MIMS

Mobile Inventory Management System

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Current App in use and its flaws



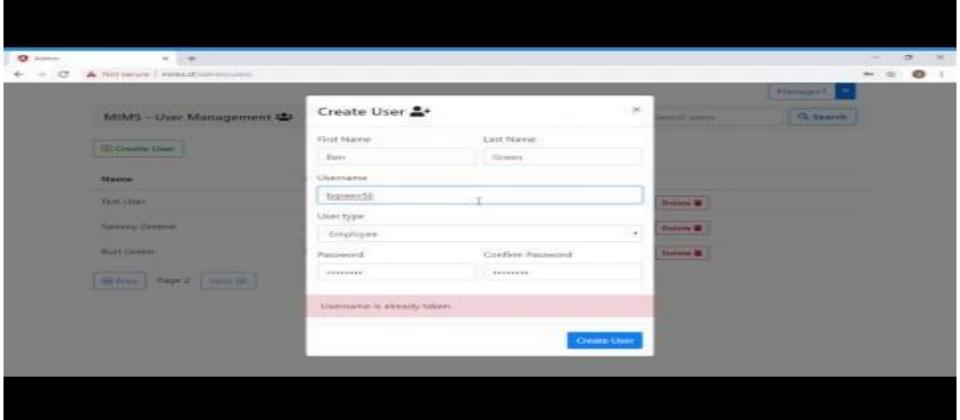


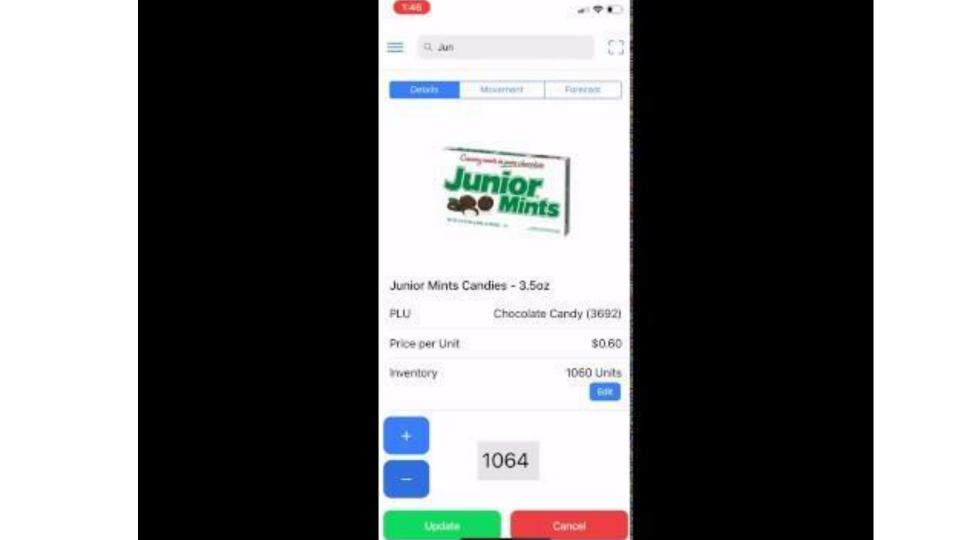
Features

- Admin website to allow managers to create employees to login to the app
- App for employees to use to search products with various criteria
- Viewing details of a product
- Adjusting inventory of a product
- Sales movement system to view past product sales history
- Future sales prediction system to view predicted future sales

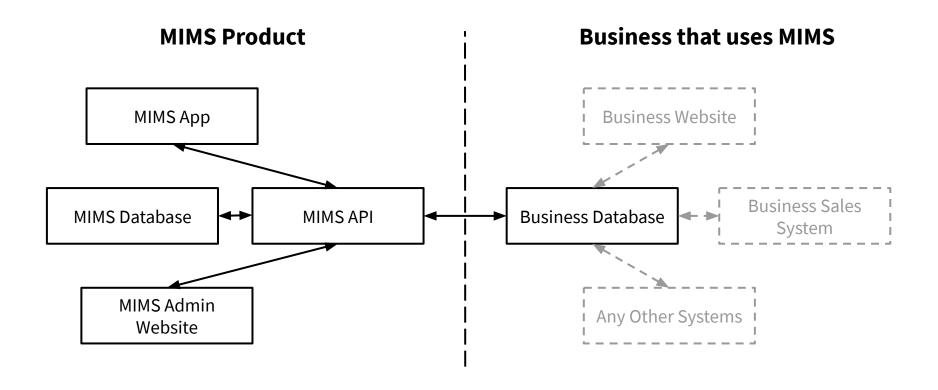
Stretch goals

- Analytic tools to visualize product sales
- In app barcode scanner to look up products
- Conversions to from imperial to metric system
- Chat system





Project Architecture



MIMS App

- Built with Ionic 4, a hybrid mobile app framework
- Single code base, can be built for all mobile platforms + web

Benefits

- One code base, many platforms
- App can be accessed from a web browser
- Open source plugins (barcode scanner, visualizations)



MIMS Admin

- Built with Angular and Bootstrap
- Allowed for rapid development of features

Benefits

- Similar setup as our app because Ionic is built on top of Angular
- Easy and quick to get good looking and functional features with Bootstrap





MIMS API

- Built with Python Flask
- Uses many Python modules like SQLAlchemy, Json Web Tokens (JWT), and PassLib

Benefits

- Flask allowed for rapid development of endpoints
- Open source Python modules gave us access to a lot of high quality functionality with little development time for us



Simulated Business Database

- Simulates sales going a year back
- Sales only happen during store hours
- More sales during busy times of day
- 3 different types of shoppers
- May order new items everyday
- Changes prices at the beginning every week

Forecast Algorithm

- Exponentially weighted algorithm
 - Makes sure more recent dates are taken more heavily than older dates.
 - Helps take seasonal items into play

```
partial_weight = [12, 7, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1]
full_weight = 32
```

```
current_day = datetime.datetime.today().date()
one_day = datetime.timedelta(days=1)
one_week = datetime.timedelta(weeks=1)
```

Forecast Algorithm

```
# i < 8 so we can get a full week of data
while i < 8:
   i = 1
   forecast value = 0
   # j < 9 to get 8 past weeks of data
   while j < 9:
        # Get this day, but last week
        past date = current day - (one week*j)
        # Get sale information on this product on that day
        previous sales = targetGetProductSales(itemCode, str(past date))
        # Forecast = Forecast + sale information from that day weighted
        forecast value += previous sales * (partial weight[j-1] / full weight)
        # Increment
        j += 1
   # Future day : forecast value
   forecast[str(current day)] = int(forecast value)
   # Get next day
   current day += one day
   # Increment
    i += 1
```

Questions or comments?