THE DEVELOPMENT OF FOOD INVENTORY MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AT VILA AIR NATURAL RESORT

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ABSTRACT

Vila Air Natural Resort is a company engaged in the service of tourism under the auspices of PT.Cipta Graha Pratama Sukses. Vila Air Natural Resort is villa with the concept of the family. The one that became an attraction for visitors, namely villa price already include food with breakfast, and can be customized by request lunch and dinner.

One of the problems facing companies today is the difficulty of determining the amount of the demand for food that is just intuition/estimated from the number of guests, so the shortage or excess foodstuffs and lead to buildup food in the warehouse until the wasted. As well as the purchase of foodstuffs which is less precise because follow request which is still not intuition, the existence of a system of monitoring the supplies of foodstuffs and related reports inventory and purchasing groceries that can facilitate the performance of the company. The inventory management method used for plan-do-check-action (PDCA) and forecasting food ingredients using a single exponential smoothing methods.

Research results can be concluded that the system was already help manage data menu eat breakfast, forecasting to determine the amount of food needs, help manage data foodstuffs, manage data items of incoming and outgoing goods, monitoring the supplies of foodstuffs, managing data ordering groceries, manage data suppliers, manage data and data of the reservation, monitoring expenses and supplies, purchase and expense report foodstuffs.

Keywords: information systems, inventory management, single exponential smoothing.

1. INTRODUCTION

Vila Air Natural Resort is a villa located in the city of Bandung precisely in the area of Lembang under the auspices of PT. Cipta Graha Pratama Sukses. Vila Air Natural Resort itself is a villa that carries the family concept. Villa with wood interior treats, Sundanese music, hospitality staffs, cool and beautiful scenery and the price includes food provided for breakfast, and can be conditioned by request lunch and dinner to be a particular attraction for visitors.

The development of the existence of the Vila Air Natural Resort influence on improving the services that must be provided by the Vila Air Natural Resort, one of them in terms of food supplies. In this case, the related parties such as the banquet manager of the food and beverage division in charge of estimating quantities of foodstuffs that had only estimated based on the number of guests (intuition), where the request delivered to the warehouse staff. With such estimates, there are constraints on excess of banquet manager where there is even a shortage of foodstuffs until the wasted.

When the requested groceries part of banquet manager is not available in the warehouse, the warehouse staff will then ask for parts Purchasing to make a purchase to the supplier. In this regard, together with the purchase of the following request and follow that intuition still demand, causing the purchase was not appropriate where there is still an excess or shortage of food purchased. The initial request until the process runs from the banquet manager fulfilled.

In making a purchase, surely must be known and approved by the general manager. At the time this report is given to the general manager with a period of perminggu. Water villas are located in lembang and general manager are located in the city of bandung, monitor makes control felt less where reports are not provided in a timely manner so that the general manager does not check the incoming supplies/outflow of goods and pembelianpun approved only dikarekan needs.

In the report the purchase and warehouse expenses of the period perminggu, the constraint is on fast stinking materials category where storage is done in the freezer and the maximum retention time unknown for 7 days (1 week). In this case, as 1 sample with fast stinking categories namely boiler chicken which in purchasing and expense reporting data warehouse perminggu period showed excess boiler chicken average reach 18 tail/week in a 6 month period March data – August 2016.

Based on problems that have been described, then needed a inventory management information system of food in vila air natural resort that can help solve the problem.

The purpose of the system which it is built:

1. Ease of banquet manager in determining the quantities of foodstuffs to the warehouse staff.
2. Facilitate purchasing in determining the amount of the purchase to the supplier with improving demand from the banquet manager to shed staff in advance so the purchase being just right.

2. CONTENT OF THE STUDY

1.1 Foundation of the theory

On the Foundation of this theory will be explained the theories related to the title of this writing include a discussion of the basic concepts of information systems, management information systems, analysis of the current diagram using terstuktur design, language programming, PHP, databases, methods of PDCA and others. The following will be discussed about the theories that will be the source of the study of management information system will be built.

2.1.1 Information Systems

At this point, will discuss about the understanding of information systems. Explain about what is called the information systems.

The system is an order (alignment) that consists of a number of functional components (functions/units with special tasks) which are interconnected and simultaneously aiming to satisfy a process/specific job. Generally the information is data that has been processed into a form that is more meaningful and useful to the recipients that will be used to decide the present nor the future. The function of information is to reduce uncertainty in the decision making process of a State. The information used in an information system is generally used for multiple uses. The information is used not only by a party within the organization. The value of a specified information from two things, namely the benefits and costs to get it. An information is said to be worth when it is more effective than the cost to get that information. [1]

Information systems can be defined as a set of a set of components that are interconnected and work together to collect, process, store and distribute relevant information to support the decision-making process, coordination and control that exists therein. As for the purpose of the system is to provide information and mensistemastikkan information from the entire events or activities that are needed to control the operations of an organization. The activities referred to in this information system including pick up, manipulate, store and convey the information required within the organization operates all activities concerned. [HYPERLINK \l "Abd14" **1**]

So, the notion of information systems itself is a set of components that are interconnected and work together to collect, process, store and distribute relevant information to support the decision-making process, coordination and control that exists therein. Then, judging from the above understanding required an information system that supports the company's performance in the Vila Air Natural Resort.

1.1.2 The Concept Of Basic Management

At this point, will discuss about the basic concept of a manahemen. Management tasks is to try to understand a lot of the circumstances faced by the Organization, decisions, and formulate a plan of activities for solving the problems of the organization

Managers see the business challenges of the environment; they made the Organization's strategy to respond to these challenges; and allocate and coordinate human and financial resources to work achieve success. Generally, managers must have a responsible leadership. Business information systems described in this book indicates hopes, dreams, and reality of actual managers. [2]

Managers are in fact had to work more than just managing things that already exist. They should also create new products and services and even reshape the organization from time to time. An important part of the management responsibility is the creative work caused by new knowledge and information. [2]

On the explanation above, within a management where information technology can play an important role in helping managers to design and create new services and manage your products as well as designing the back the organization.

1.1.3 Management Information System

At this point, will discuss about the notion of management information systems.

Management information systems are information systems that are used to present information that is used to support the operation, management, and decision making within an organization. Usually management information systems generate information to monitor performance, maintain coordination, and provides information for the operation of the organization. General management information system takes data from the transaction processing system. CITATION Placeholder1 \l 1033 [3]

Management information systems are often referred to as management warning system (management alerting system) because the system is giving a warning to the user (General Management) to the problem or opportunity (the Hague, 2000), the

other term from SIM is reporting systems management or management reporting system (Zwass, 1998). [3]

Information system in the management of the company is an open system and closed-loop system. Information systems get inputs in the form of data or events within the company, with information processing to obtain information. This can be information-processing computer, one or both combined. As for running the function mechanism of his was the Manager of the company. Output the resulting information used by managers in taking decisions to solve problems within the company and to achieve the targets and goals of the company. CITATION Gor \l 1033 [3]

It can be seen from the description of the management information system in which an information system in the management of the company is required to support the management of the company in Vila Water Natural Resort with an output in the form of the generated information that can used by the company in a managerial resolve the issue in the company.

1.1.4 Supplies

At this point, will discuss about the sense of inventory. Where a preparation course exists on all companies.

Various definitions concerning inventory/supplies, among others, according to Monden (1983), inventory can be viewed as a waste and this means a burden to business units in the form of high cost. Therefore, the occurrence needs to be eliminated. If not possible then it should be minimized by staying ensures the smooth running of the demand. [4]

Inventory/supplies is human activity that cannot be avoided, either personally or in the home, Office or other social. Things that can be membedekan as the type of goods required, intensity of usage, and system pengelolaanna. As the system in General, the inventory system also comprises aspects of structural and functional aspects as well as having a specific purpose. CITATION Sen06 \l 1033 [4]

Basically a company closely related to all forms of inventory/inventory then, felt it important to set up food supplies in the developing management information systems in the Vila Air Natural Resort.

1.1.4.1 Inventory Management

At this point, will discuss about understanding and explanation of inventory management.

The inventory can be defined as goods that are in store for used or sold during the upcoming/periode. Thus, in General, any company that conducts business activities have supplies. The inventory is a common model used to resolve problems associated with the efforts of controlling raw materials or finished goods within the company. [4]

inventory is a technique for material related to the management of the inventory. Materials in inventory management is done with multiple inputs that are used are: demand, the costs of storage, as well as related costs in the event of a shortage of supplies. [4]

Material management is inseparable from management operations or production, and was very influential on the overall performance of the company. CITATION Sen06 \l 1033 [4]

In this discussion, where the sutu supplies in the scope of management and from that explanation with inventory management that haven't exactly needed inventory management information system to support the company's performance in his smoothly at Vila Air Natural Resort.

Food inventory management includes the process of request procurement of foodstuffs, groceries to purchase.

2.1.5 PDCA

At this point, will discuss about understanding and explanation of the PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Action).

PDCA, United Kingdom language abbreviation of "Plan, Do, Check, Act" (Plan, do, check, followup), is a process of iterative four-step problem solving that are commonly used in quality control. PDCA is known as the "Shewhart cycle", since it was first put forth by Walter Shewhart some twenty years ago. But in its development, analysis of PDCA methodology is more often called "the cycle of Deming". This is because the Deming was the one who popularized its use and expand its application. However, Deming himself always refer to this method as the Shewhart cycle, from the name of Walter a. Shewhart, who is often regarded as the father of statistical quality control. Later on, the Deming PDCA into modifying the PDSA (Plan, Do, Study, Act ") to better describe the rekomendasinya. With the name of whatever it's called, PDCA is a helpful tool to make improvements continuously without stopping. [5]

Stages in the care of a quality in order to remain on the standard that has been established, became an important emphasis in the survival of an organization/company. These include the planning stages where needed a quality planning procedure, stages of implementation needed a quality assurance, evaluation phase required a control on quality, and the stage of the care and development of quality. To create a quality product in accordance with the wishes of consumers, it does not have to pay a larger fee. Thus, needed a good quality improvement program, i.e., for example by implementing a program of PDCA (Plan, Do, Check, Act). *CITATION Kur10 \l 1033* [5]

Figure 1 Flow stage of PDCA

1. **P (Plan)**
   Planning is underway to identify the objectives and the process of with figuring out what things just went wrong then look for solutions or ideas to solve this problem.
2. **D (Do)**
   This means that the planning process that has been set before. Size-the size of this process has also been set out in the Plan.
3. **C (Check = Evaluations)**
   It means doing the evaluation of the target and process and report whatever the outcome. We check back what we already do, have in accordance with existing standards or there is still a shortage.
4. **A (Act = Follow Up)**
   It means doing the evaluation of the total against the results of the goals and the process for following up with improvements. [5]

In the discussion of the PDCA, then can be analyzed by following the pattern of the PDCA: plan for improvements or find the solution from permasalan, see who worked on, evaluate and follow up on the request in the process and purchase Water Villas in the Natural Resort.

2.1.6 Single Exponential Smoothing Method

At this point, will explain about one method of forecasting single exponential smoothing.

Single Exponential Smoothing method is used in conditions where the weighting of the data from the one different from the data in the previous period and formed the Exponential function. This method reduces the problem a lot of deviations of data because no longer need to store historical data. The influence of the great small α opposite direction with the influence of entering the number of observations. This method always follow any trend in the data is actually for it does no more than set the upcoming forecast by a percentage of the last error. Determine optimal α approaches require a few attempts. CITATION Mak93 \l 1033 [9]

The equation on a single exponential smoothing methods can be written with equation 1 as follows:

QUOTE …… (1)

Keterangan

QUOTE = Results forecast for period t + 1

QUOTE = Constants pemulusan

QUOTE = Actual demand data for the period t

QUOTE = Forecast period t

2.1.7 *Mean Squared Error* (MSE)

The mean Squared Error (MSE), namely the average of the squared forecasting errors [9]. MSE is used by generating an existing error indicates how large the difference results estimation with the destinations. This makes it different due to the randomness in the data or because it does not contain a more accurate estimation. The formula for the MSE can be seen in equation 2.

QUOTE …….(2)

Keterangan :

QUOTE = The actual data in the period t

QUOTE = Data from model predictions in the period t

n = A lot of data results forecast

2.2 Analysis Of Problems

Analysis of the problem is the problem of description of the system that is currently under way which will be outlined in the procedures of data processing on the program management information system in Water supply of food Natural Resort. The following analysis of the issue of the running system is currently as follows:

1. Request food conducted by the staff of banquet manager to the warehouse for it simply estimated based on the number of guests (intuition). This, causing food shortages or excess into and complicate the banquet manager to determine the amount of food for the next month of course having regard to the category of food for later carried out a purchase. Therefore, if this continues to happen, it will cause the buildup or emptiness of foodstuffs and may inhibit the process of making food breakfast for guests.
2. Purchases made purchasing to suppliers following the initial request from the banquet manager that is only estimated/intuition. This case, where when there is a shortage of foodstuffs then purchase suddenly would be done without looking at the influence of such high prices from suppliers that can menyediaan food ingredients that moment and when excess food will then cause stacking groceries at warehouse to look for the date kadaluarsanya. Therefore, the buying process is closely related to the permintan starting from the banquet manager and if this continues it will hamper on all running processes in the company in terms of serving breakfast to guests.

2.3 Analysis Of Inventory Management

On the calculation of demand for groceries after doing a comparison of three methods of forecasting Single Exponential Smoothing, Single Moving Average and the Moving Average Weight is known to yield forecasting error analysis using Mean Square value Error (MSE) of the smallest error value looks at Single Exponential Smoothing method with a value of 0.9 alpha by the Mean

Square Error (MSE) of 7151 as described in Appendix A of the completeness of the study.

As for the plot description provision of foodstuffs in Water Natural Resort as in Picture 2.

Figure 2 Flow provision of foodstuffs

In this flow, ranging from a request from the banquet manager to the warehouse staff. Warehouse staff will then check the availability of foodstuffs in the barn and submit on request from the Division of banquet manager to the kitchen to be processed into food that is ready to be served to guests. However, in this case when the stock in the warehouse is empty then the parts warehouse staff will request to the purchasing to do the purchase to the supplier with the approval of the general manager in advance.

2.3.1 Inventory management of foodstuffs

The following inventory management grocery from the banquet manager to the warehouse staff to purchase parts purchasing to suppliers such as in Figure 3.

Figure 3 inventory management of foodstuffs

1. **Planning the preparation of foodstuffs.**

At this stage, will determine the amount of demand of food is done by the staff of banquet manager to the warehouse. The demand for foodstuffs was conducted by staff of banquet manager to the warehouse. In this case, forecasting will be done first. Forecasting will use Single Exponential Smoothing methods.

In the calculation of forecasting, would have taken one of the sample/example the foodstuffs which will be used as the object to be analyzed, i.e. chicken boiler. The boiler was chosen because chickens based on purchasing and expense reporting data warehouse, this food is food that loves to excess and the occasional impromptu purchases also worth noting this boiler chicken only survive longest in 1 week in the freezer to get good quality. Data warehouse spending and purchases made from March until August 2016 2016 as shown in table 1.

Table 1 number of Broiler Chicken Foodstuff Consumption

No	Period	The total number of	Forecasting results ($\alpha = 0.9$)
1	March 2016	215 tail	-
2	April 2016	106 tail	215
3	May 2016	102 tail	117
4	June 2016	155 tail	103
5	July 2016	286 tail	150
6	August 2016	322 tail	**272**

Single exponential smoothing forecasting dilakukuan by taking the data from Table 3.1. The value of forecasting can be searched by using the formula in equation (2.3) which has been described previously in Chapter 2, while for alpha (α) that will be used is the value range between zero to one, namely the alpha = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 and 0.9 as a comparison.

On the calculation of demand of foodstuffs known to forecasting error analysis results using the value of the Mean Square Error (MSE) looks the best on the error value Single Exponential Smoothing method with a value of 0.9 alpha by the Mean Square Error (MSE) of 7151 as described in Appendix F of the completeness of the study.

The following Calculation for forecasting in August 2016 by looking at the value of the error MSE using $\alpha = 0.9$ are as follows:

$F_(t + 1) = \langle\!\langle X_t \alpha + (1-\alpha) F_t \rangle\!\rangle$

FAugust = 0.9 x 286 + (1 – 0.9) x 150

FAugust = 272

More results of the forecasting calculation for alpha = 0.1 up to alpha = 0.9 can be seen in Appendix F table 3.

Furthermore, in planning is to determine the amount of the purchase is to be done by purchasing to suppliers. I.e. exponential smoothing forecasting with single (previously there was a management plan at the request of the food ingredients activities banquer manager to staff the warehouse) is reduced by the stock in the warehouse (see stock groceries at warehouse first in the past)

Demand planning forecasting foodstuffs boiler chicken = 272 tail for August 2016.

Calculation of average perminggu = 272:4 = 68

Note, the boiler chicken stock in the barn late period July 2016 = 10 tail.

Planning data every week can be seen in the following table:

Table 1 Planning the preparation of Foodstuffs

Period	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
August 2016	68 tail – 10 tail = 58 tail	68 tail – the rest of the week 1	68 tail – the rest of the week 2	68 tail – the rest of the week 3
Total	272 tail			

Then it can be inferred, for a period of 1 month in August 2016 foreseen for boiler chicken needed a total of 272 tail with the calculation of the average 68 tail/week. Within 1 month of such forecasting with purchase for boiler chicken not at once 1 x purchase of forecasting but the purchase is carried out every week on Monday, and planned to purchase chicken boiler supplier follow requests and for purchase in the first week of reduced stock end of July and in the next weeks saw the stock end Sunday advance.

2. The execution of the supplies of foodstuffs

At the time this is done, see the actual data. It can be seen from data of purchase and warehouse expenses period August 2016 Total consumption data in broiler chickens is 322 tail as in the following table:

Table 3 Food Demand Planning Actions

Period	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
August 2016	67 tail	51 tail	111 tail	93 tail
Total	322 tail			

When compared with previous plans, the amount of chicken consumption increase. Therefore, the demand for food stuffs done banquet manager to the warehouse staff found not in compliance with the planning.

3. Monitoring the supplies of foodstuffs

At this stage, will examine or compare related that occurs between the **planning** phase with the phase of **implementation**. After calculating the forecasting and get the data, then, the comparison is obtained as follows:

Figure 4. monitoring the procurement of foodstuffs

As for in the form of table as follows:

Table 4 comparison table planning and Action

Chicken Broiler consumption Period August 2016	The rest of the weekend	The original planning (272 tail)	Implementation of (322-tail)	Difference
Week 1	10 tail	58 tail	67 tail	*1 tail*
Week 2	1 tail	67 tail	51 tail	*18 tail*
Week 3	18 tail	50 tail	111 tail	43 tail
Week 4	-	68 tail	93 tail	25 tail

Description:

- Difference with the underline, where implementation over the planning.
- The difference with italic, which the planning over the implementation.

If the views table above, it can be concluded the number of boiler chicken consumption in the period August 2016 rising from that originally meant to be the tail of the 272 322 tail. The difference of the planning and execution of 50 of the tail or obtained calculations (difference/implementation) x 100 (50/322) x 100 a percentage amounting to 15.5%. In this case it can be seen, in the first week according planning where the average perminggunya is 68ekor, in the first week of planning reduced stock in the warehouse at the weekend at the end of July 2016 i.e. American became 58 plus with the remaining 10, then 2nd week deducted from the stock in the first week that is American become 67 plus the remainder of 1, as well as 3rd week again seen stock in the weekend match planning i.e. planning be 50 plus with the remaining 18, in 3rd week of this implementation over American then sudden purchases occur, to complement the shortcomings so that it does not keep the stock and on the 4th week planning 68 with no rest on weekends.

4. Follow-up to the evaluation stage is the preparation of food ingredients

At this stage, it is obtained that:

1. If in accordance with Implementation Planning
   When planning in accordance with the implementation of the course it is expected. Then, forecasting as the best solution. The next action in the preparation of foodstuffs to stay abreast of forecasting.
2. If Planning to exceed the implementation
   Thus, the excess goes into the stock and action for the provision of foodstuffs, the advantages of reduced demand. Which can be seen in table 3.4 in week 1, week 2, week 3, week 4 and return to the original planning 68ekor gained an average of total 272 tail, while planning to exceed the implementation, these excess stock for immediate use in the next week. As in the table where the first week of the forecasting 68ekor there stock 10 tail, then the purchase is done as much as 58 tail, total stay we provide 68ekor and it turns out the spending happens as much as 67 tail, 1ekor left into stock to be used in the second week, and in the second week it was planning of 68 tail reduced by stock 1ekor into 67 tail.
3. If less than Planning Implementation
   Then, it is worth recording is possible on certain period experienced a lot of requests and a number of new requests are made, purchase any shortcomings of a number of foodstuffs do. In week 1 to week 4 when planning an average in August 2016 as much as 68 tail/week and if less than the planning implementation, certainly back again doing the request a number of deficiencies and the purchase of a number of shortcomings to do, it shows an increase in the demand for the possibility of getting hectic visit to request guests suddenly happened.

2.4 Single Exponential Smoothing Analysis

The value of forecasting can be searched by using the formula in equation (1) has been explained before, while for alpha (α) that will be used is the value range between zero to one, namely the alpha = 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8 and 0.9 as the comparison. The following example calculation for forecasting September 2016 using $\alpha = 0.1$, as follows:

$F_{September}$ = 0,1 x 322 + (1 – 0,1) x 199,60
$F_{September}$ = 211,84 rounded up into 212

Then, an example of results for calculation with α = 0.1 can be seen in table 5.

Table 5 calculation example Boiler Chicken α = 0.1

No	Period	Boiler chicken consumption data	Forecasting Results (∝ = Alpha)
			0.1
1	March 2016	215	-
2	April 2016	106	215
3	May 2016	102	204
4	June 2016	155	194
5	July 2016	286	190
6	August 2016	322	200
The Results Of The Forecasting Of Month September 2016			**212**

Forecasting for α = 0.2 to 0.9 the same as the calculation of α = 0.1 alphanya value only replaced. After the whole calculation of product sales from March until September 2016 with α = 0.1 up to α=0.9.

2.5 Analysis of Mean Squared Error (MSE)

After the results of forecasting is known, then the results of the forecasting value it will be calculated using the MSE. Calculate the values of MSE done forecasting techniques to find out which are the most accurate to use as a means of forecasting sales in the period to come. Results of forecasting known at table 6 will be in input into equation 2 so it will be retrieved from the MSE results calculation results of forecasting with single exponential smoothing methods. The results of the calculation can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6 the results of calculations with Boiler Chicken MSE Single Exponential Smoothing method

2.6 Database Analysis

In the development of management information system supplies food ingredients at Vila Water Natural Resort needed a database design, modeling to be used in the design of this database using Entity Relational Diagram (ERD). Modeling the data base can be seen in Figure 5.

Figure 5 Model ERD inventory management Grocery

2.7 Context Diagram

Context diagram is a model to explain how data is used globally and is transformed to the process or describe the flow of data into and out of the system. Context diagram on the system can be seen Figure 6.

Figure 6 Context Diagram Vila Air Natural Resort

2.8 DFD Level 1

DFD Level 1 describes in general terms the process of anything that can be done on management information system of water supply of food in the Natural Resort. DFD Level 1 can be seen in Figure 7.

Figure 7 DFD Level 1 Information System at Vila Air Natural Resort

2.9 The Table Relation

Table relation describing relationships between data, meaning data and their boundaries. The process of relationship between attributes is a combination between an attribute that has the same primary key, so that these attributes into a single entity linked by the key field. Table relationships are described in Figure 8.

Figure 8 Table Relationship Information System Vila Air Natural Resort

2.10 The Design Interface

The design of the interface was created to illustrate the appearance of the program that will be used by the user to interact with the system to be built. The design is based on the display of the input as well as output either interface to be generated when the application is implemented. Here is a sample login interface design which can be seen in Figure 9.

Figure 9 T01 Login Interface Design

2.11 Semantic Network Design

The design of the semantic network is a representation of the design interface that shows where each interface is connected. The design of the semantic network in management information system Supplies food ingredients in Water Natural Resort Villas can be seen in Figure 10.

Figure 10 Semantic network of Staff Gudang

2.12 The Design Menu Structure

The design of the structure of the menu is used to give an overview of the menu just about anything that can be accessed on the system. Menu structure to be built form of some of the menu structure. The Division of the menu structure is done based on the user which consists of Staff of warehouse, Banquet Manager, General Manager, Purcashing, Marketing. Following the design of warehouse staff menu structure can be seen in Figure 11.

Figure 11 Menu structure Staff Gudang

2.13 The Conclusion Of The Testing Functionality

Based on the test results to the case sample test has been done gives the conclusion that the process is correct. Error filtering process in the form of landing page views message is sufficient. Functionally the system can already produce the expected output.

2.14 Conclusion The Results Of The Interview

After he did an interview in Vila Water Natural Resort with the Banquet Manager, Staff warehouse, Purchasing, Marketing, and General Manager to be drawn the conclusion that the information system is already helping parties Vila Water Natural Resort in managing eating breakfast menu data, forecasting to determine the amount of data needs groceries, groceries, data entry and exit goods, inventory monitoring foodstuffs, groceries, ordering data data supplier, guest data, reservation data, monitoring expenditures and inventory purchases and expenses, reports the food well enough, in terms of the use of the language is already good, easy to use and display antarmukapun is already good enough.

3. CONCLUDING

3.1 Conclusion

The conclusion that can be drawn from all the processes that have been conducted in developing management information systems supply of food In the water Natural Resort:

1. Management information systems this can help the food supply of Banquet Manager in determining the amount of the demand for foodstuffs that originally only estimated/intuition so that the process request food ingredients can be more precise and can be menimalisir deficiency or excess food.
2. Management information systems this food supply can help Purchasing parts in determining the amount of the purchase of foodstuffs that follows the request so that the process of purchasing foodstuffs can be more precise and can be mengurasi risk of loss the company. This information system is also equipped with a report that can be viewed and printed by General Manager so that the control and monitoring of advertising.

3.2 Advice

Based on the conclusions already outlined above, the expected thing or suggestions for the future, is for the system to be built can work even better, should be done the addition towards the analysis of the calculation of the loss of profit of the company by accounting management information System on food supplies In the Vila Air Natural Resort.

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