

AI-BASED OPTIMIZED SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Naramsetty Chinmayee 22UP1A05C3

naramsettychinmayee@gmail.com

Jogu Pravalika 22UP1A0576

pravalikajogu19@gmail.com

Kathi Maneesha 22UP1A0577

kathimaneesha@gmail.com

Lande Rajitha 23UP5A0511

rajithalande3051@gmail.com

GUIDE - MR. AMOL BADGE

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

VIGNAN'S INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY FOR WOMEN

(An Autonomous Institution)

(Affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad, Accredited by

NBA, NAAC with A+) Kondapur (Village), Ghatkesar (Mandal), Medchal (Dist.)

Telangana-501301 (2022-2026)

ABSTRACT

In today's competitive environment, small local shops such as bakeries, groceries, clothing, and stationery stores face challenges in managing inventory, meeting customer demand, and avoiding inefficiencies like stockouts or overstocking. Traditional supply chain practices are largely manual, error-prone, and lack predictive

capabilities, while advanced frameworks used in large enterprises are too complex and resource-intensive to be applied in neighborhood businesses. This gap results in missed sales opportunities, higher costs, and limited resilience, highlighting the need for a practical, lightweight solution tailored to small shops. The proposed "AI-Based Optimized Supply Chain Management System" addresses these limitations by integrating role-based dashboards, real-time notifications, and intelligent analytics into a

single platform. Customers can browse shops by category, view products, and place orders online, while shop owners manage stock, track orders, and receive alerts for low inventory. The system leverages algorithms for demand forecasting, reorder point calculation, and profitability analysis, ensuring efficient resource utilization and improved customer satisfaction. By combining predictive analytics with an accessible interface, the system delivers the benefits of modern supply chain optimization in a form that is scalable, resilient, and community-focused. This work demonstrates how artificial intelligence can be applied to create smarter, sustainable supply chain practices for small businesses, bridging the gap between traditional shop keeping and digital commerce.

Keywords: Supply Chain Management System, AI, managing inventory, customer demand

INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced retail environment, small local shops such as bakeries, groceries, clothing, and stationery stores continue to play a vital role in serving communities. However, these shops often struggle with manual inventory management, unpredictable demand, and limited visibility into customer needs. Unlike large e-commerce platforms that rely on advanced technologies, local businesses face challenges such as stockouts, overstocking, and missed sales opportunities, which reduce efficiency and customer satisfaction. This complexity has created an urgent need for intelligent systems that can streamline operations and empower shopkeepers with

real-time, reliable insights.

The AI-Based Optimized Supply Chain Management System addresses these challenges by providing a centralized platform where customers and shop owners interact seamlessly. Customers can browse shops by category, view products, and place orders online, while shop owners manage stock, track orders, and receive instant alerts for low inventory. By integrating role-based dashboards and automated notifications, the system reduces dependency on manual processes and ensures smoother operations.

Beyond simple order management, the system incorporates advanced analytics and artificial intelligence to optimize supply chain performance. Algorithms calculate reorder points, forecast demand trends, and provide actionable recommendations for restocking and profitability analysis. This ensures that shop owners can make informed decisions, minimize waste, and maximize efficiency. By combining predictive accuracy with user-friendly interfaces, the system transforms traditional shopkeeping into a modern, data-driven practice. Ultimately, this project demonstrates how AI can be applied to create smarter, sustainable supply chain solutions tailored specifically for small local businesses

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of supply chain management (SCM) has evolved significantly over the past few decades due to globalization, technological advancements, and increasing customer expectations. Traditional supply chain systems primarily focused on logistics, inventory control, and coordination between suppliers and distributors. However, these

systems often relied on static models, historical data, and manual decision-making processes, which limited their ability to respond dynamically to real-time changes. Early research in SCM emphasized optimization techniques such as linear programming and heuristic algorithms to improve operational efficiency. While these methods contributed to cost reduction and process improvement, they lacked adaptability and predictive capabilities required for modern complex supply chains.

With the advancement of digital technologies, researchers began exploring the integration of data-driven approaches into supply chain operations. The emergence of big data analytics enabled organizations to process large volumes of structured and unstructured data, improving visibility and decision-making. However, despite these improvements, traditional data analytics approaches were still limited in handling uncertainty, demand fluctuations, and disruptions. This led to the growing interest in Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a transformative technology in supply chain management. AI technologies, including machine learning, neural networks, and optimization algorithms, have been identified as key enablers for intelligent and automated supply chain systems.

Several studies have highlighted the significant role of AI in enhancing different stages of the supply chain, including demand forecasting, procurement, production, distribution, and logistics. AI-based models can analyze historical and real-time data to generate accurate predictions, thereby reducing forecasting errors and improving inventory management. Research indicates that machine learning techniques such as regression models, decision trees, and deep learning algorithms are widely used to predict demand patterns and optimize stock levels.

These capabilities help organizations minimize costs associated with overstocking and stockouts while ensuring timely product availability.

Furthermore, AI has been extensively applied in logistics and transportation management to improve route optimization and delivery efficiency. Intelligent algorithms can dynamically adjust transportation routes based on traffic conditions, weather, and other external factors. This results in reduced transportation costs and improved delivery performance. Studies also emphasize the role of AI in warehouse automation, where robotics and computer vision systems are used for inventory tracking, sorting, and packaging. These advancements contribute to faster and more accurate warehouse operations, reducing human errors and operational delays.

Another important area explored in the literature is supply chain visibility and transparency. Traditional systems often lack end-to-end visibility, making it difficult for organizations to track products across different stages of the supply chain. AI-powered systems address this limitation by integrating data from multiple sources and providing real-time insights into supply chain activities. Enhanced visibility enables organizations to detect disruptions early and take proactive measures to mitigate risks. Research shows that improved visibility is critical for building resilient supply chains, especially in the context of global disruptions such as pandemics and natural disasters.

In recent years, the concept of intelligent and autonomous supply chains has gained attention in academic research. AI technologies enable supply chains to become self-learning and adaptive systems capable of making decisions without human intervention. For example, AI can automatically adjust production schedules, reorder inventory, and optimize supplier selection based on changing conditions. Studies have also explored the use of multi-

agent systems and reinforcement learning techniques for decentralized decision-making in supply chains. These approaches enhance coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders, leading to improved overall performance.

Sustainability and resilience have also emerged as key themes in supply chain research. Researchers have investigated how AI can contribute to environmentally sustainable practices by optimizing resource utilization, reducing waste, and minimizing carbon emissions. AI-driven analytics can identify inefficiencies in supply chain processes and suggest improvements that align with sustainability goals. Additionally, AI plays a crucial role in enhancing supply chain resilience by enabling organizations to anticipate and respond to disruptions effectively. Recent studies highlight that AI can improve risk assessment, demand sensing, and contingency planning, thereby strengthening the robustness of supply chains.

Despite the numerous benefits of AI in supply chain management, the literature also identifies several challenges and limitations. One major challenge is the high cost of implementation, which includes investments in infrastructure, data collection, and skilled personnel. Additionally, the quality and availability of data significantly impact the performance of AI models. Incomplete or inaccurate data can lead to unreliable predictions and decision-making. Ethical concerns such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and lack of transparency also pose challenges in adopting AI-based systems. Furthermore, many organizations face difficulties in integrating AI technologies with existing legacy systems, which hinders large-scale adoption.

Another research gap identified in the

literature is the lack of standardized frameworks for implementing AI in supply chains. While numerous studies have proposed models and algorithms, there is limited consensus on best practices for real-world implementation. Researchers emphasize the need for more empirical studies and case-based analyses to understand the practical implications of AI adoption. Moreover, there is a growing need to explore the integration of emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), blockchain, and cloud computing with AI to develop more robust and secure supply chain systems.

In conclusion, the literature indicates that AI has the potential to revolutionize supply chain management by enhancing efficiency, accuracy, and adaptability. From demand forecasting and inventory optimization to logistics management and risk mitigation, AI-driven solutions provide significant advantages over traditional systems. However, challenges related to cost, data quality, and implementation complexity must be addressed to fully realize the benefits of AI in supply chains. Future research should focus on developing integrated frameworks, improving data governance, and exploring hybrid technologies to create intelligent, resilient, and sustainable supply chain systems.

EXISTING SYSTEM

In the current retail landscape, small local shops such as bakeries, groceries, clothing, and stationery stores typically rely on manual processes to manage inventory and customer orders. Shopkeepers often record stock levels in notebooks or basic spreadsheets, and customers must physically visit shops to check product availability and make purchases. While this approach is straightforward, it is inefficient, prone to errors, and unable to adapt to sudden changes in demand. Advanced supply chain frameworks exist for large enterprises, but

they are complex, resource-intensive, and not suitable for small neighborhood businesses. As a result, local shops face challenges such as stockouts, overstocking, missed sales opportunities, and limited visibility into customer needs.

KEY FEATURES OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing supply chain management systems primarily rely on traditional enterprise resource planning (ERP) and rule-based software solutions that focus on automating basic logistics, inventory control, and order processing. These systems typically use historical data and predefined algorithms to forecast demand, manage stock levels, and coordinate transportation activities. One of the key features of the existing system is centralized data management, where all supply chain information such as supplier details, inventory records, and shipment tracking is stored and processed in a single database. Additionally, these systems provide basic reporting and analytics, enabling businesses to monitor performance metrics like delivery times, stock availability, and order fulfillment rates. Another important feature is manual or semi-automated decision-making, where human intervention is often required to adjust forecasts, handle disruptions, or optimize routes. While existing systems ensure operational efficiency and transparency to some extent, they lack real-time adaptability, predictive intelligence, and dynamic optimization capabilities, which limits their effectiveness in handling complex and rapidly changing supply chain environments.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed AI-Based Optimized Supply Chain Management System aims to provide a centralized, intelligent, and user-friendly platform that overcomes the limitations of existing manual shop management practices. It integrates real-time inventory tracking, customer order management, and AI-driven analytics into a single system tailored for small local shops. By combining predictive algorithms with role-based dashboards, the system not only streamlines day-to-day operations but also empowers shopkeepers with actionable insights for demand forecasting, resource allocation, and profitability analysis. Customers benefit from an accessible interface to browse shops, view products, and place orders online, while shopkeepers gain efficiency, transparency, and resilience in managing their supply chains.

KEY FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

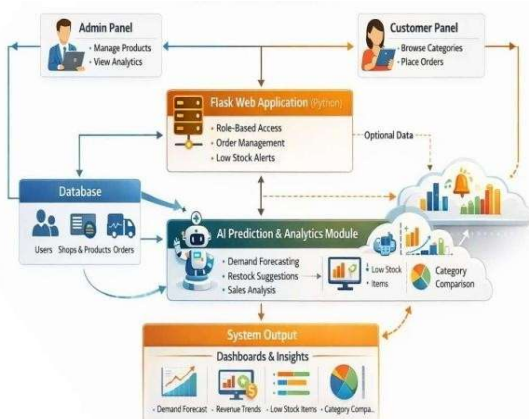
- Real-Time Inventory Management and Tracks stock levels dynamically and updates dashboards instantly.
- Provides low-stock alerts and reorder point notifications.
- Role-Based Dashboards - Separate interfaces for customers and shopkeepers.
 - Customers can browse categories and place orders; shopkeepers manage stock and orders; admins oversee overall system performance.
- AI-Driven Forecasting and Analytics Uses predictive algorithms (e.g., XG Boost regression) to forecast demand trends.
- Provides profitability analysis, sales trend visualization, and resource optimization recommendations.

- Customer Order Management Enables customers to place orders online and track order status.
- Shopkeepers receive instant notifications for new orders.
- Intelligent Recommendations Suggests restocking quantities and highlights profitable products.
- Identifies demand fluctuations to minimize stockouts and overstocking
- Scalable and Modular Architecture designed to expand easily with new shop categories, analytics features, or AI models.

BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Improves customer satisfaction with online ordering and transparent updates.
- Enhances shopkeeper decision-making with real-time analytics and visual insights.
- Promotes sustainability by minimizing waste and optimizing resource utilization.
- Provides a scalable framework tailored to small local businesses.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



The architecture of the **AI-Based Optimized Supply Chain Management System** is designed as a multi-layered, intelligent framework that integrates user interaction, application logic, data storage, and AI-driven analytics. At the top level, the system provides two main user interfaces: the **Admin Panel** and the **Customer Panel**. The Admin Panel allows administrators to manage products, monitor inventory, and view analytical reports, while the Customer Panel enables users to browse product categories and place orders. These interfaces ensure smooth interaction between users and the system while maintaining role-based access control.

At the core of the system lies the **Flask Web Application (Python)**, which acts as the central processing unit of the architecture. This layer handles all application logic, including user authentication, role-based access, order management, and low stock alerts. It serves as a bridge between the front-end interfaces and the backend components, ensuring seamless communication and data flow. The Flask application processes user requests, retrieves or updates data, and interacts with the AI module to generate intelligent insights.

The **Database layer** plays a crucial role in storing and managing all system data, including user details, product information, shop records, and order history. It acts as a centralized repository that supports both operational and analytical processes. The structured storage of data enables efficient retrieval and ensures consistency across different modules of the system. This data is continuously updated based on user activities and system operations.

A key component of the architecture is the **AI Prediction and Analytics Module**, which enhances the system’s intelligence and decision-making capabilities. This module uses machine learning algorithms to perform demand forecasting, analyze sales trends, and provide restock suggestions. By processing historical and real-time data from the database, it identifies

patterns and predicts future requirements. It also generates insights such as low-stock item alerts and category comparisons, helping administrators make informed decisions.

The system also incorporates a **cloud-based or optional data integration layer**, which allows for scalable storage, advanced analytics, and real-time monitoring. This layer can aggregate data from multiple sources and provide additional computational power for handling large datasets and complex AI models. It enhances the system's flexibility and supports future expansion.

Finally, the **System Output layer** presents the processed information in the form of dashboards and visual insights. These dashboards display key metrics such as demand forecasts, revenue trends, low stock alerts, and category-wise performance comparisons. The visual representation of data helps users quickly understand system performance and take appropriate actions. Overall, the architecture ensures efficient data flow, intelligent processing, and user-friendly interaction, making the supply chain system more adaptive, predictive, and optimized.

IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of the **AI-Based Optimized Supply Chain Management System** is carried out using a structured and modular approach, combining web development, database management, and machine learning techniques. The system is developed as a Python-based web application using the Flask framework, which handles routing, request processing, and integration between different components. The front-end is designed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to provide a modern and user-friendly interface for both admin and

ISSN 2319-5991 www.ijerst.org

customer modules. The backend connects to a MySQL database using PyMySQL ensuring efficient storage and retrieval of data such as users, products, orders, and transaction details.

The first phase of implementation involves setting up the database and defining the schema. Tables are created for users, products, categories, orders, and inventory, with proper relationships established between them. Data preprocessing techniques are applied to clean and structure the dataset, including handling missing values, removing duplicates, and formatting data for analysis. This step ensures that the data used for training the AI models is accurate and consistent, which is essential for achieving reliable predictions.

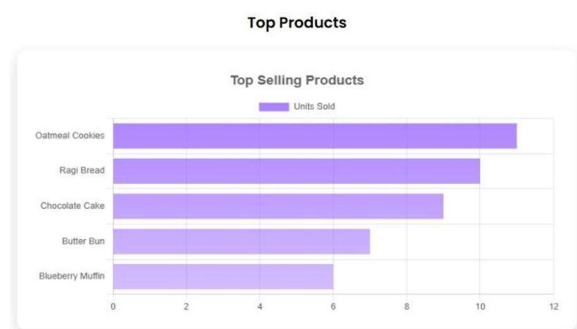
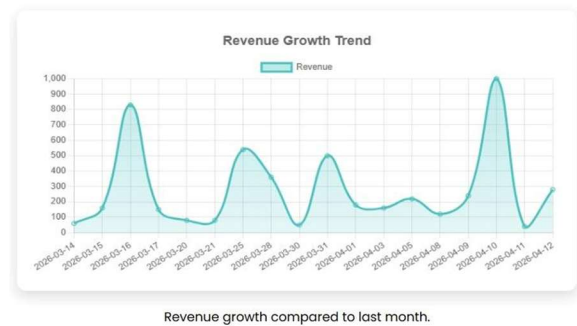
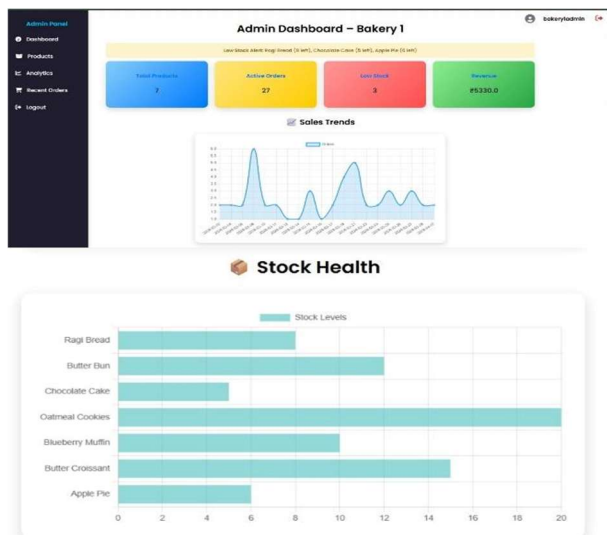
The second phase focuses on developing the core web application functionalities. Role-based authentication is implemented to differentiate between admin and customer access. The admin module includes features such as product management, inventory monitoring, dataset upload, and viewing analytical reports. The customer module allows users to browse products, view categories, and place orders. The Flask application manages all interactions between the user interface and the database, ensuring smooth data flow and secure operations.

In the next phase, the AI Prediction and Analytics Module is implemented using machine learning algorithms. Techniques such as linear regression, decision trees, random forest, and time-series forecasting are used to analyze historical sales data and predict future demand. The dataset is divided into training and testing sets, typically in an 80:20 ratio, to evaluate model performance. Feature selection methods are applied to identify the most relevant variables affecting demand. The trained models generate outputs such as demand forecasts, restock recommendations, and sales trend analysis, which are integrated into the application.

The system also includes real-time monitoring and alert mechanisms. Low stock detection is implemented by setting threshold values for inventory levels, and alerts are generated automatically when stock falls below the defined limit. These alerts are displayed on the admin dashboard, enabling timely decision-making. Additionally, the system supports dynamic updates, where new data from ongoing transactions is continuously fed into the database and used to improve model accuracy over time.

Finally, the implementation includes visualization and reporting features. The system generates dashboards using graphical representations such as bar charts, line graphs, and pie charts to display key insights like revenue trends, demand forecasts, and category comparisons. These visualizations are integrated into the web interface to provide clear and actionable insights for users. Overall, the implementation ensures a seamless integration of web technologies and AI models, resulting in an efficient, scalable, and intelligent supply chain management system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION





Predicted demand compared with actual sales.

Welcome, Alice 🍌

Here's your shopping overview

Select Category: Bakery

View Shops

Shops in Bakery

- Bakery_1
- Bakery_2

Products in Bakery (Bakery)

| Name | Price | Stock | Quantity |
|------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------|
| Softbread | 40.0 | 8 | <input type="text"/> View |
| Butter Buns | 10.0 | 12 | <input type="text"/> View |
| Chocolate Cake | 250.0 | 5 | <input type="text"/> View |
| Custard Cookies | 50.0 | 18 | <input type="text"/> View |
| Blueberry Muffin | 80.0 | 10 | <input type="text"/> View |
| Butter Croissant | 50.0 | 15 | <input type="text"/> View |
| Apple Pie | 100.0 | 6 | <input type="text"/> View |

CONCLUSION

The AI-Based Optimized Supply Chain Management System serves as a powerful tool that brings efficiency, transparency, and intelligence to their detail workflow. In a market place where managing inventory,

fulfilling orders, and forecasting demand can be complex, this platform provides a centralized solution to streamline operations for both customers and shopkeepers. By integrating product browsing, order placement, inventory management, and AI-driven analytics, the system ensures smoother transactions and smarter decision-making.

The platform's core functionality includes customer product browsing and ordering, admin inventory and order management, and automated low-stock alerts. These features significantly enhance the user experience by reducing manual effort, ensuring timely notifications, and providing actionable insights. Moreover, the analytics dashboard empowers shopkeepers with demand forecasting and revenue trends, enabling them to plan restocking and optimize resources effectively.

From a technical standpoint, the system leverages a robust stack combining Flask (Python), MySQL database integration, and a responsive frontend interface. This ensures scalability, reliability, and a user-friendly experience across devices. The modular design also makes the system maintainable and adaptable for future enhancements.

The project has demonstrated tangible results, including improved operational efficiency, reduced inventory risks, and enhances customer satisfaction. Customers benefit from a seamless ordering process, while shopkeepers gain valuable insights into demand and stock levels. These outcomes contribute to a more reliable and intelligent supply chain ecosystem.

In conclusion, this system is more than just a management tool—it is a step toward smarter, data-driven retail operations. By

continuing to evolve and innovate, the AI-Based Optimized Supply Chain Management System can become an indispensable asset for modern businesses seeking efficiency and growth.

REFERENCES

1. Chopra, S, & Meindl, P (2019) Supply Chain Management: Strategy, Planning, and Operation. Pearson Education. <https://www.pearson.com/en-us/subject-catalog/p/art-and-science-of-java-the/P200000003465/9780321486127>
2. Christopher, M (2016). Logistic & Supply Chain Management (5th Edition). Pearson UK. <https://www.pearson.com/en-gb/search/All-results?aq=logistics%20and%20s>
3. Ivanov, D., Tsipoulanidis, A., & Schönberger, J. (2018). Global Supply Chain and Operations Management. Springer. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-94313-8>
4. Wang, G. Gunasekaran, A. Ngai, E & Papadopoulos, T. (2016). Big Data Analytics in Logistics and Supply Chain Management: Review and Future Directions. Transportation Research Part E : Logistics and Transportation Review, 114, 371–387. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S136655451630014X?via%3Dihub>
5. Lee, H. L., & Whang, S. (2005). Information Sharing in a Supply Chain. International Journal of Technology Management, 20(3/4), 373–387. <https://www.inderscienceonline.com/doi/abs/10.1504/IJTM.2000.002857>
6. Zhang, R., & Chen, Y. (2020). AI-Driven Demand Forecasting in Retail Supply Chains. IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management, 67(4), 1120–1132. <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8976543>