TREES INVENTORY SYSTEM BASED ON RFID AT FRIM

AINUL HAZMIN BIN A.HAMID

A project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the award of the degree of MSc. (Information Technology – Management)

Faculty of Computer Science and Information System Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

ii

I declare that this thesis entitled "Trees Inventory System Based on Rfid at Frim" is the

result of my own research except as cited in the references. The thesis has not been

accepted for any degree and is not concurrently submitted in candidature of any other

degree.

Signature

: Already signed at thesis declaration document

Name

: AINUL HAZMIN BIN A.HAMID

Date

: 10th JULY 2009

Dedicated to En Hamid Karim, Pn Aliah Hj Baba, Siti Fatimah Muhamad, Nafisatul Ilmi and the rest of the family. Not to forget namely En Wan Badlishah Wan Ismail (Kontena Nasional Berhad), En Johari Ismail, En Mohd Padzil Mohd Zain and En Zakaria Mansor (Proton Holdings Berhad), Pn Suzyla Ab.Latif and En Khairil Sabri (Perodua Manufacturing Sdn Bhd), En Syariff (Menersys) and last but not least to En Adnan Mohamad and Pn Nik Adlin Nik Mohamed Sukri (FRIM). Thank you very much for kind support and help.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In order to finish the thesis report, I have met several people who are the professionals in the field and academician themselves. Their guidance and input have shown me the right direction in producing the outcome. First of all I would like to wish my appreciation to my supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr Harihodin Selamat for his idea, opinion and shared knowledge. Secondly to Dr Azizah Abd Rahman, who guides on the direction of research methodology write up. Without their assistance, I truly believe that it is impossible to accomplish the required report.

Secondly, I would like to thank to those professionals in the field for their valuable survey information. Namely En Wan Badlishah Wan Ismail (Kontena Nasional Berhad), En Johari Ismail, En Mohd Padzil Mohd Zain and En Zakaria Mansor (Proton Holdings Berhad), Pn Suzyla Ab. Latib and En Khairil Sabri (Perodua Manufacturing Sdn Bhd) and last but not least to En Adnan Mohamad and Pn Nik Adlin Nik Mohamed Sukri (FRIM).

I also would like to extend my appreciation to all my current colleagues and friends who have provided assistance in terms of opinion, advice and views. No to forget also to my family members who have been supportive since the day the survey activities were conducted.

ABSTRACT

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) is a means of identifying a person or object using a radio frequency transmission. The technology can be used to identify, track, sort or detect a wide variety of objects. Communication takes place between a reader (interrogator) and a transponder (Silicon Chip connected to an antenna) often called a tag. Tags can either be active (powered by battery) or passive (powered by the reader field) and come in various forms including Smart cards, Tags, Labels, watches and even embedded in mobile phones. An inventory management system is an integrated package of software and hardware used in warehouse operations, and elsewhere, to monitor the quantity, location and status of inventory as well as the related shipping, receiving, picking and putaway processes. In common usage, the term may also refer to just the software components. The Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM), is one of the leading institutions in tropical forestry research, both within the country and abroad. The institutions is a statutory body governed under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The implementation of RFID in inventory management system is to assist the institution in keeping track of trees record at their place. Several analysis and problem statement are study thoroughly in order to come out with an application that will able solve several issues at FRIM. The outcome of this application project should reduce time for data gathering of trees and also reducing the cost of manpower.

ABSTRAK

RFID (Pengenalan Frekuensi Radio) adalah suatu cara mengenalpasti orang atau benda menggunakan transmisi frekuensi radio. Teknologi ini boleh digunakan untuk mengenalpasti dan mengesan sebarang objek. Komunikasi berfungsi dalam bentuk pengimbas dan 'transponder' juga dikenali sebagai tag. Tag RFID ini boleh didapati dalam bentuk aktif (digerakkan oleh bateri) atau pasif (digerakkan oleh medan pengimbas) dan dating dalam pelbagai bentuk seperti kad pintar, tag, label, jam tangan dan juga wujud dalam fungsi telefon bimbit. Sistem pengurusan inventori adalah pakej gabungan perisian dan perkakasan yang diaplikasi dalam operasi gudang dan sebagainya untuk mengawasi kuantiti, lokasi dan status inventori yang mana boleh dilibatkan dalam proses penghantaran, pengambilan di kargo. 'Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM) adalah salah satu pusat penyelidikan hutan yang terulung samada di dalam atau di luar Negara. Institusi ini adalah badan kerajaan yang ditubuhkan di bawah Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Alam Sekitar. Perlaksanaan RFID di dalam system pengurusan inventori berupaya untuk menyelesaikan beberapa isu di FRIM. Hasil daripada projek aplikasi ini seharusnya mengurangkan masa untuk pengumpulan data-data pokok dan juga mengurangkan kos buruh.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
Т	TITLE PAGE	i
Ι	DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY	ii
Ι	DEDICATION	iii
A	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
A	ABSTRACT	V
A	ABSTRAK	vi
7	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
I	LIST OF TABLES	xi
Ι	LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
1 PRC	DJECT OVERVIEW	1
1.1	Introduction	2
1.2	Background of Problem	2
1.3	Statement of Problem	3
1.4	Project Objectives	4
1.5	Project Scopes	4
	1.5.1 The Core Functionality	5
	1.5.2 Data	5
	1.5.3 Software/Hardware Platform	5
	1.5.4 User	6
	1.5.5 Type of Testing	6
1.6	Importance of Project	7
1.7	Chapter Summary	7

		•	٠	٠
,	K 7	1	1	1
	v	1	1	1
	•	•	•	-

2	LIT	ERATURE REVIEW	9
	2.1	Introduction	9
	2.2	RFID	10
	2.3	RF	16
	2.4	Kontena Nasional Berhad	18
	2.4.1 Existing IS/IT systems		
	2.5	Proton- Manufacturing Division	23
		2.5.1 Existing IS/IT Systems	23
		2.5.2 General Manufacturring at Shah Alam plant	24
		2.5.3 General Production Line Process at Shah Alam	25
		plant	
		2.5.4 General Production Line Process at Tanjung	26
		Malim plant	
	2.6	Perodua Manufacturing	32
		2.6.1 Existing IS/IT System	33
	2.7	Examples of RFID applications	36
	2.8	Chapter Summary	38
3	MET	THODOLOGY	40
	3.1	Introduction	40
	3.2	Project Methodology	41
		3.2.1 System Development Methodology	41
	3.3	Project Schedule	45
	3.4	Chapter Summary	45

4	SYS	TEM DI	ESIGN	46
	4.1	Introd	luction	46
	4.2	Organ	nizational Analysis	47
		4.2.1	Forest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM)	47
			4.2.1.1 Structure	48
			4.2.1.2 Functions	48
			4.2.1.3 Core Business	49
			4.2.1.4 Existing IS/IT System	49
			4.2.1.5 Problem Statement in the organization	53
	4.3	Current E	Business Process and Data Model	53
		4.3.1	The Analysis of the current situation	53
		4.3.2	The Weakness of the current system	54
	4.4	User Req	quirements	54
	4.5	To-Be Pr	rocess and Data Model	55
		4.5.1	Use Case Diagram	56
		4.5.2	Activity Diagram	57
		4.5.3	Class Diagram	58
		4.5.4	System Architecture	59
	4.6	Physical	Design	61
		4.6.1	Database Design	61
		4.6.2	Program Chart	62
			4.6.2.1 ITREE Server Functionalities	64
			4.6.2.2 Intagration Between PDA and Backend	69
		4.6.3	Detailed Modules	71
			4.6.3.1 ITREE Server Screen Layout	71
			4.6.3.2 ITREE Mobile Screen Layout	80
			4.6.3.3 Data Synchronization	90
		4.6.4	System Architecture	93
	4.7	Software	and Hardware Requirement	94
	4.8	Test Plan	1	96
		4.8.1	Part 1: Server Module	97
		4.8.1	Part 2: Mobile Module	98
	4.9	Chapter	Summary	105

5	DESI	IGN IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING	106
	5.8	Coding Approach	106
	5.9	Test Result / System Evaluation	127
	5.10	User Manual For Administrator	138
		5.10.1 Installation of Microsoft Active sync	138
		5.10.2 Installation of Microsoft Access	142
		5.10.3 Installation of Microsoft Visual Web Developer	143
	5.11	Chapter Summary	147
6	ORG	ANIZATIONAL STRATEGY	148
	6.8	Roll-Out Strategy	148
	6.9	Change Management Strategy	150
	6.10	Data Migration Strategy	151
	6.11	Business Continuity Plan	152
	6.12	Expected Organzational Benefits	153
	6.13	Chapter Summary	154
7	DISC	CUSSION AND CONCLUSION	156
	7.8	Achievements	156
	7.9	Constraints and Challenges	158
	7.10	Aspirations	159
	7.11	Chapter Summary	159
DEI			170
	FERENC endix A	LES	160 162
/3(1)()	CHUIA A		102

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Performance Overview On Most Commonly Used RFID	12
	Frequencies for Passive Tags	
2.2	Different Tag Classes	15
2.3	Comparison of Pasive and Active Tags	16
2.4	The RF Spectrum Range	18
2.5	Input and Output Process Flow	31
2.6	Comparison of Bar Code and RFID	36
4.1	The Components Involved In The To-Be System	60
4.2	The Database Parameters	61
4.3	System Component Functionality	65
4.4	User Access	81
4.5	ITREE Server Login	95
4.6	ITREE Server Main Menu	95
4.7	ITREE Mobile Login	98
4.8	Authorization Group Access	99
4.9	ITREE Mobile Menu	99
4.10	ITREE Mobile Parameter Module	100
4.11	ITREE Info Module	100
4.12	Tree Information Screen	101
4.13	Add Record Screen	102
4.14	Utility Module Screen	103

		xii
5.1	The Overall System Development Process	106
5.2	The Sample Coding for The Species Screen Layout	112
5.3	The Sample Coding for ODBC Function	118
5.4	Every Interaction with Database, An ODBC Connection Need to Be Established	120
5.5	Add New Record Sample Script Syntax	121
5.6	Deletion Process Sample Script Syntax	122
5.7	The Sample Syntax to Read The Tag Serial Number	125
5.8	Login	127
5.9	ITREE Server Main Menu	128
5.10	ITREE Mobile Login	129
5.11	ITREE Mobile Main Menu	129
5.12	ITREE Mobile Parameter Module	130
5.13	ITREE Tree Info Module	131
5.14	View Tree Information Screen	132
5.15	Add Record Screen	134

134

135

5.15

5.16

Utility Module Screen

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Typical RFID system.	10
2.2	General Overview on How RFID Works.	11
2.3	Energy and Information Transfer between Reader and Tag.	13
2.4	Inbound Process Which Is a Receiving Activity	21
2.5	Outbound Process Which Is A Delivery Activity	22
2.6	Result Data Receiving Flow from EPLCs	28
2.7	Tracking Point	29
2.8	Result Data Receiving Flow from EPLCs	30
2.9	Perodua System Infastructure	35
3.1	Differences between Traditional Development versus	43
	RAD	
4.1	Overview of Arbotracker System	51
4.2	Arbotracker Process Flow	52
4.3	Use Case Diagram for To-Be System	56
4.4	Activity Diagram for To-Be System	57
4.5	Class Diagram for To-Be System	58
4.6	Overview of The Proposed System	59
4.7	RFID Tree Information System Flow	62

4.8	ITREE Server Main Process Flow	66
4.9	ITREE Server Parameter Process Flow	66
4.10	Tree Info Process Flow	67
4.11	ITREE Mobile Main Flow Process	68
4.12	Parameter Option Process Flow	68
4.13	Screen Layout Login	71
4.14	Screen Layout Main Menu	72
4.15	Screen Layout User Maintenance	73
4.16	Screen Layout Species Information	74
4.17	Screen Layout Location Information	75
4.18	Screen Layout Tag Information	76
4.19	Screen Layout Tree Information	77
4.20	Screen Layout Parameter Update to Device	78
4.21	Screen Layout Data Update Utility	79
4.22	Screen Layout Login Screen	80
4.23	Screen Layout Main Menu	81
4.24	Screen Layout Parameter Module	82
4.25	Screen Layout User ID List	83
4.26	Screen Layout Tree Species	83
4.27	Screen Layout Location List	83
4.28	Screen Layout Tree Information Module	84
4.29	Screen Layout View Information Screen	85
4.30	Screen Layout Main Information	86
4.31	Screen Layout Add/Update tree information	87
4.32	Screen Layout Utility Module	88
4.33	Screen Layout Synchronize Data Option	89
4.34	Screen Layout System Setup	89

4.35	Data Synchronization Connecting Process	90
4.36	Data Synchronization 'Sync' Process	91
4.37	Data Synchronization Connection Status	92
4.38	The ActiveSync Icon Display	92
4.39	Overall System Architecture	93
4.40	The RFID SD card	96
5.1	Visual Studio Design Environment	108
5.2	Visual Studio Toolbox Tab for Form Design	109
5.3	Code View of Visual Studio Environment	110
5.4	Sample Form Layout with The Properties	111
5.5	Sample Species Screen Design Layout	112
5.6	ODBC Data Source	117
5.7	ODBC Microsoft Access Setup	118
5.8	Sample Screen Layout for ITREE Mobile Visual Studio	123
5.9	Sample Screen Design Layout	124
5.10	Software Integration with SDID RFID reader	124
5.11	Installation of Active Sync	138
5.12	The Next Button Process	139
5.13	Further Installation	140
5.14	Complete Installation of Active Sync	141
5.15	Installation of Microsoft Visual Web Developer 2008 (1)	144
5.16	Installation of Microsoft Visual Web Developer 2008 (2)	145
5.17	Installation of Microsoft Visual Web Developer 2008 (3)	146

CHAPTER 1

PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) has seen its widespread use across countries in the world where its tremendous potentials and benefits has driven many parties to look forward in implementing the technology in the future. The enhanced capability in tracking goods data, fast-information retrieval, efficient inventory monitoring and management and accurate data updates in warehouse has seen it usage in warehouses, manufacturing, ports, libraries and ports to name a few. It will be a reality in years to come, for business players in Malaysia to truly appreciate and utilize the technology to its maximum capacity in delivering better return and outcome to them terms of business value and return on investment.

Some of the developments taking place in Malaysia with regards to the RFID application are, RFID chip-based visas containing personal details and thumbprint for

foreign workers to be implemented by Malaysian Immigration Department, e-plate chip at car plate numbers to be implemented its policy by Malaysia Road Transport Department to prevent car thieves and and Smart Shelf project by Telekom Research & Development Sdn Bhd for MMU library book inventory management.

The objective of the project is to study several case study by collecting some information at companies and institution in Malaysia such as Kontena Nasiona Bhd, Proton Holdings Bhd, Perodua Manufacturing Sdn Bhd and Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM). The studies will guide on the current development pertaining to RFID implementation in inventory management, current issues, management aspect and business impact as a whole. Based on the data supplied, a RFID Inventory Management System prototype will be built as a conclusion to the surveys being made at those instituion/companies especially with regards to FRIM case study in order to assist them with their current problem.

1.2 Background of Problem

Eventhough RFID has many benefits which can be translated for business purposes, not many information on the application usage is known in Malaysia. From the prospect on RFID itself, we can relate it to other parties such as warehouses, ports, shopping complexes and manufacturers where the RFID will apply greatly and efficiently to deal with enormous inventory management data. Management perspective on this technology itself will provide better understanding and valuable information on the usefulness, issues and further exploration research on RFID as a management tool.

It will be interesting to get to know some of the parties being involved in the previous case study being conducted for this project 1 such as Kontena Nasional, Proton Holdings, Perodua Manufacturing Sdn Bhd and FRIM to learn about their experience, knowledge and issues pertaining to RFID in managing inventory. It is imperative to know

to what extend RFID has assisted them in their business operation and future aspiration for further development of RFID esepecially for FRIM case. Human aspects combined with management approach, business objective and vision together with technology help will be a crucial factor in deciding further exploration of RFID capability in many years to come.

1.3 Statement of Problem

- Among some of the issues being faced at FRIM at the moment is hardware problem such as obsolete PDA.
- RFID implementation issue and the trees where they will swallow the RFID tag as they grow.
- Database update which can be a problem if not followed up properly and working culture among staffs such as urgency non-reaction and accident management.
- FRIM hopes for a precised, simple and easy to use RFID system application and looking forward for further exploration on RFID for public and tourism usage.
- FRIM opines that from software point of view, related growth and behaviour of RFID must be further studied.
- In terms of hardware and software issues, both must be further explored as certain issue being faced such as data tracking distance must be addressed.

With statement of the problems being mentioned, the proposed To-Be system aims to address the problems.

1.4 Project Objective

Objectives of the Project:

- To study and analyze the application of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology in FRIM to identify any issues and feedback for any possible system refinement.
- To design and develop an inventory management system for tracking and reporting purposes using RFID technology for FRIM.
- To develop organizational strategy for the implementation of RFID application at FRIM.

1.5 Scope

The scope of the project are:

- The study will discuss the issues pertaining to inventory management and how Inventory Management System application can be built to solve the problem at FRIM.
- The study analysis will be done at FRIM where actual data will be used.
- To redesign a trees database for FRIM.
- To develop a centralized portal for trees database where it can be easily viewed by FRIM researchers.
- To implement RFID technology management tool in tracking trees.

1.5.1 The Core Functionality

The functionality of proposed are as follows:

- A FRIM RFID system in inventory management which will function in capturing data from trees that are attached with RFID tags. RFID tags will keep the trees information when needed by the research officers and FRIM clients. The only different is that the inventory system will be made simpler based on the number of data needed.
- There will be some RFID tag and reader to be integrated with the inventory management system. These devices will capture some of trees data samples to be viewed in inventory management system.

1.5.2 Data

The data available in the system will consist of several real data which include tree types, species, scientific names and identities which are kept together. ID and profiles will also be used in the system.

1.5.3 Software/Hardware/Platform

Below are some of the technologies that will be used to develop the project:

- Software VB.Net, Crystal Report
- Hardware RFID sensors/reader, RFID tag
- Database MS Access.

1.5.4 User

The users for this system are:

- FRIM research officers
- FRIM clients

1.5.5 Type of Testing

- Unit testing tests the minimal software component, or module. Each unit (basic component) of the software is tested to verify that the detailed design for the unit has been correctly implemented.
- Integration testing exposes defects in the interfaces and interaction between integrated components (modules). Progressively larger groups of tested software components corresponding to elements of the architectural design are integrated and tested until the software works as a whole.
- System testing tests an integrated system to verify that it meets its requirements.
- Acceptance testing can be conducted by the end-user, customer, or client to validate
 whether or not to accept the product. Acceptance testing may be performed after
 the testing and before the implementation phase.

1.6 Importance of Project

The development of the project would enable users to utilize the benefit of RFID in Inventory Management System such as:

- For FRIM it will help them on managing how trees information is derived, kept an
 used through the use of RFID in managing big and critical information such as
 collection of trees for research at FRIM.
- For FRIM's clients and researchers, the RFID application will enable them to conduct research assignment effectively, as they can easily gather and read information from trees.
- For the benefit of FRIM management and officer, the project will help them to manage and conduct research in forest and trees efficiently in terms of trees inventory monitoring and management.
- The project setup will also be a learning process to study in terms of building the right infrastructure, planning the cost-efficient and reliable system in terms of database setup and design, getting and matching with the right devices specifications, and also the opportunity to learn current advancement in RFID deployment and issues at hand especially at FRIM case study scenario. This will help Malaysia government to better manage and plan their expenditure allocation in other natural resources such as timber industry supervision, palm oil, rubber and biotechnology related industry.

1.7 Chapter Summary

The case study project would enable us to study and understand current developments taking place in Malaysia and at oversea in order to know the kind of potential application that can be developed, and also to appreciate the issues, challenges, and solution that RFID can offer in data management as a whole.

From the surveys being conducted at four premises recently, we have recognized some of the key issues and challenges facing the management people that have deployed the RFID in inventory management at their premises. Based on the information being gathered from the survey and major issues that must first be addressed prior to the system planning, it will guide us on developing practical and low-cost infrastructure setup to any party interested to use it someday in the future.

REFERENCES

Alan Dennis, Barbara Haley Wixom, David Tegarden (2005), System analysis and Design: An Object Oriented Approach with UML, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

C. Chapman, S. Preston, M. Pinfold, G. Smith (2007), Utilising enterprise knowledge with knowledge-based engineering, International Journal of Computer Applications in Technology, v.28 n.2/3, p.169-179.

David Arnott (2004), Decision support systems evolution: framework, case study and research agenda, European Journal of Information Systems, v.13 n.4, p.247-259.

Douglas Tudhope , Paul Beynon-Davies , Hugh Mackay (2000), Prototyping praxis: constructing computer systems and building belief, Human-Computer Interaction, v.15 n.4, p.353-383.

Fred Barwell, Richard Case, Bill Forgey, Billy Hollis, Tim McCarthy, Jonathan Pinnock, Richard Blair, Jonathan Crossland (2003), Professional VB.Net 2nd Edition. Wrox Press

Kathy Schwalbe (2004), Information Technology Project Management, 3th Edition, Thomson Learning Inc.

Shari Lawrence Pfleeger (2001), Software Engineering: Theory and Practice, 2nd Edition, Prentice Hall.

Thesis Manual (www.sps.utm.my)

Whitten, Bentley (1999), System Analysis And Design Methods. Fourth Edition McGraw Hill.