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INVENTORY MANAGEMENT FOR RETAILERS.

INTRODUCTION:

An inventory management system has several critical components. At its core, inventory control works by tracking the two main functions of a warehouse: receiving (incoming) and shipping (outgoing). Other activities such as the movement or relocation of inventory also take place. Raw materials are decremented and finished goods are incremented.

Inventory management refers to the ordering, stocking, storing, and utilizing of inventory. All businesses practice some form of inventory management, whether it's keeping track of finished products sold in stores, or tracking the equipment and supplies they use to create a product or service. Many businesses turn to inventory management software to help them get a handle on inventory quickly and efficiently.

INVENTORY SYSTEM DATABASE DESIGN:

An inventory system has four basic elements: ID , NAME, QUANTITY,CATEOGRY.

Each element must be tracked base on its location, SKU and quantity.

Current inventory, or products on hand, is updated by tracking incoming shipments and outgoing orders.

Order alerts can be set to trigger when inventory levels fall below custom-defined minimum levels.

PURPOSE:

The main purpose of inventory management is to help businesses easily and efficiently manage the ordering, stocking, storing, and using of inventory. By effectively managing your inventory, you'll always know what items are in stock, how many of them there are, and where they are located.

Plus, practicing strong inventory management allows you to understand how you use your inventory—and how demand changes for it—over time. You can zero in on exactly what you need, what's not so important, and what's just a waste of money. That's using inventory management to practice inventory control.

By the way, inventory control is the balancing act of always having enough stock to meet demand, while spending as little as possible on ordering and carrying inventory.

Inventory management is key to maintaining a profitable, organized, and productive business. For some companies, practicing inventory management is simple: they take inventory every week or so by walking through a storage closet and checking to see if they're low on anything. But other companies must take inventory management quite seriously, tracking every item the minute it arrives, moves, or is used up.

We will cover the definition of inventory management, the purposes of inventory management, and a few ways the right inventory system can help you manage your business's inventory.

THEORITICAL ANALYSIS:

BLOCK DIAGRAM:

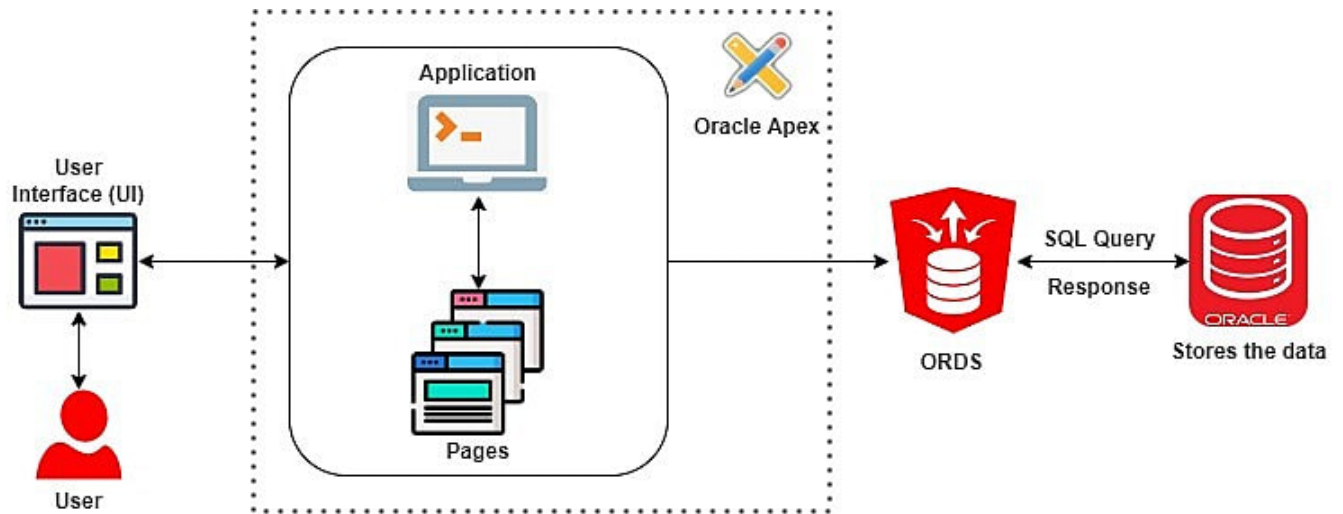


Fig: Diagrammatic overview of the project.

HARDWARE/SOFTWARE DESIGNING:

HARDWARE REQRIMENTS:

- 1.Keyboard.
- 2.Mouse.

3.Monitor.

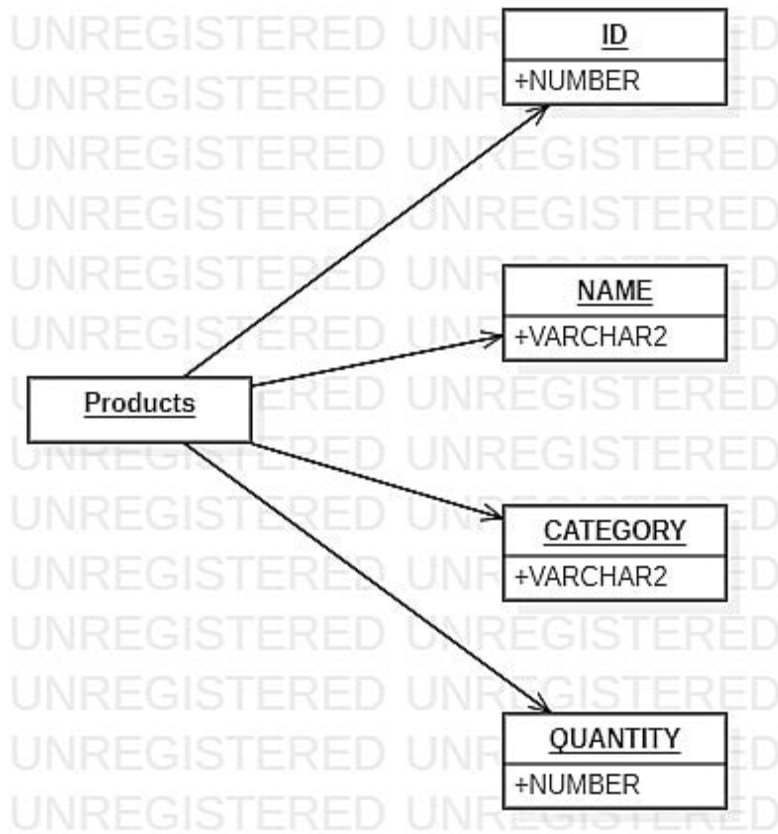
SOFTWARE REQUIRMENTS:

1.Data Base Oracle.

2.PL SQL.

3.SQL

FLOW CHART:



RESULTS/OUTPUT:

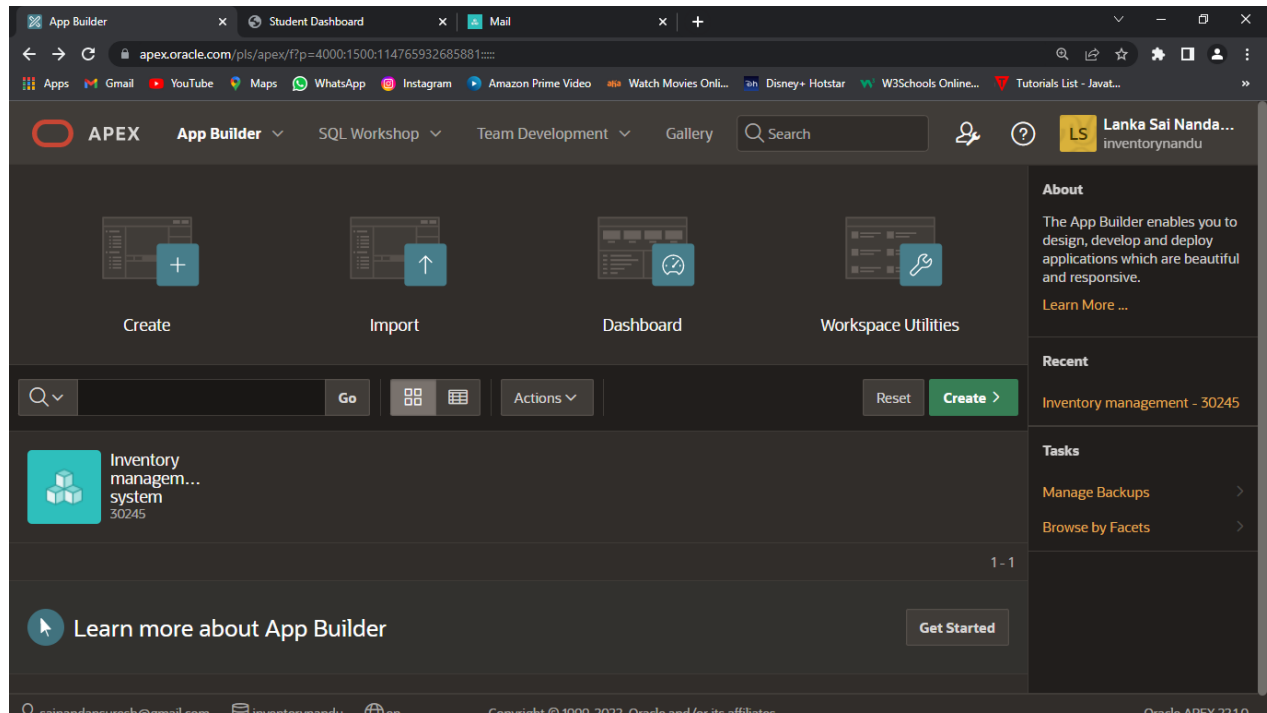


Fig: Setting up Oracle Application Environment.

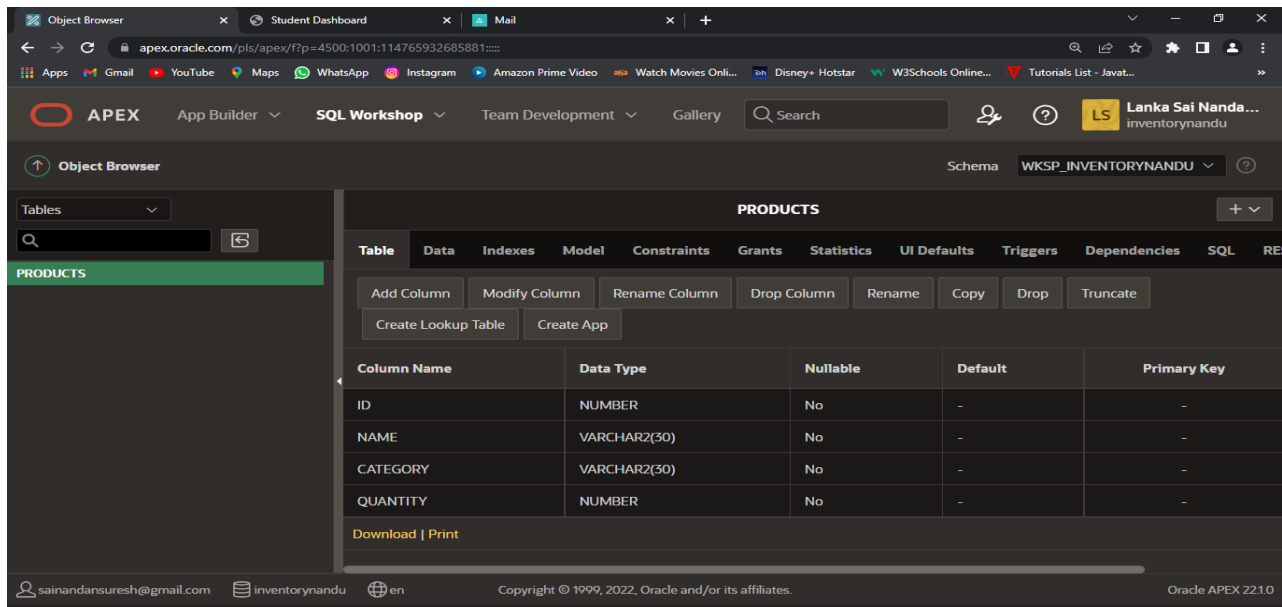


Fig: Designing the Database.

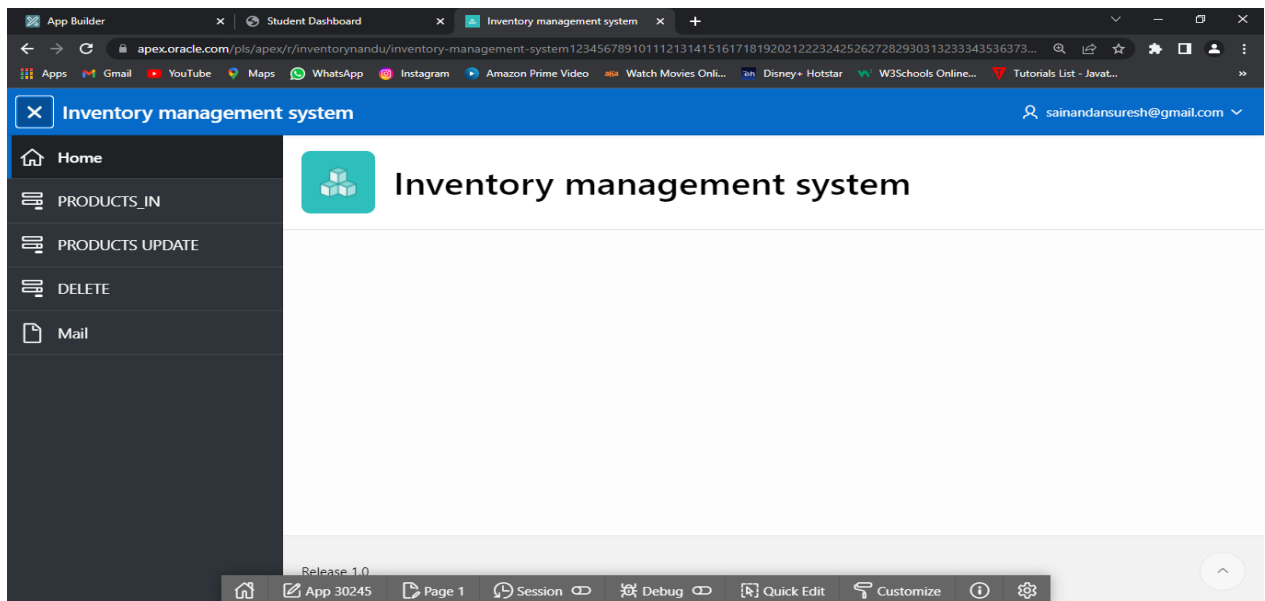


Fig: Implementing Web Application.

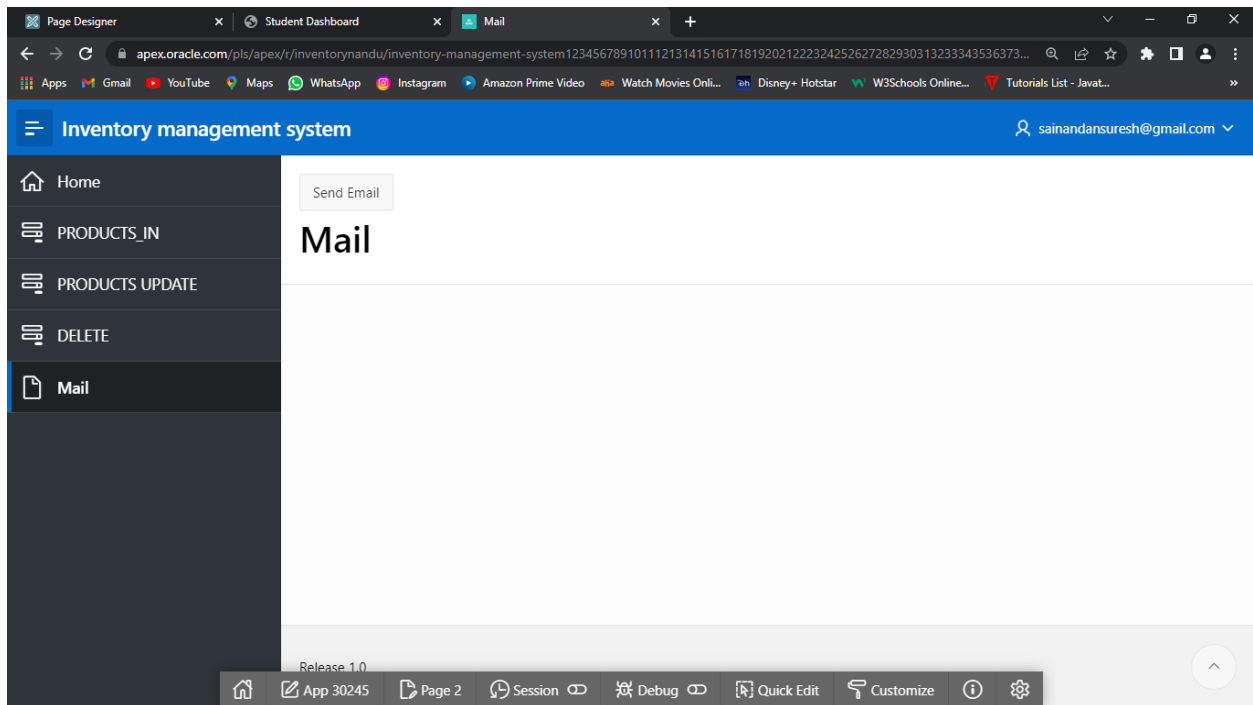


Fig: Sending the Mails.

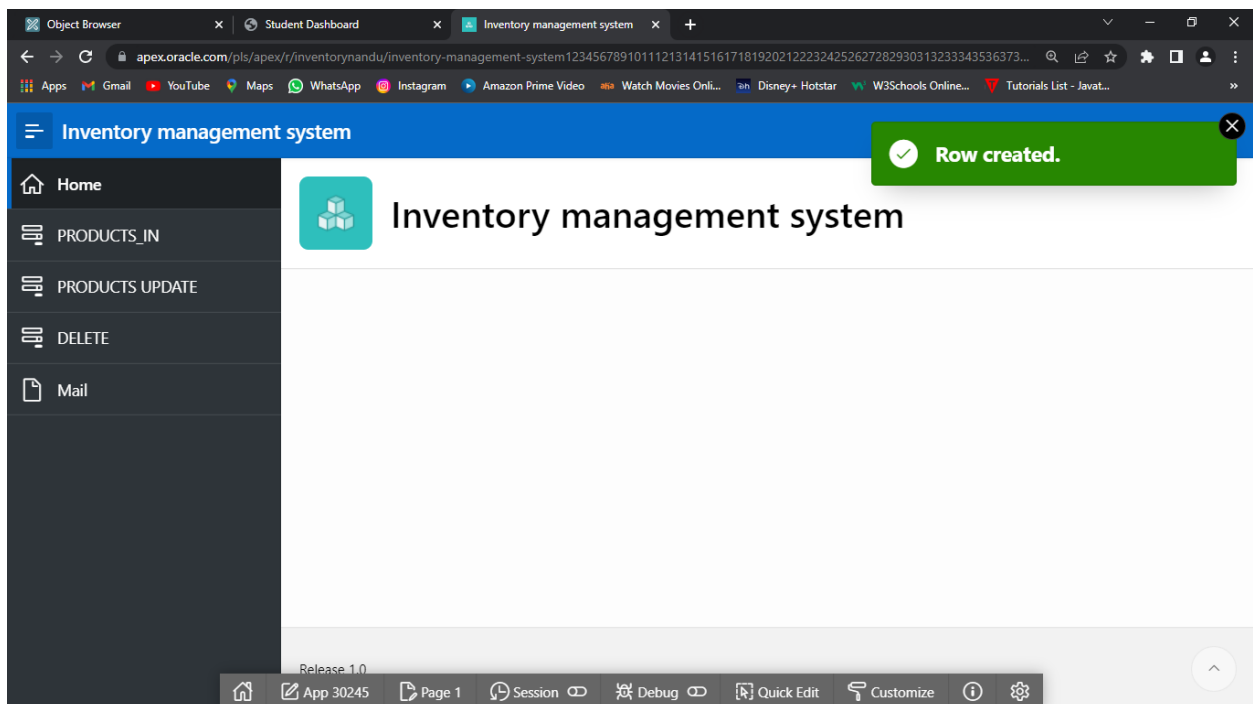


Fig: Testing Web Application.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES:

ADVANTAGES:

- 1.It helps to maintain the right amount of stocks.
- 2.It leads to a more organized warehouse.
- 3.It saves time and money.
- 4.Improves efficiency and productivity.
- 5.A well-structured inventory management system leads to improved customer retention.
- 6.Avoid lawsuits and regulatory fine.
- 7.Schedule maintenance.
- 8.Reduction in holding costs.
- 9.Flexibility.
- 10.Increased information transparency.

DISADVANTAGES:

- 1.Bureaucracy.
- 2.Impersonal touch.
- 3.Production problem.
- 4.Increased space is need to hold the inventory.
- 5.Some inventory management systems such as the fixed order period system compels a periodic review of all items. This itself makes the system a bit inefficient.
- 6.High implementation cost.
- 7.Even with an efficient inventory management method, you can control but not eliminate business risk.
- 8.The control of inventory is complex because of the many functions it performs. It should thus be viewed as a shared responsibility.
- 9.Holding inventory can result to a greater risk of loss to devaluation (changes in price).
- 10.Complexity.

APPLICATIONS:

- **Understand Inventory Levels Across the Business:** ERP systems can provide an end-to-end view into orders through all departments, from sales to accounting to fulfillment. Centralized purchasing reduces duplication when replenishing stock, and having the ability to purchase in bulk saves money. .
- **Automate Manual Tasks:** Barcode and RFID scanning can speed stock-taking, receiving and fulfillment. Using software reduces errors from manual entries and frees staff from repetitive tasks.
- **Greater Visibility with Real-Time Data:** The right inventory management software will give you access to real-time information on all SKUs, in all facilities. It will deliver this data to all devices, no matter where you are.
- **Improve Forecasting:** Software that handles data collection and analytics can provide insights into trends. And when you understand trends, you can improve your stock forecasting.
- **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Leverage the analytics capabilities of inventory management software to make data-driven stock decisions. Save money by reducing inventory and carrying costs.
- **Support Uninterrupted Production:** By forecasting both demand and lead time, you can ensure production never experiences a shortage.
- **Harmonize Multiple Inventory Locations:** Get an overview of stock levels in all your warehouses, distribution centers as well as retail stores and suppliers.
- **Optimize All Inventory:** A robust inventory management software system helps maintain the right mix of stock and quantities, and at the best carrying costs. It'll help you ensure you never have too much or too little on-hand.

CONCLUSION:

Inventory management has to do with keeping accurate records of goods that are ready for shipment. This often means having enough stock of goods that goods to the inventory totals as well as subtracting the most recent shipments of finished goods to buyers. When the company has a return policy in place, there is usually a sub-category contained in the finished goods inventory to account for any returned goods that are reclassified or second grade quality. Accurately maintaining figures on the finished goods inventory makes it possible to quickly convey information to sales personnel as to what is available and ready for shipment at any given time by buyers.

Inventory management is important for keeping costs down, while meeting regulation. Supply and demand is a delicate balance, and inventory management hopes to ensure that the balance is undisturbed. Highly trained

Inventory management and high-quality software will help make Inventory management a success. The ROI of Inventory management will be seen in the forms of increased revenue and profits, positive employee atmosphere, and an overall increase of customer satisfaction.

FUTURE SCOPE:

Determination of economic order quantity: Economic order quantity or economic lot size refers to that number ordered in a single purchase or number of units should be manufactured in a single run, so that the total costs — ordering or set up costs and inventory carrying costs are at the minimum. So, the determination of E.O.Q. is also within the scope of inventory control.

Formulation of policy: The policies of investment procurement, storage,

handling, accounting, storage and stock outs, deterioration, obsolescence etc. are to be formulated under the scientific system of inventory control. What, when and how much of purchasing and fixation of minimum and maximum levels is also to be determined for a given period of time.