

# LITERATURE SURVEY

DOMAIN : Cloud Application Development.

PROJECT NAME : **Inventory Managment System for Retailers**

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## ABSTRACT:

Inventory management system which is helpful for the business operators, where shopkeepers keep the records of purchase and sales. Mismanaged inventory means disappointed customers, too much cash tied up in slower sales and warehouses. This inventory eliminates paperwork, human faults, manual delay and speed up process. This inventory management system will have the ability to track sales and available inventory, telling a shopkeeper when it's time to reorder and how much to purchase. Inventory management system is windows application developed for windows operating systems which focused in the area of inventory control and generate. The software is made up of two parts: The frontend is developed using Microsoft Visual basic 2010 and the Backend from SQL server Database 2008.

Keywords: Database, Inventory, public, software.

## INTRODUCTION:

Inventory management systems are central to how companies track and control inventories. Having the ability to measure inventory in a timely and accurate manner is critical for having uninterrupted business operations because inventory is often one of the largest current assets on a company's balance

sheet. Two inventory management systems exist: perpetual system and periodic system. Each system has its pros and cons, and companies may choose based on their own needs for inventory control and available company

Resources.

## **LITERATURE SURVEY:**

1. **The Logistics of Supply Chain Management.** The book is organised according to Dr. Edward Frazelle's Logistics Master Planning methodology for developing supply chain strategy. Three Major sections address the investigation, innovation, and implementation of logistics solutions to supply chain problems. In so doing, the book presents simultaneously a methodology for planning and managing logistics activities while illustrating world-class practices and systems in use by logistics organisations around the globe.
2. **A Study of Inventory Management System Case Study** by Nazar Sohail, Kurukshetra University Inventory management is a challenging problem area in supply chain management. Companies need to have inventories in warehouses in order to fulfil customer demand, meanwhile these inventories have holding costs and this is a frozen fund that can be lost. Therefore, the task of inventory management is to find the quantity of inventories that will fulfil the demand, avoiding overstocks. This paper presents a case study for the steel manufacturing industry (Small Scale Industry) on inventory management.

**3. Industrial aspects and literature survey: Combined inventory management and routing** by Henrik Anderssona and Arild Hoffb. This paper describes industrial aspects of combined inventory management and routing in maritime and road-based transportation, and gives a classification and comprehensive literature review of the current state of the research. The literature is contrasted with aspects of industrial applications from a constructive, but critical, viewpoint. Based on the status and trends within the field, future research is suggested with regard to both further development of the research area and industrial needs. By highlighting the industrial aspects, practitioners will hopefully see the benefit of using advanced decision support systems in complex situations related to combined inventory management and routing in their business. In addition, a classification and presentation of the research should help and motivate researchers to further focus on inventory management and routing challenges.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Inventory management has to do with keeping accurate records of goods that are ready for shipment. This often means having enough stocks of goods to the inventory totals as well as subtracting the most recent shipments of finished goods to buyers. When the company has a return policy in place, there is usually a sub-category contained in the finished goods inventory to account for any returned goods that are reclassified or second grade quality. Accurately maintaining figures on the finished goods inventory makes it possible to quickly convey information to sales personnel as to what is available and ready for shipment at any given time by buyers.