**

Kania Mutiar Maharani¹, Eddy Winarso²

Faculty of Economics and Business, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Indonesia

Abstract: *With the advancement of technology, more and more companies and institutions are able to work quickly, accurately, and correctly in a competitive environment. Toko Nesya is one such company that needs a cash sales system that can be used quickly and efficiently to facilitate the cash sales process. Currently, Toko Nesya still uses manual record-keeping, which often leads to errors in transactions, calculations, delays in preparing sales reports, and even loss of transaction data. If such data loss and errors occur frequently, the store will not have clear and accurate sales reports. This study aims to design a web-based cash sales accounting information system for Toko Nesya, which currently still uses manual record-keeping. Data collection techniques include interviews, observations, documentation, and literature reviews. The system design follows the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) stages, context diagrams, Data Flow Diagrams (DFD), and Entity Relationship Diagrams (ERD). With a computerized system, it is hoped that the cash sales accounting information system can improve work efficiency, reduce errors in transactions and sales report compilation, and enable quick data retrieval.*

Keywords: *Information System, Cash Sales Accounting, Web-Based*

Article Info:

Received: August 24th, 2025 | **Revised:** October 14th, 2025 | **Accepted:** November 06th, 2025

DOI:

¹ E-mail: kaniamutiar2323@gmail.com

² E-mail: eddywinarso@ak.unjani.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information technology in this era of globalization is progressing very rapidly, so it greatly affects aspects of people's lives. The development of technology in the era of digitalization is very significant for companies, one of which is accessing data and information by means of information implementation. This study aims to determine the cash sales accounting system and solutions that will be implemented in the sales information system at Toko Nesyia. The benefits of this research are expected to provide additional information and broad insight into the design of web-based sales accounting information systems and reference materials for further research. In addition, this research is expected to provide additional information and broad insight.

The analysis technique used is field research and literature study. The design of this system is equipped with features such as login, inputting data on goods, customers, making sales transactions, purchase receipts to sales reports. Currently, Toko Nesyia still uses a manual method of recording sales, which risks causing various problems such as errors in recording transactions, inaccurate calculations, missing important transaction data, and preparing sales reports that are still manual. This hampers the store in competing in the digital era, where the speed and accuracy of information determine the sustainability of the business. This hampers the store in competing in the digital era, where the speed and accuracy of information determines the sustainability of the business. This study aims to design a web-based cash sales accounting information system that can replace the manual process that has been used.

The design of this system is designed to speed up the sales transaction process, reduce input and calculation errors, provide accurate and timely sales reports, and record data in a computerized and secure manner so that the sales process becomes faster, more accurate, valid and efficient. The interface for the web-based cash sales accounting information system at Toko Nesyia is designed to be easily accessible via computer devices. The system design is responsive, so that the display can be automatically adjusted to the screen size of the device being used, so that users can use the system easily and efficiently in various environments. Users can view full transaction details through their computer devices. The aim is to increase the flexibility and ease of use of the system by cashiers and store owners.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The system is a unit consisting of two or more components or subsystems that interact to achieve the same goal, which can facilitate work in a company to be more effective and efficient Anjeli *et al.* (2022). According to Nurdianti *et al.* (2022) The system is a group of interconnected mechanisms for certain purposes, one of which is to provide fast and accurate information. Furthermore, information is the result of the process or the result of data processing that comes from the combination, analysis, inference, and processing of computerized information systems. Information has also been organized and processed so that information can convey meaning Rahayu *et al.* (2023). According to Romney & Steinbert (2018, p. 3) the definition of *Information is Information is data that has been organized and processed to provide meaning and improve the decision-making process. As a rule, users make better decisions as the quantity and quality of information increases.* So it can be concluded that information is the process of processing data into meaning that can be used to make appropriate and relevant decisions.

Next, is accounting which is defined as an activity carried out by humans or machines (*computers*) which consists of a series of processes starting from identifying financial transaction data, recording / bookkeeping, adjusting financial transaction books, and informing the results of processing financial transactions in the form of financial reports to various parties in need Puspitawati (2021, p. 50). Meanwhile, accounting according to Romney & Steinbert (2018, p. 10) *Accounting is a data identification, collection, and storage process as well as an information development, measurement, and communication process. By definition, accounting is an information system, since an AIS collects, records, stores, and processes accounting and other data to produce information for decision makers.*

The fourth theoretical study is the understanding of accounting information systems. Where is the Accounting Information System according to Usman *et al.* (2024, p. 2) states that the Accounting Information System (AIS) is an infrastructure consisting of information technology components, procedures, and people who work together to collect, process, store, and present financial information efficiently and accurately for the purposes of management, planning, supervision, and decision making in an organization. Definition of information systems according to Ariana *et al.* (2023, p. 4) Accounting Information System (AIS) is an information system designed to assist organizations in managing financial and accounting information. AIS consists of software, hardware, databases, and procedures used to collect, store, process, and present organizational financial information.

Based on these two statements, it can be concluded that the definition of Accounting Information System (AIS) is a system consisting of information technology, procedures, and people, designed to manage financial information in an organization. In addition, according to (Dzaky Cahaya Putra & Revina Wigantini, 2025) the definition of an Accounting Information System is a system that has a high level of reliability, is able to operate efficiently and effectively, is easy to operate by the user, and has an interface that is easy to learn. Then according to (Hartikayanti, 2020) the definition of Accounting Information System is the integration of organization, management and technology as resources owned by the company will be able to play a role if the elements in the information system are integrated with each other.

The next theoretical study is the components of the accounting information system. According to Ariana *et al.* (2023, p. 5) the main components of the Accounting Information System (AIS) are as follows: 1) Database: SIA requires a

large database to store the organization's financial data. This database consists of information about financial transactions, financial statements, and other financial information; 2) Accounting Software: AIS uses accounting software to facilitate the recording of financial transactions and speed up the process of creating financial reports; 3) Hardware: AIS requires hardware such as computers, printers, and *scanners* to be able to help process data and prepare financial reports; and 4) Accounting Procedures: SIA also requires clear and structured accounting procedures to facilitate the processing of financial information and ensure consistency in the processing of financial information.

The findings of Lestari et al., (2019) indicate that the use of *web-based* information systems is not only able to improve operational efficiency, but also plays a role in supporting the decision-making process and strengthening the competitiveness of an organization. The objectives of the information system according to Sofia (2019, p. 5) include: 1) Support the daily operations (*transaction processing system*) of the *user* of the system; 2) Support decision making by internal decision makers; and 3) Fulfill obligations related to corporate responsibility. In the accounting information system, sales are defined as the purchase of something (goods or services) from one party to another by getting money from that party Sumiyati & Nafi'ah (2019, p. 2). As for the purpose of sales itself, according to Sumiyati & Nafi'ah (2019, p. 2), it explains that the main purpose of sales is to bring profit or profit from products or goods produced by producers. with good management.

According to Restuningsih et al. (2020, p. 222) types of sales are grouped into several types, namely: 1) *Trade Selling*, is a sale that can occur when manufacturers and wholesalers invite retailers to try to improve the distribution of their products; 2) *Missionary Selling*, namely Sales are trying to be increased by encouraging buyers to buy goods from company distributors; 3) *Technical Selling*, which is trying to increase sales by providing advice and advice to end buyers of goods and services; 4) *New Businies Selling*, trying to open new transactions by making prospective buyers as insurance companies do; and 5) *Responsive Selling*, this type of sales will not create large sales, but the establishment of good customer relationships that lead to repeat purchases. In general, sales transactions can be categorized into two types, namely cash sales and credit sales.

The following is an understanding of the types of sales according to Sitorus, Maria Christina & Kuriawan (2021). Furthermore, the definition of a sales accounting information system according to Fatawa Imam Al Muftin & Fendi Hidayat (2024, p. 234) states that, Sales Accounting Information System is a procedure that carries out, records, calculates, creates documents, and sales information for the needs of management and other interested parts in the field of sales from the start of a sales order until the transaction is carried out. The next theoretical study is the system development method. The definition of Design according to Setiyanto et al., (2019) states that design is a process for defining something that will be done using various techniques and involves a description of the architectural and component details and also the limitations that will be experienced in the process of working on it.

According to Hatta et al. (2023, p. 10) explains that the objectives of system design are as follows: 1.) Needs Fulfillment: Designing the system to fit the needs and objectives that have been identified during system analysis; 2) Performance Optimization: Designing so that the system can operate efficiently, maximizing performance and productivity; 3) Scalability and Flexibility: Creating a system that

can be scaled and adapted to changing needs in the future; 4) Quality and Reliability: Ensuring that the system is of good quality and reliable in its daily use; and 5) Conformance to Standards and Regulations: Ensures that the system is designed in accordance with applicable security, legal compliance, and regulatory standards. Next is the definition of SDLC (*System Development Life Cycle*) according to Karin & Amara (2024) which states that the *System Development Life Cycle* (SDLC) is a series of processes or phases that must be followed by a software development team to design and build applications that meet user needs and business goals.

According to Utami et al. (2024, p. 11) explains the stages of SDLC (*System Development Life Cycle*) system design, namely requirements analysis (*Requirement*), design (*design*), coding (*development*), testing (*testing*), deployment, and maintenance (*maintanance*). Next is the system development tool used (*Tools System*). Definition of Context Diagram according to Sinuraya et al. (2024, p. 43) states that a Context diagram is a graphical representation of a system that shows system boundaries, external entities that interact with the system, and data flows that flow between the system and these entities. Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that the definition of *Context Diagram* is a form of chart that describes the data processing system and entities that are the source and destination of *input* and *output* systems so as to determine the scope and limits of the accounting information system. Next is the *data flow diagram* is a visual representation of the system that describes the system as a single entity along with the external factors that interact with it. The goal is to provide an overview of the system and its environment by showing system boundaries and outside entities that interact with the system. with the system. Furthermore, the definition of *Entity Relationship Diagram* (ERD) according to Niam et al. (2021, p. 93) is a form of network that is stored abstractly using data arrays.

3. RUNNING SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The system analysis technique used to facilitate the running of all data processes that occur in the system that runs at Toko Nesyia. To obtain the data and information that the author needs, the data collection techniques used in this study are as follows: 1) field research, namely research conducted by conducting a direct review of the research object and obtaining primary data by means of interviews, observation, and documentation; 2) literature study. Furthermore, to get to know more about this company, the company review will explain in detail about the company profile and organizational structure in order to find out what are the duties and authorities and responsibilities in an organization, including the history of the nesya shop and the organizational structure.

In this chapter the researcher also carries out the current system procedure at Toko Nesyia which has several procedures as follows: 1) begins with the customer coming to the store; 2) the customer looks for the desired item; 3) record the details of the purchase at the cashier; 4) calculate the total customer shopping; 5) the customer receives a payment invoice; 6) payment; 7) the cashier receives payment; 8) the cashier records the sales report in the transaction book; 9) the sales report is given to the owner; and 10) the owner sees the sales report. Next, the problems that occur at Toko Nesyia can be seen from the SWOT analysis as follows. First is strengths, where the Nesyia store provides a variety of products such as groceries, staple foods and others. Toko Nesyia also provides product prices that are still affordable and always prioritizes customer friendliness. On the other hand, this Nesyia shop is a very crowded shop and is visited by many customers.

Second is weakness, there are several weaknesses of Toko Nesyia, including 1) still using a manual system; 2) facing fierce competition in online stores; 3) minimal data backup; 4) frequent shortages and excess stock due to manual recording; 5) products are easily damaged and expired; and 5) products are easily damaged; 6) there is often an error in calculating the total shopping. Third is *Opportunities*, Toko Nesyia has a strategic location so that it has the opportunity to get many customers. In addition, this shop can utilize online applications to reach consumers widely.

The last is threats, where the Nesyia store has errors in manual recording which results in functional losses and customer dissatisfaction. In addition, customers are often lost because they tend to choose online stores. Based on the analysis of the problems faced by Toko Nesyia, the author argues that several alternative solutions, the following can be relevant considerations, namely: 1) The need for an appropriate *web-based* sales system to facilitate the sales process at Toko Nesyia; 2) In searching for data through a computerized system, it will be faster without having to open the data book as needed; 3) It is necessary to create a database system to store data that is safe from data loss and faster data search process when needed; and 4) The designed system includes an automatic calculation process so that there are no more errors in calculations.

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM DESIGN

In this proposed system, it can be proposed in the cash sales process using a computerized system in accordance with technological advances to facilitate sales transactions. The proposed system procedures at Toko Nesya are as follows. First is the login process, where the admin logs in first using the username and password given, then the cashier logs in too. Next is receiving orders, at this stage the customer looking for the desired item and then received by the cashier. The third is the order transaction process, where the cashier inputs sales transaction data while the warehouse records the goods that have been sold. The fourth stage is the sales report process, where the cashier will make a sales data report from the transaction data file which will be submitted to the shop owner. The following is a context diagram of this research proposal.

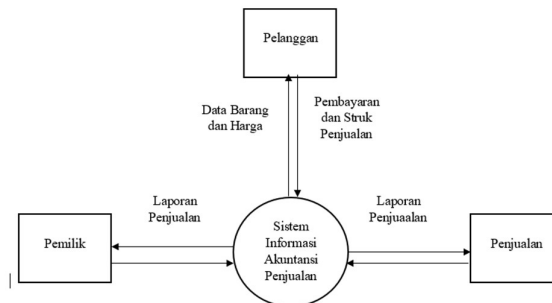


Figure 1. Context Diagram

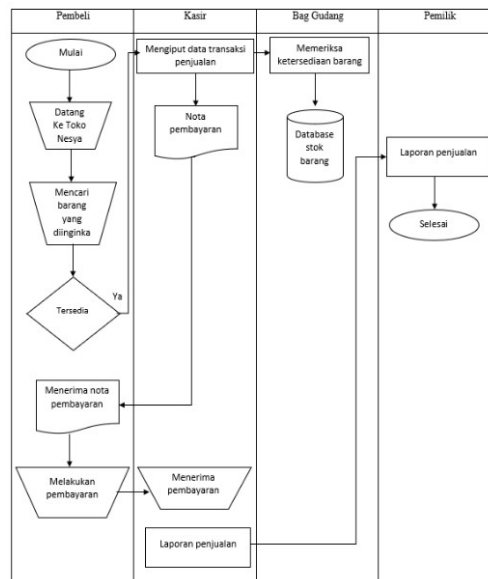


Figure 2. Flowchart of the Proposed Sales Accounting Information System

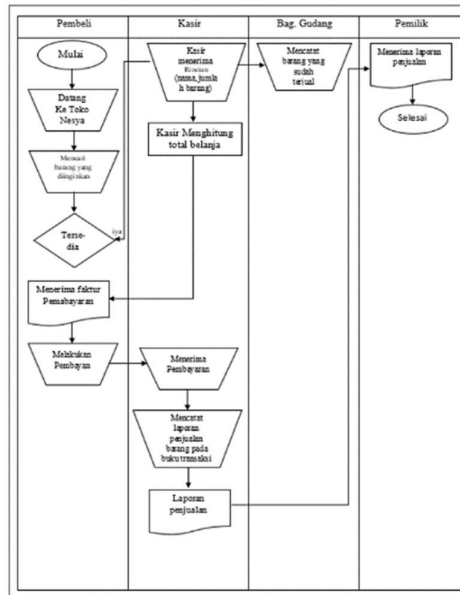


Figure 3. Flowchart of Current Sales Accounting Information System

Based on the proposed system procedures that have been described, the cash sales process at Toko Nesyia can be explained in the proposed information system design. The following is a context diagram of the cash sales accounting information system at Toko Nesyia. First is the business system entity relationship diagram. Based on the procedure of the cash sales information system at the proposed Nesyia Store, the author can create a business process (Flowchart). make a cash sales business process (*Flowchart*) is as follows:

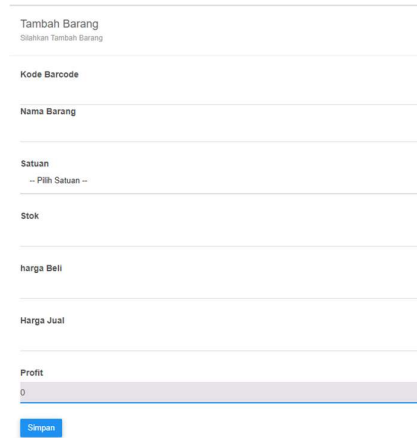
The following are the specifications of the proposed web-based system design. First, the input data that will be used is a form of design related to the program data processing system, including.

1. Customer Data, the user step is to add customer data, then fill in customer data such as name, address, telephone, email after filling in then click save.

The screenshot shows a web form titled "Tambah Pelanggan" (Add Customer) with the subtitle "Silahkan Tambah Data Pelanggan" (Please Add Customer Data). The form contains four input fields: "Nama" (Name), "Alamat" (Address), "Telepon" (Telephone), and "Email". At the bottom left of the form is a blue button labeled "Simpan" (Save).

Figure 4. Customer Data

2. Item Data, the user step is to add item data, then fill in item data such as barcode code, item name, unit (unit, Pcs, Pack), stock, purchase price, selling price, profit is automatically filled in after filling in all then click save.



Tambah Barang
Silakan Tambah Barang

Kode Barcode

Nama Barang

Satuan
-- Pilih Satuan --

Stok

harga Beli

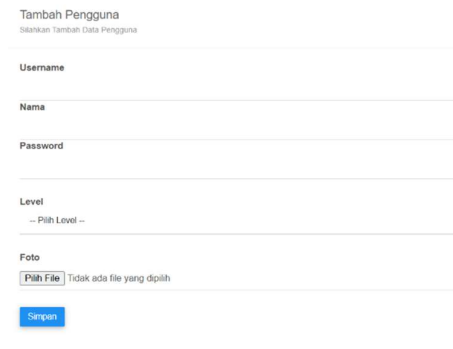
Harga Jual

Profit
0

Simpan

Figure 5. Item Data

3. New user data, the user step is to add new user data, then fill in data such as *username*, name, *password*, level (cashier, warehouse section, admin) photo, after filling in all then click save.



Tambah Pengguna
Silakan Tambah Data Pengguna

Username

Nama

Password

Level
-- Pilih Level --

Foto
Pilih File Tidak ada file yang dipilih

Simpan

Figure 6. New User Data

Next is the form of data *output*, which includes output documents in the cash sales system at Toko Nesya including.

1. Shopping receipt report

Struk Belanjaan

Toko Nesya
 Kp.Balakanap RT06/02 Desa Patanuman Kecamatan Cihampelas,Kabupaten Bandung Barat
 Kode Penjualan : Brg-1337037671
 Tanggal : 2025-05-30
 Pelanggan : rmdh
 Kasir : yuyu

Kapas Selection 17.000,- X 1 17.000,-

Total : 17000
Diskon : 2%
Potongan Diskon : 340
Jumlah : 16660
Bayar : 18000
Kembalian : 1340

Barang yang sudah dibeli tidak dapat dimkai

Figure 7. Shopping Receipt Report

2. Sales Report, Can be seen in the picture above is a report on the sale of goods, where all transactions on the sale of goods. You can see the entire name of any item that comes out or is sold.

Logam Perhiasan	No	Tanggal	Kode Baris	Nama Barang	Harga Jual	Jumlah	Total	Profit
	16	May 2025	000-00011707	Kapas Selection	17.000	1	17.000	5.000
	17	May 2025	000-00011717	Kapas Selection	17.000	1	17.000	5.000
Total Penjualan dan Profit							34.000	10.000

Figure 8. Sales Report

3. Revenue Report, can be seen in the picture above is a report on the income from the sale of goods made. Income reports can be calculated automatically from each item sold.

Figure 9. Revenue Report

4. The next stage is the code structure, which is one of the most important before programming and does not take it lightly because this code structure is part of the flow of a program that will be designed. The results produced by the author for Toko Nesyia can be seen in the picture below.

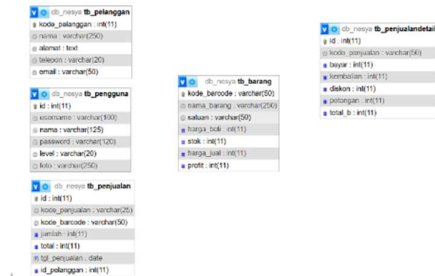


Figure 10. Code Structure

In this section, system specifications are important documents in hardware, software, databases, and people. Documents that will explain the performance of computer-based systems that must be considered during the development process. In designing a system that requires adequate hardware and software support so that this system can be implemented properly. The specifications of the hardware and software are as follows.

1. Hardware, including:
 - CPU (*Central Processing Unit*), including *processor*, *memory*, and *hard disk*.
 - Monitor : Maximum Screen Resolution (1366 x 768)
 - Keyboard : 86 keys
 - Mouse : Optical
 - Printer : Vsc TM-58D Thermal Printer
2. The specifications of the software needed in designing a cash sales system at Toko Nesyia are as follows.
 - Operating system : Windows 7 Ultimate
 - Web Server, including :
 - a. Apache : Apache 2.4.58
 - b. MySQL : MySQL 8.0
 - c. PHP : PhpMyAdmin 10.4.32
 - Web Browser : Google Chrome 136.0.7103.114
 - Text Editor : Sublime Text

Next is the configuration of the computer system, which is a component that functions to process, store, and present data into precise information. Cash sales accounting information system at Toko Nesyia, the system configuration steps that need to be taken are as follows: 1) turn on the computer device first; 2) make sure the internet connection is stable; 3) install the *web browser* on the localhost/nesya/login.php site; and 5) after that log in with an account.

Next is the implementation stage for users, here are the steps used.

1. Admin visits the site <localhost/nesya/login.php>
2. Login as admin, enter *username* and *password*

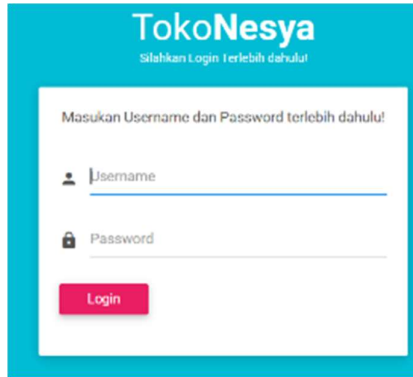


Figure 11. Login View

3. After logging in as admin, will be directed to the main display



Figure 12. Main Page Display (Dashboard)

4. Admins can see the display of customer data, item data, user data

Data Pengguna

No	Username	Nama	Password	Level	Foto	Aksi
1	admin	Admin	admin	Admin		Edit Hapus
2	user	user	user	User		Edit Hapus
3	user	user	user	User		Edit Hapus

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

Figure 13. User Data

Data Barang

No	Kode Barcode	Nama Barang	Satuan	Stok	Harga Beli	Harga Jual	Profit	Aksi
1	859 9531 1757	Kopi Sederhana	Pcs	22	1000	1750	750	Edit Hapus
2	80911 01 14001	Miyak Sagu (Miyak Dapur) (M)	Pcs	0	5000	7500	2500	Edit Hapus
3	809081042010	Lawaswale	Pcs	10	1000	2000	1000	Edit Hapus

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

Figure 14. Item Data

No	Name	Alamat	Telepon	Email	Aksi
1	rizki	meking cikemtar	08940437-03	azamatar2003@gmail.com	Mask Hapus
2	emdh	meking	08400793863	emdh14@gmail.com	Mask Hapus
3	ai	meking	0837040220	ai@me.com	Mask Hapus
4	nikla sidi	gonggong mekging	085790381-23	voirdigital	Mask Hapus

Figure 15. Customer Data

5. If there is a purchase of goods, make a sales transaction by entering the goods, the number of items purchased and then add the customer's name, if there is a discount, enter it in the form of a percent, then fill in the payment with how much money the customer gives.

Nama Pelanggan:
 Daftar Belanja

No	Kode Barcode	Nama Barang	Harga	Jumlah	Total	Aksi
1	899103811757	Kapas Selection	17000	1	17000	<input type="button" value="+"/> <input type="button" value="-"/> <input type="button" value="X"/>

Total: 17000
 Diskon: 3%
 Potongan Diskon: 510
 Jumlah: 16490
 Bayar: 20000
 Kembalian: 3510

Figure 16. Sales Transaction Data

6. Then save and print the receipt

Struk Belanjaan

Toko Neysa
 Kp. Balakasap RT06-02 Desa Pataruman Kecamatan Ciampelas, Kabupaten Bandung Barat
 Kode Penjualan : Brg-1691957673
 Tanggal : 2025-06-02
 Pelanggan : emdh
 Kasir : ysyu

Kapas Selection	17,000,- X 1	17,000,-
Total		: 17000
Diskon		: 3%
Potongan Diskon		: 510
Jumlah		: 16490
Bayar		: 20000
Kembalian		: 3510

Barang yang sudah dibeli tidak dapat dikur

Figure 17. Grocery Receipt

7. If you want to see sales reports from a certain date range.

Laporan Penjualan

Tanggal Awal
hh/bb/tttt

Tanggal Akhir
hh/bb/tttt

CLOSE

Figure 18. Sales Report

Laporan Penjualan									
No	Tanggal	Kode Barcode	Nama Barang	Harga Jual	Jumlah	Total	Profit		
1	01 Juni 2025	8991038111757	Kupon Selektio	17.000	1	17.000	5.000		
Total Penjualan dan Profit						17.000	5.000		

Figure 18. Sales Report Output

Next is the implementation schedule, where the time taken to implement the design of the cash sales accounting information system at Toko Nesya is as follows.

No	Kegiatan	Nov-24	Des-24	Apr-25	Mei-25
1	Identifikasi kebutuhan pengguna	■			
2	Identifikasi masalah pengguna	■	■		
3	Kebutuhan subjek terhadap sistem		■		
4	Kebutuhan subjek terhadap website		■	■	
5	Kebutuhan hardware			■	■
6	Perancangan sistem			■	■
7	Uji coba perancangan				■
8	Implementasi perancangan				■

Figure 19. Implementation Schedule

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of the analysis of the conclusions of the current system and the design of the cash sales accounting information system at Toko Nesya is quite good but the manual needs improvement. The author concludes several things, including:

1. Nesya still uses manual recording and transactions, this causes data loss, time inefficiency, and errors in recording.
2. Changing the manual system to a computerized system is needed, in order to produce *real-time* sales reports, making it easier for shop owners to monitor and evaluate sales activities in the store.
3. This system design is equipped with features such as login, inputting data on goods, customers, making sales transactions, purchase receipts to sales reports. So that the sales process becomes faster, more accurate, valid and efficient.

Furthermore, based on the research results, the authors suggest the best things so that the cash sales process at Toko Nesya can run well as follows.

1. Companies are advised to use a computerized system to make it easier, faster, more accurate and efficient.
2. There needs to be training for employees who will use the system, especially for cashiers and admins so that it can run smoothly and according to procedures.
3. This system still needs to be updated and evaluated regularly to ensure that the system remains optimal and develops in accordance with future business in the future.
4. Make data *backups* so that data is not easily lost due to viruses.

LITERATURE

- Ariana, A., Mulya, S., Supartha, D., Ariantini, S., Ermanuri, Anggraeni, A., Rahayu, A., Octaviany, F., Pramawati, A., & Magribi, R. (2023). *SISTEM INFORMASI AKUNTANSI (Pengantar & Penerapan SIA Berbagai Sektor)* (Sepriano (ed.)). PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/SISTEM_INFORMASI_AKUNTANSI_Pengantar_Pen/F6G9EAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=pengertian+sistem+informasi+akuntansi&pg=PA61&printsec=frontcover
- Dzaky Cahaya Putra, V., & Revina Wigantini, G. (2025). Optimizing Accounting Information Systems: The Critical Roles of User Involvement and Cloud Computing Integration in Bandung, Indonesia. *Journal of Accounting and Finance Management*, 5(6), 1635–1644. <https://doi.org/10.38035/jafm.v5i6.1375>
- Fatawa Imam Al Muftin, & Fendi Hidayat. (2024). Sistem Informasi Penjualan. *Zona Komputer: Program Studi Sistem Informasi Universitas Batam*, 13(3), 232–237. <https://doi.org/10.37776/zkomp.v13i3.1461>
- Hartikayanti, H. N. (2020). Pengaruh Kualitas Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Manajemen , Informasi Akuntansi Manajemen dan Pelayanan Sistem Informasi Terhadap Intensitas Penggunaan dan Kepuasan Pengguna Serta Dampaknya Terhadap Kinerja Pengambilan Keputusan Manajemen Operasional (Studi p. *Indonesian Journal of Economics and Business*, 1(1)(April 2011).
- Hatta, H., Chafid, N., Rusminingsih, N., Pratomo, A., Syamsuddin, Saptadi, T., Mawuntu, D., Ambarwati, S., Susanto, A., & Toyo, J. (2023). *ANALISA PERANCANGAN SISTEM INFORMASI* (P. Cahyono (ed.)). Yayasan Cendikia Maulia Mandiri. https://books.google.co.id/books?id=2HzrEAAAQBAJ&newbks=0&printsec=frontcover&pg=PA10&dq=tujuan+perancangan+sistem&hl=id&source=newbks_fb&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=tujuan+perancangan+sistem&f=false
- Karin, E., & Amara, B. (2024). *Berubah Bersama Akuntansi Digital*. SIEGA. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Berubah_Bersama_Akuntansi_Digital/JykUEQAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=pengertian+sdic&pg=PT210&printsec=frontcover
- Lestari, D. I., Mardiani, R., & Siregar, I. W. (2019). *dwi_Analisis Perancangan dan Implementasi Sistem Informasi Tugas Akhir Berbasis Web untuk Mendukung Keunggulan Bersaing*. 4–5.

- Niam, Z., Mahammana, N., Arifah, N., Taskiyah, A., Asih, I., Musdalifah, D., Ervinda, V., Amalia, R., Riayah, S., Afifaturrohmaniyyah, N., Hidayah, L., Novianti, & Hikam, N. (2021). *Pengantar Basis Data (Teori dan Praktik Menggunakan Microsoft Access, MYSQL, dan phpMyAdmin* (P. Malasari (ed.)). Guepedia. [https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Pengantar_Basis_Data_Teori_dan_Praktik_M/mCNLEAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=pengertian+Entity+Relationship+Diagram+\(ERD\)&pg=PA93&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Pengantar_Basis_Data_Teori_dan_Praktik_M/mCNLEAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=pengertian+Entity+Relationship+Diagram+(ERD)&pg=PA93&printsec=frontcover)
- Nurdianti, R., Yusepa, T., Karyadi, & Abdussalaam, F. (2022). Perancangan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Penjualan Obat Menggunakan Microsoft Visual Studio 2010 di Klinik Utama Bunda Nanda. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 4(4), 1968–1980.
- Puspitawati, L. (2021). *Sistem Informasi Akuntansi*. Rekayasa Sains. https://repository.unikom.ac.id/70403/1/B33_FULL.pdf
- Rahayu, H. W., Karyadi, K., & Abdussalaam, F. (2023). Perancangan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi Penjualan Online Menggunakan Visual Studio Di Gbescoot. *Journal of Economic, Bussines and Accounting (COSTING)*, 7(1), 48–56. <https://doi.org/10.31539/costing.v7i1.5573>
- Restuningsih, A., Saputro, A., Kristianto, D., Rahmat, D., Koesdyantho, R., Siswanta, Suharno, Lamidi, Utami, S., Widanti, Y., & Arumdika, Y. (2020). *MODul Pendamping KEWIRAUSAHAAN* (Siswadi, Suprayitno, & Y. Wulandari (eds.)). UNISRI Press. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Modul_Pendamping_Kewirausahaan/k7ubEAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=jenis+jenis+penjualan&pg=PA222&printsec=frontcover
- Romney, M., & Steinbert, P. (2018). *Accounting Information Systems*. https://inabaacid-my.sharepoint.com/personal/naidi_inaba_ac_id/_layouts/15/onedrive.aspx?id=%2Fpersonal%2Fnaidi_inaba_ac_id%2FDocuments%2FDAFTAR_ISI_EBOOK_3%2FDAFTAR_ISI_00255.pdf&parent=%2Fpersonal%2Fnaidi_inaba_ac_id%2FDocuments%2FDAFTAR_ISI_EBOOK_3&ga=
- Setiyanto, R., Nurmaesah, N., & Rahayu, N. S. A. (2019). Perancangan Sistem Informasi Persediaan Barang Studi Kasus di Vahncollections. *Jurnal Sisfotek Global*, 9(1), 137–142. <https://doi.org/10.38101/sisfotek.v9i1.267>
- Sinuraya, J., Wahyuni, M., Adwin, H., Harmayani, Sari, K., & Lusiyanti. (2024). *Analisis Perancangan Sistem* (S. Rezky (ed.)). Cv. Mega Press Nusantara. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Analisis_Perancangan_sistem/WcQUEAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=diagram+konteks&pg=PA42&printsec=frontcover

- Sitorus, Maria Christina & Kuriawan, A. (2021). Pengaruh Penjualan Tunai Dan Penjualan Kredit Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Pada PD Gloria Bandung. *Jurnal Financia*, 2(1), 13–23. <http://ejurnal.ars.ac.id/index.php/financia/article/view/409>
- Sofia, I. P. (2019). Modul Sistem Informasi Akuntansi (Sistem Pemrosesan Transaksi). *Universitas Pembangunan Jaya*, 50.
- Sumiyati, & Nafi'ah, Y. (2019). *AKUNTANSI KEUANGAN* (Grasindo (ed.)). PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia. <https://doi.org/571980061>
- Usman, E., Nafisa, L., Nainggolan, Y., Dewi, P., Dithisari, I., Tantra, W., Wardiningsih, R., Silaban, B., Sutarni, Aulia, Y., Julinaldi, Handayani, A., Permana, L., Suryantari, E., & Darnawati. (2024). *SISTEM INFORMASI AKUNTANSI* (M. Wardana (ed.)). Intelektual Manifes Media. https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/SISTEM_INFORMASI_AKUNTANSI/UT0PEQAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=pengertian+sistem+informasi+akuntansi&pg=PR3&printsec=frontcover
- Utami, R., Santika, P., Ahnaf, M., Umar, N., Adnyana, G., Pradnyana, A., Jaya, N., Purbaya, M., & Rasyid, R. (2024). *BUKU AJAR ANALISA PERANCANGAN SISTEM* (Sepriano & Y. Agusdi (eds.)). PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia. [https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Buku_Ajar_Analisis_Perancangan_Sistem/Z2v1EAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=Tahapan+Perancangan+Sistem+SDLC+\(System+Development+Life+Cycle\)&pg=PA10&printsec=frontcover](https://www.google.co.id/books/edition/Buku_Ajar_Analisis_Perancangan_Sistem/Z2v1EAAAQBAJ?hl=id&gbpv=1&dq=Tahapan+Perancangan+Sistem+SDLC+(System+Development+Life+Cycle)&pg=PA10&printsec=frontcover)