Raw Materials Management Program for Kovi Kyung Seung Co., Ltd. in Bac Giang

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***Abstract*—This undergraduate project examines "Raw Materials Management Program for Kovi Kyung Seung Co., Ltd. in Bac Giang." The author studied the raw-material workflow at Kovi Kyung Seung and designed principal C# interfaces and management functions. The source conclusion describes a shift from manual records toward computer-based handling as a project result and lists faster retrieval and fewer mistakes as intended benefits. Materials and warehouse work requires traceable receipts, issues, and stock balances. The work is therefore best described as a student application grounded in the company's workflow. Operational benefits should be evaluated with verified transactions and staff use before being treated as established outcomes. The work is reported within the scope supported by the original manuscript, without assuming an unrecorded deployment or quantitative benefit.**

***Index Terms*—material management, computerized systems, database design, user interface, C# programming**

I. Introduction

Materials and warehouse work requires traceable receipts, issues, and stock balances. The thesis examines an organization's existing workflow and the information needed to support its selected task. It identifies a practical task, selects functions to study or build, and explains why the task matters to the organization concerned. The evidence for the project is its requirements analysis, design material, and described implementation. Intended advantages are distinguished from effects actually established in the manuscript [1]. Related earlier ICTU undergraduate theses provide context for this English summary [9], [10].

II. Methods

The student analyzed the selected case, described the relevant records and procedures, and prepared the design or program functions reported in the thesis. The design links input records to the updates, searches, reports, or other functions relevant to the task. Functional descriptions, diagrams, interfaces, and source conclusions are used where present to identify completed work. The manuscript is not treated as evidence of an additional user trial or dataset that it does not document [1].

III. Results

The author studied the raw-material workflow at Kovi Kyung Seung and designed principal C# interfaces and management functions. The source conclusion describes a shift from manual records toward computer-based handling as a project result and lists faster retrieval and fewer mistakes as intended benefits. It does not give a measured before-and-after evaluation of these effects. The documented output is a materials-management program and its design, not a proven reduction in company operating costs. Further testing against full material records would be needed to assess reliability and completeness [1].

Supervisor: Trịnh Phú Cường.

IV. Discussion

The author studied the raw-material workflow at Kovi Kyung Seung and designed principal C# interfaces and management functions. The source conclusion describes a shift from manual records toward computer-based handling as a project result and lists faster retrieval and fewer mistakes as intended benefits. The reported functions can be interpreted against the original organizational need, but implementation alone does not establish every intended benefit. The work is therefore best described as a student application grounded in the company's workflow. Operational benefits should be evaluated with verified transactions and staff use before being treated as established outcomes. Reconciliation with a complete set of physical and recorded stock movements would test practical accuracy. The source provides a case study and a basis for later verification of completeness, reliability, and use [1]. Earlier ICTU undergraduate work by Võ Thị Ngân addressed materials accounting software [8].

V. Conclusion

The thesis presents an initial raw-material management program for Kovi Kyung Seung. The original conclusion reports designed interfaces and computer-based handling of material information, while recognizing the difficulty of completing a fully capable program. It does not quantify error reduction, retrieval time, or production use. The work is therefore best described as a student application grounded in the company's workflow. Operational benefits should be evaluated with verified transactions and staff use before being treated as established outcomes [1].

References

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