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Artificial Intelligence Perspective Framework of the Smart Finance and Accounting Management Model

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Abstract: The consolidation of assets, the formation of industry alliances, and the merging of companies operating in different industries have all contributed to the introduction of cutting-edge business management systems and the formation of substantial enterprise groupings. The primary purpose of this study is to investigate, from the vantage point of AI, the steps involved in the development of an intelligent accounting management model architecture. The accounting sharing center of the platform, which provides services related to accounting sharing, is completely separate from the logistics department of any given location. The results of the experiments show that using this strategy, as opposed to the more traditional EDF, has the potential to greatly improve real-time system performance (Earliest Deadline First). Both the HVF (Highest Value First) and HVDF (Highest Value Density First) algorithms are used in every kind of workload situation. The accounting sharing center provides a variety of services to the branches of the logistics company. Some of these services include uniform and standard accounting, asset management, and currency revenue and expenditure. The pace of decrease is much more gradual when compared to both the EDF and HVF algorithms. The EDF (earliest deadline first) and HVF (highest value first) algorithms both experience a considerable slowdown in their pace of completion as the load increases. The common platform for financial management and accounting procedures does not function in a way that is closed in a single direction. One organization is in charge of each individual division.

***Keywords*:** *Artificial Intelligence, HVF, Accounting, Finance, EDF.*

1. Introduction

The procedure for each connection, its docking, and the capability to employ other technologies like QR codes and electronic payments may be outlined before the platform itself is built. Another topic that is often discussed is the connection. To effectively restructure and deploy labor and resources to the accounting department and assure the company's future stability, each branch's finance and accounting departments must be divided into functions that must be preserved and those that must be separated. This is required in order for the firm to guarantee that the general functioning of the company remains steady in the future. This is very important for the company to be able to do in order to ensure that its overall operations will continue to be stable in the years to come. This is very important for the company to be able to do in order to ensure that its overall operations will continue to be stable in the years to come. This will make it possible for the company to properly reorganize the accounting department and assign staff and resources to it, as well as ensure the continuation of the company's operations in general. Traditional methods of accounting administration and contemporary computer technology have become more intertwined as a result of the rapid development of modern information technology. As a consequence, advances have been made in the areas of accounting management system automation, networking, and information. These advancements have all contributed to a significant increase in overall system efficiency. The improvement of accounting management systems has substantially expanded in each of these domains. This has significantly sped up the pace at which accounting management systems are being developed. This has been made possible by the tight merger of traditional accounting management and computer technology. Traditional accounting management and computer technology were able to fast merge with the assistance of these two factors. In this day and age of the Internet, the workers at our company group are faced with the problem of continuously innovating and changing the group accounting management model. The accounting department's employees are having a very difficult time

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resolving this problem. Corporate organizations have to do this in order to improve their market competitiveness, reduce operational and accounting risks, and regularly address problems that come up as a result of the expansion of their businesses. The company is currently working to improve the operating systems for its financial and accounting departments in order to provide better services to internal and external customers, lessen the amount of unnecessary repetitive work in the business division, and lower processing costs in the corporate accounting department. All of these objectives are sub-goals of the fundamental objective of the company, which is to optimize the effectiveness of its financial and accounting processes to the greatest extent feasible. Before establishing a shared accounting service center, a corporation is required to first execute more effective accounting sharing processes, improve communication with other corporate divisions, and carefully analyze the framework for administering its numerous accounting services. Only then can the corporation move forward with establishing the shared accounting service center. After that, the company will be able to go on with the opening of the facility [1]. The employment of centralized resources is required by the shared financial and accounting model in order to accomplish the goals of centralized administration and control.

The simplicity with which grassroots accounting personnel may access the cloud system from any location in order to review and update the business's accounting data enhances the risk that sensitive data may be viewed or altered in a manner that is detrimental to the organization. The primary purpose of the project is to carry out an investigation into the ways in which the accounting method influences the level of financial performance. One may say that he takes a descriptive approach to his studies. His investigation is focusing on thirty-five different oil trading businesses in Kenya at the moment. To get information, kindly utilize the data collecting form that has been provided. The material is organized, modified, and encrypted by him before being filed away. Both inference and descriptive statistics as part of the quantitative analysis that he did on the data. Finally, he illustrated and summed up the relevant data by using graphs, together with the related conclusions, frequencies, and percentages [2]. The article does not go into a great deal of information on the conclusions of the research, despite the fact that his work may be acknowledged as a reference in the article. the part that financial institutions like banks and stock exchanges play in correspondingly playing out their roles during an economic boom cycle. He offered a demand-side theory of the best financial structure for an economy based on earlier research. This theory was in direct contradiction to the findings of the studies. The primary focus of consideration in this theory is placed on the delivery of various goods and services. According to what he discovered, financial systems that are based on markets are better suited for developing nations, while financial systems that are based on banks are more suited for industrialized nations. Even if financial systems that are centered on the market are more suited to industrialized nations, this assumption is nonetheless correct. Despite the fact that research provides a novel viewpoint from which to investigate the evolution of the structural components of a nation's monetary system, there is still a knowledge gap that must be bridged in order to have a complete comprehension of this topic [3]. Once the Reserve Bank of India reinstated the targeted credit distribution policy from the neoliberal period, it is important to examine how the policy-oriented credit distribution process affected financial sector growth and corporate financial system structure. This is because it is important to understand how the policy affected both of these factors. This is due to the recent verdict that was handed down. In view of the recent decision made by the Reserve Bank of India to bring back the targeted credit distribution plan that was in existence during the neoliberal period, it appears probable that this program will be brought back. The option that was made was justified by the recent decision to rebuild the targeted credit distribution plan that had been discontinued. In order to empirically validate the theoretical framework, data from 932 Indian manufacturing enterprises that had been pooled and anonymized was utilized as the sample. These data were compiled at the company's corporate level. The evaluation of his techniques included the use of these data. His research is not very accurate, but it has the potential to be helpful in directing the development of financial concerns. The capital structure of Indonesian companies has a substantial impact on the prosperity of such companies, and this was especially true in the years leading up to the global financial crisis. The global financial crisis that has been going on since 2008 provides an opportunity to investigate the ways in which it has impacted the capital structures of businesses as well as the overall performance of such businesses. The ratios of total liabilities to total assets, short-term obligations to total assets, and long-term liabilities to total assets indicate a company's capitalization structure. When determining whether or not an organization has been successful, market performance and financial performance of the business are both taken into consideration. He would add to the list any companies that have participated in trading on the Indonesian Stock Exchange during the years of 2004 and 2017 but were not involved in the banking industry (IDX). His research showed that the way a corporation organizes its finances may often have a negative impact on the way the company is managed. The performance of companies was much worse during the global financial crisis (GFC) in 2008 when compared to both their performance before and after the GFC [4].

The study seems to have been carried out with a good deal of care; nonetheless, it does not provide a precise reference value, which would significantly expand the scope of its

application. The current rate of technological progress makes it possible to distribute products that are designed to fill gaps in the market and encourage substantial changes in the financial system that is already in place. This perspective is supported by the rapid pace at which technological advancements are occurring. If one takes into consideration the recent and apparent movements of a number of various topics interested in exploring the application of blockchain technology, then it may be easier to explain the findings of this investigation. In order to accomplish this goal, he plans to carry out research into the perspectives of participants in the financial market regarding the potential influence that blockchain technology may have on the development of the industry. This will be done taking into account both the transformation that is currently taking place and the situations that are expected to occur in the future [5]. He was successful in accomplishing this goal by having conversations with the senior executives of twelve different companies operating in the financial industry. Even if his research is more accurate, there is nothing in it that can be considered innovative or ground-breaking. The unobtrusive incorporation of artificial intelligence into every facet of modern life has facilitated improvements in a wide range of facets, including the facilitation of the making of new friends, the management of traffic, the selection of the best movies, and the preparation of healthier meals. This previously inconceivable advancement is now within reach as a direct result of the seamless incorporation of AI into everyday life. In addition to medical research, medical treatment, and medical diagnostics, it has a substantial influence on a broad variety of societal and industrial challenges, such as smart cities, sustainable development, and transportation. It also has a big impact on the field of medicine. He is here to explore the social dilemma that arises when one's own interests collide with those of others, as well as the one-of-a-kind challenges that may be presented by decision-making by artificial intelligence. Under the context of the social conundrum, one's own interests are pitted against those of other people [6].

In addition, he investigated legal challenges, paying special attention to infringements that were asserted to have been wholly or partially caused by artificial intelligence and to have resulted in the claimant experiencing loss or harm. He did this by looking at cases in which the claimant alleged that AI was wholly or partly responsible for the incident. He did this in order to determine which cases had the most potential for being resolved favorably. In his concluding remarks, he outlined a crystal clear set of guiding principles and a roadmap for how the challenges that had been previously discussed may be dealt with in the future. A large degree of artificial intelligence is employed throughout the hospital's financial management process, which includes not just financial planning and research but also financial administration. Both financial planning and research are essential components of this process. The management idea of business process transformation is deconstructed in this article, and a thorough strategy to cost control is devised. The subsequent articles, which follow this one, go into each of these topics further more and carry on the conversation that was started here [7]. In addition to enhancing the effectiveness of accounting responsibilities, its primary purpose is to ensure the integration and interchange of information pertaining to corporate operations and accounting procedures. As a direct consequence of this, it will be able to realize its objective of enhancing the principles of corporate management and elevating the efficiency of its operations, both of which will allow it to accomplish its aim. A further benefit is that it offers efficient direction for the company's attempts to standardize its whole business process. This is a significant advantage. This study analyzes the structure of the career management system for accountants and provides ideas for how the career planning frameworks of Chinese organizations may be improved. The progressions that have been made will assist accountants in becoming more fitted for the growth of firms. The use of artificial intelligence in the field of finance [8] serves as a context for the discussion that follows. This is done by the company in order to properly arrange the accounting department as well as assign people and resources to the department.

2. Review of Literature

The previous tactic is used somewhat less often these days, and several adjustments have been made to both the accounting and financial processes. The fields of accounting and finance may stand to benefit from the improvements in this aforementioned technology. The usage of artificial intelligence applications, such as Expert systems for audit and tax, Intelligent Agents for customer care, Machine Learning, and so on, may be incredibly valuable since they reduce errors and boost the effectiveness of the accounting and finance processes. A meta-analysis is one of the things that we have done as part of our efforts to preserve our pledge to keeping an open and consistent methodology. There were a total of 150 unique research papers that were investigated over the time frame of the database search, which spanned the years 1989 to 2020. The majority of the papers that were included for the meta-findings analyses point to the conclusion that accounting and finance procedures may benefit from the use of AI technology [9].

The effective administration of financial resources is necessary for the successful selection of the most cutting-edge technology by the commercial sector. This cutting-edge technology can then be put to use to improve the dependability and quality of the services that are provided. In response to these demands, financial institutions have enthusiastically embraced the use of AI applications in the provision of AI-oriented services such as ecommerce, which allows businesses to carry out their operations online. Other uses of artificial intelligence in the financial business

include robotic education, simulated buyer subordinates, market research, as well as supervision and trial assessment testing. When it comes to carrying out a variety of transactions, the use of mobile applications has considerably led to key innovations that have enhanced security and transparency [10].

Recent work done by the system's engineers included the use of AI to hunt out and double-check all transactions that made use of trustworthy prevention regions. The purpose of this was to greatly bolster the level of safety provided to all of the transaction processes. These advances in technology have been followed by substantial challenges, such as a scarcity of resources and competent staff to operate the equipment. Nonetheless, solutions have been found for these problems. Because of this, a number of lesser-known financial institutions are less able to keep up with the requirements of modern technology. These companies need to construct the most appropriate and efficient method they are capable of in order to be able to provide services that are dependable and safe for internet commerce. Overall, this would help contribute to a reduction in the number of crimes and frauds that have the potential to harm the image of the financial institution. This, in turn, would have a negative influence on productivity since the company would lose more customers [11].

New guidelines for the financial management style of enterprise groups have been suggested as a direct consequence of the development of contemporary business systems and the establishment of some large-scale enterprise groups as a result of asset restructuring, industry alliances, and cross-industry mergers. As a result of the growth of modern business systems, some new standards have been suggested. The financial management procedures of the company group have been changed to reflect these newly created requirements. the creation of an intelligent accounting management model architecture including artificial intelligence aspects. The platform that provides services related to accounting sharing does not have any connections established between the center for accounting sharing and any of the logistical branches in the region. In addition to standardizing accounting practices and ensuring that they are consistent, the accounting sharing center also provides the various branches of the logistics firm with additional financial services such as asset management, currency revenue and spending, and other similar services [12].

Yet, the platform for the interchange of financial and accounting data is not constrained to a single direction by the nature of the network environment. As all of the branches fall within the purview of unified management, it is well within its purview to provide helpful comments and recommendations, as well as the ability to exercise control over the system that facilitates the interchange of financial and accounting information [13]. Testing the program's fundamental logical structure or any of its other features is not required since none of these are essential. Instead, testing should be limited to examining just the visible aspects of the product. This procedure employs three methods: boundary value analysis, equivalence class division, causation. The system interface uses graph and error speculation methods to assess each test function's ability to accept and produce outcomes [14].

The accounting management methodology in accounting shared services ensures accurate and objective assessment data from linked operations. Assessing the assessment index system is crucial. Specialists may allocate points using the full scoring system to verify fairness, correctness, operability, and enforceability. At any scoring step. The score may allow this. Operational net profit margin averages 0.088731 and medians 0.082263. The smart accounting management model design advanced due to artificial intelligence results [15].

3. Experiment Relating to the Accounting Management Model

A. Accounting Sharing

On the platform that provides services for accounting sharing, the center for accounting sharing is not affiliated with any of the regions' logistical branches. As can be seen in Figure 1, The accounting sharing center offers a number of services to the logistics company's sites, including unified and standard accounting, asset management, currency income and expenditure, and more.

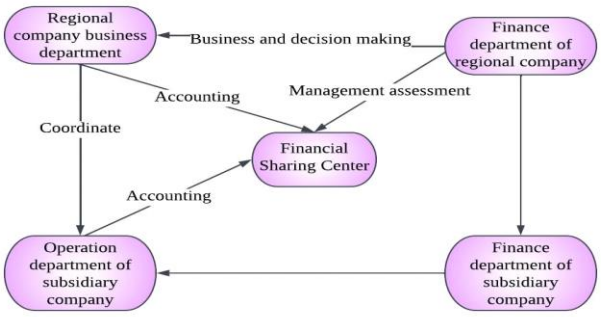

Fig. 1 Accounting sharing management model

Yet, the platform for the interchange of financial and accounting information is not locked unidirectionally inside the network environment. As there is unified control over all of the divisions, it is within its purview to provide constructive criticism, make recommendations, and monitor the platform for exchanging financial and accounting information. Simplify the first section of the department's employees, advance the core group of trained accountants to support the company's development, and give strategic direction and help for the growth of each individual branch. Before the development of the platform, it is possible to specify the process for each connection, its docking, and the

possibility to use electronic payments, QR codes, and other technologies. Also, the relationship is discussed rather often. To successfully reorganize and deploy manpower and resources to the accounting department, as well as to ensure that the company's overall operation remains stable in the future, the functions that must be retained and those that must be separated in each branch's financial and accounting departments must be divided. This is required in order for the firm to guarantee that the general functioning of the company remains steady in the future. This is very important for the company to be able to do in order to ensure that its overall operations will continue to be stable in the years to come. This is very important for the company to be able to do in order to ensure that its overall operations will continue to be stable in the years to come. This is very important for the company to be able to do in order to ensure that its overall operations will continue to be stable in the years to come. This is something that the company will undertake in order to ensure that the accounting department is reorganized and supplied with the appropriate amount of staff and resources.

A. B. System Test

During the process of testing the system, it is important to locate and address any areas in which it does not live up to user expectations, increase the functionality of the system even further, quickly address and resolve any test-related issues that arise, and debug the system until it is largely stable. (You need to go through the program's source code and test it for problems with the route, algorithm, condition, and overflow, among other things, so that you can make sure that every internal operation satisfies the design criteria. The programmer may test the software using its internal logical structure as they know it best. During testing, ignore the software's logical structure and components. Instead, focus on its external aspects. As the system is a black box, researchers use boundary value analysis, equivalence class division, and causality. The system interface tests technological methods like the graph technique and error speculation method to correctly receive and report test findings.

C. Accounting Management Model Impact Assessment

There are two types of implementation consequences for the shared services for financial and accounting management paradigm.: direct affects and indirect effects. Both of these categories have the potential to be employed. The previous section detailed both of the potential outcomes of the implementation choices that were made. By carrying out an impact study, we will be able to identify the challenges that will be presented by the implementation of a shared service management model for the company's financial and accounting processes. As shown in Table 1, the evaluation indicators may be divided into two categories: primary and secondary.

According to the findings of the study that was conducted on the use of AI in the financial sector, the innovation is presently being utilized to boost the overall efficiency of the organization. This was discovered as a result of the research that was carried out. The findings demonstrate how AI has the potential to boost productivity and efficiency by lowering the risk of errors and biases caused by psychological or emotional factors. Getting rid of this bias will allow the firm to become more open and transparent, as well as better equipped to make sound decisions. The findings also indicate that financial institutions have been able to boost their profits through the implementation of AI and machine learning while simultaneously lowering their costs, mitigating their risks, and enhancing the quality of their services as a direct result of the advancements that have been made in Fintech Development.

4. Research Methodology

The findings of the study indicate that specialists in the field of information technology have been working toward the development of more advanced capabilities of artificial intelligence that can be quickly incorporated into some of the largest financial institutions, including stock dealer schemes. It is possible to help maximize earnings from the sale and purchase of stocks by utilizing these strategies, which makes it simpler to forecast how stock markets will behave due to the fact that it is feasible to help maximize these gains. These algorithms are simple to maintain, but they often lack the capacity to respond to changes in their surroundings (especially overload), they are difficult to scale as the system expands, and they seem to function most effectively for extremely tiny systems. While dealing with complicated real-time systems, it is very necessary to use adaptive solutions that are constructed on dynamic scheduling methods. Since they are continuously producing new methods even as the program is being executed,

these algorithms may be better suited to adapt to changing circumstances and evolve over time. Highest Value First, also known as HVF, Earliest Deadline First, also known as EDF, and Highest Value Density First are the three dynamic scheduling strategies that are utilized the most (HVDF). Recently, a wide variety of heuristic scheduling algorithms have been made available to the general public in order to improve the overall performance of real-time systems that were built using traditional real-time scheduling techniques. This was done in order to enhance the overall performance of real-time systems that were built using conventional real-time scheduling techniques. According to the findings of the study, an individualized scheduling system has to be developed that is predicated on the formulation of priority tables and that takes into account two or more aspects of a work feature. EDV, which stands for "Earliest Deadline First with Bigger Value," and VED, which stands for "Very Early Deadline," are two additional real-time scheduling approaches that are accessible to users of the system. The

following is an explanation of these different strategies: Prioritizing value while maintaining an early deadline ().

The same method may be made more effective by taking into account not only the tasks' order of importance but also the dates by which they must be finished and any spare time that may be available. However, the two solutions that were offered could only improve system performance in typical workload conditions. On the other hand, the performance of the real-time system quickly declines in situations when there is an excessive amount of work. Real-time process segments that are executed on a single processor can, with the assistance of this method, have their optimal pre-runtime plans crafted, complete with release, deadlines, arbitrary exclusion, and precedence relations. This is a possibility because the technique makes it possible to do so. Due to the fact that this study does not include a performance analysis, it is impossible for us to evaluate this strategy in comparison to other methods. The use of computers and various algorithms results in an improvement to the modeling of human intellect. This is still the case despite the fact that the systems are able to provide the best solution to the problem sets that are projected in accordance with predictive pattern recognition. These systems only need the necessary data to be input into them in order for them to be able to improve their interpretation and synthesis of the crucial pieces of information. As a direct consequence of this, these systems need continuous updates in order to keep pace with the ever-shifting financial trends.

TABLE 1. Effectiveness evaluation criteria.

	First-level evaluation index	**Secondary evaluation index**
Evaluation Index	Direct effect	• The ratio of total assets to total liabilities, the turnover rate of total assets, the growth rate of total assets, and the return on net assets are all important metrics. The annual percentage increase in net earnings
	Indirect effect	• Assistance in the development of a positive corporate culture as well as support for the expansion of the business and efforts to improve the overall quality of its staff

When it comes to identifying the application designs of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning systems have two primary divisions: the front end and the back end. The front end is the portion of the service that the customer receives in response to his or her demands. There are a variety of services available here, including customer-focused service robots, credit scoring, and insurance services, to name just a few. These services are offered concurrently to ensure that customers are able to clearly and concisely describe their current financial state and any related transactions. The management section of the back end is where the crucial choices about the functioning of the system are made by the financial managers. As the managers in this area of management offer clear instructions on how the different operations of the business should be carried out, this area of management acts as the foundation for all activities. Because of this, the implementation of AI technical applications within the financial sector is a big step forward that will boost the company's operational level and increase profitability due to the elimination of the vast majority of the associated costs and risks.

B. Hit Value Ratio

The Hit Value Ratio (HVR) is the ratio between the cumulative value and the overall value of all of the tasks that were sent in to the system. This ratio is calculated by adding up all of the worth values that were acquired while the task set was being executed. The HVR, or the cumulative value ratio, is calculated by dividing the total value of all tasks by the cumulative value.:

$$HVR=\frac{TA}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} Vi}$$

In this study, we tested the effectiveness of the aforementioned four approaches using a variety of notional workloads that varied from 0.5 to 4.5 hours each day. The outcomes of the simulations are shown below, with the hit value rate (HVR) of different scheduling strategies displayed along the y-axis and the nominal workload presented along the x-axis.

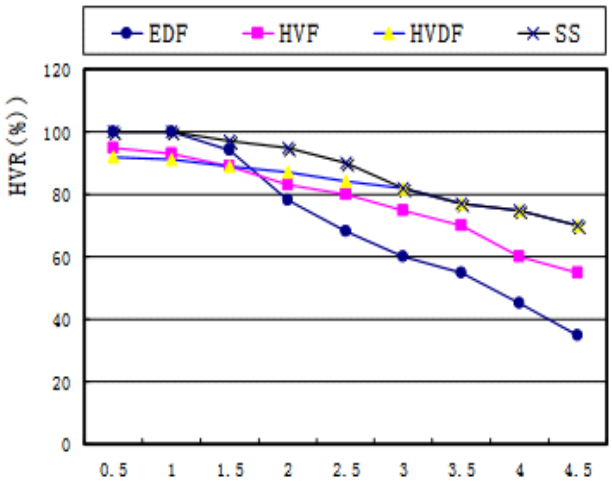

Fig. 2 Hit Value Ratio

B. Highest Value Density

For evaluating the effectiveness of value-based scheduling algorithms, the cumulative value is often the metric of choice. As a consequence of this, a number of people suggested an algorithm called HVDF (Highest Value Density First), which was founded on HVF (Highest Value Fist). As the HVDF is a greedy algorithm, it constantly prepares for the arrival of new jobs that have a greater value density and a shorter slack time. Yet, research using simulations have shown that the HVDF will continue to run at greater CPU efficiency even when subjected to significant overloads. All projects that have certain due dates are regularly requested, and there is a predetermined amount of time in between each request. Only run-ability limits may be considered deadlines, which means that each work has to be completed in advance of the next request for it. The requests for each work are considered independent of one another since they do not depend on the commencement or conclusion of the requests for the other activities. The amount of time needed to complete each activity does not vary during the course of its execution. In the context of this discussion, the term "run-time" refers to the length of time required for a processor to do an operation without interruption. The system does not have any tasks that are repeated in a unique manner. These are initialization or failure-recovery procedures; they replace recurring tasks while they are being run and lack tight, fixed due dates. These procedures replace recurring tasks while they are being done. The system of scheduling used by the EDF distributes resources to the various priority works based on the requests made on the absolute deadlines for those works. It is a dynamic scheduling system that is driven by priorities. In accordance with the policy of the EDF, the task that is due at the earliest date is given the most priority, while the assignment that has the latest deadline is given the lowest priority. It is possible that using this method will guarantee that no processor time is wasted prior to a work missing its stringent deadline. As a consequence of this, the EDF algorithm will only schedule a certain task set if and only if certain conditions are met.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{e_i}{p_i} \leq 1$$

5. Result and Discussion

The tendency toward a changing rate of assurance for the weighted task deadline. The graph makes it abundantly evident that the performance of IDV will suffer if the load is increased; nevertheless, the rate of performance decline will be far less rapid compared to that of EDF and HVF algorithms. When the load grows, the deadline guarantee rate drops significantly for both the EDF (earliest deadline first) and HVF (highest value first) algorithms. In spite of the increasing number of tenants, the IDV algorithm is better to both the EDF and HVF algorithms in terms of its ability to solve the problem of load balancing for a cloud platform's resources. The findings of an experiment in which different numbers of simultaneous virtual users logged onto the system. The system is capable of supporting a maximum of 400 users at the same time, and its average response time is less than 30 seconds. This fulfills the maximum time constraint that was stipulated in the system requirements specification. It is needed in certain companies that the chief financial officer have oversight of the firm, but they cannot participate in the day-to-day operations or administration of the company, nor can they function as the company's financial director.

In certain companies, the Chief Financial Officer is vested with the ability to supervise and decide upon significant matters pertaining to the company's finances. The majority of the data operations for this system are carried out on the database server using database stored procedures. As a result, the connected database server uses a pretty considerable amount of both its processor and its memory. This is due to the fact that the majority of the system's operations deal with data. The user's access to the different functional modules is regulated by the access permissions that are tied to the user characteristics of various levels of the system. By carrying out these steps, it is ensured that the user will only be able to access the modules that have been designed specifically for their application. This not only assures the development potential of the system but also the system's security, and it assesses both of these capabilities using the Pearson correlation coefficient. This method of controlling access to roles practically eliminates any possibility of anyone from outside the organization entering the system. According to the Pearson correlation coefficient, a correlation of less than 0.3 is regarded to have a low level, a correlation ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 is considered to have a medium level, and a correlation that is more than 0.7 is considered to have a high level. According to the information in the table, a strong positive correlation can be

found between a company's situation and its solvency and operating capacity; a moderate correlation can be found between profitability, growth potential, and non-financial and accounting indicators; and a weak correlation can be found between financial and accounting leverage indicators. The status of the company is tied to and collinear with the data indicators, and this is true regardless of how strong or weak the relationship may be. In order to lessen the impact of collinearity and develop a model, this work makes use of the factor molecular approach.

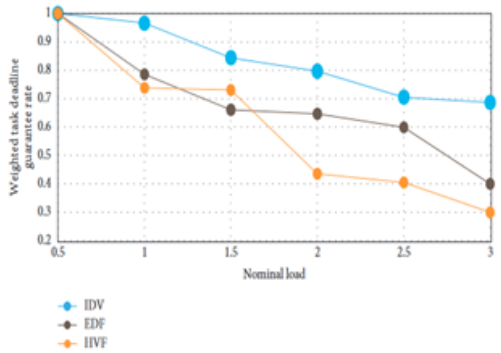

Fig.3 Changes in Weighted task deadline guarantee rate

the share of accounting staff members who participate in career planning and development. It was discovered, by a descriptive statistical examination of the data, that 88.84% of the investigators had some level of familiarity with the use of artificial intelligence in the areas of finance and accounting. 11.16% of people did not comprehend; 70.59 % of people were aware of their work crisis; 29.41% of people were not yet aware of their job problem; 35.50% of people had gone through career planning; 29.519 % of people were still going through it. (Those who finished career replanning made up 21.91%, while those who didn't want to do it made up 13.18%). The findings of the survey show that 35.09 percent of respondents have not made any plans for their professional future and do not intend to do so in the foreseeable future. 64.91% of people are either already working in their chosen field or are in the process of making career plans.

6. Conclusion

The investigation of real-time scheduling algorithms constitutes a significant portion of real-time research efforts. In this research, a sectional real-time scheduling method that has been given the name SS is presented. This method divides the system load into three different instances depending on the aim of the system load. In each of the three situations, EDF, Deadline/Value First, and HVDF are employed in their respective capacities. In addition, we do tests and evaluations on the performance of SS with the EDF, HVF, and HVDF algorithms serving as the basis for comparison. According to the findings, the SS algorithm has been proved to be the most effective strategy when compared to the EDF and HVF algorithms. This is the case under a range of different overload circumstances. Especially, under overload. Accounting is one area in which the shared service center model is becoming more prevalent as a result of the fast growth of network information technology as well as the consistently growing number of subsidiaries included within enterprise groupings. The widespread deployment of the shared finance and accounting service center concept in big corporate groupings is an unavoidable growth trend. Capital capacity provides the infrastructure that is necessary for putting into practice innovations in corporate financial management, producing top-notch financial management teams, and constructing financial management information networks. The spirit of entrepreneurship that permeates a business has a significant impact on its creative culture, which in turn has an effect on the development and consolidation of innovative financial management practices. It serves as the foundation for the efficient growth of cutting-edge financial and accounting management, which it effectively expands. The financial sharing center's administration of the budget, finances, investments, and working capital allows the timely and accurate distribution of essential information about value to the group companies, subsidiary businesses, departments, and other users. In addition, we need to make sure that the company's value creation is actually accomplished by enhancing the internal control standards of the group, preventing and mitigating the operational risk of the financial sharing center by providing its employees with routine training, and, lastly, making sure that this occurs.

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