Warehouse Management System

A Project Report

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is a matter of great honor and privilege for us to offer our grateful acknowledgement to our guide Prof. John R. Agar of Pace University - Seidenberg School of Computer Science and Information Systems, New York for providing us an excellent chance to work under their guidance and supervision.

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my esteemed guide, Prof. John R. Agar who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project which also helped me in doing a lot of Research and I came to know about so many new things. I am thankful to them.

Finally, we would like to express our sincerest thanks to all the members of our family, who gives us strength and opportunity to aspire for this level of education.

Abstract

A warehouse management system (WMS) is software designed to optimize operational processes in a warehouse. By implementing a WMS, an organization can have full visibility into real-time inventory levels and storage, staff productivity, demand forecasting, and order fulfillment workflows within a warehouse.

The core function of a warehouse management system is to record the arrival and departure of inventory. From that starting point, features are added like recording the precise location of stock within the warehouse, optimizing the use of available space, or coordinating tasks for maximum efficiency.

In our project, we will be developing a web-based WMS for a small business pharmaceutical tablets packaging company. We will deliver its inventory management solution including incoming inventory, processed goods inventory and stocking, wastage during processing and remaining inventory in $ value and in quantity.

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INTRODUCTION

Warehouse Management System is a web application which deals with managing the inventories of the small scale as well as the large-scale businesses. This web application provides best and reliable services. This software is supported to eliminate and, in some cases, reduce the hardship faced by this existing system. Moreover, this system is designed for the need of the company to carry out operations in a smooth and effective manner.

In proposed system we do not have to maintain everything manually. Through this system if any enquiry occurs it is corresponding entries is done automatically because database management system gives facility of having relationship between the tables.

In proposed system we do not have to maintain record manually.

OBJECTIVES

Automation of the warehouse management process is the goal of the warehouse management system. It oversees the organization's sales and inventory. It keeps tabs on every client, every purchase made over a certain time frame, and every item's inventory. The administrator essentially oversees this application. The system allows the administrator to log in. The administrator can review all recent purchases as well as the current item inventory. Additionally, he has access to consumer details. The administrator will have the ability to pay for the transactions using this method. The inventory of all the items is kept in a database. For a specific time, frame, the administrator can produce reports. This can show every record related to sales made over the course of a chosen period. It keeps all information about purchase orders and invoices in the appropriate database tables. The database is MySql-based. The form's fields all accept acceptable values, and the front end itself handles any errors.

SCOPE

A warehouse or store is a location where unfinished goods and/or raw materials are kept. The design of a warehouse typically considers the raw materials and final commodities it will be storing. As a result, management of the warehouse should be able to:

- Input the purchased goods into the stock register after receiving them.
- Raw materials, finished commodities, and work-in-progress inventory accounting.
- maintenance of the inventory
- the ability to obtain products when needed.
- appropriate coding for record-keeping to protect commodities and minimize obsolescence
- Smooth handling is ensured by proper packing of the goods.

We employ PHP and a MySQL database in this project. The administrator, who essentially controls this program, has the following rights.

FEATURES

- Admin is the super user of the website who can manage everything on the website. Admin can log in through the login page
- Dashboard: In this section, admin can see all detail in brief like the total brands, Total category, Total subcategory, Total products, and Total sales.
- Category: In this section, admin can manage category (add/update).
- Subcategory: In this section, admin can manage subcategory (add/update).
- Brand: In this section, admin can manage brand (add/update).
- Product: In this section, admin can manage product (add/update).
- Inventory: In this section, admin can inventory of items.
- Cart: In this section, admin can view items which are added for checkout.
- Search: In this section, admin can search inventory items and those items into cart.
- Search Invoice: In this section, admin can search invoice of the orders with help of invoice number or customer mobile number.
- Reports: In this section, admin can view stock reports and sales in particular periods.
- Admin can also update his profile, change the password, and recover the password.

System Requirements

Hardware requirement: -

This software requires following minimum hardware configuration:

- ➢ Processor: Pentium-iv and above

- ➢ RAM: 256 MB

- ➢ Hard Disk: 4.3GB

- ➢ Floppy Disk: 1.44 MB

- ➢ CD Drive

- ➢ Monitor-15" Color Monitor

Software Requirement: -

1. Technology Used: Microsoft visual studio 2022
2. Operating System: Windows, MAC OS etc.
3. Browser: Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, Google Chrome, or Compatible Browser.
4. Front End: PHP (8.1.12)
5. Back End: SQL Server (8.0.30)
6. Design: HTML, JAVASCRIPT, AJAX, JQUERY
7. Software: Wamp, Xampp, Mamp

Software Features

PHP TRIAD

PHPTriad installs a complete working PHP/MySQL server environment on Windows platforms (9x/ NT).

Installs PHP, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin.

PHP

PHP is a scripting language that was initially intended to create dynamic web pages. It may now be used in independent graphical apps and has expanded to incorporate a command line interface capability. Rasmus Lerdorf founded PHP in 1995, but given there is no formal definition, The PHP Group now produces most PHP implementations, which act as the de facto industry standard. PHP is free software distributed under the PHP License; nevertheless, due to limitations on the use of the word PHP, it is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL). It is a popular general-purpose scripting language that can be integrated into HTML and is particularly well suited for web development. It often operates on a web server, generating web pages as output and accepting PHP code as input. It can be set up without charge on most web servers, practically all operating systems, and platforms. More than 20 million websites and 1 million web servers have PHP installed.

PHP stands for Personal Home Page initially. Rasmus Lerdorf, a Danish/Greenlandic programmer, created a collection of Common Gateway Interface binaries in the C programming language in 1994. These Personal Home Page Tools were initially developed by Lerdorf to replace a small collection of Perl scripts he had been using to maintain his personal site. The tools were used to present his resume and track the number of visitors his page was receiving, among other things. He created PHP/FI, which offered additional capability, by combining these binaries with his Form Interpreter. The ability to interface with databases and integrate a broader implementation of the C programming language in PHP/FI allowed the creation of straightforward, dynamic web applications.

On June 8, 1995, Lerdorf made PHP available to the public to hasten bug fixes and code optimization. Version 2 of PHP was the name of this release, which included all the fundamental features present in modern PHP. This included variables resembling Perl, form handling, and HTML embedding capabilities. Like Perl, but with more constrained, straightforward, and inconsistent syntax. The parser was rewritten in 1997 by Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, two Israeli programmers at the Technion IIT, who also changed the name of the language to the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. After months of beta testing, the development team finally made PHP/FI 2 available to the public in November 1997. After that, PHP 3 started to undergo public testing, and in June 1998, it was formally released. After starting a fresh revision of PHP's core, Suraski and Gutmans created the Zend Engine in 1999. In Ramat Gan, Israel, they also established Zend Technologies.

Released on May 22nd, 2000, PHP 4 used the Zend Engine 1.0. Zend Engine II-powered PHP 5, which was launched on July 13th, 2004, was introduced. Several efficiency improvements and new features were added to PHP 5 including enhanced support for object-oriented programming, the PHP Data Objects extension, and countless more features. The PHP Group most recently provided an update for the older PHP version 4 code branch.

PHP 5 was the only stable version being developed as of 2008. Version 5.3 of PHP will have late static binding, which is currently lacking. PHP 6 and PHP 5 are both in development. The removal of register_globals, magic quotes, and safe mode are among the significant changes. The removals were necessary because magic quotes were unpredictable and register_globals had security flaws that should have been avoided. Magic quotes can be replaced with the addslashes() function or, more appropriately, an escape method unique to the database vendor, such as MySQL's mysqli_real_escape_string().

Multibyte strings and Unicode are not entirely supported natively by PHP; Unicode support will be added in PHP 6. A group of PHP developers created the GoPHP5 movement to encourage the switch from PHP 4 to PHP 5. As of February 5, 2008, many high-profile open-source projects stopped supporting PHP 4 in new code. It works in 64-bit and 32-bit settings, although the sole official release for Windows is in 32-bit, necessitating the activation of Windows 32-bit compatibility mode when using IIS in a 64-bit Windows environment. For 64-bit Windows, there is a third-party distribution available.

Syntax

```
<html>

<head>

<title>PHP Test</title>

</head>

<body>

<?php echo "<p> Hello World </p>"; ?>

</body></html>
```

Only the code enclosed by PHP's delimiters is parsed. PHP does not parse anything that is sent to the output outside of its delimiters. The most widely used delimiters are the open and close delimiters?php and?>. Delimiters such as script language="php"> and /script> are also available. PHP code can be started with the short tags? or? = (which echos back a string or variable) and ended with the tag?>. These tags are widely used, however they are less portable than ASP-style tags (% or %= and%>), as they can be turned off in the PHP setup. Short tags and ASP-style tags should not be used because of this. These delimiters are used to divide PHP code from other types of code, such as HTML.

The dollar sign is prefixed to variables, and it is not necessary to specify a type beforehand. Variable names are case-sensitive, unlike function and class names. Strings with double quotation marks ("") and heredoc support can include the value of a variable. With the exception of when they are enclosed in string quotes, newlines are treated as whitespace in PHP, and semicolons are used to end sentences. There are three different comment syntaxes in PHP: / and # are used for inline comments, whereas /* */ is used for block comments. One of the tools PHP offers to output text is the echo statement (e.g. to a web browser).

The majority of high-level languages that adhere to the C style syntax are comparable to PHP in terms of keywords and linguistic syntax. The syntax of If conditions, for and while loops, and function returns is comparable to that of C, C++, Java, and Perl.

MySQL

Describe a database.

It is essentially a structured collection of data. With the use of a database management system (DBMS), such as Access, FileMaker Pro, Oracle, or SQL Server, you can arrange that data in a customizable fashion. It

features tools for adding, changing, or removing data from the database, asking inquiries (or queries) about the data kept within, and creating reports summarizing certain contents.

A multi-user, multi-threaded SQL database management system is called MySQL (DBMS). The fundamental application functions as a server that grants multiple users access to various databases. The Swedish business MySQLAB, which is now a subsidiary of Sun Microsystem, originally funded MySQL in a manner akin to the JBoss model. Sun Microsystem also controls the rights to most of the source. The GNU General Public License as well as several proprietory agreements govern the release of the project's source code.

A database is MySQL. Tables are database objects used to store data in MySQL. A table is made up of rows and columns and contains groups of related data elements. Databases are helpful for organizing information. Employees, Products, Customers, and Orders tables may be present in a company's database.

Tables in a database

Most frequently, a database has one or more tables. Each table has a name, such as "Customers" or "Orders," to help users identify it. Data-filled records (rows) are found in tables.

Queries

A inquiry is either a request or a question. With MySQL, we may request specific data from a database and receive a record set in reply.

phpMyAdmin

An open-source PHP utility called phpMyAdmin was created with the goal of managing MySQL administration over the Internet. An extensive range of MySQL operations are supported by phpMyAdmin. It can currently build and delete databases,

Create/Drop/Alter table, Delete/Edit/Add fields, execute any SQL statement,

Manage keys on fields, users, and permissions. while retaining the flexibility to execute any SQL statement directly. Both a single database and an entire MySQL server can be managed with phpMyAdmin (super-user required). You'll need a properly configured MySQL user with read/write access to only the specified database to do the latter. You are responsible for finding the relevant section in the MySQL documentation.

phpMyAdmin can:

• Browse databases, tables, views, fields, and indexes before deleting them.

• Databases, tables, columns, and indexes can be created, copied, dropped, renamed, and changed.

• server upkeep, databases, and table maintenance, including suggestions for server configuration

• Run, amend, and save any SQL statement, including batch queries.

• add text-based files to tables

• produce and read table dumps

• export information in several different formats, including CSV, XML, PDF, ISO/IEC 26300 - OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet, Word, Excel, and LATEX.

• control numerous servers

• control MySQL rights and users

• Verify the MyISAM tables' referential integrity.

• build sophisticated searches automatically connecting necessary tables using Query-by-Example (QBE)

• produce PDF images of your database's design.

• perform a global search in a database or a portion of it.

• Change the format of saved data using a selection of predefined functions, such as displaying BLOB data as an image or download link.

• support foreign keys and InnoDB tables.

• support mysqli, the improved MySQL extension.

Apache Web server

A loosely knit team of programmers created the public-domain open-source Web server commonly referred to as just Apache. Based on the NCSA httpd Web server, the first version of Apache was created in 1995.

A team of roughly 20 volunteer programmers known as the Apache Group is responsible for the core development of the Apache Web server. The server can, however, be customized by anyone thanks to the open-source nature of the software and the existence of a sizable public library of Apache add-ons. The creation of Apache is a lot like the creation of the Linux operating system.

Although OS/ 2 and Windows versions of Apache have since been released, the first version of Apache was created for UNIX. The name is a reference to the Apache Indian tribe of North America, which is renowned for its tenacity and military might. It's a frequent misconception that the reason Apache was developed using NCSA code that already existed and several patches gave rise to the term "Patchy Server," or Apache server.

According to analyst studies, Apache is the most widely used Web server in the world. Due to its extensive feature set, dependability, and accessibility, Apache has generated a lot of interest. Apache was first designed to run on UNIXTM-based systems, but it has since been upgraded to support Windows, OS/2, and other operating systems. The configuration structure of Apache is one feature that some site administrators find challenging, especially those who are not accustomed with UNIX-style software. For its configuration settings, Apache typically uses straightforward text files as opposed to point-and-click visual user interfaces (GUIs) or Windows Registry keys, as do most other contemporary software packages.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

The possibility or probability of either building an entirely new system or upgrading the current one is assessed through a feasibility analysis. It is beneficial to have a general understanding of the issue and a basic estimation of whether a workable solution is available.

There are three aspects in feasibility study portion of the preliminary   investigation.
   1) Operational feasibility
   2) Technical feasibility
   3) Economical feasibility

Operational feasibility: -

It evaluates how well a proposed system addresses issues, seizes opportunities discovered during scope definition, and complies with requirements found during the requirements analysis stage of system development.
Operational viability consists of two components. The first is the aspect of technical performance, and the second is internal acceptance within the organization. The proposed system's operational viability establishes how it will integrate with the existing operations and what, if any, job reorganization and retraining may be required to execute the system.
In the system operational feasibility tests, it is determined whether the user who will use the system can operate both the software used to code it and their own minds. Further development is useless if the user cannot operate the system or comprehend it.

The system is simple to understand, and for someone with accounting experience, learning how to use it won't take very long at all. Therefore, it was possible to operate that system.
Technical feasibility: -

This raises issues such whether the system's required technology is available, how challenging its construction will be, and whether the firm has sufficient experience with it. The evaluation is based on an outline design of the system's input, process, output, fields, programs, and procedures needs. This can be assessed in terms of data volumes, trends, updating frequency, etc. to determine whether the new system will function properly or not.

The proposed system's technology is what determines if it is technically feasible. It addresses whether the system's hardware and software are up-to-date technologically. It occasionally happens that a user requests a system based on a new technology that emerges after the system has been developed. Therefore, it is crucial to confirm that the system is technically possible.

For optimum performance, 64MB is preferable. MySQL and PHP should be installed on the server in terms of software.

Economic feasibility: -

The most popular technique for determining whether a new system is effective is economic analysis. The process, sometimes referred to as cost/benefit analysis, is figuring out the predicted savings and advantages from a candidate system and comparing them to its expenses. The choice to develop and deploy the system is made if advantages outweigh expenses.

The implementation of this system will be a lifetime investment that will guarantee future market value and returns to the store of good services. The system is therefore deemed commercially viable.

Analysis and Design

Analysis:

In the current situation, data entry is done manually. Both producing and maintaining the reports takes a lot of time. The entire report is retyped or xeroxed if a request for customer information occurs. This has a significant impact on the system's authentication. There is a significant possibility of ambiguity and redundancy with this client management system.

Disadvantage of present system:

• Unused-friendly: The current system is unused-friendly since the data is not organized and presented correctly.

• Manual Control: Because every report's calculation is done by hand, there is a possibility of inaccuracy.

• A lot of paperwork is required because visitors keep a record of their visits in the register.

• Long-lasting

Design Introduction:

For all methodologies and ideas used to define a device, a process, or a system in enough detail to allow for its physical embodiment, design is the first stage in the development phase.

The three technical tasks of design, coding, implementation, and testing are needed to construct and verify the software after the software requirements have been assessed and specified.

The design activities in this phase are crucial since it is during this activity that decisions that will eventually determine how well the software will be implemented and how simple it will be to maintain will be made. These choices ultimately affect the system's dependability and maintainability. The customer's requirements can only be faithfully translated into finished software or a system through design.

In development, quality is promoted through design. The process of translating requirements into a software representation is called software design. There are two stages to the software design process. It is the goal of preliminary design to convert needs into data

UML Diagrams:

Actor:

A coherent set of roles that users of use cases play when interacting with the use `cases.

Use case: A description of sequence of actions, including variants, that a system performs that yields an observable result of value of an actor.

Unified Modeling Language is known as UML. The system can be specified, visualized, and documented using the UML language. After analysis, this is the next step in the development of any product. The result of this is to create a model of the project's entities that will later need to be developed. It is necessary to design the representation of the entities that will be used in the product being built.

USECASE DIAGRAMS:

Use case diagrams help developers better understand user requirements by modeling behavior within a system. The stick person stands in for a "actor."

A use case diagram can be helpful for gaining a general understanding of the system and for identifying who can do what and, more crucially, who cannot.

Use case diagrams, which demonstrate the interaction between use cases and actors, are made up of use cases and actors.

• The objective is to display the interactions between the actor and use case.

• To portray the system needs from the viewpoint of the user.

•The system's final user or an external system are both examples of actors.

Use Case Diagrams Admin

Activity Diagram – Admin

ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAMS

ID

AdminName

AdminRegdate

UserName

MobileNumber

Password

Email

ADMIN

HAS

WMS

Add

ID

Product Name

PRODUCT

Manage

SubcatID

BrandName

ID

ModelNumber

BRAND

BrandName

CreationDate

Status

Stock

Status

CreationDate

Price

Belogs

Add

CATEGORY

Status

ID

CreationDate

CategoryName

ID

SUB CATEGORY

CatID

CreationDate

SubCategoryName

Status

CONTROL FLOW DIAGRAM

Search Store

found

View Item

Add to cart

Not Found

Browse Store

View Cart

Update Cart

Filter Review

Check Out

DATABASE DESIGN

The data in the system must be stored and retrieved from database. Designing the database is part of system design. Data elements and data structures to be stored have been identified at analysis stage. They are structured and put together to design the data storage and retrieval system.

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make database access easy, quick, inexpensive, and flexible for the user. Relationships are established between the data items and unnecessary data items are removed. Normalization is done to get an internal consistency of data and to have minimum redundancy and maximum stability. This ensures minimizing data storage required, minimizing chances of data inconsistencies, and optimizing for updates. The MS Access database has been chosen for developing the relevant databases.

Warehouse Management System (WMS) MySQL tables:

tbladmin table Structure: This table store the login details of admin.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	AdminName	varchar(45)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	UserName	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
4	MobileNumber	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
5	Email	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
6	Password	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
7	AdminRegdate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

tblbrand structure: This table store brand info.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	BrandName	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	Status	int(2)			Yes	NULL		
4	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

tblcart table structure: This table store product which is added in the cart.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID 🔑	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	ProductId	int(5)			Yes	NULL		
3	BillingId	int(11)			Yes	NULL		
4	ProductQty	int(11)			Yes	NULL		
5	IsCheckOut	int(5)			Yes	NULL		
6	CartDate	timestamp			No	current_timestamp()		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

tblcategory table structure: This table store category of products.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID 🔑	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	CategoryName	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	Status	int(2)			Yes	NULL		
4	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

tblcustomer table structure: This table store the customer details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID 🔑	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	BillingNumber	varchar(120)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	CustomerName	varchar(120)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
4	MobileNumber	bigint(11)			Yes	NULL		
5	ModeofPayment	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
6	BillingDate	timestamp			No	current_timestamp()		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

tblproduct table structure: This table store the product details.
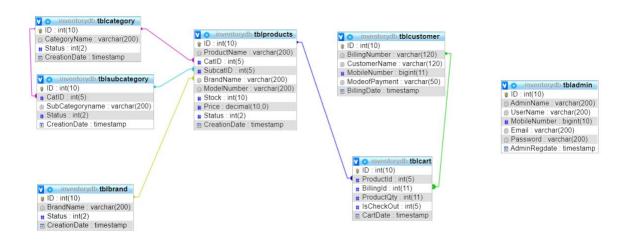
#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID 🔑	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	ProductName	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	CatID	int(5)			Yes	NULL		
4	SubcatID	int(5)			Yes	NULL		
5	BrandName	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
6	ModelNumber	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
7	Stock	int(10)			Yes	NULL		
8	Price	decimal(10,0)			Yes	NULL		
9	Status	int(2)			Yes	NULL		
10	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

tblsubcategory table structure: This table store the subcategory of products

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	CatID	int(5)			Yes	NULL		
3	SubCategoryname	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
4	Status	int(2)			Yes	NULL		
5	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

Class Diagram

The class diagram shows a set of classes, interfaces, collaborations and their relationships.

Testing

System testing is a series of different test whose primary purpose is to fully exercise computer-based system.

We can say that it will run according to its specifications and in the way users expect. Special test data are input for processing, and the results examined. A limited number of users may be allowed to use the system so that analyst can see whether they try to use it in unforeseen ways. It is desirable to discover any surprises before the organization implements the system and depends on it.

- We follow Black Box testing.

- Black box testing attempts to find errors in following

- Incorrect or missing function

- Interface errors

- Errors in data structure

- Initialization and termination errors
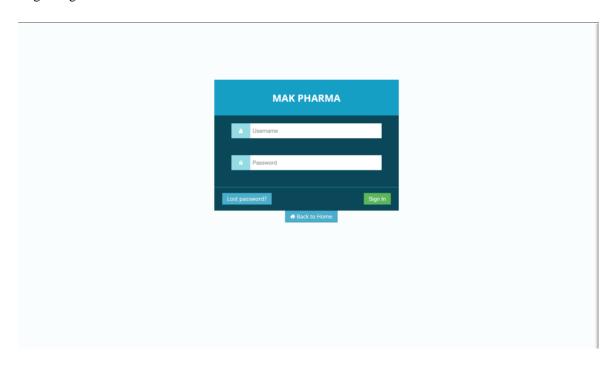
Output Screen of Project

Home Page

Warehouse Management System
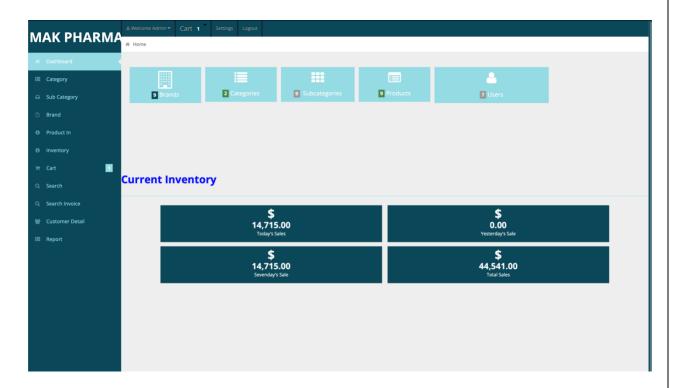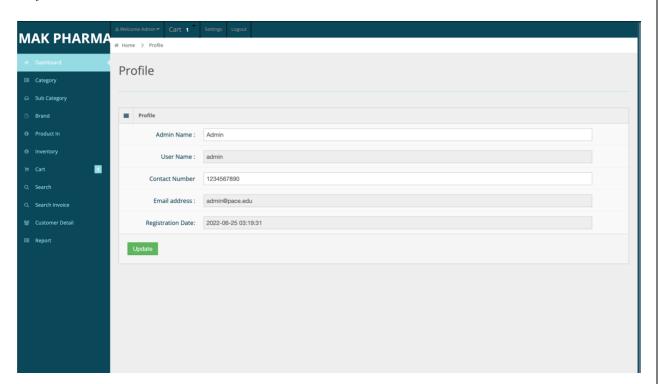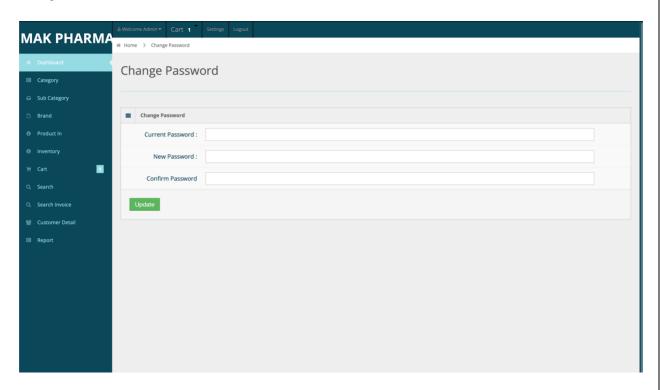
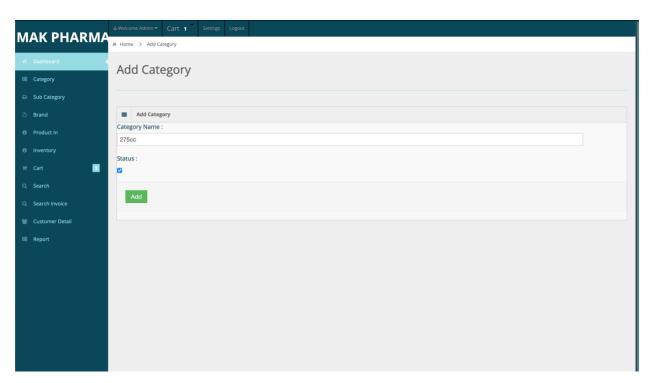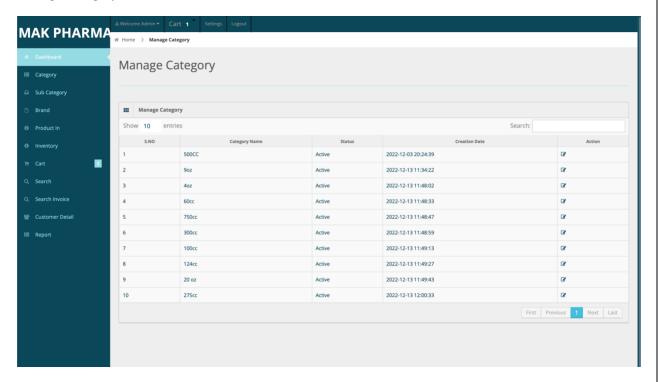Pharmaceutical Tablets Packaging Company @ 2022
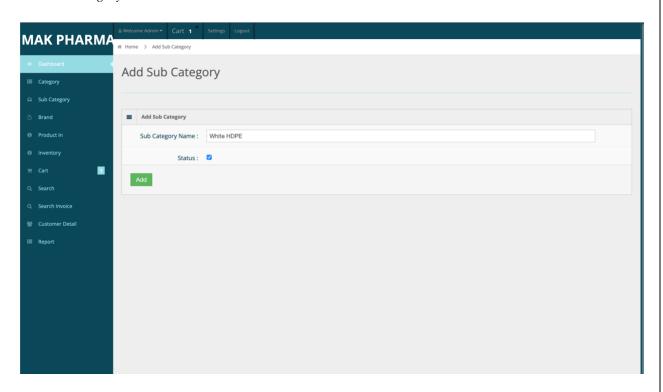
Login Page

Dashboard

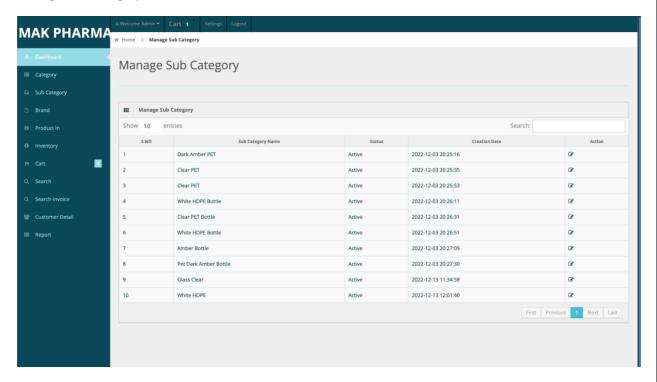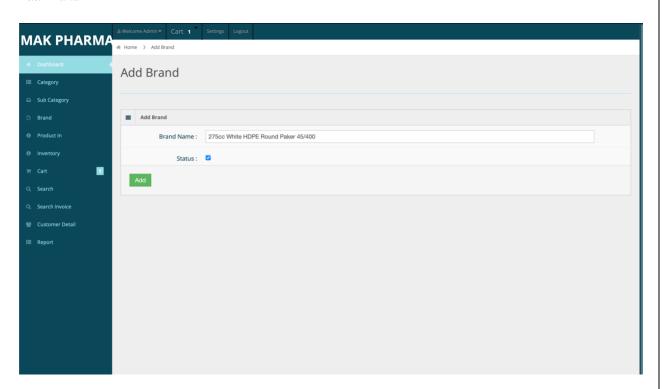*Profile*

Change Password

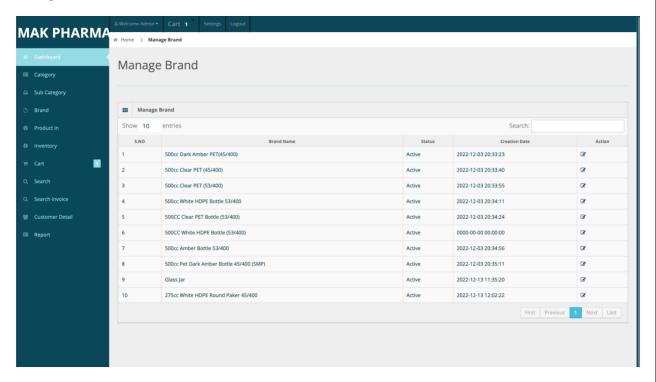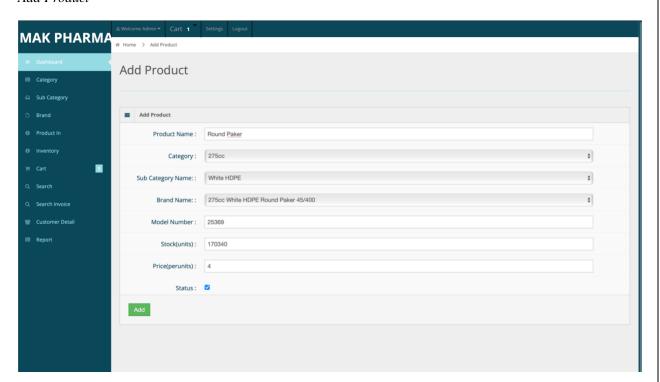
Add Category

Manage Category

Add Sub Category

Manage Sub Category

Add Brand

Manage Brand

Add Product

Manage Product

Manage Products

S.NO	Product Name	Category Name	SubCategory Name	Brand Name	Model Number	Stock	Status	Creation Date	Action
1	500cc Dark Amber PET (45/400)	500CC	Dark Amber PET	500cc Dark Amber PET (45/400)	1234	15092	Active	2022-12-03 20:37:27	✎
2	500cc Clear PET (45/400)	500CC	Clear PET	500cc Clear PET (45/400)	12345	8624	Active	2022-12-03 20:38:12	✎
3	500cc Clear PET (53/400)	500CC	Clear PET	500cc Clear PET (53/400)	2345	75522	Active	2022-12-03 20:38:58	✎
4	500cc White HDPE Bottle 53/400	500CC	White HDPE Bottle	500cc White HDPE Bottle 53/400	23456	4704	Active	2022-12-03 20:39:49	✎
5	500CC Clear PET Bottle (53/400)	500CC	Clear PET Bottle	500CC Clear PET Bottle (53/400)	3456	17456	Active	2022-12-03 20:40:36	✎
6	500CC White HDPE Bottle (53/400)	500CC	White HDPE Bottle	500CC White HDPE Bottle (53/400)	3456	162680	Active	2022-12-03 20:41:25	✎
7	500cc Amber Bottle 53/400	500CC	Amber Bottle	500cc Amber Bottle 53/400	4567	3080	Active	2022-12-03 20:42:16	✎
8	500cc Pet Dark Amber Bottle 45/400 (SMP)	500CC	Pet Dark Amber Bottle	500cc Pet Dark Amber Bottle 45/400 (SMP)	5678	8820	Active	2022-12-03 20:42:58	✎
9	9oz Glass Clear Glass Jar	9oz	Glass Clear	Glass Jar	5236	5004	Active	2022-12-13 11:36:14	✎
10	Round Paker	275cc	White HDPE	275cc White HDPE Round Paker 45/400	25369	170340	Active	2022-12-13 12:04:14	✎

View Inventory

View Products Inventory

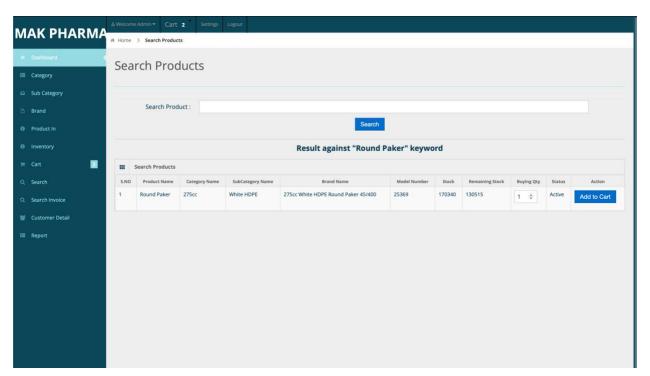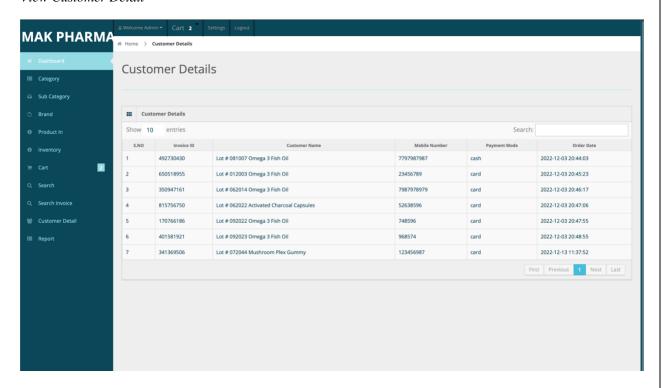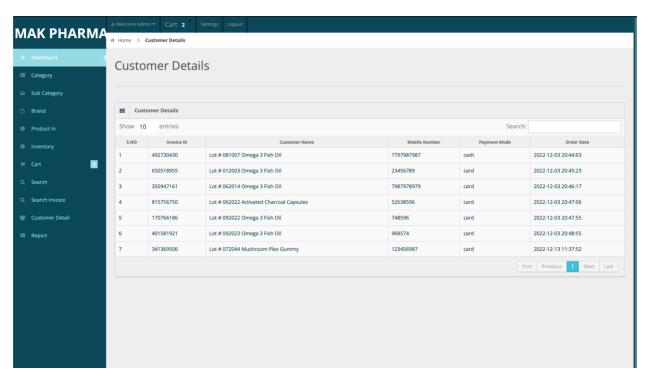| S.NO	Product Name	Category Name	SubCategory Name	Brand Name	Model Number	Stock	Remaining Stock	Status
1	500cc Amber Bottle 53/400	500CC	Amber Bottle	500cc Amber Bottle 53/400	4567	3080	3080	Active
2	500cc Clear PET (45/400)	500CC	Clear PET	500cc Clear PET (45/400)	12345	8624	8624	Active
3	500cc Clear PET (53/400)	500CC	Clear PET	500cc Clear PET (53/400)	2345	75522	75522	Active
4	500CC Clear PET Bottle (53/400)	500CC	Clear PET Bottle	500CC Clear PET Bottle (53/400)	3456	17456	17456	Active
5	500cc Dark Amber PET (45/400)	500CC	Dark Amber PET	500cc Dark Amber PET (45/400)	1234	15092	179	Active
6	500cc Pet Dark Amber Bottle 45/400 (SMP)	500CC	Pet Dark Amber Bottle	500cc Pet Dark Amber Bottle 45/400 (SMP)	5678	8820	8820	Active
7	500CC White HDPE Bottle (53/400)	500CC	White HDPE Bottle	500CC White HDPE Bottle (53/400)	3456	162680	162680	Active
8	500cc White HDPE Bottle 53/400	500CC	White HDPE Bottle	500cc White HDPE Bottle 53/400	23456	4704	4704	Active
9	9oz Glass Clear Glass Jar	9oz	Glass Clear	Glass Jar	5236	5004	0	Active
10	Round Paker	275cc	White HDPE	275cc White HDPE Round Paker 45/400	25369	170340	170340	Active

View Cart

View Search Product

View Customer Detail

Customer Details

Conclusion

The project titled as Warehouse Management System was deeply studied and analyzed to design the code and implement. It was done under the guidance of the experienced project guide. All the current requirements and possibilities have been taken care during the project time.

In addition to the features, the proposed PHP project on Warehouse Management System is very flexible and can incorporate many new features and modules. Based on the user requirements, modifications to various parts of the system can be done for all the modules in the system.

Reference

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2. https://www.php.net/

For MySQL:
1. https://www.mysql.com/
2. https://www.mysqltutorial.org/

For XAMPP:
1. https://www.apachefriends.org/download.html