[0122] First, the vector should have the logic to make judgment whether a sales value is already input or not into the address having the item of "sales data" in the W02 (step 1601). If it is already input, the vector should set the sales value into the address having the item of the "sales data" in the W03 (step 1602), and to put an end to the process.

[0123] If the sales value does not exist, the vector should put an end to the process without doing anything.

[0124] For words, if necessary, the vector should have, before step 1601, a step for confirming whether the execution is necessary or not. Also, the vector should have, after step 1602, a step for confirming whether the aimed process is accomplished or not, and if the aimed process is not accomplished, to set a flag for reactivating the pallet.

[0125] The W03 homogeneity vector is to be made as shown in Fig. 17.

[0126] First, the vector should have the logic to make judgment whether a sales value is already input or not into the address having the item of "sales data" in the W03 (step 1701). If it is already input, the vector should put an end to the process.

[0127] If the sales value is not input, the vector should have the logic to make judgment whether the sales value for the address having the item of "sales data" in the W03 can be induced or not (step 1702). If it is not inducible, the vector should put an end to the process. If the sales value is inducible, the vector should have the logic to make judgment whether the calculation is possible or not (step 1703). That is, for example, assuming that the "sales value" is the "price" × the "number of pieces" as is the same as the step 1302 above, the vector should judge whether values already exist or not in the address having the item of the "price" in the W03 and the "number of pieces" in the W03. Then, if it is inducible, the vector should calculate (for example, the vector should obtain the sales data from the existing "price" data and the "number of pieces" data) (step 1704), and to set the calculated result (for example, the obtained sales value) into the address having the item of the "sales data" in the W03 (step 1705).

[0128] When the calculation cannot be executed, if necessary (step 1706), the vector should set a flag for reactivating the pallet (step 1707). That is, also in this case, as the same as above, the determination of the sales value is once reserved: for the above-mentioned example, the determination of the sales value will be reserved until the "price" data and the "number of pieces" data are input. This means nothing but that the program stated in the present invention autonomously determines the significance.

Making of the pallet function

[0129] The pallet function for W04, W02 and W03 should be made. Fig. 18 shows the structure paradigm of the pallet function. The pallet function (program) having such structure may as well be made for each of W04, W02 and W03, as will be set forth in the followings.

[0130] First, the pallet function should have a logic to open a file (step 1801). That is, for example, the pallet function concerned with the W04 should have a logic to open a file of one predetermined W04 out of a plurality of W04 pallets, and then to execute each duplicate vector and homogeneity vector in the consecutive order (step 1802, step 1803).

[0131] Thereafter, in the case that the pallet activating flag has been set (step 1804), the function should reset the flag (step 1805), as well as execute each duplicate vector and homogeneity vector in the consecutive order (step 1802, step 1803). That is, the pallet function in co-operation with the pallet activating flag of each pallet, enables the determination of the autonomous significance of the program.

[0132] On the other hand, when the pallet activating flag has not been set, the function should close the file (step 1806) and put an end to the process.

Assembling into the Pallet Chain Function

[0133] The structure of the pallet chain function is identical in any software. Accordingly, the tense control vector and the pallet function made as explained above simply needs to be assembled into the pre-made pallet chain function.

[0134] The structure paradigm of the pallet chain function is shown in Fig. 19.

[0135] That is, the pallet chain function should have a logic to determine information to be transmitted (step 1901). The information to be transmitted is meant to be a screen to display. In the case of the homogeneity map shown in Fig. 9, for example, when the "reference" of the "customer code" in the sales data entry screen (ref. Fig. 2.) is selected (which means that a homogeneity map flag of R = 3 has been valid in the W02 pallet of "customer code"), the pallet chain function should determine the customer code reference screen (Fig. 3) as the information to be transmitted.

[0136] When the information to be transmitted contains the information for closing the system (step 1902), the function should have the logic to close the system (step 1903). The information for closing the system is that, explaining by referring to the homogeneity map shown in Fig. 9, for example, the "F3" has been selected in the sales data entry screen (Fig. 2) (which means that a homogeneity map flag of R=0 has been valid in the F3's W02 pallet). To close the system is, speaking of the above example, to return to the menu screen.

[0137] Next, the function should to make judgment whether to continue or not inside the WT (Walk-Through) unit (step 1904). This step is concerned with exceptional process. That is, the WT unit is, as shown in Fig. 20, for example, one