SMART SUPPLY CHAIN & INVENTORY TRACKING SYSTEM

Capstone Project Report

Submitted By: M. Sampath Kumar

Under the Guidance of: Nadeem Sir

Abstract

The Smart Supply Chain & Inventory Tracking System is a Salesforce-based solution designed to streamline inventory, order, and shipment management for businesses. Traditional supply chain operations face challenges such as stockouts, overstocking, delayed shipments, and lack of real-time visibility, which lead to inefficiencies and customer dissatisfaction.

This project leverages Salesforce CRM capabilities (Admin + Developer) to build a centralized system where:

Products, warehouses, and inventory are tracked in real time.

Orders automatically reduce inventory, with low-stock alerts triggering reorder requests.

Suppliers are notified instantly, and delivery agents can update shipment statuses.

Dashboards and reports provide warehouse managers with complete visibility into operations.

Automation, Apex triggers, Lightning Web Components (LWC), and integrations ensure smooth workflows and secure role-based access.

The solution is lightweight, customizable, and scalable—making it ideal for small to medium businesses seeking a smart alternative to costly ERP systems.

Phase 1: Problem Understanding & Industry Analysis

Companies struggle with stockouts, overstocking, shipment delays, and no single source of truth.

Our solution: A Salesforce app to manage Products, Warehouses, Inventory, Orders, Shipments, with automation and dashboards.

Stakeholders (Roles):

Admin:

Purpose: Full access and system ownership.

Responsibilities:

- Configure Salesforce org (setup, profiles, OWD, sharing).
- Create & manage users, roles, and permissions.
- Approve escalated Reorder Requests.
- Oversee all warehouses, orders, and shipments.
- Generate dashboards & reports for management.

Warehouse Manager:

Purpose: Manages inventory and orders in their assigned warehouse.

Responsibilities:

- Monitor **Inventory** stock levels.
- Approve **Reorder Requests** (up to certain quantity).
- Manage **Orders** (assign to Delivery Agents, track processing).
- Generate reports for warehouse performance.

Delivery Agent:

Purpose: Handles shipment and delivery of customer orders.

Responsibilities:

- View **Orders** assigned to them.
- Update **Shipment** records (status from "In Transit" → "Delivered").

- Report delays (triggers escalation to Admin).
- Cannot modify inventory or create orders.

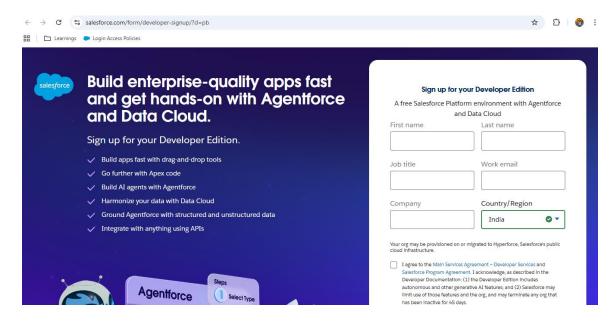
Supplier \rightarrow receives reorder requests.

Customer \rightarrow receives orders.

Phase 2: Org Setup & Configuration

Step 1: Get Salesforce Environment

Created a free Developer Org: developer.salesforce.com/signup



Step 2: Company Settings

- Setup → Company Information:
 - o Company Name: Smart Supply Chain Inc.
 - Fiscal Year: Standard Gregorian.
 - o Business Hours: 9 AM 6 PM, Mon–Sat.

Step 3: Users & Roles

Created the role hierarchy:

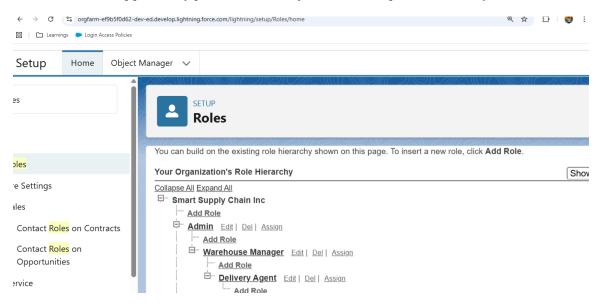
Admin

Warehouse Manager

L—Delivery Agent

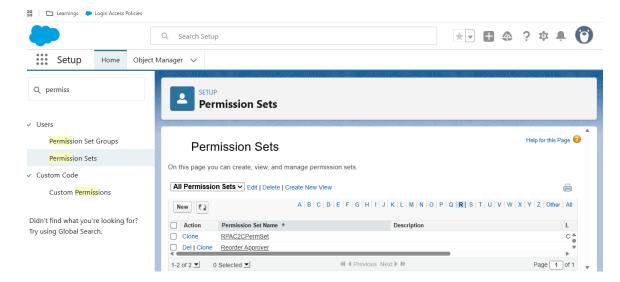
Profiles:

- o Admin → System Administrator
- Warehouse Manager → Custom Profile (Modify All on Products/Warehouses, Read-Only Orders)
- o Delivery Agent → Custom Profile (Read Orders, Update Shipments only)
- Supplier → (optional, read-only access via Experience Cloud)



• Permission Sets:

- o "Reorder Approver" → Approve large purchase orders.
- "Shipment Tracker" → Can view Shipment dashboards.



Step 4: Security Settings

• OWD (Organization-Wide Defaults):

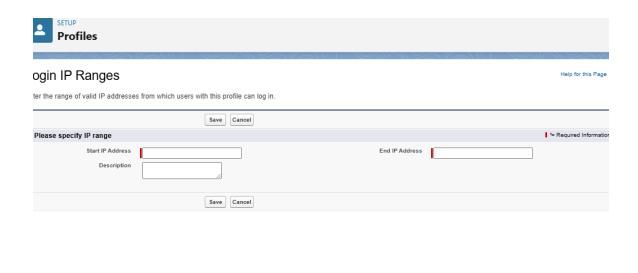
- o Products: Public Read/Write.
- Warehouses: Public Read/Write.
- o Orders: Private (only owner + shared users).
- Shipments: Private.

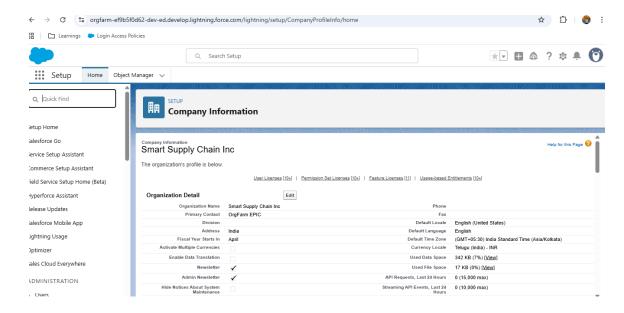
• Sharing Rules:

- o Share Orders with Warehouse Manager role.
- o Share Shipments with Delivery Agent role.

Step 5: Login & Access

- Set **Password Policies**: Min length 8, expire 90 days.
- Set **Login Hours** for Delivery Agents: 7 AM 10 PM only.





Phase 3: Data Modeling & Relationships

Step 1: Identifying Key Objects

We need both Standard Objects and Custom Objects.

Standard Objects we'll use

- Account → to represent Suppliers & Customers
- User → Admin, Warehouse Manager, Delivery Agent

Custom Objects created:

- 1. **Product**→ to store product details
- 2. Warehouse \rightarrow to store warehouse locations
- 3. **Inventory** \rightarrow to track stock levels
- 4. **Order** \rightarrow to represent customer orders
- 5. **Shipment** \rightarrow to track deliveries
- 6. **Reorder Request** \rightarrow (for suppliers when stock is low)

Step 2: Create Custom Objects

Path: Setup \rightarrow Object Manager \rightarrow Create \rightarrow Custom Object \rightarrow New Custom Object

For each:

Product

- Label: Product
- Plural: Products
- Record Name: Auto Number (e.g., PRD- {0000})
- Allow Reports, Track Field History

Warehouse

- Label: Warehouse
- Plural: Warehouses
- Record Name: Auto Number (WH- {000})

Inventory

- Label: Inventory
- Record Name: Auto Number (INV- {0000})

Order

Label: Order

• Record Name: Auto Number (ORD- {0000})

Shipment

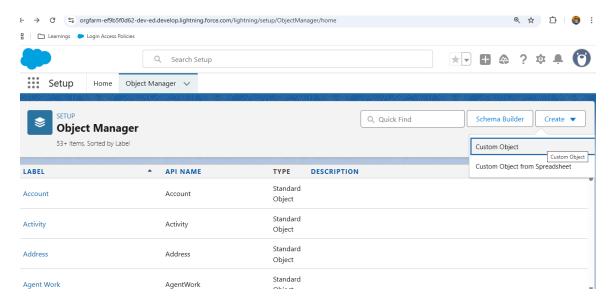
• Label: Shipment

• Record Name: Auto Number (SHP- {0000})

Reorder Request

• Label: Reorder Request

Record Name: Auto Number (REQ- {0000})



Step 3: Create Relationships

Go to Object Manager \rightarrow [each object] \rightarrow Fields & Relationships \rightarrow New

1. **Product**→ **Inventory**

- o Relationship: **Master-Detail** (Product → Inventory)
- Each inventory record is linked to a single product.

2. Warehouse→ Inventory

- o Relationship: **Lookup** (Warehouse → Inventory)
- Inventory belongs to a warehouse, but warehouse can exist without inventory.

3. Order \rightarrow Product

- o Relationship: **Lookup** (Order \rightarrow Product).
- (Or use a **Junction Object** Order Item_ c if you want many products per order).

4. Order \rightarrow Account

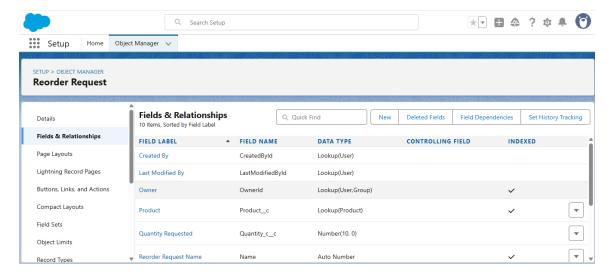
o Relationship: **Lookup** (Customer placing the order).

5. Shipment \rightarrow Order

o Relationship: **Master-Detail** (Shipment tied to one Order).

6. Reorder Request → Supplier (Account)

o Relationship: Lookup (Reorder is raised against Supplier).



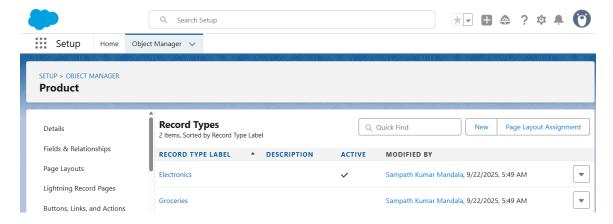
Step 4: Record Types

Order

- Record Type 1: Online Order
- Record Type 2: Bulk Order

Product

- Record Type 1: Electronics
- Record Type 2: Groceries

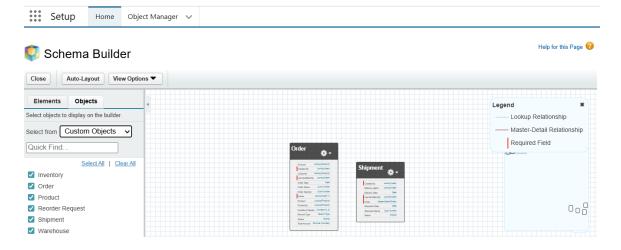


Step 5: Page Layouts & Compact Layouts

- Customize Page Layouts for each object to show the most useful fields .
- Create Compact Layouts for mobile view.

Step 6: Schema Builder

- 1. Setup \rightarrow Schema Builder.
- 2. Drag Product, Warehouse, Inventory, Order, Shipment, Reorder Request into the canvas.



Over all of phase:

Warehouse (Custom) ——< Inventory (Custom) >—— Product (Custom)

Account (Standard: Customer/Supplier) ——— < Order (Custom) >——— Shipment (Custom)

Reorder Request (Custom)

Phase 4: Process Automation

Step 1: Validation Rules

1. Inventory cannot go negative

o Object: Inventory

 \circ Rule: Quantity < 0

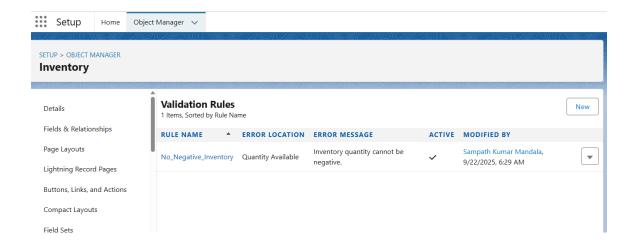
Error Message: "Inventory quantity cannot be negative."

2. Reorder quantity must be greater than zero

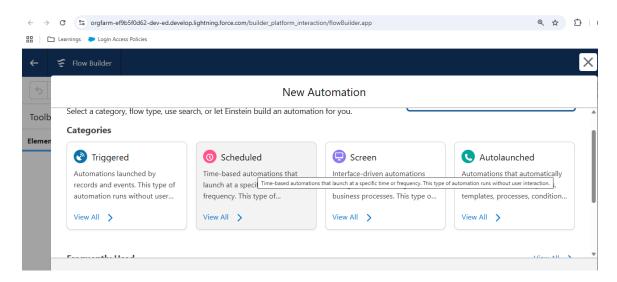
Object: Reorder Request

Rule: Quantity <= 0

Error Message: "Reorder quantity must be positive."



Step 2: Flows



1. Auto Reorder Trigger

Object: Inventory

Flow Type: Record-Triggered Flow

When: After Save

Condition: Quantity <= Reorder Level

o Action: Create a new Reorder Request record.

• Fill in Product, Warehouse, Quantity Needed.

2. Auto Update Order Status

Object: Shipment

Flow Type: Record-Triggered Flow

When: After Save

Condition: Status = 'Delivered'

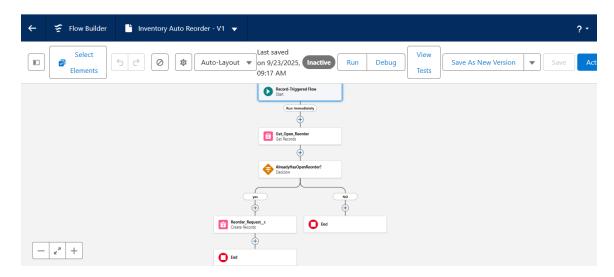
o Action: Update related Order → Status = 'Delivered'.

Step 3: Approval Process

For **Reorder Requests**:

• Object: Reorder Request

- Entry Criteria: Quantity> 500
- Approver: Warehouse Manager → Admin
- Action: If Approved \rightarrow Status = Approved. If Rejected \rightarrow Status = Rejected.



Step 4: Assignment Rules

For **Orders**:

- Setup → Assignment Rules → Orders
- Rule: If Product -> Category = 'Groceries', assigned to **Warehouse Manager 1**.
- If Product->Category = 'Electronics', assigned to **Warehouse Manager 2**.

Step 5: Escalation Rule

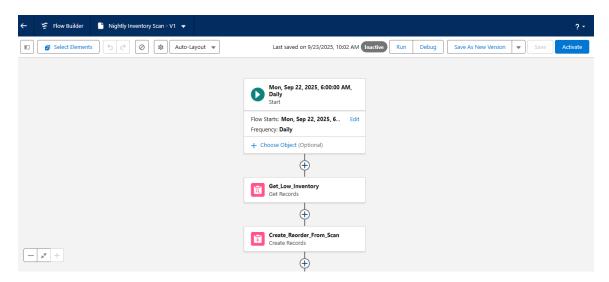
For **Shipments**:

• If Status = In Transit for more than **7 days**, escalate case to Admin.



Step 6: Scheduled Flow

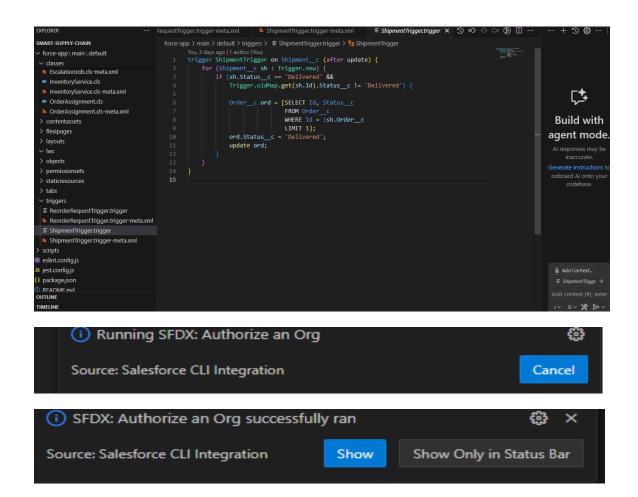
- Object: Inventory
- Run daily at 6 AM.
- Check all Inventory where Quantity < Reorder Level.
- If found, send email alert to Warehouse Manager.

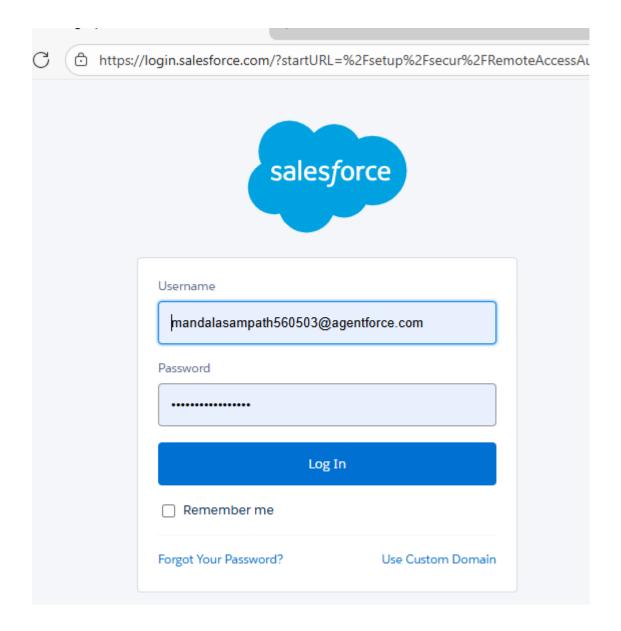


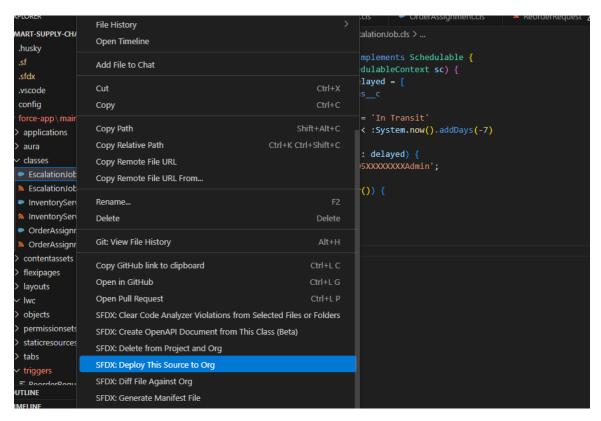
Phase 5: Apex Programming

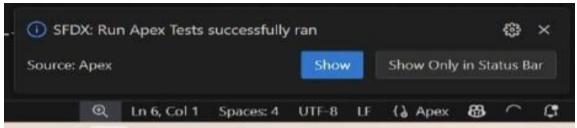
Apex Classes: Inventory Service, Order Assignment. Triggers for Reorders & Shipments. Batch Apex, Queueable Apex, Scheduled Apex, Test Classes.

Apex File	Туре	Purpose
Inventory Service.cls	Class	Handles inventory updates & auto reorders
ReorderRequestTrigger.trigger	Trigger	Creates reorder requests when stock is low
ShipmentTrigger.trigger	Trigger	Updates order status when shipment delivered
OrderAssignment.cls	Class	Assigns orders to correct warehouse manager
EscalationJob.cls	Class (Schedulable)	Escalates delayed shipments (> 7 days)







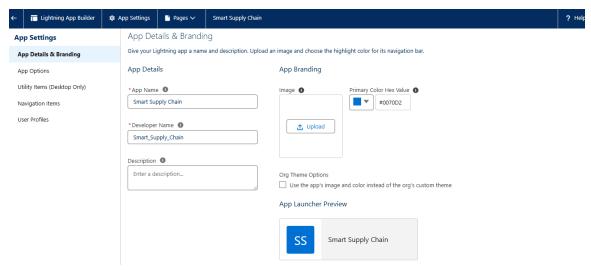


Phase 6: User Interface Development

Step 1: Create a Custom Lightning App

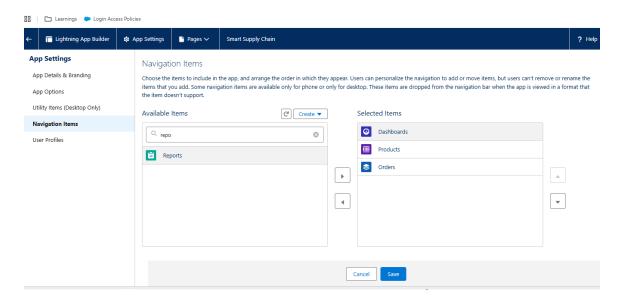
- 1. Go to **Setup** \rightarrow **App Manager**.
- 2. Click **New Lightning App**.
- 3. Enter:
 - o **App Name:** Smart Supply Chain
 - o **Developer Name:** Smart_ Supply_ Chain
 - Navigation Style: Standard Navigation
- 4. Add **Utility Items** (bottom toolbar): Reports, Dashboards, Notifications.

- 5. Assign to **Profiles** → Admin, Warehouse Manager, Delivery Agent.
- 6. Save.



Step 2: Add Tabs to App

- 1. In App Manager → Edit Smart Supply Chain.
- 2. Go to **Navigation Items**.
- 3. Add Tabs:
 - o Products
 - Inventory
 - Orders
 - Shipments
 - Reorder Requests
 - Dashboards
- 4. Save.



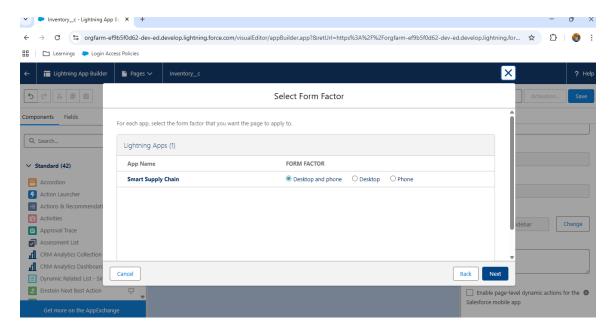
Step 3: Customize Record Pages

For each custom object (Inventory, Order, Shipment):

- 1. Open Object Manager \rightarrow [Object] \rightarrow Lightning Record Pages.
- 2. Click New Page \rightarrow Record Page.

Inventory:

- \circ Layout: Header → Stock details.
- o Tabs: Details, Related, Activity.
- Add Components:
 - Highlights Panel → Show Product, Quantity, Reorder Level.
 - Related List → Reorder Requests.
- 3. Save & Activate for App, Record Type, Profile → Choose Smart Supply Chain app.



Step 4: Build LWC Components

a) Inventory Dashboard LWC

- Shows stock levels in a bar chart.
- Fetch data with @wire from Inventory.

b) Shipment Tracker LWC

- Shows shipments with colour codes:
 - Green = Delivered
 - o Orange = In Transit
 - Red = Delayed

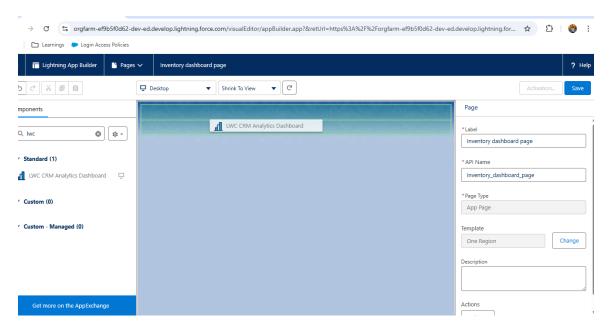
c) Reorder Approval LWC

• Approver can approve/reject reorder requests directly from the component.

Step 5: Home Page Customization

- 1. Go to App Builder \rightarrow Home Page \rightarrow Clone Standard Home Page.
- 2. Add:
 - o Dashboard Component

- o **List View** (Pending Reorders).
- News/Tips.
- 3. Save & Activate for Smart Supply Chain App.



Step 6: Utility Bar Setup

In App Builder → Utility Items:

- Add **Reports** → Quick access.
- Add **Dashboard** → Real-time KPI view.
- Add **Chatter** → Communication.

Phase 7: Integration & External Access

Step 1: Configure Named Credentials

1. Go to Setup \rightarrow Named Credentials.

2. Click New Named Credential.

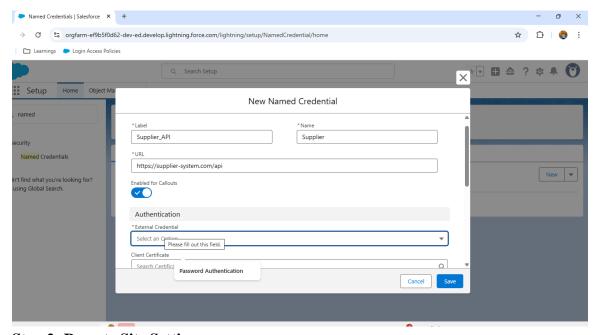
o Label: Supplier_ API

o **URL:** https://supplier-system.com/api

o **Identity Type:** Named Principal

o **Authentication Protocol:** Password Authentication

3. Save.



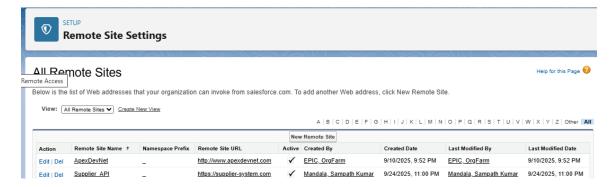
Step 2: Remote Site Settings

1. Setup \rightarrow Remote Site Settings \rightarrow New Remote Site

Name: Supplier_ API

o URL: https://supplier-system.com

o Active:



Step 3: REST Callout (Apex)

When stock is low, send reorder details to supplier system.

Example Apex class:

```
public with sharing class Supplier Integration {
  public static void sendReorder(Reorder_Request__c req) {
    Http http = new Http();
    HttpRequest request = new HttpRequest();
    request.setEndpoint('callout:Supplier_API/reorders');
    request.setMethod('POST');
    request.setHeader('Content-Type', 'application/json');
    Map<String, Object> body = new Map<String, Object>{
       'productId' => req.Product__c,
       'warehouseId' => req.Warehouse__c,
       'quantity' => req.Quantity__c
    };
    request.setBody(JSON.serialize(body));
    HttpResponse response = http.send(request);
    System.debug('Supplier Response: ' + response.getBody());
```

```
}
```

Step 4: Platform Events

1. Go to Setup \rightarrow Platform Events \rightarrow New Platform Event.

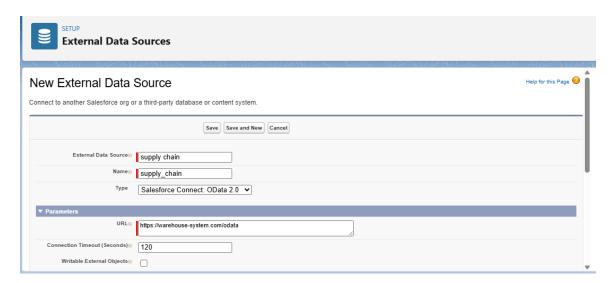
```
o Label: Shipment_ Update
```

- o Fields: Order__ c (Lookup), Status__ c
- 2. Publish event from Apex when shipment updates.
- 3. External system can subscribe to these events via API \rightarrow get notified instantly when Salesforce updates a shipment.

Step 5: Salesforce Connect

If warehouse data is stored in an external database, you can view it inside Salesforce without copying data.

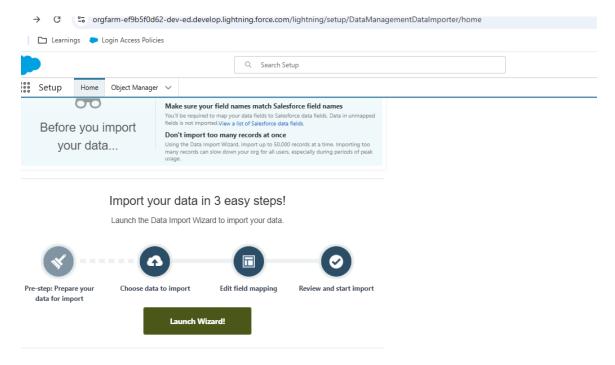
- 1. Setup \rightarrow External Data Sources \rightarrow New.
- 2. Type: OData 2.0/4.0.
- 3. Provide endpoint (https://warehouse-system.com/odata).
- 4. Validate & sync external objects.



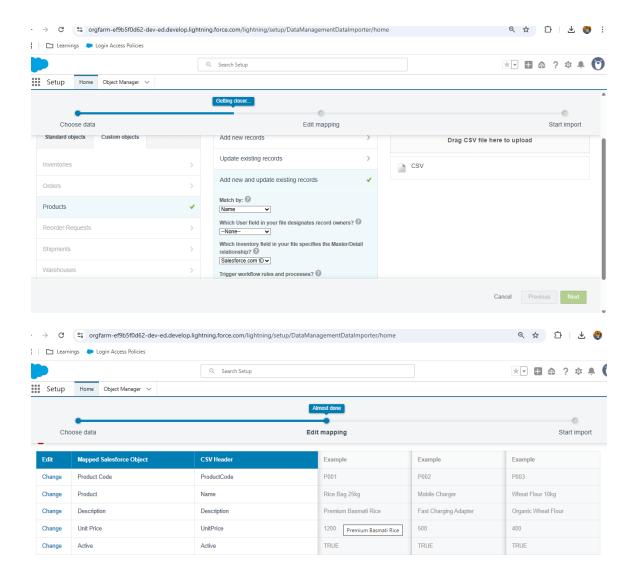
Phase 8: Data Management & Deployment

Step 1: Data Import Wizard

- Go to Setup → Data Import Wizard.
- Use it for **small data loads** (Products, Warehouses, Orders).



- Steps:
 - 1. Select Object \rightarrow e.g., Product2.
 - 2. Upload CSV.
 - 3. Map fields (Name → Product Name, Unit Price → Unit_ Price__ c).
 - 4. Start Import \rightarrow Monitor progress.



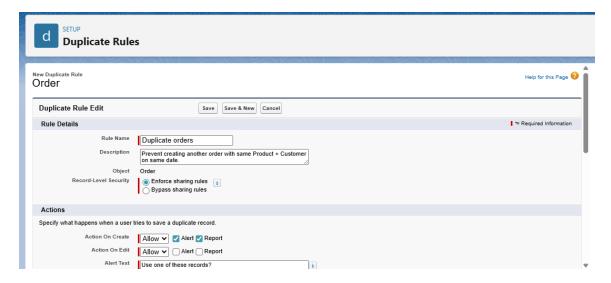
Step 2: Data Loader

- Install Salesforce Data Loader
- Use it for bulk data updates
- Operations supported: Insert, Update Delete, Export.
- Example:
 - Export all Inventory where Quantity__ c < 10.
 - o Update them with new stock levels.

Step 3: Duplicate Management

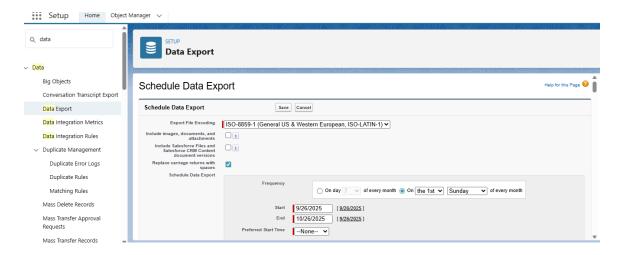
• Go to Setup \rightarrow Duplicate Rules.

- Create rule for Orders: Prevent creating another order with same Product + Customer on same date.
- Action: Block or Allow with Alert.



Step 4: Data Backup

- Use **Data Export Service**:
 - Setup → Data Export → Schedule weekly backup.
 - o Choose objects (Inventory, Orders, Shipments).
 - o Salesforce emails a ZIP file.



Step 5: Deployment

1. In **Source Org:** Setup \rightarrow Outbound Change Sets.

- 2. Add components: Objects, Flows, Apex Classes, Triggers.
- 3. Upload to Target Org
- 4. In **Target Org** \rightarrow Inbound Change Sets \rightarrow Deploy.

Step 6: Deployment with SFDX (VS Code)

For GitHub-driven workflow:

- To deploy from VS Code →
- sfdx force:source:deploy -p force-app/main/default
- To retrieve from Salesforce →
- sfdx force:source:retrieve -p force-app/main/default
- To push to scratch org →
- sfdx force:source:push

✓ Step 7: GitHub Version Control

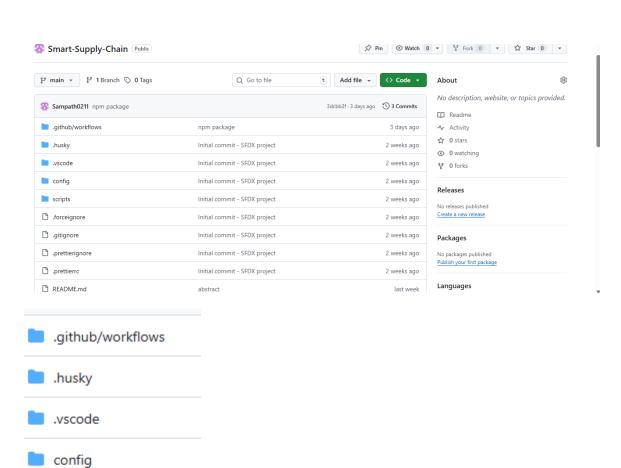
Keep your project versioned:

git add.

git commit -m "changes"

git push

```
EscalationJob.cls X InventoryService.cls
CHANGES
                                      force-app > main > default > classes > ● EscalationJob.cls > ...
changes
                                             global class EscalationJob implements Schedulable {
           ✓ Commit
                                                     List<Shipment__c> delayed = [
                                                        SELECT Id, Status c
                                                         FROM Shipment__c
{} config.json .sf
                                                         WHERE Status_c = 'In Transit'
        $ Auto ⊚ 🔆 🖔 ↔ ひ …
                                                         AND CreatedDate < :System.now().addDays(-7)
for (Shipment__c sh : delayed) {
added cls and triggers Sampath
                                                         sh.OwnerId = '005XXXXXXXXAdmin';
added class and triggers Sampath
                                                     if (!delayed.isEmpty()) {
class and triggers added Sampath
                                                         update delayed;
Added Apex classes and triggers Sam... 🖠
Initial commit - SFDX project Sampath
```



scripts

forceignore.

gitignore.

nprettierignore

.prettierrc

README.md

eslint.config.js

Phase 9: Reporting, Dashboards & Security Review

Step 1: Reports

Reports Created:

1. Inventory by Warehouse Report

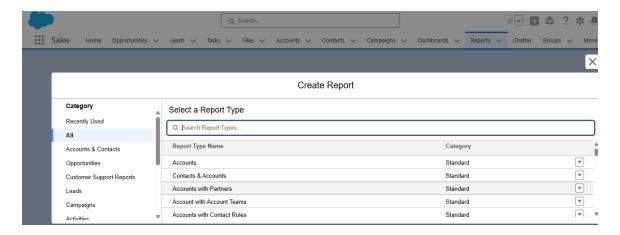
- Report Type: Inventory__ c with Warehouse__ c
- o Fields: Product, Quantity, Reorder_ Level, Warehouse.
- o Filters: Quantity < Reorder_ Level → "Low Stock" products.

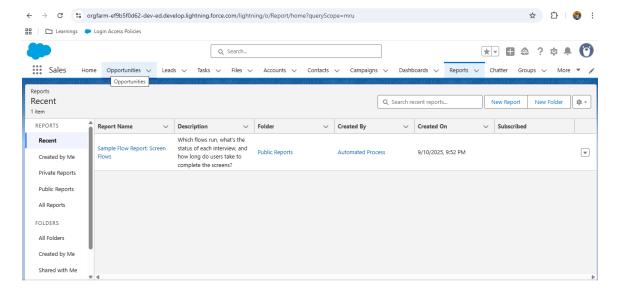
2. Orders by Status Report

- Report Type: Orders
- o Fields: Order ID, Product, Quantity, Customer, Status.
- o Group by: Status (Draft, Activated, Delivered, Cancelled).

3. Shipment Performance Report

- Report Type: Shipments
- Fields: Shipment ID, Order, Delivery Agent, Status, Delivery_ Date.
- o Filter: Status = "In Transit" AND Age > 7 days → Escalations.





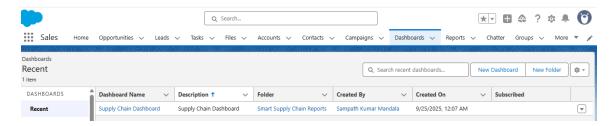
Step 2: Dashboards

Dashboards visualize your reports into charts & KPIs.

Create Dashboard → Smart Supply Chain Dashboard

Components:

- Bar Chart → Inventory by Warehouse
 - Shows stock levels across warehouses.
- Pie Chart → Orders by Status
 - o Visual split of how many orders are Draft, Shipped, Delivered.
- Line Chart → Shipments over Time
 - Shows delivery performance trends.
- Metric → Low Stock Products
 - Quick KPI: number of products below reorder level.



Step 3: Dynamic Dashboards

- Go to Dashboard Settings \rightarrow Run Dashboard As \rightarrow Logged-in User.
- This makes dashboards role-based:
 - \circ Admin \rightarrow Sees all warehouses, orders, shipments.
 - o Warehouse Manager → Sees only their warehouse stock & orders.
 - \circ Delivery Agent \rightarrow Sees only shipments assigned to them.

Step 4: Security Review

security review:

1. **OWD**

- \circ Inventory \rightarrow Private
- \circ Orders \rightarrow Private
- \circ Shipments \rightarrow Private
- Warehouse → Public Read/Write



2. Sharing Rules

- o Orders → Shared with Warehouse Manager.
- o Shipments → Shared with Delivery Agent.

3. Field-Level Security (FLS)

o Hide sensitive fields (e.g., Supplier Cost) from Delivery Agents.

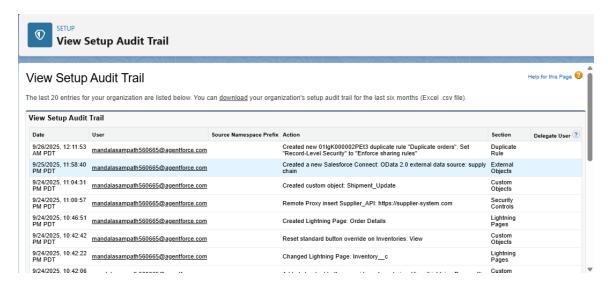
4. Session Settings

- o Timeout: 2 hrs.
- o Enforce IP restrictions for Warehouse Managers (only office network).



5. Audit Trail

 Setup → Security → View Setup Audit Trail → track configuration changes.



Phase 10: Final Presentation

Presentation