Medical Inventory Management

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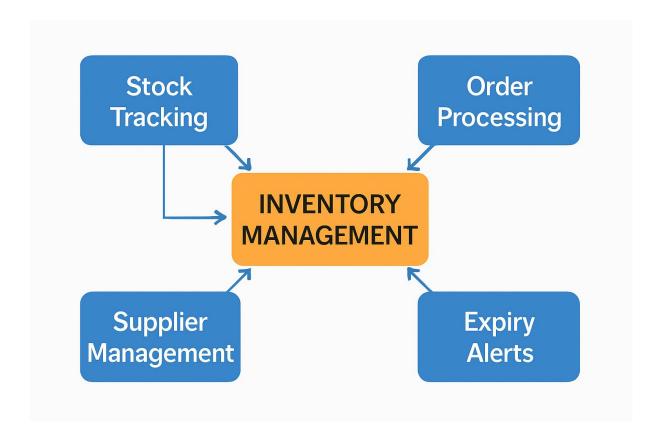
INTRODUCTION

Project Overview

This project implements a Medical Inventory Management System using Salesforce to efficiently track and control medical products, purchase orders, suppliers, and inventory transactions. It uses custom objects, automation, and reporting features to optimize inventory management workflows. The system ensures accurate stock levels and timely updates for better resource planning.

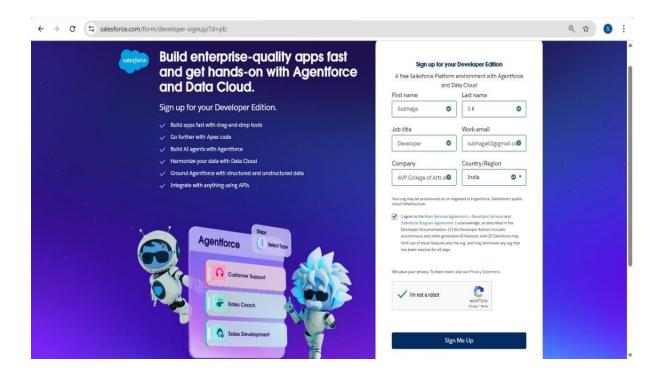
Purpose

The purpose of this project is to reduce manual errors and improve efficiency in managing medical inventory. It aims to provide real-time tracking of stock and expiry dates, automate order processing tasks, and secure data access through role-based permissions. Ultimately, it supports healthcare organizations in maintaining optimal inventory and improving operational decisions.



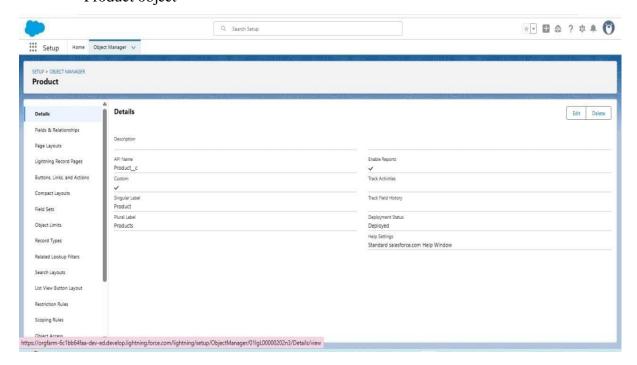
DEVELOPMENT PHASE

1. Creating Salesforce Developer Account for app development
By using the URL: https://developer.salesforce.com/signup

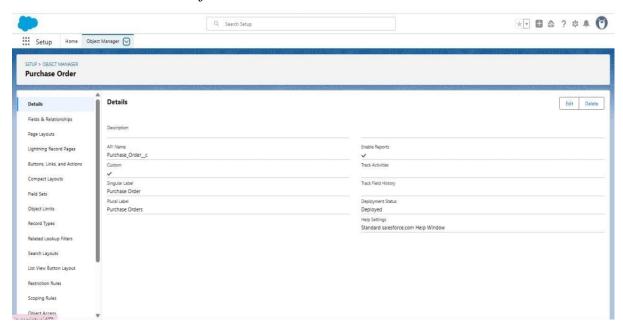


2. Creation Of Objects:

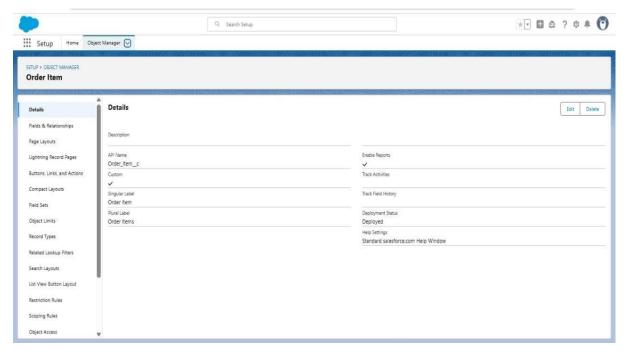
Product object



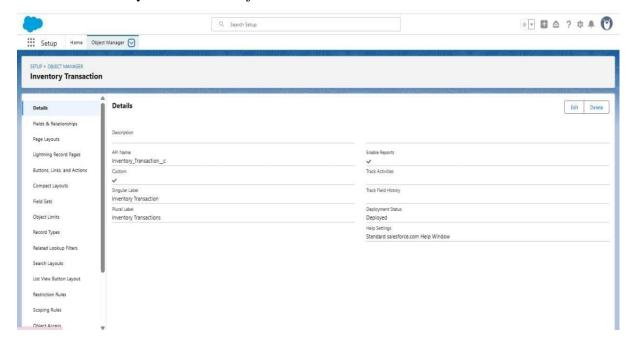
• Purchase Order Object



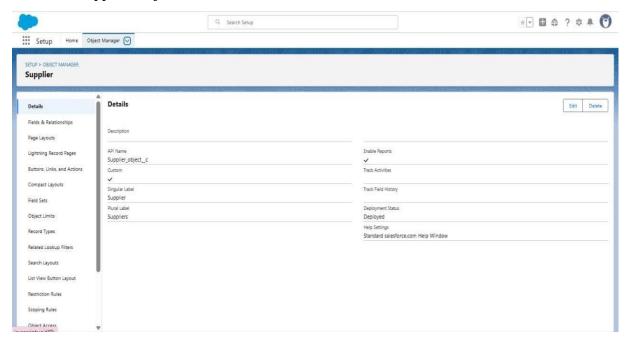
• Order Item Object



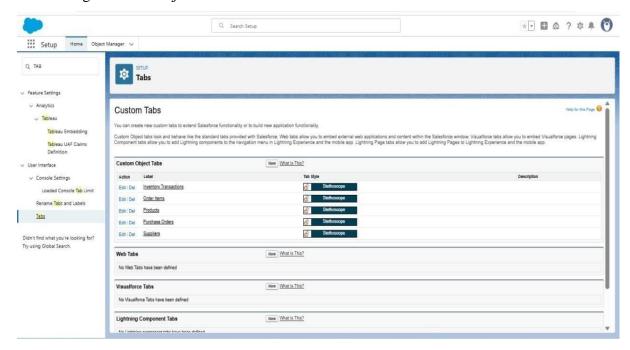
• Inventory Transaction Object



• Supplier Object

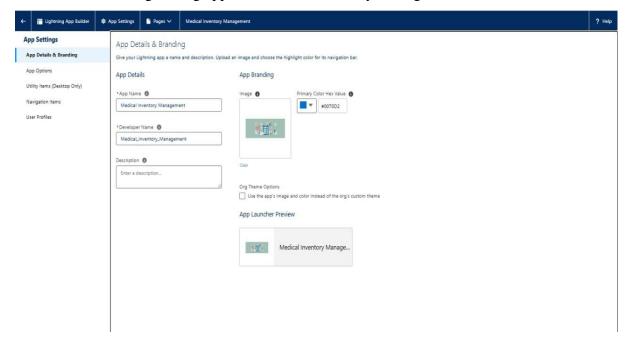


3. Creating Tabs for Objects

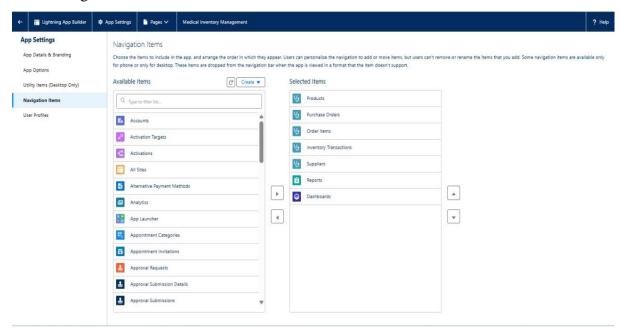


4. Building The Lightning App

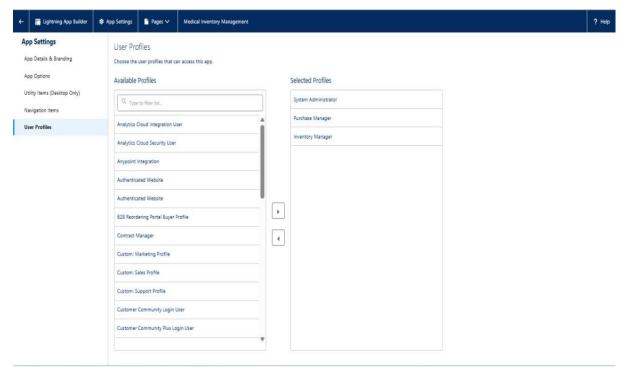
• Created a lightening app for Medical Inventory Management



• Navigation Items

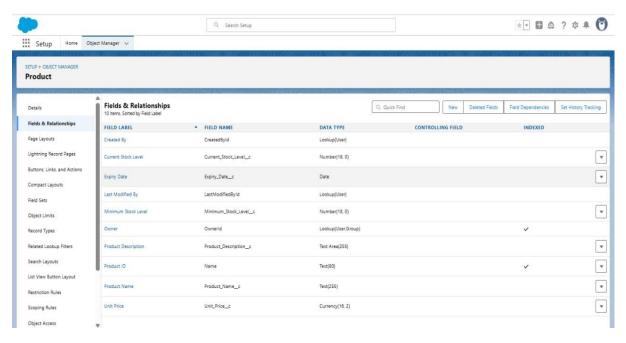


• Setting User Profiles

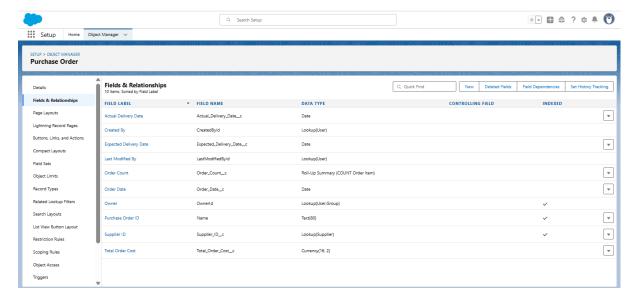


5. Adding Fields to Objects

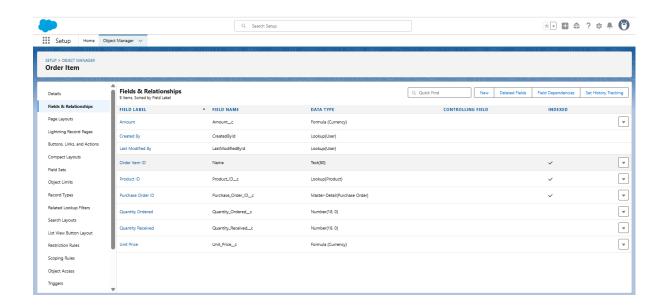
Product



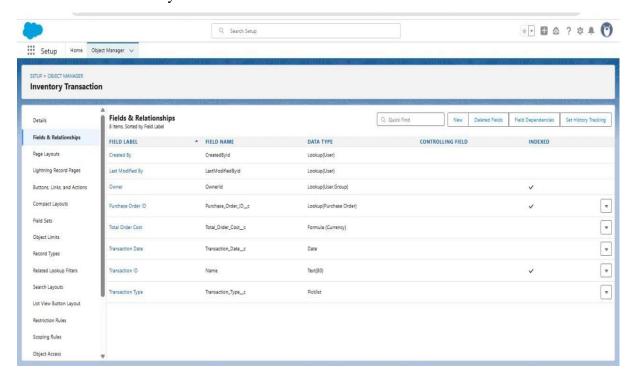
Purchase Order



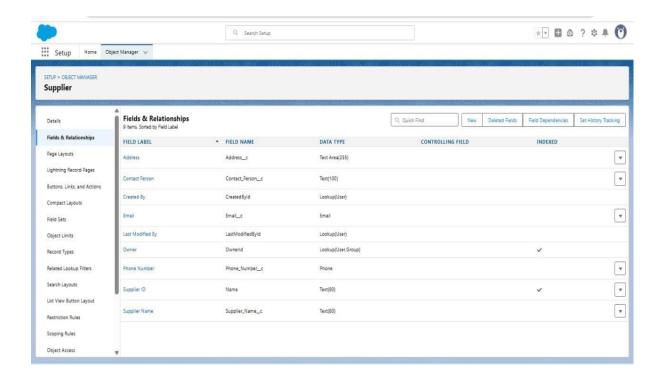
• Order Item



• Inventory Transaction

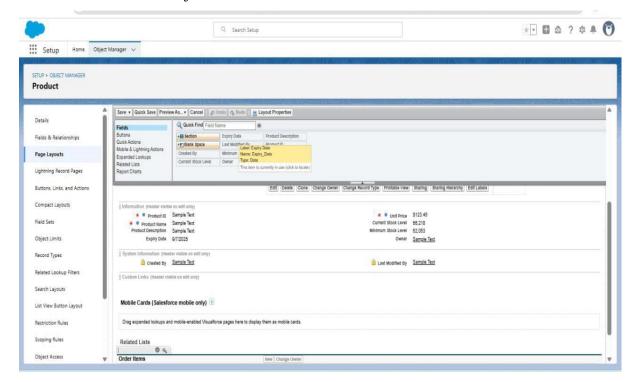


• Supplier

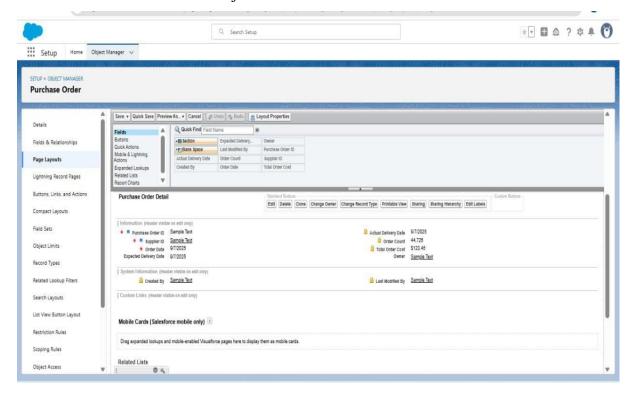


6. Updating Page layouts

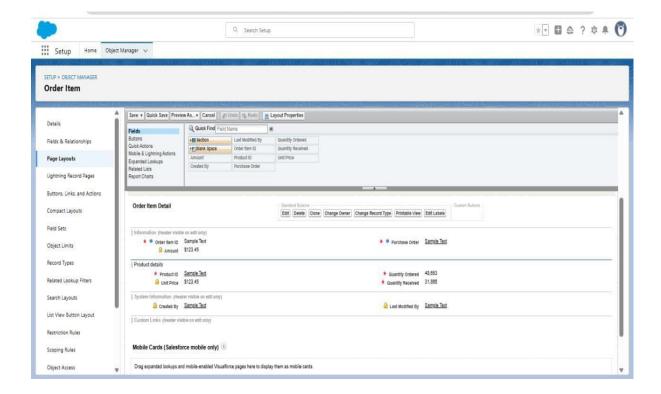
• Product object



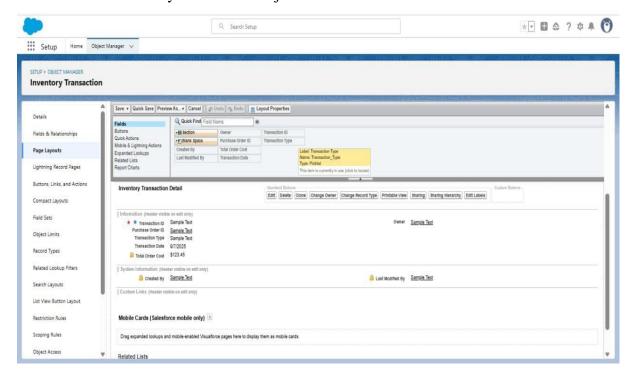
• Purchase Order object



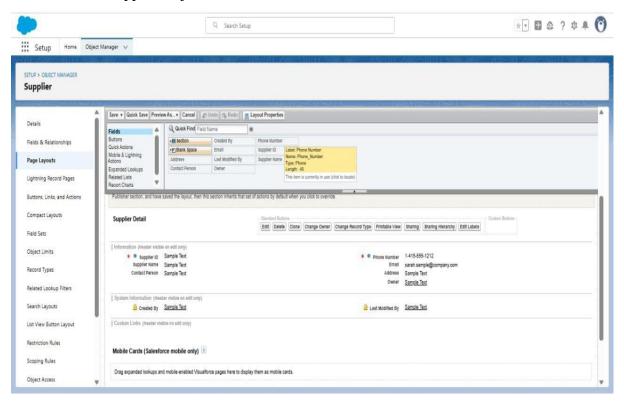
• Order Item object



• Inventory Transaction object

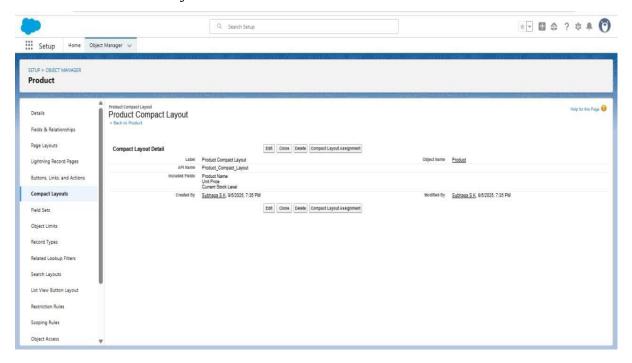


• Supplier object

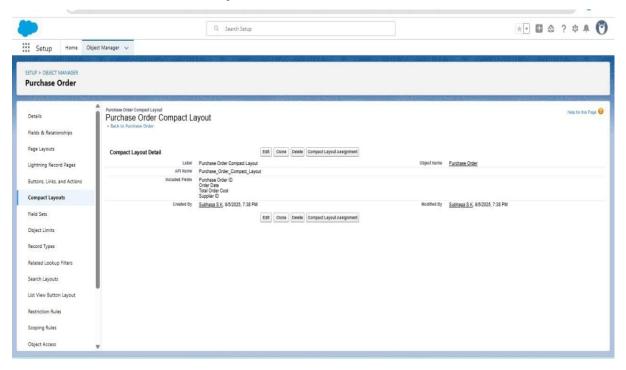


7. Creating Compact Layouts

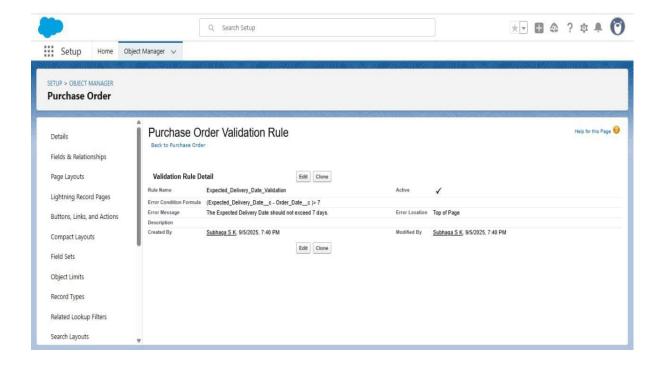
• Product object



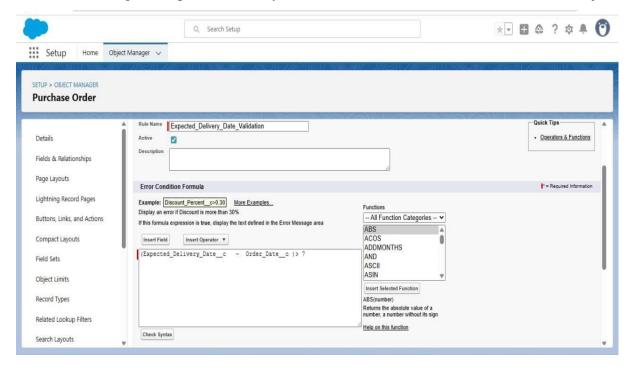
• Purchase Order object



8. Validation Rules

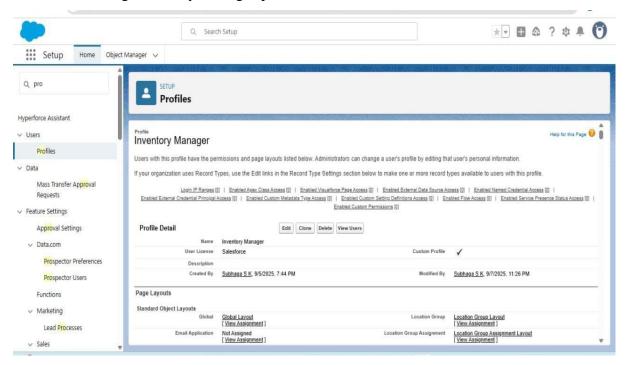


Creating An Expected Delivery Date Validation Rule to The Purchase Order Object

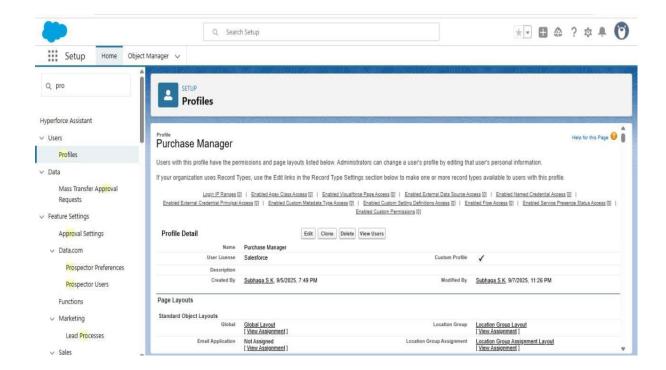


9. Configuring for user access

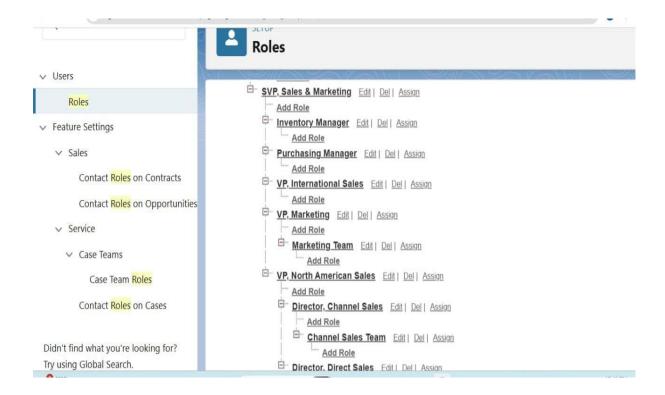
• Creating Inventory Manager profile



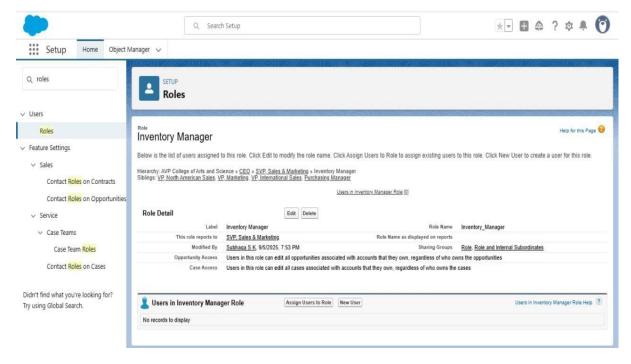
• Creating Purchase manager Profile



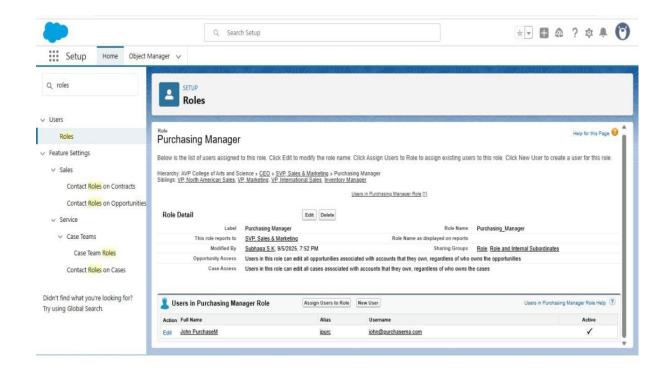
10. Defining Roles



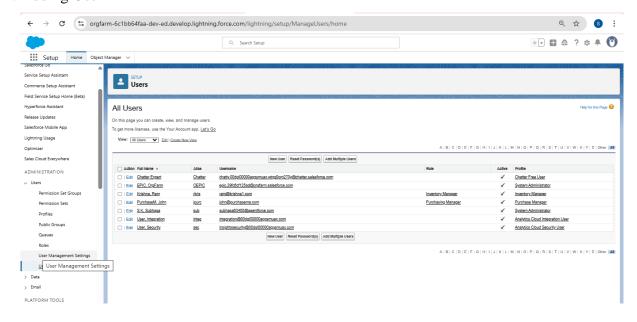
• Creating Inventory Manager Role



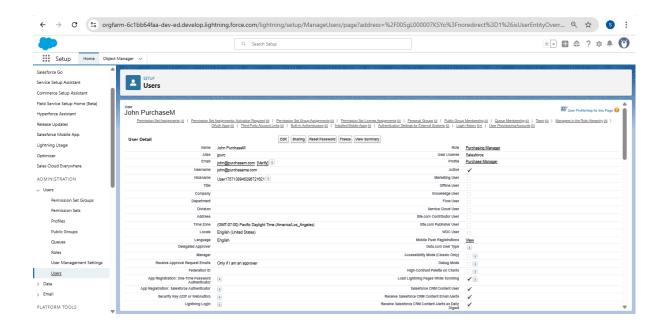
• Creating purchasing manager role



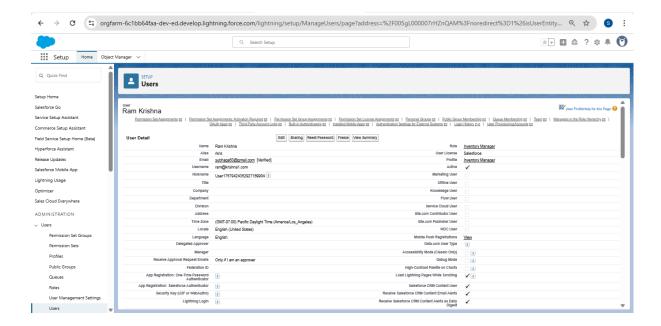
11. Adding User



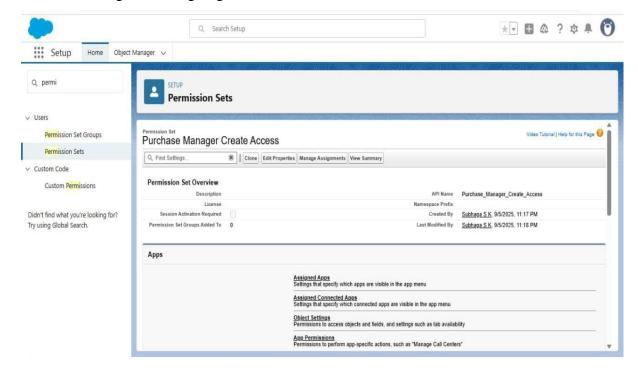
• Created a purchasing manager user – JohnPurchaseM



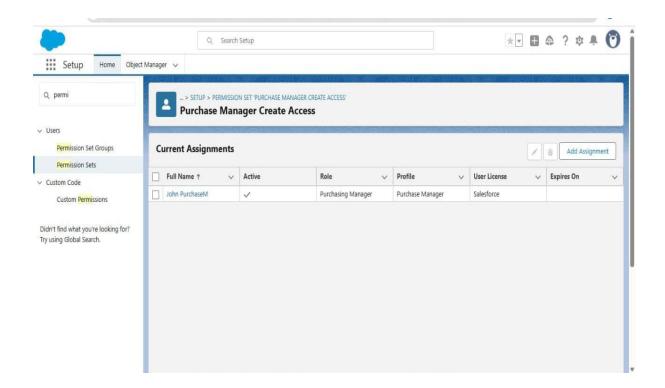
• Created an inventory manager user - RamKrishna



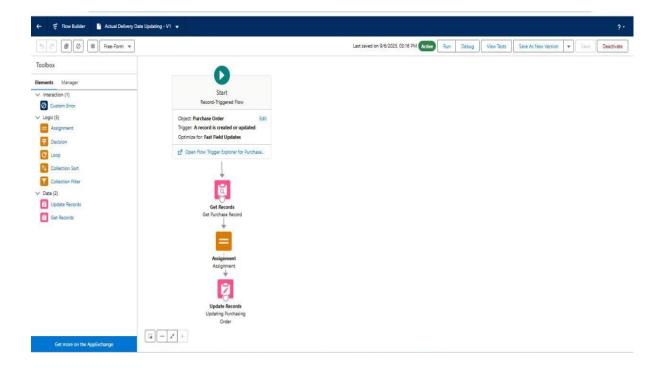
12. Creating And Assigning Permission Sets



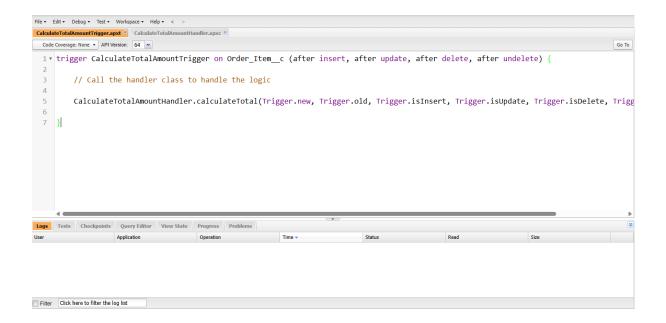
• Purchase Manager Create Access



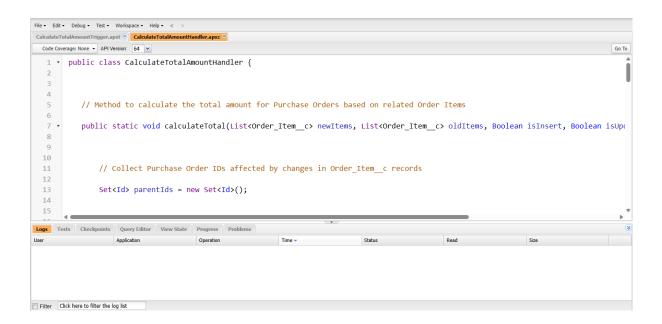
13. Building Flows to Update the Actual Delivery Date



14. Developing apex Triggers

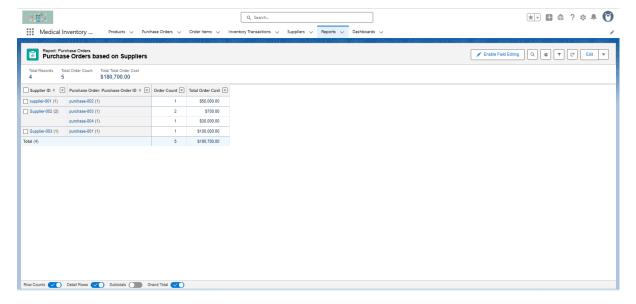


• Creating a trigger to calculate total amount on order item

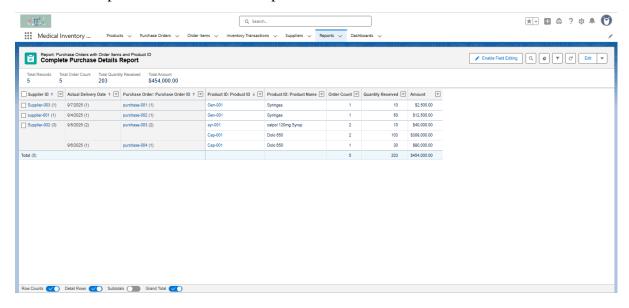


15. Creating reports for data analysis

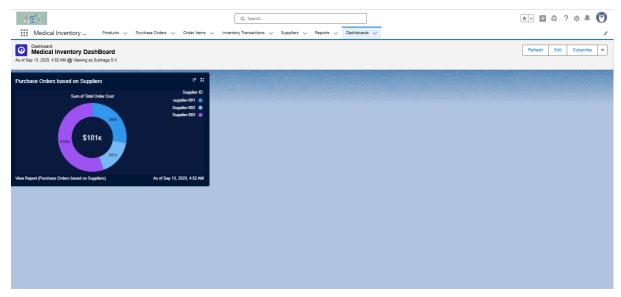
Purchase Order Based on Suppliers Report



• Complete Purchase Details Report



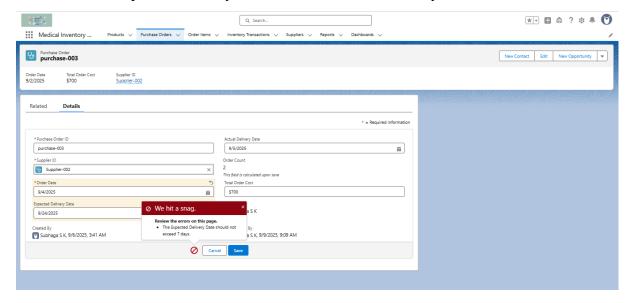
16. Designing Dashboard for Insights



RESULTS

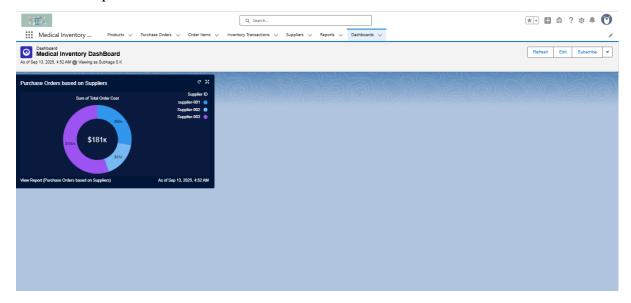
OUTPUT:

- 1. Error Message
 - "The Expected Delivery Date Should Not Exceed 7 Days"

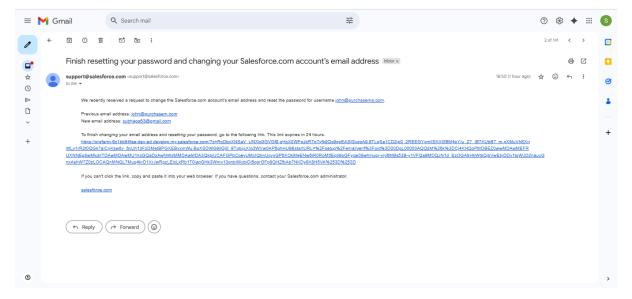


2. Dashboard

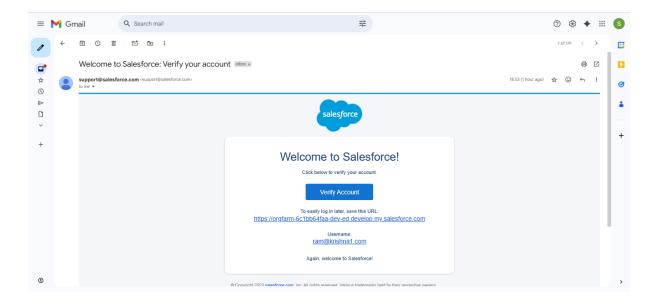
Graph



3. Received User login and reset password email for JohnPurchaseM



4. Received User login and reset password email for RamKrishna



ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

- Improves Inventory Accuracy: Automates tracking of stock levels and expiry dates,
 reducing errors and preventing use of expired products.
- Centralized Data Management: Stores all supplier, product, and purchase order data in one integrated system for better coordination.
- Enhanced Reporting and Insights: Generates comprehensive reports and dashboards for effective monitoring of inventory and supplier performance.
- Process Automation: Uses Salesforce flows and triggers to automate routine tasks, saving time and increasing efficiency.
- Secure Access Control: Implements profiles, roles, and permission sets to ensure users have appropriate and secure data access.

Disadvantages:

- Time-Consuming Setup: Initial configuration of objects, fields, layouts, and automation requires considerable development effort.
- User Training Required: Users and admins must learn how to navigate and use the system effectively, which may take time.
- Platform Dependency: Relies on Salesforce, which involves subscription costs and potential limits on customization or data volume.
- Customization Complexity: Advanced business rules may require Apex coding, increase maintenance and troubleshoot efforts.

CONCLUSION

The Medical Inventory Management System built on Salesforce successfully streamlines and automates the tracking of medical supplies. By using custom objects, validation rules, flows, and Apex triggers, the system ensures data accuracy and operational efficiency. Rolebased access controls secure sensitive information while reports and dashboards provide valuable insights for decision-making. This solution reduces manual effort and supports timely inventory management. Overall, the project delivers a scalable, user-friendly platform that can adapt to future organizational needs and improve healthcare supply management.

APPENDIX

];

Source code: provided in apex class and triggers.

```
CalculateTotalAmountTrigger.apxt*
```

```
trigger CalculateTotalAmountTrigger on Order Item c (after insert, after update, after delete,
after undelete) {
  CalculateTotalAmountHandler.calculateTotal(Trigger.new,
                                                            Trigger.old,
                                                                          Trigger.isInsert,
Trigger.isUpdate, Trigger.isDelete, Trigger.isUndelete);
}
CalculateTotalAmountHandler.apxc*
public class CalculateTotalAmountHandler {
  public static void calculateTotal(List<Order_Item__c> newItems, List<Order_Item__c>
oldItems, Boolean isInsert, Boolean isUpdate, Boolean isDelete, Boolean isUndelete) {
    Set<Id> parentIds = new Set<Id>();
    if (isInsert || isUpdate || isUndelete) {
       for (Order_Item__c ordItem : newItems) {
         parentIds.add(ordItem.Purchase_Order_Id__c);
       }
     }
    if (isUpdate || isDelete) {
       for (Order_Item__c ordItem : oldItems) {
         parentIds.add(ordItem.Purchase_Order_Id__c);
       }
     }
    Map<Id, Decimal> purchaseToUpdateMap = new Map<Id, Decimal>();
    if (!parentIds.isEmpty()) {
       // Perform an aggregate query to sum the Amount_c for each Purchase Order
       List<AggregateResult> aggrList = [
         SELECT Purchase_Order_Id__c, SUM(Amount__c) totalAmount
         FROM Order_Item__c
         WHERE Purchase_Order_Id__c IN :parentIds
         GROUP BY Purchase_Order_Id__c
```

```
for (AggregateResult aggr : aggrList) {
         Id purchaseOrderId = (Id)aggr.get('Purchase_Order_Id__c');
         Decimal totalAmount = (Decimal)aggr.get('totalAmount');
         purchaseToUpdateMap.put(purchaseOrderId, totalAmount);
      List<Purchase_Order__c> purchaseToUpdate = new List<Purchase_Order__c>();
      for (Id purchaseOrderId : purchaseToUpdateMap.keySet()) {
         Purchase_Order__c
                               purchaseOrder
                                                     new
                                                             Purchase_Order__c(Id
purchaseOrderId, Total_Order_cost__c = purchaseToUpdateMap.get(purchaseOrderId));
         purchaseToUpdate.add(purchaseOrder);
       }
      if (!purchaseToUpdate.isEmpty()) {
         update purchaseToUpdate;
       }
    }
  }
}
```