

Review of Related Literature

Local Studies

- Computerized Sales and Inventory System for Anthony's General Merchandise and Construction Supply

The business is located first at Riverside then they transferred to Road BHS near Quezon City Polytechnic University. It is a family owned business by Mrs Herminia Baguino.

Computerized Sales and Inventory System is a product of human knowledge with a use of technology so why not use technology as an advantage and benefit ourselves. This system aims to lighten works and solve the problems involving strict and complex recording and calculations. (Kentwatak, 2013)

- Online Sales and Inventory System of ACME Tacloban Hardware

Online Sales and Inventory of Tacloban ACME Hardware is an inventory control system that is designed to enhance the productivity of a Company's material department. Online Sales and Inventory System of Tacloban ACME Hardware will help them to lessen to eliminate problems on sales, storage

and retrieval of inventory data for the inventory status.
(Penalosa, 2011)

Foreign Studies

- Wal-Mart Sales and Inventory System

This system records the number of items sold as items is purchased. The computer system keeps up with additions or deductions from inventory and tells management what items are on hand. When the items are purchased by the consumer, the point-of-sale system reduces the inventory from that purchase. Inventory will help clear out store clutter and help Wal-Mart focus on specific brands and products that consumers want. (Jamjam, 2011)

- Online Sales and Inventory System

Designed to immediately record any and all sales and inventory transactions. Not only does that mean timely and accurate sales tracking, but this system also lets one readily identify inventory levels, particularly when what you have on the books doesn't give with actual stock. Little is more maddening to a business owner than watching his or her staff bogged down with inefficient, unproductive responsibilities, from double-checking his inventory disparities to seemingly endless cash-register reconciliation. Perhaps the greatest advantage of a

comprehensive point-of-sale network is the freedom it can afford on personnel to devote their energy to what genuinely matters the most helping customers. (Wourio, 2011)

Inventory Management System Review of Related Literature

The inventory management system is available in Visual Basic and C#, databases used are MS Access and MySQL. This article will enumerate some of the previous research study that is related in inventory management, the following studies and systems were used by the researchers as their references in the conduct and development of their own inventory management system.

RCCola Automated Inventory System

According to Amelounate, RC Cola Orani Enterprise was established on January 2008 catering to 20 sub dealers all over Bataan and 50 stores from Orani to Balanga. The manner of operation is manual, thus every transaction is recorded and solved manually. In terms of supply ordering process, all emptied bottles/cases are delivered to the mother company located at Lubao, Pampanga; this is done if they reach the maximum cases of 1,720 needed for hauling. When

it comes to operation, the number of cases of goods delivered to the sub dealers and stores are written on Daily Remittance Report. However, the report cannot monitor if how many cases are available on the warehouse or how many bottles/cases are missing.

The problem mainly concerns on the inventory. They are relying on physical count of incoming goods and recorded on a piece of paper and transferred to a columnar book. Every transaction on the outgoing of goods is being recorded to a Daily Record Book and transferred to Daily Remittance Report. However, this process provides redundant records, inaccuracy on their daily reports and make it hard for the management to determine how many cases are still available in the warehouse and if this stocks are enough to sustain the needs of their customers. If operations will stop due to availability of stocks, It cost the company an estimated value of P 20, 000.00 losses on their income.

Bell Electronics Inventory System

According to Bchaney, Bell Electronics Lab Corporation situated in Calamba, Laguna is engaged in testing and assembly of optoelectronics and sensor devices. The company

is concentrating on its resources in program is towards the development of other types of optoelectronic and sensors device packaging to support their customer requirements. The PDA module is composed of bar code scanner to scan issued and received items, and a Z8F6423 Zilog micro controller to store the information. A Product Inventory System (PIS) application program is also discussed to show how the PDA module can be interfaced with the PIS. Test results presented in this paper will show apparent improvement of company's inventory system.

Inventory system is an effective way for monitoring and tracking different materials that are transferred in and out of a company's warehouse or establishment usually for accounting purposes. It is also important for a company to monitor all the transactions and movement of goods in order to keep an account of all their stocks. However in some establishments, the inventory of materials is done manually in such a way that an employee writes down the information of different materials every time it is transferred in and out of the room. The same case applies in Bell Electronics Corporation; and as a result, the inventory system becomes prone to human error and would be more time consuming which will most likely be a loss for the company. In Bell

Electronics Corporation, there is a corresponding form for every incoming or outgoing item (from the stock room). These forms serve as the basis of comparison when inspecting; that is, the amount of item that goes in or out must tally with those written in the forms. After-wards, all the transactions will then be encoded.

Ocampo's Incorporated Inventory System

Information technology (IT) is concerned with improvements in a variety of human and organizational problem-solving endeavor's through the design, development, and use of technologically based systems and processes that enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of information in a variety of strategic, tactical, and operational situations. Ideally, this is accomplished through critical attention to the information needs of humans in problem-solving tasks and in the provision of technological aids, including electronic communication and computer-based systems of hardware and software and associated processes. IT complements and enhances traditional engineering through emphasis on the information basis for engineering. Professional activities in IT and in the acquisition of IT systems range from requirements definition or

specification, to conceptual and functional design and development of communication and computer-based systems for information support. They are concerned with such topics as architectural definition and evaluation. These activities include integration of new systems into functionally operational existing systems and maintenance of the result as user needs change over time.

The researchers will study the inventory system of OCAMPO's Incorporated in the City of San Fernando, La Union. The study will conduct an interview to identify problems of their system, analyze and interpret to be able to address the problem. The proposed system should include the following: Client or server selection process asks the user if the computer is a server or a client. The selection prepares the system for the network connection; User registration and validation process creates users for the system. The administrator has the control on the users and assigns a role in the business; Log-in/log-out process separates the roles of the administrators and its fellow users.

Exact Globe Inventory System

Based on research by Exact Holding N.V., Exact Globe Inventory System is an advanced information system and it

is a fully integrated solution where orders, receipts and deliveries are entered and available in real-time, presenting costs and quantities at the time of inquiry. It saves time, eliminates confusion and gives you the power to make decisions based on up-to-the minute information. It has Full Serial and Batch control for trace and recall purposes and it can make use of 30 user-defined fields at the item level to further describe inventory related properties .A Strong ability to perform ABC analysis for fast / slow moving inventory management. Manage inventory in multiple warehouses for costs and quantities as well as planning and production data Associate approved suppliers with inventory, along with different supplier price lists. View detail Bill of Material information within the main item master Assign landed costs for inventory purchases for extraneous costs such as demurrage. Advanced functions for bar coding and track & trace.

Wal- Mart's: SMART Inventory System

According to Seanferd, Wal-Mart uses the SMART inventory system which is basically a tracking system that keeps track of all of Wal-Mart's inventory as well as it automatically reorder products that the store is either low or empty on. The SMART system is though the Telxon which is

a 900 MHz wireless hand held terminal equipped with bar code scanners. When the bar code is scanned the number of that item will show up instantly as well as a short description of the product.

The advantages of the SMART system is that it has to be huge because products that Wal-Mart do not carry will still scan and give out the relevant information so that it is easier for people to return products. The SMART system is linked to the cash registers as well as inventory is automatically update as products are sold. Hand counts are updated as well as some products automatically updated. The main disadvantage of the SMART system is that everything has to be coded with bar codes. Which can lead to additional cost but the main key to an effective bar code system is to get as close as possible to the bar code data source.

RFID Inventory System

According to Riordan Manufacturing inventory System: RFID-based Tracking, the primary weak-link in the value chain of Riordan Manufacturing is the manufacturing process of raw materials inventory tracking. This system continues through the chain of manufacturing from the point the raw materials arrive until the final product has been assembled and

shipped. This method yields a system that is data redundant, prone to human error on the data entry level, and presents an opportunity for the data to be misinterpreted by the Inventory Clerk for the raw materials ordering. Additionally, few to zero records are being produced that will enable analysis of inventory levels (Riordan Manufacturing).

The purpose of this project will be to improve the manufacturing process by implementing a new computer-based resource tracking system that will eliminate the need for the Inventory Clerk to re-produce the forms into the Inventory PC. The new system will allow the Inventory PC to do the tracking of raw materials upon all throughout the manufacturing process. Raw Materials can then be ordered based on known inventory levels, historical data of typical customer orders, and a number of other factors that will be immediately accessible through the new system.

The new system will immediately be able to identify lost inventory, managers can immediately track the inventory down and be able to identify trends if materials are repeatedly lost at a certain point in the manufacturing process.

Reference: <https://www.inettutor.com/source-code/inventory-management-system-review-of-related-literature/>

Abramovitz and Modigliani (1957)

They highlighted the relationship between capacity utilization and inventory investment. Existing stock of inventories was expected to adjust to the desired levels. Thus the variable, existing stock of inventories, was essential to be negatively related with the desired stock. The result was that there is positive relation among the ratio of inventory to sales and inventory investment. High ratio of stocks to sales in the past suggests requirement of high levels of inventories in the past and promising high investment in inventories in the current period also.

Krishna Murthy (1964)

Study was aggregative and dealt with inventories in the private sector of Indian economy as a whole for the period 1948-61. This study used sales to represent demand for the product and suggested the importance of accelerator. Shortterm rate of interest had also been found to be significant.

R.S. Chadda (1964)

Study had been made on inventory management practices of Indian companies. The analysis suggested application of modern scientific inventory control techniques like operations research. These modern scientific techniques furnish opportunities for the companies, Companies can minimize their investment in inventory but there is continuous flow of production. He argued that industrially advanced countries, like, USA, were engaged in developing highly sophisticated mathematical models and techniques for modernizing and redefining the existing tools of inventory investment.

National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)
(1966)

Conducted a study in 1966 regarding working capital management of three industries namely cement, fertilizer and sugar. This study mainly devoted to ratio analysis of composition, utilization and financing of working capital for the period of 1959 to 1963. The study reveals that

inventory constituted a major portion of working capital i.e. 74.06 per cent in the sugar industry followed by cement industry (63.1%) and fertilizer industry (59.58%). It was observed that inventory had not managed properly. So far as the utilization of working capital was concerned, cement and fertilizer industry had better implementation of working capital. The sugar industry had huge accumulation of stocks so there was inefficient utilization of working capital heavily.

Krishnamurty and Sastry (1970)

It is the most comprehensive study on manufacturers' inventories. They used the CMI data and the consolidated balance sheet data of public limited companies published by the RBI, in order to analyse each of the major components, like the raw materials, goods-in-process and finished goods, for 21 industries over the period ranging from 1946-62. The study was a time series one although there were some inter-industry cross-section analyses that were carried out in the analysis. The Accelerator represented by change in sales, bank finance and short-term interest rate was found to be an important determinant. The utilisation of productive capacity and price anticipations was also found to be relevant in the study.

George (1972)

It was the study on cross section analysis of balance sheet data of 52 public limited companies for the period of 1967-70. Accelerator, internal and external finance variables were considered in the formulation of equations for raw materials including goods-in-process inventories. However, equations for finished goods inventories conceive only output variable. Deliberation was given on accelerator and external finance variables.

Mishra (1975)

It is the study of six major public sector enterprises. He concluded that (i) inventory constitutes the most important component of working capital of public enterprises (ii) efficiency of working capital funds employed in receivables is terribly low in the selected enterprises and (iii) In all units both the current assets and the quick ratios are greater than their standards. Enterprises need proper control on receivables.

Lambrix and Singhvi (1979)

Adopted working capital cycle approach in working capital management, also suggested that investment in working capital can be optimized and cash flows can be improved by reducing the time frame of physical flow starting from the receipt of raw material to the shipment of finished goods, i.e. inventory management, and by improving the terms and conditions on which firm sells goods as well as receipt of cash.

Lal (1981)

He studied Modi Steels Limited as a case study, his study focused on inventory management. He originated a model which involve price variable in inventory management; earlier price variable in inventory was not considered in that company. The analysis recommended solid policies, which would look after internal and external factors, ultimately it would help in bringing in efficient working capital management.

Farzaneh (1997)

Presented a mathematical model, to assist the companies in their decision to switch from EOQ to JIT purchasing policy. He defines JIT as "to produce and deliver finished goods just in time to be sold, sub-assemblies just in time to be

assembled in goods and purchased material just in time to be transformed into fabricated parts". He highlights that the EOQ model focuses on minimizing the inventory costs rather than minimizing the inventory. Under the ideal condition where all the conditions meet, it is economically better off to choose the JIT over the EOQ because it results in purchase price, ordering cost.

Rich Lavelly (1998)

Asserts that inventory means "Piles of Money" on the shelf and the profit for the firm. However, he notices that 30% of the inventory of most retail shops is dead. Therefore, he argues that the inventory control is facilitate the shop operations by reducing rack time and thus increases profit. He also elaborates the two types of inventory calculations that determine the inventory level required for profitability. The two calculations are "cost to order" and "cost to keep". Finally, he proposes seven steps to inventory control.

Dave Piasecki (2001)

He focused on inventory model for calculating the optimal order quantity that used the Economic Order Quantity method. He points out that many companies are not using EOQ model because of poor results resulted from inaccurate data input. He says that EOQ is an accounting formula that determines the point at which the combination of order costs and inventory costs are the least. He highlights that EOQ method would not conflict with the JIT approach. He further elaborates the EOQ formula that includes the parameters such as annual usage in unit, order cost and carrying cost. Finally, he proposes several steps to follow in implementing the EOQ model. The limitation of this literature is that it does not elaborate further relationship between EOQ and JIT. It does not associate the inventory turns with the EOQ formula and fails to mention the profit gain with the quantity is calculated.

Gaur, Fisher and Raman (2005)

In their study examined firm-level inventory behaviour among retailing companies. They took a sample of 311 public-listed retail firms for the years 1987-2000 to examine the relationship of inventory turnover with gross margin, capital intensity and sales surprise. They observed that inventory turnover for retailing firms was positively

related to capital intensity and sales surprise while inversely associated with gross margins. They also suggested models that yield an alternative metric of inventory productivity, adjusted inventory turnover that can be used in study of performance analysis and managerial decision-making.

S. Singh (2006)

Analysed the inventory control practices of single fertilizer company named IFFCO. He statistically examined the inventory system with consumption, sales and other variables along with growth of these variables and inventory patterns. He concluded that an increase in components of inventory lead to an increase in the proportion of inventory in current assets. A special focus was made on stores and spares in order to calculate excess purchases resulting in loss of profit.

Pradeep singh (2008)

In his study made an attempt to examine the inventory and working capital management of Indian Farmers Fertilizer

Cooperative Limited (IFFCO) and National Fertilizer Limited (NFL). He concluded that the overall position of the working capital of IFFCO and NFL is satisfactory. But there is a need for improvement in inventory in case of IFFCO. However inventory was not properly utilized and maintained by IFFCO during study period. The management of NFL must try to properly utilize the inventory and try to maintain the inventory as per the requirements. So that liquidity will not interrupt Capkun,

Hameri and Weiss (2009)

Statistically analysed the relationship between inventory performance and financial performance in manufacturing companies using the financial information of a large sample of US-based manufacturing firms over a 26-year period, that is, 1980 to 2005. They inferred that a significant relationship existed between inventory performance along with the performance of its components and profitability. Raw material inventory performance was highly correlated to gross profit and operating profit. Work in progress inventory was highly correlated to gross profit measures

while finished goods inventory performance was more correlated with operating profit measures.

Gaur and Bhattacharya (2011)

Attempted to study the linkage between the performance of the components of inventory such as raw material, work in progress and finished goods and financial performance of Indian manufacturing firms. The study revealed that finished goods inventory as inversely associated with business performance while raw material inventory and work in progress did not have much effect on same. They emphasised that instead of focusing on total inventory, an attempt should be made to concentrate on individual components of inventory so as to adequately manage the same. They concluded that managers not paying heed to inventory performance may become weak in combating competitors.

Eneje et al (2012)

Investigated the effects of raw materials inventory management on the profitability of brewery firms in Nigeria using a cross sectional data from 1989 to 2008 which was gathered for the analysis from the annual reports of the sampled brewery firms. Measures of profitability were examined and related to proxies for raw materials inventory management by brewers. The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) stated in the form of a multiple regression model was applied in the analysis. The study revealed that the local variable raw materials inventory management designed to capture the effect of efficient management of raw material inventory by a company on its profitability is significantly strong and positive and influences the profitability of the brewery firms in Nigeria. They concluded that efficient management of raw material inventory is a major factor to be contained with by Nigerian brewers in enhancing or boosting their profitability.

Nyabwanga and Ojera (2012)

They Highlighted the association between inventory management practices and business performance of smallscale enterprises (SSEs), in Kisii Municipality, Kisii County, Kenya. They used a cross-sectional survey study based on a small sample size of 79 SSEs. The study inferred that inventory comprised the maximum portion of working capital, and improper management of working capital was one of the major reasons of SSE failures. The empirical results disclosed that a positive significant relationship existed between business performance and inventory management practices with inventory budgeting having the maximum influence on business performance ensued by shelf-space management. The study suggested that by following effective inventory management practices business performance can be enhanced.

Sahari, Tinggi and Kadri (2012)

Empirically analysed the relationship between inventory management and firm performance along with capital intensity. For the purpose they took a sample of 82 construction firms in Malaysia for the period 2006–2010. Using the regression and correlation analysis methods, they deduced that inventory management is positively correlated with firm performance. In addition, the results indicate

that there is a positive link between inventory management and capital intensity.

Soni (2012)

Made an in depth study of practices followed in regard to inventory management in the engineering goods industry in Punjab. The analysis used a sample of 11 companies for a period five years, that is, 2004-2009 and was done using panel data set. The adequate and timely flow of inventory determines the success of an industry. She concluded that size of inventory enhanced marginally over the period as compared to a hike in current assets and net working capital. Inventories constituted half of the working capital which was due to overstocking of inventory as a result of low inventory turnover especially for finished goods and raw materials. Rise in sales and favourable market conditions lead to a rise in inventory levels. It was also inferred that sales increased more as compared to inventory.

Lwiki et al (2013)

A survey conducted on all the eight (8) sugar manufacturing firms in Kenya established that there is generally positive correlation between each of inventory management practices. Specific performance indicators were proved to depend on the level of inventory management practices. They established that Return on Equity had a strong correlation with lean inventory system and strategic supplier partnerships. As such, they concluded that the performance of sugar firms could therefore be stated as being a function of their inventory management practices.

Panigrahi (2013)

Undertook an in-depth study of inventory management practices followed by Indian cement companies and its affect on working capital efficiency. The study also investigated the relationship between profitability and inventory conversion days. The study, using a sample of the top five cement companies of India over a period of 10 years from 2001 to 2010, concluded that a considerable inverse linear relationship existed between inventory conversion period and profitability.

Madishetti and Kibona (2013)

Found that a well designed and executed inventory management contributes positively to a small or medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) profitability. They studied the association between inventory conversion period and profitability and the impact of inventory management on SMEs profitability. They took a sample of 26 Tanzanian SMEs, and used the data from financial statements for the period 2006–2011. Regression analysis was adopted to determine the impact of inventory conversion period over gross operating profit. The results cleared out that significant negative linear relationship occurred between inventory conversion period and profitability.

Srinivas Rao Kasisomayajula(2014)

An analytical study was conducted on "Inventory Management in Commercial Vehicle Industry In India". A sample of five companies' was selected for study. The study concluded that all the units in the commercial vehicle industry have significant relationship between Inventory and Sales. Proper management of inventory is important to maintain and improve the health of an organization. Efficient management

of inventories will improve the profitability of the organization.

Edwin Sitienei and Florence Memba(2015)

Conducted a study on Effect of Inventory Management on profitability of Cement Manufacturing Companies in Kenya. The study concluded that Gross profit margin is negatively correlated with the inventory conversion period, Increase in sales, which denotes the firm size enriches the firm's inventory levels, which pushes profits upwards due to optimal inventory levels. It is also noted that firms inventory systems must maintain an appropriate inventory levels to enhance profitability and reduce the inventory costs associated with holding excessive stock in warehouses.

Reference:

https://www.worldwidejournals.com/paripex/recent_issues_pdf/2016/August/August_2016_1470466676_74.pdf

Foreign and Local Literature

By conducting a research of some related studies and literature, it enables the researchers to understand the conducted study. The survey and investigation of the past studies are essential to the researchers to for it to give ideas and also as guide. Also some related studies are intended to seek the solution to the problem and make them better by the used of proponent. Foreign Literature

1]According to the Right Pharmacy Management System, the key benefits of the pharmacy management system-automating processes, streamlining workflow and thereby enhancing the customer base-are attracting enough to draw retail pharmacy chains competing in a world of growing challenges. However, the choices are tough with a handful of products and the high cost of customized solutions. This Infosys paper outlines some ideas on selecting the right option. [2]

"Inventory", to many small business owners is one of the more visible and tangible aspects of doing business.

Foreign Studies about Inventory System

Raw materials, goods in process and finished goods all represent various forms of inventory. Each type represents money tied up until the inventory leaves the company as purchased products. Likewise, merchandise stocks in a

retail store contribute to profits only when their sale puts money into the cash register. In a literal sense, inventory refers to stocks of anything necessary to do business. These stocks represent a large portion of the business investment and must be well managed in order to maximize profits.

Foreign Studies about Point of Sale System

This fine line between keeping too much inventory and not enough is not the manager's only concern. Others include: [3]According to the literature Point of Sale - A beginner guide to POS Software that the most large retail stores have migrated from the old trusty cash register to more modern computerized point of sale (POS) system. This Application Guide explores computerized POS technology and provides a roadmap for anyone contemplating acquiring POS system for own business. There are benefits of a POS system.

Local Literature about Clinic Management System

Also the transaction of the pharmacy is somewhat part of the technician responsibilities, he/she must provide valuable data to help and make more knowledgeable in

purchasing and inventory control decisions. [5]The literature Pharmacy and Inventory Management System says that PMIS is a synergetic combination of four distinct functions that are vital to a hospital pharmacy - Dispensing, Billing, Purchasing and Inventory. With emphasis on a decentralized workflow for front counter operations and a centralized back-office, it can be readily integrated with outpatient clinic information system.

Local Related Literature about Monitoring System

This system will guide you through the creation of vendors list, purchase orders, products list, receiving lists, sales orders, invoices, and sale and payment receipts. This is in addition to transfer orders between locations, customers and vendors balances and various types of reports for monitoring your business. SiNetInSy: 1. The simple intuitive interface. You can proceed with the work without referring to this Help Manual. 2. SiNetInSy is a multi-user and multi - warehouse system. 3. Usage separate product descriptions for invoices and purchase orders. . You can group products in storage location and types. 5. SiNetInSy calculates real-time on hand, ordered allocated and available stock levels when orders or invoices are

entering. 6. This system allows conducting payments for obtained products and for ordered products in the purchase orders. It supports partial payments and payment under several orders or receiving lists. 7. The payments arriving for sold products are similarly ensured. 8. Automatically calculates real-time balance for each customer and vendor.

Reference: <https://essaylead.com/foreign-and-local-studies-6858/>

Objective of Inventory System

- To maintain inventory or to keep inventory
- To ensure that the supply of raw material & finished goods will remain continuous so that production process is not halted and demands of customers are duly met.
- To minimize carrying cost of inventory.
- To keep investment in inventory at optimum level.
- To reduce the losses of theft, obsolescence & wastage
- To make arrangement for sale of slow moving items
- To minimize inventory ordering costs.

Background of the Study

Inventory is basically the total amount of goods and materials held in stock by a factory, store and other business. An inventory system is a process whereby a business keeps track of the goods and material it has available. In its simplest sense it can be done manually by a count at the end of each day. In this way it is possible to keep a record of the goods coming in to the business and goods being sold.

Since manual inventory consumes a lot of time and is prone to errors, it would be helpful to build a system that will computerize the transactions from acquisition of the product description to updating the inventory database. The computerized inventory system will improve employees' work

efficiency by computerizing routinely and time consuming tasks such as the time spent in taking down product information. As a result, the time can be used in more productive activities. The accuracy of the current system will also be improved, since the computerized inventory system would eliminate the need of constantly encoding lengthy details of products by having an inventory database.

Monitoring encompasses the tracking of individual processes, so that information on their state can be easily seen, and statistics on the performance of one or more process can be provided.

Statement of the Problem

- Inaccurate Needs analysis
- Decentralized Design
- Lack of security
- Lack of System optimization
- Misplaced Inventory Items

Research Instrument

Instrument refers to the tools and materials use by the researchers in collecting data from the respondents.

- Survey

The researchers use the survey to gather data.

- Laptop

The researchers use laptop to create questioner, editing and making the content of research paper.

- Questioner

The researchers will use a questionnaire to easily gather data. We created 7 questions, regarding the effectiveness, security, well organize and easy to use of our inventory system.

Description of Respondent

The respondents of our study are the selected first year-third year college of the AMA Computer College Campus Pasig. They are the ones who have enough knowledge to answer the problems posed in our study. They answered the questionnaire that we gave to them which supplies the information that we need. They are the one we need because they already have a Knowledge regarding to our system,

which is the inventory system. We need at least 30 students to become our respondents in our study so we are conducting a survey and asking some information regarding to our system.