

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 INDUSTRIES 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

1. 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.

Background

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 time-consuming 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):-

```
SQLQuery3.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (56))*
create table item_master(
  item_code int,
  item_name varchar(20),
  stock int,
  uom varchar(20)
);
select * from item_master
```

110 %

Results Messages

Item_code	Item_name	Stock	UOM
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INSERTING VALUES:-

```
SQLQuery1.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (60))*
insert into item_master2 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_master2 values(
  2109, 'Projectors', 5, 'pieces'
```

110 %

Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	Stock	UOM
1	2102	Headphones	24	pieces
2	2103	Mouse	20	pieces
3	2104	printer	4	pieces
4	2105	chair	40	pieces
5	2106	table	20	pieces
6	2107	Notebooks	40	pieces
7	2108	Pen	20	pieces
8	2101	Desktop	20	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_master2 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_master2 values(  
2109, 'Projectors', 5, 'pieces'  
);
```


CREATING ISSUE TABLE:-

```
SQLQuery6.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (59))* SQLQuery3.sql - not connected*
create table Issue_projectors
(
    Item_code int,
    Item_name varchar(20),
    Stock int,
    Issue_quantity int
)

insert into Issue_projectors values(
    2109, 'Projectors', 4, 1
);

select * from Issue_projectors
```

121 %

Item_code	Item_name	Stock	Issue_quantity	
1	2109	Projectors	4	1

```
create table Issue_pen
(
    Item_code int,
    Item_name varchar(20),
    Stock int,
    Issue_quantity int
)

insert into Issue_pen values(
    2108, 'Pen', 18, 2
);

select * from Issue_pen
```

121 %

Item_code	Item_name	Stock	Issue_quantity	
1	2108	Pen	18	2

```
SQLQuery6.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (59))* SQLQuery3.sql - not connected*
create table Issue_notebook
(
    Item_code int,
    Item_name varchar(20),
    Stock int,
    Issue_quantity int
)

insert into Issue_notebook values(
    2107, 'Notebooks', 30, 10
);

select * from Issue_notebook
```

121 %

Item_code	Item_name	Stock	Issue_quantity	
1	2107	Notebooks	30	10

```
SQLQuery6.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (59))* SQLQuery3.sql - not connected*
create table Issue_table
(
    Item_code int,
    Item_name varchar(20),
    Stock int,
    Issue_quantity int
)

insert into Issue_table values(
    2106, 'table', 20, 0
);

select * from Issue_table
```

121 %

Item_code	Item_name	Stock	Issue_quantity	
1	2106	table	20	0

```
SQLQuery4.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52))* - SQLQuery1.sql -
create table Issue_chair
(
  Item_code int,
  Item_name varchar(20),
  Stock int,
  Issue_quantity int
);
insert into Issue_chair values(
  2105, 'chair', 30, 10
);
select * from Issue_chair
```

121 %

Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	Stock	Issue_quantity
1	2105	chair	30	10

```
SQLQuery4.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52))* - SQLQuery1.sql - not conn
create table Issue_printer
(
  Item_code int,
  Item_name varchar(20),
  Stock int,
  Issue_quantity int
);
insert into Issue_printer values(
  2104, 'printer', 2, 2
);
select * from Issue_printer
```

121 %

Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	Stock	Issue_quantity
1	2104	printer	2	2

```
SQLQuery4.sql - not connected SQLQuery2.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (69))*
create table Issue_mouse
(
  Item_code int,
  Item_name varchar(20),
  Stock int,
  Issue_quantity int
);
insert into Issue_mouse values(
  2103, 'Mouse', 10, 10
);
select * from Issue mouse
```

121 %

Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	Stock	Issue_quantity
1	2103	Mouse	10	10

```
SQLQuery2.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (69))* - SQLQuery1.sql
create table Issue_headphone
(
  Item_code int,
  Item_name varchar(20),
  Stock int,
  Issue_quantity int
);
insert into Issue_headphone values(
  2102, 'Headphones', 20, 4
);
select * from Issue_headphone
```

110 %

Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	Stock	Issue_quantity
1	2102	Headphones	20	4

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 SQLQuery

```
create table recieve__desktop(  
  Item_code int,  
  Item_name varchar(20),  
  present_Stock int,  
  recieve_quantity int  
)  
  
insert into recieve__desktop  
values(  
  2101, 'Desktop', 25, 5  
);  
  
select * from recieve__desktop
```

121 %
Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	present_Stock	recieve_quantity
1	2101	Desktop	25	5

SQLQuery5.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (56))* X SQLQuery1.sql - krit...(KRITIK

```
create table recieve__headphones(  
  Item_code int,  
  Item_name varchar(20),  
  present_Stock int,  
  recieve_quantity int  
)  
  
insert into recieve__headphones  
values(  
  2102, 'Headphones', 27, 3  
);  
  
select * from recieve__headphones
```

121 %
Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	present_Stock	recieve_quantity
1	2103	Mouse	22	2

SQLQuery1.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52)) SQLQuery5.s

```
create table recieve__mouse(  
  Item_code int,  
  Item_name varchar(20),  
  present_Stock int,  
  recieve_quantity int  
)  
  
insert into recieve__mouse  
values(  
  2103, 'Mouse', 22, 2  
);  
  
select * from recieve__mouse
```

121 %
Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	present_Stock	recieve_quantity
1	2103	Mouse	22	2

SQLQuery1.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52)) SQLQuery5.s

```
create table recieve__printer(  
  Item_code int,  
  Item_name varchar(20),  
  present_Stock int,  
  recieve_quantity int  
)  
  
insert into recieve__printer  
values(  
  2104, 'printer', 4, 0  
);  
  
select * from recieve__printer
```

121 %
Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	present_Stock	recieve_quantity
1	2104	printer	4	0

```
SQLQuery1.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52)) SQLQuery5.s
create table recieve_table(
Item_code int,
Item_name varchar(20),
present_Stock int,
recieve_quantity int
)

insert into recieve_table
values(
2106, 'table', 22, 2
);

select * from recieve_table
```

121 %

Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	present_Stock	recieve_quantity
1	2106	table	22	2

```
SQLQuery5.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (56))* SQLQuer
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
);

select * from recieve_pen
```

121 %

Results Messages

	Item_code	Item_name	present_Stock	recieve_quantity
1	2108	Pen	30	10

```
SQLQuery5.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (56))* SQLQuery1.s
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
1	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 :-

SQLQuery5.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (56))*SQLQuery1.sql - krit...(KRITIKA\kriti (52))*

```
2108, 'Pen', 20, 'pieces'
);
insert into item__master values(
2109, 'Projectors', 5, 'pieces'
);

update item_master2 set stock=20 where Item_code=2108;
```

121 %

ResultsMessages

	Item_code	Item_name	Stock	UOM
1	2102	Headphones	24	pieces
2	2103	Mouse	20	pieces
3	2104	printer	4	pieces
4	2105	chair	40	pieces
5	2106	table	20	pieces
6	2107	Notebooks	40	pieces
7	2108	Pen	20	pieces

CODE FOR UPDATING TABLE:-

Update item__master set stock=20 where Item_code=2108