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| Author | Paper Title | Year | Journal | Critics |
| Rodrigo Arcentales -carrion, Mario Pena | Inventory management for retail companies: A literature review and current trends | 2021 | Second International Conference | Bayesian  Estimation Method,  LIS,  Algorithms are used |
| David Luther | Retail Inventory Management: What It Is, Steps, Practices and Tips | 2020 | Digital Content Strategist | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | First In, First Out (FIFO),  Last In, First Out (LIFO):   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | Top of Form   |  |  | | --- | --- | | https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/images/cleardot.gif |  |   Bottom of Form   |  |  | | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | |  | | | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  |  |  |  | | | |  | |
| Diana Jadan Aviles | Relevant Factors in the Inventory Record Inaccuracy for Retail Companies | 2022 | Applied Technologies (pp.552-564) | Strategic decisions ,  Contimul. |
| Tariq Sheakh | A Study of Inventory Management System Case Study | 2018 | International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research | ABC classification  algorithm, future demand  forecasting  algorithms and  Replenishment algorithm |
| Rashmi Mishra,  Puneet Shukla | An informativeLiteraturereview onInventory Control System | 2018 | International Journal of Emerging Technologies and Innovative Research | EOQ to JIT  purchasing policy. |
| D.A.R.K Dilrukshi | Inventory management | 2021 | Conference: Presented to Procurement and Contract Administration conference at Sri Lanka Institute of Development Authority | Visual method ,  Selective method,  Specific models. |
| Ravi Gorli | Improving the Efficiency of Inventory Management | 2021 | Conference | production cycle.   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |
| BuddhadevMandal1, Bikash Koli Dey2, Sudhansu Khanra3 and  Biswajit Sarkar4 | Advance Sustainable Inventory Managementthrough  advertisementandtrade-credit policy | 2020 | Conference | |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | mathematical model.,Sensitivity analysis of key  parameters   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |  | |
| Ashraf Alrjoub | Inventory management, cost of capital and firm performance: Evidence from manufacturing firms in Jordan | 2017 | Al-Balqa' Applied University | statistical  model and testing  procedures. |
| Isaac Kofi Yornu & David Ackah | The Effectiveness of Inventory and Stores  Management on Turnover Performance of Central  Medical Stores | 2020 | Conference | Data Processing and  Analysis use statistical  package for social  scientists (SPSS)   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  |  | |

**DETAILED STUDY :**

[1] [**Hind Benfenatki**](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Hind-Benfenatki)**,** [**Catarina Ferreira da Silva**](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Catarina-Ferreira-Da-Silva-2)**,** [**Aïcha-Nabila Benharkat**](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Aicha-Nabila-Benharkat)**, “Cloud Application Development Methodology” IEEE/WIC/ACM International Conference on Web Intelligence (WI 2014)**

This paper describes MADONA methodology, and focuses on the requirements expression phase, by describing RIVAL -a Requirement Vocabulary- based on Linked USDL principles. MADONA allows business stake holders to perform the automatic development of business applications; and combines cloud services discovery and composition with service development using cloud platforms, when the discovery process does not return a service meeting the business stakeholder’s requirements. The description of developed services is stored, and the latter are used in the future workflows. MADONA is implemented as “Services Orchestration as a Service.” It uses the “Juju” [11] cloud orchestration tool to deploy cloud services in several IaaS. A cloud orchestration tool is available without the underlying physical resources needed for the deployment of services. It allows us to deploy and compose supplied services abstracting from the technical details, i.e. (i) the management of the dependencies between services, (ii) the deployment of selected services, (iii) the scalability of the deployed services.

RIVAL describes functional and non-functional requirements for business application development. Functional requirements describe service features. Non-functional requirements describe user preferences and QoS parameters. The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section  
2014 IEEE/WIC/ACM International Joint Conferences on Web Intelligence (WI) and Intelligent Agent Technologies (IAT) 978-1-4799-4143-8/14 $31.00 © 2014 IEEE DOI 10.1109/WI-IAT.2014.1113  
2014 IEEE/WIC/ACM International Joint Conferences on Web Intelligence (WI) and Intelligent Agent Technologies (IAT)978-1-4799-4143-8/14 $31.00 © 2014 IEEE DOI 10.1109/WI-IAT.2014.11  
132 illustrates how the marketplace’s services are described. Section 3 presents the proposed MADONA methodology. Section 4 introduces MADONA’s architecture. We describe the implementation and evaluate our work in section 5. Section 6 describes the work related to existing cloud software development approaches. Section 7 draws final conclusions and describes our future work.

**[2] Imelda Irakoze, “Cloud-based Mobile Application”, 16th May 2013**

The goal of this project was to use cloud computing to improve the computing ability of mobile devices. Processing power, storage capacity, battery lifetime, and display size present a concern for developers when creating applications for mobile devices. In addition to this, with all the diverse types of smartphone operating systems on the market today, a need arises for a way to  
create cross-platform applications and cloud computing offers a solution to that. Cloud computing is emerging as a dominant computing platform for providing scalable services to a global client base. Therefore, a cloud computing platform was used to develop a mobile application that supports cloud-based services. Eclipse was used as a development environment for the Android application, and as Eclipse offers a Google plugin, it was also used to deploy the application to Google App Engine. Once the development environment was fully configured, it allowed the creation and deployment of a mobile application: My Notes to the Google App Engine cloud.The results showed that cloud computing could be used as a backend to take some workload off the mobile device. However, My Notes app only characterizes certain tasks such as storing, retrieving, and deleting taken notes. In the future, it would be useful to test and investigate how a task that requires large computations from the mobile devices or tasks that are not even possible to be performed on mobile devices, would use the cloud services to benefit mobile phone users.

**[3] Stanley Ewenike, Elhadj Benkhelifa and Claude Chi Belushi, “Cloud Based Collaborative Software Development”**

Cloud computing is a technology trend that is changing the IT landscape and changing collaboration [3]. One of its most notable advantage lies in its adaptability to varying contexts of use, its extensibility, as well as, the numerous possibilities and opportunities it presents for all stakeholders to collaborate [37]. However, not unlike most emerging paradigms, mixed  
feelings trail adoption of the Cloud [4], [5], [38]. For collaborative software development, the benefits include, but are not limited to, cost savings, scalability, agility for business and development peak period needs, motivation for innovation and increased R&D [29]. On the other hand, there are fears about: security issues; vendor lock-in and interoperability  
issues, portability issues; automation, performance issues; availability issues; handling uncertainty about: heterogeneity and content type, location of client, bandwidth unpredictability, dynamic workload variations, workflow schedules, architecture and resource optimization; availability and integrity of relevant information within participating teams and systems; context awareness and reproducibility within contexts; amongst others [27], [37], [39]. Some of these challenges and issues listed here are partly inherited since Cloud Computing itself, is a paradigm that leverages a couple of other technologies [40]