



MASTER THESIS

Designing a Mobile Digital Payment Application for Gas Stations in Indonesia

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Abstract

Gas stations in Indonesia are far from mature in terms of digitalization. The dependence of manual labour is high with the cash transaction as the most used method of transaction. Collecting the money from every single gas station is already a big issue, let alone the needs of quick decision making for the gas station owner. Indonesia is a cash country with most of the population still unbanked. Banks themselves face the challenge of implementing their business in rural areas represent as scattered islands. For gas stations, cash payment is the culprit of counterfeit because of inadequate authenticity checking time, violent crime, frauds, negligence for managing the money, and shortage of cash change disrupting the payment flow. Digital payment methods such as card-based and mobile server-based payment are emerging in Indonesia, serving as a potential solution.

Averaging of 4000 fuel transactions a day with over 5600 gas stations available are suitable places for cash to cashless conversion. An artefact was designed and implemented for solving the problem of cash by conversion, add a new source of revenues, and provide the first step of the digitalization for the gas station. The artefact itself is running on an android mobile EDC (electronic data capture) which is providing easiness for the business to run compared to a fixed placed solution such as personal computers or huge POS (Point of sales) machine. The artefact functions as the substitute of banks for the society where cash can convert into cashless by accepting top-ups and payment for known products of digital payment in Indonesia. This thesis provides a step by step practical implementation of design science. Result shows that IS (information system) theories such as TTF (task-technology fit), TAM (technology acceptance model) and CST (critical methods thinking) are found suitable to design such an artefact. The thesis has been successfully delivering the design of the artefact, implementation, validation, and utilization by the gas station operator for serving its purpose of converting cash to cashless.

The direct impact of the application for Pertamina is a new source of revenues and add efficiency because of reducing transaction time. The task for the gas station operator is simplified, meanwhile increase customer satisfaction because of the reduction of the queue.

For society, the application mainly serves as a digital payment method for urban areas and function as a bank supplementary for remote areas where people in Indonesia can change their cash into cashless. The implication after cashless conversion possessing a considerable benefit for society. It makes people connected to the online market and open positive possibilities; Thus, remote areas seem not as remote as before.

For the market, the application serves as the battleground where cross-selling and promotion is made possible. For example, paying for fuel may lead to a discount for paying electricity where this program has never happened before in Indonesia.

The application can now serve 203 different digital products; However, even in this stage of development, the application is still far from mature. The system is serving as a basis of digitalization for gas stations in Indonesia can be further developed for example connected to assess customer behaviour, function as a point of sales of a new business inside the facility, and operator human resource application. The application is a clear example where IS in the right direction may serve a huge benefit not just for the business but also serving as a solution for the problem in society.

The complexity faced while designing the artefact was the various technologies for digital payment in Indonesia and will get more complicated by each addition of new technologies or new products launched. Political and legal conditions are essential for the successfulness for the cash to cashless conversion. Therefore, a standardization for digital payment in Indonesia is urgently needed. Last, the method is generalized and could be useful for developing countries with a similar condition where cellular network is already present better than the bank's offline services.

Preface

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1. Introduction

Dated back in the journal of Darby and Hendrickson (1973), the cashless society defines as a term where people are using cashless for their means of payment and forecast to grow exponentially. In the other hand, 66% of Indonesia's population is "unbanked", and only 11% of its e-money users are regular users (Yudistira Nugroho, 2018). To add more urgency, looking at the case of published by Visa, the usage of electronic card payment products add \$983 billion to GDP of 56 countries from 2008 to 2012 (Tee & Ong, 2016) and addition \$296 billion to GDP in 70 countries starting from 2011 to 2015. In this case, the contribution from cashless to GDP in Indonesia from 2011 to 2015 is only reaching \$2.17 billion (Visa, 2016) as the fourth largest population country on earth which held 255,454,778 individuals in 2015 which is similar to Chile at the time with the population of only 17,762,647.

Cashless payment possesses benefits such as economic growth (Zandi, Singh, & Irving, 2013), transparency, accountability and reduction of cash related fraud (Mieseigha & Ogbodo, 2013). On the other hand, cash basis payment is related to several problems: robberies (Hartawan, 2019), assault, untraceable source, illegal worker (Warwick, 1992), counterfeit (Turk & Turk, 2002), and fraud (Wahyudi, 2019). Moreover, cash has been determined as the root of social and economic evil (Warwick, 1992).

In Indonesia, cash-based payment still exists as the primary payment method for gas stations. According to an interview (Wahyudi, 2019), Pertamina as the prominent gas station owner in Indonesia has over 90% payment by cash handled manually by labour at the fuel pump. This condition leads to complications in terms of control and security related problems.

Wahyudi (2019) have two different views on this matter. It can function as a huge barrier for cashless related payment business but serve as a colossal business potential. Along with the government program cash to cashless conversion and the potential (Azali, 2016), with more than 5600 gas stations, averaging of 4000 fuel transaction a day, gas stations should be a vital part for bridging the cause and yet to grab the digital payment products of NFR (Non-Fuel Retail Business).

In contrast to the cash culture transaction in Indonesia, considered as a large customer with substantial potential business, payment products of cashless payment are emerging. Startups such as LinkAja, GoPay, Ovo, Dana, and BluePay emerge as cashless payment startups; on the

other hand, telco credits are usable as a cashless payment product. Banking products were already there with their debit and credit cards as well as their electronic money products. One of these research goals is to be catalysator due to the abundance of cashless payment product is already in place inline to the cash to cashless conversion.

Since the beginning of 2019, due to no IT application implemented related to payment, Pertamina is already planning and implementing digital payment products. Several requirements arise in consideration of the current condition as a new business. One of the considerations is to build an IT ecosystem consisting of back-end, front-end, business intelligence, and big data technologies.

The data produced by gas stations is still unstructured, unmanaged, and not used to its maximum potential. Business intelligence can serve as a solution for handling growing volumes of data requiring fast storage, reliable data access, intelligent retrieval of information and automated decision-making mechanism (Rausch, Sheta, & Ayesh, 2013). Business intelligence has been proven to improve performance management, customer profiling, and decision making (Rausch et al., 2013). However, an application is needed to integrate business and business intelligence. The application should serve as an answer to grow the stakeholder business, helping the cash to cashless conversion, and solve problem mentioned above.

1.1. Problem Statement

Pertamina is facing the challenge to control transactions all over Indonesia due to more than 90% usage of cash basis payment. Averaging 4000 transactions a day concentrated before and after working hours (morning and afternoon), a long queue can be seen clearly in the gas station reducing customer satisfaction and patience. While the transaction is still handled manually by the labour at the fuel dispenser which is considered more time-efficient than inside the building, this worsens the risk of cash payment related transactions which are counterfeit due to inadequate authenticity checking time, violent crime, frauds, negligence for handling the money, and shortage of cash change disrupting the payment flow. No adequate IT solution is already in place as a solution related to the payment.

Indonesia comprises 17.504 separate islands with 74.957 villages leads to a difference in payment culture, fuel needs, average income, product needs, and payment characteristics. The conditions result in stakeholder confusion for decision making.

To conclude, no application can serve as a solution related to fraud prevention, cash to cashless conversion, counterfeit, time efficiency, business automation and efficiency, and violent crime as well as business intelligence that can capture customer characteristic and behaviour in order to increase customer satisfaction and increase revenue.

1.2. Research Goal

Based on the problem mentioned, the main question has been formulated to provide the solution:

Main Question: How to design an application for digital payment that can serve as a solution for cash to cashless conversion and create new business for gas stations?

To answer the main question, a list of research questions (RQ) and sub-question (SQ) has been formulated as a prerequisite.

RQ1 What is digital products and digital payment?

SQ1.1 What is the condition of digital payment in Indonesia?

RQ2 Is mobile payment suitable for digital payment in Indonesia?

RQ3 How to design a digital payment product application?

SQ3.1 Who are the stakeholders?

SQ3.2 What is the need of stakeholders?

SQ3.3 What is a suitable methodology for designing digital payment product application?

SQ3.4 How to design an artefact that ensures performance and successfulness?

RQ4 How to deal with the challenge for artefact implementation in Indonesia?

SQ4.1 What is the challenge of digital payment implementation in Indonesia?

RQ5 How does the designed artefact satisfy stakeholders?

SQ5.1 To what extent the artefact can be useful?

RQ6 What is the future improvements of the artefact?

RQ7 What is the generalizability of the design of the artefact?

2. Methodology

As this research is proposing a design of an artefact, the method will follow the design science methodology guidelines by Peffers, Tuunanen, Rothenberger, and Chatterjee (2007) and add some insight from the method of Whitten and Bentley (2007) for software design.

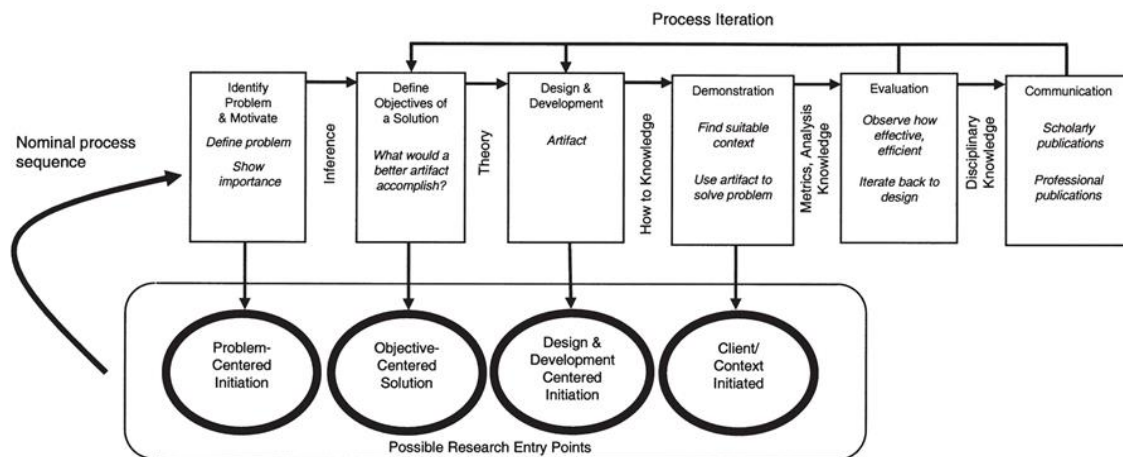


Figure 1. Design Science Methodology (Peffers, 2007)

2.1. Identify Problem and Motivate

Identifying the problem lies in chapter 1-2.1, it is elaborate by analyzing the condition in geographical and time constraint. The motivation is backed up with literature to map the current condition to add depth of the problem concern and foresee solutions. Part of the interview was done and contributed to validating the problem. To conclude, identifying the problem and motivation was done by three steps: observation, literature study, and interview (Wahyudi, 2019) (see Appendix D. Preliminary Interview).

2.2. Define the Objectives of a Solution

Primarily, the objectives of the solution will be defined as early as chapter 1.2. Research Goal and chapter 3. Define Objectives of Solution. By the basis found in Appendix B. IS Success and Stakeholders, the objectives are elaborated start by analyzing of stakeholders involved by an interview with the stakeholder which is the top-level management (Wahyudi, 2019) and preliminary survey for the lower management (see Appendix E. Preliminary Survey). The

objectives are then complete by defining social objectives in chapter 2.3. The objectives were wrapped up as a summary of requirements manifested in chapter 3.4. Summary of Requirements.

2.2.1. Surveys

A survey is needed to capture user needs and user acceptance for designing the artefact. The artefact itself is not familiar to the user; therefore, the survey needs is to capture user expectation and enjoyment for using the technology, which is an android electronic data capture with the android operating system. The survey has been done (see Appendix E. Preliminary Survey) with twenty participants involved (ten are supervisors, and ten are operators) (see chapter Stakeholder Analysis).

2.2.2. Interview

The interview has done (Appendix D. Preliminary Interview) to capture the complete requirements and objectives of stakeholder. The interviewee is a stakeholder responsible for strategy and decision making (see chapter Stakeholder Analysis). The interview had been done in an unstructured way to capture rigorous possibilities.

2.3. Design and Development

The design will elaborate at chapter 4 (design and development). The critical objectives detailed as values that should be delivered to do a good business while not neglecting the social impact by making a planned value delivery manifested in E3 value. The values are then valuable for designing the business process. A system is designed in respect to the business process and detailed as a use case to bridge the concept into the actual artefact. Only then, cost structures can be defined to capture the feasibility and planning regarding the business. After designing a feasible business process and planning, use cases, and preliminary requirements such as the ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram), database design, and UI and UX design was defined, only then, the actual development of implementing the hardware and software coding can start.

2.4. Demonstration

The demonstration is needed to show the results of the artefact. At this point of research, the constraint of time will determine to what extent the design and development successfully delivered, thus affecting the demonstration of the product. User acceptance tests will be held to

the stakeholder and implemented directly as proof of the concept as a baseline to deploy the artefact nationwide.

2.5. Evaluation

To capture the evaluation of stakeholders involved, first, the unstructured interview had been done for top-level management. Second, the survey composed for supervisors and operators.

2.5.1. Interview

To capture satisfaction from the top-level management, an interview had been done unstructured. Same with the preliminary interview, the interview was composed unstructured for capturing rigorous possibilities. Besides capturing the satisfaction, the strength and weakness of the artefact are captured for later development.

2.5.2. Surveys

After the design and demonstration are complete. One way to evaluate is by web-based surveys from real-world customers (after the implementation phase). Compare to interviews; the survey is useful to collect data from many people (Couper, 2010). The guideline for doing the survey itself will be based on Lazar (2019) book. Furthermore, the survey is a non-probabilistic sampling survey, as the goal is only to find opportunities for the product to be useful. The survey will be held for 150 participants, one in each place of the implemented device to get the user satisfaction of the product.

2.5.3. Result of Cashless Conversion

The real result of cashless conversion is serving as indisputable evidence of evaluating the actual use and successfulness of the artefact. It is intended to grow and make a recognizable impact, however, due to time constraint, the data obtained is only within the time limit from the first time it is implemented until the end of this research thesis written.

2.6. Communication

Final thesis report and presentation will function as a communication deliverable while artefact documentation may be required by stakeholder for further development or usage of the artefact.

3. Define Objectives of Solution

3.1. Stakeholder Analysis

To Design a successful approved artefact, gas stations stakeholder should be defined. There are three levels of stakeholder inside Pertamina's gas station (top-level management, Project operation leader, and gas filling operator). The solution should include Pertamina stakeholders and suit their needs. Therefore, the business process has been defined concerning these stakeholders and provide a solution.

Stakeholder	Concerns
Top level management	Increasing revenue, efficiency, another profit source, improve in security, data-driven decision making, and faster decision making
Project leader	Effectivity of solution, efficiency, feasible to deploy, and deadlines within one year
Administrator	Controlling the artefact
Gas Filling supervisors and operators	The decreasing queue of the gas filling, more straightforward transaction process, a new source of bonus income and security
Digital Payment Products Companies (3 rd Parties or Billers)	The source of products consists of banks and other digital payments providers such as telco and Fintech companies
Society	Security, faster vehicle gas filling time needed, easy solution to convert cash to cashless, beneficial digital product availability and decrease the complication of fuel and gas transaction

Table 1. Stakeholders Analysis

3.2. Understanding the Stakeholders Requirements and the Business

After elaborating the overview of the motivation behind this business, this chapter is discussing the business genuinely to capture detailed requirements of the artefact. Two interviews have been

done to capture complete requirement from Pertamina Retail. The first was the inventor of NFR digital business, and the second was the project leader appointed of NFR digital business. Contents of this chapter are based on these interviews.

Pertamina is a unique entity for Indonesia. The uniqueness is a relevant term because Pertamina is a profit-oriented company yet serving as a government company that have several obligations for the nation. In Indonesia this type of company is called BUMN (*Badan Usaha Milik Negara*), the direct translation is a governmentally owned company. Pertamina Business is ranging from the exploration of oil and gas until the direct consumer retail fuel retail (oil and gas) and other non-fuel retail product (insurance product, consumer goods, hotels, hospitals, and digital goods business).



Figure 2. Current customer Journey of Gas Payment in Indonesia

Different from the gas station business process in the Netherlands, in Indonesia, filling the gas is done by the operator. The case is because a long queue happened in gas stations in Indonesia, and the operator is needed to increase time efficiency for payment rather than self-service payment or payment inside the store. It is safe to say from the interview that increasing time efficiency in filling the gas is one of the requirements.

At several gas stations, the customer has an option to pay by debit or credit card; however, in contrast to the cash payment nature in Indonesia, there is a vast cashless payment product in Indonesia. Every bank has electronic device capture (EDC); meanwhile every non-bank payment product such as OVO and GoPay have also their own EDC. These can lead to a problem since there will be too many EDC to provide the customer with complete cashless payment. One of the solutions is to have a single POS (Point of Sale) as a single EDC, which is an android EDC. Android EDC can serve as a tool for managing the payment while providing a more comfortable platform rather than conventional EDC to deploy an IT solution as an application.

With more than 5600 gas stations situated across Indonesia, averaging of 4000 transactions a day in each of the gas station, it is a natural obligation for Pertamina to hold responsibility for helping the country to achieve their goals about cashless payment while still capturing the business potential revenues. Therefore, an IT solution in the form of IT application is needed.

For more fundamental understanding, the application goal can be divided into two primary goals, encouraging cashless and capture the business (collecting more revenues). The presence of an operator and android EDC (supported with adequate backend) make it possible to do two types of business, payment and purchase (top-ups). Further explained in Figure 3.

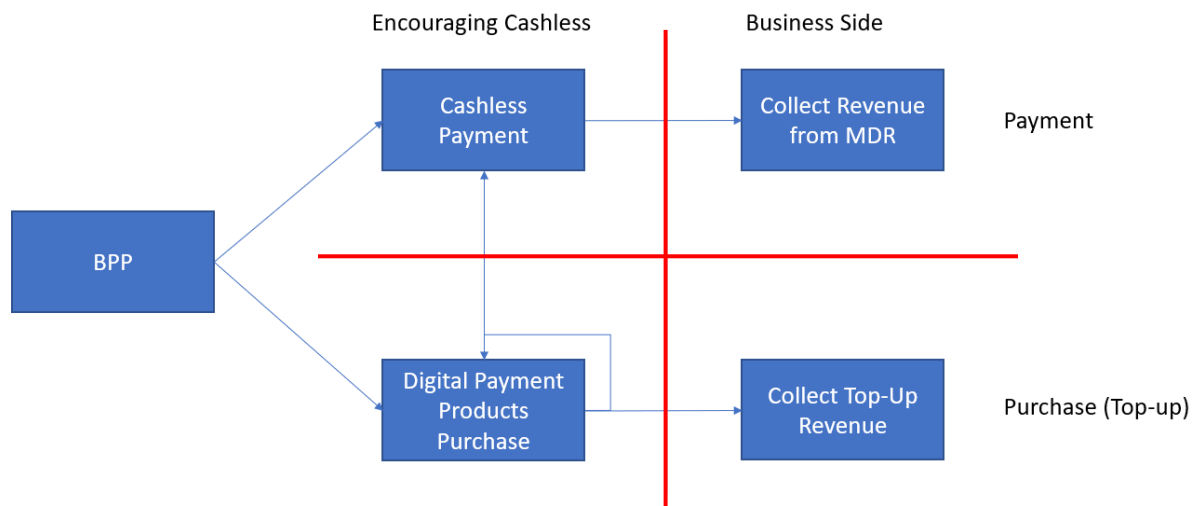


Figure 3. BPP Goals Model

Payment in Figure 3 means a cashless product choice of payment from the end customer. In this way, cashless can be encouraged, because the gas station that usually receives cash is now cashless enabled. The payment will go through switching server in which the product should give the payment issuer merchant a discount rate (MDR). In this case, the payment MDR should be split between the payment issuer and the enabler owner, which is, in this case, is the artefact. The business side will be elaborated more in the business process chapter 4.2.

Purchase part is the primary process responsible for the cash to cashless conversion. There is two possible way of purchasing digital payment product. The first possibility is that the cash is handed in to top up a cashless product. The second possibility is a cashless product convert into

another cashless product. For topping up a cashless product, there is an administration fee that can serve as revenues.

To conclude, it is expected based on Figure 3 that BPP can serve as a payment point in which the customer can still pay by cash to purchase a digital product or purchase with one particular digital product to another digital product or directly using BPP as a cashless payment point. While on the business side, stakeholders can collect revenues from any transaction happened.

While referring to Figure C 1. Relationship of Essential Challenges (Rouse, 2007), the objectives are mapped based on challenges as follows:

Value: Cash to Cashless Conversion as a safe and secure payment method

Time: Within one year

Focus: Making an artefact of mobile IS as a solution

Knowledge: Continuous stream of data as a fundamental insight into customer behaviour

Future: Growth of technology, standardization, and advance in data analytics which should be addressed with agility

Change: Behavior of using cash is changed

Growth: Easiness of payment, a more efficient payment business process, a more secure payment technologically and secure implication such as the decrease of fraud and criminal activities, digital product touchpoints, and a new source of revenues for the company.

Table 2 has been made to review how this artefact can improve the current business condition.

Artefact	Current Condition	Goals
Bright Payment Point (BPP)	Electronic device capture (EDC) for cashless payment is present; however, every bank has its own devices, and no standardization of the gas station for payment	Application for encouraging people to use cashless payment for any issuer
	Operator of gas filling only task is just to fill the gas and function as a cashier without any	Operator can sell digital NFR product while operator is

	supported IT technology except several EDC from banks	waiting for the gas to be filled to the vehicle
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Table 2. Pertamina's Goals Analysis Table

3.2.1. Preliminary Survey

Preliminary survey was made for supervisors and operators (Appendix E. Preliminary Survey). In this case operators will be given direct touch to the artefact while supervisors will be given mandatory knowledge for the artefact to supervise operators. Before conducting the surveys, 10 supervisors and 10 operators were chosen from different region to represent the whole nation. This survey specifically was made to capture the feedback of tools and system, supervisors and operators had been informed before about the technology (mobile android EDC system) which has been gas proof licensed and security approved by Pertamina.

The result can be seen in Appendix Q. Preliminary Survey Result. In a likert scale of 1-7; for 1 is strongly disagree and 7 for strongly agree, a total average of the preliminary survey is 5.9 which indicate a positive feedback for mobile android EDC as the tools and system for this artefact to run. The lowest score is 5.2 for the trust to the company responsible for mobile android EDC and user expectation that mobile EDC is useful for daily life. The hypothesis is for a relatively new technology, the trust of the company behind it is limited, however, the android system as the OS of the device is already well known and seems positively impact the trust. For daily life, this android based mobile EDC could solve problem easier than regular EDC especially for digital payment products, most of them are android based application, however, it is nothing new, a normal android based mobile device could also solve the same problem. Comparing supervisors' and operators' answers, there is not much difference in the average score, however, supervisors who are having more touch to the company providing the solution seems giving more trust to the company than operators. To conclude, a positive feedback has been shown implying there is an adequate support for the artefact to be designed in the mobile device which is android EDC.

3.3. Social Objectives

In Indonesia, cash related crime is high. A recent search at one of an internet search engine with a term of "news of cash robbery 2019" was showing 1.670.000 result. Regardless of the exact number of cash robberies in Indonesia, cash robberies are still a considerably popular topic in

Indonesia. Therefore, the objectives of the solution most importantly are to help society to convert cash to cashless. Moreover, cashless may solve other problems such as counterfeit and provide easiness for society to complete a transaction. It makes people reluctant to bring large sums of money (Haryadi, Harisno, Kusumawardhana, & Warnars, 2019). One popular belief that there is a link between inequality and violent crime. Indonesia inequality in income is quite high, with the Gini index of 39.0 (Tjoe, 2019). Some are supportive with this belief (Fajnzylber, Lederman, & Loayza, 2002) and have been cited with various researchers, however, inequality is not proven as the cause (Neumayer, 2004). Therefore, turning cash into cashless is far more effective than searching or arguing the reason behind criminal behaviour related to cash.

The idea of converting cash into cashless is nothing new (Darby & Hendrickson, 1973). However, it is just recently that mobile devices and easiness in connectivity activated by wireless as a technology enabler for massive conversion in Indonesia. As for now, cash to cashless conversion is one of the government as the main concern (Azali, 2016). One of the most prominent examples, starting from October 2017, all of the toll payments in Indonesia is cashless mandatory by using a card-based electronic money (Cermati, 2017). Before mandatory, payments for Toll was managed by an operator using cash. Practically, there is no report of violent crime after the system conversion. Moreover, cashless payment was also successful in reducing queues. Now, toll gate can serve effectively 720 vehicles per hour, around 300 more than before conversion (Endah Lismartini, 2017).

Looking at the gas stations, there are similarities with the case of Tolls before conversion, which are manual labour handling cash, queues, fraud, and violent crime. Therefore, most likely, cashless payment will also solve the problem.



Figure 4. Card-Based Electronic Money Toll Payment

Digital payment will result in the efficiency of the economy and provide a boost to economic growth through a multitude of factors (Siddiq & Chandrashekar, 2016). For example, a cashless transaction may provide access to online communities and cut distribution line resulting in cheaper and easier access to products. On the other hand, in micro-scale, cross-selling between products is made possible by enabling digital products and offline products bundled in a cashless transaction. Digital payment providers are willing to add promos in exchange for capturing customer behaviour. Gas stations may serve as a one-stop solution for their needs not just for fuels but other products such as their bills for electricity, water, phone credits, and products inside gas station supermarkets. It will be a significant benefit for society, especially for them who live in remote areas.

3.4. Summary of Requirements

For the company itself, using agility framework is beneficial for having a complete analysis for the strategy of the company function as a bridge for defining the requirements. (see Appendix C. Agile Decision Making Figure C 2. Agility Framework adapted from Sharifi and Zhang (1999) (van Oosterhout, Waarts, van Heck, & van Hillegersberg, 2006))

Variables	Analysis
Business Agility Capabilities and Readiness	The capabilities of the company are immature. The data captured useful for making agile decisions is very limited due to limited digitalization result in limited data capture
Industry Sector Characteristics	The industry sector is very rigid governmental profoundly political-related sector.
Change Factors	There are many problems arise such as the limited agility for decision making, inefficient business process, fraud and criminal related problems as stated in the introduction. The urgency for change is high.
Business Agility Need (BAN)	The business needs to be agile to address the problem, without immediate response in the era of technology grows and challenges mentioned in Chapter 1 and Chapter 3.2, the company gap to successfully addressing issues will be farther
Business Agility Gap and Strategy	The strategy is to design artefact, which is a mobile application to bridge the substantial current gap of agility; the artefact should provide sufficient data feeding and function as a ground of digitalization for later growth.

Table 3. Agility Framework Analysis

After capturing all concerns of stakeholders, concerns are manifested into the requirements table as a requirement for the solution (the artefact).

Stakeholders (source of concerns)	Requirements Type	Requirements
All stakeholders	Product - Efficiency requirement	R1 – The process of each transaction time should occur while the operator is filling the gas (2 mins)
All stakeholders	Product - Reliability requirement	R2 – No failure at a payment that ends up at customer loss of money R3 – The system should always on and usable
Project Leader	Product - Portability requirement	R4 – Artefact can be usable at all types of android EDC
All stakeholders except third parties	Product - Usability Requirement	R5 – Artefact should provide easiness to transform cash into cashless

		R6 – Artefact should provide easiness for cashless payment
Management	Organizational - Delivery Requirement	R7 – The artefact should be finished and assessed in one-year constraint (start March 2019)
Management	Organizational - Implementation Requirement	None identified
Management and 3 rd Parties	Organizational - Standards Requirement	R8 – The technology should satisfy HSSE (gas-proof license) R9 – The artefact should satisfy ISO 8583
3 rd Parties	External - Interoperability Requirements	R10 – The artefact should be able to communicate with the third party via API or direct connection
All stakeholders except 3 rd Parties	External - Ethical Requirements	R11– The artefact should not deliberately result in loss and harm for customer
All stakeholders	External - Legislative Requirements	R12 – The artefact should be designed and operated abiding the law of Indonesia

Table 4. Requirements Table

Table 4 has been formulated in respect of higher abstraction (non-functional requirement) where requirements in a lower abstraction such as functional requirements are derived from these requirements. These requirements pose as guidelines and a minimum basis to design the artefact.

4. Literature Review

4.1. Literature Review of Product for Digital Payment

The literature comprehensive review method is based on the work of Wolfswinkel, Furtmueller, and Wilderom (2013). The steps are divided into five stages of grounded theory (define, search, select, analyze, present).

Product for digital payment is defined in this research as any product that can be used for payment digitally, a keyword of “digital payment products” results are none. Therefore, it is decided to go to the specific example of the product of digital payment such as electronic money, fintech, and digital money.

- TITLE (("electronic money") OR ("e-money") OR ("digital money") OR ("fintech"))

Include titles or abstracts defining Digital Payment Products

Exclude research ranked 15st and above in terms of the most cited research per keywords for limiting the scope

Exclude Research made older than five years ago

Exclude Duplicates

Exclude Research outside of the library of the University of Twente

Total fifteen most cited research has been defined in Appendix A. Literature Review Results Table A 1. Literature Review Result 1, however, as necessary the root of cited references will be included in this chapter of literature study.

After searching broadly by using “OR” function at Scopus, the literature study continues by putting “AND” function to find intersection of those terms. Firstly “electronic money” and “digital money” and “fintech” was chosen as a keyword, result was none. Secondly, “digital money” was taken out and only then thirty results were found.

- TITLE “electronic money” AND “FinTech”

Include titles or abstracts defining Digital Payment Products

Exclude research ranked 15st and above in terms of the most cited research per keywords for limiting the scope

Exclude Research made older than five years ago

Exclude Duplicates

Exclude Research outside of the library of the University of Twente

Fifteen most relevant result was then summarized in Appendix A. Literature Review Results Table

A 2. Literature Review Result 2

Literatures and their subjects that are used in this thesis are summarized in Table 5. By not having a checklist, it does not always mean that the literature is not providing information related to the subject, it is just simply not used in this thesis.

Authors / Subject	General Aspect					PESTLE in Indonesia				
	Definition	Characteristics	Current Conditions	Pros	Cons (Problem)	Political and Legal	Economical Aspect	Socio Technical Aspect	Technological Aspect	Practical Example
(D'Amiano & Di Crescenzo, 1994)					✓				✓	
(Berentse n, 1998)		✓		✓	✓					
(Cohen, 2001)		✓	✓		✓					
(Franklin & Yung, 1993)					✓					
(Freedman, 2000)		✓	✓	✓						
(Gabor & Brooks, 2017)			✓							
(Gai, Qiu, & Sun, 2018; Trieu, 2017)			✓		✓					

(Gomber, Koch, & Siering, 2017)	✓	✓	✓		✓					
(Gomber, Kauffman, Parker, & Weber, 2018)	✓	✓	✓		✓					
(Jakobsso n & Yung, 1996)				✓					✓	✓
(Lee & Shin, 2018)	✓									
(Leong, Tan, Xiao, Tan, & Sun, 2017)				✓	✓					
(Mackenzi e, 2015)		✓								
(Mainwari ng, March, & Maurer, 2008)					✓					
(Shim & Shin, 2016)			✓			✓				
(Chandra, Kristin, Suhartono , Sutarto, & Sung, 2018)			✓				✓	✓		✓
(Chang & Chen, 2018)			✓						✓	
(Chen, Jiang, & Wang, 2017)			✓						✓	
(Eyal, 2017)									✓	
(Gatteschi , Lamberti, Demartini, Pranteda, & Santamari a, 2018)									✓	

(Haryadi et al., 2019)							✓			✓
(Iman, 2018)			✓			✓				✓
(Jonker, 2019)									✓	
(Koike, 2015)					✓				✓	
(Lim, Kim, Hur, & Park, 2019)										
(Milian, Spinola, & Carvalho, 2019)						✓				
(Nabila et al., 2018)							✓			✓
(Wiradinata, 2018)							✓			✓
(Zgraggen, 2019)					✓	✓				

Table 5. Literature Review Matrix

4.1.1. Definitions

The product for digital payment is a proposed term referring to any cashless product regardless of bank or non-bank product that is beneficial for any purpose of payment which can be bought by cash or other cashless products. Digital payment product term is including but not limited to digital money, electronic money, FinTech product, smart card, network money, electronic purse, and digital finance product which most of them are also sliced in the definition. Moreover, Gomber et al. (2017) add mobile payments, peer-to-peer payments, person-to-person payments, private-to-private, or P2P payments as a sub-category of digital payments. The broad range of categories and services is harmonized with the definition of Hartmann (2006) which aggregate the definitions and define digital payments or electronic payments as “all payments that are initiated, processed, and received electronically”.

Gomber et al. (2017) try to breakdown the definitions of some of the terms mentioned above; one of the terms is digital finance. Digital finance is an umbrella term which is describing the

digitalization of financial industry (Gomber et al., 2017). This term includes credit and chip cards, electronic exchange systems, home banking, automated teller machine, and home trading services, and various mobile apps and service, including non-bank financial services.

The connection of financial and modern and internet-related technologies such as mobile internet and cloud computing with established business activities such as money lending and banking transactions leads to another definition which is FinTech (financial and technology) (Gomber et al., 2017). Identified by Lee and Shin (2018), there are five elements of the Fintech ecosystem as stakeholders: FinTech startups, technology developers, government, financial customers, and traditional financial institutions in which these elements claimed to be contributed symbiotically to improve the discovery and business of FinTech.

4.1.2. Characteristics and Current Conditions of Digital Payments

Two of the most popular digital payment products are available as the smart card or SVC (stored value card) (Freedman, 2000) and network money. The smart card, also known as an electronic purse is a plastic card embedded with a microprocessor for loading monetary value (Berentsen, 1998; Cohen, 2001). There are three characteristics of a smart card according to Berentsen (1998): reloadable, multi-purposes, needs no online authorization for value transfer. A digital money based on smart cards generally expected for a small value of payments in an offline (face to face) retail transactions (Berentsen, 1998; Freedman, 2000). Meanwhile, Network money is a software that allows the transfer of value on computer networks (Berentsen, 1998; Cohen, 2001). Both are based on encrypted as a string of digital (series of zeroes and ones) that can be transmitted and processed electronically and considered to be still at infancy stage back then at 2001 (Cohen, 2001). Other products considered to be digital payment products are telco credits and digital microloan (Leong et al., 2017; Mackenzie, 2015).

Characteristics	Digital Money	Currency	Check	Debit card
Legal tender	No	Yes	No	No
Acceptability	?	Widespread	Restricted	Restricted
Marginal cost per transaction	Low	Medium	High	Medium
Payment finality face-to-face transaction	Yes	Yes	No	No

Payment finality non face-to-face transaction	Yes	No	No	No
User-anonymity	Yes	Yes	No	No

Table 6. Characteristics of Currency, Digital money, Checks, and Debit Cards (Berentsen, 1998)

The work of Gomber et al. (2017) is showing the claim of Cohen (2001), which address the infancy stage of digital money somewhat obsolete. Recent studies show that the digital payment product is reaching a new height manifested in the proposed digital finance cube shown in Figure 5. The cube is defining three-dimensional interaction between business functions, technologies, and institutions. Latest IT technology such as blockchain, social network, and big data analytics are included as the enabler of finance technologies implying that digital payment is serving one of high potential business yet accelerating the growth of in term of IT studies. The leading player on this business is FinTech companies, especially in new technology implementation; however, a more rigid traditional service provider, including banks is following closely and not far behind (Freedman, 2000). Furthermore, at Table 7, digital financial services have already made an impact and growth (Figure 6), whether as disrupting effects or complementary effects. FinTech is changing the way financial services have been delivered.

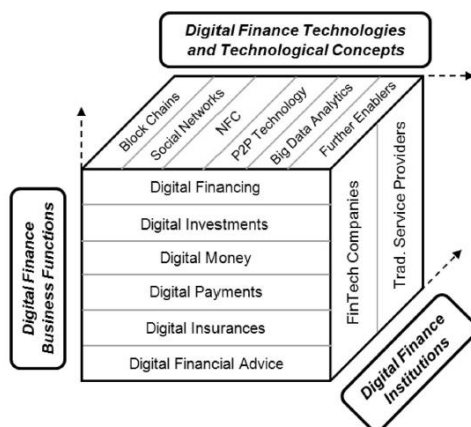


Figure 5. Digital Finance Cube (Gomber et al., 2017)

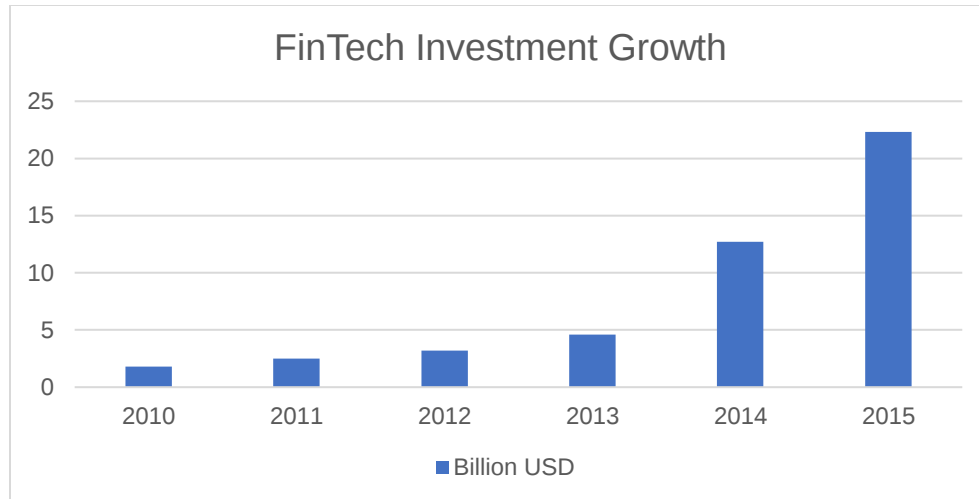


Figure 6. FinTech Investment Growth (Gai et al., 2018; Petra Shuttlewood, 2016)

	Contrasts Between the Effects of Fintech Innovations That Are Observed	CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEW FINANCIAL SERVICES	
		Enhancing Experience with New Products, New Services, and New Functionality	Supplementing Experience with Improvements in Existing Functionality
MARKETS AND COMPETITION	Disruptive Effects from:		
	- New business models - New market mechanisms - Shared tech infrastructures - Disintermediation of banks - Segment-of-one marketing - Cross-border innovations	Blockchain-based markets, initial coin offerings (ICOs), cryptocurrencies, global remittances, FX applications, high-frequency trading (HFT), crowdfunding, P2P lending, online-brokerage, cross-border payments, open banking	Open banking/APIs, faster payment settlement, increased settlement efficiency with blockchain, smart contracts in trade services and lending, cross-border custody services, e-services piggybacking, higher functionality payment cards
	Complementary Effects from:		
	- Enhanced business models - Extended access by customers - Hybridized services by firms - Shared tech infrastructures - Open APIs	Social trading, digital wallets, robo-advisory services, branchless banking services, big data-supported customer intimacy, personal financial management (PFM), financial research exchanges	Investment communities, mobile payments, blockchain-based general ledger functionality, risk management technology, regtech solutions, account deposits without branches, fintech trade support

Table 7. Fintech Innovation Landscape of customer experience view (Gomber et al., 2018)

Back then, in 1998, the acceptability is not yet known for digital money; however, the potential of a non-face-to-face transaction is already assessed as one of the better potentials compared to currency (cash). Digital payment is emphasized more as a solution for the “unbanked” (people with no experiences in direct bank services) in rural areas which mobile phones usage is significant. The claim by Omidyar network stated that 1.7 billion of the 2 billion without formal access to finance have a mobile phone as an online solution solving limitations for challenges in physical reachability (Gabor & Brooks, 2017) which is in line for this research due to the similarity to this research at the set of problem (see 1.1.Problem Statement). However, research suggest that there are several factors limits the mobile payment, which are heavy regulation and

restrictions, limited collaboration, an underdeveloped ecosystem, and security problem (Iman, 2018). For mobile payment itself, there is expectation identified for the merchant and customer.

Stakeholder	Expectations
Merchant	Shorter transaction time, minimum investment and usage cost, interoperability and compatibility, integration and simplification, increasing trust and security, customization possibilities, real-time status and reporting
Customer	Reduced learning curve, better personalization, trust and security, wide availability, minimal additional cost of usage, support for other payments, interoperability, anonymous payments capability, minimal procedures, real-time status, ability to pay anywhere, anytime, any-currency, P2P transactions ability

Table 8. Common Stakeholder Expectations adapted from (Kshetri & Acharya, 2012)

4.1.3. Discussion of Digital Payment Product (Pros and Cons)

Despite the numerous potential advantages of cashless shown at chapter 1 and other advantages such as game-changing (borrow and invest easily), colossal growth industry, disruptive innovation, releasing new investment, safer and cheaper than banks (Mackenzie, 2015), there are some concerns about the operation of electronic money such as divide-ability, double spending (D'Amiano & Di Crescenzo, 1994), security (Franklin & Yung, 1993; Gai et al., 2018; Gomber et al., 2018), digital counterfeit, money laundering, fraud, tax evasion (Berentsen, 1998), and trust (Gomber et al., 2018). Moreover, digital money has the potential to flow freely internationally resulting in the inability of banks to control, alter foreign exchange rates, disturb money supplies, and overall financial crisis (Tanaka, 1996). For digital lending product, the risk is the immaturity of payment services which result in bad debt (Leong et al., 2017). Another weakness is the form of cashless payment have dependencies of culture (Mainwaring et al., 2008). Therefore, there is no single formula of digital cashless payment products successfulness that can be applied across the globe. By looking at the technical perspectives, Gai et al. (2018) have mapped main issues related, which is security and privacy. A payment being digital means that the data can be assessed globally, which possess massive security and privacy-related risk.

However, opinions are varied for digital payment product, especially SVCs. Freedman (2000) argued that history suggests that a variety of payment media can co-exist in a different specialization. The SVC is specialized at face-to-face payment due to its relatively low value held transactions (Berentsen, 1998; Freedman, 2000). Similar to other product, every product has its market. Moreover, at the conclusion Freedman (2000) states that it is extremely unlikely that e-

money, SVCs, and network money will displace banknotes or the settlement services offered by central bank, however, policy made by banks should be adjusted according to changes in order to minimize the threat to themselves which will be discussed more in chapter 4.2.1. Another positive view can be seen by looking at Figure 6, Accenture studies found an exponential increase for the investment in FinTech, this is implying the trust of business players in this field of business is increasing. In the field of digital microloans, a product that can provide a better education like the 007fenqi in China may solve loan problem (Leong et al., 2017). Lastly, the technical part related to fraud and security is emerging with some of the solutions on sight, one of usable technology are security-related algorithm and blockchain (Chang & Chen, 2018; Chen et al., 2017; D'Amiano & Di Crescenzo, 1994; Eyal, 2017; Gatteschi et al., 2018; Jonker, 2019).

4.2. Comparison of Digital Payment Conditions (Globally and Indonesia)

Political, economic, socio-technical and, technological known as PEST analysis has been useful to assess the complete business environment (Aguilar, 1967). Later PEST has been revised Legal and environmental (PESTLE). This chapter is arranged based on PESTLE analysis to provide depths of the cashless condition in Indonesia.

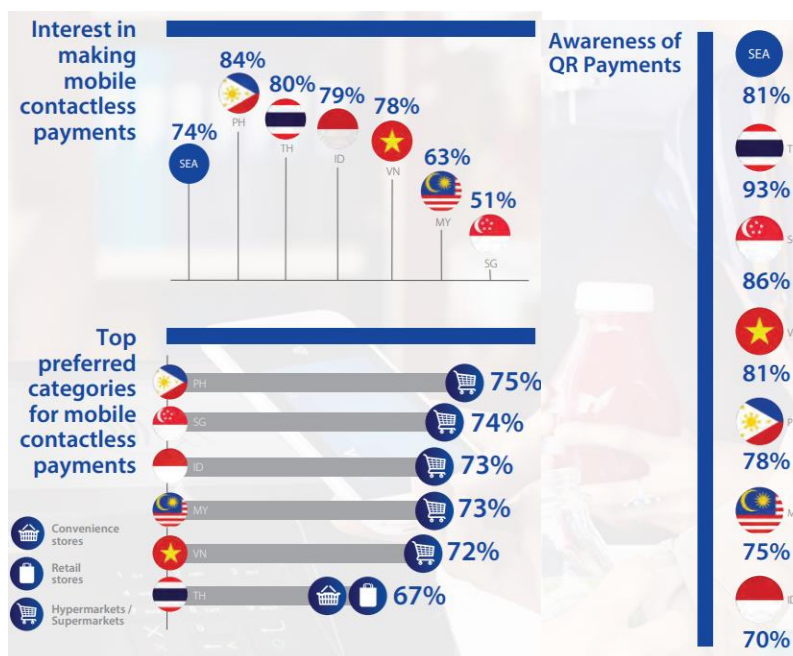
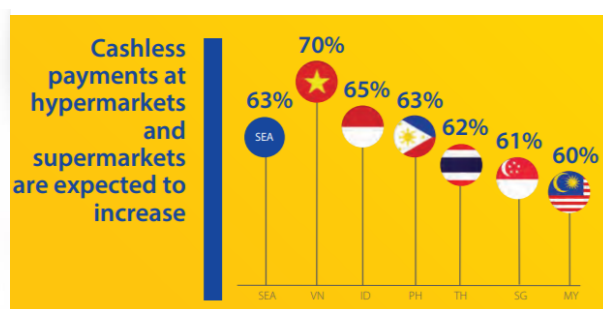
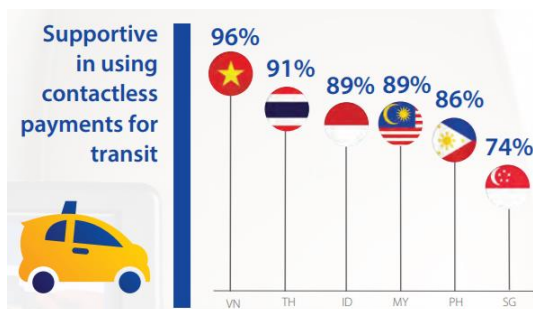


Figure 7. Collection of Surveys (Infographic) conducted by Visa (2019)

4.2.1. Political and Legal

The rapid growth of technology was the cause of penetration of the digital financial product in Indonesia, especially e-money product. The response from the government was a legal document which covers the rules of both server-based and card-based (chip-based) electronic money products (Indonesia, 2009). It is stated that the owner of electronic money is labelled as an acquirer. The rights to become acquirer is not limited to banks which lead to the abundance and various owner entities of electronic money in Indonesia. The acquirer should follow the set of rules which consist of security and certification. Moreover, the electronic money holder should be audited periodically. Electronic money in Indonesia is also obligated to adopt local currency which is rupiah. In Indonesia, there are two entities responsible for legal in finance, which are a central bank (*Bank Indonesia*) and the auditor of financial services (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*). Overall, there are a complex set of rules of how to operate the electronic money due to the rigidity in handling other people money.

One of the factors for digital payment need to be considered are political and legal (Milian et al., 2019; Shim & Shin, 2016). Moreover, Indonesia as a developing country are more likely to be the victims of cybercriminal (Karnouskos, 2004), moreover, usually do not have enough legal frameworks and enforcement for cybercrime (Iman, 2018). Although some of legal documents has been formed in Indonesia, the rules are general and do not provide adequate standardization for addressing security and combating cybercrime.

4.2.2. Economical, Socio-Technical, and Technological

Digital payment in Europe such as the Netherlands by now is having their maturity by debit and credit card. However, this is not the case by looking at the development of digital payment in Indonesia (Chandra et al., 2018; Haryadi et al., 2019; Iman, 2018; Nabila et al., 2018; Wiradinata, 2018). One of the most complete and comprehensive reports was conducted by Visa (2019). Visa (2019) conducted a survey among 4000 people in Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam in August 2018. All the countries mentioned are situated in South East Asia region.



Figure 8. Cashless Payment Contribution for Indonesia (Visa, 2016)

Mobile devices talk more in the universe of electronic money than desktops and laptops due to their mobility and simplicity. Smartphones (mobile devices) in Indonesia are already used for different usage rather than just a means of communications and social networks, which is an application of financial activities and digital payments, not just built by banks, but telecommunication companies, and fintech (Chandra et al., 2018). This case is opening possibilities of touching the abundance of un-bankable people in Indonesia into some sort of financial services. In practices, there is no limitation such as age and genders to use the smartphone; therefore, this means of financial activity has no limitations except the usage of the smartphone itself (Pathirana & Azam, 2017).

A contactless payment in Indonesia for transportation is growing (Chandra et al., 2018) since the emerge of two unicorns (GoJek and Grab) which offer contactless payment with the business process is similar to Uber, the difference is GoJek and Grab add more mode off transportations such as motorcycles and taxis and provide their own electronic money. It was found that the adoption of GO-Pay as one of emerging server based on electronic money is because of the usefulness, ease of use, and mobility (Chandra et al., 2018).

Another cause of the growth of mobile payment is e-commerce (Chandra et al., 2018). E-commerce require an efficient means of payment for customers which is readily available not bound by geographical condition because the nature of e-commerce itself is online shipping (no direct contact required).

The cashless payment trend in Indonesia is expected to increase in retail, especially at hypermarkets and supermarkets, moreover, the use of financial technology and electronic money (Visa, 2019). A study was done for supermarkets in Indonesia which founds that the usage of mobile payment is related to the perceived usefulness and the ease of use.

According to Figure 7, the top reasons for the increase in payment usage is the convenience and widely accepted meanwhile, Indonesians top reason for the increase of cashless payment is the increasing behaviour of not carrying cash around.

To conclude, cashless payment generally in South East Asia is emerging including Indonesia. A cashless payment solution and business strategy in Indonesia should address the condition of its political condition, trends, and available market. Furthermore, findings in Indonesia is interesting because it was found that in Indonesia, perceived technology risk is not significant for mobile payment (Chandra et al., 2018; Wiradinata, 2018).

Example	Country cover-age	Main uses
Safaricom's M-PESA Easypaisa	Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Afghanistan Pakistan	P2PTs, receive mobile phone credits, pay school fees, pay electricity bills, save money Pay utility bills, make domestic and international P2PTs, use as mobile wallet, increase air time credits
Voilà's T-Cash	Haiti	Receive salary, make P2PTs, pay bills
Airtel Money	India, 16 African countries: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	Make P2PTs, make purchases
MTN MobileMoney	Africa: Uganda, Ghana, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda, Benin	Make P2PTs, pay for goods/services, check balances, buy air time, pay utility bills, school fees, or tuition

Table 9. Similar Artefacts (Kshetri & Acharya, 2012)

Based on these artefacts, this research has similarities of artefacts that have made around the world. All the identified are in developing countries with similarities such as in Indonesia.

5. Design and Development

5.1. Business Process and E3 Value

5.1.1. Business Process

The primary business process is where the cash to cashless conversion happens (see Figure 9), which is BPP digital product purchase. The interaction is between the operator and customer, while the operator operates the device and the artefact. The customer has two option for payment, a cash payment (cash to cashless conversion) or cashless payment (exchange between cashless product). To minimize the queue, any complaints because of unsuccessfulness of the transaction will be handled remotely to the customer service. On the other hand, For the fuel payment, where BPP is present, digital payment is mandatory, which will follow the cashless payment method.

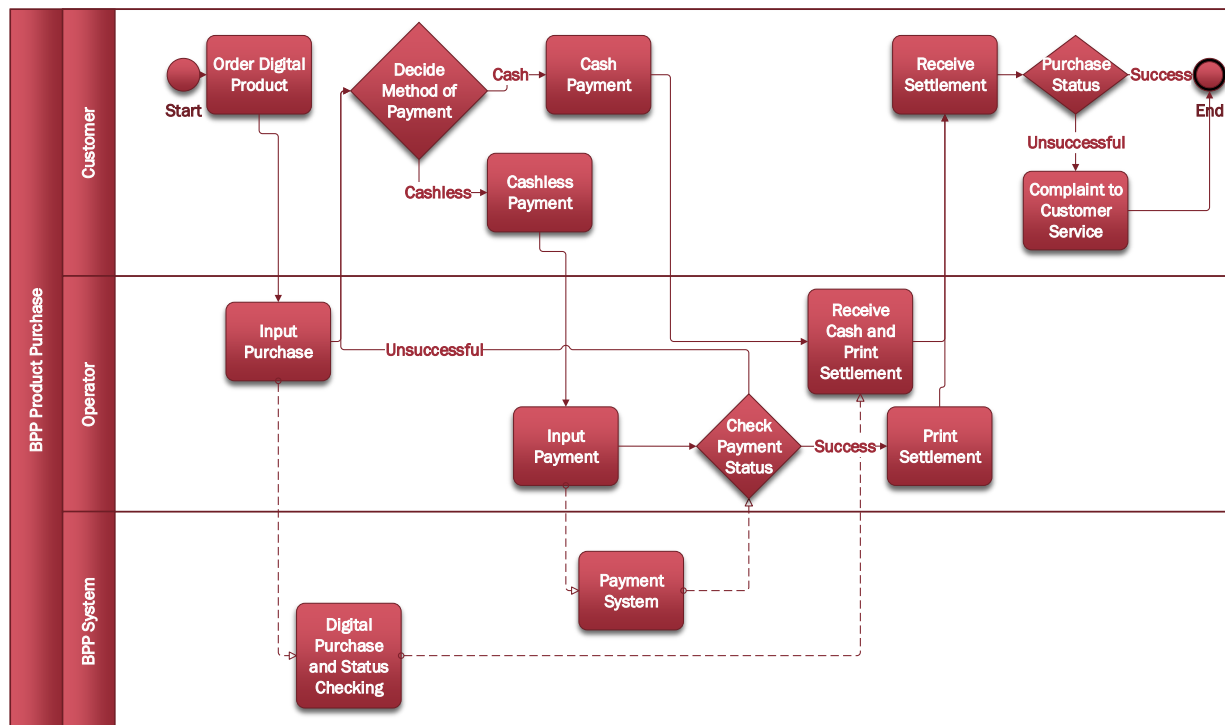


Figure 9. Business Purchase Process in BPMN Notation

In the case of the new revenue-making process (see Figure 10), there are two points of circumstances. First is the condition of purchasing the digital product, which is around 1.5% of administration fee on top of the nominal of order. Second is the merchant discount rate (MDR) which is regulated by the government.

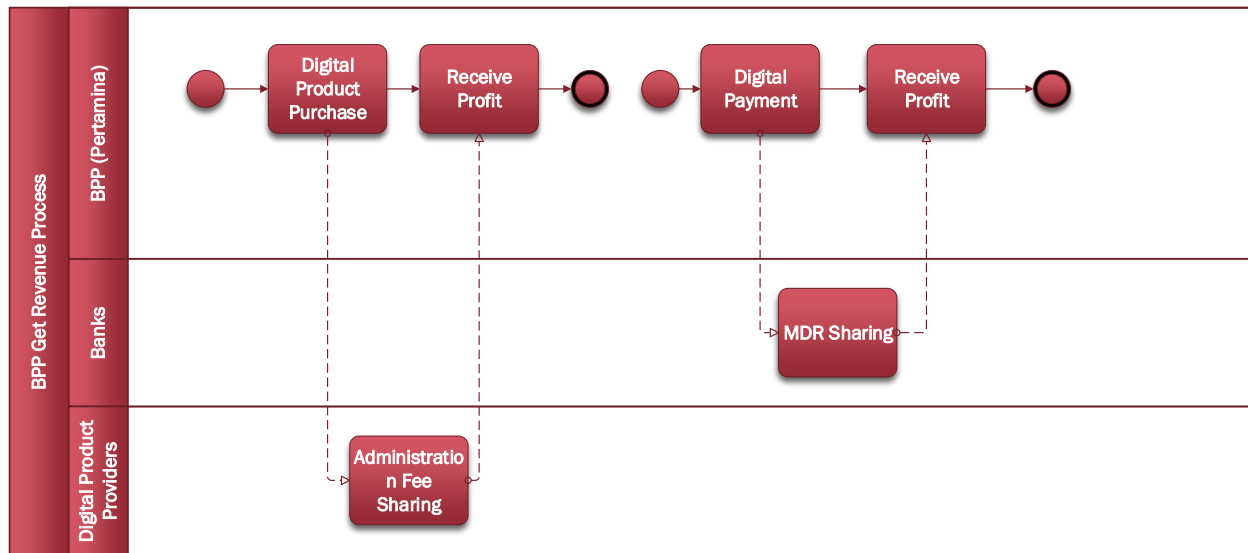


Figure 10. BPP Revenue Making Process

5.1.2. E3 Value

E3 value has been defined by Gordijn and Akkermans (2001), and one of its usage beside to show the overview of the business process is to show the delivery of value across entity to achieve mutual benefit. A representative E3 value model is defined below to provide a better understanding of the engineered value creation, value distribution, and the business process of the artefact. More than just being a model, E3 value is also useful for analyzing the interaction between stakeholder to further detailing the requirement, as stated in CST (see Appendix B. IS Success and Stakeholders).

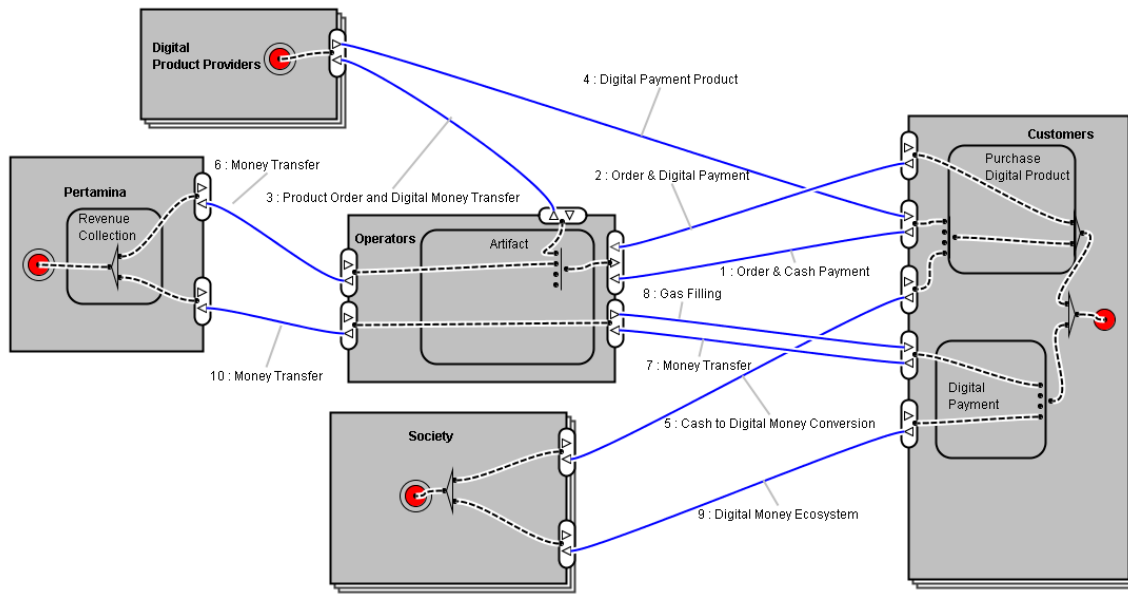


Figure 11. Main Business Process Designed with E3 Value Notation

The business process should combine three of the key stakeholders who are digital payment product providers, point of sales (gas station), and customers which is part of the society. Looking at Figure 1, the main concern is when the customer can actively change their cash into cashless product at step 1: Order & Cash Payment, customer is ordering a digital product in return of digital product which can be used for payments (step 7) or a digital currency that can be exchanged (step 2) as needed. The interchangeability of digital payments artefact functionality is functioning as the cashless retainer for the customer for not changing it back to cash (encouraging cashless ecosystem). An entity has been added, which is the society. The purpose is just to show that the total cash converted will not going back into cash since the digital money ecosystem is already implemented for the digital payment. The business process has been designed with respect to each of the stakeholder needs, which is cash to cashless conversion, retaining cashless, and revenues (see Figure 3. BPP Goals Model). This model should satisfy Pertamina as their primary goal is to increase revenues; on the other hand, society will benefit from encouraging cashless society.

5.2. Digital Products Selection and Testing

According to the requirement of Pertamina, digital product transaction time should not exceed two minutes to ensure the transaction is not disturbing the queue of gas filling flow due to the transaction is happening while the operator is filling the gas. As much as 203 products available are fulfilling the requirement (Appendix F. List of Products Under Two Minutes Transaction Time).

The testing process is a onetime simulation of purchasing the product. Evaluating each product once may be insufficient for evaluating the consistency and reliability; however, it is decided to enhance the evaluation in a real situation later since it is easier to disable time-consuming product transaction rather than doing heavy simulation for each product. The testing process will be discussed more at Testing.

5.3. Artefact Design

The application design process may start after defining stakeholders involved, value creation, business process, and product selection and testing. The reason product selection and testing came first before the application design is because the application should be designed to suit products technical requirements and business process.

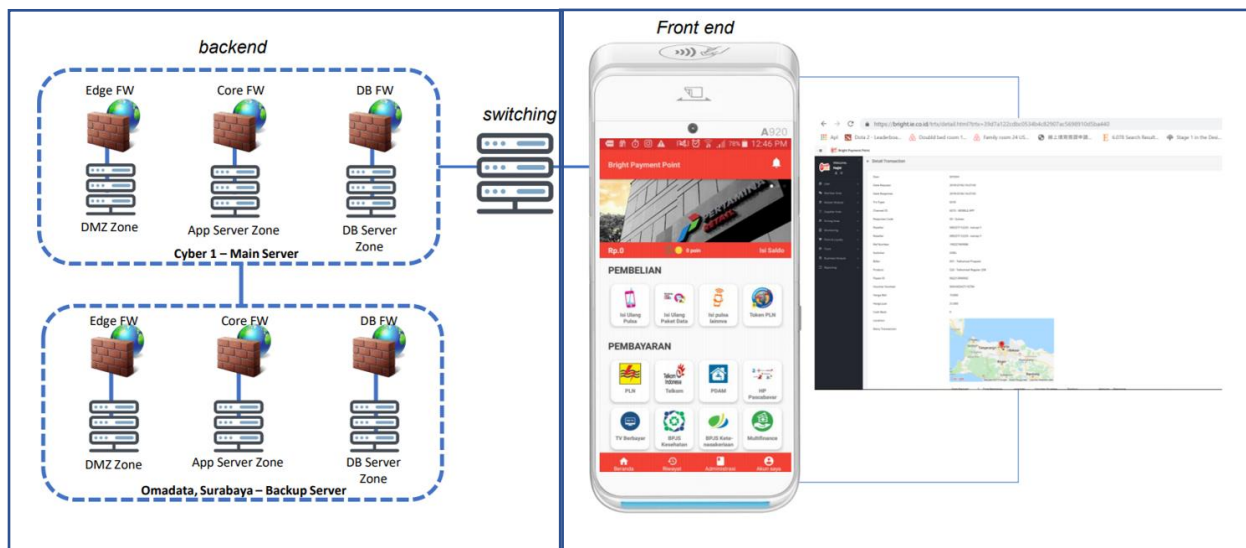


Figure 12. Illustration of BPP System

Figure 12 shows the vision of a complete BPP system. The left side is back end system consists of hardware and configuration, meanwhile the right side is front end system consists of software and user interfaces.

5.3.1. Use Cases

Use cases have been defined with UML notation (Rumbaugh, Jacobson, & Booch, 2004) by taking the perspective of stakeholders that have a direct touch with the artefact, which are gas station operator and administrator. The idea is that the application should be designed with respect to stakeholders need, defines in Table 1. Stakeholders Analysis. Complete use cases can be found in Appendix G. Use Cases.

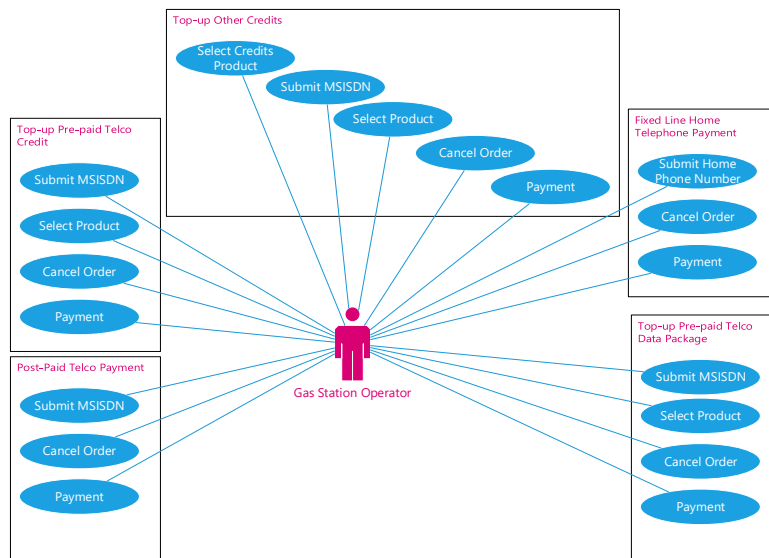


Figure 13. Use Case Example (Telco Products Use Case)

Figure 13 is an example of the telco products use case; in this case, there is five grouped system differentiated by the way the business operates. The difference in purchasing business process of each product will affect the design of the application to suit their needs. Stakeholders that will have direct contact with the artefact are gas station operators and IT administrator. Gas station operator use case is mainly to sell the product while the IT administrator is controlling the artefact to behave as needed. Therefore, there are two different actors in use case designing with different tasks which are gas station operator and administrator. The use case is different in each product, for gas station operators, mainly it will end in payment. Different from the administrator, the operator's range of task is more comprehensive.

5.3.2. System Design

The system is further designed with lower abstraction by defining all the system needed to satisfy the use cases. Mentioned at the book of Whitten and Bentley (2007), the sensible step is to define the whole event decomposition using the event decomposition diagram and the flow of the data using a data flow diagram.

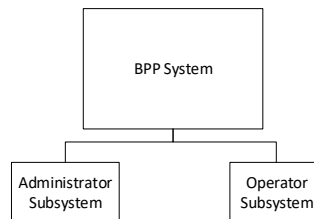


Figure 14. Event Decomposition Diagram 1st and 2nd Level

The event decomposition diagram highest level can be found in Figure 14. The system is divided into two subsystems, which is Administrator Subsystem and Operator Subsystem. The whole decomposition diagram is defined at Appendix H. Event Decomposition Diagram.

By looking at the whole system, all the functions have been defined divided by the way the artefact should behave. Looking at Figure 15, the unique behaviour is the way the transaction process should be performed according to each digital product providers (billers) requirements; meanwhile, administrators need to have full control to the front end (handled by the operator) and monitor their transaction to ensure everything is working smoothly according to plan, in addition, products should be easily configured (created, read, updated, and deleted). Billers are outside of the BPP ecosystem; therefore, BPP does not require to control their system. Therefore, product information is crucial to get through API connection with the capabilities of notifying the BPP system if the digital product was successfully delivered to the customer or having trouble. Customers will not be satisfied only with a label such as “trouble”, they want to be aware of the reason of trouble, this is making the digital product information to be more comprehensive having the capability of sending error code.

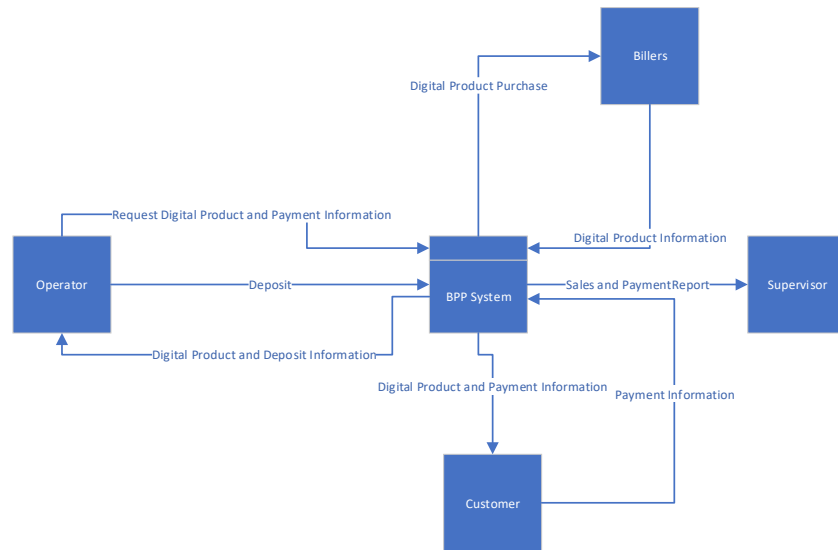


Figure 15. Data Flow Diagram Level 0

5.3.2.1. ISO 8583

ISO 8583 is an international standard standardized by ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) unique for banking, securities, and other financial services (ISO, 2003). ISO 8583 is required, especially for BPP because BPP relates to financial services such as banks and FinTech. The switching and connection design, which is backend, designed according to the standard as the standard for transactions acting as mandatory requirements to be connected with other financial entities.

5.3.2.2. ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram)

The ERD was made to show relationship and design a complete relational database of the information system. The whole ERD can be seen in Appendix I. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) while the code can be seen in Appendix U. Database Code.

5.3.3. Hardware Configuration Design

To be kept in mind, gas stations in Indonesia is a continuous 24 hours process. A payment system is a sensitive matter where failure is not an option. Therefore, hardware should be engineered with respect to continuous service and redundancy. Looking at left box in Figure 12, the hardware is configured with DRC (disaster recovery system) at a different location. The functionality of the servers is divided into three functions which are core server, edge server (redundancy), and

database server. In each server, a minimum of two hard disks needs to be placed in case of failure to add more redundancy to the system.

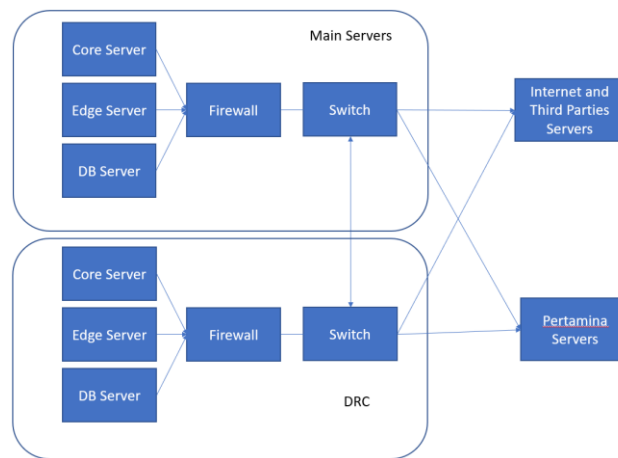


Figure 16. Configuration of Servers

Switches are mandatory to be placed for communications between servers internally and externally. IP's and DNS's were configured to ensure the connectivity to the internet for communication purposes to stakeholders. A Hardware firewall is placed to enhance the security. A connection was made mainly through APIs' and internet to other entities and special connection to Pertamina servers as the owner of the artefact.

5.3.3.1. Mobile Device EDC Input Taxonomy

An input taxonomy was designed to support the direct touch of the artefact and satisfy requirements. The hardware enabler digital products method is mainly divided into three categories: optical, NFC, and keyboard/screen, which are detailed in Table 10.

BPP Input Taxonomy			
Process Method	Data Capture	Data Entry	Data Processing
NFC	Customer ID, Product code, issuer, balance	No data Entry	Retrieve balance, Inquiry Balance, Update Balance
Optical Scanner	QR and barcode	Amount	Product and Payment information

Point of sale (EDC)	Product code, Price, Biller Id, Operator, Transaction Id, Machine Id.	Customer referral data, Product code, Payment Method	Data processed real time, check the balance of deposit, check product inventory, request payment system, check payment notification, settle, print
Smart Card	Customer Id, Bank Issuer, Hash Code	No data Entry	Payment information

Table 10. Input Taxonomy



Figure 17. EDC (Left: NFC Reader, Magnetic Card Reader, and Printer, Middle: Screen, Credit Card Dip, and QR Scanner, Right: QR Scanner, Battery Inside, and Cellular Sim Connectivity Inside)

Generally, as discussed in the literature review, electronic money divided into two categories which are card and server based. Card-based electronic money needs NFC system to write and read meanwhile server-based electronic money may need a QR code scanner or barcode scanner or just screen keyboard (with OTP system). Looking at 4.2.1, it is required to print an invoice or sending a digital invoice to the customer of every digital transaction for complaint purposes; therefore, a printer is required at the point of sale.

5.3.4. User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UX) Design

5.3.4.1. Customer Journey as the Basis of User Experience Design

The user interface is divided into two part depend on the user type. The first type is the gas filling operator, and the second type is the administrator (the administrator itself can be modified according to the level of authorization).

For the first type of user, the user experience is further divided into two types, direct touch, which is operators and indirect touch, which is customers. The design of the experience should satisfy the need of the customer, which is to finish the payment as fast as possible. The operator which is having direct touch to the artefact needs to have experience as simple and as fast as possible to serve the customer quickly. A full customer journey design can be seen in Figure 18. While looking at the figure, the customer is served adequately by the operator starting from asking the customer to select the payment method, doing cash to cashless conversion, until the end of the payment after giving the invoice.

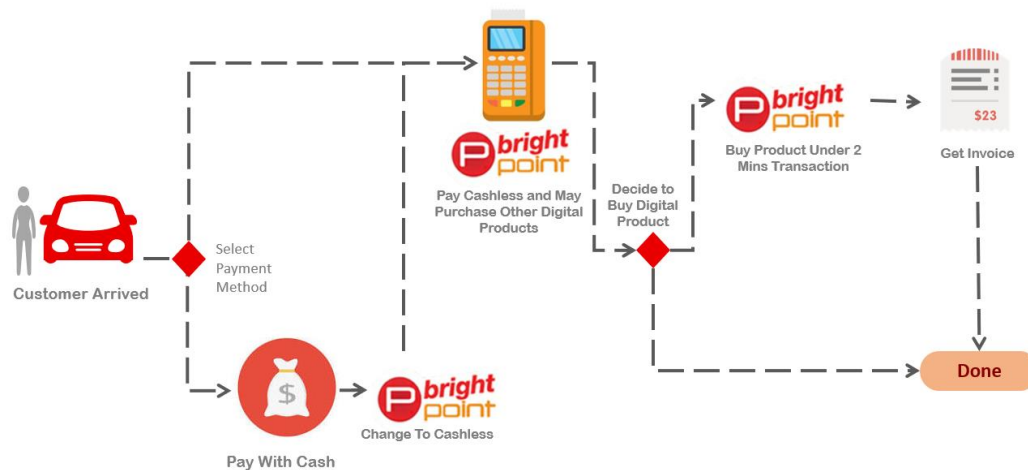


Figure 18. Customer Journey

To conclude, although the end customer will rarely get in touch with the software, the user interface should be designed as user-friendly as possible with simple steps to ensure the ease of use of operators to encourage time-efficient transactions.

5.3.4.2. UI Design for Mobile Device

User experience design is affecting the user interface to be designed. All the graphical design needs to be put in one single page while avoiding too many pages inside while considering the design beauty due to it is serving as the application face for the customer (see Appendix K. Design and Demonstration of UI/UX (Operator)).



Figure 19. UI Design for Gas Filling Operators (Design Example)

5.3.4.3. UI Design for Administrator

For administrators, the functionality is required more than the beauty of the design. The complicated functions need to be packed up into a single screen and ensure easiness to scroll through all of the administration option (see Figure 20).

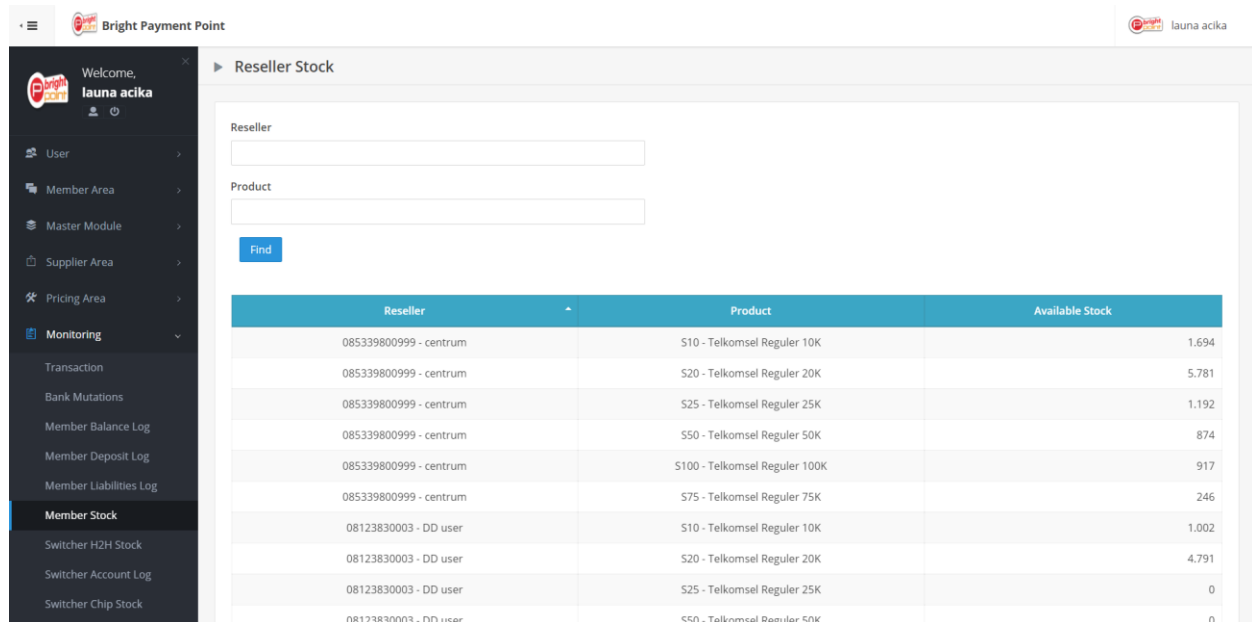


Figure 20. Administrator UI (Design Example)

5.4. Feasibility Study and Cost Structure

5.4.1. Feasibility Study

Candidates for the system fulfilling the technical requirements has been identified. It can be divided into three significant requirements (Infrastructure, hardware, and software). The scope of this study is directly related to the making of the artefact only, other needs such as place of work, transportation, taxation, and anything necessary but not directly related to engineering the artefact are neglected.

The feasibility is analysed by making feasibility analysis matrix on each requirement (see Appendix J. Feasibility Study. The summary of the process is then mapped at Table 11.

Technical Requirement Types	Requirement	Dependencies
Infrastructure	Place of servers	-
Hardware	Servers, Switches, Firewalls, and Laptops	Choice of Infrastructure

Software	Operating system, supporting software, software license	-
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Table 11. Technical Requirements

All the tables of feasibility study of this chapter are found in Appendix J. Feasibility Study. Because hardware is dependent on the choice of infrastructure, the feasibility study of server's economic feasibility is only used if candidate one is chosen at Table J 1. Infrastructure Feasibility Study. By looking at the table, purchasing servers and renting a place in a data centre is the best choice. Candidate three turns out to be not feasible due to a requirement from a legal and third party. The implication of this choice is feasible servers should be chosen. The feasibility study of choosing servers is presented in Table J 2. Servers Feasibility Study. Operating server choice can be seen in Table J 3. OS Feasibility Study, candidate one is chosen because it is better in terms of computing power while the economic feasibility is still within the budget. A freeware (open source) is preferred not just because it is better in economic feasibility, in the long run, extending license is not needed, which make the operational continuity and cost are efficient.

5.4.2. Cost Structure

After analysing the technical requirements, the cost structure is projected as shown in Appendix T. Total Development Cost and Projected Annual Cost of around 2.9 Billion IDR is needed to complete. This system is a new system implemented for gas stations in Indonesia. It is not an easy task to calculate the return of investment. however, if 5% of the average fuel customer, which is 22.4 million are purchasing digital products, approximately 1000 IDR profit per purchase, the ROI will be back in less than a year.

5.5. Implementation

5.5.1. Artefact Implementation (Hardware and Software)

The implementation has been conducted by setting up hardware (servers) at selected datacentre and software inside servers which is then connected to the internet and third parties. Some of the third parties require API (host to host) connections and others connected directly via fibre optics.

The application is then installed inside the android EDC along with telco sim card to provide data connection.

5.5.2. Real World Implementation

Currently, the implementation phase has reached out 100 out of 5600 of total gas stations. The implementation has reached out to 12 of each area (see Figure 21). In each area, there are a team responsible for rolling out the implementation which responsible for training to making sure the system is well understood before conducting massive implementation. Until this point, the implementation is still in a test phase which functions for studying and refining the business side and IT side (the artefact).

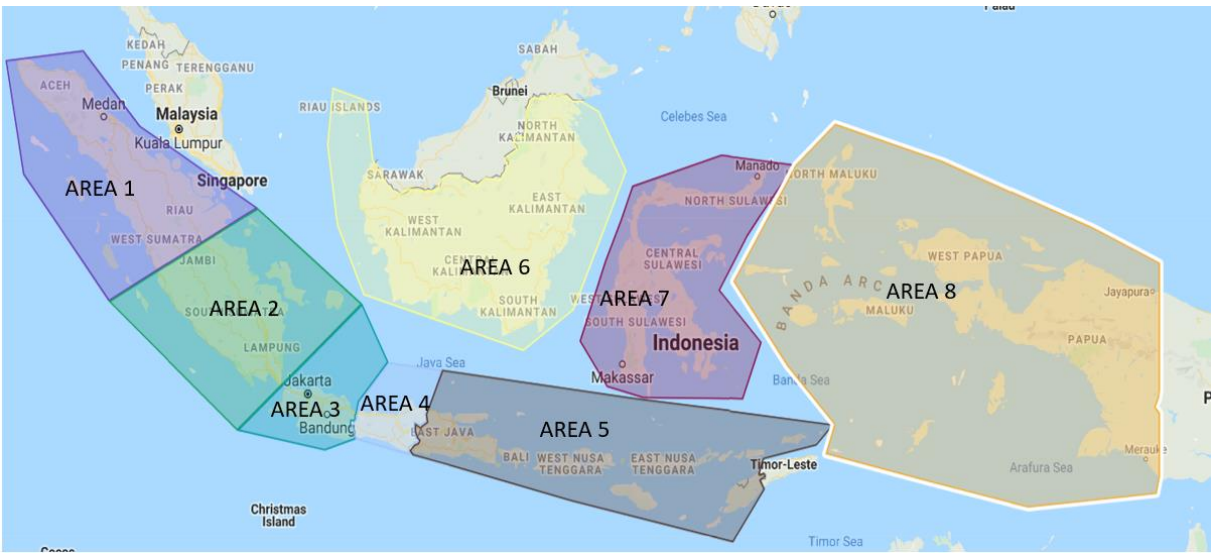


Figure 21. Pertamina Areas in Indonesia

The implementation testing phase will last for six months, could be shorter or longer depends on the successfulness of the whole project. The challenge of the implementation is to make sure the delivery successful; moreover, the usage training for the operator.

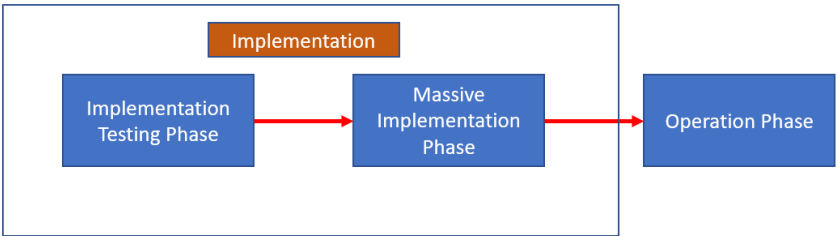


Figure 22. Phase of Implementation

6. Demonstration

Demonstration for the designed artefact has been done for stakeholders who are top-level management, supervisors, administrators, and operators. Another external stakeholder is the supervisors for this research that the demonstration is held in a colloquium. Top-level management demonstration was held and discussed more in the Top-Level Management Interview Result. Therefore, this chapter is functioning as a showcase of the functionality and user interface of the application only for the main functionality for the operator and administrator.

6.1. Application Demonstration for Operator

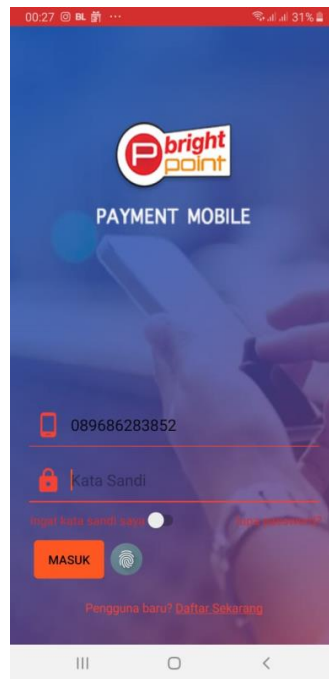


Figure 23. Login Page

Operator may register, login, or reset password as an entry gate to the application.



Figure 24. Main Page

Figure 24 shows the main page as the first page to navigate to all functions such as payment and purchase.

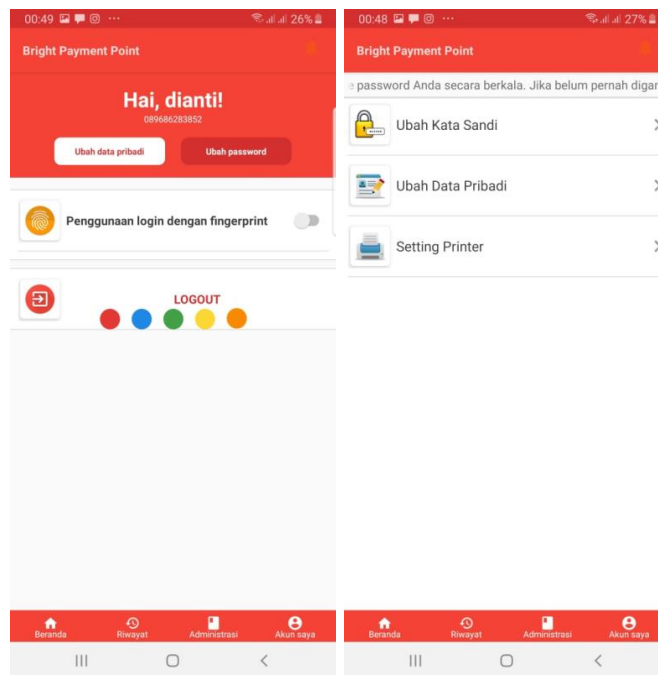


Figure 25. User management Page

Figure 25 shows the user management page for the user to change their password or credentials.

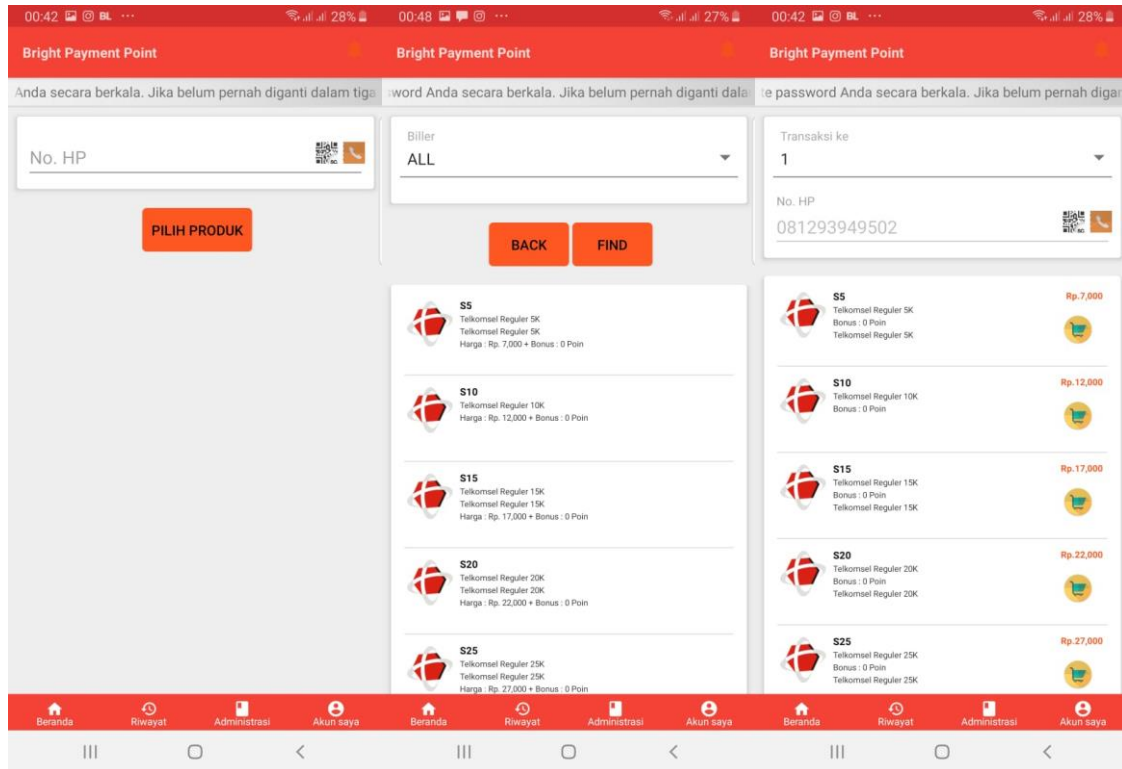


Figure 26. Product Selection Pages Example

Figure 26 shows the product selection from third party as the producent of digital payment product. Each of product may vary in terms of product category and the way to choose their products. The figure is showing a payment credit created by one of telco operator.

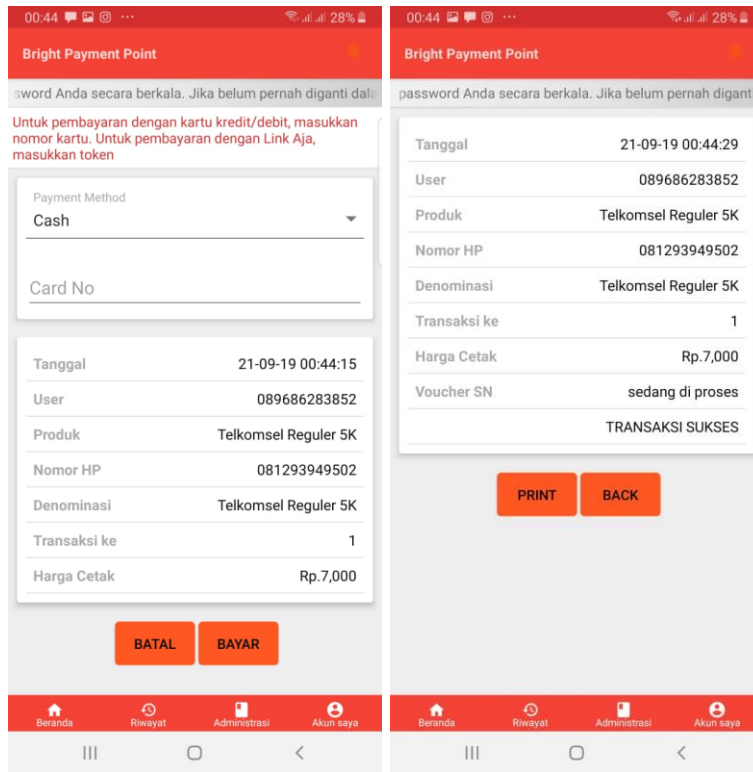


Figure 27. Payment Pages

Figure 27 shows the page for payment, it can accept a cash payment or digital payment, the choosing method is dropdown. After the payment is selected it will show the voucher number and the status of transaction before an option to print the invoice.

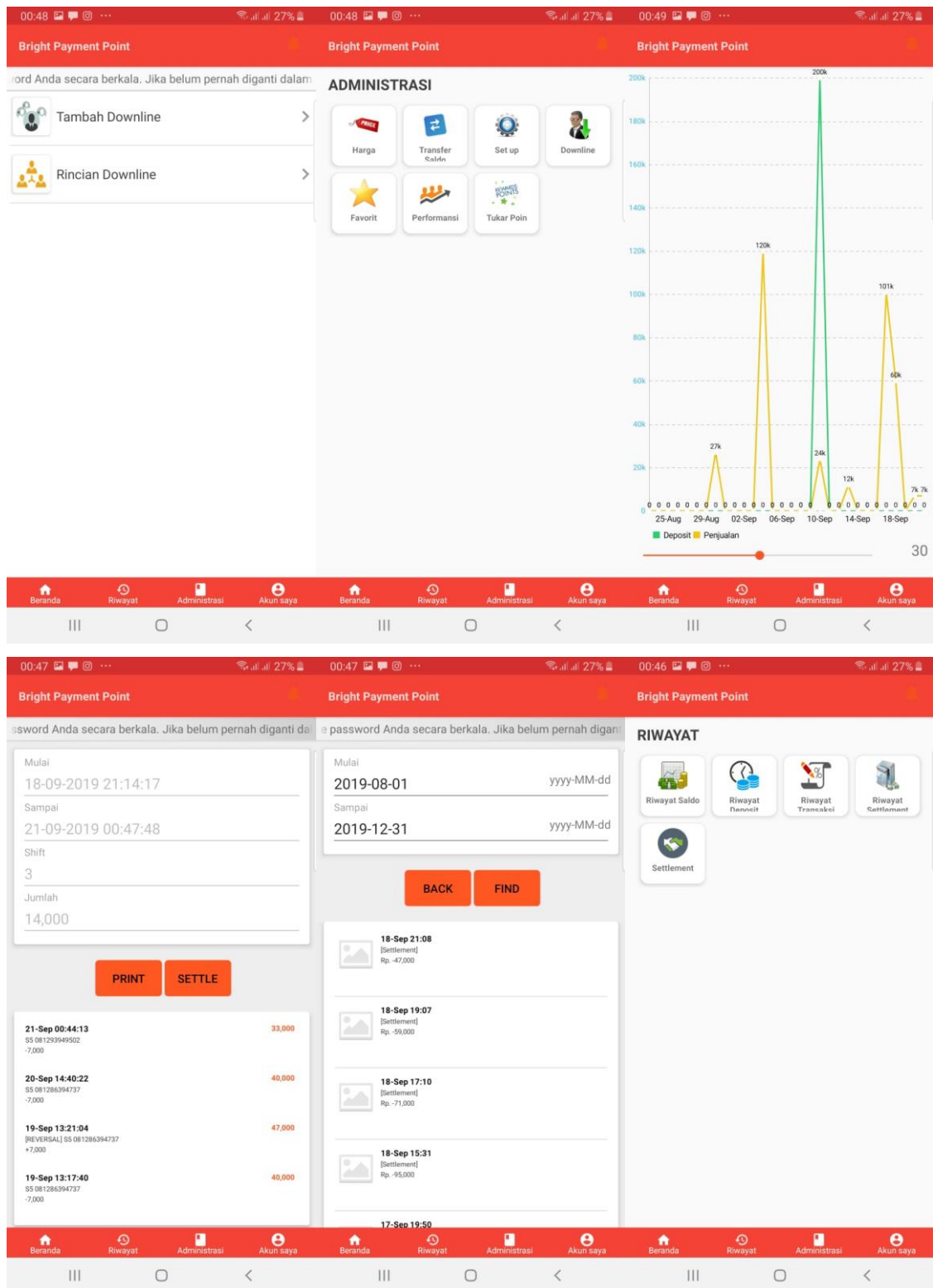


Figure 28. Administrative Pages

For completing the business process of the operator, administrative pages were added to enable functionality such as settlement and historical data view for re-printing invoice or complaint handling.



Figure 29. BPP in Action

After the demonstration, the operator is ready to take their responsibility operating BPP.

6.2. Demonstration for Administrator

When the application for the operator runs well, it means the administrator side set correctly. Looking at Figure 31, the administrator could control the whole system by add, remove, or edit functionalities that will appear at the front end of the operator. It has been demonstrated correctly for the administrator before doing the implementation part.

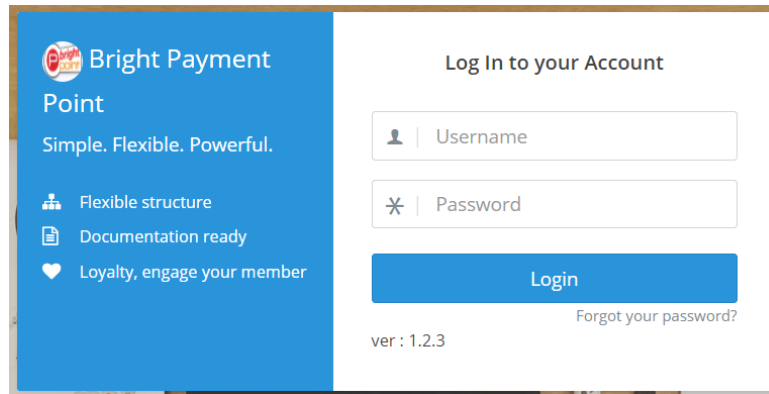


Figure 30. Administrator Login Page

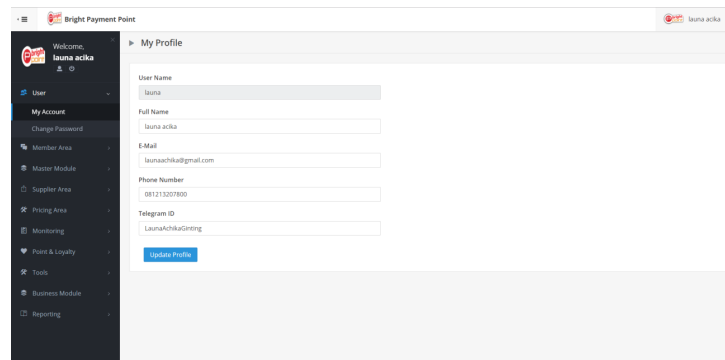


Figure 31. Administrator User Interface Example

7. Evaluation

7.1. Testing

The first step of evaluation is testing whether all BPP features working correctly and can be running without problem sourced internally or externally. The testing phase is divided into three steps, functionality test, performance testing, and security testing. The functionality test is consisting of a full cycle usage of each functional task represented by event decomposition diagram that can be found in Appendix H. Event Decomposition Diagram. Functionality test had been done by trying the features one by one and has been successful.

Performance testing in this research is limited to the time needed for each product to be done to ensure time efficiency. This kind of performance testing was already done in the earlier chapter of Digital Products Selection and Testing. The reason it was presented in the earlier chapter is simply that product selection and the test of the product is a chicken and egg problem. Software design should meet the requirement of each product API architecture of the selected product; however, for selecting the product, it should be assessed beforehand and can only be assessed after it was designed and implemented. Ways to solve the problem are by doing a trial and error, doing research for time to spend for each information input needed, searching for historical data, or by intuitively foresee the possibilities. In this case, mostly, it was done by intuition and trial and error. It is decided to put a constraint, a product that requires to put more than three information can be neglected. It turns out after testing, all the product inside can be purchased below two minutes and satisfy the requirement (see Appendix F. List of Products Under Two Minutes Transaction Time). For the last test, which is a security test will not be presented in this research due to limitations.

Designing and implementing BPP is a continuous process, especially for deploying a new feature and addition of products. Based on Figure 1. Design Science Methodology (Peppers,2007), deploying a new feature and product addition is considered as coming back to the design phase. A functionality test, in this case, will be assessed for every new feature or any error occurred, on the other hand, performance test should be done for every addition of products or as needed. Testing is an evaluation method needed every time the phase is coming back to the evaluation phase in the cycle (Peppers et al., 2007) to ensure every functionality deployed correctly and satisfy the requirement.

7.2. Validation

After successfully designing and implementing BPP, the validation part should be done by evaluating from stakeholders' perspectives.

Stakeholder	Validation Method
Top-level management	Interview
Gas Filling supervisors and operators	Surveys
Society (Customers)	Surveys and result of cash to cashless conversion

Figure 32. Stakeholders' Validation Method

Top-level management as product owner was re-interviewed to capture the satisfaction and future development of the artefact, meanwhile, other stakeholders were captured by surveys. The details of the validation will be discussed in sub-chapter below.

7.2.1. Top-Level Management Interview Result

This chapter is based on the interview of top management (Appendix O. Evaluation Interviews). Generally, design and implementation have been successfully delivered, the main requirement of top-level management, which is additional revenues has been met, however, it needs to be supported more on the completeness of digital payments (banks and FinTech). Right now, some of the entities are still hesitant to be a part of BPP. On stakeholder point of view, it is just a matter of time before all the entities to be part of BPP if the availability, consistency, and reliability of BPP kept in the highest level possible. BPP may also function as a war ground for digital payment product providers for their marketing program, which can be beneficial for Pertamina and society.

Until now no major bugs have been identified; moreover, management is not bothered with functionality issues that may come, such as bugs at product selection or payment, but due to sensitiveness of payment (money-related), any mistakes resulting to the loss of money of customer should be avoided at all cost. Currently, no fraud has been identified; a reduce of the queue has been identified in one of the POC (proof of concept, where payment using BPP is

mandatory) because of a more efficient payment. However, it still needs to be confirmed on a larger scale because at this point, Pertamina still cannot make BPP mandatory.

Management expects BPP can evolve as a platform for cross-selling of products between their product and digital products and can manage loyalty program. Stakeholder foresees the possibilities of data gathering and increase of customer satisfaction because of BPP; moreover, with correct management, BPP could have the potential as the most prominent IT innovation in Asia if not the world due to huge customer base they have. Discussed more, BPP right now is a merchant app which only sells digital products. With the same business processes, BPP may function as a user app in the future if the function of BPP as a “bridge” between cash to cashless conversion has been successfully serving its purposes.

7.2.2. Gas Filling Supervisors and Operators Surveys and Analysis

The demography of the survey can be found at Appendix R. Evaluation Survey for Supervisors and Operators Demography.

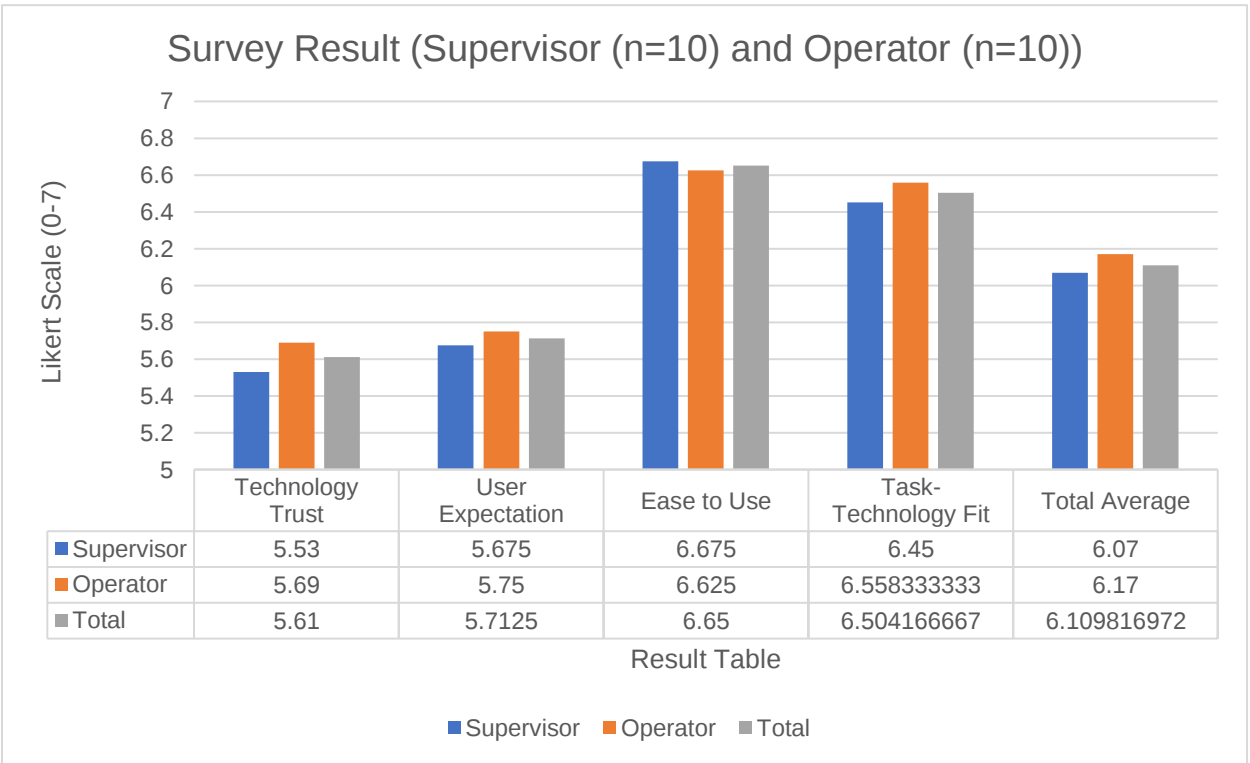


Figure 33. Survey Result (Supervisor and Operator)

The gas filling operators and supervisors for evaluation survey have been done to capture technology trust, user expectation, ease to use, and task technology fit with excellent results. The

total average is high above 6, with task technology fit score and ease to use scored more than 6.5. The trust with the technology is not as high but still in the high category. The trust to technology seems lower, a further mini interview has been performed with one of the supervisors, and it was found out that the perception is due to a relatively new device which needs time to be proven. Supervisor's and operator's expectation are quite high for the device to perform well; however, it still possesses an extra job that they should do, which makes their expectation limited. The application itself is easy to use since the step for using is clear and straightforward, with just one path of choice in every product.

7.2.3. Customers Survey and Analysis

A customer survey was made to capture technology trust and user expectation. This is because the customer is not making direct contact with the artefact. Therefore, the ease to use is not applicable. This survey is to capture whether the customer trusts this technology and expects the technology to support their need.

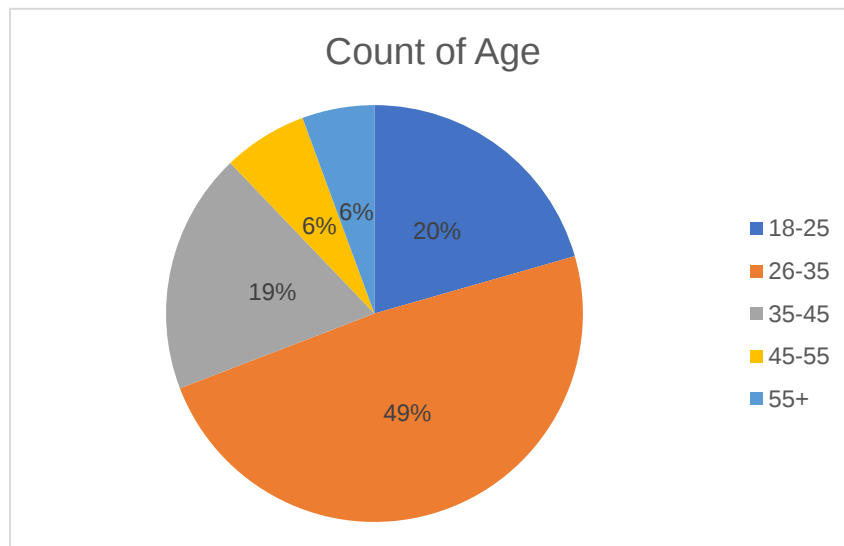
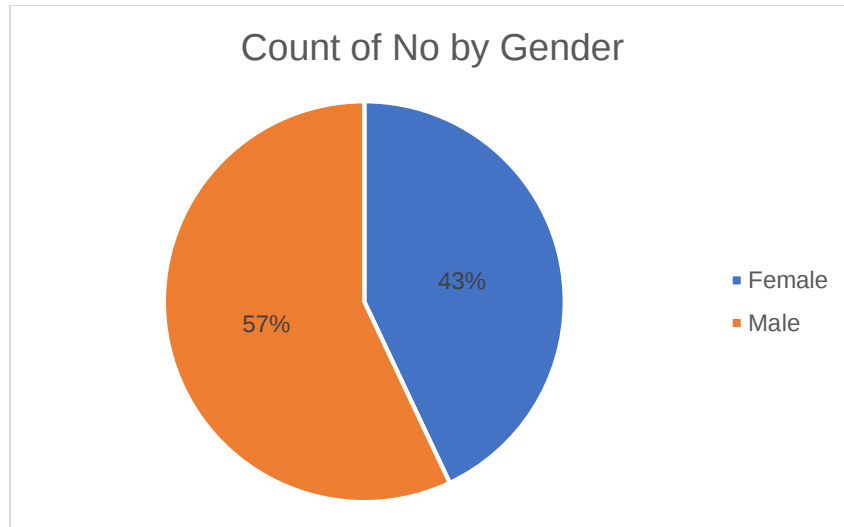


Figure 34. Demography of Customers

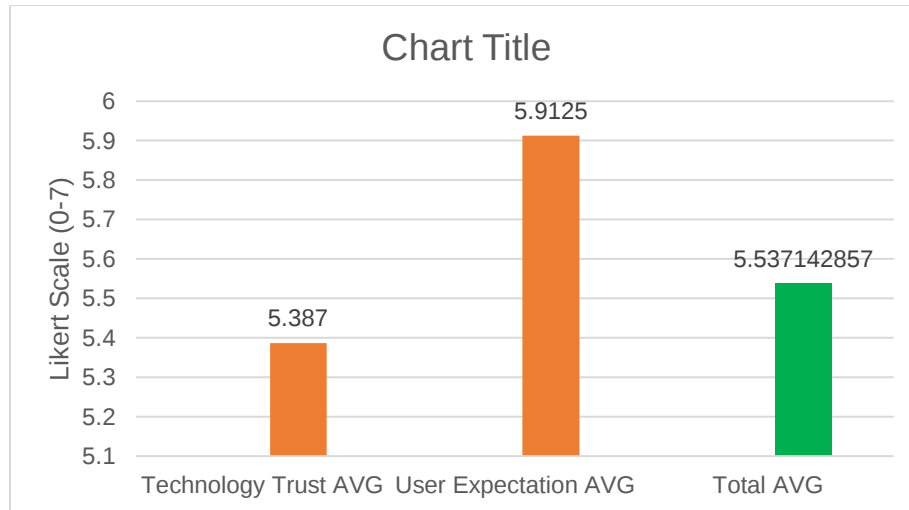


Figure 35. Customers Survey Results

Customer survey result has been done involving 107 participants. An excellent total average of 5.37 was achieved. Trust, however, is lower than user expectation with an average of 5.39 compared to user expectation scored 5.91. For a newly implemented technology, it is making sense that the trust for the technology is lower as it has not been proven over time. The user expectation for customers is higher than the operator since the one who gets most of the benefit is the customer. The customer may use this application and provide easiness for their needs while filling their fuel. Customer may increase their productivity by finishing their tasks related to digital products while in that short window where they usually wait pointlessly. Overall, this survey result provides a good start for the successfulness of cash to cashless conversion in gas stations.

7.2.4. Cash to Cashless Conversion Result

After implementation, since 1 April 2019 up until 19 November 2019, total cash converted to cashless is already happened 892,680 times reaching 22,350,723,440 IDR with an average of 26,158 IDR. This is proven as a very effective method of cash to cashless conversion considering the program itself is not already well known.

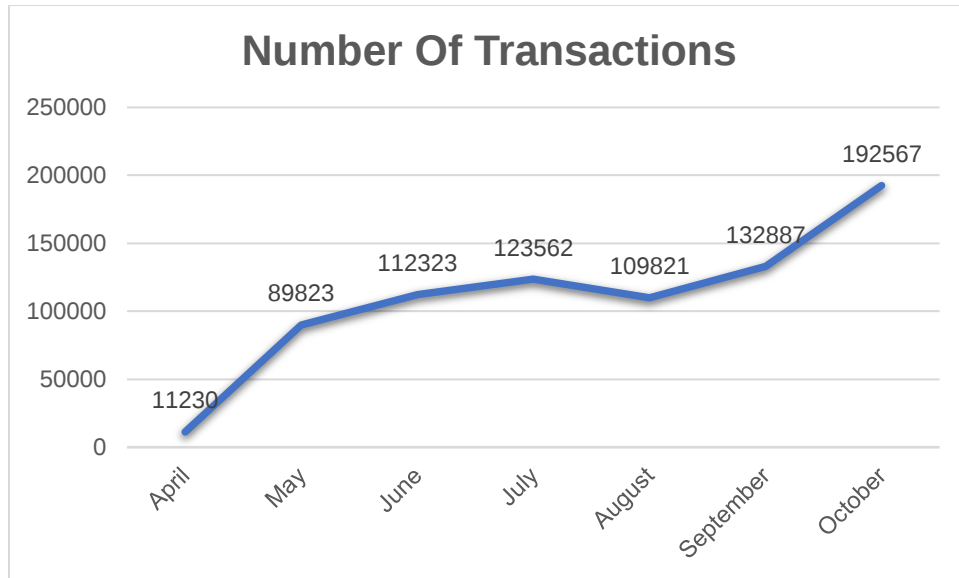


Figure 36. Transaction Trends

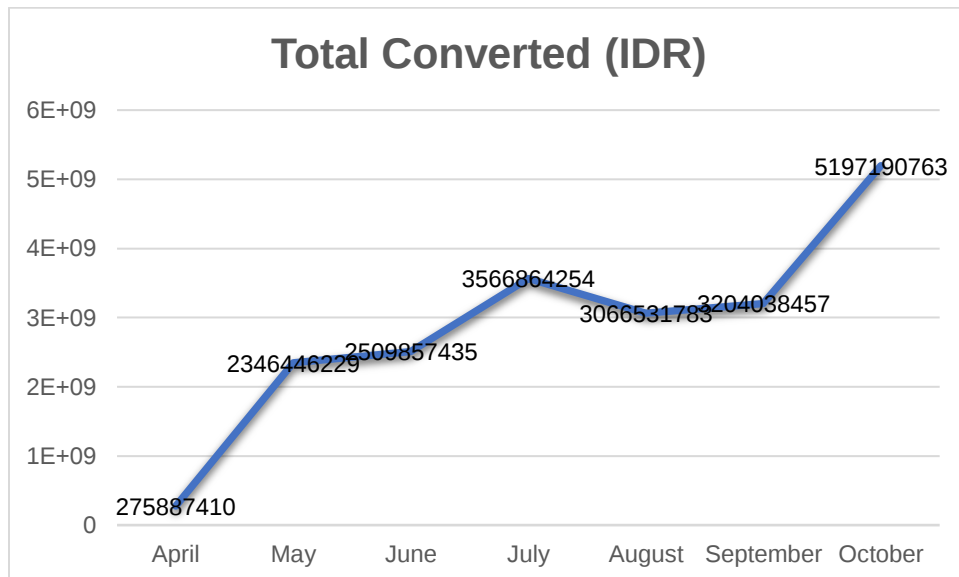


Figure 37. Cash to Cashless Conversion Trends

Since April 2019, the conversion in terms of the number of transactions and sum of money is generally increasing with the exception in the month of August and September where a series of the software-related problem has been detected. Along with further education and marketing to society, the cash to cashless conversion in gas stations is expected to grow.

7.3. Analysis Summary

The evaluation part has been done by doing an interview to stakeholders, the survey to operators and supervisors, survey to customers, and analysis from the real cash to cashless conversion. From the evaluation part, there are 7 points of analysis:

1. The application can be used for various digital payments technologies in Indonesia
2. Pertamina is satisfied with the artefact designed
3. Further updates and enhancement are still needed because the artefact is the basis for digitalization at gas stations in Indonesia
4. No fraud and violent crime have been identified since the deployment
5. Supervisors and operators are trusting the technologies, expect the application to be successful, easy to use, and fit for their task
6. Customers trust the technology and expect the artefact to be useful for their need
7. The transactions and total cash converted to cashless is growing throughout time since April until October 2019

Based on the statements above, the application is considered a successful application considering the application is a one-time design. However, the satisfaction of Pertamina could also be biased since there is no similar IT solution beforehand. The application has been designed to capture customer behaviours such as time of purchase, product type, phone number, and price. Therefore, the application still has room for enhancement towards business intelligence, furthermore, big data and machine learning. Violent crime and fraud related to cash basis payment is reduced, it makes sense since the handling of cash is reduced when customers already have cashless method of payment, however, since it is possible for changing their cash to cashless through the application, it means that operators still handling cash which may not eliminate cash related violent crime and fraud right away.

Up to November 2019, there are no significant problems identified; however, the dependencies of connectivity in mobile payments and security risks, although the application has meeting security standard are still possessed risks. Security enhancements and maintenance should be regular to minimize risks. For this time being, the cash to cashless conversion gas stations business is emerging and shown by the increase of conversion every month. Supposedly the user application and banks have penetrated all layers of society in Indonesia. This business itself is expected to shift more from the conversion business to the digital payments business, which

possesses lower profit. However, when the time comes, the artefact is already serving its purpose as a bridge for cash and cashless conversion.

7.3.1. Sensitivity

The design of the artefact for mobile device satisfies requirements that work well in the scattered implementation condition. Developing countries with a similar situation where cellular networks coverage implemented better than their bank's coverage could have the same outcome.

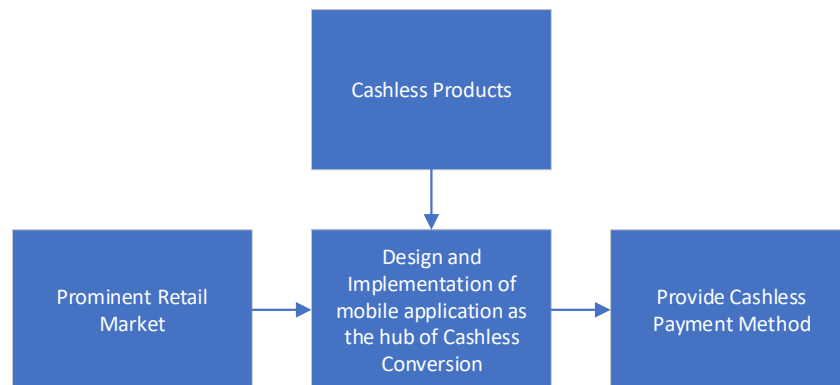


Figure 38. Generalization Method

According to this thesis, the critical points are the prominent retail market as the entity for the cashless conversion and the availability of the cashless products. In the case of the Indonesian market, the leading retail market is gas stations; on the other hand, does not necessarily gas stations as the entity. It could be supermarket, hotels, even hospitals as long as the application is ready and the cashless payment methods are available; or better, mandatory.

7.3.2. Design Science and Literature Perspective

The thesis is completing the step of design science (Peppers et al., 2007). Represented as the chapter title, all the steps have been completed and show an excellent outcome. Every step is proven crucial for designing complete IS solutions. Supposedly one of the steps taken out, for example, the complexity of defining the objectives of the solution, the stakeholder's requirements may not be captured ultimately. The incompleteness of the requirements capture may result in a misleading solution.

The artefact design combines the methodology of capturing user requirement and make sure the technology (mobile device and IS solution) fits with the task following the TTF model. Moreover, the artefact is verified by capturing user acceptance of mobile devices. Finally, the artefact has

been implemented successfully and proved further by confirmatory surveys achieving the satisfaction of every stakeholder involved.

Based on the experience of designing and implementing the artefact, shows the importance of IS theory and software design theory for capturing requirements and logical step of designing a software system. However, the generalizability of lower abstraction is a complex task and should consider the importance of capturing stakeholders requirements as a basis of a successful design theory.

7.4. Decision Making (Business Intelligence) and Future Improvements

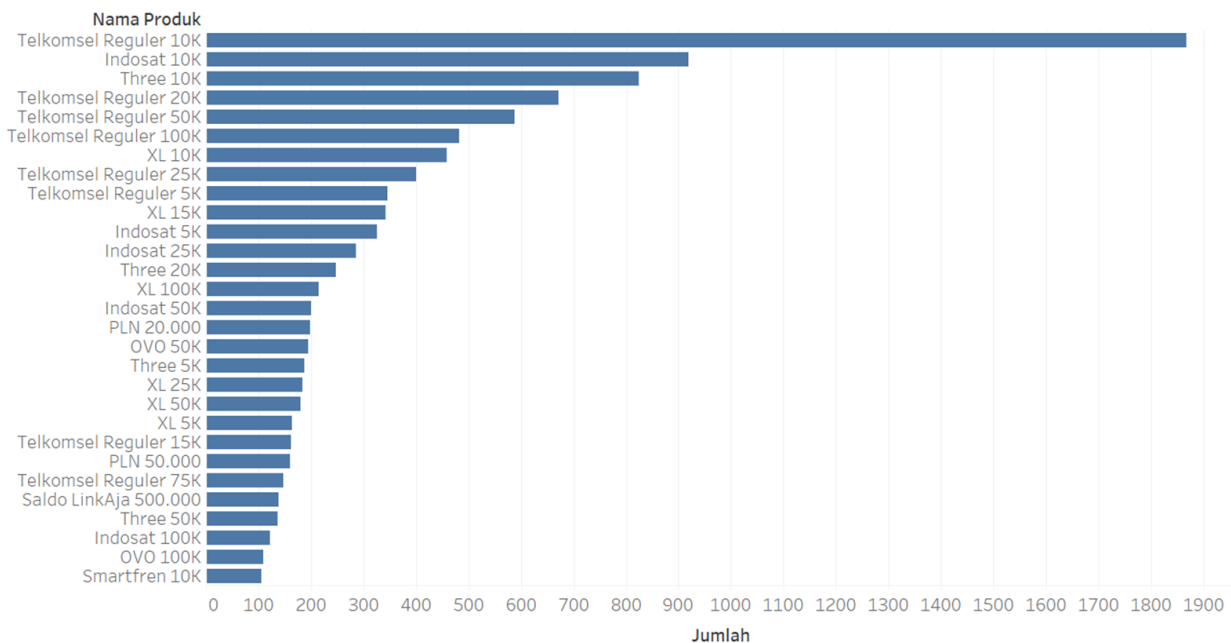


Figure 39. Most Bought Digital Products



Figure 40. Purchase Performance Per Gas Stations

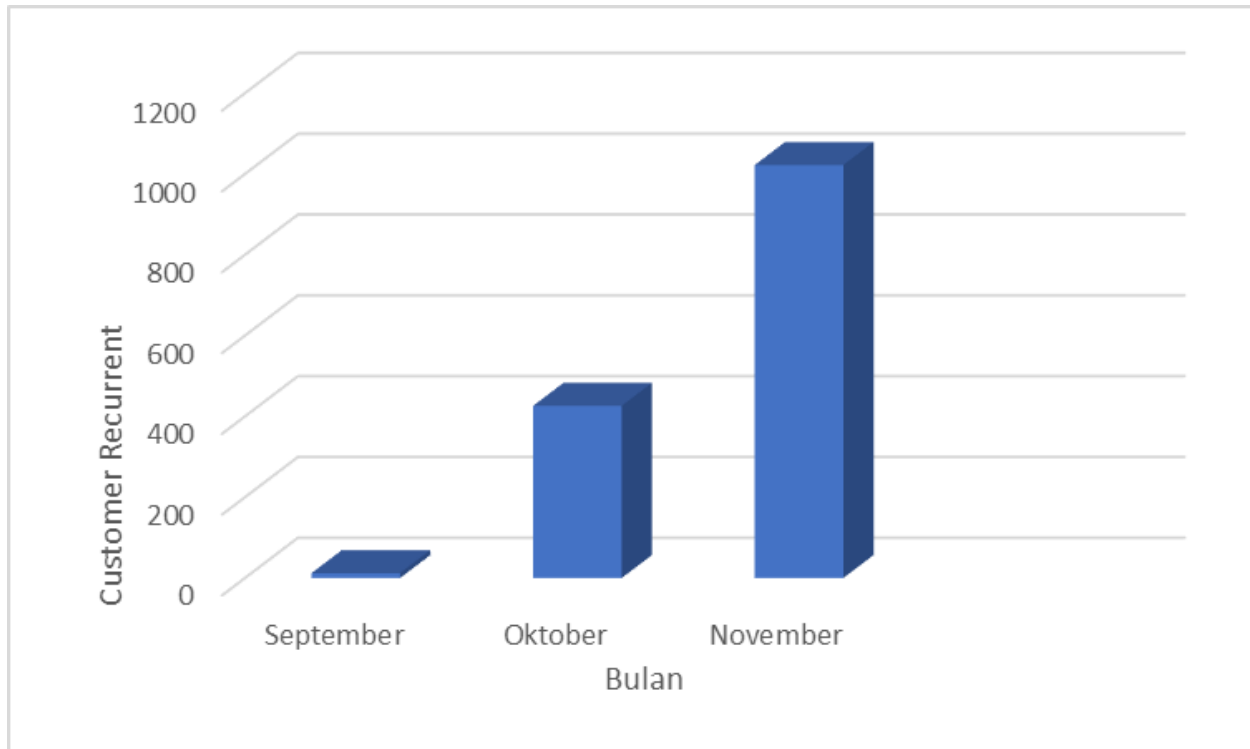


Figure 41. Recurrent Customer per Month

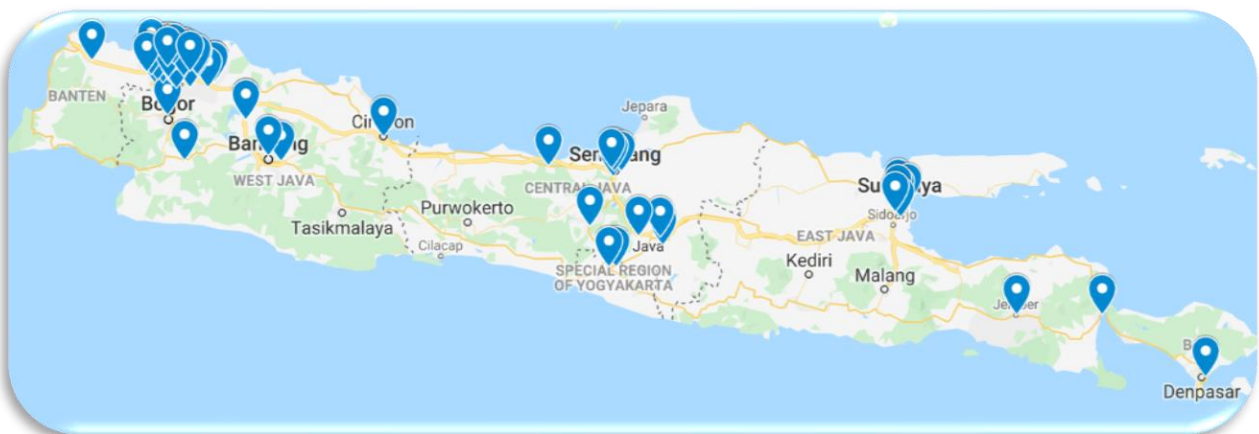


Figure 42. Implementation Progress in Java Island

Figure 39, Figure 40, Figure 41, and Figure 42 are real example of the usage of data gathering beneficial for stakeholder's decision making. For decision example, product with least sales should be considered as a marketing target, meanwhile, good sales product stock availability to the market should be monitored. Applying such business intelligence to the company can provide easier and better understanding, efficiency in effort, cost, and time for decision making rather than current traditional heavy labour approach.

7.5. Discussions, Recommendations, and Limitations

Pertamina's top management said that gas stations are late in terms of digitalization; however, being late means, it is easier to design an application according to the successfulness of other similar applications. As Bright Payment Point has been designed and delivered successfully, the potential benefit can also be seen as a potential threat for the successfulness of cash to cashless conversion in Indonesia. BPP is acting as a bridge between cash and cashless in Indonesia; on the contrary, BPP still functions as a point of sales that accepts cash as its payment. BPP is fit for all conditions in Indonesia. BPP is beneficial in urban areas more for the digital payment part and suburban (remote) areas for cash conversion. Some might say that it must start at some point (the conversion); however, a wrong treatment, turn out events, political conditions, or market availability may lead BPP to the unsuccessful story. One of the examples is, If the digital payment is still not accepted widely, people will turn back to cash payment. Another example is that if the cashless product is not reliable, people will turn back to cash. BPP is not enough to function as a complete solution as cash to cashless conversion if not supported by the market regulations and condition. Another factor may need further research. Pertamina group itself should encourage the digitalization to be more mature as soon as possible. To make this application more successful, Pertamina should plan a marketing campaign and further development. For the remote areas, television and social media might be more efficient for marketing purposes. Had been stated in the analysis that at some points revenues from the conversion is expected to go down; however, Pertamina as a government-owned company has a responsibility to the society, and those decrease of profit may compensate by efficiency in the business although further research might be required. Bit by bit, by looking at the case of toll payments, after the application is evaluated to be reliable over time, making digital payments mandatory could boost the successfulness of the program. To conclude, the factor and variables in real-world are abundant making it challenging to forecast the application successfulness in the future; however, treatments for PESTLE conditions to the favour of the application is expected to increase the chance of success.

8. Conclusions

An application called BPP was made to combine strategic stakeholders need paragraph: gas stations, banks, and other digital payment solution (FinTech). The application was successfully designed and delivered the task to function as cash to cashless conversion which can encourage cashless culture.

These are research questions and answers:

Main Question: How to design an application for digital payment that can serve as a solution for cash to cashless conversion and create new business for gas stations?

To answer the main question, a list of research questions (RQ) and sub-question (SQ) has been formulated as a prerequisite.

RQ1 What is digital products and digital payment?

Answer: A digital products that can be used for payment such as credit card, debit card, other card based electronic money, and server based electronic money (the complete answer lies at chapter 2).

SQ1.1 What is the condition of digital payment in Indonesia?

Answer: The product of digital payment is accepted and growing and comes with various forms in Indonesia although there are no adequate standardization in Indonesia , at the moment cash transaction is still the majority with the abundance of un-bankable people, moreover, the gas station had not yet accepting payments for digital payment before the artefact was implemented (the complete answer lies at chapter 1 and chapter 2).

RQ2 Is mobile payment suitable for digital payment in Indonesia?

Answer: Mobile payment is suitable in Indonesia because of the scattered island and remote areas; moreover; has been proven before in other developing countries.

RQ3 How to design a digital payment product application?

Answer: The process of designing the application is represented in Chapter 4. Design and Development. Designing the product is combining the business aspect and technical aspect to satisfy requirements of stakeholders.

SQ3.1 Who are the stakeholders?

Answer: Pertamina, Government, Digital Product Providers, and Society.

SQ3.2 What is the need of stakeholders?

Answer: The detail need of stakeholders is represented in Chapter 3. Objectives of the Solution. Turning cash into cashless is beneficial for stakeholders in its own way. For the organization this is needed to be a new source of revenue and efficiency in their business

process. For the society including citizens and operator, the need is reducing fraud, crime, counterfeit, and provide easy and secure means of payment.

SQ3.3 What is a suitable methodology for designing digital payment product application?

Answer: Methodology for designing lies at chapter 2, the design itself follow design science approach by Peffers et al. (2007) and has been proven successful in this project. The application itself should follow the system design standard such as the standard from (Whitten & Bentley, 2007).

SQ3.4 How to design an artefact that ensures performance and successfulness?

Answer: IS theory such as TTF, TAM, and CST are used in this research to capture the requirements and validate the artefact. This can be achieved by correctly using the theory and filling the gap from the theory and practice by doing PESTLE analysis and stakeholders interviews or surveys.

RQ4 How to deal with the challenge for artefact implementation in Indonesia?

Answer: A method of implementation should be present. At current condition, the implementation has done by sending the equipment and doing online based training.

SQ4.1 What is the challenge of digital payment implementation in Indonesia?

Answer: For the implementation, there is a considerable challenge considering Indonesia is a colossal country, moreover, consist of separate islands. An effective and efficient method of scattered implementation is needed.

RQ5 How does the designed artefact satisfy stakeholders?

Answer: For artefact to be useful for stakeholders, it needs to be demonstrated and utilized. This research question is answered in Chapter 5. Demonstration and Chapter 6. Evaluation. The designed artefact was following the IS theory to be adopted with the stakeholder and being evaluated descriptively as successful according to TAM, TTF, and stakeholders' interview. The application serves its goal which are cash to cashless conversion.

SQ5.1 To what extent the artefact can be useful?

Answer: The artefact is useful for all stakeholders:

- Pertamina as a new source of revenues and efficient business process
- The government and society to encourage cashless society and improve payment security

- Pertamina and community combined for reducing queue in gas stations.

RQ6 What is the future improvements of the artefact?

Answer: The future improvement is to use the artefact as a base system for capturing customer behaviour and business intelligence as a basis for decision making. (see chapter 7.4. Decision Making (Business Intelligence) and Future Improvements)

RQ7 What is the generalizability of the design of the artefact?

Answer: The similar design of the artefact is possible for certain conditions, a country having a prominent retail entity, scattered islands or remote areas, and unbanked population. It is possible but not directly applicable to a developed country such as European country because the bank services are already mature, for example, in the Netherland; offline and online banking already having maturity (see chapter 7.3.1.Sensitivity).

IS for mobile is the direction for study, the theory itself is insufficient to generalize every aspect and condition in Indonesia. Moreover, the available study is focusing on the interaction to the end customer while acceptance for the company itself needs more theory. Combining the CST (complete stakeholder analysis) and the existing theory such as TTF and TAM are leading to successfulness in this case of designing cash to cashless conversion, but it is not enough for taking a conclusion which method matters. Therefore, testing for example if CST alone is conducted and capture the result will come out with a different story? Or maybe TAM theory alone is sufficient? Further research to uncover the gap between theory and practice is still required, moreover, in the relatively new field such as IS.

More time is needed to capture the transaction and to learn from the first artefact (mobile application). However, the artefact is intended to fill out the basic needs of digitalization for the gas station, which is functioning as a standard application for digital payment. From time to time the successfulness of the artefact does not depend on the artefact itself, although the artefact descriptively surveyed as successful, a complex interaction of stakeholder needs to be in line to achieve its maximum potential for example marketing, support from political factors, and economic growth.

In the area of application testing where cashless payment is mandatory, there is no report of crime and fraud as the cash managed by the operator is significantly reduced and reported instantly.

Money counterfeit after cashless conversion is impossible. The overall time of transaction is greatly reduced since the need for cash authenticity checking has been eradicated.

Different technologies of digital payment are present in Indonesia; therefore, it was not an easy task to design such an application. The application involves many different technologies such as QR scanner, NFC card-based payment, server-based payment method, swipe debit/credit, and dip in a chip. The application should be easy to enhance to suit technology needs which have been successfully delivered. Due to the complexity of the application, a well-built application architecture might be needed in the future to ensure the easiness for customization of the artefact.

The application has been validated with surveys and interviews. The survey shows that the application is fit for the task and easy to use for the operator, helpful for providing easiness in people as a part of society in their daily life, and satisfy Pertamina by providing baseline technology for a new source of revenues and capturing customer's behaviour.

More than technologies fulfilment, a standardization is urgently needed for digital payment in Indonesia to ease the customer and encourage cashless better. A standardized digital payment gateway system which can accept all payments regardless of the technologies would be a perfect solution.

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Appendix A. Literature Review Results

Authors	Topics	Research Covered
(D'Amiano & Di Crescenzo, 1994)	Digital money methodology	Using general cryptographic tools, a method was developed to obtain the property of divide-ability of coins while avoiding double spending of coins.
(Berentsen, 1998)	Monetary policy implications of digital money	Provide the implication of monetary policy for the digital money around definition, interaction between firms and households, conversion to cashless, effects in supply and demand for money and digital money, and benefit and threat of digital money.
(Cohen, 2001)	Discussion about the potential of electronic money	Show that the electronic money usage and challenges differs significantly depend on countries
(Franklin & Yung, 1993)	Security and efficiency of offline digital money	Propose a method of secure and efficient protocol for offline digital money.
(Freedman, 2000)	Monetary policy implementation implication of electronic money	Discussing the possibilities of electronic money leads to the eventual demise of central banking
(Gabor & Brooks, 2017)	The progress of digital revolution in financial inclusion due to FinTech	Examines the importance of digital-based financial inclusion.
(Gai et al., 2018; Trieu, 2017)	Survey of FinTech	Proposing a theoretical data driven FinTech framework while summarizing five technical

		aspects which include security and privacy, data techniques, hardware and infrastructure, applications and management, and service models.
(Gomber et al., 2017)	Current research and future for FinTech	Provide summarized collection of current research about digital finance and FinTech and discussions about future research directions
(Gomber et al., 2018)	Assessing current and future implication of FinTech and call for research	Provide summarized collection of current research about the implication of FinTech revolution, assessing innovations, disruption, and transformation
(Jakobsson & Yung, 1996)	Proposing system for electronic money in term of security	Provide alternative views of anonymized e-money system where it can serve as potential security risk and provide a solution
(Lee & Shin, 2018)	Business views on FinTech	Provide a business case about FinTech which cover business models and investment decisions, and challenges
(Leong et al., 2017)	Provide views on how to nurture a FinTech ecosystem	Explaining a practical case of a youth microloan startup in China
(Mackenzie, 2015)	An article about FinTech revolution	Provide the advantage of FinTech, Opportunity, comparison with traditional bank, and predictions about the business direction of FinTech
(Mainwaring et al., 2008)	Digital money condition in Japan	Provide a cultural view of electronic payment system in Japan and customer loyalty program

		and provide a suggestion about e-money system to be successful
(Shim & Shin, 2016)	Analysis of FinTech in China in actor-network theory perspective	Findings about political implications and technological development as a major factor of successfully implemented fintech in China

Table A 1. Literature Review Result 1

Research Paper	Topics	Research Covered
(Chandra et al., 2018)	User Acceptance of Mobile Payment System in Indonesia	Determinant factors of user acceptance in a case study of Go-Jek (Go-Pay) digital payment using a survey with framework of TAM (technology acceptance model)
(Chang & Chen, 2018)	Case Study of Blockchain-based digital payment system	The suitability of bitcoin as trading instrument.
(Chen et al., 2017)	Case Study of Blockchain-based digital payment system	A case study of bitcoin where blockchain-based digital system is used, encouraging transparency and cost-effective technology. They propose a collection supervision system for blockchain
(Eyal, 2017)	Case Study of Blockchain-based digital payment system	Progress of technology of cryptocurrency to finance and banking (gaps and challenges)
(Gatteschi et al., 2018)	Blockchain Usage	Provides discussion of blockchain usage for companies, the example is from insurance sector

		and generalized in other application such as financial transactions and intangible assets
(Haryadi et al., 2019)	E-money in Mobile Phone	Electronic money implementation in a mobile phone (case study of bank) in Indonesia and assessing the overall usage of electronic money in Indonesia
(Iman, 2018)	Relevance of Mobile Payment in FinTech Era	Provide discussions of mobile payment comparing three mobile payment system situated in: Kenya, Brazil, and Indonesia
(Jonker, 2019)	Crypto-Payments for Online Retailers	Adoption of crypto payments for online retailers
(Koike, 2015)	Electronic Payment System	Overview of electronic payment services and discussions for security aspect
(Lim et al., 2019)	Intention to Use of FinTech Payment Services Factors	The continuous intention to use factor for using mobile fintech payment services (perceived security and knowledge)
(Milian et al., 2019)	FinTech Literature Review	Provide a recent exploratory research by doing a systematic literature review describing the area of fintech activities, categories, and overview of regulation and legislation of the financial system globally
(Nabila et al., 2018)	Fintech Acceptance, Electronic Wallet, and Digital Cash in Indonesia	A study about acceptance in electronic wallet and digital cash in Indonesia, determines and rank the factor driving the technology acceptance for society in Indonesia
(Wiradinata, 2018)	Mobile Payment Services Adoption	Perceived technology risk assessment as a factor of mobile payment services adoption

(Zgraggen, 2019)	Digital Insurance	Issues and legal sources of smart insurance contracts based on virtual currency as the extend of blockchain technology
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Table A 2. Literature Review Result 2

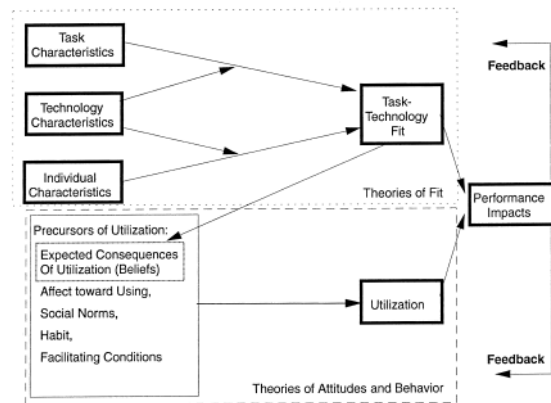
Appendix B. IS Success and Stakeholders (TTF, TAM, and CST)

Internet has created opportunities for business to make direct contact to the customers and allowing immediate access (Klopping & McKinney, 2004). Moreover, mobile and wireless usage that is connected to the internet are emerging as a suitable platform for modern IS (Information System) solution. The benefit of mobile IS identified is the improvements of flexibility, productivity and decision-making quality (Balasubraman, Peterson, & Jarvenpaa, 2002; Scornavacca & Barnes, 2008). However, mobile IS is facing challenge which is limitation of usability and results because of immature technology and ongoing technology developments. In addition, mobile IS varying more frequently in terms of use context compared to the typical use context of stationary systems (Kleinrock, 1996; Sawyer, Allen, & Lee, 2003; Tarasewich, 2003). The use context difference in mobile use than non-mobile identified are distraction, connection quality, and mobility. The interesting point is the connection quality, which a mobile device depends heavily with good quality wireless connection. On the other hand, the application of established IS theories to the design and management of mobile IS is non-trivial in the means of differences in technology, business processes, and use context (the distinguish between mobile and non-mobile IS) (Mylonopoulos, Doukidis, & Editors, 2003). To conclude, the existing IS theory is directly applicable for mobile IS. To increase the chance of mobile IS success, moreover, mobile payment, there are several requirements and necessity which are usability and simplicity, universality, interoperability, cost and speed, integrality, security and privacy, local market understanding, and cross-border payments (Iman, 2018).

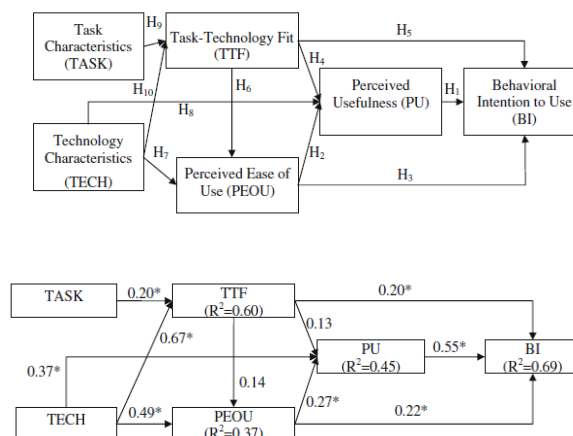
IS implementation is costly and has a low success rate, in 1998 study found that less than 23.6% of large company projects were delivered successfully on time and within budget (Legris, Ingham, & Collette, 2003). Results of research of achieving better performance using technology and information system has been mixed, results to difficulties for researchers to provide advice of investment that lead to the highest possible performance for the users (Ali & Younes, 2013). Relationship between system and between information system, performance, and productivity attract the interest of researchers as the key for IS to be successful (Kositanurit, Osei-Bryson, & Ngwenyama, 2011). Therefore, one of the keys of IS research is the understanding of the relationship between IS and individual performance. Key points for an information technology to have a positive impact are the utilization of the technology itself and having a good fit with the tasks supported (Goodhue & Thompson, 1995) which is modelled as task technology fit (TTF) model. A suitability of TTF for mobile information system has been studied and proven by Judith Gebauer, Shaw, and Gribbins (2010), however, it was identified for a new technology, TTF might

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be limited due to user-perceived IT maturity played a major role to explain user behavior (J Gebauer, Shaw, & Subramanyam, 2007).



. Task Technology Fit and Individual Performance (Goodhue & Thompson, 1995)



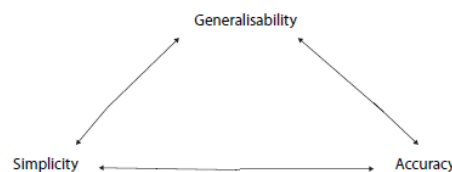
. TTF and TAM combined, proposed (upper figure), findings (lower figure) (Yen, Wu, Cheng, & Huang, 2010)

In addition to TTF, TAM (technology acceptance model) is important in basis of adoption for an IS solution (Yen et al., 2010). Studies shows that user performance is better if they perceive the system more useful and easier to use (Ali & Younes, 2013). For mobile technology Yen et al. (2010) was combining TTF and TAM and provide useful finding which confirmed both of the model were applicable for wireless technology and the technology characteristics can influence users' perceived usefulness directly, therefore, designing or choosing the mobile device that can be

applicative to the task is important because it would make user believe that the wireless technology is helpful in finishing their task and is easy to use.

In the design and development part, as the artefact is a complete IT system which consist backend and front end application, the design part will follow the work of Whitten and Bentley (2007). In this research the method is handpicked from the guidelines to satisfy the basic needs of software design.

While looking at the research of Tate and Evermann (2012), IS theory and the generalization theory may not sufficient. A core components of IS theory are coming from theories of attitudes and behavior for example what is included in the research of acknowledged IS models such as TAM (Davis, Bagozzi, & Warshaw, 1989) and TTF (Goodhue & Thompson, 1995). Some theories of attitudes and perceptions towards technology has been characterized by inconsistent definitions and operationalization (Tate & Evermann, 2012).



. *The Trade-off in Theory (Tate & Evermann, 2012)*

Error! Reference source not found. is about the tradeoff for a theory which is simplicity, generalizability, and accuracy because of the gap between real world and theory. One example is when the theory is accurate enough for a condition, its simplicity and generalizability may suffer.

Critical systems thinking (CST) was proposed by Ulrich (1983) is a framework for reflective practice with considerations of a social system design by defining boundaries of involvement and affection. To get as close as possible to the success of an IS implementation particularly for this research to be successful in which multiple stakeholder are involved an approach such as CST (Raza & Standing, 2010) for IS adoption is beneficial. The main reason is this theory focus more on the stakeholder needs and interaction which is not addressed in TAM and TTF. Furthermore, this add more accuracy to the use context in a certain condition rather than just blindly using a generalization theory. In this research, It is not necessary to follow the whole model of Raza and Standing (2010), however the idea of reviewing the stakeholders and its relationship is important to ensure the success of the IS implemented.

Appendix C. Agile Decision Making

Information and Communication technology (ICT) systems should align with an organization's business strategy which result to issue related to the alignment which is consequent need for flexible (agile) IS (Galliers, 2006). Agility is defined in terms of effective and efficient business process delivery (Baskerville, Mathiassen, Pries-Heje, & DeGross, 2005; Schrage, 2004). For the design of IS to be successful in the organization, the strategic challenges to achieve goal of the organization should be addressed in. The strategic challenges of enterprise were identified and mapped (Rouse, 2007).

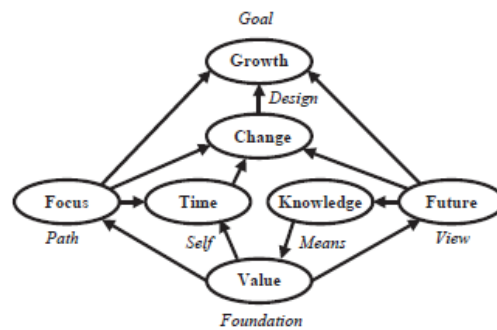


Figure C 1. Relationship of Essential Challenges (Rouse, 2007)

For an actual business agility IT strategy, the business agility gap is identified by the business agility need (BAN) and business agility readiness (BAR) presented Figure C 1. The framework is useful to guide a proper business agility IT strategy by first identifying the current condition represent as BAR, and needs represent as BAN.

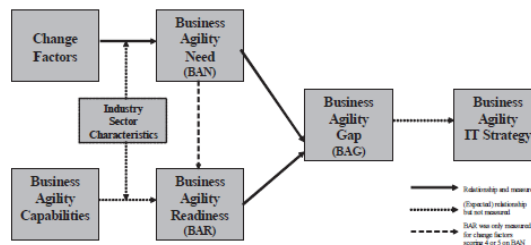


Figure C 2. Agility Framework adapted from Sharifi and Zhang (1999) (van Oosterhout, Waarts, van Heck, & van Hillegersberg, 2006)

Appendix D. Preliminary Interview

The interview conducted was discussing freely around these topics and questions:

1. Cashless Condition in Indonesia (PESTLE)
2. Cashless Condition in Pertamina premises
3. FinTech Condition and opportunity
4. Business Process of Gas stations
5. What is NFR (non-fuel retail)?
6. To what extent is the digitalization of Gas stations in Indonesia? How mature it is? If it's still not in an expected condition, what caused it?
7. Satisfaction of IT in Pertamina
8. How to Improve digitalization in Pertamina?
9. How can Pertamina be part of cash to cashless conversion?
10. What are the possibilities of Pertamina selling digital product?
11. How can I help/expectation in any way in terms of IT for Pertamina?
12. How can I help/expectation in any way in terms of digital payment product and selling?
13. Bright Payment Point (BPP) SWOT
14. Requirements of BPP

Interviews were conducted twice for each of these stakeholders:

- Top level management
- Manager of Pertamina digitalization

Appendix E. Preliminary Survey

Technology Trust			
1	Mobile EDC (Android) have the functionality I need	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
2	Mobile EDC (Android) can do what I want to do	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
3	Mobile EDC (Android) is reliable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
4	Overall, Mobile EDC (Android) have the capability I need	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-

			Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
5	Mobile EDC (Android) is dependable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
6	Mobile EDC (Android) behave as I predict	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
7	I feel safe to use Mobile EDC (Android) as transaction	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
8	Privacy feels protected in Mobile EDC (Android)	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.

9	The company behind Mobile EDC (Android) is reliable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
10	Safety features of Mobile EDC (Android) is adequate	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
User Expectation			
11	Mobile EDC (Android) is useful in my daily life	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.
12	Using Mobile EDC (Android) increase chances of achieving what is important for me	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.

13	Using Mobile EDC (Android) helps me to accomplish things more quickly	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.
14	Using Mobile EDC (Android) is increasing my productivity	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.
Enjoyment			
15	I find using Mobile EDC (Android) is enjoyable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Sun, H., & Zhang, P. (2006). Causal relationships between perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use: An alternative approach. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems</i> , 7(1), 24.

16	Using Mobile EDC (Android) is pleasant	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Sun, H., & Zhang, P. (2006). Causal relationships between perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use: An alternative approach. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems</i> , 7(1), 24.
17	I have fun using Mobile EDC (Android)	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Sun, H., & Zhang, P. (2006). Causal relationships between perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use: An alternative approach. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems</i> , 7(1), 24.
19	I would have fun using Mobile EDC (Android)	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Wakefield, R. L., & Whitten, D. (2006). Mobile computing: a user study on hedonic/utilitarian mobile device usage. <i>European journal of information systems</i> , 15(3), 292-300.
20	Using Mobile EDC (Android) would give me a lot of enjoyment	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Wakefield, R. L., & Whitten, D. (2006). Mobile computing: a user study on hedonic/utilitarian mobile device usage. <i>European journal of information systems</i> , 15(3), 292-300.

21	I would enjoy using Mobile EDC (Android)	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Wakefield, R. L., & Whitten, D. (2006). Mobile computing: a user study on hedonic/utilitarian mobile device usage. <i>European journal of information systems</i> , 15(3), 292-300.
22	Using Mobile EDC (Android) would bore me	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree (Reversed)	Wakefield, R. L., & Whitten, D. (2006). Mobile computing: a user study on hedonic/utilitarian mobile device usage. <i>European journal of information systems</i> , 15(3), 292-300.

Appendix F. List of Products Under Two Minutes Transaction Time

Number	Code
1	AX5
2	AX10
3	AX15
4	AX25
5	AX30
6	AX50
7	AX100
8	AXD1GB
9	AXD2GB
10	AXD3GB
11	AXD5GB
12	AXD8GB
13	X5
14	X10
15	X15
16	X25
17	X30

18	X50
19	X100
20	CBL10
21	CBL20
22	CBL30
23	CBL50
24	CBL100
25	STE12H
26	STE45H
27	STE60H
28	STE90H
29	STE120H
30	STE250H
31	GRN10
32	GRN20
33	GRN50
34	GRN100
35	GSC10
36	GSC20
37	GSC30
38	GSC50

39	GSC100
40	LT10
41	LT20
42	LT35
43	LT65
44	MG10
45	MG20
46	MG50
47	MG100
48	ZNG20
49	ZNG50
50	ZNG100
51	GJ10H
52	GJ20H
53	GJ25H
54	GJ30H
55	GJ40H
56	GJ50H
57	GJ75H
58	GJ100H
59	GJ150H

60	GJ250H
61	GJ500H
62	GJ1000H
63	I5
64	I10
65	I20
66	I25
67	I30
68	I50
69	I100
70	ISC1GB
71	ISC2GB
72	ISC3GB
73	IFD2GB
74	ISC7GB
75	ISC10GB
76	IFD4GB
77	ISC15GB
78	LA10
79	LA20
80	LA25

81	LA50
82	LA100
83	LA150
84	LA200
85	LA300
86	LA500
87	MM1GB
88	MM2GB
89	MM3GB
90	MM5GB
91	MB2GB
92	MBC4.5GB
93	MM10GB
94	MB8GB
95	MB12GB
96	MBC17GB
97	MB25GB
98	MBC28GB
99	MLD1
100	MLD2
101	MLD3

102	MLD4
103	MLD6
104	MLD7
105	MLD8
106	MLD10
107	MLD11
108	OT50H
109	OT80H
110	OT300H
111	OVO20H
112	OVO25H
113	OVO50H
114	OVO100H
115	OVO200H
116	OVO300H
117	OVO400H
118	OVO500H
119	OVO600H
120	OVO700H
121	OVO800H
122	OVO900H

123	OVO1000H
124	PL20
125	PL50
126	PL100
127	PL200
128	PL500
129	PL1000
130	SM5
131	SM10
132	SM20
133	SM25
134	SM30
135	SM50
136	SM60
137	SM100
138	SD3GB
139	SD4GB
140	SD8GB
141	SD16GB
142	SD30GB
143	S2

144	S5
145	S10
146	S20
147	S25
148	S30
149	S50
150	S75
151	S100
152	S150
153	S200
154	S250
155	S300
156	S500
157	S1000
158	TB2GB
159	TB4GB
160	TBC4GB
161	TB8GB
162	TB12GB
163	TBC17GB
164	TB25GB

165	TBC28GB
166	TB50GB
167	TD5
168	TD10
169	TD20
170	TD25
171	TD50
172	TD100
173	TS5
174	TS10
175	TS20
176	TS25
177	T1
178	T2
179	T5
180	T10
181	T20
182	T30
183	T50
184	T100
185	T1GB

186	T2GB
187	T3GB
188	T4GB
189	T5GB
190	T6GB
191	T8GB
192	T10GB
193	XI800MB
194	XI3GB
195	XL5GB
196	XL10GB
197	XI6GB
198	XL15GB
199	XI8GB
200	XL20GB
201	XI12GB
202	XI16GB
203	XL35GB

Appendix G. Use Cases

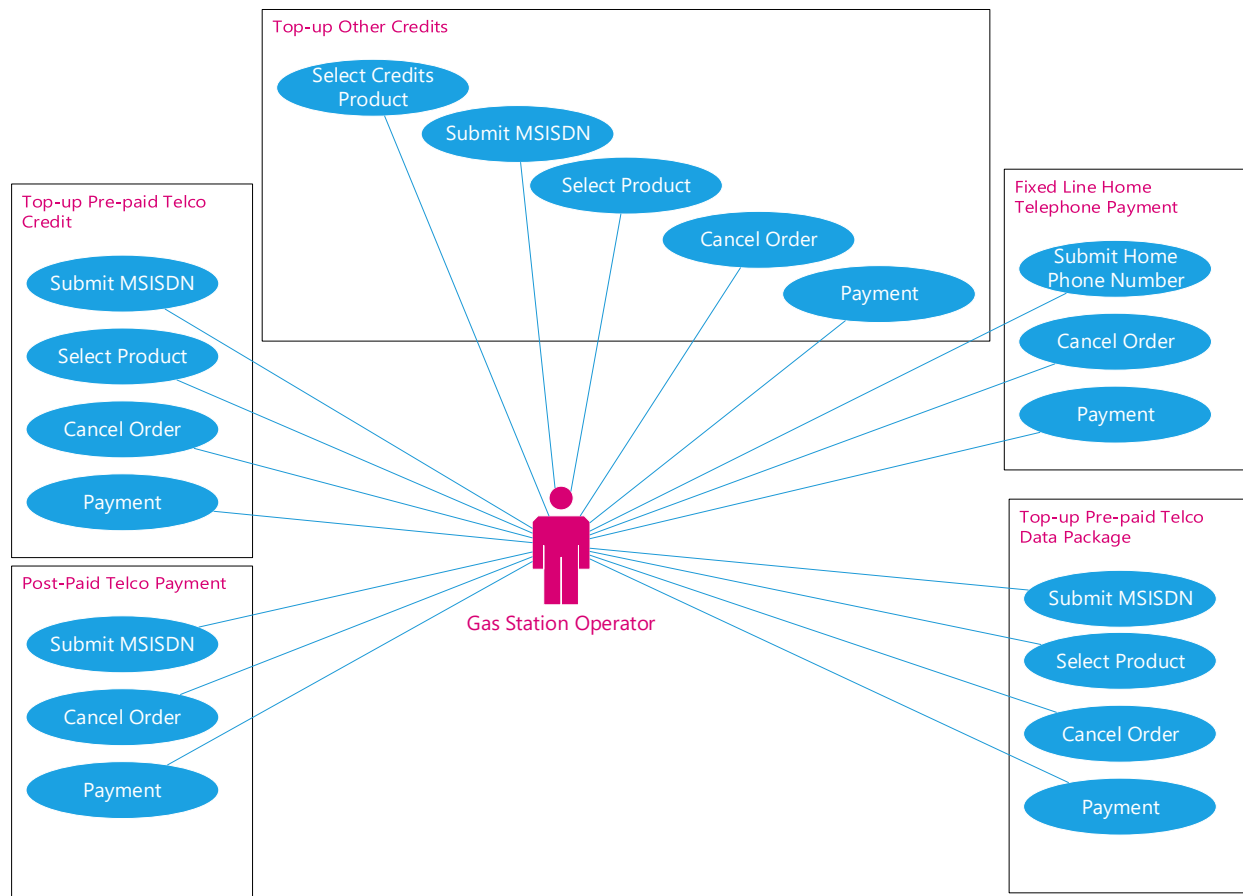


Figure D 1. Telco Products Use Case

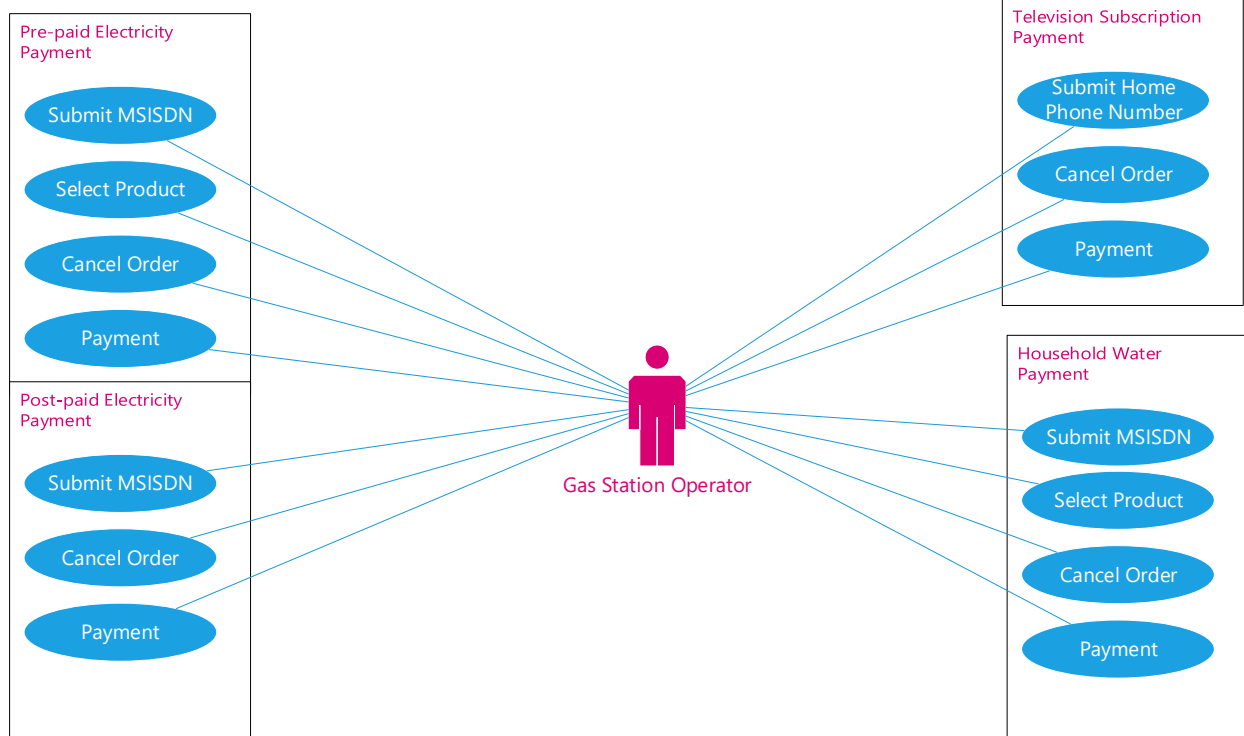


Figure D 2. Home Needs Use Case

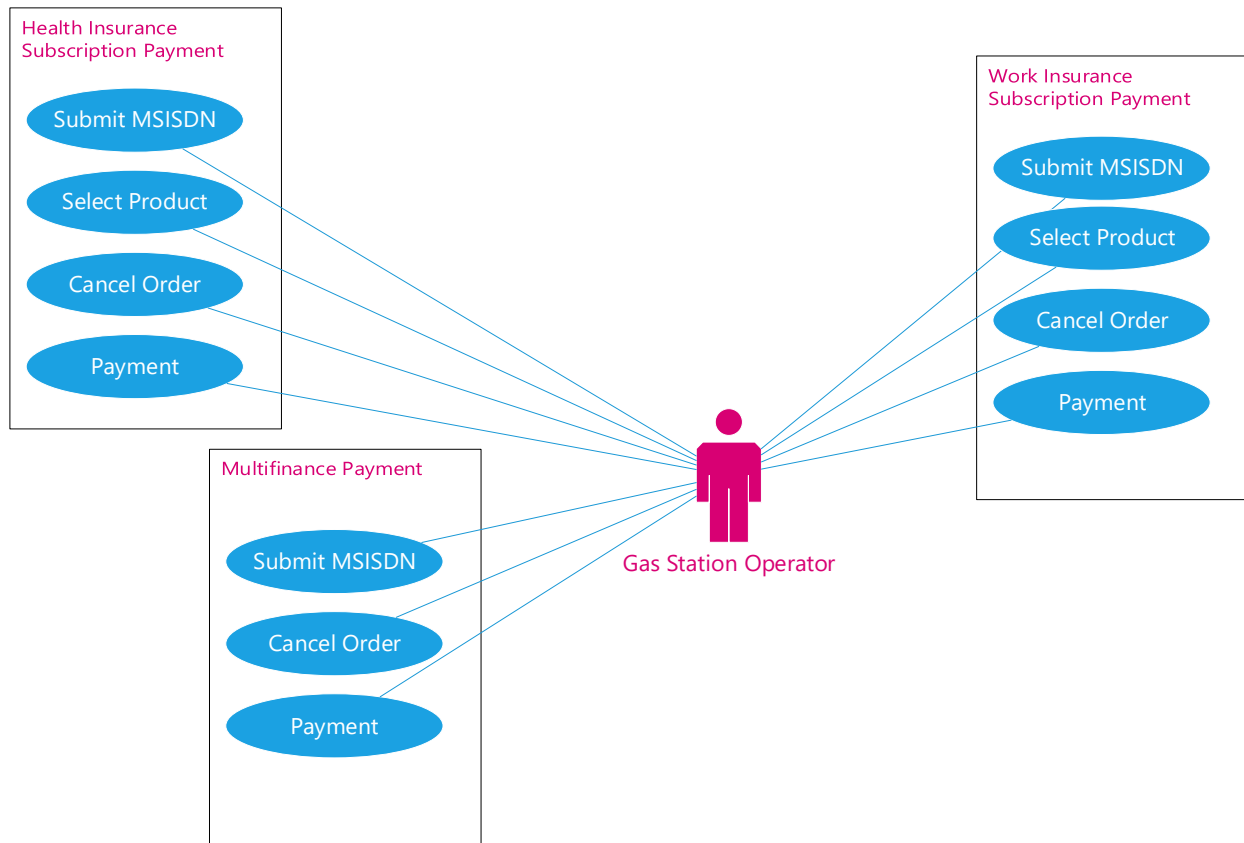


Figure D 3. Insurance and Multi-finance Use Case

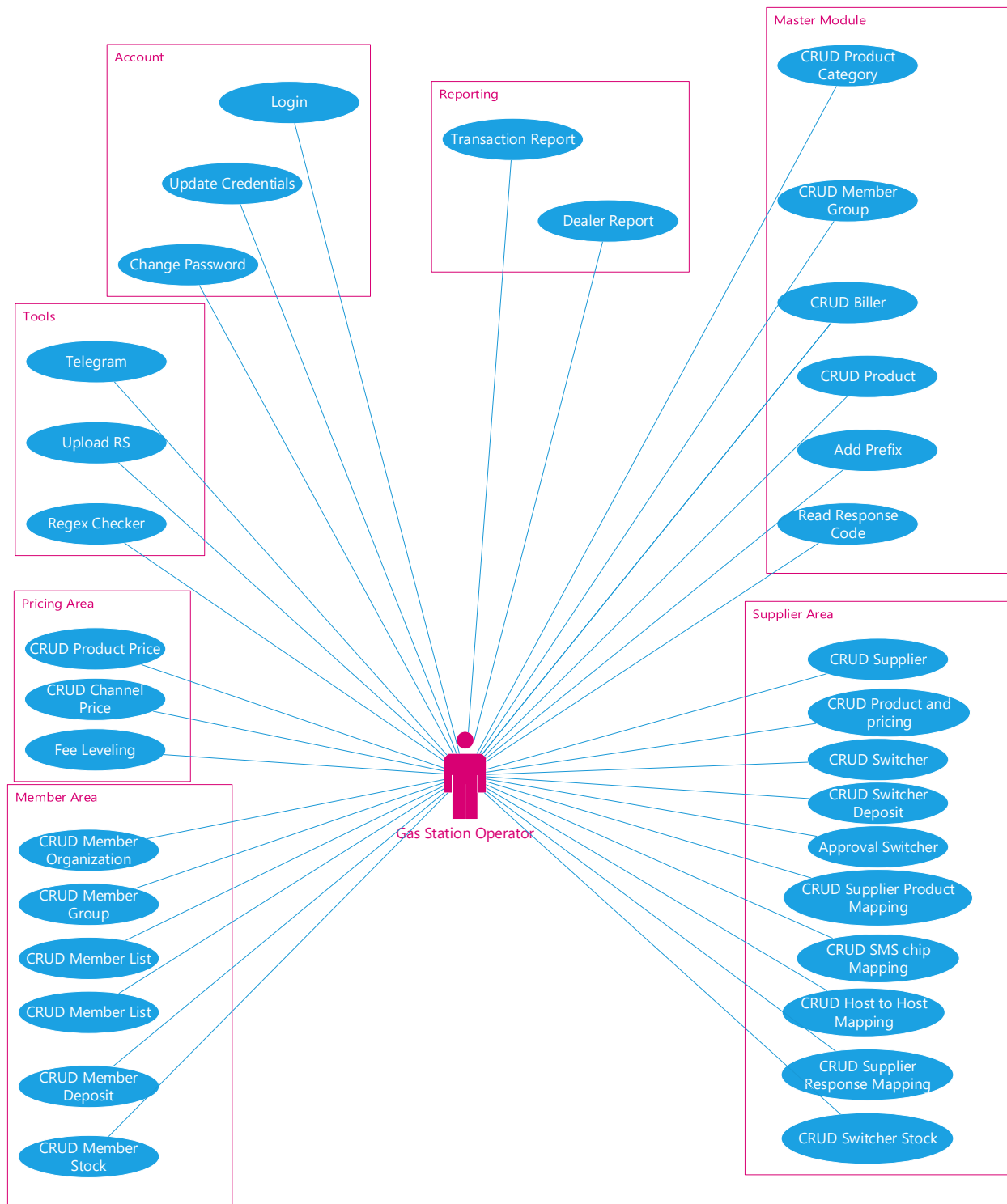


Figure D 4. Administrator Use Case 1

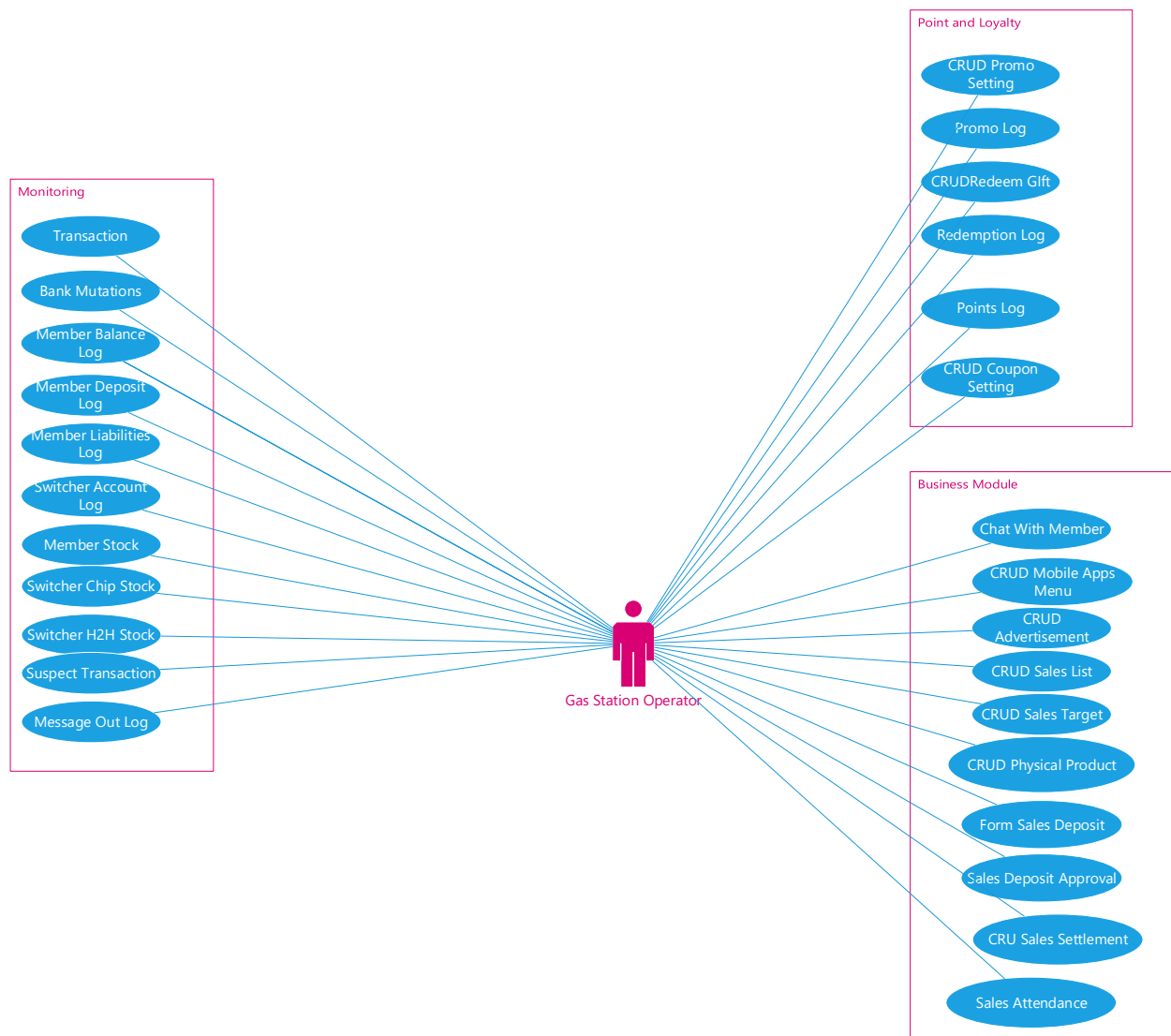


Figure D 5. Administrator Use Case 2

Appendix H. Event Decomposition Diagram

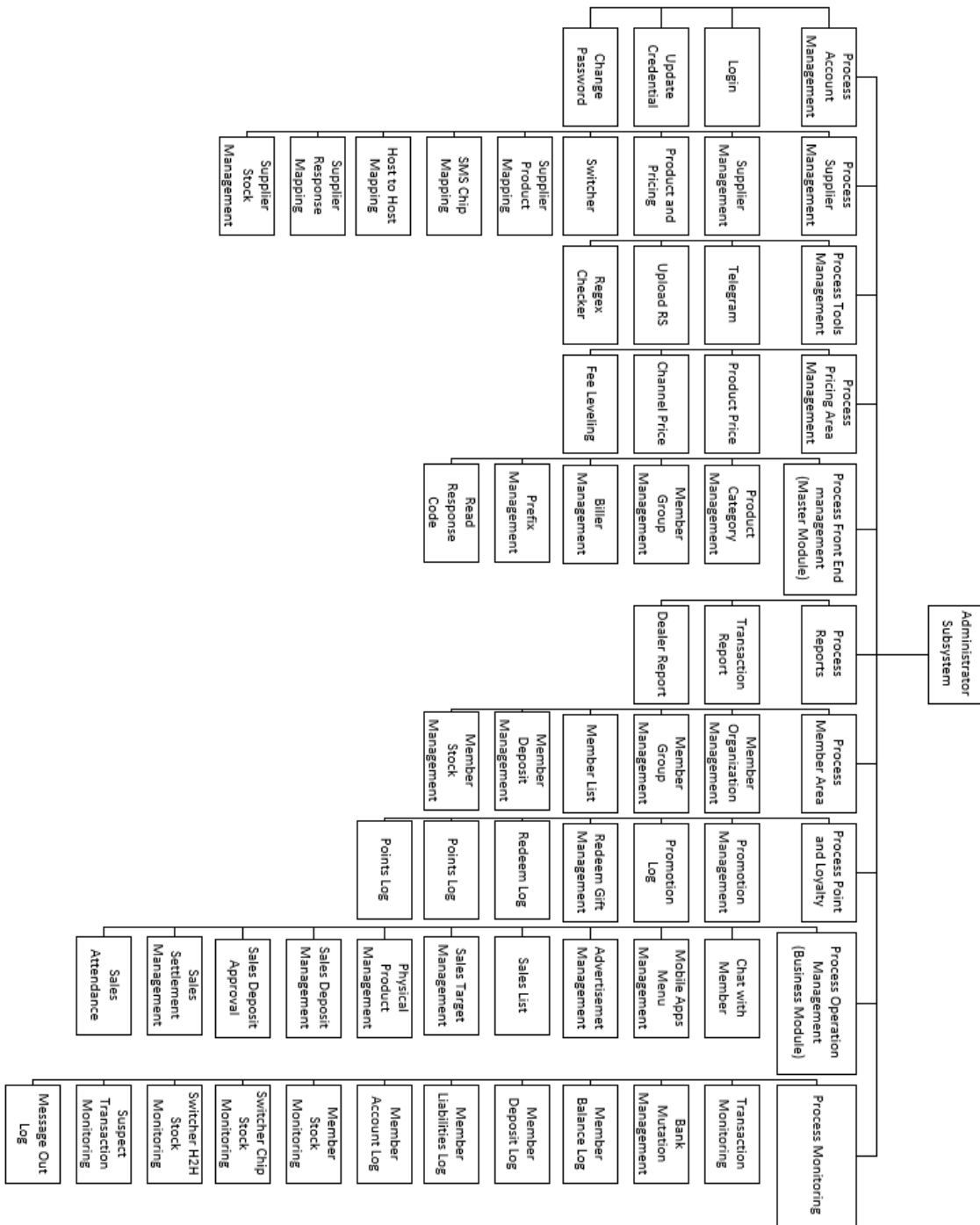


Figure E 1. Event Decomposition Diagram 2nd and 3rd level (Administrator Subsystem)

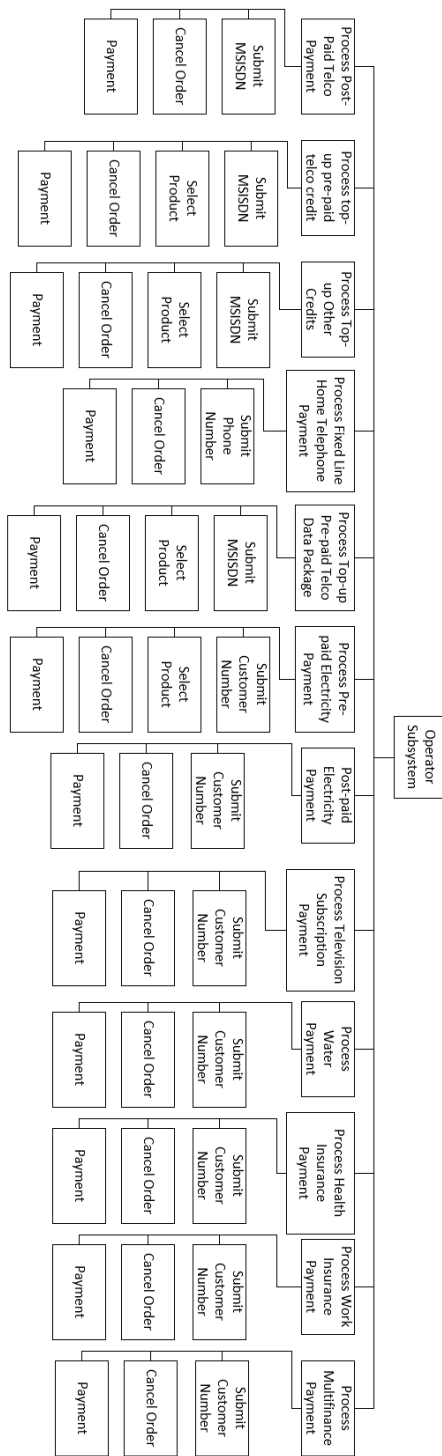
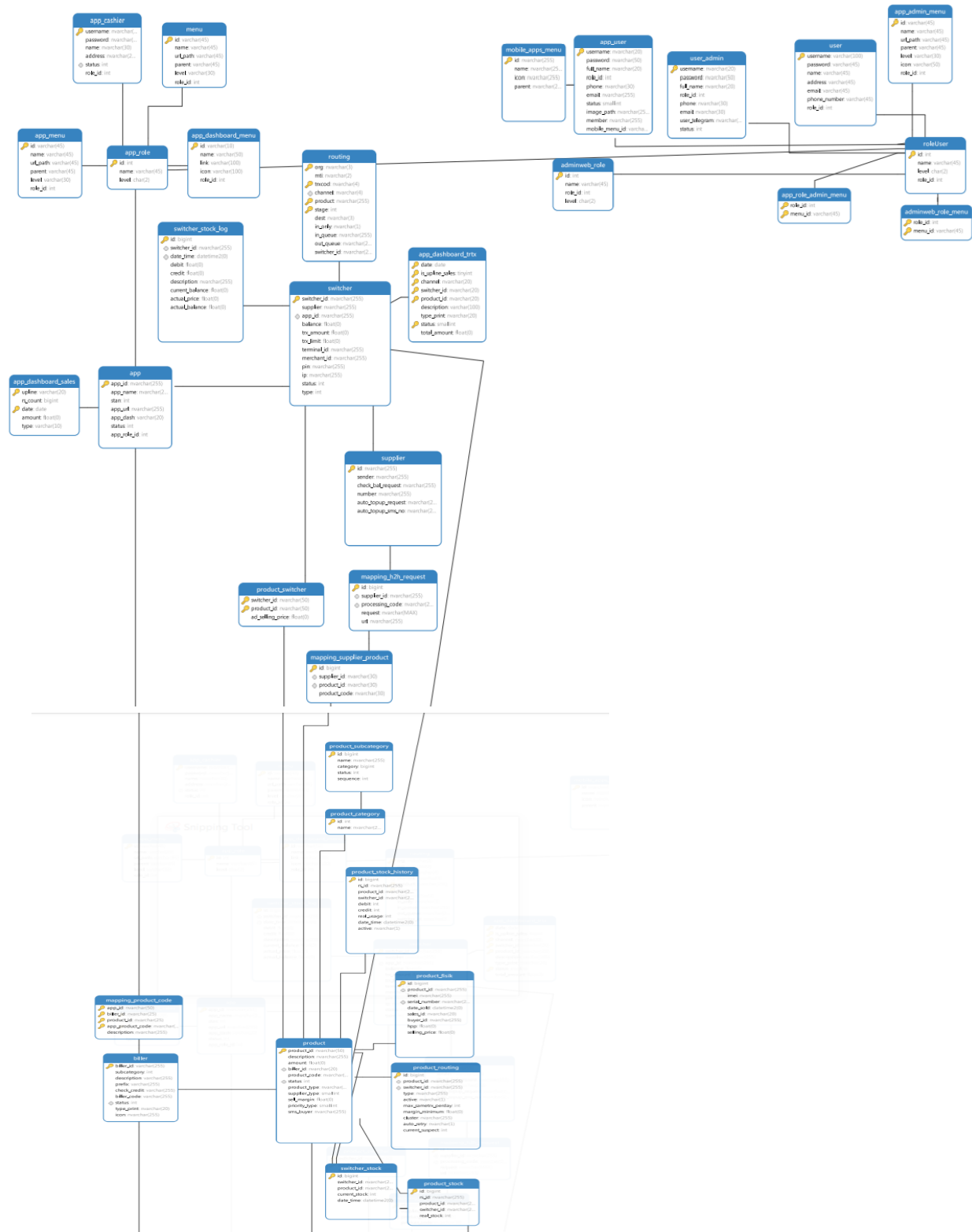


Figure E 2. Event Decomposition Diagram 2nd and 3rd level (Operator Subsystem)

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Appendix J. Feasibility Study

		Candidate 1	Candidate 2	Candidate 3
Description	Wt	Purchase Servers and Rent Place	Rent Servers, Rent Place	Cloud Servers
Operational feasibility	15%	Fully supports user-required functionality Scores: 100	Fully supports user-required functionality Scores: 100	Fully supports user-required functionality Scores: 100
Cultural feasibility	15%	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100
Technical feasibility	20%	Need regular maintenance and onsite handling Scores: 70	Easy maintenance and without on-site handling but could lead to communication problem with onsite engineer Scores: 80	Almost no maintenance required, however, some of third party require direct connection to the server Scores: 0
Economic feasibility (Cost to develop)	30%	Approx 240,000,000 IDR (Rent) + Servers + Installation Cost Scores: 85	Approx 240,000,000 IDR (Rent Place) + 240,000,000 IDR (Rent Servers) Scores: 60	Scalable (Depends on Usage) Scores: 100
Schedule feasibility	10%	1 month Scores: 95	1 month Scores: 95	1 week Scores: 100

Legal feasibility	10%	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100	Sensitive issues regarding place of stored data Scores: 0
Weighted Score	100%	Scores: 89	Scores: 83.5	Not Feasible

Table J 1. Infrastructure Feasibility Study

		Candidate 1	Candidate 2
Description	Wt	2 x (2 x Xeon E5-2667v4, 32GB (2 x 16GB) RDIMM DDR4, 4 x GbE NIC, 2 x 800W, DVDRW, Rackmount (2U), HDD 300GB Sas)	2 x (2 x Intel Xeon E5-2650v4, 2 x 16GB Registered DIMMs 2400MHz, HPE 4x1Gb, 2x10Gb-T Flexible LOM, 2 x 800W, DVD-RW, Rackmount (2U))
Operational feasibility	15%	Fully supports user-required functionality Scores: 100	Fully supports user-required functionality Scores: 100
Cultural feasibility	15%	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100
Technical feasibility	20%	No foreseeable problems	No foreseeable problems

		Scores: 100	Scores: 100
Economic feasibility (Cost to develop)	30%	Approx 247,000,000 IDR Scores: 100	Approx 167,000,000 IDR Scores: 100
Schedule feasibility	10%	1 Month Scores: 100	1 Month Scores: 100
Legal feasibility	10%	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100
Weighted Score	100%	Scores: 100	Scores: 100

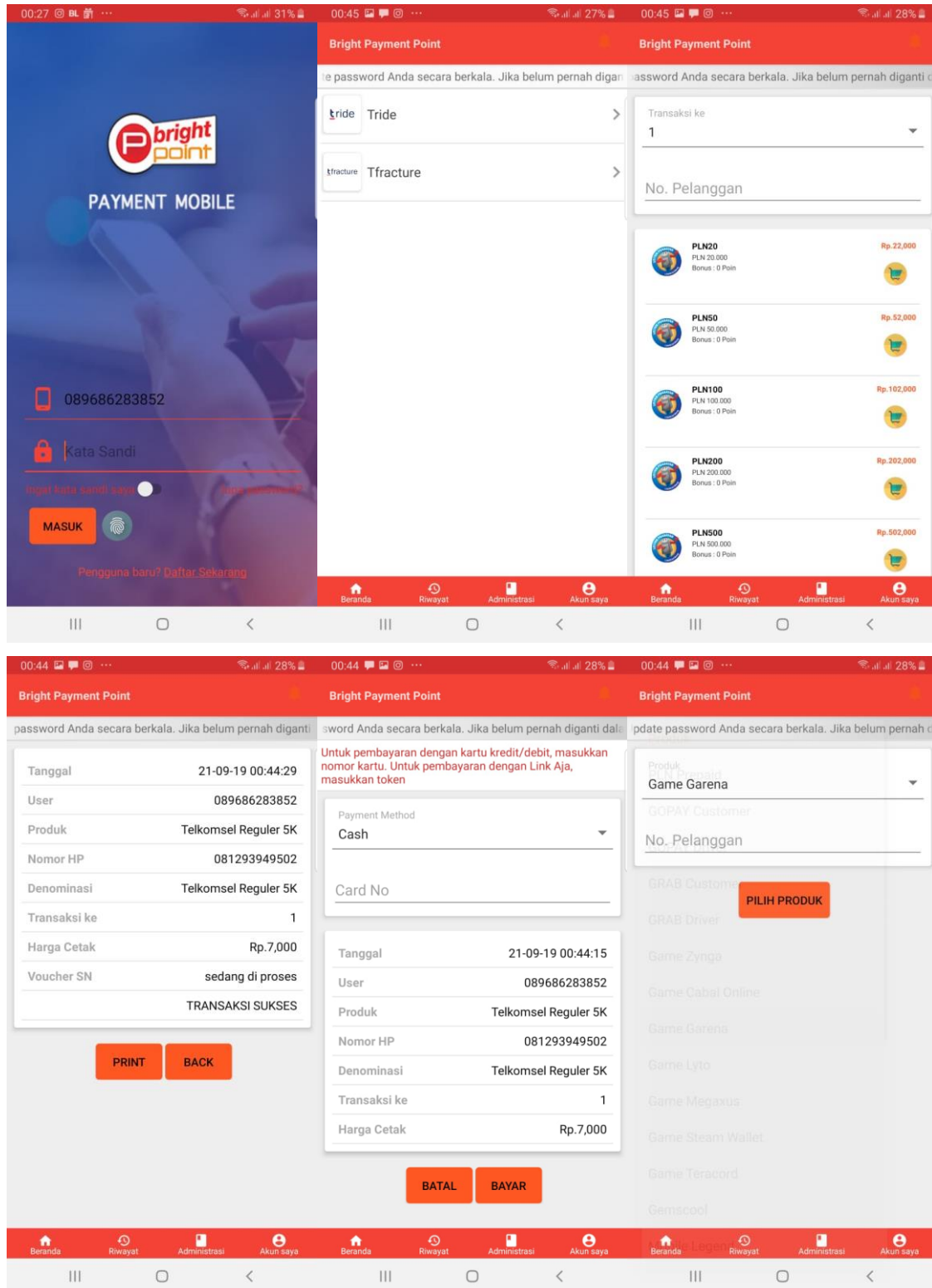
Table J 2. Servers Feasibility Study

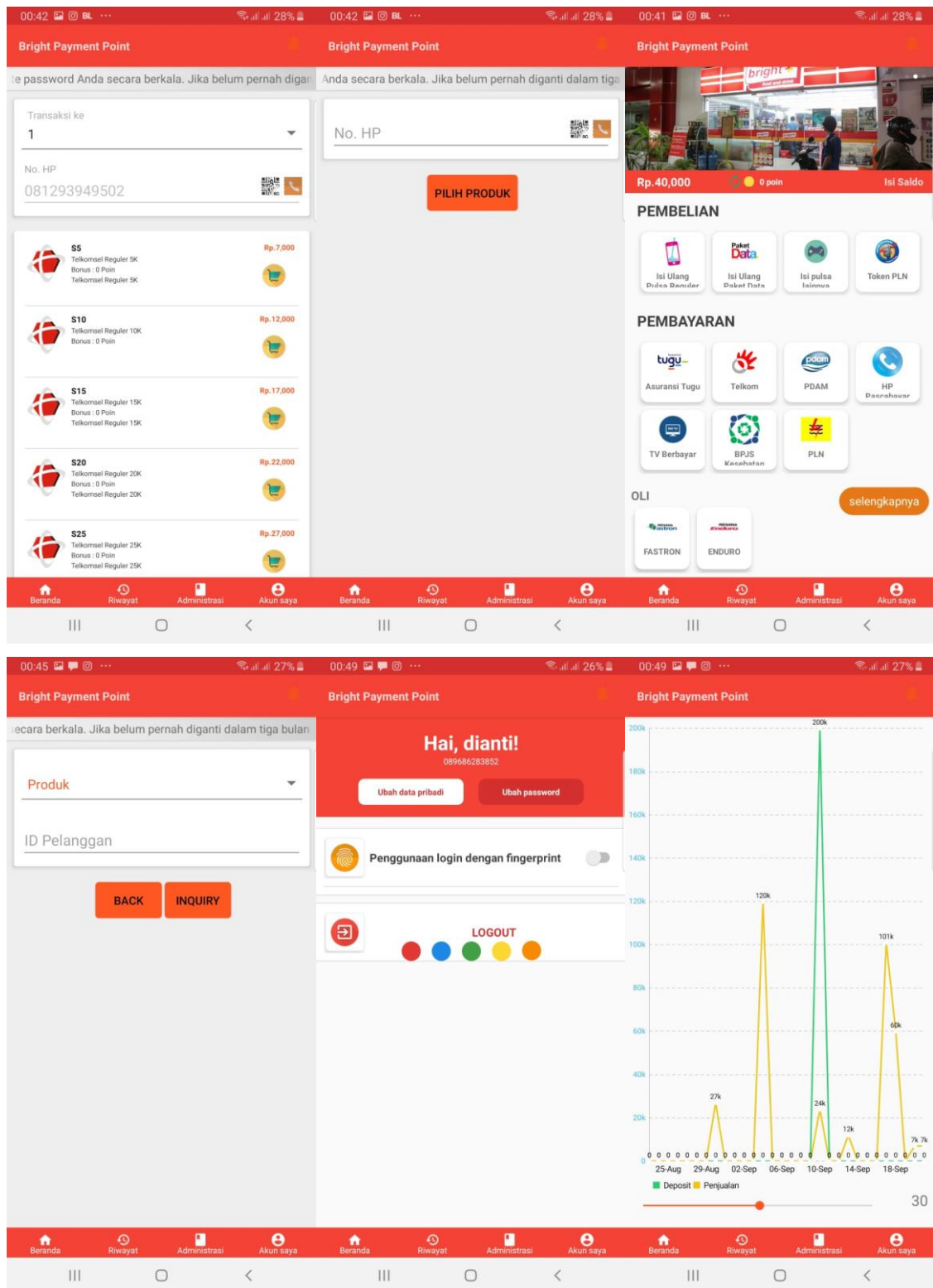
		Candidate 1	Candidate 2
Description	Wt	Open Source (Linux Based)	Windows Based
Operational feasibility	15%	Fully supports user-required functionality, more manual works required Scores: 90	Fully supports user-required functionality Scores: 100
Cultural feasibility	15%	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100

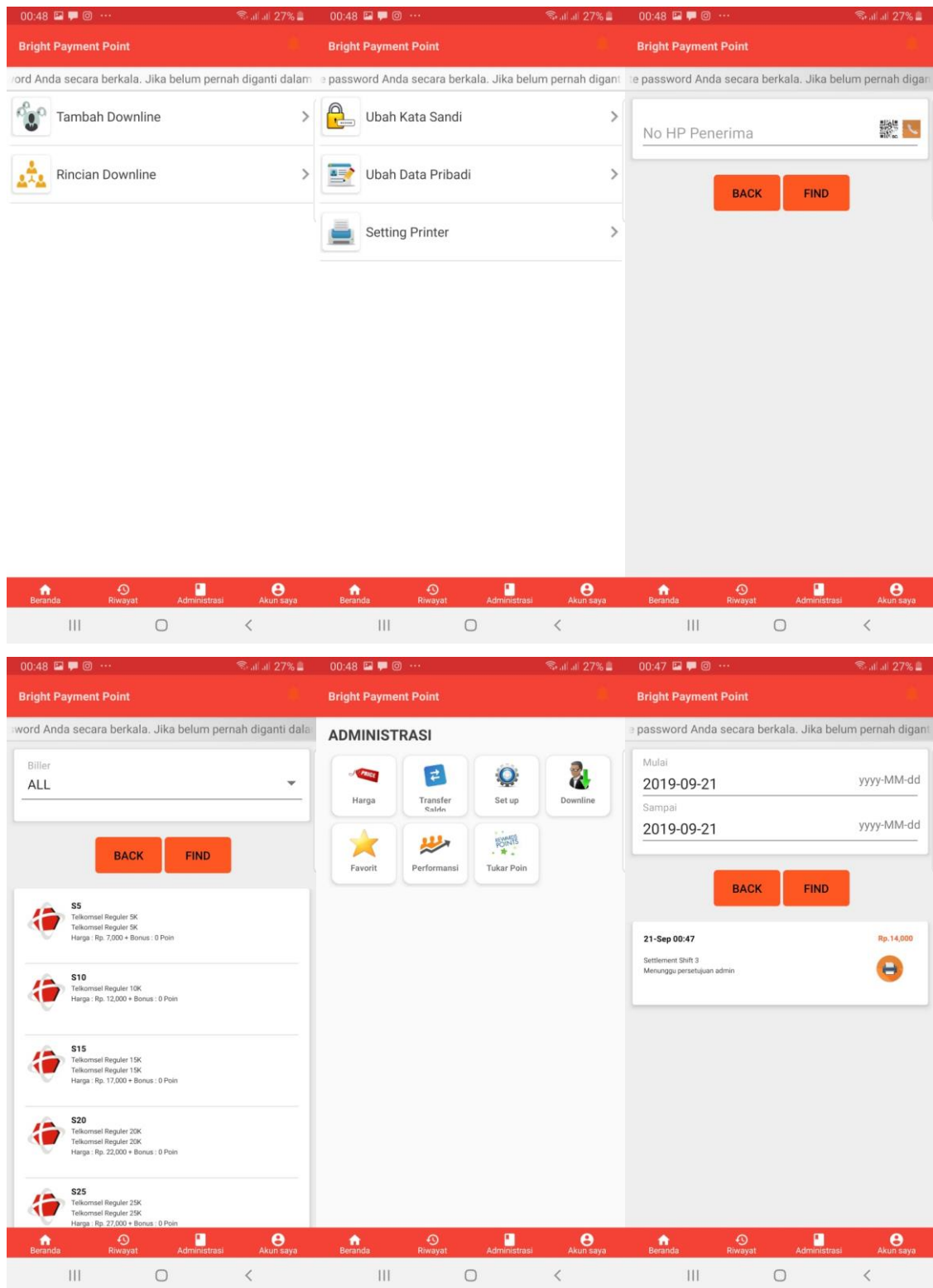
Technical feasibility	20%	Needed to develop Scores: 90	Ready to use application presence Scores: 100
Economic feasibility (Cost to develop)	30%	Free (Open Source) Scores: 100	Approx 50,000,000 IDR Scores: 80
Schedule feasibility	10%	1 Month Scores: 80	2 Weeks Scores: 100
Legal feasibility	10%	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100	No foreseeable problems Scores: 100
Weighted Score	100%	Scores: 94.5	Scores: 94.5

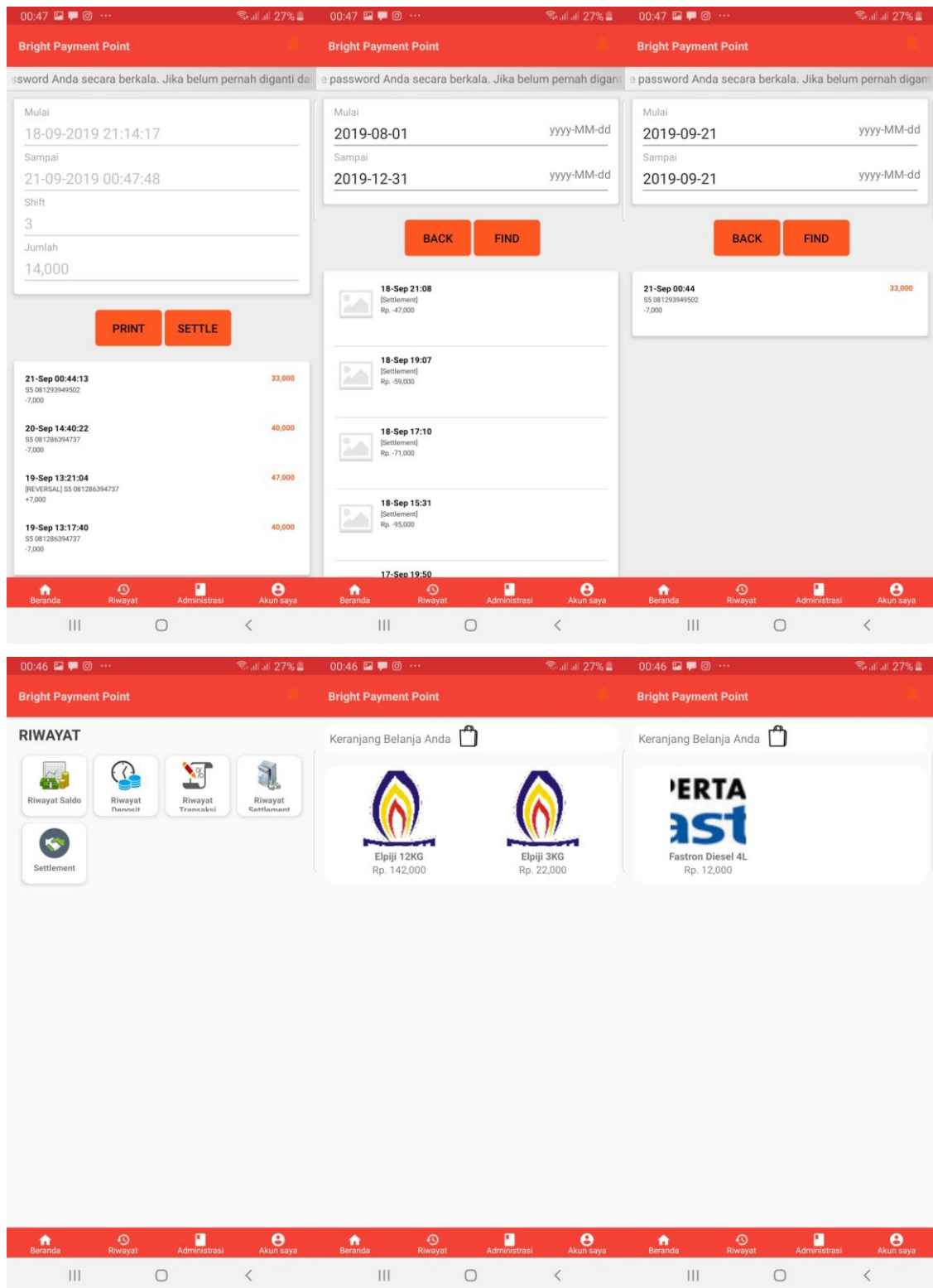
Table J 3. OS Feasibility Study

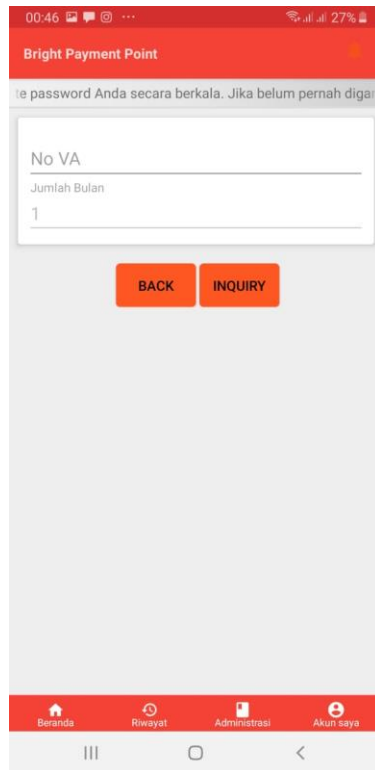
Appendix K. Design and Demonstration of UI/UX (Operator)



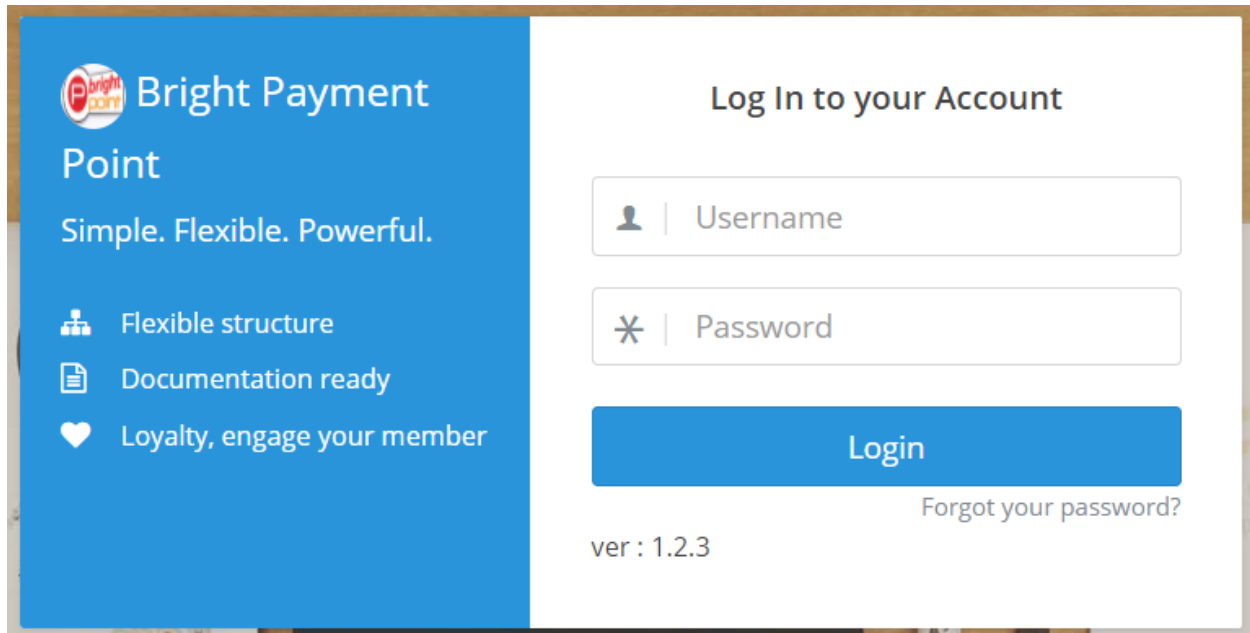








Appendix L. Design and Demonstration of UI/UX (Administrator)



The image shows the login page for the Bright Payment Point system. On the left, a blue sidebar contains the logo, the text 'Bright Payment Point', the tagline 'Simple. Flexible. Powerful.', and three features: 'Flexible structure', 'Documentation ready', and 'Loyalty, engage your member'. On the right, a white box titled 'Log In to your Account' contains input fields for 'Username' and 'Password', a blue 'Login' button, and a link for 'Forgot your password?'. The version number 'ver : 1.2.3' is displayed at the bottom left of the white box.

Bright Payment Point
Simple. Flexible. Powerful.

- Flexible structure
- Documentation ready
- Loyalty, engage your member

Log In to your Account

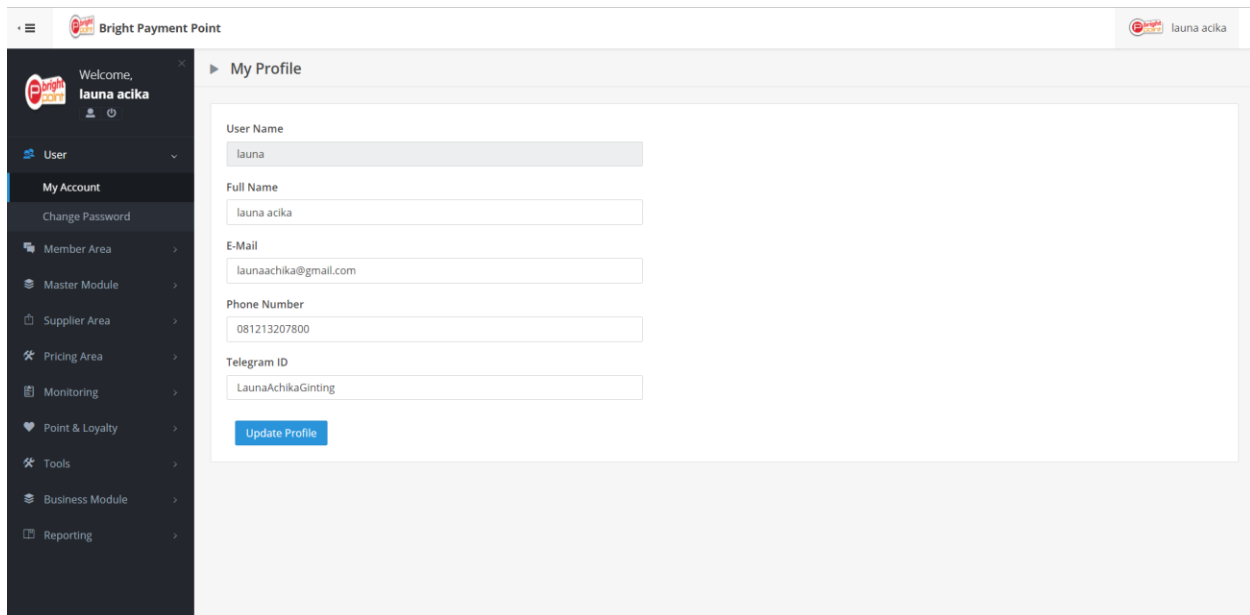
Username

Password

Login

Forgot your password?

ver : 1.2.3



The image shows the 'My Profile' page in the Bright Payment Point system. A dark sidebar on the left contains a welcome message 'Welcome, launa acika' and a list of navigation items: 'User', 'My Account', 'Change Password', 'Member Area', 'Master Module', 'Supplier Area', 'Pricing Area', 'Monitoring', 'Point & Loyalty', 'Tools', 'Business Module', and 'Reporting'. The main content area is titled 'My Profile' and contains a form with fields for 'User Name' (launa), 'Full Name' (launa acika), 'E-Mail' (launaachika@gmail.com), 'Phone Number' (081213207800), and 'Telegram ID' (LaunaAchikaGinting). An 'Update Profile' button is at the bottom of the form.

Bright Payment Point Welcome, launa acika

My Profile

User Name
launa

Full Name
launa acika

E-Mail
launaachika@gmail.com

Phone Number
081213207800

Telegram ID
LaunaAchikaGinting

Update Profile

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome, launa acika

User

My Account

Change Password

Member Area

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Reporting

Change Password

Old Password

Enter old password..

New Password

Enter new password..

Confirm New Password

Enter confirm new password..

Update Password

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome, launa acika

User

Member Area

Member Organization

Member Group

Member List

Form Member Deposit

Form Member Stock

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Reporting

Master Dealer

ID

Name

Status

ALL

Find

Add

ID	Name	Status	Action
MD000001	PTPR-D	Active	Edit
MD000002	PTPR-C	Active	Edit
MD000003	PTPR-K	Active	Edit
MD000004	4	Active	Edit
MD000005	5	Active	Edit
MD000006	6	Active	Edit
MD000007	7	Active	Edit
MD000008	8	Active	Edit

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Welcome, **launa acika**

User

Member Area

Member Organization

Member Group

Member List

Form Member Deposit

Form Member Stock

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Reporting

Sub Dealer

ID

Name

Status

ALL

Find

Add

ID	Name	Location	Master Dealer	Status	Action
SD000001	34.138.06	Jl. Outering Road No. 27 Kp. Rambutan Ciracas-Jakarta Timur 021-8403369	MD000001 - PTPR-D	Active	Edit
SD000002	34.158.02	Jl. Raya STPI Curug km. 05 Curug - Bitung Kab Tangerang	MD000001 - PTPR-D	Active	Edit
SD020001	H2H TEST	INDONESIA	MD000002 - PTPR-C	Active	Edit
SD020002	SPBU ARU	Bali	MD000002 - PTPR-C	Active	Edit
SD020003	coba3	coba3 location	MD000002 - PTPR-C	Active	Edit
SD020004	31.102.02 BRIGHT JAKARTA ABDUL MUIS	Jl. Abdul Muis No.59 Petojo Selatan	MD000002 - PTPR-C	Active	Edit

Welcome, **launa acika**

User

Member Area

Member Organization

Member Group

Member List

Form Member Deposit

Form Member Stock

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Reporting

List Master Member/Reseller

Reseller

Upline

Balance

Liabilities

Join Date From

Join Date To

Last Login From

Last Login To

Find

Add New Member

Reseller ID	Name	Balance	SD/Group	Status	Date Joined	Last Login	Action
081282526964	Fajar P	0	SD140007 - 34.171.43 Cikunir	1 - Active	2019-09-08 17:49:57	2019-09-08 17:49:57	Edit Detail
081286427394	ayomall2	0	SD110001 - Centrum Sakti	1 - Active	2019-09-05 19:14:43	2019-09-05 19:14:43	Edit Detail
085881565307	Ayomall1	0	SD110001 - Centrum Sakti	1 - Active	2019-09-05 19:12:19	2019-09-05 19:12:19	Edit Detail
081282525527	M Mukadi	156.000	SD140096 - 31.137.01 Gandaria	1 - Active	2019-09-05 18:31:06	2019-09-05 18:31:06	Edit Detail
0895711117020	A Sudrajat	188.000	SD140013 - 34.174.16 Kodau	1 - Active	2019-09-05 14:25:01	2019-09-05 14:25:01	Edit Detail
081282527059	PERTAMINA EVENT JAKARTA 2	5.000.000	SD020027 - PERTAMINA EVENT	1 - Active	2019-09-03 21:06:47	2019-09-03 21:06:47	Edit Detail

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Form Member Deposit

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Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

List Reseller Deposit Log

Reseller ID
Stan
Description
Payment Option

Amount
Status
Date From
Date To

Find
Add Deposit
Revise

Reseller	Amount	Description	Stan	Payment Option	Status	Proof	User Approval	Date
089630001250 - Heru Risdiansyah	-1.907.000	[Settlement]	X89805	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 16:36:55
081776947234 - Muhamad Safei	-53.000	[Settlement]	X89804	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 14:05:56
081513824058 - Ahmad Solahudin	-2.000.000	[Settlement]	X89803	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 14:02:17
08551966695 - Sudarman	-147.000	[Settlement]	X89802	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 13:56:04
085776809757 - Sodikin	-511.000	[Settlement]	X89801	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 13:50:06
081316586112 - Ilham Bastaman	-717.000	[Settlement]	X89800	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 13:42:16
081282525527 - M Mukadi	-156.000	[Settlement]	X89799	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 13:25:38
0895385104555 - Teguh Raharjo	-95.000	[Settlement]	X89798	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 12:45:46
085847206416 - I Nengah Susana	-20.000	[Settlement]	X89797	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 11:04:33

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Welcome,
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User

Member Area

Member Organization

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Form Member Deposit

Form Member Stock

Master Module

Supplier Area

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Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

List Reseller Stock Log

Reseller ID
Stan
Description

Amount
Status
Date From
Date To

Find
Add Deposit

Reseller	Stock Request	Description	Stan	Status	User Approval	Date
Nothing found to display.						
No items found.						

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome, **launa acika**

User

Member Area

Master Module

Product Category

Billier

Product

Prefix

Response Code

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Product Sub Category

ID

Name

Category

1 - ELEKTRONIK

Find

Add

ID	Name	Category	Action
1	PULSA REGULER	ELEKTRONIK	
2	PPOB	ELEKTRONIK	
3	PULSA DATA	ELEKTRONIK	
4	PULSA LAINNYA	ELEKTRONIK	
13	OLI	FISIK	Edit
14	STARTER PACK	FISIK	Edit

6 items found, displaying all items.

Bright Payment Point

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Welcome, **launa acika**

User

Member Area

Master Module

Product Category

Billier

Product

Prefix

Response Code

Supplier Area

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Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Billier

ID

Name

Status

ALL

Product Category

ALL

Find

Add

ID	Name	Prefix	Product Category	Icon	Status	Action
001	Telkomsel Prepaid	0811,0812,0813,0821,0822,0823,0851,0852,0853	PULSA REGULER		Active	Edit
002	Telkomsel Postpaid	0811,0812,0813,0821,0822,0823,0851,0852,0853	PPOB		Active	Edit
003	XL Prepaid	0817,0818,0819,0859,0877,0878,0831,0832,0838	PULSA REGULER		Active	Edit

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Product Category

Billers

Product

Prefix

Response Code

Supplier Area

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Reporting

Product

ID

Name

Status

ALL

Find

Add

Billers

ALL

Priority Type

ALL

Supplier Type

ALL

ID	Name	Amount	Sell Margin	Billers	Supplier Type	Priority Type	Status	Action
ACC	Astra Credit Companies	0	0	Multifinance	Single	BASED ON MANUAL PRIORITY SETTING	Active	Edit
ADIRA	Adira Finance	0	0	Multifinance	Single	BASED ON MANUAL PRIORITY SETTING	Active	Edit
AIRLINE	Airline	0	0	AIRLINE	Single	BASED ON MANUAL PRIORITY SETTING	Active	Edit
ALIJARAH	Al Ijarah Indonesia Finance	0	0	Multifinance	Single	BASED ON MANUAL PRIORITY SETTING	Active	Edit
AXD1GB	AXIS DATA 1GB	1	0	Axis Data	Multi	BASED ON MANUAL PRIORITY SETTING	Active	Edit
AXD2GB	AXIS DATA 2GB	2	0	Axis Data	Multi	BASED ON MANUAL PRIORITY SETTING	Active	Edit
AXD3GB	AXIS DATA 3GB	3	0	Axis Data	Multi	BASED ON MANUAL PRIORITY SETTING	Active	Edit
AXD5GB	AXIS DATA 5GB	4	0	Axis Data	Multi	BASED ON MANUAL PRIORITY SETTING	Active	Edit

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Product Category

Billers

Product

Prefix

Response Code

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Reporting

Prefix

Billers

ALL

Prefix

Find

Add

Billers	Prefix	Action
Telkomsel Prepaid	0811	Edit
Telkomsel Prepaid	0812	Edit
Telkomsel Prepaid	0813	Edit
Telkomsel Prepaid	0821	Edit
Telkomsel Prepaid	0822	Edit
Telkomsel Prepaid	0823	Edit
Telkomsel Prepaid	0851	Edit
Telkomsel Prepaid	0852	Edit
Telkomsel Prepaid	0853	Edit
XI Prepaid	0817	Edit

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Form Switcher Deposit
Approval Switcher Deposit
Mapping Supplier Product
Mapping Chip Request
Mapping H2H Request
Mapping Supplier Response
Client List
Client Chip
Form Switcher Stock

ID

Find
Add SMS
Add H2H
Add USSD

ID	Sender	Check Balance Request	Check Balance Request Type	Number	Action
DOMPUL	XL-Ax,777,461,151,+818,46101	*777*100*PIN	USSD		Edit
ICG			H2H		
KISEL			H2H		
MBA			H2H		
MKIOS	MKIOS,3636	*776*PIN	USSD		Edit
MOBO	MOBO	*171*6*1*1*PIN	USSD		Edit
PAYPRO	789	*789	USSD		Edit
RTS			H2H		
SMARTFREN			H2H		
SMS_RECEIVER					
SMS_SENDER_ISAT	INDOSAT,123	*555*1	USSD		Edit
SMS_SENDER_TSEL	2323,08999	*888*11	USSD		Edit

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Product Category
Billier
Product
Prefix
Response Code
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Reporting

ID
Name
Status

Find

ID	Name	Status	Action
00	Sukses	A	Edit
01	Timeout	D	Edit
02	NO PELANGGAN SALAH (TIDAK VALID)	D	Edit
04	GAGAL KONEKSI KE DATABASE	D	Edit
07	Transaksi gagal, silahkan ulangi lagi	D	Edit
08	Maintenance PLN harian pkl 23.30 - 00.30 WIB	D	Edit
09	NOMOR METER/IDPEL YANG ANDA MASUKKAN SALAH, MOHON TELITI KEMBALI	D	Edit
10	SAAT INI TRANSAKSI TIDAK DAPAT DILAKUKAN,SILAHKAN COBA BEBERAPA SAAT KEMUDIAN	D	Edit

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Mapping Supplier Response

Client List

Client Chip

Form Switcher Stock

Harga Supplier

Supplier

ALL

Product

ALL

Find

Add

Supplier	Name	price	Action
ICG	ACC - Astra Credit Companies	4.900	Edit Delete
ICG	ADIRA - Adira Finance	5.500	Edit Delete
RTS	ADIRA - Adira Finance	1.500	Edit Delete
ICG	AIRLINE - Airline	1.000	Edit Delete
ICG	ALIJARAH - Al Ijarah Indonesia Finance	400	Edit Delete
RTS	AXD1GB - AXIS DATA 1GB	18.200	Edit Delete
RTS	AXD2GB - AXIS DATA 2GB	26.700	Edit Delete
RTS	AXD3GB - AXIS DATA 3GB	35.700	Edit Delete
RTS	AXD5GB - AXIS DATA 5GB	53.700	Edit Delete

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Mapping Supplier Response

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Client Chip

Switcher

ID

Type

ALL

Status

ALL

Find

Add Chip

Add HttpPost/HttpGet

Add Jabber

ID	Supplier	Balance	Type	Parameter	Status	Action
ICG	ICG	0	Chip		Inactive	
KISEL	KISEL	987.763.464.100	H2H HttpPost		Active	Edit
MBA	MBA	45.969.600	H2H HttpPost	/mbaStatus	Active	Edit
RTS	RTS	11.948.380	H2H HttpGet	/status	Active	Edit
SMARTFREN	SMARTFREN	19.945.000	H2H HttpPost	/sfstatus	Active	Edit
SMS_RECEIVER	SMS_RECEIVER	0	Chip		Active	
SMS_SENDER_TSEL	SMS_SENDER_TSEL	1.000	Chip		Active	Edit

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Mapping Chip Request

Mapping H2H Request

Mapping Supplier Response

Client List

Client Chip

List Switcher Deposit

Switcher

From

To

2019-09-08

2019-09-08

Stan

Description

Find

Deposit

Switcher

Date Deposit

Stan

Amount

Credit

Description

User Input

User Approval

Date Approval

Status

Nothing found to display.

No items found.

Bright Payment Point

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Mapping Supplier Response

Client List

Client Chip

List Switcher Deposit

Switcher

From

To

Stan

Description

Find

Switcher

Date Deposit

Stan

Amount

Credit

Description

User Input

User Approval

Date Approval

Status

Nothing found to display.

No items found.

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Mapping Supplier Response
Client List
Client Chip

Mapping Supplier Product

Supplier
Pilih Supplier

ProductId
Pilih Product

Product Code

Find Add

Supplier	Product ID	Product Code	Action
SMARTFREN	SMDU	SUNL70RB	Edit
SMARTFREN	SMD200	VOL200RB	Edit
SMARTFREN	SMD150	VOL150RB	Edit
SMARTFREN	SMD100	VOL100RB	Edit
SMARTFREN	SMD65	VOL65RB	Edit
SMARTFREN	SMD60	VOL60RB	Edit
SMARTFREN	SMD40	VOL40RB	Edit

Bright Payment Point

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Mapping Chip Request
Mapping H2H Request
Mapping Supplier Response
Client List
Client Chip

Mapping Chip Request

Supplier
Pilih Supplier

ProductId
Pilih Product

Type

Request

Find Add

Supplier	Product ID	Type	Request	Action
TRISAKTI	TD17	SMS>089611223344	RBM3.MSISDN.PIN	Edit
TRISAKTI	TD16	SMS>089611223344	RBM1.MSISDN.PIN	Edit
TRISAKTI	TD15	SMS>089611223344	RCINTA10.MSISDN.PIN	Edit
TRISAKTI	TD14	SMS>089611223344	RCINTA6.MSISDN.PIN	Edit
TRISAKTI	TD13	SMS>089611223344	RGMS.MSISDN.PIN	Edit

Bright Payment Point

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Mapping Chip Request
Mapping H2H Request
Mapping Supplier Response
Client List
Client Chip

Mapping H2H Request

Supplier
Pilih Supplier

Processing Code
Pilih Processing Code

Request

Find Add

Supplier	Processing Code	Request
RTS	97	id=AP0001&pin=1234&user=5DCEBC&pass=9412EC&kodeproduk=#PRODUCT_CODE#&tujuan=#PAYEE_ID#&counter=#COUNTER_NO#&idtrx=#TRX_ID#
SMARTFREN	check_balance	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:soapenc="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"><soap:Body><request href="#id1"?></tns:invoke><tns:SoapMap id="id1" xsi:type="tns:SoapMap"><values href="#id2"?></tns:SoapMap><soapenc:Array id="id2" soapenc:arrayType="tns:SoapMapValue[]" xsi:type="tns:SoapMap"><arrayValue xsi:nil="true"/><mapArrayValue xsi:nil="true"/></tns:SoapMapValue><tns:SoapMapValue id="id4" xsi:type="tns:SoapMapValue"><arrayValue xsi:nil="true"/><mapArrayValue xsi:nil="true"/><name xsi:type="xsd:string"><singleValue xsi:type="xsd:string">628811673551</singleValue></tns:SoapMapValue><tns:SoapMapValue id="id5" xsi:type="tns:SoapMapValue"><arrayValue xsi:nil="true"/></tns:SoapMapValue></soap:Body></soap:Envelope>
SMARTFREN	price_plan_pkg	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><soap:Envelope xmlns:soap="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:soapenc="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"><soap:Body><request href="#id1"?></tns:invoke><tns:SoapMap id="id1" xsi:type="tns:SoapMap"><values href="#id2"?></tns:SoapMap><soapenc:Array id="id2" soapenc:arrayType="tns:SoapMapValue[]" xsi:type="tns:SoapMap"><arrayValue xsi:nil="true"/><mapArrayValue xsi:nil="true"/></tns:SoapMapValue><tns:SoapMapValue id="id4" xsi:type="tns:SoapMapValue"><arrayValue xsi:nil="true"/><mapArrayValue xsi:nil="true"/><name xsi:type="xsd:string"><singleValue xsi:type="xsd:string">628811673551</singleValue></tns:SoapMapValue><tns:SoapMapValue id="id5" xsi:type="tns:SoapMapValue"><arrayValue xsi:nil="true"/></tns:SoapMapValue></soap:Body></soap:Envelope>

Bright Payment Point

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Mapping Supplier Response
Client List
Client Chip

Mapping Supplier Response

Supplier
Pilih Supplier

Keyword
Pilih Keyword

Find Add

Supplier	Keyword	Pattern	Action
KISEL	billier_ref	<stan>{+?}</stan>	Edit
SMARTFREN	voucher_sn	transactionID</name><singleValue>{+?}</singleValue>!@#REF: {+?}</singleValue>!@#Reff id : {+?}</singleValue>	Edit
SMARTFREN	price	amount</name><singleValue>{+?}</singleValue>	Edit
SMARTFREN	check_balance	<name>balance</name><singleValue>{+?}</singleValue>	Edit
MBA	balance	Saldo: {+?}[,]	Edit
MBA	refund_transaction	<ResponseCode>02</ResponseCode>!@#<YtzTransactionStatusResult>02</YtzTransactionStatusResult>	Edit
MBA	failed_transaction	<ResponseCode>127</ResponseCode>!@#<YtzTransactionStatusResult>127</YtzTransactionStatusResult>!@#<ResponseCode>03</ResponseCode>!@#<YtzTransactionStatusResult>03</YtzTransactionStatusResult>	Edit

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome,
launa acika

User
Member Area
Master Module
Supplier Area
Supplier List
Setting Buying Price
Switcher List
Form Switcher Deposit
Approval Switcher Deposit
Mapping Supplier Product
Mapping Chip Request
Mapping H2H Request
Mapping Supplier Response
Client List
Client Chip

Wok Server

Name

Find Add

Name	Host	Online	Last Update
coba		Offline	2019-02-12 21:35:05
localhost	/192.168.1.2:54682	Online	2019-09-08 18:07:16

2 items found, displaying all items.

Bright Payment Point

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Switcher List
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Approval Switcher Deposit
Mapping Supplier Product
Mapping Chip Request
Mapping H2H Request
Mapping Supplier Response
Client List
Client Chip

Wok Server Chip

Switcher

ALL

Name

Active

ALL

Port

Msisdn

Find

Name	Switcher	Port	Msisdn	CCID	PIN#	Signal	Status	Active	Last Update	Last Check	Action
localhost	SMS_SENDER_TSEL	COM42		8962100146624171131		24,0	2	Active	2019-09-08 18:08:43		Edit

One item found.

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Form Switcher Deposit

Approval Switcher Deposit

Mapping Supplier Product

Mapping Chip Request

Mapping H2H Request

Mapping Supplier Response

Client List

Client Chip

Switcher

ALL

Stan

Description

Amount

Status

ALL

Date From

2019-09-08

Date To

2019-09-08

Find

Add Deposit

Switcher	Stock Request	Description	Stan	Status	User Approval	Date
Nothing found to display.						
No items found.						

Bright Payment Point

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Form Switcher Deposit

Approval Switcher Deposit

Mapping Supplier Product

Mapping Chip Request

Mapping H2H Request

Mapping Supplier Response

Client List

Client Chip

Switcher

ALL

Stan

Description

Amount

Status

ALL

Date From

2019-09-08

Date To

2019-09-08

Find

Switcher	Stock Request	Description	Stan	Status	User Approval	Date	Action
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

Bright Payment Point

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 - Channel Price
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List Price MD Product

Biller

ALL

Product

ALL

Group

Find

Group	Product	Price	Cash Back	Point	
MD000001 - PTPR-D	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	12.000	0	0	Edit
MD000002 - PTPR-C	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	12.000	0	0	Edit
MD000003 - PTPR-K	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	0	0	0	Edit
MD000004 - 4	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	0	0	0	Edit
MD000005 - 5	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	0	0	0	Edit
MD000006 - 6	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	0	0	0	Edit
MD000007 - 7	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	0	0	0	Edit
MD000008 - 8	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	0	0	0	Edit

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List Price Channel

ID	Name	Price Margin	Action
6012	EDC B2B	0	Edit
6015	KIOSK	0	Edit
6013	MOBILE APP	0	Edit
6017	SMS	50	Edit
6018	TELEGRAM	0	Edit
6014	WEB INET	0	Edit
6019	XML	0	Edit
6016	XMPP	0	Edit

8 Items found, displaying all items.

Welcome,
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► List Transaction

Billers

ALL

Product

ALL

Resp Code

Switcher

Find

Date From

2019-09-08

Date To

2019-09-08

Payee ID

Reseller ID

Date Request	Date Response	Member Group	Reseller	Product	Payee Id	Voucher Number	Price	Channel	Trx Type	Resp Code
2019-09-08 18:11:03	2019-09-08 18:11:07	SD110001 - Centrum Sakti	085339800999 - centrum	S20 - Telkomsel Regular 20K	082225426119	0051003821318154	19.875	6019 - XML	0210	00
2019-09-08 18:10:17	2019-09-08 18:10:19	SD110001 - Centrum Sakti	085339800999 - centrum	S25 - Telkomsel Regular 25K	082340904254	0051003821314667	24.575	6019 - XML	0210	00
2019-09-08 18:09:00	2019-09-08 18:09:05	SD110001 - Centrum Sakti	085339800999 - centrum	S20 - Telkomsel Regular 20K	082359177879	0051003821308872	19.875	6019 - XML	0210	00
2019-09-08 18:08:34	2019-09-08 18:08:36	SD110001 - Centrum Sakti	085339800999 - centrum	S20 - Telkomsel Regular 20K	085339565191	0051003821306586	19.875	6019 - XML	0210	00
2019-09-08 18:08:34	2019-09-08 18:08:36	SD110001 - Centrum Sakti	085339800999 - centrum	S20 - Telkomsel Regular 20K	087264554804	0051003821306418	19.875	6019 - XML	0210	00

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List Bank Mutations Log

Bank
Rekening
Description

ALL
ALL

Amount
Type
Date From
Date To

ALL
2019-09-08
2019-09-08

Find

Bank	No Rekening	Type	Amount	Balance Pos.	Description	Date	Date Scrap
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

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List Reseller Account Log

Reseller
Stan
Description

Debit
Credit
Date From
Date To

2019-09-08
2019-09-08

Find

Reseller	Debit	Credit	Balance	Description	Stan	Date
085339800999 - centrum	19.875	0	336.268.975	\$20 082247708529	760287	2019-09-08 18:12:35
085210753634 - I Mulyadi	27.000	0	1.122.000	I25 085882268616	760285	2019-09-08 18:12:25
085339800999 - centrum	19.875	0	336.288.850	\$20 082340029565	760283	2019-09-08 18:12:12
085339800999 - centrum	19.875	0	336.308.725	\$20 082225426119	760281	2019-09-08 18:11:04
085339800999 - centrum	24.575	0	336.328.600	\$25 082340904254	760279	2019-09-08 18:10:17
085339800999 - centrum	19.875	0	336.353.175	\$20 082359177879	760277	2019-09-08 18:09:03
085339800999 - centrum	19.875	0	336.373.050	\$20 085339565191	760275	2019-09-08 18:08:34
085339800999 - centrum	19.875	0	336.392.925	\$20 082264554894	760273	2019-09-08 18:08:31
085339800999 - centrum	19.875	0	336.412.800	\$20 082266514458	760271	2019-09-08 18:08:31
085339800999 - centrum	19.875	0	336.432.675	\$20 082144423291	760269	2019-09-08 18:08:24

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Switcher Stock Log

Reseller ID
Stan
Description
Payment Option

ALL

Amount
Status
Date From
Date To

ALL

Find

Reseller	Amount	Description	Stan	Payment Option	Status	Proof	User Approval	Date
081282526964 - Fajar P	200.000	Trial EDC Green Nitrogen SPBU Cikunir 34.171.43	D00636	CASH	Approved		Ita	2019-09-08 17:51:34
089630001250 - Heru Risdiansyah	-1.907.000	[Settlement]	X89805	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 16:36:55
081776947234 - Muhamad Safei	-53.000	[Settlement]	X89804	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 14:05:56
081513824058 - Ahmad Solahudin	-2.000.000	[Settlement]	X89803	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 14:02:17
08551966695 - Sudarman	-147.000	[Settlement]	X89802	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 13:56:04
085776809757 - Sodirin	-511.000	[Settlement]	X89801	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 13:50:06
081316586112 - Ilham Bastaman	-717.000	[Settlement]	X89800	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 13:42:16
081282525527 - M Mukadi	-156.000	[Settlement]	X89799	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 13:25:38
0895385104555 - Teguh Raharjo	-95.000	[Settlement]	X89798	SETTLEMENT	Pending			2019-09-08 12:45:46

Bright Payment Point

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Switcher Account Log
Switcher Chip Stock

Reseller
Sales
Description

ALL

Debit
Credit
Date From
Date To

Find

Reseller	Sales	Debit	Credit	Current Liab.	Description	Date	Due Date
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

Bright Payment Point

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Switcher H2H Stock

Switcher Account Log

Switcher Chip Stock

Reseller Stock

Reseller

Product

Find

Reseller	Product	Available Stock
085339800999 - centrum	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	1.694
085339800999 - centrum	S20 - Telkomsel Reguler 20K	5.781
085339800999 - centrum	S25 - Telkomsel Reguler 25K	1.192
085339800999 - centrum	S50 - Telkomsel Reguler 50K	874
085339800999 - centrum	S100 - Telkomsel Reguler 100K	917
085339800999 - centrum	S75 - Telkomsel Reguler 75K	246
08123830003 - DD user	S10 - Telkomsel Reguler 10K	1.002
08123830003 - DD user	S20 - Telkomsel Reguler 20K	4.791
08123830003 - DD user	S25 - Telkomsel Reguler 25K	0
08123830003 - DD user	S50 - Telkomsel Reguler 50K	0

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Member Liabilities Log

Member Stock

Switcher H2H Stock

Switcher Account Log

Switcher Chip Stock

Switcher Stock

Switcher

Product

Current Stock

Find

Date From

Date To

Date Time	Switcher	Product	Current Stock	Initial Stock
Nothing found to display.				
No items found.				

Bright Payment Point

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Member Deposit Log

Member Liabilities Log

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Switcher Account Log

Switcher Chip Stock

Switcher Acc Log

Switcher

ALL

Stan

Date From

2019-09-08

Date To

2019-09-08

Find

Switcher	Date	Stan	Debit	Credit	Description	Balance
SMS_SENDER_TSEL	2019-09-08 18:00:42		0	0	check bal	998
SMS_SENDER_TSEL	2019-09-08 17:30:47		0	0	check bal	1.000
SMS_SENDER_TSEL	2019-09-08 17:00:39		0	0	check bal	1.000
SMARTFREN	2019-09-08 16:31:35	758607	5.000	0	SMS 08888001320	2.495.000
SMS_SENDER_TSEL	2019-09-08 16:30:44		0	0	check bal	1.000
SMS_SENDER_TSEL	2019-09-08 16:00:43		0	0	check bal	1.000

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Member Stock

Switcher H2H Stock

Switcher Account Log

Switcher Chip Stock

Switcher Chip Stock

Switcher

Product

Denom

Find

Last Update	Switcher	Product	Denom	Available Stock
2019-09-01 14:45:15	RTS	S150	0	19.815.120
2019-08-31 10:18:24	RTS	S200	0	21.065.845

2 items found, displaying all items.

Bright Payment Point

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Switcher Account Log

Switcher Chip Stock

Switcher Stock Log

Switcher

ALL

Stan

Description

Date From

2019-09-08

Date To

2019-09-08

Find

Switcher	Date	Stan	Debit	Credit	Denom	Description	Quantity
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

Bright Payment Point

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Member Liabilities Log

Member Stock

Switcher H2H Stock

Switcher Account Log

Switcher Chip Stock

Log Message Switcher

Switcher

ALL

Text

From

To

Type

ALL

Channel

ALL

Find

Switcher	Participant	Response	Type	Channel	Text	Date Time
KISEL	https://api.kiselindonesia.net:8787/trx_recharge/	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><kisel><mti>0210</mti><msisdn>082285240384</msisdn><stan>448532</stan><date>2019/09/08 18:16:38</date><productid>S120</productid><denom>20000</denom><productname>PULSA REGULER TELKOMSEL 20K</productname><price>19800</price><rc>00</rc><trxid>0908181559760307</trxid><stock>0</stock><vouchercode>0051003821340281</vouchercode></kisel>	OUT_IN	HTTP POST	<?xml version="1.0"?><kisel><mti>0200</mti><denom>S120</denom><msisdn>082285240384</msisdn><userid>rts01</userid><passwd>Rrts2019*</passwd><stan>760307</stan><rsid>RS000148</rsid><date>2019-09-08 18:15:59</date><trxid>0908181559760307</trxid></kisel>	2019-09-08 18:16:01
KISEL	https://api.kiselindonesia.net:8787/trx_recharge/	<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?><kisel><mti>0210</mti><msisdn>081239096842</msisdn><stan>448503</stan><date>2019/09/08 18:16:27</date><productid>S120</productid><denom>	OUT_IN	HTTP POST	<?xml version="1.0"?><kisel><mti>0200</mti><denom>S120</denom><msisdn>081239096842</msisdn><userid>rts01</userid><passwd>Rrts2019*</passwd><stan>760305</stan><rsid>	2019-09-08 18:15:51

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List Suspect Transaction

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ALL

Product

ALL

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Switcher Chip Stock

Message Out

Username/Phone Number

Reseller

Message

Find

SMS Blast

Username/Phone Number	Reseller	Message	Channel	Timestamp	Status
36.67.98.2	085339800999	<trxId>00002221549</trxId><responseCode>00</responseCode><refTxId>760311</refTxId><collection>19,875</collection><balance>336,025,775 +0poin</balance><message>Sukses</message><serialNumber>0051003821346801</serialNumber>	HH	2019-09-08 18:11:41.0	
36.67.98.2	085339800999	<trxId>00002221547</trxId><responseCode>00</responseCode><refTxId>760309</refTxId><collection>19,875</collection><balance>336,045,650 +0poin</balance><message>Sukses</message><serialNumber>0051003821345465</serialNumber>	HH	2019-09-08 18:11:25.0	
36.67.98.2	085339800999	<trxId>00002221538</trxId><responseCode>00</responseCode><refTxId>760307</refTxId><collection>19,875</collection><balance>336,065,525 +0poin</balance><message>Sukses</message><serialNumber>0051003821340281</serialNumber>	HH	2019-09-08 18:10:27.0	
36.67.98.2	085339800999	<trxId>00002221536</trxId><responseCode>00</responseCode><refTxId>760305</refTxId><coll	HH	2019-09-08	

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List Promo Paramater/Setting

Description

Status

ALL

Starting From

Starting To

Expired From

Expired To

Find

Add New Parameter

Description	Fee Amount	Fee Points	Status	Starting Date	Expired Date	Date Created	Action
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

Bright Payment Point

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List Promo Paramater/Setting

Description

Status

ALL

Starting From

Starting To

Expired From

Expired To

Find

Add New Parameter

Description	Fee Amount	Fee Points	Status	Starting Date	Expired Date	Date Created	Action
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

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List Promo Log

Reseller

Promo

Date From

Date To

Status

2019-09-08

2019-09-08

ALL

Find

Reseller/Member	Promo	ID Trx	Amount Deposit	Amount Fee	Points Fee	Created Date	Status
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

Bright Payment Point

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Redemption Log

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Redeem Gift

Name

Point

0

Find

Add

Id	Name	Point	Image	Action
Nothing found to display.				
No items found.				

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List Points Redemption

Reseller

Status

Gift/Reward

Submission From

Submission To

Approval From

Approval To

Find

Reseller/Member	Gift/Reward	Status	Submit Date	Process By	Process Date	Action
Nothing found to display.						
No items found.						

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Reseller

Description

Date From

Date To

Debit

Credit

Find

Reseller/Member	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance	Created Date
Nothing found to display.					
No items found.					

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Business Module

Redeem

Code

Expired From

Expired To

Find Add

Code	Bonus	Point	Quota	Usage	Max User Used	Expired	Action
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

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Upload RS

Regex Checker

Business Module

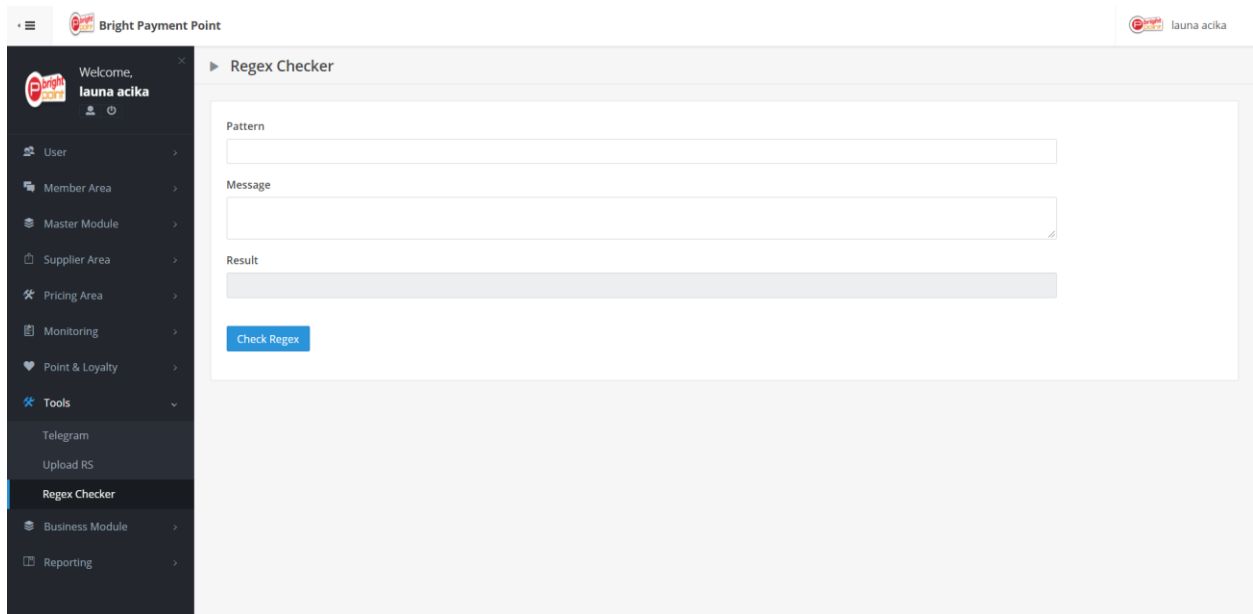
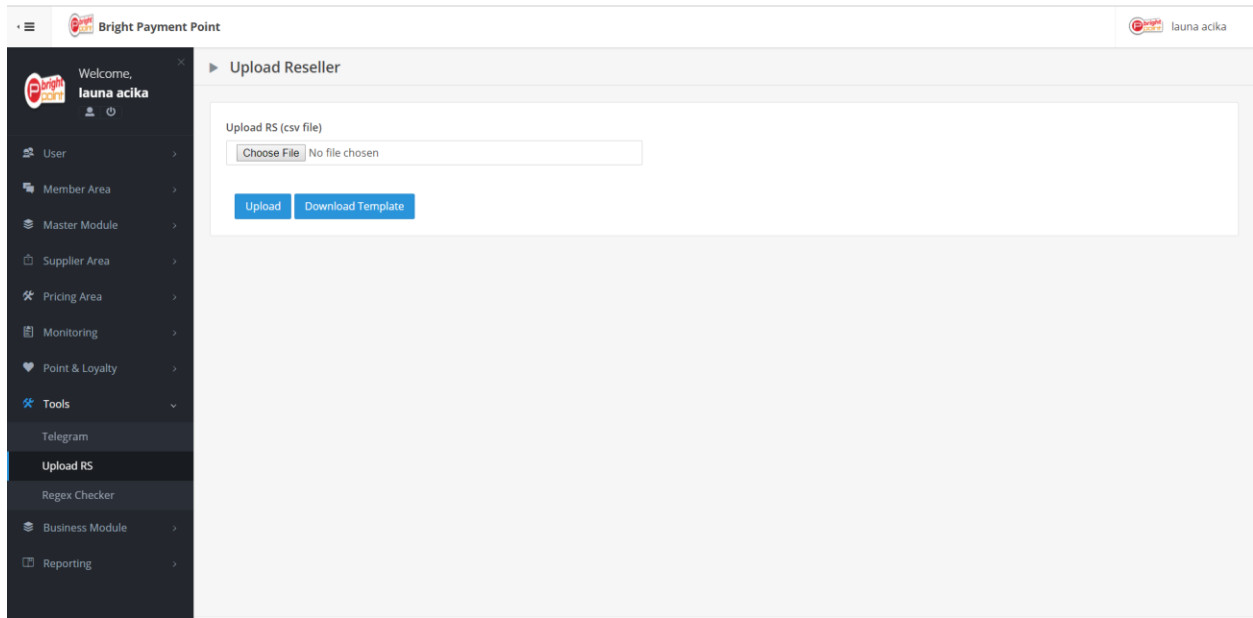
Reporting

Setting Telegram

Username

Token

Restart



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Chat With Member

Search...

Last active message: 2019-09-05 16:11:18

id.bright_08123830003

id.bright_085339800999

id.bright_0816520999

id.bright_085219006160

id.bright_081295412670

id.bright_088214625538

id.bright_083870724959

id.bright_081218920673

id.bright_082113830671

id.bright_081287674499

id.bright_081211071033

id.bright_083818530191

id.bright_083819216603

id.bright_085899961906

id.bright_087839772289

Write your reply...

Send

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Setting Mobile Apps Menu

Name

Parent

Status

Find

ID	Name	Parent	Sequence	Icon	Status	Action
9-5	Rincian Downline	9	2		Active	Deactivate Edit
9-3	Tambah Downline	9	1		Active	Deactivate Edit
6-1	Isi Saldo	6	1		Active	Deactivate Edit
5-5	Setting Printer	5	3		Active	Deactivate Edit

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List Advertisement

Type

Image (png/jpg)

Subject

Upload Date From

Upload Date To

Expired Date From

Expired Date To

Find

Add New Advertisement

Type	Subject	Link	Image	Status	Expired Date	Upload Date	Action
IMAGE	IMG1			Active	2017-09-30 00:00:00	2017-09-19 00:00:00	Deactivate Edit
MARQUEE	Update password Anda secara berkala. Jika belum pernah diganti dalam tiga bulan terakhir, maka sistem akan memblokir akun Anda secara otomatis			Active	2020-01-01 00:00:00	2017-09-19 00:00:00	Deactivate Edit

2 Items found, displaying all items.

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome,
launa acika

- User
- Member Area
- Master Module
- Supplier Area
- Pricing Area
- Monitoring
- Point & Loyalty
- Tools
- Business Module
 - Chat With Member
 - Mobile Apps Menu
 - Advertisement
 - Sales List
 - Sales Target

Sales

ID

Name

Find

Add

ID Sales	Nama	Sisa Saldo	Action
Nothing found to display.			

No items found.

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome, launa acika

User

Member Area

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Chat With Member

Mobile Apps Menu

Advertisement

Sales List

Sales Target

Sales Target

Channel

Choose Channel

Type

Choose Type

Reseller ID

Status

Approved

Period From

SEPTEMBER 2019

Period To

SEPTEMBER 2019

Find Add

Period	Channel	Type	Reseller	Value	User Input	Date Input	User Approval	Date Approval	Status	Action
Nothing found to display.										
No items found.										

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome, launa acika

User

Member Area

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Chat With Member

Mobile Apps Menu

Advertisement

Sales List

Sales Target

Product Fisik

Product Id

Pilih Produk

HPP

0

IMEI

Selling Price

0

Serial Number

Find Add Upload

Product ID	Serial Number	HPP	Selling Price	Action
TRIDE120	5001989994104290	0	120.000	Edit
TRIDE120	5001981624411650	0	120.000	Edit
TRIDE120	5001979393321210	0	120.000	Edit
TRIDE120	5001975905564690	0	120.000	Edit
TRIDE120	5001972933750780	0	120.000	Edit
TRIDE120	5001972470588170	0	120.000	Edit
TRIDE120	5001971071304000	0	120.000	Edit

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome, launa acika

User

Member Area

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Chat With Member

Mobile Apps Menu

Advertisement

Sales List

Sales Target

Stan

Find Add

Reseller	Date Deposit	Stan	Amount	Description	User Approval	Date Approval	Status
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome, launa acika

User

Member Area

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Chat With Member

Mobile Apps Menu

Advertisement

Sales List

Sales Target

Sales Deposit Approval

Stan

Find

Reseller	Date Deposit	Stan	Amount	Description	User Approval	Date Approval	Status
Nothing found to display.							
No items found.							

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome,
launa acika

- User
- Member Area
- Master Module
- Supplier Area
- Pricing Area
- Monitoring
- Point & Loyalty
- Tools
- Business Module
 - Chat With Member
 - Mobile Apps Menu
 - Advertisement
 - Sales List
 - Sales Target

Sales Settlement

Reseller ID

Stan

Period From

2019-09-08

To

2019-09-08

Find

Add

Reseller	Date Settlement	Amount	Description	Status	User Approval	Date Approval	Stan
089630001250 - Heru Risdiansyah	2019-09-08 16:43:04	34.000	Settlement Shift 2	Process			X89805
081776947234 - Muhamad Safei	2019-09-08 14:11:55	36.000	Settlement Shift 2	Process			X89804
081513824058 - Ahmad Solahudin	2019-09-08 14:08:20	12.000	Settlement Shift 2	Process			X89803
08551966695 - Sudarman	2019-09-08 14:02:05	14.000	Settlement Shift 2	Process			X89802
085776809757 - Sodirin	2019-09-08 13:56:05	39.000	Settlement Shift 1	Process			X89801
081316586112 - Ilham Bastaman	2019-09-08 13:48:14	12.000	Settlement Shift 1	Process			X89800
081282525527 - M Mukadi	2019-09-08 13:31:37	22.000	Settlement Shift 1	Process			X89799

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome,
launa acika

- User
- Member Area
- Master Module
- Supplier Area
- Pricing Area
- Monitoring
- Point & Loyalty
- Tools
- Business Module
 - Chat With Member
 - Mobile Apps Menu
 - Advertisement
 - Sales List
 - Sales Target

Absen Sales

Sales ID

Latitude

0

Description

Longitude

Type

All

Status

All

From

2019-09-08

To

2019-09-08

Find

Sales ID	Date Absen	Type	Description	Date Input	Date Checkout	Working Hours	Location (Lat, Long)	Status	Action
Nothing found to display.									
No items found.									

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome,
launa acika

User

Member Area

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Reporting

Transaction

Dealer

Report Transaksi

SPBU

ALL

Date From

2019-09-08

Date To

2019-09-08

Download

Bright Payment Point

launa acika

Welcome,
launa acika

User

Member Area

Master Module

Supplier Area

Pricing Area

Monitoring

Point & Loyalty

Tools

Business Module

Reporting

Transaction

Dealer

Report Transaksi

Organization

ALL

Date From

2019-09-08

Date To

2019-09-08

Download

Appendix M. Evaluation Survey for Supervisors and Operators

Technology Trust			
1	BPP have the functionality I need	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
2	BPP can do what I want to do	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
3	BPP is reliable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
4	Overall, BPP have the capability I need	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-

			Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
5	BPP is dependable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
6	BPP behave as I predict	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
7	I feel safe to use BPP as transaction	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
8	Privacy feels protected in BPP	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.

9	The company behind BPP is reliable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
10	Safety features of BPP is adequate	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
User Expectation			
11	BPP is useful in my daily life	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.
12	Using BPP increase chances of achieving what is important for me	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.

13	Using BPP helps me to accomplish things more quickly	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.
14	Using BPP is increasing my productivity	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.
Ease to Use			
15	Learning for operating BPP is easy for me	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Sun, H., & Zhang, P. (2006). Causal relationships between perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use: An alternative approach. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems</i> , 7(1), 24.

16	I find it easy to get BPP to do the task that I want it to do	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Sun, H., & Zhang, P. (2006). Causal relationships between perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use: An alternative approach. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems</i> , 7(1), 24.
17	For me, it is easy to become skillful at using BPP	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Sun, H., & Zhang, P. (2006). Causal relationships between perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use: An alternative approach. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems</i> , 7(1), 24.
18	I find that BPP is easy to me	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Sun, H., & Zhang, P. (2006). Causal relationships between perceived enjoyment and perceived ease of use: An alternative approach. <i>Journal of the Association for Information Systems</i> , 7(1), 24.
Task-Technology Fit			
19	Using BPP fits well with the way I like to work	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and</i>

			<i>End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
20	BPP is compatible with the aspects of work	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
21	I have ready access to BPP as needed	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
22	BPP is easy to use	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
23	BPP is user-friendly	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and</i>

			<i>End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
24	It is easy for me to get BPP do what I want to do	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
25	BPP is easy to learn	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
26	It is easy to learn to be skillful at BPP	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
27	New features are easy to learn	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and</i>

			<i>End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
28	Display of BPP is presented in useful format	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
29	Are BPP accurate	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.
30	Do BPP provide up-to-date information	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Staples, D. S., & Seddon, P. (2004). Testing the technology-to-performance chain model. <i>Journal of Organizational and End User Computing (JOEUC)</i> , 16(4), 17-36.

Appendix N. Evaluation Survey for Customers

Technology Trust			
1	BPP have the functionality I need	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
2	BPP can do what I want to do	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
3	BPP is reliable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
4	Overall, BPP have the capability I need	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-

			Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
5	BPP is dependable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
6	BPP behave as I predict	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Thatcher, J. B., Carter, M., Li, X., & Rong, G. (2013). A Classification and Investigation of Trustees in B-to-C e-Commerce: General vs. Specific Trust. <i>CAIS</i> , 32, 4.
7	I feel safe to use BPP as transaction	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
8	Privacy feels protected in BPP	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.

9	The company behind BPP is reliable	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
10	Safety features of BPP is adequate	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Ha, S., & Stoel, L. (2009). Consumer e-shopping acceptance: Antecedents in a technology acceptance model. <i>Journal of business research</i> , 62(5), 565-571.
User Expectation			
11	BPP is useful in my daily life	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.
12	Using BPP increase chances of achieving what is important for me	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.

13	Using BPP helps me to accomplish things more quickly	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.
14	Using BPP is increasing my productivity	7 points Likert Scale;1=Strongly Disagree – 7=Strongly Agree	Venkatesh, V., Thong, J. Y., & Xu, X. (2012). Consumer acceptance and use of information technology: extending the unified theory of acceptance and use of technology. <i>MIS quarterly</i> , 36(1), 157-178.

Appendix O. Evaluation Interviews

Evaluation Interviews was conducted after the implementation. The interview is just to measure the satisfaction of top-level management of the current artefact and development opportunities. Interviews were held twice; each one is for top-level management and manager of Pertamina's digitalization.

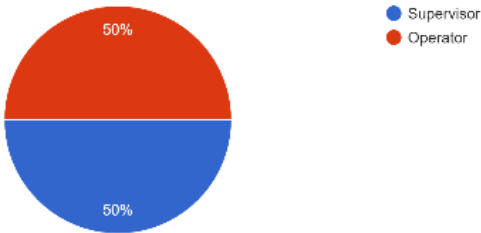
Interview was a free form interview around this topic:

1. Satisfaction of the artefact
2. Improvements needed
3. Strategic development for the future
4. How artefact current contribution and future contribution

Appendix P. Preliminary Survey Demography

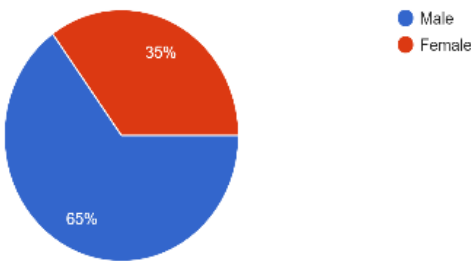
Your Position

20 responses



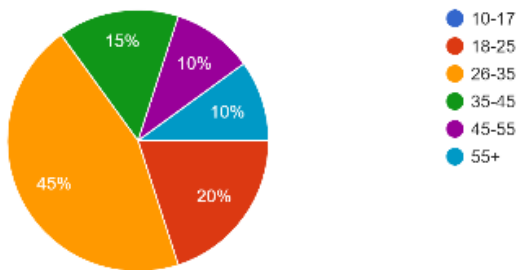
Gender

20 responses



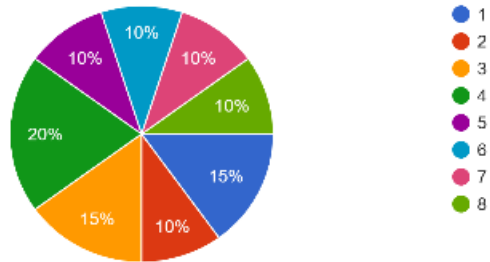
Age

20 responses



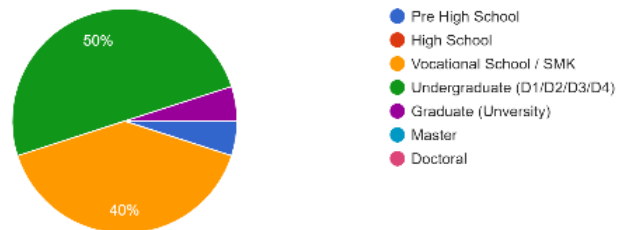
Region (SAM)

20 responses



Last Education

20 responses



Appendix Q. Preliminary Survey Result

		Supervisors											Operators											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	SPV_A VG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	OPR_A VG	AV G
Technology Trust																								
1	7 Points Likert Scale	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	6.6	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6.5	6.55
2	7 Points Likert Scale	5	4	7	4	6	4	5	7	6	5	5.3	7	6	6	5	5	7	5	6	6	6	5.9	5.6
3	7 Points Likert Scale	4	5	5	4	5	6	6	4	7	7	5.3	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	7	6	5.7	5.5
4	7 Points Likert Scale	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	6.7	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	6.3	6.5
5	7 Points Likert Scale	4	5	5	4	5	6	6	4	7	7	5.5	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	6	5	6	5.7	5.6
6	7 Points Likert Scale	6	7	7	5	5	5	4	6	4	7	5.6	6	7	6	5	6	5	6	7	7	6	6.1	5.85
7	7 Points Likert Scale	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5.7	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	5.4	5.55
8	7 Points Likert Scale	5	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5.5	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	5.6	5.55
9	7 Points Likert Scale	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	7	6	4	4.7	5	5	5	6	7	5	7	5	6	6	5.7	5.2

10	7 Points Likert Scale	7	6	7	6	5	7	6	6	6	7	6.3	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	7	6	6.3	6.3
User Expectation																								
11	7 Points Likert Scale	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	4	4	4	4.7	5	5	5	7	6	5	7	7	5	5	5.7	5.2
12	7 Points Likert Scale	7	7	6	4	5	5	7	6	4	7	5.8	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5.1	5.45
13	7 Points Likert Scale	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6.6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	6.8	6.7
14	7 Points Likert Scale	4	6	7	7	5	5	4	6	6	5	5.5	6	7	7	6	7	5	6	7	7	6	6.4	5.95
Enjoyment																								
15	7 Points Likert Scale	7	5	5	7	6	7	5	5	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	6	5.9	5.95
16	7 Points Likert Scale	5	7	5	6	7	7	6	6	7	7	6.3	6	6	7	7	5	6	5	6	5	5	5.8	6.05
17	7 Points Likert Scale	7	5	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	6	6.3	7	6	7	6	6	5	6	6	7	7	6.3	6.3
19	7 Points Likert Scale	6	6	5	7	6	6	6	6	7	7	6.2	6	7	6	6	7	5	6	6	6	5	6	6.1
20	7 Points Likert Scale	7	5	6	5	5	6	6	7	5	6	5.8	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	6	6	7	6.1	5.95

2 1	7 Points Likert Scale	5	6	7	7	7	7	5	5	6	5		6	5	5	7	7	5	6	5	6	7	6		5.9	5.9 5
2 2	7 Points Likert Scale (reverse d)	6	7	6	5	6	5	7	5	6	7		6	6	5	6	7	7	6	5	7	7	6		6.2	6.1

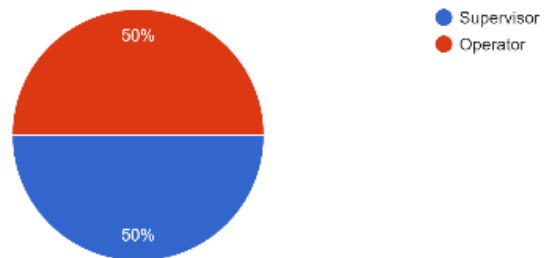
Total Average	5. 9
--------------------------	-----------------

Appendix R. Evaluation Survey for Supervisors and Operators

Demography

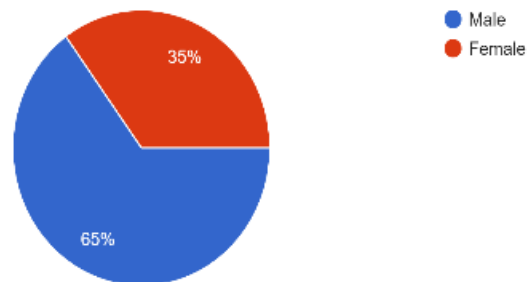
Your Position

20 responses



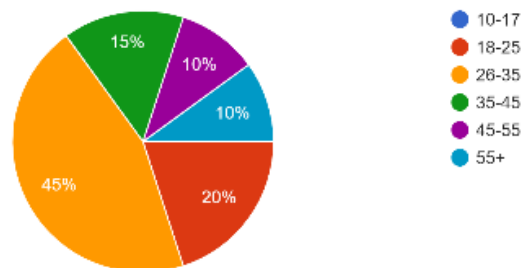
Gender

20 responses



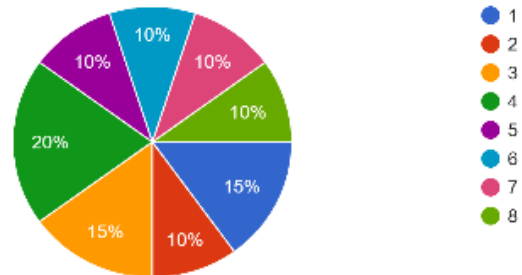
Age

20 responses



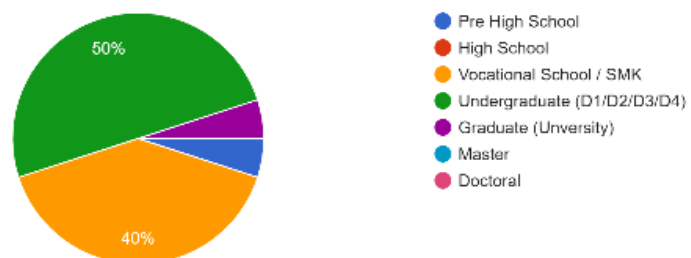
Region (SAM)

20 responses



Last Education

20 responses



Appendix S. Evaluation Survey Result for Supervisors and Operators

		Supervisors										AVG_SPV	Operators										AVG_OPR	AVG_ALL	
		1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Technology Trust																									
	1 7 points Likert Scale	6		4	4	7	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	7	6	6	6	7	5	6	5	7	5.9	5.45
	2 7 points Likert Scale	4		7	6	7	7	5	7	5	6	6	6	7	4	6	6	4	5	6	6	5	7	5.6	5.8
	3 7 points Likert Scale	4		4	6	6	5	5	7	5	6	7	5.5	6	6	5	5	6	7	7	6	7	7	6.2	5.85
	4 7 points Likert Scale	5		4	4	5	6	4	5	4	7	6	5	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	7	5	7	5.1	5.05
	5 7 points Likert Scale	6		6	6	4	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	5	6	4	5	7	5	7	7	6	6	5.8	5.9
	6 7 points Likert Scale	7		5	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	5.8	6	7	7	6	7	6	4	5	5	4	5.7	5.75
	7 7 points Likert Scale	6		5	4	4	6	7	4	4	4	5	4.9	4	4	4	5	7	6	6	4	6	6	5.2	5.05
	8 7 points Likert Scale	6		5	6	5	6	7	6	5	6	7	5.9	7	7	6	7	7	4	4	6	4	5	5.7	5.8
	9 7 points Likert Scale	7		4	4	5	5	7	7	6	5	6	5.6	7	7	7	3	7	7	6	4	6	6	6	5.8
	10 7 points Likert Scale	5		5	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	5.6	7	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	4	5.7	5.65
User Expectation																									
	11 7 points Likert Scale	6		4	7	6	4	6	6	4	7	6	5.6	6	5	7	6	4	7	6	6	6	6	5.9	5.75
	12 7 points Likert Scale	7		5	6	7	5	5	5	7	4	5	5.6	5	7	6	5	5	7	6	6	4	6	5.7	5.65
	13 7 points Likert Scale	4		5	6	5	5	6	7	5	6	4	5.3	5	6	7	6	5	5	4	6	7	7	5.8	5.55
	14 7 points Likert Scale	7		6	6	7	5	6	6	7	6	6	6.2	6	5	5	4	6	7	7	5	5	6	5.6	5.9
Ease to Use																									
	15 7 points Likert Scale	7		6	6	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	6.6	6	7	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	6	6.7	6.65
	16 7 points Likert Scale	6		6	7	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6.4	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	7		6.5	6.45
	17 7 points Likert Scale	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6.8	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6.7	6.75
	18 7 points Likert Scale	7		6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6.9	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6.6	6.75
Task-Technology Fit																									
	19 7 points Likert Scale	7		7	6	7	7	6	7	6	6	7	6.6	6	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	6	6.7	6.65
	20 7 points Likert Scale	6		6	7	6	7	6	7	6	7	6	6.4	6	6	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6.4	6.4
	21 7 points Likert Scale	7		7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6.9	7	6	6	7	6	7	6	6	7	6	6.4	6.65
	22 7 points Likert Scale	7		6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6.3	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	7	6.6	6.45
	23 7 points Likert Scale	7		6	6	7	6	7	7	6	6	6	6.4	7	7	7	6	6	6	7	6	7	6	6.5	6.45
	24 7 points Likert Scale	6		6	6	7	6	6	6	7	6	6	6.2	6	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6.5	6.35
	25 7 points Likert Scale	6		6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	7	6.2	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	6	6.7	6.45
	26 7 points Likert Scale	6		7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	6.7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6.5	6.6
	27 7 points Likert Scale	6		7	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	6	6.2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6.7	6.45
	28 7 points Likert Scale	6		7	6	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6.3	6	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	6	6.6	6.45
	29 7 points Likert Scale	6		6	7	7	7	6	7	6	7	7	6.6	6	7	6	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	6.6	6.6
	30 7 points Likert Scale	6		6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6.6	7	7	6	6	7	6	6	7	6	7	6.5	6.55

Appendix T. Total Development Cost and Projected Annual Cost

Development Cost

Personnel :

Number of Personnel	Role	Hours Needed per personnel	Salary per Hour (IDR)	Total Salary (IDR)
1	System Analyst	1056	90000	95040000
4	Programmer/Analyst	1056	85000	359040000
2	GUI Designer	200	85000	34000000
1	Network and Server Specialist	100	100000	10000000
1	System Architect	100	100000	10000000
1	Project Leader	1056	150000	158400000

Expenses :

Total Needs per Item	Item	Price (IDR)	Total (IDR)
9	Training, Operation, and Bonus per Personnel	10000000	90000000
16800	Android EDC Deployment and Training	100000	1680000000

New Hardware and Software :

Total Needs per Item	Item	Price (IDR)	Total (IDR)
1	Development Server	50000000	50000000
1	Server Software	50000000	50000000
1	DBMS Server Software	50000000	50000000
1	Client Server Software	50000000	50000000
1	Local DRC Server Software	50000000	50000000
1	DRC Software	50000000	50000000
10	Laptops	10000000	100000000
10	Softwares for Laptops	2000000	20000000
2	Development EDC	4000000	8000000

Total Development Cost: IDR 2,864,480,000.00

Projected Annual Operating Cost

Personnel :

Number of Personnel	Role	Hours Needed per personnel	Salary per Hour (IDR)	Total Salary (IDR)
3	Programmer/Analyst	2112	85000	538560000
1	Project Leader	2112	150000	316800000

Expenses :

Number of Item	Item	Price Annual	Total Price Annual
1	Maintenance and Agreement for Servers	240000000	240000000
4	Maintenance and Agreement for Softwares	24000000	96000000
16800	Android EDC Rent	3120000	52416000000
16800	Android EDC Maintenance	360000	6048000000

Total Projected Annual Cost: IDR 59,655,360,000.00

Appendix U. Database Code

```
CREATE TABLE [absen_backoffice] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[date_check_in] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[date_check_out] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description_check_in] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description_check_out] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[latitude_check_in] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[longitude_check_in] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[latitude_check_out] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[longitude_check_out] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [username] ON [absen_backoffice] ([username])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [absen_backoffice] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_approval] ON [absen_backoffice] ([user_approval])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[absen_backoffice]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [absen_sales] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[username] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[date_absen] date NOT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[type_absen] int NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[latitude] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[longitude] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[user_approval] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[date_time_out] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[latitude_out] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[longitude_out] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pic_url] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pic_url_out] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [username] ON [absen_sales] ([username])
GO
CREATE INDEX [date_absen] ON [absen_sales] ([date_absen])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [absen_sales] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [type_absen] ON [absen_sales] ([type_absen])
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_approval] ON [absen_sales] ([user_approval])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[absen_sales]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [adapter] (
[id] char(3) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(30) NOT NULL,
[type] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[host] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[port] int NOT NULL,
[connection_class] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[socket_codec_class] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[fast_conn_period] int NOT NULL,
```

```

[slow_conn_period] int NOT NULL,
[fast_conn_retry] int NOT NULL,
[need_signon] char(1) NOT NULL,
[need_echo] char(1) NOT NULL,
[need_cutoff] char(1) NOT NULL,
[net_period] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 5000,
[echo_period] int NOT NULL,
[signon_period] int NOT NULL,
[max_conn] int NOT NULL,
[conn_status] char(1) NOT NULL,
[service_status] char(1) NOT NULL,
[description] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[incoming_queue] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[outgoing_queue] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[adapter]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [adapter_ip] (
[adapter_id] varchar(50) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[name] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ip_address] varchar(50) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[status] char(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[client_size] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([adapter_id], [ip_address])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[adapter_ip]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [adminweb_menu] (
[id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[url_path] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[parent] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[level] varchar(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[adminweb_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [adminweb_role] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[role_id] int NULL,
[level] char(2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[adminweb_role]', RESEED, 7)
GO

CREATE TABLE [adminweb_role_menu] (
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[menu_id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([role_id], [menu_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_1] ON [adminweb_role_menu] ([menu_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_2] ON [adminweb_role_menu] ([role_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[adminweb_role_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [adminweb_user_admin] (

```

```

[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[password] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[full_name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[phone] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[email] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([username])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[adminweb_user_admin]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [advertising] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1),
[subject] varchar(300) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[text] varchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[type] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[regional] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[expired_date] date NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[news_id] bigint NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[advertising]', RESEED, 149)
GO

CREATE TABLE [airport] (
[id] varchar(10) NOT NULL,
[description] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[id_group] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[airport]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [airport_flights] (
[id] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[flight_code] nvarchar(2) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id], [flight_code])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[airport_flights]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [airport_group] (
[ID] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[DESCRIPTION] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([ID])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[airport_group]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [alert_config] (
[chat_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[channel_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([chat_id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [channel_id] ON [alert_config] ([channel_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[alert_config]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [alert_message] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[group_alert] varchar(30) NOT NULL,
[message] varchar(MAX) NOT NULL,

```

```

[status] smallint NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[alert_message]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app] (
[app_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[app_name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[app_url] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[app_dash] varchar(20) NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[app_role_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([app_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_admin_menu] (
[id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[url_path] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[parent] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[level] varchar(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
[icon] varchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[role_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_admin_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_alert_telegram] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[text_message] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[date_input] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[date_update] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_alert_telegram]', RESEED, 350644)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_alert_user] (
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[chat_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[date_update] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([username])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_alert_user]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_alert_user_redeem] (
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[chat_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[date_update] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([username])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_alert_user_redeem]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_bank_settings] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),

```

```

[bank] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[password] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[rekening_no] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rekening_type] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[switcher_api] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_bank_settings]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_branch_cashier] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [rs_id] ON [app_branch_cashier] ([rs_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [app_branch_cashier] ([status])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_branch_cashier]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_card_stock_detail] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[master_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[quantity] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[hpp] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[used] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_card_stock_detail]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_card_stock_master] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[no] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[input_user_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[input_datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[approve_user_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[approve_datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_card_stock_master]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_cashback_trx] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[type_trx] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'P',
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[resp_code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [rs_id] ON [app_cashback_trx] ([rs_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [product_id] ON [app_cashback_trx] ([product_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [redeem_code] ON [app_cashback_trx] (
)
GO

```

```

CREATE INDEX [resp_code] ON [app_cashback_trx] ([resp_code])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_cashback_trx]', RESEED, 687)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_cashier] (
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[password] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[name] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[address] nvarchar(200) NOT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[role_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([username])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [app_cashier] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [branch_id] ON [app_cashier] ()
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_cashier]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_chat_template] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[category] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_created] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[user_created] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_chat_template]', RESEED, 45)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_count_trx] (
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[trx_type] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[count_trx] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[flag] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([rs_id], [product_id], [trx_type])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_count_trx]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_dashboard_liabilities] (
[date_trx] date NOT NULL,
[sales_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[count_rs] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[count_rs_liabilities] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
[sum_liabilities] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[sum_real_liabilities] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[sum_composit_liabilities] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[last_update] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([date_trx], [sales_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [sales_id] ON [app_dashboard_liabilities] ([sales_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [date_trx] ON [app_dashboard_liabilities] ([date_trx])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_dashboard_liabilities]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_dashboard_menu] (
[id] varchar(10) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[link] varchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[icon] varchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

```

```

[role_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_dashboard_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_dashboard_profit_loss] (
[date] date NOT NULL,
[partner] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[amount] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[reseller] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[profit_loss] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[profit_loss_percent] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[count] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[count_percent] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[deposit] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[balance_opening] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[balance_closing] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[datetime_get] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([date], [partner])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_dashboard_profit_loss]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_dashboard_role_menu] (
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[menu_id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([role_id], [menu_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_1] ON [app_dashboard_role_menu] ([menu_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_2] ON [app_dashboard_role_menu] ([role_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_dashboard_role_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_dashboard_sales] (
[upline] varchar(20) NOT NULL,
[rs_count] bigint NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date] date NOT NULL,
[amount] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[type] varchar(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
PRIMARY KEY ([upline], [date])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_dashboard_sales]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_dashboard_trtx] (
[date] date NOT NULL,
[is_upline_sales] tinyint NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[channel] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[description] varchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[type_print] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] smallint NOT NULL,
[total amount] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([date], [is_upline_sales], [channel], [switcher_id], [product_id], [status])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_dashboard_trtx]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_faq] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[question] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,

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[answer] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[added_by] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'Administrator',
[added_datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[is_show] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_faqs]', RESEED, 17)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_flight_tmp] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[from_date] date NOT NULL,
[ref_id] nvarchar(6) NOT NULL,
[from_time] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,
[to_time] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,
[availability_reference] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[flight_id] nvarchar(3) NOT NULL,
[flight_no] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[from_airport] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[to_airport] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[connectivity] int NOT NULL,
[adults] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[children] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[infants] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[total_fare] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[booking_code] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[input_date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_flight_tmp]', RESEED, 676)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_flight_tmp_detail] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[maskapai_code] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[master_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[from_time] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,
[to_time] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,
[flight_no] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[from_airport] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[to_airport] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[class_code] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id], [to_airport])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [id] ON [app_flight_tmp_detail] ([id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_flight_tmp_detail]', RESEED, 1175)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_flight_tmp_person] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[master_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[title] nvarchar(6) NOT NULL,
[first_name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[last_name] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[id_card] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[phone] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[type] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[birth_day] date NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_flight_tmp_person]', RESEED, 18)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_gps_tracking] (

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[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[user_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[timestamp] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_time_position] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[latitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[longitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[type] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[last_update] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_id] ON [app_gps_tracking] ([user_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [type] ON [app_gps_tracking] ([type])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_gps_tracking]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_internal_alert] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_internal_alert]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_ireload_menu] (
[id] varchar(10) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[classpath] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[img_path] varchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[parent] varchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[sequence] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status_by_block] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_ireload_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_klasemen_racing] (
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[count_trx] int NOT NULL,
[periode] nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,
[last_update] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([rs_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_klasemen_racing]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_log_message] (
[stan] bigint NOT NULL,
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([stan])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_log_message]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_log_telegram] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[username] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[chat_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[stan] int NOT NULL,
[step] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

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[text] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[type] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [username] ON [app_log_telegram] ([username])
GO
CREATE INDEX [chat_id] ON [app_log_telegram] ([chat_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [stan] ON [app_log_telegram] ([stan])
GO
CREATE INDEX [type] ON [app_log_telegram] ([type])
GO
CREATE INDEX [step] ON [app_log_telegram] ([step])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_log_telegram]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_login_historis] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[access_type] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[lat_long] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ip_address] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[full_info] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_login_historis]', RESEED, 43892)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_menu] (
[id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[url_path] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[parent] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[level] varchar(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
[role_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_mutasi_config] (
[key] nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,
[value] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([key], [value])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_mutasi_config]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_raw_msg_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[msg_type] nvarchar(4) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ref_number] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[raw_msg] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [reseller_id] ON [app_raw_msg_log] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [product_id] ON [app_raw_msg_log] ([product_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [msg_type] ON [app_raw_msg_log] ([msg_type])

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GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_raw_msg_log]', RESEED, 222868)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_role] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[level] char(2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_role]', RESEED, 13)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_role_admin_menu] (
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[menu_id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([role_id], [menu_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_1] ON [app_role_admin_menu] ([menu_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_2] ON [app_role_admin_menu] ([role_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_role_admin_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_role_menu] (
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[menu_id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([role_id], [menu_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_1] ON [app_role_menu] ([menu_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_2] ON [app_role_menu] ([role_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_role_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_rs_consume] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[from_date] date NOT NULL,
[to_date] date NOT NULL,
[amount_daily] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_daily] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [rs_id] ON [app_rs_consume] ([rs_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_rs_consume]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_rs_cut_off_daily] (
[date_trx] date NOT NULL,
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[amount] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[balance] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[liabilities] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_count] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_amount] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[points] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[upline] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([date_trx], [rs_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [date_trx] ON [app_rs_cut_off_daily] ([date_trx])
GO

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CREATE INDEX [rs_id] ON [app_rs_cut_off_daily] ([rs_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [upline] ON [app_rs_cut_off_daily] ([upline])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_rs_cut_off_daily]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_rs_optional_data] (
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[last_payment] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '2016-12-01 12:00:00',
[last_deposit] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '2016-12-01 12:00:00',
[due_date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '2016-12-01 12:00:00',
PRIMARY KEY ([rs_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_rs_optional_data]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_rs_problem] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[date_trx] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[type] int NOT NULL,
[amount] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[count] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[stan] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [rs_id] ON [app_rs_problem] ([rs_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [type] ON [app_rs_problem] ([type])
GO
CREATE INDEX [stan] ON [app_rs_problem] ([stan])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [app_rs_problem] ([status])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_rs_problem]', RESEED, 446)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_sms_bulk] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[file_name] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[user_input] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[date_input] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[user_approve] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_approve] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] tinyint NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_sms_bulk]', RESEED, 29)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_sms_bulk_detail] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[master_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[nomor_telp] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[date_send] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[status] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_sms_bulk_detail]', RESEED, 23709)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_statistics] (

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[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[url_destination] nvarchar(200) NOT NULL,
[date_start] date NOT NULL,
[date_end] date NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_statistics]', RESEED, 7)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_statistic_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[master_id] int NOT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[user_agent] nvarchar(200) NOT NULL,
[ip_address] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [master_id] ON [app_statistic_log] ([master_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_statistic_log]', RESEED, 599)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_target] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[channel] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[type] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[reseller_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[value] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[period] date NOT NULL,
[user_input] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[date_input] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[user_approval] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [channel] ON [app_target] ([channel])
GO
CREATE INDEX [type] ON [app_target] ([type])
GO
CREATE INDEX [reseller_id] ON [app_target] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [period] ON [app_target] ([period])
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_input] ON [app_target] ([user_input])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [app_target] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_approval] ON [app_target] ([user_approval])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_target]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_template_email] (
[id] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[template] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_template_email]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_tester_map_picker] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[npwp] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,

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[description] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user_input] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[latitude] float NOT NULL,
[longitude] float NOT NULL,
[file_name] nvarchar(150) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[file_name_origin] nvarchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[file_content_type] nvarchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id], [npwp])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_tester_map_picker]', RESEED, 33)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_token] (
[reseller_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[token] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([reseller_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_token]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_user] (
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[password] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[full_name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[phone] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[email] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[status] smallint NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[image_path] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[member] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[mobile_menu_id] varchar(255) NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([username])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_user]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_user_daily_target] (
[date] date NOT NULL,
[user_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[total_amount] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[count_outlet] int NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([date], [user_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_user_daily_target]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_username_telegram] (
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[telegram_username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[telegram_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[type] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[cc] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([telegram_username], [type])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_username_telegram]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_web_content] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[page] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[category] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[title] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[content] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,

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[img_path] nvarchar(200) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user_input] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[date_input] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[date_expired] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[is_show] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [category] ON [app_web_content] ([category])
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_input] ON [app_web_content] ([user_input])
GO
CREATE INDEX [page] ON [app_web_content] ([page])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_web_content]', RESEED, 35)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_web_images] (
[id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[image] varbinary(MAX) NOT NULL,
[type] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_web_images]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_web_kegiatan] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[title] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[datetime_from] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[datetime_to] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_web_kegiatan]', RESEED, 7)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_web_kegiatan_images] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[kegiatan_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[image_name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_web_kegiatan_images]', RESEED, 43)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_web_pages] (
[page] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[content] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[title] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([page])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_web_pages]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [app_web_param] (
[id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[name] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[app_web_param]', RESEED, 0)
GO

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CREATE TABLE [ar_cancelation_payment] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[id_return] bigint NOT NULL,
[real_denom_return] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[real_redeem_return] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_time_return] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[ar_cancelation_payment]', RESEED, 27)
GO

CREATE TABLE [ar_deposit_icg] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[return_liab_log_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[trx_liab_log_id] bigint NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[return_denom_deposit] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[return_denom_redeem] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[ar_deposit_icg]', RESEED, 10)
GO

CREATE TABLE [area_code] (
[area_code] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[description] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[status] varchar(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([area_code])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[area_code]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [biller] (
[biller_id] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[subcategory] int NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description] varchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[prefix] varchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[check_credit] varchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[biller_code] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[type_print] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[icon] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([biller_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [BILLER_ID] ON [biller] ([biller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [biller] ([status])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[biller]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [blast] (
[payee_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[req_time_stamp] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[sent] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'N',
[name] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[email] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[upline] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([payee_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[blast]', RESEED, 0)
GO

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CREATE TABLE [channel] (
[channel_id] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[channel_name] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([channel_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[channel]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [chat_messages] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[topic_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[user_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[created] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
[telegram_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[is_read] smallint NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[chat_messages]', RESEED, 5677)
GO

CREATE TABLE [chat_template] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[created] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
[user_created] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[chat_template]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [check_point_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[sales_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[in_lat] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[in_lng] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_lat] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_lng] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[check_in] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[out_lat] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[out_lng] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[check_out] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[check_point_log]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [collection_request] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sales_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[amount] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[collection_request]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [counter] (
[id] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[value] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)

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GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[counter]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [credit_request_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[identity] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[identity_pics] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[latitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[longitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[request_datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[approval_datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
[approval_user] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[reject_reason] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[credit_request_history]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [districts] (
[id] char(7) NOT NULL,
[regency_id] char(4) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [districts_id_index] ON [districts] ([regency_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[districts]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [due_date_revision] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[liabilities_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[reason] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[next_due_date] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[due_date_revision]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [fav_trtx] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payee_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trx_code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[amount] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[created] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [fav_trtx] ([rs_id], [product_id], [payee_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[fav_trtx]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [gps_tracking] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[user_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[timestamp] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[latitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[longitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,

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[accuracy] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_id] ON [gps_tracking] ([user_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[gps_tracking]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [iaw_rs_stock_temp] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[stock_request] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[user_deposit] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[iaw_rs_stock_temp]', RESEED, 151)
GO

CREATE TABLE [iaw_switcher_stock_temp] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[stock_request] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[user_deposit] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[iaw_switcher_stock_temp]', RESEED, 5)
GO

CREATE TABLE [iso_bits] (
[adapter_id] char(3) NOT NULL,
[type] smallint NOT NULL,
[trx_code] varchar(6) NOT NULL,
[bits] varchar(500) NOT NULL,
[description] varchar(100) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([adapter_id], [type], [trx_code])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[iso_bits]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [ixml_path] (
[id] int NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[ixml_path]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [kai_station] (
[ID] varchar(10) NOT NULL,
[DESCRIPTION] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[ID_GROUP] varchar(10) NOT NULL,
[ORIGINAL] char(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'Y',

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[DESTINATION] char(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'Y',
PRIMARY KEY ([ID])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_kai_station] ON [kai_station] ([ID_GROUP])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[kai_station]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [kai_station_group] (
[ID] varchar(10) NOT NULL,
[DESCRIPTION] varchar(40) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([ID])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[kai_station_group]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [keyword] (
[keyword] nvarchar(256) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(512) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[create_at] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[update_at] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[create_by] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[update_by] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([keyword])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[keyword]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [kiosk_cd_inventory] (
[kiosk_id] nvarchar(25) NOT NULL,
[device_code] nvarchar(25) NOT NULL,
[current_amount] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[max_amount] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([kiosk_id], [device_code])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[kiosk_cd_inventory]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [kiosk_device] (
[kiosk_id] varchar(25) NOT NULL,
[device_code] varchar(25) NOT NULL,
[device_name] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[device_port] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[device_status] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[device_type] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[active] char(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([kiosk_id], [device_code])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[kiosk_device]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [kiosk_ssp_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[kiosk_id] varchar(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[device_code] varchar(25) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[denom] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[command] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payout] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[cashbox] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)

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GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[kiosk_ssp_history]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [kiosk_ssp_inventory] (
[kiosk_id] varchar(25) NOT NULL,
[device_code] varchar(25) NOT NULL,
[idx] int NOT NULL,
[denom] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[max_payout_note] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_payout_note] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_cashbox_note] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_routing] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([kiosk_id], [device_code], [idx])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[kiosk_ssp_inventory]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [kiosk_terminal] (
[kiosk_id] varchar(8) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[reseller_id] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ip_address] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[location] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[active] char(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[connection_status] char(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_connected] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[last_disconnected] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
[longitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[latitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([kiosk_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[kiosk_terminal]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [liabilities_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sales_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_type] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[due_date] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE TRIGGER [liabilities_log_flagging]
ON [liabilities_log]
WITH EXECUTE AS CALLER
Before INSERT
AS
BEGIN
    CASE
        WHEN NEW.debit > 0 AND NEW.description LIKE '[OVERBOOKING]%' THEN
            SET NEW.trx_type = 4;
        WHEN NEW.debit = 0 AND NEW.description LIKE '[OVERBOOKING]%' THEN
            SET NEW.trx_type = 1;
            if (NEW.due_date is null) THEN
                SET NEW.due_date = DATE_ADD(NEW.date,INTERVAL 7 DAY);
            END IF;
        WHEN NEW.description LIKE '[ACCEPTED]%' THEN set NEW.trx_type = 2;
        WHEN NEW.description LIKE '[OMITED]%' THEN SET NEW.trx_type = 3;
        ELSE SET NEW.trx_type = 0;
    END CASE;
END

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        if (NEW.trx_type = 1 AND NEW.due_date is NOT NULL) THEN
            set @date = NEW.date;
            if (@date is NULL) THEN
                SET @date = NOW();
            END IF;
            update rs set last_duedate = NEW.due_date, last_deposit = @date where id =
NEW.reseller_id;
        END IF;

    END

GO
ALTER TABLE [ireload_engine].[liabilities_log] DISABLE TRIGGER [liabilities_log_flagging]
GO
CREATE INDEX [reseller_id] ON [liabilities_log] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [sales_id] ON [liabilities_log] ([sales_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [trx_type] ON [liabilities_log] ([trx_type])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[liabilities_log]', RESEED, 109846)
GO

CREATE TABLE [liabilities_payment] (
    [id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
    [reseller_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [sales_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    [description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [user_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [settlement_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [reseller_id] ON [liabilities_payment] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [sales_id] ON [liabilities_payment] ([sales_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [flag] ON [liabilities_payment] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_id] ON [liabilities_payment] ([user_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [settlement_id] ON [liabilities_payment] ([settlement_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[liabilities_payment]', RESEED, 57937)
GO

CREATE TABLE [log_access] (
    [id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
    [date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    [ip] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[log_access]', RESEED, 3)
GO

CREATE TABLE [log_switcher] (
    [id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
    [type] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [participant] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    [text] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [channel_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [response] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)

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GO
CREATE INDEX [sender] ON [log_switcher] ([participant])
GO
CREATE INDEX [channel_id] ON [log_switcher] ([channel_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[log_switcher]', RESEED, 1820506)
GO

CREATE TABLE [manual_transfer] (
[account_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[bank_name] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[account_name] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[time_from] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000',
[time_to] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT '2359',
[username] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[no_rekening] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[pwd] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[day_checking] smallint NOT NULL DEFAULT 2,
[last_check] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([account_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[manual_transfer]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_bits] (
[aid] char(3) NOT NULL,
[trxcod] char(6) NOT NULL,
[mti] char(4) NOT NULL,
[iss] smallint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[bit] tinyint NOT NULL,
[sst] smallint NOT NULL,
[sln] smallint NOT NULL,
[sla] smallint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sfi] varchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[path] int NOT NULL,
[data] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([aid], [trxcod], [mti], [bit], [sst], [sln], [path])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_bits]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_chip_product] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[sender] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_code] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_chip_product]', RESEED, 119)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_chip_request] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[product_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[supplier_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[type] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[request] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [mapping_chip_request] ([product_id], [supplier_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_chip_request]', RESEED, 146)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_chip_response] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),

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[sender] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[keyword] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pattern] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_chip_response]', RESEED, 47)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_h2h_request] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[supplier_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[processing_code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[request] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[url] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [mapping_h2h_request] ([supplier_id], [processing_code])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_h2h_request]', RESEED, 35)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_net_code] (
[adapter_id] char(3) NOT NULL,
[net_type_master] char(3) NOT NULL,
[net_type_adapter] char(3) NOT NULL,
[description] char(40) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([adapter_id], [net_type_master])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_net_code]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_product_code] (
[app_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[biller_id] nvarchar(25) NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(25) NOT NULL,
[app_product_code] nvarchar(25) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([app_id], [biller_id], [product_id], [app_product_code])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_product_code]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_resp_code] (
[app_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[msg_type] nvarchar(2) NOT NULL,
[rc_app] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[rc_master] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[is_approved] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([app_id], [msg_type], [rc_app], [rc_master])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_resp_code]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mapping_supplier_product] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[supplier_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_code] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [mapping_supplier_product] ([supplier_id], [product_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_supplier_product]', RESEED, 441)

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GO

```
CREATE TABLE [mapping_supplier_response] (  
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),  
[supplier_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[keyword] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[pattern] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY ([id])  
)  
GO  
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [mapping_supplier_response] ([supplier_id], [keyword])  
GO  
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_supplier_response]', RESEED, 126)  
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE [mapping_trx_msg] (  
[adapter_id] nvarchar(3) NOT NULL,  
[msg_type_adapter] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,  
[trx_code_adapter] nvarchar(6) NOT NULL,  
[msg_type_master] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,  
[trx_code_master] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY ([adapter_id], [msg_type_adapter], [trx_code_adapter], [msg_type_master],  
[trx_code_master])  
)  
GO  
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mapping_trx_msg]', RESEED, 0)  
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE [marketplace_products] (  
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),  
[barcode_sn] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[barcode_type] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[seller_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[selling_price] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[stock_qty] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[image_url] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY ([id])  
)  
GO  
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[marketplace_products]', RESEED, 1)  
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE [maskapai] (  
[id] nvarchar(2) NOT NULL,  
[name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,  
[image] nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,  
[group_id] nvarchar(2) NOT NULL,  
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,  
PRIMARY KEY ([id])  
)  
GO  
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[maskapai]', RESEED, 0)  
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE [maskapai_group] (  
[id] nvarchar(2) NOT NULL,  
[name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,  
[is_infant] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,  
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,  
PRIMARY KEY ([id])  
)  
GO  
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[maskapai_group]', RESEED, 0)  
GO
```

```
CREATE TABLE [md] (  
[master_dealer_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,  
[name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,  
[user] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
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[balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_amount] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[balance_deposit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[pin] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[channel_hp] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[channel_email] nvarchar(200) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([master_dealer_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_master_dealer] ON [md] ([user])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[md]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [md_acc_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[md_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_md_acc_log] ON [md_acc_log] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_md_acc_log] ON [md_acc_log] ([md_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[md_acc_log]', RESEED, 805265)
GO

CREATE TABLE [md_acc_log_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[md_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_md_acc_log] ON [md_acc_log_history] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_md_acc_log] ON [md_acc_log_history] ([md_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[md_acc_log_history]', RESEED, 9658838)
GO

CREATE TABLE [md_acc_log_temp] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[md_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
[user_deposit] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[md_id_to] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)

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)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_md_acc_log_temp] ON [md_acc_log_temp] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_md_acc_log_temp] ON [md_acc_log_temp] ([md_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_md_acc_log_temp_user_approval] ON [md_acc_log_temp] ([user_approval])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_md_acc_log_temp_user_deposit] ON [md_acc_log_temp] ([user_deposit])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[md_acc_log_temp]', RESEED, 8)
GO

CREATE TABLE [md_deposit_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[md_id] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[stan] varchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_md_deposit_log] ON [md_deposit_log] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_md_deposit_log] ON [md_deposit_log] ([md_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[md_deposit_log]', RESEED, 10)
GO

CREATE TABLE [menu] (
[id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[url_path] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[parent] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[level] varchar(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
[role_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [message] (
[sequence] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[sender] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[text] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[channel_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([sequence])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [sender] ON [message] ([sender])
GO
CREATE INDEX [role] ON [message] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [channel_id] ON [message] ([channel_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[message]', RESEED, 1015451)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mkios_recharge] (
[chip_msisdni] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[access_channel] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trade_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL,
[payee_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,

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[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[card_serial_no] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[status] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[time_stamp] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([chip_msisdn], [trade_time], [payee_id], [product_id], [card_serial_no])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mkios_recharge]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mobile_apps_menu] (
[id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[icon] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[parent] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mobile_apps_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mutasi] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[bank] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[no_rekening] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(200) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[type] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL,
[total] int NOT NULL,
[balanceposition] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date] date NOT NULL,
[checkdate] date NOT NULL,
[checkdatetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_acc_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[is_inform] smallint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[source] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE TRIGGER [mutasi_mandiri_balance]
ON [mutasi]
WITH EXECUTE AS CALLER
Before INSERT
AS
BEGIN
    if new.bank='MANDIRI' then
        SELECT balanceposition into @lastBalance FROM mutasi WHERE bank='MANDIRI'
ORDER BY id DESC LIMIT 1;
        if (new.type='DB') THEN
            set new.balanceposition = @lastBalance - new.total;
        else
            set new.balanceposition = @lastBalance + new.total;
        end if;
    END IF;
END
GO
ALTER TABLE [ireload_engine].[mutasi] DISABLE TRIGGER [mutasi_mandiri_balance]
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mutasi]', RESEED, 111785)
GO

CREATE TABLE [mutasi_check_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[bank] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[datetime_check] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[log] nvarchar(1000) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[record] nvarchar(200) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[source] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])

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)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[mutasi_check_log]', RESEED, 844434)
GO

CREATE TABLE [news_feed] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[title] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[image] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[display_pic] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[url] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[published_date] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[expired_date] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[news_feed]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [old_app_admin_menu] (
[id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[url_path] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[parent] varchar(45) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[level] varchar(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
[icon] varchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[old_app_admin_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [old_app_role] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[level] char(2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[old_app_role]', RESEED, 13)
GO

CREATE TABLE [old_app_role_admin_menu] (
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[menu_id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([role_id], [menu_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_1] ON [old_app_role_admin_menu] ([menu_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_2] ON [old_app_role_admin_menu] ([role_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[old_app_role_admin_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [outlet_sales_journey_plan] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[user_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[outlet_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[journey_date] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[visited] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
[rate] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[reject_reason] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[in_lat] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[in_lng] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_lat] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_lng] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[check_in] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[out_lat] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,

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[out_lng] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[check_out] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pics] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[outlet_sales_journey_plan]', RESEED, 182632)
GO

CREATE TABLE [parameter] (
[parameter_name] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[value] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[is_show] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([parameter_name])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[parameter]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [payment_gateway] (
[id] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[max_pay] int NOT NULL,
[user] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[password] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[url_notify] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[currency_type] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[currency_rate] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[bank_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[payment_gateway]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [plan_price] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[creator] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[date_create] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[role] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[plan_price]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [plan_price_product] (
[id_plan] bigint NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[price_plan] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[cash_back_plan] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id_plan], [product_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[plan_price_product]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [points] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[gift] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pts] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[points]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [points_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),

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[date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[current_balance] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [reseller_id] ON [points_log] ()
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[points_log]', RESEED, 2140780)
GO

CREATE TABLE [prefix] (
[product_code] nvarchar(2) NOT NULL,
[prefix] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,
[biller_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([product_code], [prefix], [biller_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[prefix]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [prefix_new] (
[prefix] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,
[biller_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([prefix], [biller_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[prefix_new]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [priority_type] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[priority_type]', RESEED, 5)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product] (
[product_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[amount] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[biller_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_code] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[product_type] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[supplier_type] smallint NULL DEFAULT 1,
[sell_margin] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[priority_type] smallint NULL DEFAULT 1,
[sms_buyer] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([product_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_product_biller] ON [product] ([biller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [product] ([status])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_category] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_category]', RESEED, 3)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_fisik] (

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[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[imei] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[serial_number] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[date_sold] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sales_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[buyer_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[hpp] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[selling_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [product_name_id] ON [product_fisik] ([product_id], [serial_number])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_fisik]', RESEED, 508)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_fisik_backup] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[product_name_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[serial_number] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_create] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[date_sold] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sales_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[buyer_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[hpp] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[selling_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[sjp_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [product_name_id] ON [product_fisik_backup] ([product_name_id],
[serial_number])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_fisik_backup]', RESEED, 7622)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_fisik_name] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[biller_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_fisik_name]', RESEED, 8)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_md] (
[master_dealer_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[md_buying_price] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[cashback] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[poin] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([product_id], [master_dealer_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_master_dealer_product] ON [product_md] ([master_dealer_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [product_id] ON [product_md] ([product_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_md]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_md_to_sd] (
[subdealer_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[product_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[md_selling_price_margin] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[sd_buying_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,

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[channel] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[cashback] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[poin] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([product_id], [subdealer_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_vm_product] ON [product_md_to_sd] ([subdealer_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [product_id] ON [product_md_to_sd] ([product_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_md_to_sd]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_routing] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[type] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[active] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT 'Y',
[max_sametrx_perday] int NULL DEFAULT 1,
[margin_minimum] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[cluster] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT 'ALL',
[auto_retry] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT 'N',
[current_suspect] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [product_routing] ([product_id],[switcher_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_routing]', RESEED, 394)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_rs] (
[reseller_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[rs_selling_price] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[rs_cashback_price] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([product_id], [reseller_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_vm_product] ON [product_rs] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [product_id] ON [product_rs] ([product_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_rs]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_sd_to_rs] (
[reseller_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[sd_selling_price_margin] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[rs_cashback_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[rs_buying_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[rs_poin] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([product_id], [reseller_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_vm_product] ON [product_sd_to_rs] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [product_id] ON [product_sd_to_rs] ([product_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_sd_to_rs]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_stock] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[real_stock] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,

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PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_stock]', RESEED, 33)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_stock_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[debit] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[real_usage] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[active] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_stock_history]', RESEED, 2200)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_subcategory] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[category] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sequence] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_subcategory]', RESEED, 16)
GO

CREATE TABLE [product_switcher] (
[switcher_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[product_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[ad_selling_price] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([switcher_id], [product_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_product_ad] ON [product_switcher] ([product_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [switcher_id] ON [product_switcher] ([switcher_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[product_switcher]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [profit_reseller] (
[date] char(8) NOT NULL,
[resellerId] varchar(25) NOT NULL,
[resellerDownline] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[total] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[level] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[fee_per_trx] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([date], [resellerId], [resellerDownline])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[profit_reseller]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [profit_setting] (
[level] int NOT NULL,
[fee] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([level])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[profit_setting]', RESEED, 0)
GO

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CREATE TABLE [profit_settlement] (
[resellerId] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[yearMonth] char(6) NOT NULL,
[fee] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[response] varchar(100) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[send_to] varchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_execute] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([resellerId], [yearMonth])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[profit_settlement]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [promo_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[id_trx] bigint NOT NULL,
[promo_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[amount_deposit] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[amount_fee] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[point_fee] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_create] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[date_execute] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[response] nvarchar(200) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [rs_id] ON [promo_log] ([rs_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [description] ON [promo_log] ([promo_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[promo_log]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [promo_parameter] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[description] nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,
[amount_minimum] float NOT NULL,
[amount_maximum] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 999999999999,
[fee_amount] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[fee_point] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[start_promo] date NOT NULL,
[last_promo] date NOT NULL,
[active] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'Y',
[date_create] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[user_create] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [can_multiply] ON [promo_parameter] ( )
GO
CREATE INDEX [active] ON [promo_parameter] ([active])
GO
CREATE INDEX [start_promo] ON [promo_parameter] ([start_promo])
GO
CREATE INDEX [last_promo] ON [promo_parameter] ([last_promo])
GO
CREATE INDEX [can_from_sales] ON [promo_parameter] ( )
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[promo_parameter]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [province] (
[id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[province]', RESEED, 0)
GO

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CREATE TABLE [provinces] (
[id] char(2) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[regional_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[provinces]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [raw_msg_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[adapter_id] nvarchar(3) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] nvarchar(12) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[msg_type] nvarchar(4) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trx_code] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ref_number] nvarchar(12) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[raw_msg] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[raw_msg_log]', RESEED, 2850121)
GO

CREATE TABLE [recon] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[payee_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[serial_number] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trxdatetime] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[amount_denom] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[response_code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[file_name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_timestamp] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[trxdate] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[recon]', RESEED, 487949)
GO

CREATE TABLE [redeem] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[bonus] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pts] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
[quota] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[usage_qty] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[expired_date] date NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[event] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT 'Y',
[max_per_user] int NULL DEFAULT 1,
[user] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [redeem] ([code])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[redeem]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [redeem_gift] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[point] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[image_url] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO

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DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[redeem_gift]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [redeem_gift_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[gift_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[time_stamp] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[additional] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[time_stamp_process] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[redeem_gift_log]', RESEED, 122)
GO

CREATE TABLE [redeem_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[time_stamp] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [code] ON [redeem_history] ([code])
GO
CREATE INDEX [rs_id] ON [redeem_history] ([rs_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[redeem_history]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [regencies] (
[id] char(4) NOT NULL,
[province_id] char(2) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [regencies_province_id_index] ON [regencies] ([province_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[regencies]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [regional] (
[id] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[description] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[status] varchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[regional]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [regional_hlr] (
[regional_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[biller_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[hlr] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([regional_id], [biller_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[regional_hlr]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [resp_code] (
[response_code] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'D',
PRIMARY KEY ([response_code])
)

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)
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [resp_code] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [retry_status] ON [resp_code] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [active_status] ON [resp_code] ()
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[resp_code]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [retry_trtx] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[msg_type] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[proc_code] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payee_id] nvarchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[req_time_stamp] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[is_success] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[voucher_sn] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[buying_price] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[response] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[res_time_stamp] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[routee_type] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[auto_retry] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[price_auto_update] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[margin_minimum] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[biller_ref] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[balance] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[retry_no] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[denom] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [index1] ON [retry_trtx] ([stan], [product_id], [payee_id], [switcher_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [index2] ON [retry_trtx] ([stan], [product_id], [payee_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [index3] ON [retry_trtx] ([product_id], [payee_id], [is_success])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[retry_trtx]', RESEED, 783786)
GO

CREATE TABLE [role] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[level] char(2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[role]', RESEED, 6)
GO

CREATE TABLE [role_menu] (
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[menu_id] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([role_id], [menu_id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_1] ON [role_menu] ([menu_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_role_menu_2] ON [role_menu] ([role_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[role_menu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [routing] (

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[org] nvarchar(3) NOT NULL,
[mti] nvarchar(2) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trxcod] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,
[channel] nvarchar(4) NOT NULL,
[product] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[stage] int NOT NULL,
[dest] nvarchar(3) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[in_only] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[in_queue] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[out_queue] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([org], [stage], [trxcod], [product])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [SCCTCORT.ID] ON [routing] ([org], [stage], [trxcod], [product])
GO
CREATE INDEX [SCCTCORT.COTRBI] ON [routing] ([product])
GO
CREATE INDEX [SCCTCORT.COTRTDA] ON [routing] ([channel])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[routing]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs] (
[id] varchar(30) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
[name] varchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user] varchar(50) NOT NULL,
[subdealer_id] varchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[regional_id] varchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[address] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_amount] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_limit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[channel_hp] nvarchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[channel_h2h] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[birth_day] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT '19700101',
[email] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[upline] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[datetime_join] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
[balance_deposit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[type] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
[latitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[longitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[province] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[gender] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_login] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[unique_code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[district] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[points] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
[transfer_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[is_fee] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'Y',
[pics] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[emergency_contact] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[emergency_contact_hp] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_deposit] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_payment] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_duedate] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[use_fingerprint] nvarchar(5) NULL DEFAULT 'false',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE TRIGGER [rs_copy_1]
ON [rs]
WITH EXECUTE AS CALLER
Before UPDATE
AS
BEGIN

```

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        if (OLD.pin != NEW.pin) then
            INSERT INTO `rs_update_password` (`rs_id`, `old_password`) VALUES (NEW.id,
OLD.pin);
        END IF;

        IF (OLD.channel_hp != NEW.channel_hp) THEN
            INSERT INTO rs_update_channel (`rs_id`, `type_channel`, `old_channel`,
`new_channel`) VALUES (NEW.id, 'HANDPHONE', OLD.channel_hp, NEW.channel_hp);
        END IF;

        IF (OLD.channel_ym != NEW.channel_ym) THEN
            INSERT INTO rs_update_channel (`rs_id`, `type_channel`, `old_channel`,
`new_channel`) VALUES (NEW.id, 'TELEGRAM', OLD.channel_ym, NEW.channel_ym);
        END IF;

    END

GO
ALTER TABLE [ireload_engine].[rs] DISABLE TRIGGER [rs_copy_1]
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [referral] ON [rs] ([unique_code])
GO
CREATE INDEX [gender] ON [rs] ([gender])
GO
CREATE INDEX [user] ON [rs] ([user])
GO
CREATE INDEX [subdealer_id] ON [rs] ([subdealer_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [rs] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [is_fee] ON [rs] ([is_fee])
GO
CREATE INDEX [upline] ON [rs] ([upline])
GO
CREATE INDEX [type] ON [rs] ([type])
GO
CREATE INDEX [gender_2] ON [rs] ([gender])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_acc_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE TRIGGER [rs_acc_log_promo]
ON [rs_acc_log]
WITH EXECUTE AS CALLER
After INSERT
AS
BEGIN

        IF (NEW.flag IN (1,3) AND NEW.credit >= 0 AND NEW.reseller_id NOT LIKE 'sales.%') THEN

            INSERT INTO `promo_log` (rs_id, id_trx, promo_id, amount_deposit, amount_fee,
point_fee) (

                SELECT NEW.reseller_id,
NEW.id,
id,
NEW.credit,

```

```

                IF(can_multiply = 'Y', (fee_amount * IF(amount_maximum >=
NEW.credit, NEW.credit DIV amount_minimum, amount_maximum DIV amount_minimum)), fee_amount) AS
fee_a,
                IF(can_multiply = 'Y', (fee_point * IF(amount_maximum >=
NEW.credit, NEW.credit DIV amount_minimum, amount_maximum DIV amount_minimum)), fee_point) AS
fee_b
            FROM promo_parameter
            WHERE
                IF(can_from_sales = 'N', 3 <> NEW.flag, TRUE)
                AND active = 'Y' AND DATE(NEW.date) BETWEEN start_promo AND
last_promo
                AND amount_minimum <= NEW.credit
        );
    END IF;

END
GO
ALTER TABLE [ireload_engine].[rs_acc_log] DISABLE TRIGGER [rs_acc_log_promo]
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log] ON [rs_acc_log] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [flag] ON [rs_acc_log] ([flag])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_acc_log]', RESEED, 805974)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_acc_log_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log] ON [rs_acc_log_history] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [flag] ON [rs_acc_log_history] ([flag])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_acc_log_history]', RESEED, 10495268)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_acc_log_sales] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[amount] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
[user_input] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[from_date] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [reseller_id] ON [rs_acc_log_sales] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [rs_acc_log_sales] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_input] ON [rs_acc_log_sales] ([user_input])
GO
CREATE INDEX [user_approval] ON [rs_acc_log_sales] ()

```

```

GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_acc_log_sales]', RESEED, 6682)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_acc_log_temp] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
[user_deposit] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[reseller_id_to] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payment_option] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_session_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_trx_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_user_buyer] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_trx_amount] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ip_address] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[proof] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE TRIGGER [promo_sunday]
ON [rs_acc_log_temp]
WITH EXECUTE AS CALLER
Before UPDATE
AS
BEGIN

    END
GO
ALTER TABLE [ireload_engine].[rs_acc_log_temp] DISABLE TRIGGER [promo_sunday]
GO
CREATE TRIGGER [promo_mgm_sunday]
ON [rs_acc_log_temp]
WITH EXECUTE AS CALLER
After UPDATE
AS
BEGIN
    if (NEW.credit >= 50000 AND NEW.status = 1 AND OLD.status = 0 AND NEW.reseller_id NOT
LIKE 'sales.%(%)' THEN

        SELECT COUNT(*) INTO @count FROM rs_acc_log_temp WHERE reseller_id =
NEW.reseller_id AND `status` = 1;
        IF (@count = 1) THEN
            SELECT upline INTO @upline FROM rs WHERE id = NEW.reseller_id;
            if (@upline IS NOT null AND @upline NOT LIKE 'sales.%(%)' THEN
                INSERT INTO `app_cashback_trx` (`rs_id`, `product_id`, `count_trx`,
`type_trx`, `redeem_code`) VALUES (@upline, 'MGM_UPLINE', NEW.credit, 'D',
'MGM_UPLINE'),(NEW.reseller_id, 'MGM_DOWNLINE', NEW.credit, 'D', 'MGM_DOWNLINE');
            END IF;
        END IF;

    END IF;
END
GO
ALTER TABLE [ireload_engine].[rs_acc_log_temp] DISABLE TRIGGER [promo_mgm_sunday]

```

```

GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp] ON [rs_acc_log_temp] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp_user_approval] ON [rs_acc_log_temp] ([user_approval])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp_user_deposit] ON [rs_acc_log_temp] ([user_deposit])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [rs_acc_log_temp] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [flag] ON [rs_acc_log_temp] ([flag])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_acc_log_temp]', RESEED, 2911)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_acc_log_temp_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
[user_deposit] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[reseller_id to] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payment_option] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_session_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_trx_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_user_buyer] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_trx_amount] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ip_address] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[proof] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_history] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp_user_approval] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_history] ([user_approval])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp_user_deposit] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_history] ([user_deposit])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_history] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [flag] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_history] ([flag])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_acc_log_temp_history]', RESEED, 54)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_acc_log_temp_new] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
[user_deposit] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[reseller_id to] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payment_option] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_session_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_trx_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_user_buyer] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[partner_trx_amount] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

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[ip_address] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_new] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp_user_approval] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_new] ([user_approval])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp_user_deposit] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_new] ([user_deposit])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_new] ([status])
GO
CREATE INDEX [flag] ON [rs_acc_log_temp_new] ([flag])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_acc_log_temp_new]', RESEED, 56115)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_balance_problem] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[rs_log_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[create_datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[rs_log_datetime] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0000-00-00 00:00:00',
[amount] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[is_clear] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'N',
[is_send_alert] nvarchar(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'N',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_balance_problem]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_cashier] (
[id] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[branch] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_id] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[latitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[longitude] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [rs_id] ON [rs_cashier] ([rs_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [rs_cashier] ( )
GO
CREATE INDEX [branch] ON [rs_cashier] ([branch])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_cashier]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_change_log_temp] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[reseller_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[value_before] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[value_after] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[upline_after] nvarchar(30) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[reason] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
[user_input] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[change_type] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[credit_request_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[liabilities_decision] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO

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CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp] ON [rs_change_log_temp] ([reseller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp_user_approval] ON [rs_change_log_temp] ([user_approval])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_rs_acc_log_temp_user_deposit] ON [rs_change_log_temp] ([user_input])
GO
CREATE INDEX [status] ON [rs_change_log_temp] ([status])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_change_log_temp]', RESEED, 1901)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_operational_hour] (
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[day] int NOT NULL,
[operational_hours] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([rs_id], [day])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_operational_hour]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_reason] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[date] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[reason] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[user_input] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[rs_status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_reason]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_tree] (
[id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[root] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[level] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_tree]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_update_channel] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[type_channel] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[old_channel] nvarchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[new_channel] nvarchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_update_channel]', RESEED, 27)
GO

CREATE TABLE [rs_update_password] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[old_password] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[rs_update_password]', RESEED, 927)
GO

CREATE TABLE [sd] (
[id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,

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[name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[area_code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[address] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_amount] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_limit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[balance_deposit] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[pin] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[channel_email] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[parent_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_vm_master_dealer] ON [sd] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_vm_kode_area] ON [sd] ([area_code])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[sd]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [sd_acc_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[subdealer_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_sd_acc_log] ON [sd_acc_log] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_sd_acc_log] ON [sd_acc_log] ([subdealer_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[sd_acc_log]', RESEED, 805262)
GO

CREATE TABLE [sd_acc_log_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[subdealer_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_sd_acc_log] ON [sd_acc_log_history] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_sd_acc_log] ON [sd_acc_log_history] ([subdealer_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[sd_acc_log_history]', RESEED, 9658838)
GO

CREATE TABLE [sd_acc_log_temp] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[subdealer_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
[user_deposit] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,

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[user_approval] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[subdealer_id_to] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_sd_acc_log_temp] ON [sd_acc_log_temp] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_sd_acc_log_temp] ON [sd_acc_log_temp] ([subdealer_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_sd_acc_log_temp_user_approval] ON [sd_acc_log_temp] ([user_approval])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_sd_acc_log_temp_user_deposit] ON [sd_acc_log_temp] ([user_deposit])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[sd_acc_log_temp]', RESEED, 7)
GO

CREATE TABLE [sd_deposit_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[subdealer_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_sd_deposit_log] ON [sd_deposit_log] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_sd_deposit_log] ON [sd_deposit_log] ([subdealer_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[sd_deposit_log]', RESEED, 791)
GO

CREATE TABLE [sequence] (
[sequence_name] nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,
[sequence_increment] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[sequence_min_value] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[sequence_max_value] bigint NOT NULL DEFAULT 18446744073709551615,
[sequence_cur_value] bigint NULL DEFAULT 1,
[sequence_cycle] tinyint NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([sequence_name])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[sequence]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [shift_management] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[sd_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[shift] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[settled] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[shift_management]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [supplier] (
[id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[sender] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[check_bal_request] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[number] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[auto_topup_request] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

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[auto_topup_sms_no] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[supplier]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [supplier_type] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[supplier_type]', RESEED, 3)
GO

CREATE TABLE [survey] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[hashkey] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[poin] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[saldo] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[quota_qty] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[usage_qty] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[expired_date] date NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[survey]', RESEED, 2)
GO

CREATE TABLE [survey_history] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[survey_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[responses] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[time_stamp] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[survey_history]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [switcher] (
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[supplier] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[app_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT '',
[balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_amount] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_limit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[terminal_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[merchant_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pin] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ip] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[type] int NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([switcher_id])
)
GO
CREATE TRIGGER [switcher_mobo]
ON [switcher]
WITH EXECUTE AS CALLER
Before UPDATE
AS
BEGIN

        if (NEW.balance <= 150000) THEN
                if (NEW.switcher_id in ('MOBO','MOBO5')) THEN

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UPDATE `wok_server_chip` SET active = 'N' WHERE switcher_id in
('MOBO', 'MOBO5');
END IF;
IF (NEW.switcher_id IN ('MOBO2', 'MOBO11')) THEN
UPDATE `wok_server_chip` SET active = 'N' WHERE switcher_id IN
('MOBO2', 'MOBO11');
END IF;
IF (NEW.switcher_id IN ('MOBO12', 'MOBO8')) THEN
UPDATE `wok_server_chip` SET active = 'N' WHERE switcher_id IN
('MOBO12', 'MOBO8');
END IF;
END IF;

END
GO
ALTER TABLE [ireload_engine].[switcher] DISABLE TRIGGER [switcher_mobo]
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [switcher] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_ad] ON [switcher] ([app_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[switcher]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [switcher_acc_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(500) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[actual_price] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[actual_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_switcher_acc_log] ON [switcher_acc_log] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_switcher_acc_log] ON [switcher_acc_log] ([switcher_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[switcher_acc_log]', RESEED, 5786)
GO

CREATE TABLE [switcher_acc_log_temp] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
[user_deposit] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[user_approval] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_approval] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[stan] nvarchar(6) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[flag] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_switcher_acc_log_temp] ON [switcher_acc_log_temp] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_switcher_acc_log_temp] ON [switcher_acc_log_temp] ([switcher_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_switcher_acc_log_temp_user_approval] ON [switcher_acc_log_temp]
([user_approval])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_switcher_acc_log_temp_user_deposit] ON [switcher_acc_log_temp] ([user_deposit])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[switcher_acc_log_temp]', RESEED, 7)

```

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GO

CREATE TABLE [switcher_cut_off_historis] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[trx_amount] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[user_update] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT 'System',
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[switcher_cut_off_historis]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [switcher_stock] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_stock] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[switcher_stock]', RESEED, 9)
GO

CREATE TABLE [switcher_stock_log] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[debit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[current_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[actual_price] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[actual_balance] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME_switcher_acc_log] ON [switcher_stock_log] ([date_time])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_switcher_acc_log] ON [switcher_stock_log] ([switcher_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[switcher_stock_log]', RESEED, 10)
GO

CREATE TABLE [telegram_messages] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[chat_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[msg_id] int NOT NULL,
[from_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[from_name] nvarchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[reply_msg_id] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[created] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[full_msg] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [chat_id] ON [telegram_messages] ([chat_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [from_id] ON [telegram_messages] ([from_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [reply_msg_id] ON [telegram_messages] ([reply_msg_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[telegram_messages]', RESEED, 66843)
GO

CREATE TABLE [telegram_messages_history] (

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[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[chat_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[msg_id] int NOT NULL,
[from_id] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[from_name] nvarchar(100) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NOT NULL,
[reply_msg_id] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[created] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[full_msg] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [chat_id] ON [telegram_messages_history] ([chat_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [from_id] ON [telegram_messages_history] ([from_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [reply_msg_id] ON [telegram_messages_history] ([reply_msg_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[telegram_messages_history]', RESEED, 199754)
GO

CREATE TABLE [template_price_detail] (
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[master_id] bigint NOT NULL,
[price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[cashback] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
[poin] bigint NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([product_id], [master_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[template_price_detail]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [template_price_master] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[name] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[date_active] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
[type] nvarchar(100) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[template_price_master]', RESEED, 1)
GO

CREATE TABLE [token_map] (
[transaction_id] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[business_object] varchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[time_stamp] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[uid] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([transaction_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[token_map]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [trtx] (
[stan] nvarchar(6) NOT NULL,
[date_time] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[src_app_id] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trx_stage] int NOT NULL,
[msg_type] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trx_type] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trx_amount] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_amount] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ref_number] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[resp_code] nvarchar(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'XX',
[terminal_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[rs_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sd_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

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[md_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[biller_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[qty] int NULL DEFAULT 1,
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payee_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[biller_ref_number] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[voucher_sn] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pin] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payment_id] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[full_msg] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[user_id] nvarchar(200) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pos_latitude] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pos_longitude] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[points_id] bigint NULL,
[area_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([stan], [trx_stage], [date_time])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_biller] ON [trtx] ([biller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_product] ON [trtx] ([product_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_respcode] ON [trtx] ([resp_code])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_vm] ON [trtx] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_proccode] ON [trtx] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_trtx_type] ON [trtx] ([trx_type])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_trtx_ad] ON [trtx] ([switcher_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_trtx_dest_app] ON [trtx] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [PAYEE_ID] ON [trtx] ([payee_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [RESELLER_ID] ON [trtx] ([rs_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [DATE_TIME] ON [trtx] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [MSG_TYPE] ON [trtx] ([msg_type])
GO
CREATE INDEX [REFUND_FLAG] ON [trtx] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [STAGE] ON [trtx] ([trx_stage])
GO
CREATE INDEX [SUBDEALER] ON [trtx] ([sd_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [MASTERDEALER] ON [trtx] ([md_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [channel_id] ON [trtx] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [retry_attempt] ON [trtx] ()
GO
CREATE INDEX [refund_user] ON [trtx] ()
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[trtx]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [trtx_detail] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[datetime] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_fisik_id] bigint NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[qty] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[trtx_detail]', RESEED, 1)
GO

```

```

CREATE TABLE [trtx_history] (
    [stan] nvarchar(6) NOT NULL,
    [date_time] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
    [org_app_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [src_app_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [trx_stage] int NOT NULL,
    [msg_type] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [trx_type] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [proc_code] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [trx_amount] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [product_amount] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [channel_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [ref_number] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [resp_code] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'XX',
    [terminal_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [sd_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [md_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [origin_connection] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [biller_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [qty] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [product_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [payee_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [dest_app_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [biller_ref_number] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [voucher_sn] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [pin] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [ad_selling_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [md_buying_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [sd_buying_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [rs_buying_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [rs_selling_price] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [rs_cashback_price] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [ics_profit] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [md_profit] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [sd_profit] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [rs_profit] float NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [mark_up_fee] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [req_time_stamp] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [res_time_stamp] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [origin_stan] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [refund_flag] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT 'N',
    [payment_method] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [retry_attempt] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    [parent_stan] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [parent_date_time] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [full_msg] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [user_id] nvarchar(999) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [refund_time_stamp] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [pos_latitude] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [pos_longitude] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    [refund_user] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY ([stan], [trx_stage], [date_time])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_biller] ON [trtx_history] ([biller_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_product] ON [trtx_history] ([product_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_respcode] ON [trtx_history] ([resp_code])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_vm] ON [trtx_history] ([origin_connection])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_transaction_proccode] ON [trtx_history] ([proc_code])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_trtx_type] ON [trtx_history] ([trx_type])
GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_trtx_ad] ON [trtx_history] ([switcher_id])

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GO
CREATE INDEX [FK_trtx_dest_app] ON [trtx_history] ([dest_app_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [PAYEE_ID] ON [trtx_history] ([payee_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [RESELLER_ID] ON [trtx_history] ([rs_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [MSG_TYPE] ON [trtx_history] ([msg_type])
GO
CREATE INDEX [REFUND_FLAG] ON [trtx_history] ([refund_flag])
GO
CREATE INDEX [STAGE] ON [trtx_history] ([trx_stage])
GO
CREATE INDEX [SUBDEALER] ON [trtx_history] ([sd_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [MASTERDEALER] ON [trtx_history] ([md_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [trx_stage] ON [trtx_history] ([trx_stage])
GO
CREATE INDEX [channel_id] ON [trtx_history] ([channel_id])
GO
CREATE INDEX [switcher_id] ON [trtx_history] ([switcher_id])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[trtx_history]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [trx_code] (
[trx_code] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[description] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([trx_code])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[trx_code]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [trx_nobu] (
[trx_id] nvarchar(25) NOT NULL,
[rs_id] nvarchar(16) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payee_id] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[amount] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[gris_data] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[payment_status] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payment_ref_no] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[payment_date] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[issuer_id] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[retrieval_ref_no] nvarchar(50) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[trx_status] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([trx_id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[trx_nobu]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [trx_type] (
[trx_type] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
[description] varchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
PRIMARY KEY ([trx_type])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[trx_type]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [upline_fee_history] (
[stan] nvarchar(6) NOT NULL,
[date_time] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[rs_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,

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[upline] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[level] int NOT NULL,
[mark_up_fee] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT 1,
PRIMARY KEY ([stan], [date_time], [level])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[upline_fee_history]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [user] (
[username] varchar(100) NOT NULL,
[password] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[address] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[email] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[phone_number] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[role_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([username])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [fk_user_1] ON [user] ()
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[user]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [user_admin] (
[username] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[password] nvarchar(50) NOT NULL,
[full_name] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[role_id] int NOT NULL,
[phone] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[email] nvarchar(30) NOT NULL,
[user_telegram] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NOT NULL DEFAULT 1,
PRIMARY KEY ([username])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[user_admin]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [vas] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[vas_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[vas_type] nvarchar(2) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[username] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[phone_number] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[alert_type] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[message] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[vas_cost] float NULL DEFAULT 0,
[channel_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[res_date_time] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[updated_time] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[vas]', RESEED, 1236800)
GO

CREATE TABLE [villages] (
[id] char(10) NOT NULL,
[district_id] char(7) NOT NULL,
[areaCode] varchar(255) NULL,
[name] varchar(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE INDEX [villages_district_id_index] ON [villages] ([district_id])

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GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[villages]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [wok_server] (
[server_name] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[host_reference] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[online] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_update] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([server_name])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[wok_server]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [wok_server_chip] (
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[server_name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[ccid] nvarchar(255) NOT NULL,
[msisdn] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[com_port] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[signal] nvarchar(10) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[pin] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_update] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[active] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[is_cdma] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT 'N',
[is_backup] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT 'N',
[is_scrapping] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT 'N',
[last_scrapping] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[credit] float NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sms] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_check] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[prefix] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[auto_topup] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([ccid])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[wok_server_chip]', RESEED, 0)
GO

CREATE TABLE [wok_server_sms] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[server_name] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[com_port] nvarchar(16) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sms] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[time_stamp] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[sms_sender] nvarchar(16) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sms_timestamp] nvarchar(17) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [UNIQUE] ON [wok_server_sms] ([server_name], [com_port], [sms], [sms_sender],
[sms_timestamp])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[wok_server_sms]', RESEED, 5734)
GO

CREATE TABLE [wok_server_sms_historis] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sms] nvarchar(MAX) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[time_stamp] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[sms_sender] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[sms_timestamp] nvarchar(17) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO

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CREATE UNIQUE INDEX [KEY] ON [wok_server_sms_historis] ([sms_sender], [sms_timestamp])
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[wok_server_sms_historis]', RESEED, 1967394)
GO

CREATE TABLE [wok_stock_chip] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[denom] nvarchar(255) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[available_stock] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[active] nvarchar(1) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[last_update] datetime2(0) NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
[phonenummer] nvarchar(20) NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[status] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[wok_stock_chip]', RESEED, 12)
GO

CREATE TABLE [wok_stock_chip_cut_off_historis] (
[id] bigint NOT NULL IDENTITY(-1,-1),
[switcher_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[chip_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[product_id] nvarchar(20) NOT NULL,
[available_stock] int NULL DEFAULT NULL,
[date_time] datetime2(0) NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[wok_stock_chip_cut_off_historis]', RESEED, 24294)
GO

CREATE TABLE [roleUser] (
[id] int NOT NULL IDENTITY(1,1),
[name] varchar(45) NOT NULL,
[level] char(2) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'AD',
[role_id] int NULL,
PRIMARY KEY ([id])
)
GO
DBCC CHECKIDENT (N'[roleUser]', RESEED, 6)
GO

ALTER TABLE [districts] ADD CONSTRAINT [districts_regency_id_foreign] FOREIGN KEY ([regency_id])
REFERENCES [regencies] ([id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [plan_price_product] ADD CONSTRAINT [FK_plan_price_product] FOREIGN KEY ([id_plan])
REFERENCES [plan_price] ([id]) ON DELETE CASCADE
GO
ALTER TABLE [regencies] ADD CONSTRAINT [regencies_province_id_foreign] FOREIGN KEY
([province_id]) REFERENCES [provinces] ([id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [villages] ADD CONSTRAINT [villages_district_id_foreign] FOREIGN KEY ([district_id])
REFERENCES [districts] ([id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [biller] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_biller_product_1] FOREIGN KEY ([biller_id]) REFERENCES
[product] ([biller_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [biller] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_biller_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([biller_id]) REFERENCES
[trtx] ([biller_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_product_routing_1] FOREIGN KEY ([product_id])
REFERENCES [product_routing] ([product_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([product_id]) REFERENCES
[trtx] ([product_id])
GO

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ALTER TABLE [product] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_product_stock_1] FOREIGN KEY ([product_id])
REFERENCES [product_stock] ([product_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_product_fisik_1] FOREIGN KEY ([product_id])
REFERENCES [product_fisik] ([product_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_product_stock_history_1] FOREIGN KEY
([product_id]) REFERENCES [product_stock_history] ([product_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [rs] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_rs_product_stock_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[product_stock] ([rs_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [switcher] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_switcher_switcher_stock_log_1] FOREIGN KEY
([switcher_id]) REFERENCES [switcher_stock_log] ([switcher_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [supplier] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_supplier_switcher_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[switcher] ([supplier])
GO
ALTER TABLE [supplier] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_supplier_mapping_h2h_request_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [mapping_h2h_request] ([supplier_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_switcher_1] FOREIGN KEY ([app_id]) REFERENCES [switcher]
([app_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product_stock] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_stock_switcher_stock_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [switcher_stock] ([product_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [switcher] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_switcher_switcher_stock_1] FOREIGN KEY ([switcher_id])
REFERENCES [switcher_stock] ([switcher_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [switcher] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_switcher_routing_1] FOREIGN KEY ([switcher_id])
REFERENCES [routing] ([switcher_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [rs] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_rs_rs_cashier_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [rs_cashier]
([rs_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [switcher] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_switcher_app_dashboard_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY
([switcher_id]) REFERENCES [app_dashboard_trtx] ([switcher_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [rs] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_rs_shift_management_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[shift_management] ([rs_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [sd] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_sd_shift_management_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[shift_management] ([sd_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [biller] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_biller_mapping_product_code_1] FOREIGN KEY ([biller_id])
REFERENCES [mapping_product_code] ([biller_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_mapping_product_code_1] FOREIGN KEY ([app_id])
REFERENCES [mapping_product_code] ([app_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [md] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_md_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([master_dealer_id]) REFERENCES [trtx]
([md_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [channel] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_channel_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([channel_id]) REFERENCES
[trtx] ()
GO
ALTER TABLE [sd] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_sd_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [trtx] ([sd_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [switcher] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_switcher_product_switcher_1] FOREIGN KEY
([switcher_id]) REFERENCES [product_switcher] ([switcher_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_product_switcher_1] FOREIGN KEY ([product_id])
REFERENCES [product_switcher] ([product_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [mapping_h2h_request] ADD CONSTRAINT
[fk_mapping_h2h_request_mapping_supplier_product_1] FOREIGN KEY ([supplier_id]) REFERENCES
[mapping_supplier_product] ([supplier_id])
GO

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ALTER TABLE [product] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_mapping_supplier_product_1] FOREIGN KEY
([product_id]) REFERENCES [mapping_supplier_product] ([product_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product_category] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_category_product_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [product] ([product_code])
GO
ALTER TABLE [roleUser] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_roleUser_user_admin_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[user_admin] ([role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product_category] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_category_product_subcategory_1] FOREIGN
KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [product_subcategory] ([id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [channel] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_channel_message_1] FOREIGN KEY ([channel_id]) REFERENCES
[message] ([channel_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [payment_gateway] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_payment_gateway_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [trtx] ([payment_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [roleUser] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_roleUser_adminweb_role_menu_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [adminweb_role_menu] ([role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [trtx] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_trtx_app_log_message_1] FOREIGN KEY ([stan]) REFERENCES
[app_log_message] ([stan])
GO
ALTER TABLE [area_code] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_area_code_villages_1] FOREIGN KEY ([area_code])
REFERENCES [villages] ([areaCode])
GO
ALTER TABLE [resp_code] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_resp_code_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([response_code])
REFERENCES [trtx] ([resp_code])
GO
ALTER TABLE [roleUser] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_roleUser_adminweb_role_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[adminweb_role] ([id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app_dashboard_sales] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_dashboard_sales_app_1] FOREIGN KEY
([upline]) REFERENCES [app] ([app_dash])
GO
ALTER TABLE [regional] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_regional_provinces_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[provinces] ([regional_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app_role] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_role_app_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [app]
([app_role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [rs_tree] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_rs_tree_rs_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [rs]
([upline])
GO
ALTER TABLE [news_feed] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_news_feed_advertising_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[advertising] ([news_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [mobile_apps_menu] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_mobile_apps_menu_app_user_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [app_user] ([mobile_menu_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app_role] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_role_app_dashboard_menu_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [app_dashboard_menu] ([role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app_role] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_role_menu_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [menu]
([id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app_role] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_role_app_cashier_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[app_cashier] ([role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app_role] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_role_app_menu_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[app_menu] ([role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [roleUser] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_roleUser_app_admin_menu_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [app_admin_menu] ([role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [roleUser] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_roleUser_user_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [user]
([role_id])
GO

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ALTER TABLE [app_bank_settings] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_bank_settings_payment_gateway_1] FOREIGN
KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [payment_gateway] ([bank_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [points] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_points_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES [trtx]
([points_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [area_code] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_area_code_trtx_1] FOREIGN KEY ([area_code]) REFERENCES
[trtx] ([area_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [roleUser] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_roleUser_app_user_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[app_user] ([role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [app_role] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_app_role_roleUser_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id]) REFERENCES
[roleUser] ([id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [roleUser] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_roleUser_app_role_admin_menu_1] FOREIGN KEY ([id])
REFERENCES [app_role_admin_menu] ([role_id])
GO
ALTER TABLE [product] ADD CONSTRAINT [fk_product_switcher_stock_1] FOREIGN KEY ([product_id])
REFERENCES [switcher_stock] ([product_id])
GO

```