INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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DECLARATION

I do, hereby, declare that the dissertation entitled "INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" is an authentic work developed by me at HINDALCO INTUSTRIES LTD, under the guidance of Mr Atul Kumar Shristava (Technical Director).

I also declare that, any or all contents incorporated in this dissertation have not been submitted in any form for the award of any degree or diploma of any other institution or university.

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DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

(USING SQL)

OVERVIEW

- This project is related to Inventory Management System
- > The project maintains two levels of users: -
- ◆ Manager
- Owner

Advantages of the project: -

- 1. Maintaining and recording the information between too much and too little inventory in the company.
- 2. Avoiding out-of-stock situations.
- 3. We can reduce the chances of any kind of frauds done by the staff members in the inventory.
- 4. Invoice generation.
- 5. Recording product information in a different location.
- 6. Having a record of Picking, packing, and selling products.

INTRODUCTION

An inventory management system (or inventory system) is the process by which you track your goods throughout your entire supply chain, from purchasing to production to end sales. It governs how you approach inventory management for your business.

This system can widely be used by normal shops, departmental stores or MNCs for keeping a proper track of the stock. It also consists of information like manager details, customer details etc.

With the help of this system, we can fix a minimum quantity of any inventory below which we need to place an order for that inventory. This will help us in good sales results and never the out-of-stock stage for any inventory.

SCOPE

- ✓ This will help us in maintain the exact count of any product.
- ✓ Can help us to set minimum quantity of any product below which we can order the product from manufacturer.
- ✓ Can reduce duplicate entries

Working

- This application contains three different system namely- Inventory master
- 2. Issued item
- 3. Received item
- 4. The one who manages will have the access to modify the lists above.

Goals of proposed system

- 1. Planned approach towards working: The working in the organization will be well planned and organized. The data will be stored properly in data stores, which will help in retrieval of information as well as its storage.
- 2. Accuracy: The level of accuracy in the proposed system will be higher. All operation would be done correctly and it ensures that whatever information is coming from the center is accurate.
- 3. Reliability: The reliability of the proposed system will be high due to the above stated reasons. The reason for the increased reliability of the system is that now there would be proper storage of information.
- 4. No Redundancy: In the proposed system utmost care would be that no information is repeated anywhere, in storage or otherwise. This would assure economic use of storage space and consistency in the data stored.
- 5. Immediate retrieval of information: The main objective of proposed system is to provide for a quick and efficient retrieval of information.
- 6. Immediate storage of information: In manual system there are many problems to store the largest amount of information.
- 7. Easy to Operate: The system should be easy to operate and should be such that it can be developed within a short period of time and fit in the limited budget of the user.

<u>Background</u>

Before the Industrial Revolution, merchants basically had to write down all of the products they sold every day. Then they had to order more products based on their hand-written notes and their gut feelings. This was an incredibly inefficient and inaccurate way of doing business.

Merchants couldn't really account for stolen goods unless they did timeconsuming physical counts on a regular basis. They also had trouble making sure they got the right number of products when orders came in because of sparse record keeping. But it was the best they could do. This application is nowadays a basic use of any company, firm, shop or departmental store because stock maintenance, stock forecasting are some things which are very essential these days for earning great profits.

User Characteristics:

Every user should be:

- ✓ Comfortable with computer.
- ✓ Should have knowledge of internet explorer.
- ✓ He must also have basic knowledge of English too.

SQL Code Implementation

CREATING TABLE(ISSUE MASTER):-

INSERTING VALUES:-

```
SQLQuery1.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (54))* 🖽 🗶
    insert into item master values(
    2101, 'Desktop', 20, 'pieces'
    insert into item_master2 values(
    2102, 'Headphones', 24, 'pieces'
    insert into item master2 values(
    2103, 'Mouse', 20, 'pieces'
    ∐insert into item master2 values(
    2104, 'printer', 4, 'pieces'
    insert into item_master2 values(
    2105, 'chair', 40, 'pieces'
    =insert into item_master2 values(
    2106, 'table', 20, 'pieces'
    jinsert into item_master2 values(
    2107, 'Notebooks', 40, 'pieces'
    insert into item_master2 values(
    2108, 'Pen', 20, 'pieces'
    jinsert into item__master values(
    2109, 'Projectors', 5, 'pieces'
Item_code Item_name Stock UOM
   2102 Headphones 24 pieces
    2103
            Mouse
                     20
    2104
            printer
                           pieces
    2105
            chair
                      40
                           pieces
    2106
            table
                     20
                           pieces
            Notebooks 40
    2107
                           pieces
```

CODE FOR CREATING TABLE AND INSERTING VALUES

```
create table item_master2(
Item_code int,
Item name varchar(20),
Stock int,
UOM varchar(20)
);
select * from item_master2
insert into item__master values(
2101, 'Desktop', 20, 'pieces'
insert into item_master2 values(
2102, 'Headphones', 24, 'pieces'
);
insert into item_master2 values(
2103, 'Mouse', 20, 'pieces'
);
insert into item_master2 values(
2104, 'printer', 4, 'pieces'
);
insert into item_master2 values(
2105, 'chair', 40, 'pieces'
insert into item_master2 values(
2106, 'table', 20, 'pieces'
);
insert into item_master2 values(
2107, 'Notebooks', 40, 'pieces'
insert into item_master2 values(
2108, 'Pen', 20, 'pieces'
insert into item master values(
2109, 'Projectors', 5, 'pieces'
```

CREATING ISSUE TABLE:-

```
SQLQuery6.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (59))*

Create table Issue_notebook

(
Item_code int,
Item_name varchar(20),
Stock int,
Issue_quantity int
)

Pinsert into Issue_notebook values(
2107, 'Notebooks', 30, 10
);
select * from Issue_notebook

121%

Results & Messages

| hem_code | hem_name | Stock | Issue_quantity |
| 1 | 2107 | Notebooks | 30 | 10
```

```
SQLQuery4.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52))* + X SQLQuery1.sql -
                                                   SQLQuery4.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52))* + X SQLQuery1.sql - not conn
    □create table Issue_chair
                                                       □create table Issue_printer
      Item code int,
                                                        Item_code int,
      Item_name varchar(20),
                                                        Item_name varchar(20),
      Stock int,
                                                        Stock int.
      Issue_quantity int
                                                        Issue_quantity int
    insert into Issue_chair values(
                                                       insert into Issue_printer values(
      2105, 'chair', 30, 10
                                                        2104, 'printer', 2, 2
     select * from Issue_chair
                                                        );
                                                        select * from Issue_printer
 121 % 🔻 🖣
                                                   121 % -
 Results Messages

        Item_code
        Item_name
        Stock
        Issue_quantity

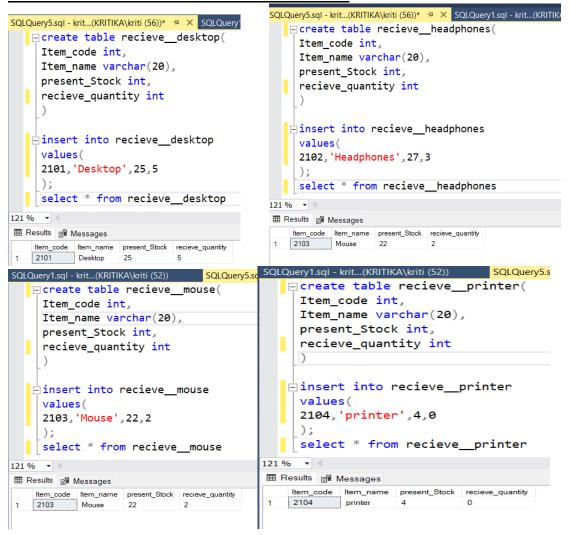
        2105
        chair
        30
        10

    Item_code
    Item_name
    Stock
    Issue_quantity

    2104
    printer
    2
    2

                                                    1 2104 printer
    □ create table Issue_mouse
                                               SQLQuery2.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (69))* + X SQLQuery1.sq
                                                   □create table Issue_headphone
     Item_code int,
                                                     Item_code int,
     Item name varchar(20),
                                                     Item_name varchar(20),
     Stock int,
                                                     Stock int,
                                                     Issue_quantity int
     Issue_quantity int
     );
                                                   insert into Issue_headphone values(
      insert into Issue_mouse values(
                                                     2102, 'Headphones', 20, 4
     2103, 'Mouse', 10, 10
                                                     select * from Issue_headphone
     select * from Issue mouse
                                               110 % ▼ 4
121 % ▼
                                                2102
                                                            Headphones 20
           Mouse
 1 2103
                   10
EXAMPLE CODE FOR ISSUE TABLE:-
create table Issue_table
Item_code int,
Item_name varchar(20),
Stock int,
Issue_quantity int
 insert into Issue_printer values(
2106, 'table', 20, 0
select * from Issue_table
```

CREATING RECIEVE TABLE:-



```
SQLQuery5.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (56))* * X SQLQuer
SQLQuery1.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52))
                                 SQLQuery5.s
   □create table recieve_table(
                                                 □create table recieve pen(
     Item_code int,
                                                   Item code int,
     Item_name varchar(20),
                                                   Item_name varchar(20),
     present_Stock int,
                                                   present_Stock int,
     recieve_quantity int
                                                  recieve_quantity int
   insert into recieve_table
                                                 insert into recieve_pen
     values(
     2106, 'table', 22, 2
                                                   values(
                                                   2108, 'Pen', 30, 10
    select * from recieve_table
                                                   );
121 % ▼ 4
                                                   select * from recieve_pen
121 % ▼ ◀
    22
                                             2106
          table
                             2
                                                 2108 Pen
                                                                   30
                                                                              10
SQLQuery5.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (56))* + X SQLQuery1.sq
   □ create table recieve_notebook(
     Item code int.
     Item_name varchar(20),
     present_Stock int,
     recieve_quantity int
   insert into recieve_notebook
     values(
     2107, 'Notebooks', 50, 10
   select * from recieve_notebook
121 % 🔻 🔻

    ■ Results    ■ Messages

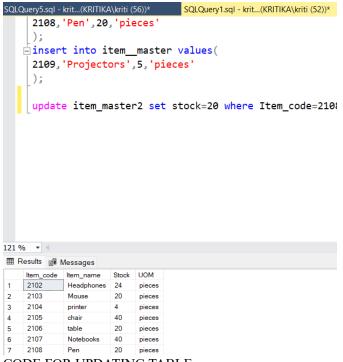
        Item_code
        Item_name
        present_Stock
        recieve_quantity

        2107
        Notebooks
        50
        10
```

EXAMPLE CODE FOR RECIEVE TABLE:-

```
create table recieve_pen(
Item_code int,
Item_name varchar(20),
present_Stock int,
recieve_quantity int
)
insert into recieve_pen
values(
2108, 'Pen', 30, 10
```

UPDATING TABLE: -



CODE FOR UPDATING TABLE:

Update item master set stock=20 where Item code=2108