

Optimizing the Design of a Computerized Accounting System for the Campus Network Based on MANT and Communication Architecture

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Abstract: This article combines the development and application status of financial computerization in colleges and universities, and introduces the design and implementation of Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics' financial database application system based on the browser/server model. Using MANT and communication architecture to optimize the development of software and ADO application program interface technology, to carry out statistical analysis and processing of corporate financial data, to achieve the basic requirements of corporate financial processing: user login, credential processing, cashier, system settings, etc. In addition, this article also developed related digital algorithms.

Keywords: Communication Architecture, Computerized Accounting System, Campus Network, MANT

1. INTRODUCTION

Computerized accounting is to transform the traditional manual accounting information system into a man-machine integrated accounting information system, replacing manual accounting [1], repayment, analysis and use of accounting information with complete accounting software resources, to a large extent this reduces the workload of accountants, improves the efficiency of staff [2], and ensures the high quality and standardization of work. With the use of computers and other financial software in the accounting industry, the computerized accounting system will lead the accounting industry to a new peak [3], become the main tool of accounting calculations today, and have a good role in promoting the operating concept of the accounting industry. With the rapid development of information technology today, various technical means are constantly being used in daily business activities [4]. With the increasing frequency of funding activities in colleges and universities, the computerized accounting system of colleges and universities has become an indispensable part of the management of funds in colleges and universities [5].

Since the 1980s, the computerized accounting system of colleges and universities has gone through a process from nothing to something [6], from simple to complex, and has gradually matured in this process. Since the computerized accounting system masters and controls the financial platform on which the operation of universities depends, it plays a pivotal role [7]. With the continuous development of /0123021//0134021/56134021 technology, especially the 728-based information publishing and retrieval technology, 94:4 cross-network operating system computing technology and [8]. The organic combination of network distributed object technology has led to the whole the architecture of the application system develops from the client/server model to the browser/server model [9]. The browser/server structure combines the centralized processing mode and the distributed collaborative processing mode of the client/server architecture [10].

Computerized accounting has become an important course of accounting. Since this course involves computer technology,

network communication technology, accounting principles and practices [11], optimization technology, computerized management, software engineering and other disciplines, so in the learning process [12], it is generally felt that the various modules of the accounting computerized system (including accounting [13] the principles and methods of analysis and design of business processing, financial statements, raw materials and sales profit accounting, fixed asset management, cost accounting [14], salary accounting, computer auditing, financial analysis, etc.) are very abstract, difficult to understand, and students have a relatively good ability to use database programming [15]. Difference. The development of information technology has greatly promoted the development of enterprises and provided a competitive advantage for enterprises to achieve increased profits. The influence of information technology [16] is related to the essence of information, and the development of accounting information in this process is no exception [17]. The development of e-commerce has greatly affected the content of cross-border transactions. For this reason [18], it is of great significance for enterprises to transform and develop accounting systems.

At the same time, online system processing technology has also been produced accordingly. For this reason, for small and medium-sized enterprises [19], the use of computer-based accounting computerization systems is an important and possibly decisive factor for their survival and success [20]. The reason is that SMEs need to improve the quality and price competitiveness of products and services to compete with large enterprises [21]. To this end, SMEs will need more information because they are exposed to a more uncertain environment than large companies. Financial or non-financial information is one of the key factors for success in the global economic era [22]. In order to be able to compete successfully, an SME needs an information system to enable it to make more timely and informed decisions. The enterprise accounting system is a very complex system engineering. When it is put into use in the enterprise, it mainly uses the entire process of accounting computerization. When the system project is implemented [23], the entire accounting computerization work process should be designed first, and the accounting information and management system should be

established on the basis of completing this task, and the accounting personnel training and division of labor should be established and implemented [24]. Various systems and other content, in order to ensure the correct and smooth operation of corporate accounting computerization, it is necessary to establish new systems engineering methods and principles.

2. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

2.1 The MANT

There is no doubt that time information is an essential component of video signals when performing various video processing. Time information also plays an irreplaceable role in the perception of external things by the HVS system. Therefore, this paper proposes a method for solving the JND value in the time domain based on video motion, by solving the difference of the internal frames of the reconstructed video sequence as the characteristic parameter of the video signal in the time domain. The foreground sparse residual matrix F can be used to represent the motion intensity of foreground objects. The residual value in the sparse residual matrix has a positive correlation with the probability that it belongs to the foreground moving object. The larger the residual value in the sparse residual matrix, the more it belongs to the foreground. The higher the probability of a moving target. In the test, the HPLC network is tested by connecting to the user-side energy-consuming equipment. The smart gateway and container are deployed and started.

The test results show that the network management is all normal. The online test of the tail end is shown in Figure 5-8. The record shows that the tail end is online, and the surface HPLC network test is successful. In the test, the HPLC network is tested by connecting to the user-side energy-consuming equipment. The smart gateway and container are deployed and started. The test results show that the network management is all normal. The online test of the tail end is shown in Figure 5-8. The record shows that the tail end is online, and the surface HPLC network test is successful. Next, check the changes of its gateway data, and see whether the gateway data can be changed in time through the energy changes of the air conditioner and lighting where the application is located.

Considering the planning and arrangement of site business activities such as business activity time, and based on the load forecast model, predict the user's cooling load demand, determine the total number of chillers and pumps that are turned on, and set the automatic start and stop parameters of the units and pumps to realize the change of the units and pumps with the load. Automatic start and stop control; real-time collection of supply and return water temperature, flow, host power.

2.2 The Communication Architecture Optimization

For the communication in the organization, due to the different roles of the elements in the organization, there are three types of communication: the communication between the decision-making entity DM-DM, the communication between the platform P-P, and the communication between the decision-making entity and the platform DM-P. The most important communication is the necessary communication between the decision-making entity DM brought about by the task. In this paper, the set of decision-making entities is denoted as $DM = \{DM_1, DM_2, \dots, DM_M\}$, where M is the number of organizational decision-making entities. When there are many requests at the same time, the process squeezes

system resources, and the efficiency is low. This improvement is made. Using DFF (Dynamic Link Library) technology, threads are used instead of processes to improve performance and speed, but the synchronization of threads must be considered, and the development steps are cumbersome. Both of these two technologies have a common problem, that is, the development is difficult. Program development and GF writing are two completely different processes.

And (active server page) is a brand new 728 application development technology launched by GIH3ACAK1, which is a server-side script execution environment. The optimization of the communication structure mainly considers two points: one is the cost of constructing the communication structure, and the other is the performance of the communication structure. em ACE is the cooling temperature, and 0 is the untested data of the gateway. The grayscale change saliency map of local enhancement is shown in Figure 3-4 b). Compared with the local enhancement frame difference saliency map in the previous chapter in Figure 3-4 c), the reliability of the network is obtained, and the link capacity is optimized according to the constraints of routing and delay to calculate the network cost. Based on the evaluation of reliability and cost values, new routes are selected and cross-mutated to generate new routes. Based on the assumption of full connectivity, all routes generated by cross-mutation will be iterated as good individuals of the next generation. When the genetic iteration reaches the termination condition, the best routing individual is obtained, and then the network topology and link capacity are obtained.

The optimization algorithm flow based on genetic algorithm design T the grayscale change saliency map is for the palm and the palm of the hand. Nearby regions are assigned higher saliency values, while upper arms have lower saliency values, as the motion of the palm region is more representative of the action of "clapping hands", the higher the quality of service. We use VISUALFOXPRO to design, divided into two subsystems: accounting computerized course training subsystem and accounting computerized examination subsystem. The training subsystem adopts an integrated method, and redesigns the first four functions.

2.3 The Design of Computerized Accounting System for Campus

The main feature of ASP is that it can organically combine GF, script components, etc. to form an application that can run on the server, and transfer the standard +GF pages specially made as required to the client browser. The examination subsystem is to simplify the training subsystem for easy paperless examinations and scoring, especially the code of the questions and the coverage of related accounting computerization issues. The outline is considered in detail. The accounting computerization practice part is simplified. The proportion of account subjects and balances, and a few typical business data in a month accounted for about 10% of the subjective question design.

The computerized accounting system of an enterprise mainly includes five modules in the process of designing: system setting, voucher management, bookkeeping and checkout, printing output, and system maintenance. The contents of the five modules each have a unique design function. The main function of the system setting is to apply in some initial stages of setting work, including the design of subjects, voucher types, and account books. In addition, you can also add the beginning balance and so on. The voucher management module is mainly designed based on the basic content of

accounting work, which can increase or decrease voucher, query and modify it. The main functions of the bookkeeping and checkout function module include the enterprise's registered account books and inquiries. The printout includes the management of the security work related to accountants. The other is the system maintenance function module, which is mainly aimed at the management personnel of the financial accounting system in the enterprise. Be able to perform data information maintenance, backup and recovery. First of all, it is the advanced means of financial management software. Other financial management information is gradually replaced by it. It can comprehensively and quickly reflect the financial operation of the enterprise and the operating efficiency of the enterprise. The scope of other information systems is limited to individual enterprises. Secondly, its account settings are very standardized, and the coding between the various levels of the system is also very standardized, which is not required in other systems. Third, it is a bridge for information transmission between organizations in the enterprise financial management system.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The application software adopting the browser/server architecture, due to the unified application interface, makes the user end only need a browser software, which is simple and convenient to use, and the financial software application is developing towards the browser/server model. We have made some explorations and studies on the research and development of financial computerized software based on the browser/server model, hoping to provide a certain reference value for the development and research of similar applications.

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