Abstract: Sales and Inventory System is one of the basic problems in almost every company. Before computer age and integration, paper tables and paperwork solutions were being used as inventory management tools. These we very far from being a solution, took so much time, even needed employees just for this section of organization. There was no an efficient solution available in the many companies during these days. Every process was based on paperwork, human fault rate was high, the process and the tracing the inventory losses were not possible, and there was no efficient logging systems. After the computer age, every process is started to be integrated into electronic environment. Now we have qualified technology to implement new solutions to these problems. Software based systems bring the advantages of having the most efficient control with less effort and employees. These developments provide new solutions for also inventory systems in this context. In this paper, a new solution for Sales and Inventory System (SIS) is designed and implemented.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Sales and Inventory System is an automated version of manual sales and inventories system. It can handle all details about an Inventory. The details includes Inventory personnel details, Sales details, Products details, Annual transection details, etc. In case of manual system they need a lot of time, manpower etc. Here almost all work is computerized. So the accuracy is maintained. Maintaining backup is very easy. It can do within a few minutes. Our system has two type of accessing modes, administrator and user. Inventory management system is managed by an administrator. It is the job of the administrator to insert update and monitor the whole process. When a user log into the system, he would only view details of the Inventory. He can't perform any changes.

Sales and Inventory System is software which is helpful for Inventories. In the current system all the activities are done manually. It is very time consuming and costly. Our Sales and Inventory System deals with the various activities related to the Inventories.

There are mainly 2 modules in this software

- Inventory Module
- Sales Module

In the Software owner has the power to add new products and can edit and delete the products. And it can also make bill of the sold products and can view the bills.

II. SYSTEM STUDY

System Analysis is a detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system. Here the key question is- what all problems exist in the present system? What must be done to solve the problem? Analysis begins when a user or manager begins a study of the program using existing system.

During analysis, data collected on the various files, decision points and transactions handled by the present system. The commonly used tools in the system are Data Flow Diagram, interviews, etc. Training, experience and common sense are required for collection of relevant information.
needed to develop the system. The success of the system depends largely on how clearly the problem is defined, thoroughly investigated and properly carried out through the choice of solution. A good analysis model should provide not only the mechanisms of problem understanding but also the framework of the solution. Thus it should be studied thoroughly by collecting data about the system. Then the proposed system should be analyzed thoroughly in accordance with the needs.

System analysis can be categorized into four parts.

- System planning and initial investigation
- Information Gathering
- Applying analysis tools for structured analysis
- Feasibility study
- Cost/ Benefit analysis.

In the current system we need to keep a number of records related to the Inventory and want to enter the details of the Inventory and the marks manually. In this system only the teacher or the school authority views the mark of the Inventory and they want to enter the details of the Inventory. This is time consuming and has much cost.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In our proposed system we have the provision for adding the details of the Inventory by themselves. So the overhead of the school authorities and the teachers is become less. Another advantage of the system is that it is very easy to edit the details of the Inventory and delete an Inventory when it found unnecessary. The marks of the Inventory are added in the database and so Inventory can also view the marks whenever they want.

- Our proposed system has several advantages
  - User friendly interface
  - Fast access to database
  - Less error
  - More Storage Capacity
  - Search facility
  - Look and Feel Environment
  - Quick transaction

All the manual difficulties in managing the Inventory details in a school or college have been rectified by implementing computerization.

IV. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The primary goal of the system analyst is to improve the efficiency of the existing system. For that the study of specification of the requirements is very essential. For the development of the new system, a preliminary survey of the existing system will be conducted. Investigation done whether the upgradation of the system into an application program could solve the problems and eradicate the inefficiency of the existing system.

V. Feasibility Analysis

The initial investigation points to the question whether the project is feasible. A feasibility is conducted to identify the best system that meets the all the requirements. This includes an identification description, a valuation of the proposed systems and selection of the best system for the job. The requirements of the system are specified with a set of constraints such as system objectives and the description of the outputs. It is then duty of the analyst to evaluate the feasibility of the proposed system to generate the above results.
Whatever we think need not be feasible. It is wise to think about the feasibility of any problem we undertake. Feasibility is the study of impact, which happens in the organization by the development of a system. The impact can be either positive or negative. When the positives nominate the negatives, then the system is considered feasible. Here the feasibility study can be performed in three ways such as technical feasibility, Economical Feasibility and Operational Feasibility.

VI. Technical Feasibility

We can strongly says that it is technically feasible, since there will not be much difficulty in getting required resources for the development and maintaining the system as well. All the resources needed for the development of the software as well as the maintenance of the same is available in the organization here we are utilizing the resources which are available already. The main consideration is to be given to the study of available resources of the organization where the software is to be implemented. Here the system analyst evaluates the technical merits of the system giving emphasis on the performance, Reliability, maintainability and productivity. By taking the consideration before developing the proposed system, the resources availability of the organization was studied. The organization was immense computer facilities equipped with sophisticated machines and the software hence this technically feasible.

VII. Economical Feasibility

Economic feasibility is the most important and frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system. It is very essential because the main goal of the proposed system is to have economically better result along with increased efficiency. Cost benefit analysis is usually performed for this purpose. It is the comparative study of the cost verses the benefit and savings that are expected from the proposed system. Since the organization is well equipped with the required hardware, the project was found to be economically.

Development of this application is highly economically feasible. The organization needed not spend much money for the development of the system already available. The only thing is to be done is making an environment for the development with an effective supervision. If we are doing so, we can attain the maximum usability of the corresponding resources. Even after the development, the organization will not be in condition to invest more in the organization. Therefore, the system is economically feasible.

VIII. Operation Feasibility

An estimate should be made to determine how much effort and care will go into the developing of the system including the training to be given to the user. Usually, people are reluctant to changes that come in their progression. The computer initialization will certainly affected the turn over, transfer and employee job status. Hence an additional effort is to be made to train and educate the users on the new way of the system.

IX. REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

The system specification is the final work produced by the system and requirements engineer. It serves as the foundation for hardware engineering, software engineering, database engineering and human engineering. Once requirements have been gathered explore each requirements in relationship to others, examine requirements for consistency, omissions and ambiguity.

After requirements analysis the requirements of Sales and Inventory System process as follows:

**HARDWARE CONFIGURATION**

- Processor : Pentium III 630MHz/Higher
- RAM : 1 GB
- Hard Disk : 40GB
SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION
Operating System : Windows XP/7/8,
Technology : Microsoft .NET Framework
Language : C#
Database : SQL Server

Data Flow Diagram

USE CASE DIAGRAM
X. CONCLUSION

Our project is only a humble venture to satisfy the needs in an Institution. Several user friendly coding have also adopted. This package shall prove to be a powerful package in satisfying all the requirements of the organization.

The system has been developed with much care that it is free of errors and at the same time it is efficient and less time consuming. The important thing is that the system is robust. Avoid malfunction from outsiders. It goes through all phases of software development cycle. So product is accurate. Also provision is provided for future developments in the system.

The objective of software planning is to provide a framework that enables the manager to make reasonable estimates made within a limited time frame at the beginning of the software project and should be updated regularly as the project progresses. Last but not least it is not the work that played the ways to success but ALMIGHTY.

REFERENCES