

Warehousing Information System Using RFID Technology At. Bintang Sidoraya

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ABSTRACT

This study titled Warehousing Information System Using RFID Technology at PT. Bintang Sidoraya. PT. Bintang Sidoraya is a company engaged in the distribution of food and beverages. The company receives goods from suppliers such as receiving products Tirta Investama production company, Unilever Indonesia, Eastern Pacific Coconut Utama and PT. Blooms appear. Often problems occur in the PT. Bintang Sidoraya are frequent errors in the handling of data collection items when the process of arrival of the goods from the supplier and the goods out to be sent to the consumer. The purpose of this study was Able to Determine how the role of RFID in data collection in the warehouse PT. Bintang Sidoraya. By using RFID technology to Overcome the problems regarding the collection dapatuntuk goods. With RFID technology, goods collection can be done automatically and can reduce the occurrence of errors in the data is the collection of goods.

Keywords: Information Systems, Bintang Sidoraya, Warehouse, RFID

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

With the development of information technology is increasingly tight, certainly raises new problems of an increasingly complex and demanding adjustments in order to minimize errors in a resolution. Information technology now makes it all made computerized system. With the system created terkomputerisasi, can make it easier to squeeze as much as possible the costs such as paper costs, operational costs, and can facilitate the archiving of data. Computer-based system is an information system that can facilitate and can be used to improve the efficiency of working time. [1]

PT. Bintang Sidoraya is a company engaged in the distribution of food and beverages. The company

receives goods from suppliers such as accepting the company's products Tirta Investama, Unilever Indonesia, Eastern Pacific Coconut Top and Emerging Bloom. Problems often occur frequently in PT Bintang Sidoraya are frequent errors in data collection on goods entering and goods out of the warehouse. Pendataan and monitoring activities out of the goods in the warehouse are still applying the data collection of goods in and goods out through the card stock. The data collection process will enter the warehouse of goods is done by check and record the items in each supplier to send the goods, then the data checking the goods delivered to the warehouse admin for each item in the data that has been checked by a warehouse clerk. While the process of selling goods, a warehouse clerk to check inventory in the warehouse and then proceed to hand over the data warehouse's stock to the admin in the data returned.

Data entry of goods, the goods admin input data in detail and correct. However, sometimes there is a data error that caused admin slipshod in the input data items, leading to problems where the data items contained in the system with data items in the warehouse is not the same. Errors in inputting the data data- goods by admin resulted deploying process PT. Bintang Sidoraya be disturbed. Therefore, the necessary automation of data readings, in anticipation of an admin error in the input data-data items. And expected in data traffic monitoring goods entering the data items out can be monitored well. In addition, it can help management in decision making planning and control of goods.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is a wireless identification technology that has the advantage of being able to read the data without direct contact with the object and can store the information on the RFID tag in accordance with the storage capacity. With the implementation of automation with RFID warehouse clerk then it can help to minimize errors in inputting the data data- goods entering the warehouse.

From the description above, the authors conducted a study to establish a data collection system of goods in and goods out of data collection in the warehouse using RFID technology at PT. Bintang Sidoraya.

1.2 Research purposes

The objectives of this study are:

1. Can assists officers in the process of data collection goods will enter the warehouse using RFID technology.
2. Can reduce the occurrence of errors in the process of data collection the goods leave the warehouse automatically using RFID technology.

2 THEORETICAL BASIS

2.1 Warehousing Information System Definition

Warehousing information system is a collection of data and procedures are processed process data items to be entered and the goods will leave the warehouse to produce any information that will support decision making and conduct control of the running of the company.

2.2 Structured Analysis and Design Methods

2.2.1 Flomap

Flomap is a diagram illustrating the workflow of a system. By using flomap, then the business process applied to an agency or company can be seen clearly, and when the system wants updated, then the process of change in the development of the system can be done more easily. [1]

2.2.2 diagram Context

Context diagram is a simple diagram that illustrates the relationship between external entities, input, and output of the system. Diagram context is represented by a single circle that represents the whole system.[1]

2.2.3 Data Flow Diagrams (DFD)

DFD is a logical model of data or processes created to illustrate where the origin of the data and the data destination where the data out of the system, where data is stored, what processes generate data and interaction between the stored data and processes imposed on the data. [1]

DFD is used in a structured system development methodologies (Structured Analysis and Design). There are two basic techniques commonly used in the manufacture of the technique DFD Gane and Sarson and Yourdon techniques and De Marco.

The advantage of using a data flow diagram is easier for the user or users who are less mastered the field of computers to understand the system that will be done.

2.2.4 Data dictionary

The data dictionary is a collection of elements or symbols used to assist in the delineation of each field or file in the system. [1]

By using the data dictionary, system analysis can provide information on the definition of use of the structure of each element, can define the data flowing in the system completely, can avoid duplication of elements and to avoid conflicts between elements.

So with the data dictionary, the offender can interpret allocation system in detail and organize all the data elements used in the system

2.3 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

Entity Relationship Diagram is one of the tools (eg pictures) in the model database elasional useful for explaining the relationship or relationships between the tables contained in the database. [1]

By designing ERD then an entity analysis can determine what should be used in the construction of the system as well as the relationships between entities can be seen clearly.

2.4 Arduino

Arduino is a microcontroller based electronic prototype device that is flexible and open-source. This device can be used to detect the environment by receiving input from a variety of sensors (eg, light sensors, temperature sensors, infrared sensors, ultrasonic sensors, proximity sensors, pressure sensors, humidity sensors) and can control the surrounding equipment (eg: lamps, various types of motors and other actuator).[2]



Picture 1 Sample Board Aduino

an arduino can be used to control the technical components arduino with the intention that the components can perform commands that have been in the program at arduino board.

2.5 Arduino IDE

Arduino IDE is a single-board micro controller that is open-source. Arduino IDE is a developer device which is used as a sketch on the board arduino program. IDE (Integrated Development Environment) means form an integrated program development tools so that various uses are provided and expressed in the form of a menu-driven interface.

[2]



Picture 2 Arduino IDE

The Arduino IDE is an application that can be used to program the arduino in order to perform a command. The programming language used in arduino programming is a programming language C. With Arduino IDE we can check whether the program that has been made is correct or not and mengupload program into the microcontroller.

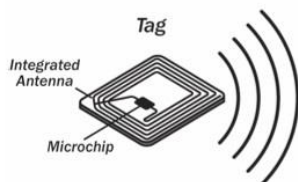
2.6 MFRC522

RFID or Radio Frequency Identification technology is becoming a way created to identify people or objects automatically. The most commonly used method is to store a serial number that identifies a person or object, on a microchip that is attached to an antenna (the chip and the antenna is a RFID transponder or an RFID tag). Via antenna, chip shortly reader. Kemudian transmit identification information to the reader to change the reflection of radio waves from the RFID tag into digital information.[3]



Picture 3 module MFRC522

2.7 RFID tag



Picture 4 RFID tag

In an RFID tag or transponder, there are (microchip) and an antenna as shown in Figure 4 microchip itself can be as small as a grain of sand or a size of 0.4 mm. The chip stores a unique serial number or other

information depending on the type of memory. The type of memory itself may be read-only, read-write, or write-once readmany. An antenna mounted on a micro-chip sends information from the chip to the reader. Usually the reading range indicated by the size of the antenna. A larger antenna range readings indicate a more jauh.Tag they are attached or embedded in the object to be identified. The tag can be scanned with a moving or stationary reader using radio waves[3]

3 ANALYSIS SYSTEM

3.1 Problem analysis

The problems that were encountered in the PT.Bintang Sidoraya is handling the collection of goods in and goods out of the warehouse where frequent errors caused by admin purchases and sales admin. Mistakes are often made by admin admin purchase and sale is when the data collection process goods in and goods out was a mistake inputting data items resulted in incompatibility of data items stored in the warehouse with the data items in the report.

3.2 User analysis

Table 1 user analysis

users	Role
Administrator	A user can access the system as a whole
Admin Purchase	Are users who have access rights to manage purchases of goods
Sales Admin	Are users who have access rights to manage sales data items

3.3 analysis of RFID

3.3.1 Mifare RFID module RC522

Modules reader / writer RFID is used in an electronic circuit using technology MIFARE Type A 13.56MHz (ISO / IEC 14443) A / MIFARE mode released by NXP Semiconductor with a security system based Crypto-1 (series Classic) and Triple-DES / AES (the series DESFire). Mifare RC522 product specifications as follows:

No	Nama	Spesifikasi
1	Chipset	MFRC522 Contactless Reader/Writer IC
2	Frekuensi	13,56 MHz
3	Jarak pembacaan kartu	< 50mm
4	Protokol akses	SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) @ 10 Mbps
5	Kecapatan transmisi RF	424 kbps (dua arah / bi-directional) / 848 kbps
6	Catu Daya	3,3 Volt
7	Konsumsi Arus	13-26 mA pada saat operasi baca/tulis, < 80µA saat modus siaga
8	Suhu operasional	-20°C s.d. +80°C
9	Dimensi	40 x 50 mm

Picture 5 Mifare specifications RC522

3.3.2 Arduino Uno

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based ATmega328. Uno has 14 digital pin input / output (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a ceramic resonator 16 MHz, USB connection, power jack, ICSP header, and a reset button. resources can use USB power (if connected to a computer with a USB cable) and also with adapter or batteries. Arduino Uno product specifications as follows:

No	Nama	Spesifikasi
1	Mikrokontroler	ATmega 328
2	Operasi tegangan	5Volt
3	Input tegangandisarankan	7-11Volt
4	Input tegangan batas	6-20Volt
5	Pin I/O digital	14 (6 bisa untuk PWM)
6	Pin Analog	6
7	Arus DC tiap pin I/O	50mA
8	Arus DC ketika 3.3V	50mA
9	Memori flash	32 KB (ATmega328) dan 0,5 KB digunakan oleh bootloader
10	SRAM	2 KB (ATmega328)
11	EEPROM	1 KB (ATmega328)
12	Kecepatan clock	16 MHz

Picture 6 specifications Arduino Uno

3.3.3 Ethernet Shield W5100

This module serves to connect the Arduino to the internet network. Just connect the module to an Arduino board, connect the RJ45 and do some instruction sederhana.Spesifikasi Ethernet Shield W5100 as follows:

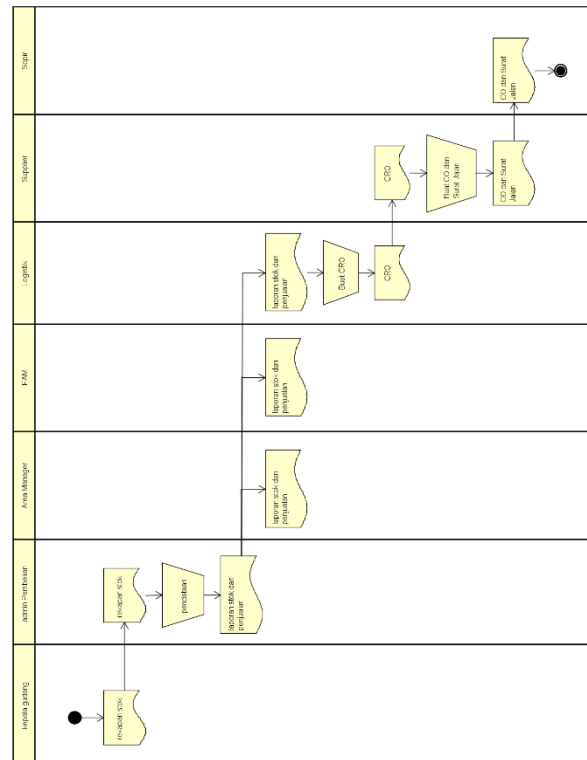
No	Nama	Spesifikasi
1	Tegangan operasi	5V
2	Ethernet Controller	W5100 with internal 16K Buffer
3	Kecepatan koneksi	10/100Mb
4	Port koneksi arduino	SPI

Picture 7 specification Ethernet Shield W5100

3.4 Business Process PT. Bintang Sidoraya

3.4.1 Booking Process Goods Log

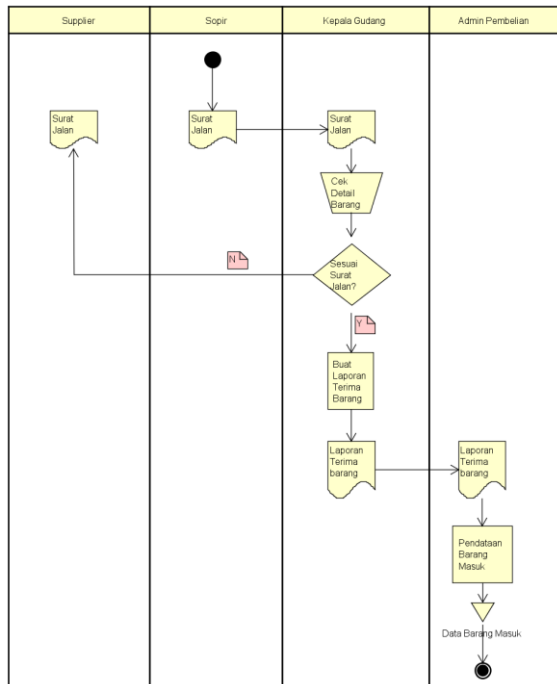
The process of ordering goods in PT. Bintang Sidoraya to the supplier which starts checking the stock of goods in the warehouse by the head of the warehouse. After checking is complete, the head makes recaps warehouse stock data and recaps have been made delivered to admin for in the data warehouse. Once in the data, admin reports inventory and sales reports. The report has been made then submitted to Accounting, FAM, Area Manager and Logistics. In logistics, the reports provided by admin warehouse processed into Collection Returns Order. Collection Returns Order is a file for ordering goods to the supplier. Once Collection Returns Order was made and given to the supplier, Collection Returns Order is processed by the supplier and the supplier to make passes. Letter roads that have been made, and then given to the driver warehouse PT. Bintang Sidoraya.



Picture 8 booking process incoming goods

3.4.2 The process of incoming goods warehouse

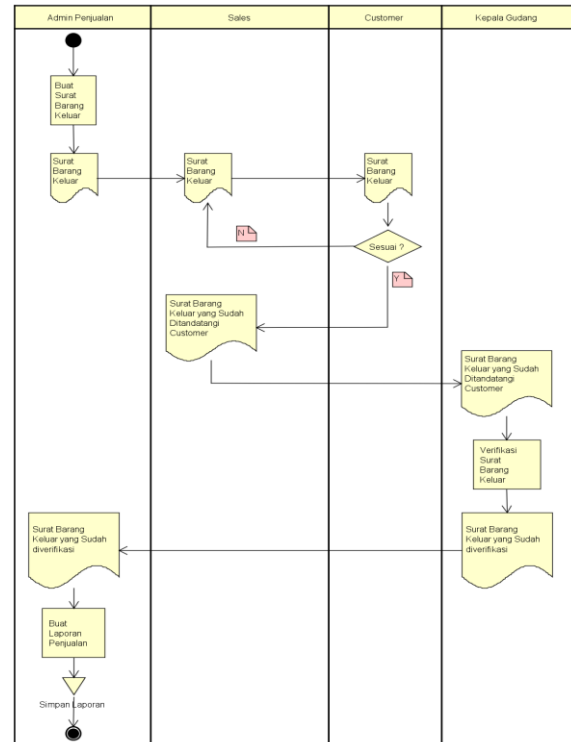
When the goods arrive at the warehouse, then brought the letter given to the driver's head is used as a warehouse for data checking goods. If the goods are dating according to the letter, then the goods can be put into the warehouse. If the goods are not in accordance with the letter of the goods will be returned to the supplier.



Picture 9 process incoming goods warehouse

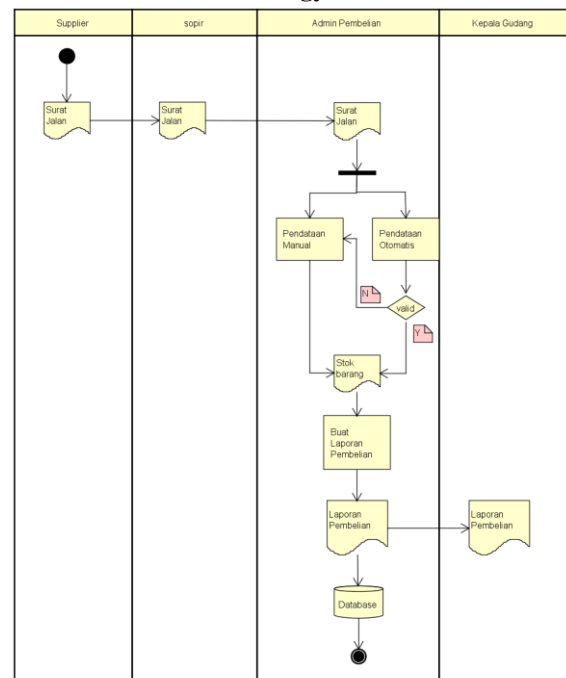
3.4.3 Goods Sales Process

In the process of selling goods to the customer, admin warehouse must make an item out and given to sales. Then sales selling goods to the customer. When the goods arrive at the customer, the customer will check compliance data items sent by mail out items brought in by sales. If appropriate, the customer signed proof of the goods out. However, if the goods do not comply, then the goods will be brought sales back to be brought to the warehouse. Then the data is proof of the goods that have been signed out given to a warehouse clerk. warehouse clerk verifies the data items that have been sold and handed over evidence to the admin stuff out for in the data.



3.5 Documenting Process Goods by Using RFID

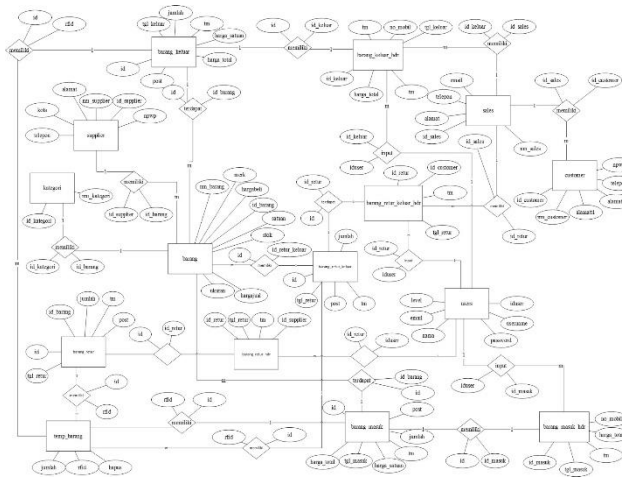
3.5.1 Documenting Process Goods Log by Using RFID Technology



Picture 10 incoming goods data collection using RFID technology

Admin/Perwakilan	Sales	Customer	Intake Gudang
<pre> graph TD Start(()) --> Penerimaan[Penerimaan Barang Kruiter] Penerimaan --> Split1(()) Split1 --> ValidasiDok[Validasi Dokumen] ValidasiDok --> Valid{Valid?} Valid -- Ya --> BuatLap1[Buat Laporan] Valid -- Tidak --> ValidasiManual[Validasi Manual] ValidasiManual --> BuatLap1 BuatLap1 --> BuatSuratRamingPukul[Buat Surat Raming Pukul] BuatSuratRamingPukul --> SuratRamingPukul[Surat Raming Pukul] SuratRamingPukul --> SalesSwimlane </pre>	<pre> graph TD SuratRamingPukul[Surat Raming Pukul] --> Sesuai{Sesuai?} Sesuai -- Ya --> SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan[Surat Raming Pukul yang Sudah Ditransmisikan Customer] Sesuai -- Tidak --> CustomerSwimlane SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan --> IntakeGudangSwimlane </pre>	<pre> graph TD SuratRamingPukul[Surat Raming Pukul] --> Sesuai{Sesuai?} Sesuai -- Ya --> SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan[Surat Raming Pukul yang Sudah Ditransmisikan Customer] Sesuai -- Tidak --> ValidasiSuratRamingKruiter[Validasi Surat Raming Kruiter] ValidasiSuratRamingKruiter --> SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan --> AdminSwimlane </pre>	<pre> graph TD SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan[Surat Raming Pukul yang Sudah Ditransmisikan Customer] --> ValidasiSuratRamingKruiter[Validasi Surat Raming Kruiter] ValidasiSuratRamingKruiter --> SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan --> AdminSwimlane </pre>
<pre> graph TD SuratRamingPukulSudahDitransmisikan[Surat Raming Pukul yang Sudah Ditransmisikan] --> BuatLaporanPersewaan[Buat Laporan Persewaan] BuatLaporanPersewaan --> Merge(()) Merge --> SimpanLaporan[Simpan laporan] SimpanLaporan --> End(()) </pre>			

3.6 Design ERD



```

    erDiagram
        supplier ||--o{ barang : "supplies"
        kategori ||--o{ barang : "categorized"
        barang ||--o{ barang_masuk : "incoming"
        barang ||--o{ barang_keluar : "outgoing"
        barang ||--o{ barang_retur : "returned"
        customer ||--o{ barang_masuk : "purchases"
        customer ||--o{ barang_keluar : "sells"
        customer ||--o{ barang_retur : "returns"
        users ||--o{ barang_masuk : "registers"
        users ||--o{ barang_keluar : "processes"
        users ||--o{ barang_retur : "handles"
        sales ||--o{ barang_keluar : "manages"

        supplier {
            string id_supplier PK
            string nm_supplier
            string alamat
            string kota
            string telepon
            string npwp
        }

        kategori {
            string id_kategori PK
            string nm_kategori
        }

        barang {
            string id_barang PK
            string id_kategori FK
            string id_supplier FK
            string nm_barang
            string merk
            string ukuran
            string satuan
            string stok
            string harga_beli
            string harga_jual
        }

        barang_masuk {
            string id PK
            string id_barang FK
            string id_masuk FK
            string rfid
            string tgl_masuk
            int jumlah
            string tm
            string post
        }

        barang_keluar {
            string id PK
            string id_barang FK
            string id_keluar FK
            string rfid
            string tgl_keluar
            int jumlah
            string tm
            string post
        }

        barang_retur {
            string id PK
            string id_barang FK
            string id_retur FK
            string rfid
            string tgl_retur
            int jumlah
            string tm
            string post
        }

        barang_masuk_hdr {
            string id_masuk PK
            string id_user FK
            string tgl_masuk
            string no_mobil
        }

        barang_keluar_hdr {
            string id PK
            string id_barang FK
            string id_retur FK
            string rfid
            string tgl_retur
            int jumlah
            string tm
            string post
        }

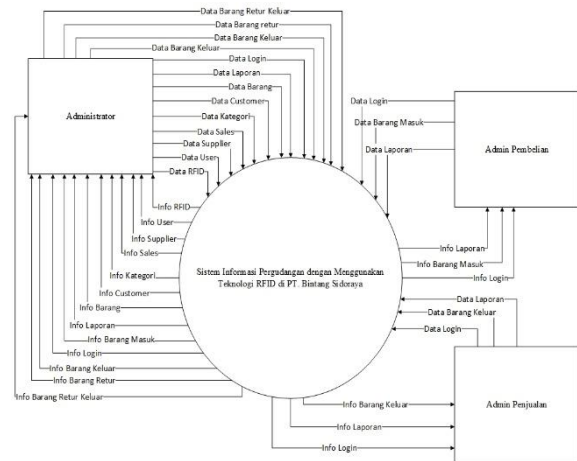
        barang_retur_hdr {
            string id_retur PK
            string id_supplier FK
            string id_user FK
            string tgl_keluar
            string no_mobil
        }

        customer {
            string id_customer PK
            string id_sales FK
            string nm_customer
            string alamat1
            string alamat2
            string telepon
            string npwp
        }

        users {
            string iduser PK
            string username
            string password
            string nama
            string email
            string level
        }

        sales {
            string id_sales PK
            string nm_sales
            string alamat
            string telepon
            string email
        }
  
```

3.8 Peancangan Context Diagram



Picture 14 context diagram

The diagram illustrates the proposed system architecture, showing the flow of data from input logs to various processing blocks and finally to output logs. The components and their connections are as follows:

- Input Logs:** Vehicle logs, Station logs, Station logs, Station logs.
- Processing Blocks:**
 - Block 1:** Receives Vehicle logs and Station logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 2:** Receives Station logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 3:** Receives Data logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 4:** Receives Data logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 5:** Receives Data logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 6:** Receives Data logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 7:** Receives Data logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 8:** Receives Data logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 9:** Receives Data logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
 - Block 10:** Receives Data logs and Data logs. Outputs Data logs.
- Output Logs:** Data logs, Data logs, Data logs, Data logs, Data logs, Data logs, Data logs, Data logs, Data logs, Data logs.

The diagram shows a complex network of data flows, with many blocks having multiple inputs and outputs. The flow generally moves from left to right, with some feedback loops. The central part of the diagram contains several blocks that appear to be processing or transforming the data, while the input and output logs are on the periphery.

4 TESTING SYSTEMS

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'localhost:3000/'. The browser tabs include 'Bintang Indonesia' and 'localhost:3000/'. The dashboard has a teal header with the title 'Dashboard' and a red notification bell icon. The main content area contains two charts on a dark background. The left chart, 'DATA STOK PER KATEGORI', is a pie chart with a single teal slice representing 100% of the data, with a legend below it showing '100% makanan'. The right chart, 'GRAFIK KELUAR MASUK', is a line chart with 'Unit' on the y-axis (0 to 8) and dates on the x-axis. It features two data series: 'Penjualan' (blue line) and 'Pengiriman' (green line). The 'Penjualan' series has a data point at 7 units on 2017-03-20T00:00, and the 'Pengiriman' series has a data point at 2 units on 2017-03-20T00:00. A copyright notice 'copyright © 2017 Bintang Indonesia' is visible at the bottom.

The screenshot shows the 'Bintang' dashboard with a sidebar menu on the left containing 'Beranda', 'Master Data', 'Transaksi Pembelian', 'Referensi Pembelian', 'Transaksi Penjualan', and 'Laporan'. The main content area is titled 'Data Barang' and features a table with columns: No, ID Barang, Nama Barang, Kategori, Nama Supplier, Merek, Ukuran, Satuan, Stok, Harga Beli, Harga Jual, and Aksi. There are 5 data rows, each with a green 'Tambah' button in the 'Aksi' column. Below the table, a link 'Menambah 1 to 5 artikel' is visible. The footer contains the text 'copyright © 2017 Bintang Belakasa'.

No	ID Barang	Nama Barang	Kategori	Nama Supplier	Merek	Ukuran	Satuan	Stok	Harga Beli	Harga Jual	Aksi
1	B00001	PODOL POP TS CHOC	sepatuan	PT UNILEVER INDONESIA	WILLS	DOS	PCS	0	3.000	5.000	Tambah
2	B00002	CONELLO CAPPUCCINO	sepatuan	PT UNILEVER INDONESIA		DOS	PCS	0	3.000	4.500	Tambah
3	B00003	PODOL POP CHOC	sepatuan	PT UNILEVER INDONESIA		DOS	PCS	0	3.000	4.000	Tambah
4	B00004	PODOL POP JINGLE	sepatuan	PT UNILEVER INDONESIA		DOS	PCS	0	3.000	7.500	Tambah
5	B00005	AQUA 240 ML /48	makanan	PT TERIA INVESTMENT		DOS	DOS	2	10.000	13.000	Tambah

Menambah 1 to 5 artikel

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localhost:3000/?url=http://example.com/force

Data Barang Masuk

No Transaksi Pembelian: 200001

Tanggal: 02-03-2017

No. Invoice:

[Go Back](#)

No	ID KPD	Supplier	ID Barang	Nama Barang	Aksi
1	10418072187	PT. UNILEVER INDONESIA	B009001	PADLE PUP TS CHOC	Hapus
2	41217227213	PT. UNILEVER INDONESIA	B009002	CONELLO CAPPUCCINO	Hapus
3	14036212205	PT. UNILEVER INDONESIA	B009003	PADLE PUP CHOC PUP	Hapus

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

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localhost:3000/teman-pemulaan-form

Data Barang keluar

No Transaksi pembelian: 00001 Tanggal: 22-03-2017

Kategori: GASOLIN Jenis: GASOLIN No. Barang: 1

[Simpan](#)

No	ID	Merk	M. Barang	Nama Barang	Aksi
1	14030212205	B00500		PADDLE POP CHOC PUP	Aksi

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries

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The screenshot shows the 'Data Barang retur' page. At the top, there's a header with the application name and a sidebar with navigation icons. The main content area has a title 'Data Barang retur' and a search filter section. The search filter includes a text input for 'No Transaksi Retur' (containing '27381') and a date input for 'Tanggal' (containing '02-03-2017'). Below the search filter is a table with columns: No, No RPD, Supplier, No Barang, Nama Barang, and Aksi. The table contains one row with data: '1', '10413072107', 'PT UNILEVER INDONESIA', 'B00501', 'PROBLE POP TS CHOIC', and an 'Aksi' button. Below the table, there's a message 'Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries'. At the bottom, there's a footer with the copyright notice 'Copyright © 2017 Bintang Returaya'.

Picture 21 page views return of goods

No	Tanggal Masuk	No. Transaksi	Supplier	No. Modul	Jumlah	View
1	2017-03-02	BW001	PT UNILEVER INDONESIA	D5005AD	6,500	[Link]
2	2017-03-02	BW001	PT UNILEVER INDONESIA	D5005AD	6,500	[Link]
Total					13,000	

Picture 22 see page report purchases of goods

No	Tanggal Masuk	No. Transaksi	Customer	No. Modul	Jumlah	View
1	2017-03-02	BW001	PT UNILEVER INDONESIA	D5005AD	6,500	[Link]
Total					6,500	

Picture 23 page views goods sales report

No	Kode Barang	Nama Barang	Stok	Unit	Aksi
1	W-000001	PINELE POP TS CHOC	0	PCS	[Link]
2	W-000002	CONELLO CAPPUCCINO	1	PCS	[Link]
3	W-000003	PINELE POP CHOC POP	0	PCS	[Link]
4	W-000004	PINELE POP JUNKIE	0	PCS	[Link]
5	W-000005	AQUA 240 ML 148	0	DOS	[Link]

Picture 24 see page inventory report

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5 FINALITY

5.1 Conclusion

Conclusions in the construction of warehousing information system using RFID technology at PT. Bintang Sidoraya are:

1. The system can collect data of incoming goods using RFID technology.
2. The system can perform data collection goods out automatically using RFID technology.

5.2 Suggestion

For the development of further research, it is hoped the system can perform data collection on some goods out of the warehouse at once or besamaan in one process.