NIYANTRAK CONSULTING
PROFESSIONALS VS MANAGEMENT

Niyantrak ERP

User Manual

Sales, purchase, inventory, manufacturing with real product costing,
GST and TDS, for a group of companies. The whole business on one computer.

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CONTENTS

What's inside

WHY THIS SOFTWARE EXISTS

The whole business on one computer, in plain language.

Niyantrak means controller. The name is the whole strategy.

A small factory, an importer selling from the port, a trader with two godowns. The big ERPs price these businesses out and bury them in consultants. The accounting packages keep their books but know nothing about their factory, their batches, their serial numbers or their landed cost. So the real system ends up being an accounting package plus fifteen spreadsheets plus one person's memory.

Niyantrak ERP is that whole system in one place, written so the owner can run it. Sales from the first enquiry to the money in the bank. Purchases from the order to the paid bill, with the goods receipt and the three way match in between. Stock by lot, by serial number and by expiry date, valued the way an accountant would value it. A factory floor whose jobs post their own accounting. GST and TDS worked out on every document and handed to your accountant in the shape they need.

Every screen speaks plain language. There is no "post GL batch"; there is "Post invoice". The lists are called Who owes you, Not moving and What to charge. When the software refuses something, it says why in a sentence, and it never posts a figure it cannot explain.

It was built by a practising Cost and Management Accountant who has run these systems inside global manufacturing groups. The discipline is built in: posting is final, corrections are made by reversing, every change is in the audit trail, and the balance sheet agrees with the stock ledger because they are the same numbers.

CHAPTER 1

How it is built

One group, many companies

One installation holds one group of companies. The group name comes from your product key and shows under the logo on every screen. Under it sit your companies, each with its own currency, chart of accounts, items, customers, suppliers and books. The company you are working in is shown at the top right of every screen, and you switch there.

Each company says what kind of business it is: trading, manufacturing or service. Two switches underneath, Stock and Manufacturing, decide which screens appear. A service company never sees a warehouse; a trader never sees a job card.

Documents, not journal entries

You raise documents: a quote, an order, a challan, an invoice, a purchase order, a goods receipt, a bill, a payment. The accounting entry behind each one is written by the engine, the same way every time, and you can see it on the Day book. You will very rarely write a journal by hand, and when you do (an accrual, an adjustment) it is on its own screen with its own audit line.

Posting is final

Once a document is posted it cannot be edited. A wrong invoice is reversed with a credit note; a wrong bill with a debit note; a wrong journal with a reversing journal. The original stays in the books exactly as it was, and the correction stands beside it with a reason. This is the rule every auditor expects and every accounting package bends. Niyantrak ERP does not bend it.

Documents that are not yet posted can be changed: a quote until the customer accepts it, an order until something has shipped against it, a purchase order until goods have been received against it. After that they are fixed, and the list button says **Open** instead of **Change**.

Numbers are exact

Money is stored to the minor unit, never as a floating point number, so a thousand invoices of 0.10 add up to exactly 100.00. Quantities carry six decimal places, so 0.333333 kg of a raw material is not rounded away. Tax is worked out per line, per component (CGST, SGST, IGST), from the tax code on the line.

What the software will not do

It never talks to the GST portal or to any government system. It produces the best possible data for your accountant, in Excel, and stops there. It never sends your data anywhere: everything lives in one file on your own computer, and the product key activates offline.

CHAPTER 2

Getting started

First run

A fresh installation without a product key opens as a free preview, read only, with a sample company already trading: Sunrise Engineering Works of Ahmedabad, six months of buying and selling, a bank account with money in it, invoices paid and unpaid, an order still open with a supplier. Every screen has something real on it and the numbers on one screen tie to the next, because they went through the same engine your own numbers will.

The first thing the software asks for is an owner account: your name, a user name and a password. This is the person who can add other users later. Create it even in the preview; it costs nothing and it is yours.

The Getting started page

At the top of the sidebar, under Today, sits **Getting started**. Nothing on it is ticked by hand: every step counts your own records and decides for itself whether it is done. Each step says why it exists and what finishing it unlocks, and the required steps come before the optional ones.

STEP	WHAT IT UNLOCKS
Add a customer	Invoices. Their name is enough to start.
Add what you sell	Invoices, orders and stock. A name and a price is enough for now.
Set up your tax rates (optional)	Tax on every document. Enter it in its parts, CGST 9 and SGST 9 rather than 18.
Raise your first invoice	Everything downstream. This is where the software starts being useful.
Add a supplier	Purchase orders, goods received and bills.
Say where money is held	Receipts and payments. Which accounts are your bank and your cash box.
Add your cost centres (optional)	A profit and loss split by part of the business.
Write your bills of material (manufacturing)	Manufacturing jobs. A job cannot be opened without one.
Load your opening balances	A balance sheet that agrees with reality. It can wait until after your first invoice.
Plan the year (optional)	Budget against actual, and the profit bridge.

Finding your way

- **The sidebar** is grouped by what you are doing: Today, Sell, Buy, Inventory management, Make, Know, Comply, Plan and Set up. Groups fold and unfold.
- **The company** you are working in is at the top right. Switch it there; every screen follows.
- **Full screen** hides the sidebar for a presentation or a big list.
- **Every list** has a search box, a dropdown per column that has a few distinct values, and sortable headings. Click a row to open it.
- **Finished documents open read only**, centred over the screen, on two tabs: *As you entered it*, every box exactly as it was filled in, and *The paper*, the printed document. Print, save as PDF or close from there.

CHAPTER 3

Your licence

Niyantrak ERP is licensed software supplied by Niyantrak Consulting, a sole proprietorship of Pannaben Prdipkumar Makwana, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India. A new installation runs as a free preview with no time limit, and a product key unlocks it for your own data.

The free preview

Every screen, every report and the complete sample company are open from the first run, and nothing expires. The preview is read only: a small line at the foot of the sidebar reads **Free preview · read only**, and adding, changing, posting, importing or deleting anything is what the key unlocks. The refusal happens in the engine, not just on the screen, so there is no back door and nothing to break.

Buying and entering your key

A product key is bought in the name of your group of companies. To buy one, contact Niyantrak Consulting through the website. To enter it, press **Enter a product key** at the top of the screen, paste the whole key (they are long, so copy the entire line) and press Activate. Activation is instant and entirely offline; no internet connection is needed at any point. The sidebar then reads **Licensed to** your organisation and every screen can be written to.

Your group name is your licence

On activation the name on the key becomes the group of companies name, shown top left forever. It cannot be edited on the Companies page, changed by an import or altered by restoring a backup; the engine refuses all three. If your organisation's name changes, ask for a replacement key in the new name.

Renewal

Each key carries an expiry date. In the last 30 days a line at the top of the screen says when it runs out, with an **Enter a renewal key** button beside it. A renewal key is entered exactly the same way.

> **NOTE**
> Your data is never at risk from a licence lapse. When a key expires the software goes back to read only: everything is still there and still readable, every report still prints, and the moment a renewal key goes in you carry on where you were.

CHAPTER 4

Set up: the masters

Everything under Set up in the sidebar. Do it in the order Getting started suggests; you can always come back.

Set up

The business itself: name, country, currency and tax registration number. What kind of business it is, and the Stock and Manufacturing switches. Your logo and the stamp for printed documents, the bank box that prints on your invoices, the declaration, and the standing terms and additional information that print on every purchase order and every invoice. Your tax codes, selling and buying, each entered in its components. The accounts that hold real money. Your work centres with a labour and a machine rate per hour. The people who can sign in. The TAN and where TDS posts. And the opening balances.

Opening balances

What you were owed, what you owed and the stock you held on the day you started here. Customer balances are entered invoice by invoice, so the aging and the collection matching work from day one; supplier balances the same way, bill by bill. Stock is entered item by item with its quantity and its cost, lot and serial numbers included where the item is controlled by them. The remaining balances (bank, capital, loans, fixed assets) go in as a single opening journal that has to balance before it posts.

Chart of accounts and cost centres

A ready made chart for an Indian business is seeded: assets, liabilities, income, expense, with the control accounts the engine posts to (Receivables, Payables, Stock, GR/IR, output and input tax, Stock revaluation, Overheads absorbed). Add your own accounts under it. Cost centres are the parts of the business you want to see separately: Production, Administration, Selling. The same rent is a cost of goods under Production and an overhead under Administration.

Customers and suppliers

Name, address, state (which decides CGST plus SGST or IGST), tax registration number, payment terms and delivery terms. A supplier says whether it supplies stock or services: stock goes through goods receipt, services go straight to the profit and loss. A customer can carry its own item codes, printed on the documents you send it. Codes are given automatically (C0001, C0002) and hand typed codes never break the sequence.

Items

What you buy, make and sell. Each item has a code, a name, a stock unit, an HSN or SAC, a tax code and a category (raw material, finished goods, work in progress, service, and so on). Three switches decide how it is tracked:

- **Lot controlled:** every receipt names a lot; every issue picks one. Lots is the screen that shows what is in each.
- **Serial controlled:** every unit carries a serial number, captured when it is received or when a job makes it. Give the item a warranty in months and the warranty runs from the day the unit is sold.
- **Expiry controlled:** every lot carries an expiry date, and the stock screens say what is near it.

Valuation is chosen per item: **moving average**, where every receipt re-weights the cost, or **standard cost**, where the item is carried at a fixed cost you set and every difference posts to a variance. Revising a standard cost shows you the revaluation of the stock on hand before you confirm it, and posts it against Stock revaluation.

Warehouses, salesmen, regions

Warehouses are where stock is kept, with locations inside. Salesmen and sales regions are what the sales figures and the CRM board are split by.

Exchange rates

Dated rates for every foreign currency you deal in. A foreign currency purchase order, bill or invoice converts at the rate on its date, and the Today's rate button fetches the day's rate from the internet when you want a suggestion. Budget exchange rates, under Plan, are separate and only for planning.

Data import

Customers, suppliers, items and opening figures come in from an Excel template downloaded from the same screen, with dropdown pickers sourced from your own records. Matching is by code: what is missing is created, and a matched code with a different name is renamed to the file.

CHAPTER 5

Selling: enquiry to cash

The Sell group follows one path: a lead becomes a quote, the quote becomes an order, the order ships on a challan, the challan is invoiced, the invoice is collected. You can enter the path anywhere; a walk-in sale is an invoice with nothing before it.

CRM and Leads

A lead is who asked, when, from where, for what, with the items and quantities they talked about. Turn it into a quote with one button and the quote opens with those lines already on it. Mark it lost with a reason. The CRM board shows the funnel from enquiry to cash: leads, quotes, orders won, invoiced; conversion rates and average deal size; how long a lead takes to become a quote and a quote an order; where enquiries come from; why deals die; who is selling and who is buying; and the leads going cold on the desk, oldest first.

Quotes

A quote prints as a proforma invoice, with the customer's own reference, the delivery date, payment days, advance percent, delivery terms, the tax per line and per component, and any charges: freight, insurance, packing. Nothing is committed. It can be changed until the customer accepts it, and every proforma ever raised stays on the Quotes register with what became of it.

Sales orders

When the customer accepts, the quote becomes an order with its own number and the proforma stays printable. The order panel shows what is on order, what has shipped and what has been invoiced, and offers three things: **Ship what is entered**, **Invoice what has gone out**, and **Stop expecting the rest**. On a lot controlled line you pick the lot to send from, and a line can come out of two lots. The three tiles at the top say what is on the book, what is still to ship and what has shipped but not been billed.

Delivery challans and goods issues

Goods leave on a delivery challan, with the transporter, vehicle and the tax code the goods will be billed at, which is what a check post asks for. Serial numbers are never typed on the way out: you pick the lot, and the engine takes the oldest units in it, so the challan and the invoice both name the exact units and their warranty. Type serial numbers only when you want to override the choice. A goods issue without a challan is allowed, and the **Issued, pending challan** list, company wide, turns it into one later.

Invoices

An invoice can be raised on its own, or from the **Delivered, not invoiced** box, which lists every challan waiting for its invoice across every customer. Tick one and the customer locks; the invoice takes the lines, the lots and the serials from the challan. Tax is worked out per line from the tax code and the customer's state, and the paper prints a column per component. Posting is final: the invoice, its tax rows, the stock movement and the receivable all post together, or none of them do. The **Invoices** register lists every invoice and every waiting challan, and any row opens the document to print again.

Collections

Money in, matched against the invoices it pays. Part payments, over payments held on account, TDS deducted by the customer (which posts to TDS receivable and shows on the 26Q side), and a bank charge on the way in, all on one screen.

Returns

Goods a customer sent back come in against the invoice they went out on, and a credit note is raised for them with the tax reversed line by line. Serialised units go back into stock in the same serial, so the warranty lookup tells the truth.

Customer ledger and Receivable aging

One customer, every document and payment, with the balance after each. The aging is document wise: invoice number, due date, and the days since, in buckets you choose: days, weeks, months or years.

CHAPTER 6

Buying: order to payment

Purchase orders

What you asked a supplier for, in the supplier's currency, with their offer reference, their proforma invoice number and date (attach the PDF; a copy is kept with the order), delivery to a warehouse, payment days, advance percent, delivery terms and lead time. The standing terms from Set up print on it. An order can be changed until goods arrive against it; then it is fixed and opens as it was raised. Short close the rest when a supplier discontinues a line, with a reason that is kept.

Goods received

Booking in what arrived, at what it cost. Pick the order, and the open lines appear with the quantity still expected. Enter what came, its lot or batch number, its expiry date and its serial numbers where the item is controlled by them. For imports, enter the bill of entry and the landed costs: duty, freight, clearing, spread over the lines by value or by quantity, so the stock is valued at what it actually cost to get it to your door. Papers (the supplier's invoice, the BOE, the packing list) attach to the receipt. The receipt debits Stock and credits GR/IR, the account that waits for the bill.

Bills to pay

The supplier's bill, matched to the order and the receipt: the three way match. Lines come from the receipts not yet billed; the rate on the bill can differ from the order and the difference posts to purchase price variance (or into stock, for a moving average item still on hand). Tax on each line is marked recoverable or not; non recoverable tax is capitalised into the goods, as the rule requires. TDS is deducted where the section applies and shows on the 26Q register.

Expenses

A bill for something that never came through stock: rent, freight, a consultant. It posts straight to the expense account and cost centre you pick, with its tax and its TDS.

Returns, Payments, Supplier ledger, Payable aging

Goods sent back to a supplier raise a debit note against the bill. Payments are money out, matched against the bills they settle, with the advance paid on order set off. The supplier ledger and the aging mirror the customer side, bill by bill, with the bill number and the due date.

CHAPTER 7

Stock

SCREEN	WHAT IT ANSWERS
Inventory on Hand	Every item, what is on hand in each warehouse, and what it is worth at its valuation method. The total agrees with the Stock account on the balance sheet, because it is the same number.
Movements	Every movement in and out, in the order it happened, with the document that caused it.
Lots	What is in each lot, its expiry, and which one to send next.
Warranty lookup	Type a serial number and see the whole story: received when and on which receipt, in which lot, sold to whom on which challan and invoice, and Warranty Expiration, green while it runs and red once it has.
Item Cost history	What every item costs, whichever way it is valued, and how it got there: each receipt, each revaluation, each job close.
Margins	What each item and each customer actually earned: sales less the cost the goods were carried at when they left.
Not moving	Stock that has not moved for a chosen number of days, and the money sitting in it.
What to charge	What a price leaves you after cost, and what to ask for the margin you want.
What the factory costs	Overhead rates and work centres, what each absorbed this month, and the month end clearing (Chapter 8).

NOTE

Stock is valued per item, moving average or standard cost. A standard cost revision shows the revaluation of the stock on hand before it posts, and posts it to Stock revaluation with the date and the reason, so the balance sheet and the cost history both explain the step.

CHAPTER 8

Making: bills of material, jobs and costing

Only a company with the Manufacturing switch on sees this group.

Bill of material

What goes into what, and in what quantity, per unit of output, with the work centre hours it takes. A finished item can have one bill; a bill can name semi finished items that have bills of their own. A standard cost for a made item rolls up from its bill.

Jobs

A job is opened for a quantity of an item from its bill. Material is issued to it from stock, by lot, at the cost the stock is carried at. Hours worked are booked per work centre and charge labour and machine time at the work centre's rates. Overhead is absorbed at the rates set under What the factory costs. The job panel shows, at any moment, what it has cost so far: material, labour and overhead, line by line.

Closing a job

Closing prices the output at what the job cost, allots it a batch, takes its serial numbers and its expiry date where the item is controlled by them, and puts it into stock. Salvage or scrap can be booked back at a value. The whole job summary sits at the bottom: what went in, what came out, and the variance against standard if the item is on standard cost. A rework job takes failed units back in as the material and puts repaired units out.

What the factory costs

Overhead rates are set per work centre or per unit; a labour rate per hour lives on the work centre. Through the month, every job close credits Overheads absorbed. The screen shows what each work centre absorbed against what was actually spent, and the month end clearing posts the under or over absorption to the profit and loss, so nothing is left hanging in the absorption account.

> **NOTE**
> Do not charge the same labour twice. If a work centre carries a labour rate per hour, the hours worked already charge it; a separate per hour labour cost element would count it again.

CHAPTER 9

Printed documents

Every document that leaves the building wears the same letterhead: your logo, your name, address and tax registration; the document title and number; the customer or supplier with their tax number and address; the lines with HSN, quantity, unit, rate, amount, tax code and one column per tax component; the totals; the amount in words; the standing terms and additional information; the bank box on invoices; and a stamp box at the foot, because a challan comes back with the customer's stamp on it and that stamped copy is the proof the goods arrived.

- **Preview and print** renders the document to a PDF and opens it, so you see the page before it goes anywhere, and the same file is what you email.
- **Save as PDF** writes the file where you say.
- **Print now** opens your own printer chooser and prints silently, with the number of copies.

Serialised lines print the serial numbers and the warranty in months. A foreign currency document prints in its currency. Every finished document can be opened from its list and printed again, any number of times.

CHAPTER 10

Money: collections, payments and the bank

Collections and payments

Both screens work the same way: pick the party, pick the money account it went through, and tick the documents it settles. Part settlements, amounts held on account, TDS deducted and bank charges are all handled on the line. Nothing posts until the total agrees.

Bank reconciliation

Import the statement the bank exported. The safe lines match themselves with one click: same amount, same reference, same date. The rest you match by hand against the receipts and payments in the books, and a match can be undone. Nothing on the statement posts to the books; the screen only says which lines agree and which are still open, and shows the difference until it is zero.

Currency revaluation

Open foreign currency balances (customers, suppliers, bank accounts) are revalued at the closing rate on the date you choose, the gain or loss posts, and the entry reverses itself the next day so the next settlement is measured against the original rate.

CHAPTER 11

Know: the books and the reports

REPORT	WHAT IT SHOWS
Profit and loss	What you earned and what it cost between two dates, with cost of goods sold from the stock ledger, not from a percentage.
Balance sheet	What the business owns and owes on one day. Stock, receivables and payables agree with their own screens.
Trial balance	Every account, both sides, and whether they agree. They always do; the engine will not post an unbalanced journal.
General ledger	One account, every entry against it, with a running balance and the document behind each line.
Profit by cost centre	The same profit and loss, split by the parts of the business.
Who owes you · Who you owe	The two agings, document wise.
Day book	Everything posted, in the order it was posted.
Manual entries · Accruals	Journals you write yourself, with a reason. An accrual reverses itself on the date you set, and can be cancelled early.
Audit trail	Every change ever made, by whom, when, with what it was before. Nothing is ever deleted from it.

Every report has a date range and a Download to Excel button.

CHAPTER 12

Comply: GST and TDS

Niyantrak ERP does nothing on the government portal. It gives your return preparer the best possible data, read straight from the documents you posted, and stops there.

GSTR 1

Outward supplies for the period: B2B by GSTIN, item by item (item, HSN, quantity, rate per unit, amount, rate and the tax split), with the rate wise shape the portal wants on the sheet beside it; B2C by rate; credit notes to registered customers; the HSN summary with quantities; and the document series with counts. A customer with no GSTIN on file is treated as B2C and said so in the warnings, never guessed into B2B.

GSTR 3B

The month's summary: output tax, input credit from the recoverable rows on your bills, debit notes deducted, the net per head, and credit by supplier. Two more sheets carry the full detail: every outward invoice line and every inward bill line, with a column saying whether its tax was taken as credit. Suppliers whose bills carry credit but have no GSTIN are flagged, because 2B cannot match them.

TDS

What was deducted on bills and expenses by section, what is due by the 7th of the next month, what customers deducted from you, and the 26Q register for the quarter, deductee by deductee with PAN and section. Reverse charge, imports of services, exports and SEZ supplies are not modelled, and the Read me sheet in every export says so.

CHAPTER 13

Plan: the budget

The Plan group is Niyantrak Budgeting, built into the ERP. Plan the year from zero: a figure per month for every ledger and cost centre pairing, a sales plan by item, salesman and customer at a budgeted price and a budgeted standard cost, and a production and purchase plan derived from it. Then the difference: in the ERP the actual column is never imported. Every invoice, bill, job and journal you post fills it by itself, so budget against actual is live every day, and the profit reconciliation explains the move from budgeted to actual profit by volume, price, mix and cost. Budget exchange rates are standard rates for planning only; the accounts convert at the dated rates under Set up.

CHAPTER 14

The dashboards

BOARD	WHAT IT SHOWS
Daily	What needs you, worst first: money coming in and going out over the next 90 days in buckets (overdue, next 30, 31 to 60, 61 to 90 days) and where that leaves you; the customers to chase first, longest overdue at the top; customers by profit over the last 30 days; what is on the floor and what each job has swallowed so far; and stock on hand at cost.
Financial position	What the business is worth and whether it can meet the year: net worth, the balance sheet in pictures, the trend by month.
Performance	What sold, to whom, what it left you, and what it takes to break even. What you bought, by month, by supplier and by item, value and units on one chart.
Cash	What is in the bank, what is due in and out, and how long the gap is.
Working capital	Where your money is sitting: cash, stock, customers and suppliers, with the days each one holds it.
CRM	The funnel from enquiry to cash (Chapter 5).

Every chart is live: hover a bar or a slice and the figure appears. Months are named, Aug-26 and Sep-26, and the period is yours to set.

CHAPTER 15

Closing a month, and the accountant pack

Close a month

A month is locked once, with the checks that matter run first: the trial balance balances, every stock movement has a cost, goods received have all been invoiced, and the month has activity. A check that fails is shown with what to fix; the ones that must pass block the close, the others only warn. A closed month refuses every posting dated inside it; a correction goes in the open month with a reference back.

The accountant pack

One button on the reports screen builds one Excel workbook for the period your CA asks for: the trial balance, the general ledger data with cost centre, the sales register and the purchase register item by item with quantity and rate per unit, and the output tax and input tax registers line by line. The engine checks the workbook against its own books before it hands the file over; a pack whose ledger does not balance is never produced.

CHAPTER 16

Backup, restore and starting fresh

Under Set up, **Companies and backup**. **Back Up Now** takes a complete, consistent copy of everything, every company, every document, every setting, into one file the software keeps and lists with its timestamp. An automatic snapshot is also taken when the application opens; the newest ten automatic ones are kept, and every hand taken one is kept for good. **Restore** puts a backup back after a confirmation. **Export setup to Excel** downloads all companies' master data as one workbook.

Starting fresh removes every company after an in app confirmation and brings the guided setup back. Your group name stays, because it is your licence.

> **NOTE**
> Everything lives in one database file on your computer, under your Windows user's application data. Copy that file, or the backups, to another drive as often as your business deserves. The software never sends it anywhere.

CHAPTER 17

Built in safeguards

- **Nothing posts half way.** A document, its tax rows, its stock movement and its ledger entries go in together or not at all. A failed posting consumes no number and leaves no header behind.
- **Journals always balance.** The engine refuses an entry whose debits and credits differ, from any screen and from any import.
- **Serials cannot be sold twice**, cannot leave from a lot they are not in, and cannot be over issued. Lots cannot go negative.
- **Closed months are closed.** No posting lands in one.
- **Every refusal is a sentence**, shown where you are looking and at the top of the window, never a silent failure.
- **The audit trail is append only.** Every create, update, post and reversal is recorded with who, when and what it was before.
- **Sign in is by user name and password**, with roles. Failed sign ins are recorded.
- **Read only means read only.** An unlicensed or expired copy is refused every write by the engine itself, not by a greyed button.

CHAPTER 18

Tips and troubleshooting

”Nothing is waiting, for anybody.”

The Delivered, not invoiced and Issued, pending challan boxes are company wide. If a challan you expect is not there, it has already been invoiced; open the Invoices register and look for it.

The invoice carries no tax

No tax code is set on the line, the item or the company. Set up your tax rates in their parts, CGST 9 and SGST 9, and give the item a code. Until then the screen says so rather than guessing.

A serial number is refused on a challan

Leave the serial box empty and pick the lot; the engine takes the oldest units in it. Type serials only when you mean to override, and only serials that are in that lot.

Why does the button say Open and not Change

Something has happened against that document: goods received against the order, a shipment against the sales order, an invoice posted. It is fixed now. Reverse or raise a new one.

Preview shows a blank page

Close Niyantrak ERP completely and open it again; the printing part of the application did not finish starting. It says so in a banner when that is the case.

Product key not accepted

Keys are long. Copy the whole line, including its last characters, and paste it without spaces at the ends. The group name on the key must match the name you bought it in.

Overhead sits in Other expense

Absorbed overhead posts to Overheads absorbed (6950). What the factory costs, at month end, clears the under or over absorption to the profit and loss.

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