

Development Of An Inventory Management Information System Using The Agile Method

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ABSTRACT – PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra still uses manual inventory recording and reporting processes involving ledgers, Microsoft Excel, and direct counts of remaining items in the warehouse. This situation poses risks of recording errors, data duplication, and delays in obtaining inventory information. This study aims to design and develop a web-based inventory management information system to facilitate a more structured process for managing inventory data. The system development method used is Agile Development, which allows the development process to be carried out in stages and adapted to user needs. The development stages include planning, implementation, testing, documentation, deployment, and maintenance. The developed system provides features for inventory data, incoming goods, outgoing goods, as well as reports on inventory, incoming goods, and outgoing goods. The research result is a web-based inventory management information system that can be used to manage inventory data and generate computerized reports. Test results using the Black-Box Testing method indicate that the developed features function in accordance with the system's intended functions and requirements. This system is expected to assist PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra in managing inventory data in a more structured manner and supporting the inventory monitoring process.

Keywords - Information System; Inventory; Agile development; PT.Saribumi Sriguna Putra

Pengembangan Sistem Informasi Manajemen Inventori Menggunakan Metode Agile

ABSTRAK –PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra masih menggunakan proses pencatatan dan pelaporan inventori secara manual menggunakan buku besar, Microsoft Excel, dan perhitungan langsung terhadap sisa barang di gudang. Kondisi tersebut menyebabkan risiko kesalahan pencatatan, duplikasi data, dan keterlambatan dalam memperoleh informasi persediaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merancang dan membangun sistem informasi manajemen inventori berbasis web untuk membantu proses pengelolaan data barang secara lebih terstruktur. Metode pengembangan sistem yang digunakan adalah Agile Development, yang memungkinkan proses pengembangan dilakukan secara bertahap dan menyesuaikan kebutuhan pengguna. Tahapan pengembangan meliputi perencanaan, implementasi, pengujian, dokumentasi, deployment, dan maintenance. Sistem yang dikembangkan menyediakan fitur data barang, barang masuk, barang keluar, serta laporan inventori, barang masuk, dan barang keluar. Hasil penelitian berupa sistem informasi manajemen inventori berbasis web yang dapat digunakan untuk mengelola data persediaan dan menghasilkan laporan secara terkomputerisasi. Hasil pengujian menggunakan metode Black-Box Testing menunjukkan bahwa fitur-fitur yang dikembangkan dapat berjalan sesuai dengan fungsi dan kebutuhan sistem. Sistem ini diharapkan dapat membantu PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra dalam mengelola data inventori secara lebih terstruktur dan mendukung proses pemantauan persediaan.

Kata Kunci –Sistem Informasi; Inventori; Agile Development; PT.Saribumi Sriguna Putra

1. INTRODUCTION

Computers are an essential part of information technology and play a major role in technological development. In the workplace, computers are used

as the primary tool to help complete tasks and process data more effectively and efficiently. Today's systems can make workers' jobs easier; one example is the inventory management system,

which is currently very popular for managing goods in warehouses. This efficient and accurate management system is key to minimizing losses, optimizing working capital, and ensuring the continuity of production and service processes[1].

Manual systems are often unable to handle the complexity of increasingly sophisticated operations, leading to difficulties in analyzing data effectively and efficiently. This is where information systems play a crucial role in facilitating data management and storage processes to generate accurate information and reduce the likelihood of errors that companies wish to avoid [2]. An application is a software program that operates on a specific system, created and developed to execute specific commands from brainware [3]. The use of computers in various organizational activities has driven the development of information systems, which are frameworks that coordinate all available resources—including human and computer resources—to transform inputs into outputs in the form of information that can be used to achieve specific objectives [4].

Management is a process that is based on planning and organizing, and involves leadership in controlling all of an organization's resources in order to achieve the organization's established goals. Management is a profession that requires specific qualifications, which means that a manager must possess three specific competencies: conceptual ability or competence, social competence (community relations), and technical competence. These competencies demonstrate that an organization functions through the interrelationships between its various subunits[5]

Inventory, often referred to as stock, refers to the stock of goods or resources used within a company; based on type, inventory is divided into raw materials, semi-finished goods, or work-in-progress, components, and finished goods to meet consumer demand at all times. These items are stored and maintained in a ready-to-use condition and recorded in a database [6]. Inventory management is an important activity in supporting the operational continuity of a company because inventory is closely related to the availability of goods, transaction recording, and decision-making regarding stock levels. Effective inventory management requires information that is organized and readily available to support the monitoring of inventory conditions. The use of information systems can support these activities by facilitating data processing, storage, monitoring, and reporting in a more structured and computerized manner.

The web is a collection of multimedia documents—such as text, images, sound, animations, and videos—that can be accessed via

software called a browser using the HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) [7] The implementation of web-based inventory information systems has been widely used to support inventory management activities. Previous studies have demonstrated the use of web-based systems and Agile Development for inventory recording and management. However, the implementation of an inventory management system needs to be adapted to the operational processes and specific requirements of each organization. Each organization may have different inventory procedures, user requirements, transaction processes, and reporting needs. Therefore, further development is needed to provide an inventory management system that corresponds to the actual conditions and requirements of the organization.

PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra is a company whose inventory management process is still carried out using Microsoft Excel, paper records, and direct counting of remaining goods in the warehouse. Based on observations and interviews conducted at the company, the recording, monitoring, and reporting processes are still performed manually. This condition creates difficulties in organizing inventory data, monitoring incoming and outgoing goods, and preparing inventory reports. The existing process also creates the possibility of recording errors and data duplication, while inventory information cannot be obtained as systematically as required for supporting inventory management activities.

Based on these conditions, the research gap in this study lies in the need to develop an inventory management information system that is adapted to the actual operational processes and user requirements of PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra. The proposed system integrates inventory data, incoming goods transactions, outgoing goods transactions, and inventory reports into a web-based system. Thus, the system is not only developed as a general inventory application but is designed based on the inventory management conditions and requirements identified at the research site.

The contribution of this study is the development of a web-based inventory management information system using the Agile Development method based on the needs identified through the research process. The system provides features for managing inventory data, recording incoming and outgoing goods, and generating inventory, incoming goods, and outgoing goods reports. The Agile Development method is used because its iterative and flexible approach allows the system to be developed and adjusted according to user requirements. The developed system is tested using Black-Box Testing to verify that each implemented

function operates according to the specified requirements.

Therefore, this study aims to develop a web-based inventory management information system based on the identified operational conditions and user requirements to support the management, monitoring, and reporting of inventory at PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Inventory Management Information System

An inventory management information system is an information system designed to support the recording, monitoring, and reporting of inventory activities within an organization. Inventory management involves the control of goods so that information regarding stock availability, incoming goods, outgoing goods, and inventory levels can be obtained accurately and efficiently. In a business environment, inaccurate inventory records can result in discrepancies between recorded stock and actual stock, delays in reporting, and difficulties in making decisions related to inventory control.

Previous studies have demonstrated the importance of computerized inventory systems in replacing manual recording processes. Handayani et al. developed a web-based inventory information system using Agile Software Development to address problems related to inaccurate inventory records, duplicate data, and difficulties in managing incoming and outgoing goods. Their results showed that the developed system could facilitate inventory management according to user requirements.

Widiarta et al. also developed an inventory information system using Agile Software Development at Toko Nada. The study identified problems including inaccurate stock data, recording errors, lengthy inventory recording processes, and delays in preparing reports. The resulting web-based system was designed to improve inventory management and operational efficiency [8].

In another study, Kusuma et al. developed a web-based inventory information system to address discrepancies in inventory quantities at a cable television and internet service company. The system was designed to provide more accurate information regarding the amount of inventory available in the warehouse [9].

These studies indicate that an inventory management information system can support organizations in improving the accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility of inventory data. Therefore, the development of a computerized inventory system is relevant for PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra, where inventory recording and reporting were previously conducted using Microsoft Excel, paper records, and direct stock counting.

B. Previous Studies on Inventory Information Systems

Several previous studies have applied web-based information systems to inventory management in different organizational contexts. Akwilla and Jollyta implemented Agile Development in an inventory system for Aeng Store. The study used Black-Box Testing and focused on inventory recording, purchase and sales reports, inventory reports, and supplier data. The results indicated that Agile Development was beneficial for developing an inventory management system based on organizational requirements [10].

Pamungkas et al. developed a web-based inventory information system for a university robotics laboratory using Agile Development. The system was developed through iterative phases consisting of planning, implementation, testing, documentation, deployment, and maintenance. The study demonstrates that Agile can be applied to inventory systems that require continuous adaptation to user and organizational requirements [11].

More recently, Widaningsih et al. developed a web-based inventory information system using Agile Scrum at CV Tunggal Putra Jaya. The previous inventory process relied on Microsoft Excel and resulted in difficulties with stock monitoring and data accuracy. The developed system provided real-time stock monitoring and reporting features, while Black-Box Testing showed that the system functions operated successfully. [12]

Hidayat et al. evaluated the implementation of Agile in a web-based inventory management system equipped with a real-time dashboard. Their study identified problems caused by manual inventory management, including input errors, data redundancy, limited real-time stock monitoring, and dependence on paper documentation. The study is relevant to the present research because it demonstrates the relationship between web-based inventory systems, Agile development, and improved inventory monitoring [13].

Based on the previous studies, most research focuses on developing inventory systems to overcome manual recording problems, improve stock monitoring, and facilitate reporting. However, the implementation context, user requirements, inventory characteristics, and system features differ between organizations. Therefore, an inventory management system needs to be adapted to the operational conditions and user requirements of the organization where it is implemented.

C. Agile Development Method

Agile Development is a software development approach that emphasizes iterative development, flexibility, collaboration, and responsiveness to

changing requirements. Unlike development approaches that require all system requirements to be finalized at the beginning of the development process, Agile allows requirements and system features to be evaluated and improved throughout the development process.

The application of Agile in inventory information system development has been reported in several previous studies. Handayani et al. applied Agile Software Development to a web-based inventory system and demonstrated its usefulness in developing features for managing incoming and outgoing goods. Akwilla and Jollyta also applied Agile Development to an inventory system and combined it with Black-Box Testing to evaluate system functionality.

The Agile approach has also been implemented using different frameworks and variants. Widaningsih et al. used Agile Scrum to develop an inventory system, while Wahyudi et al. applied Agile Feature-Driven Development. These studies indicate that Agile can be adapted to different software development contexts depending on system requirements and organizational conditions. In the present study, Agile Development is selected because the inventory management requirements at PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra need to be translated into system functions incrementally. The development process involves planning, implementation, testing, documentation, deployment, and maintenance, as described in the methodology of this research. The iterative characteristics of Agile allow the developed system to be evaluated and adjusted based on user requirements during the development process.

D. Software Development and System Testing

Software development requires not only the implementation of system functions but also systematic testing to determine whether the developed functions operate according to the specified requirements. Black-Box Testing is one testing approach that evaluates software functionality based on inputs and expected outputs without examining the internal source code.

the black-box testing process involves testing a program that has been developed by entering data on every available page [14].

Agung et al. applied Black-Box Testing to an inventory information system at a pharmaceutical distributor. The study reported that Black-Box Testing was effective for testing the functionality of inventory information systems because the testing focuses on whether the system functions according to the required behavior [15]. Similarly, Akwilla and Jollyta used Black-Box Testing in the development of an Agile-based inventory system to verify system functionality [10].

The combination of Agile Development and functional testing is therefore relevant to the present research. Agile supports iterative development and adjustment to user requirements, while Black-Box Testing provides a mechanism for verifying whether the implemented system features operate as expected.

E. Research Position

Based on the reviewed studies, web-based inventory information systems have been widely developed to overcome problems associated with manual inventory recording, inaccurate stock information, delayed reporting, and difficulties in monitoring inventory. Several studies have specifically demonstrated the application of Agile Development to inventory systems in stores, educational institutions, pharmacies, and companies.

However, the existing studies are conducted in different organizational environments and have different operational requirements and system features. The present research focuses on the development of an inventory management information system for PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra, with features for managing inventory data, incoming goods, outgoing goods, and inventory reports. The research applies Agile Development to accommodate the company's operational requirements and uses functional testing to verify the developed system.

3. METHOD

Methodology is a description of the methods used in a study, such as data collection methods, system development methods, system testing methods, and system analysis and design methods. Research methods are the procedures and frameworks used in a study. Research methods enable a study to be conducted in a planned, scientific, neutral, and meaningful manner [16].

Research Methodology: This researcher employs a qualitative descriptive research method. The qualitative descriptive method is an approach that portrays, describes, and presents the phenomena under study as they actually are, based on the situations and conditions prevailing at the time the research was conducted [17].

The data sources used are as follows: Primary data is data obtained and gathered directly from the primary source through interviews. Secondary data is data obtained indirectly by the researcher, not from the primary source or the research subject directly.

A system development method is a series of structured steps used to design, build, and maintain a system, particularly software. Agile is a software development method that is fast, flexible, and

capable of adapting to changes. Agile development is an advanced approach to the SDLC (System Development Life Cycle) designed to facilitate the development of applications that require a short turnaround time and to achieve a higher success rate in application development compared to structured design methods. Agile development emphasizes an iterative process; thus, if a revision is needed during an iteration, the process is repeated without waiting for the current iteration to be completed first[18].

Its stages include planning, development, testing, documentation, deployment, and maintenance using the Agile method. The application development process can be completed in a shorter amount of time [1]. The Agile Development method involves a series of relatively short but effective stages, consisting of six interconnected main steps.



Figure 1. Agile Methodology

The stages of Agile Development can be explained as follows:

1. System planning is one of the initial stages involving a categorization process that requires specific steps or phases. At this stage, developers and users create a design based on a mutual agreement with the administrator of PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra. Activities carried out include interviews, observations, and reviewing existing document archives.

The information obtained was used to identify the main requirements of the system, including inventory data management, incoming goods transactions, outgoing goods transactions, inventory reports, incoming goods reports, and outgoing goods reports.

The requirements were prioritized based on their relevance to the company's daily inventory activities. The involvement of users during requirements identification is important in Agile because requirements are developed through communication and collaboration rather than being completely fixed at the beginning of the project.

2. Implementation involves preparing the user interface for the customer, which is derived from the approved new system design and translated into a programming language. In this step, coding and web design are performed according to the requirements of PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra.

The system was developed as a web-based application with different access rights for Admin, Warehouse Manager, and Manager. The Admin was provided with functions to manage inventory data and transactions, the Warehouse Manager was provided with functions for monitoring and reporting, while the Manager was provided with access to inventory-related reports.

The implementation was performed incrementally so that individual functions could be developed and evaluated before the system was fully deployed. This incremental approach is consistent with Agile development, where requirements and software functionality can evolve throughout the development process.

3. Testing is a key prerequisite for any system. In this step, the researcher developed the system through coding, followed by software testing. The new system, which has been implemented according to the requirements of PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra, will undergo testing to ensure there are no errors or bugs when the system is run or used by the company.

The Black-Box Testing method was used because it evaluates system functionality based on inputs and expected outputs without requiring examination of the internal source code. Black-Box Testing has also been applied to inventory information systems to identify functional errors and input problems before system implementation.[15]

The testing results were used as feedback for system improvement. If a function did not operate according to the requirements, the function was corrected and tested again. User feedback was also considered when evaluating whether the implemented features corresponded to the operational needs of PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra. This feedback mechanism represents the iterative characteristic of Agile development.

4. Documentation is the process of documenting a system by recording the step-by-step procedures of the system that has been built. In this step, the test results are documented to facilitate future maintenance by PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra.

5. Deployment: Developers disseminate information about service updates to customers. In this step, the system is retested to determine whether it meets the requirements set by PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra.

Before the system was used operationally, the implemented functions were reviewed to ensure that they corresponded to the requirements identified during the planning stage. Any issues identified during this process were addressed before the system was considered ready for operational use.

6. Maintenance: Maintaining the system to ensure it remains in optimal condition. In this step, routine maintenance is performed to ensure the software continues to run and is maintained at the highest quality level in accordance with the needs of PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra.

The maintenance process is also consistent with the adaptive nature of Agile development because system requirements may evolve after users interact with the implemented system. Agile requirements engineering emphasizes continuous requirements management and adaptation throughout development rather than treating requirements as permanently fixed at the beginning of the project.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation refers to mutually complementary activities that form part of an engineering system. This definition indicates that the term “implementation” refers to an activity involving actions or mechanisms within a system [19]. the Implementation Phase is a critical stage in system development that encompasses both the deployment and testing of the newly designed system. During this phase, the system or application begins operating under conditions very similar to real-world scenarios, allowing users to utilize it as intended. Implementation focuses not only on system operation but also on ensuring that all developed components function in harmony and in line with the established objectives. The objective of this research is to develop a web-based inventory management information system capable of helping PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra manage its inventory more effectively, quickly, and in a computerized manner.

UML includes various types of diagrams that help in efficiently understanding, analyzing, documenting, designing, or developing software[20]

Use Case Diagram

A use case is a model used to describe the system’s functionality comprehensively from the user’s perspective.

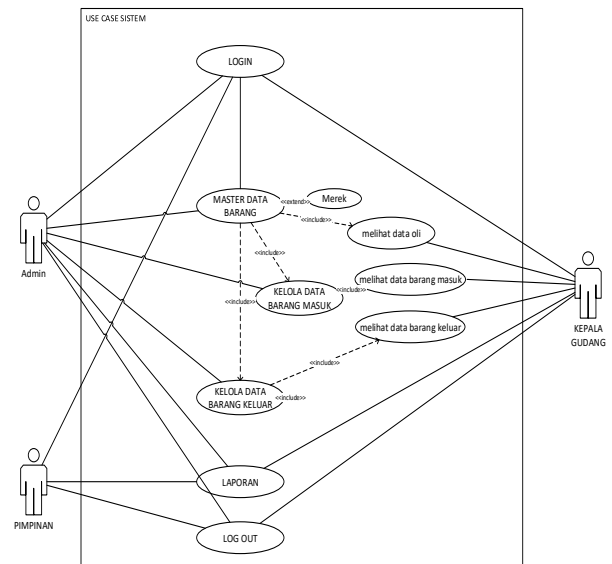


Figure 2. Use Case Diagram

This diagram illustrates that there are three users who can access the system: Admin, Warehouse Manager, and Manager. The Admin can manage inventory using all features within the system, specifically the inventory data feature, which includes sub-features for brand, incoming goods, outgoing goods, incoming goods reports, outgoing goods reports, and inventory reports. The Admin can add, edit, and delete inventory data.

In this system, the Warehouse Manager can also access all features just like the Admin, but the Warehouse Manager can only view and monitor all available features; the Warehouse Manager does not have the ability to add, edit, or delete data. However, within the reports feature, the Warehouse Manager can print reports as needed.

Managers can only access reports, specifically the incoming goods report, outgoing goods report, and inventory report. However, all users must log in first before accessing the dashboard or system interface.

From the login menu

The admin login screen is the initial screen that appears when you first attempt to access the web-based application.

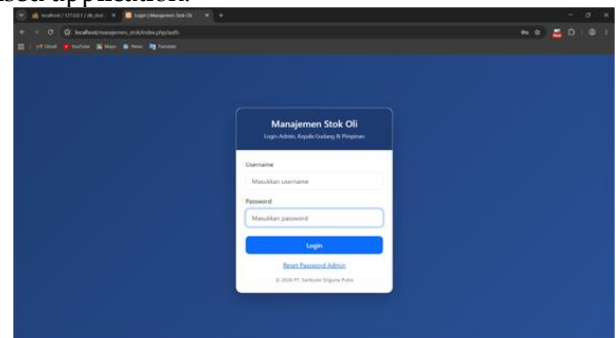


Figure 3. The “From Login” Screen

Enter the username and password you have set. If you enter the wrong username or password, you

will remain on the login form and receive a notification that the username or password is incorrect.

Dashboard Page

The main screen after logging in; this admin interface displays various inventory data before accessing each feature.

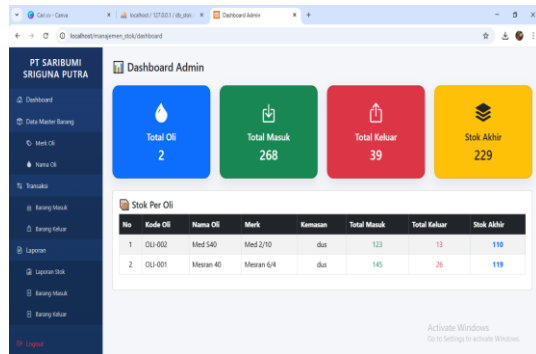


Figure 4. Dashboard View

Motor Oil Brands Page

This Motor Oil Brands page is part of the master data menu and serves as the central hub for storing and managing all data on the company's motor oil brands stored in the system.

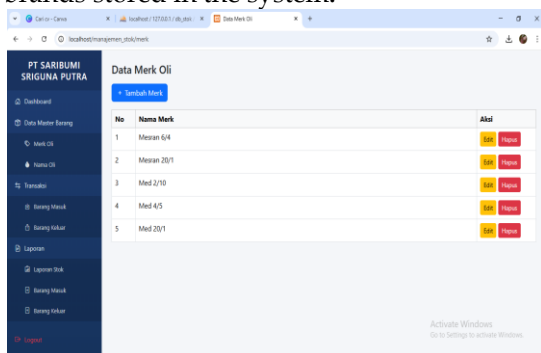


Figure 5. Oil Brand Display

Oil Data Page

This oil data page is part of the master data menu and serves as the central hub for managing all oil product data stored in the system. The oil data managed on this page is a key component of the inventory system I developed.

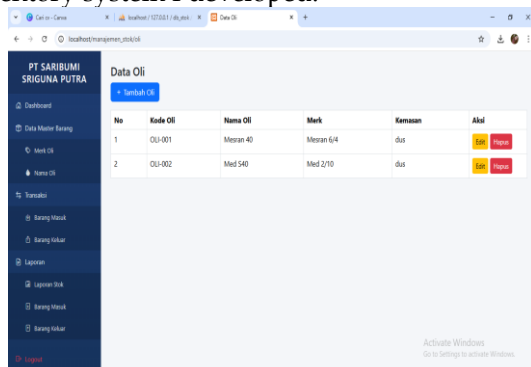


Figure 6. Oil Data Page

Goods Receipt Page

The Goods Receipt Page is part of the goods receipt transaction menu and is used to record every addition of inventory to the system.

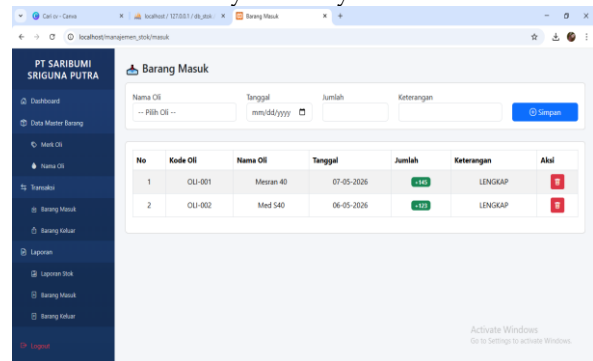


Figure 7. Goods Received Page

Goods Issued Page

The Goods Issued Page is part of the goods issued transaction menu, which is used to record every issuance of inventory from the warehouse into the system.

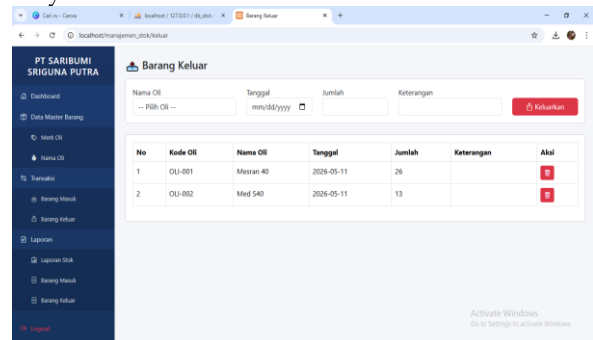


Figure 8. Goods Out Page

Inventory Report Page

The Inventory Report page is a section of the report that provides a comprehensive and detailed overview of the inventory currently in the warehouse.

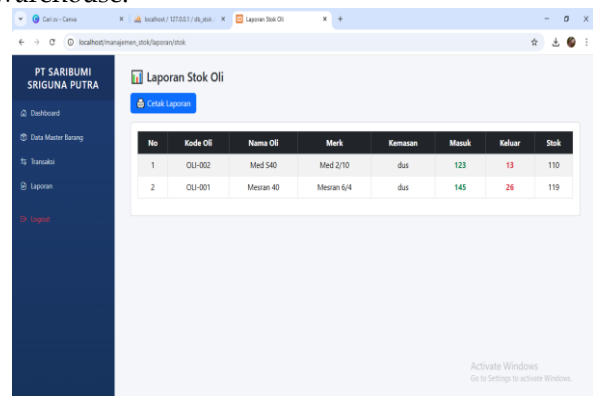


Figure 9. Inventory Report Page

Inventory Report Print Page

The Inventory Report Print Page serves as the primary tool for management to generate hard copies of all information regarding the availability of items in the warehouse.

LAPORAN STOK OLI
Manajemen Gudang Oli
PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra

No	Kode Oli	Nama Oli	Merk	Kemasan	Masuk	Keluar	Stok
1	OLI-002	Med S40	Med 2/10	dus	123	13	110
2	OLI-001	Mesran 40	Mesran 6/4	dus	145	26	119

Prabumulih, 11-05-2026
Mengetahui,
Pimpinan
NIP. _____

Figure 10. Stock Report Print Page

Goods Received Report Page

The Goods Received Report page is a section of the report that displays transaction data for goods received, providing a detailed overview of the receipt of goods from suppliers.

LAPORAN BARANG MASUK

No	Tanggal	Kode Oli	Nama Oli	Merk	Kemasan	Jumlah
1	2026-05-06	OLI-002	Med S40	Med 2/10	dus	123
2	2026-05-07	OLI-001	Mesran 40	Mesran 6/4	dus	145
Total						268

Figure 11: Goods Received Page

Goods Received Report Print Page

The Goods Received Report Print Page serves as the primary tool for management to generate hard copies of all goods received information stored in the warehouse.

LAPORAN DATA OLI
Manajemen Gudang Oli
PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra

Laporan Barang Masuk

No	Tanggal	Kode Oli	Nama Oli	Merk	Kemasan	Jumlah
1	2026-05-07	OLI-001	Mesran 40	Mesran 6/4	dus	145

Prabumulih, 11-05-2026
Mengetahui,
Pimpinan
NIP. _____

Figure 12. Print Goods Received Report

Goods Issued Report Page

The Goods Issued Report page is a section of the report that provides detailed data on goods issued transactions based on specific periods and criteria.

LAPORAN BARANG KELUAR

No	Tanggal	Kode Oli	Nama Oli	Merk	Kemasan	Jumlah
1	2026-05-11	OLI-002	Med S40	Med 2/10	dus	13
2	2026-05-11	OLI-001	Mesran 40	Mesran 6/4	dus	26
Total						39

Figure 13. Goods Out Report

Goods Out Report Print Page

The Goods Out Report print page serves as the primary tool for management to generate hard copies of all information regarding goods leaving the warehouse

LAPORAN DATA OLI
Manajemen Gudang Oli
PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra

Laporan Barang Keluar

No	Tanggal	Kode Oli	Nama Oli	Merk	Kemasan	Jumlah
1	2026-05-11	OLI-002	Med S40	Med 2/10	dus	13

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Mengetahui,
Pimpinan
NIP. _____

Figure 14 . Print Goods Out Report

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research conducted at PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra, it can be concluded that the developed web-based inventory management information system provides a more structured approach to managing inventory data, including incoming goods, outgoing goods, and stock information. The system also provides computerized inventory reports that can support the monitoring of inventory conditions and facilitate the availability of inventory information for management. The implementation of the Agile Development method enabled the system to be developed incrementally through the stages of planning, implementation, testing, documentation, deployment, and maintenance. The development process also considered user requirements and feedback to ensure that the implemented functions were aligned with the operational needs of PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra. The system provides several main functions, including inventory data management, incoming goods transactions, outgoing goods transactions, and computerized reports for inventory, incoming goods, and outgoing goods. Based on the results of Black-Box Testing, the developed system functions according to the specified requirements and expected outputs. Therefore, the developed system can be used as a supporting tool for PT. Saribumi Sriguna Putra in managing inventory data and monitoring inventory activities in a more systematic and computerized manner.

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