

BRIEF TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

A normal 'trading period' is between 3-6 minutes i.e. during which time the prices of the 'active floating' products remain constant. At the end of time, the turnover data is read for those chosen products, and new prices are programmed and sent to the tills. This procedure takes up to 1 minute to complete. This gives us time to run some adds, it doesn't really come down to seconds, we like to give the customers a chance to react when there's a price change imminent.

Reading Turnover Data

BarSTOCK simply requires the volume sales data for selected PLU numbers. This can either be the accumulated values of the selected product, or actual sales in one period. Normally there are no more than 24 products in the market. (File used by barSTOCK for volume turnover inspection: TURNOVER.DAT)

PLU, Quantity sold.

Programming Price information

Our Exchange Manager produces at the beginning and during operation an ASCII file containing the PLU numbers and the new price to be adjusted. (File used: BS.PLU)

PLU reference file

The Exchange Manager also produces a reference list of all the PLU's that can be used during the operation. Although some of our interface solutions use this file to filter out the selected 'listed' products, its use is not mandatory (File used: EPOS.PLU).

BarSTOCK Exchange Manager

The barSTOCK Exchange Manager does not carry out the connection itself. We have a build-in launch pad where read and write interface utilities (DOS (Batch files) or Windows) are started from to collect and send data to and from the POS system.

Secondly the Exchange Manager does not absorb many resources. During the count down period virtually no CPU is required, only during new price calculations are there little amounts of processor time taken, i.e. this process can be run on the back-office server.

Important

For a more detailed description of the Interface please request our Interface Handbook.

<http://www.barstock.com>

Clever ways to run a bar!