

IOT and AI For Smart Warehousing and Real-Time Inventory Management

Chandra Jaiswal

Independent Researcher, USA

Abstract: The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has revolutionized warehouse management by enabling real-time inventory tracking, predictive analytics, and enhanced automation. This research paper explores the transformative impact of IoT and AI in modern warehousing, highlighting technological advancements, operational benefits, and challenges. By examining case studies of leading organizations, this paper illustrates the role of smart warehousing in optimizing logistics, reducing costs, and improving overall supply chain efficiency. The findings underscore the necessity for businesses to adopt these technologies for sustainable growth in an increasingly digital economy.

Keywords: IOT, AI, Warehousing

INTRODUCTION

Warehousing has always been a crucial component of the global supply chain, acting as the intermediary between production and distribution. Efficient inventory management within warehouses ensures that goods are available when needed, minimizing delays and disruptions in supply chains. However, traditional warehousing systems have long been burdened with inefficiencies due to their reliance on manual processes. Stock discrepancies, mismanagement of inventory, slow order fulfillment, and high operational costs have been recurring challenges for businesses relying on conventional warehousing methods. These inefficiencies not only lead to financial losses but also compromise customer satisfaction and supply chain reliability.ⁱ

The advent of Industry 4.0, characterized by digital transformation and automation, has revolutionized the warehousing sector. Among the most groundbreaking technologies reshaping this industry are the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI). IoT enables real-time data collection through interconnected devices such as RFID sensors, GPS trackers, and smart cameras. These technologies provide real-time visibility into inventory levels, warehouse conditions, and asset tracking, eliminating the inaccuracies associated with manual stock-taking. The integration of IoT with cloud computing allows warehouses to transmit and analyze large volumes of data, enhancing operational efficiency and transparency.ⁱⁱ

Artificial Intelligence further amplifies the benefits of IoT by bringing intelligence to warehouse automation and inventory management. AI-driven algorithms process vast amounts of data to identify patterns, predict demand fluctuations, and optimize stock levels. Traditional warehousing depended

heavily on historical sales data and manual forecasting, which often resulted in either overstocking or stockouts. AI-powered predictive analytics, however, refines inventory forecasts by considering various real-time factors, such as market trends, seasonal demand, and consumer behavior. This ensures optimal stock levels, reduces wastage, and enhances profitability.ⁱⁱⁱ

Another key advantage of AI in smart warehousing is the automation of decision-making processes. AI-powered warehouse management systems (WMS) automate restocking decisions, generate efficient picking routes, and even adjust warehouse layouts based on demand patterns. Machine learning algorithms continuously refine these decisions by analyzing past data and real-time inputs, allowing warehouses to function with minimal human intervention. As a result, operations become more streamlined, reducing human errors, improving order accuracy, and accelerating fulfillment speeds.

Moreover, IoT and AI-driven automation have enabled the deployment of autonomous mobile robots (AMRs) and automated guided vehicles (AGVs) in modern warehouses. Companies like Amazon, Alibaba, and DHL have implemented AI-driven robotics to optimize order picking, packing, and sorting processes. These robots navigate warehouse spaces efficiently, reducing labor-intensive tasks and enhancing operational speed. For instance, Amazon's use of Kiva robots has significantly decreased processing times and warehouse labor costs, resulting in faster deliveries and improved customer satisfaction.^{iv}

Additionally, IoT-enabled smart warehousing ensures enhanced inventory security and environmental monitoring. Sensors placed within

storage facilities track temperature, humidity, and other environmental factors in real-time, ensuring that sensitive goods, such as pharmaceuticals and perishable food items, are stored under optimal conditions. AI-powered systems analyze this data and trigger alerts or automated corrective actions when necessary. For example, cold storage facilities equipped with IoT sensors can detect temperature fluctuations and automatically adjust cooling mechanisms to maintain product integrity, preventing spoilage and losses.

Despite the transformative potential of IoT and AI in warehousing, their adoption presents certain challenges. High implementation costs, integration with legacy systems, and data security concerns remain significant barriers for many organizations, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Furthermore, the shift towards automation necessitates workforce reskilling, as traditional labor roles in warehousing are replaced by technology-driven processes. However, companies that have successfully implemented IoT and AI solutions have experienced substantial long-term benefits, including reduced operational costs, enhanced efficiency, and improved customer service.

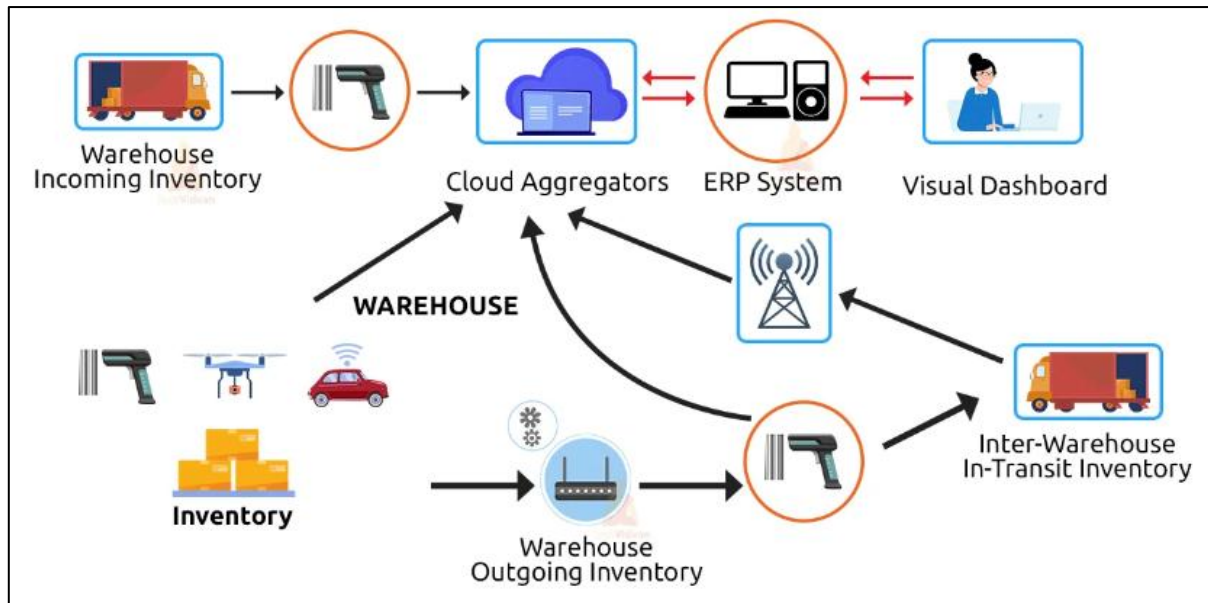
IoT in Smart Warehousing

The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) into modern warehousing has revolutionized inventory management and operational efficiency. By deploying IoT-enabled sensors, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags, and Global Positioning System (GPS) trackers, warehouses can achieve unprecedented real-time tracking and monitoring capabilities. This technological advancement facilitates end-to-end visibility of inventory, significantly reducing errors and inefficiencies that have traditionally plagued warehouse operations. For instance, RFID tags attached to products

enable automatic identification and data capture, allowing for seamless tracking without manual intervention. Similarly, GPS trackers provide precise location information for shipments, enhancing transparency and coordination across the supply chain.

One of the critical applications of IoT in warehousing is the monitoring of temperature-sensitive goods. Perishable items, such as pharmaceuticals and food products, require strict temperature controls to maintain their integrity and comply with regulatory standards. IoT-enabled sensors continuously monitor environmental conditions within storage facilities, transmitting real-time data to warehouse management systems. This continuous monitoring allows for immediate detection of any deviations from predefined temperature ranges, enabling prompt corrective actions to prevent spoilage or degradation of goods. Such proactive measures not only ensure product quality but also minimize financial losses associated with compromised inventory.^v

The optimization of storage space is another significant benefit derived from IoT integration in warehouses. IoT devices collect and analyze data related to inventory levels, product dimensions, and storage conditions. This data-driven approach enables warehouse managers to design efficient storage layouts, maximizing the utilization of available space. For example, IoT systems can recommend the optimal placement of products based on their size, weight, and demand frequency, facilitating faster retrieval and reducing labor costs. Additionally, real-time tracking of inventory allows for dynamic adjustments to storage strategies, accommodating fluctuations in stock levels and ensuring that space is allocated efficiently.



Source: <https://www.futurismtechnologies.com/guides/iot-powered-smart-warehouse-management-a-futurism-guide/>

Amazon's deployment of IoT devices exemplifies the transformative impact of this technology on warehouse operations. By integrating IoT solutions, Amazon has significantly enhanced inventory accuracy and reduced order fulfillment times. The company's warehouses utilize a network of IoT-enabled sensors and robots to monitor and manage inventory in real-time. This integration allows for seamless coordination between human workers and automated systems, streamlining processes such as picking, packing, and shipping. The real-time data collected through IoT devices enables Amazon to optimize its supply chain, ensuring timely deliveries and improving customer satisfaction.^{vi}

The integration of IoT with cloud-based platforms further enhances data sharing and collaboration across the supply chain. Cloud computing provides a centralized repository for the vast amounts of data generated by IoT devices, enabling stakeholders to access and analyze information from any location. This accessibility fosters collaboration among suppliers, manufacturers, and retailers, facilitating coordinated decision-making and responsiveness to market demands. For instance, real-time inventory data shared through cloud platforms allows retailers to adjust their orders based on current stock levels, reducing overstock situations and minimizing storage costs. Moreover, cloud integration supports advanced analytics and machine learning applications, enabling predictive insights and further optimizing warehouse operations.

Voice-directed warehousing (VDW) is another innovative application of IoT technology that has gained traction in recent years. VDW systems utilize speech recognition software and wearable devices to guide warehouse workers through their tasks. Workers receive verbal instructions through headsets connected to IoT-enabled devices, directing them to specific locations and informing them of the tasks to be performed. This hands-free approach increases efficiency, accuracy, and safety by allowing workers to focus on their tasks without the distraction of manual data entry or handheld devices. VDW has been shown to reduce training time for new employees and improve overall productivity in warehouse operations.^{vii}

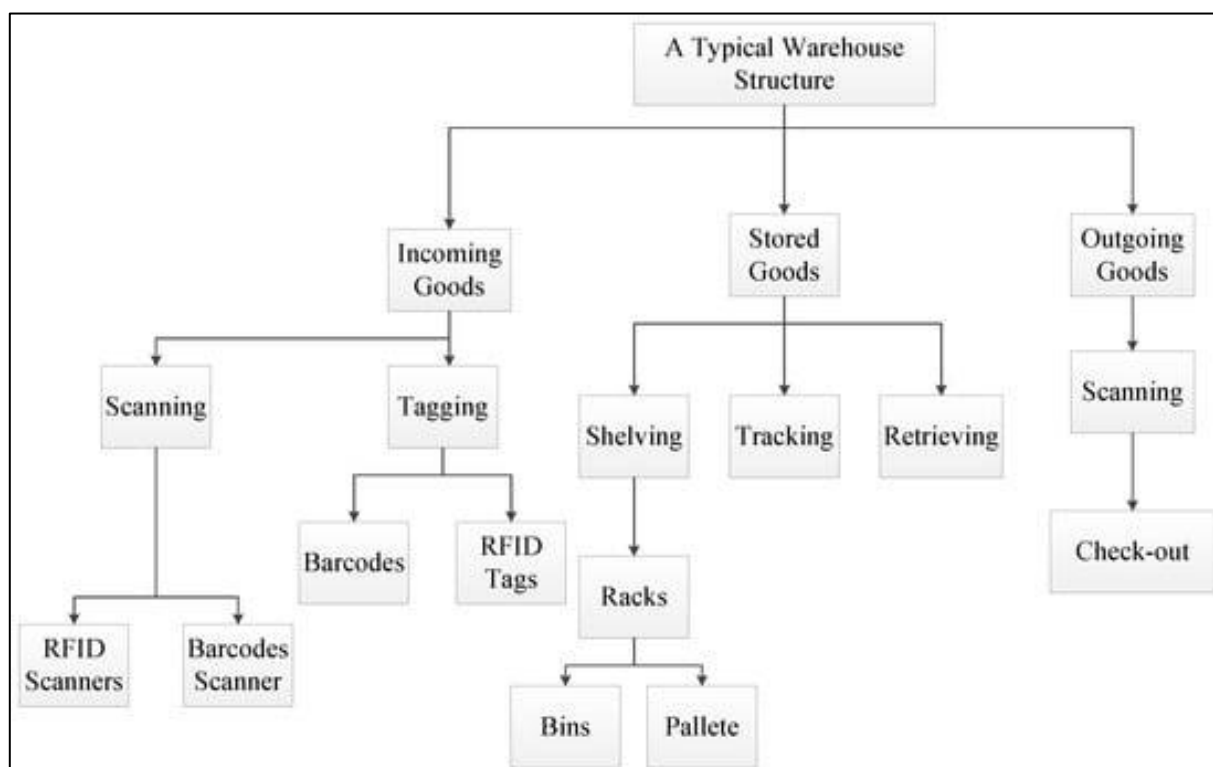
The implementation of IoT in warehousing also extends to yard management and fleet management. In yard management, IoT technologies track the movement and status of trailers, containers, and other assets within the warehouse premises. This tracking ensures optimal utilization of yard space and resources, reducing bottlenecks and improving turnaround times. For fleet management, IoT devices installed in vehicles provide real-time data on location, speed, and vehicle conditions. This information enables companies to monitor their fleets effectively, optimize delivery routes, and schedule maintenance proactively, thereby reducing operational costs and enhancing service reliability.^{viii}

Despite the numerous advantages, the adoption of IoT in warehousing presents certain challenges.

The initial investment required for IoT infrastructure can be substantial, posing a barrier for small and medium-sized enterprises. Additionally, the integration of IoT systems with existing warehouse management systems may require significant modifications and pose technical challenges. Data security and privacy concerns are also paramount, as the increased connectivity exposes systems to potential cyber threats. Implementing robust cybersecurity measures and ensuring compliance with data protection regulations are essential to mitigate these risks.

IoT has become a cornerstone of modern warehouse operations, offering real-time tracking and monitoring capabilities that enhance inventory management and operational efficiency. The

deployment of IoT-enabled sensors, RFID tags, and GPS trackers facilitates end-to-end visibility of inventory, reducing errors and inefficiencies. Applications such as temperature monitoring, storage optimization, and voice-directed warehousing exemplify the transformative impact of IoT on warehouse processes. Companies like Amazon have demonstrated the significant benefits of IoT integration, achieving improved inventory accuracy and reduced order fulfillment times. The integration of IoT with cloud-based platforms further enhances data sharing and collaboration across the supply chain. While challenges exist, the strategic implementation of IoT in warehousing holds the potential to revolutionize inventory management and drive operational excellence in the logistics industry.



Source Khan, M. G., Huda, N. U., & Zaman, U. K. U. (2022). Smart Warehouse Management System: Architecture, Real-Time Implementation and Prototype Design. *Machines*, 10(2), 150.

AI-Driven Inventory Management

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has profoundly transformed inventory management by enabling data-driven decision-making and automation, thereby enhancing efficiency and accuracy in supply chain operations. Through advanced algorithms and machine learning models, AI analyzes extensive datasets to forecast demand fluctuations, optimize stock levels, and automate replenishment processes, effectively minimizing both overstocking and stockouts.

Machine learning models, a subset of AI, play a pivotal role in assessing historical sales data, market trends, and external factors to predict future inventory requirements. By identifying patterns and correlations within vast datasets, these models enable businesses to anticipate demand changes with greater accuracy. This predictive capability ensures that inventory levels are aligned with actual market needs, reducing the likelihood of excess stock or shortages. Consequently, companies can maintain optimal inventory levels,

leading to cost savings and improved customer satisfaction.

The integration of AI into warehouse operations has also facilitated the adoption of Robotic Process Automation (RPA). Intelligent robots, guided by AI algorithms, are now capable of performing tasks such as picking, packing, and sorting with unparalleled precision and speed. For instance, Amazon has deployed over 750,000 robots across its fulfillment centers, including autonomous mobile robots like Proteus and robotic arms like Sparrow, to handle various aspects of inventory management. These robots work collaboratively with human workers, enhancing productivity and reducing the physical strain associated with manual labor.^{ix}

Similarly, companies like Symbotic have developed AI-driven warehouse automation systems that utilize autonomous robots for tasks such as sorting, storing, retrieving, and packing freight onto pallets. These systems operate with high efficiency and accuracy, transforming traditional warehouse operations into streamlined, automated processes.

The implementation of AI-driven inventory management systems has yielded significant benefits, including reduced operational costs, enhanced accuracy, and the ability to respond swiftly to market changes. By leveraging AI, businesses can optimize their supply chain operations, ensuring that inventory levels are maintained in accordance with actual demand, thereby improving overall efficiency and customer satisfaction.

Enhancing Warehouse Automation with Robotics

The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has catalyzed a transformative shift in warehouse automation, prominently through the deployment of robotics. Autonomous Mobile Robots (AMRs) and Automated Guided Vehicles (AGVs) have emerged as pivotal technologies, streamlining warehouse operations by reducing human intervention and enhancing productivity. Companies such as Amazon and Vecna Robotics have been at the forefront of adopting and advancing robotic automation, achieving significant cost reductions and operational efficiencies.^x

AMRs and AGVs represent sophisticated robotic solutions designed to navigate warehouse

environments autonomously. AMRs utilize advanced sensors and AI algorithms to interpret their surroundings, allowing them to dynamically plan routes and avoid obstacles. This flexibility enables AMRs to adapt to changing warehouse layouts and operational demands. Conversely, AGVs typically follow predefined paths, often guided by markers or wires embedded in the facility floor, making them suitable for repetitive tasks in stable environments. Both technologies aim to automate material handling processes, such as transporting goods between storage locations and processing areas, thereby minimizing manual labor and associated errors.^{xi}

Amazon's acquisition of Kiva Systems in 2012 marked a significant milestone in warehouse robotics. Renamed Amazon Robotics, the company developed mobile robotic fulfillment systems that revolutionized Amazon's order processing capabilities. These robots retrieve items from storage pods and deliver them to human workers for packing, significantly reducing the time and labor required for order fulfillment. By 2019, Amazon had deployed over 200,000 robots across its warehouses, underscoring the scalability and efficiency of robotic automation. This extensive automation has enabled Amazon to handle increasing order volumes while maintaining rapid delivery times, a critical factor in its competitive positioning.

Similarly, Vecna Robotics has been instrumental in advancing warehouse automation through its development of AGVs and AI-driven orchestration systems. Their Tote Retrieval System (TRS), an automated guided vehicle capable of navigating warehouses and performing mobile piece-picking from conventional shelves, exemplifies innovation in robotic automation. This system enhances efficiency by autonomously retrieving items, thereby reducing the reliance on manual labor and expediting the order fulfillment process. Vecna's solutions have been deployed in various industrial settings, demonstrating the versatility and effectiveness of robotic automation in diverse operational contexts.^{xii}

The integration of AI with robotics extends beyond mere automation of physical tasks; it encompasses the intelligent analysis of real-time data to optimize operations. AI-driven robots can process information from IoT-connected devices to make informed decisions about task prioritization, route optimization, and inventory management. For instance, by analyzing data on order patterns and

inventory levels, robots can adjust their activities to ensure high-demand items are readily accessible, thereby reducing retrieval times and enhancing overall efficiency. This level of responsiveness is particularly beneficial in dynamic environments where operational demands fluctuate.^{xiii}

The adoption of robotic automation addresses several critical challenges in the logistics sector, notably labor shortages and the need for increased efficiency. Warehouses often face difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff for repetitive and physically demanding tasks. Robots can perform these tasks consistently without fatigue, reducing dependency on human labor and allowing employees to focus on more complex and value-added activities. Moreover, robots operate with high precision, minimizing errors in order fulfillment and enhancing customer satisfaction.

Financially, the implementation of robotics can lead to substantial cost savings. While the initial investment in robotic systems may be significant, the long-term benefits include reduced labor costs, decreased error rates, and improved operational throughput. For example, Amazon's extensive use of robotics has been a key factor in its ability to offer rapid delivery services while managing operational costs effectively. The scalability of robotic systems also means that warehouses can adjust to varying levels of demand without the challenges associated with scaling human labor.

However, the integration of robotics into warehouse operations is not without challenges. The initial capital expenditure for robotic systems can be substantial, posing a barrier for smaller enterprises. Additionally, the successful deployment of robots requires a well-designed infrastructure and compatibility with existing warehouse management systems. There is also the consideration of workforce displacement; as robots assume tasks traditionally performed by humans, there is a need for strategies to retrain and redeploy employees to other roles within the organization.

Predictive Analytics and Decision-Making

Predictive analytics, underpinned by artificial intelligence (AI), has emerged as a transformative force in optimizing warehouse operations. By harnessing historical data and deploying sophisticated AI-driven models, businesses can anticipate demand fluctuations, rectify stock discrepancies, and preempt supply chain disruptions. Additionally, AI-driven predictive

maintenance ensures the optimal functioning of warehouse equipment, thereby reducing downtime and associated maintenance costs. Siemens, a global leader in industrial automation, has exemplified the successful implementation of AI-based predictive maintenance within its logistics operations, markedly enhancing asset reliability and mitigating operational risks.^{xiv}

The core of predictive analytics lies in its ability to analyze vast datasets to forecast future events. In the context of warehouse management, AI algorithms process historical sales data, seasonal trends, and market indicators to predict product demand with high accuracy. This foresight enables warehouses to adjust inventory levels proactively, ensuring that popular items are sufficiently stocked while minimizing overstock of less sought-after products. Such precision in inventory management not only reduces holding costs but also enhances customer satisfaction by ensuring product availability.

Beyond inventory optimization, predictive analytics plays a pivotal role in workforce management within warehouses. By forecasting periods of heightened activity, businesses can allocate labor resources more efficiently, aligning staffing levels with operational demands. This strategic alignment leads to improved productivity and cost-effectiveness, as it prevents both understaffing and overstaffing scenarios. Moreover, AI-driven models can identify patterns that may indicate potential bottlenecks or inefficiencies in workflows, allowing for preemptive adjustments to maintain seamless operations.^{xv}

Predictive maintenance represents a significant advancement in ensuring the reliability of warehouse equipment. Traditional maintenance strategies often rely on reactive approaches, addressing equipment failures after they occur, or on scheduled maintenance, which may not account for actual equipment usage or condition. In contrast, AI-based predictive maintenance utilizes real-time data from sensors embedded in machinery to monitor performance indicators such as vibration, temperature, and operational speed. AI algorithms analyze this data to detect anomalies that may signify impending failures, enabling maintenance teams to intervene before a breakdown occurs. This proactive approach minimizes unplanned downtime and extends the lifespan of equipment, leading to substantial cost savings.^{xvi}

Siemens has been at the forefront of integrating AI into predictive maintenance through its Senseye Predictive Maintenance solution. This AI-driven platform offers comprehensive visibility into the health of industrial assets, facilitating data-driven maintenance decisions. By implementing such solutions, Siemens has achieved enhanced asset reliability and a reduction in operational risks across its logistics operations. The platform's ability to process and analyze data from diverse machinery without manual intervention exemplifies the efficiency and scalability of AI applications in industrial settings.^{xvii}

The benefits of predictive analytics and AI in warehouse management extend to supply chain resilience. By anticipating demand surges or declines, businesses can adjust procurement strategies accordingly, ensuring that supply aligns with market needs. This adaptability is crucial in mitigating the impact of external disruptions, such as economic fluctuations or unforeseen events, on the supply chain. Furthermore, predictive analytics can identify vulnerabilities within the supply chain, allowing companies to develop contingency plans that bolster overall resilience.^{xviii}

The integration of AI into warehouse operations also enhances decision-making processes. Real-time data analytics provide managers with actionable insights, enabling swift responses to emerging trends or issues. For instance, if predictive models indicate a potential delay in the supply of a critical component, managers can proactively seek alternative suppliers or adjust production schedules to mitigate the impact. This level of agility is essential in maintaining operational continuity and meeting customer expectations in a competitive market landscape. However, the adoption of AI-driven predictive analytics is not without challenges. Implementing such systems requires significant investment in technology infrastructure and the development of data management capabilities. Additionally, there is a need for skilled personnel who can interpret AI-generated insights and integrate them into strategic decision-making processes. Organizations must also address data privacy and security concerns, ensuring that sensitive information is protected against potential breaches.^{xix}

Challenges in Implementing IoT and AI in Warehousing

Despite the numerous advantages, the adoption of IoT and AI in warehousing comes with challenges.

High implementation costs, data security concerns, and integration complexities pose significant barriers. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) often struggle with the financial burden of deploying advanced technologies. Moreover, cybersecurity threats, including data breaches and hacking attempts, necessitate robust security protocols. Additionally, the integration of IoT and AI with legacy systems requires substantial infrastructure modifications, which can be time-consuming and costly.

Case Studies of Successful IoT and AI Implementation

Several companies have successfully implemented IoT and AI in their warehousing operations, demonstrating substantial improvements in efficiency and cost savings. Amazon's fully automated warehouses utilize AI-driven robotics and IoT sensors to manage inventory with minimal human intervention. Similarly, JD.com's smart warehouses in China employ AI-powered robotic arms and IoT-enabled tracking systems, achieving near-perfect order accuracy rates. Another notable example is IKEA, which has deployed AI-powered drones for stock counting, reducing inventory audit time and improving accuracy. These case studies highlight the transformative potential of IoT and AI in the logistics industry.^{xx}

The future of smart warehousing is poised for further advancements with the advent of edge computing, 5G connectivity, and blockchain integration. Edge computing will enable faster data processing at warehouse sites, reducing latency and enhancing real-time decision-making. 5G connectivity will facilitate seamless communication between IoT devices, improving operational efficiency. Additionally, blockchain technology will enhance transparency and security in inventory management, reducing fraudulent activities. As businesses continue to embrace digital transformation, these emerging technologies will further redefine warehouse management and logistics operations.^{xxi}

The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed warehousing and inventory management across various industries. In India, the rapid expansion of quick commerce, particularly in the 10-minute food and grocery delivery sector, has necessitated the adoption of these advanced technologies to meet consumer demands efficiently. This discourse examines the implementation of IoT and AI in India's quick

commerce industry, highlighting case studies of companies like Zepto, Blinkit, and the strategic moves by conglomerates such as Reliance and Amazon.

Zepto: Pioneering 10-Minute Deliveries

Zepto, founded in 2021, has rapidly emerged as a prominent player in India's quick commerce landscape, specializing in 10-minute grocery deliveries. The company's success is largely attributed to its strategic deployment of IoT and AI technologies. By establishing a network of micro-warehouses, also known as dark stores, Zepto leverages IoT sensors to monitor inventory levels in real-time, ensuring optimal stock availability and reducing the likelihood of stockouts. AI algorithms analyze consumer purchasing patterns and predict demand surges, enabling proactive inventory replenishment and efficient resource allocation. This technological infrastructure has been instrumental in Zepto's ability to secure substantial funding and achieve unicorn status, reflecting investor confidence in its tech-driven operational model.^{xxii}

Blinkit: Transitioning to Quick Commerce

Formerly known as Grofers, Blinkit rebranded itself in 2021 to emphasize its commitment to quick commerce, promising 10-minute grocery deliveries. The company employs a combination of IoT and AI to streamline its operations. IoT-enabled devices track inventory in real-time across its network of dark stores, facilitating accurate stock management and timely replenishment. AI-driven analytics assess customer behavior and regional preferences, allowing Blinkit to tailor its inventory to local demands. This data-centric approach not only enhances customer satisfaction but also optimizes supply chain efficiency. The strategic acquisition of Blinkit by Zomato in 2022

underscores the growing significance of quick commerce in India's e-commerce ecosystem.^{xxiii}

Reliance and Amazon: Entering the Quick Commerce Arena

Recognizing the potential of quick commerce, major conglomerates like Reliance and Amazon have initiated strategies to penetrate this burgeoning market. Reliance, leveraging its extensive retail footprint, plans to offer 10-30 minute deliveries by integrating IoT and AI into its operations. IoT sensors across its supermarkets monitor inventory in real-time, while AI algorithms optimize delivery routes and predict consumer demand, ensuring swift and accurate deliveries. Similarly, Amazon has commenced trials for 15-minute grocery deliveries in India, utilizing its global expertise in logistics and technology. By deploying IoT devices and AI analytics, Amazon aims to enhance its delivery speed and efficiency, aligning with the quick commerce trend.^{xxiv}

CONCLUSION

The convergence of IoT and AI is revolutionizing warehousing and real-time inventory management, offering unprecedented levels of automation, accuracy, and efficiency. By leveraging these technologies, businesses can enhance supply chain resilience, reduce costs, and improve customer satisfaction. While challenges exist, strategic investments in IoT and AI infrastructure will drive long-term benefits and competitive advantage. The case studies examined in this paper underscore the significant impact of smart warehousing in various industries, emphasizing the need for widespread adoption. As technological advancements continue to evolve, the future of warehousing will be increasingly intelligent, autonomous, and data-driven.

Source of support: Nil; **Conflict of interest:** Nil.

Cite this article as:

Jaiswal, C. "IOT and AI For Smart Warehousing and Real-Time Inventory Management." *Sarcouncil Journal of Applied Sciences* 4.11 (2024): pp 22-30

ⁱ Fernandez-Carames, T. M., Blanco-Novoa, O., Froiz-Miguez, I., & Fraga-Lamas, P. (2024). Towards an autonomous industry 4.0 warehouse: A UAV and blockchain-based system for inventory and traceability applications in big data-driven supply chain management. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2402.00709*.

ⁱⁱ Tong, C. (2023). An efficient intelligent semi-automated warehouse inventory stocktaking system. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2309.12365*.

ⁱⁱⁱ Stranieri, F., & Stella, F. (2022). Comparing deep reinforcement learning algorithms in two-echelon supply chains. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2204.09603*.

^{iv} Carvalho, T. P., Soares, F. A. A. M. N., Vita, R., Francisco, R. P., Basto, J. P., & Alcalá, S. G. (2019). A systematic literature review of machine learning methods applied to predictive maintenance. *Computers & Industrial Engineering*, 137, 106024.

- ^v Kamble, S. S., Gunasekaran, A., & Gawankar, S. A. (2020). Achieving sustainable performance in a data-driven agriculture supply chain: A review for research and applications. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 219, 179-194.
- ^{vi} Ivanov, D., Dolgui, A., & Sokolov, B. (2019). The impact of digital technology and Industry 4.0 on the ripple effect and supply chain risk analytics. *International Journal of Production Research*, 57(3), 829-846.
- ^{vii} Wamba, S. F., & Akter, S. (2019). Understanding supply chain analytics capabilities and agility for data-rich environments. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, 39(6/7/8), 887-912.
- ^{viii} Choi, T. M., & Lambert, J. H. (2017). Advances in risk analysis with big data. *Risk Analysis*, 37(8), 1435-1442.
- ^{ix} Zhong, R. Y., Xu, X., Klotz, E., & Newman, S. T. (2017). Intelligent manufacturing in the context of Industry 4.0: A review. *Engineering*, 3(5), 616-630.
- ^x Ghadge, A., Kara, M. E., Moradlou, H., & Goswami, M. (2020). The impact of Industry 4.0 implementation on supply chains. *Journal of Manufacturing Technology Management*, 31(4), 669-686.
- ^{xi} Queiroz, M. M., & Wamba, S. F. (2019). Blockchain adoption challenges in supply chain: An empirical investigation of the main drivers in India and the USA. *International Journal of Information Management*, 46, 70-82.
- ^{xii} Kumar, A., & Ayedee, N. (2019). An empirical study on the effectiveness of digital marketing strategies on the business growth of small and medium enterprises. *International Journal of Information, Business and Management*, 11(2), 221-245.
- ^{xiii} Sgarbossa, F., & Russo, I. (2017). A proactive model in sustainable food supply chain: Insight from a case study. *International Journal of Production Economics*, 183, 596-606.
- ^{xiv} Papadopoulos, T., Gunasekaran, A., Dubey, R., Altay, N., Childe, S. J., & Fosso-Wamba, S. (2017). The role of big data in explaining disaster resilience in supply chains for sustainability. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 142, 1108-1118.
- ^{xv} Dubey, R., Gunasekaran, A., Childe, S. J., & Papadopoulos, T. (2019). Skills needed in supply chain-human agency and social capital analysis in third party logistics. *Management Decision*, 57(10), 2905-2922.
- ^{xvi} Bag, S., & Pretorius, J. H. C. (2020). Relationships between industry 4.0, sustainable manufacturing and circular economy: Proposal of a research framework. *International Journal of Organizational Analysis*, 28(5), 1041-1060.
- ^{xvii} Moktadir, M. A., Rahman, T., Rahman, M. H., Ali, S. M., & Paul, S. K. (2018). Drivers to sustainable manufacturing practices and circular economy: A perspective of leather industries in Bangladesh. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 174, 1366-1380.
- ^{xviii} Sony, M., & Naik, S. (2019). Key ingredients for evaluating Industry 4.0 readiness for organizations: A literature review. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, 26(7), 2212-2232.
- ^{xix} Zhu, Q., Johnson, S., & Sarkis, J. (2018). Lean six sigma and environmental sustainability: A hospital perspective. *Supply Chain Forum: An International Journal*, 19(1), 25-41.
- ^{xx} Kamble, S. S., Gunasekaran, A., & Dhone, N. C. (2020). Industry 4.0 and lean manufacturing practices for sustainable organizational performance in Indian manufacturing companies. *International Journal of Production Research*, 58(5), 1319-1337.
- ^{xxi} Bag, S., Telukdarie, A., Pretorius, J. H. C., & Gupta, S. (2018). Industry 4.0 and supply chain sustainability: Framework and future research directions. *Benchmarking: An International Journal*, 25(9), 3241-3280.
- ^{xxii} Ranjekar, G., & Roy, D. (2023). Rise of quick commerce in India: Business models and infrastructure requirements. *Centre for Transportation and Logistics*.
- ^{xxiii} Karulkar, Y., Sampat, B., Thapliyal, A., Singh, B., & Gupta, D. (2025). Zepto: redefining the future of rapid delivery. *Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies*, 15(1), 1-36.
- ^{xxiv} Singh, J. (2023). Zomato: quick commerce on the menu. *Emerald Emerging Markets Case Studies*, 13(2), 1-28.