RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
An AUTONOMOUS Institution
Affiliated to ANNA UNIVERSITY, Chennai

HYPER-MARKET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A MINI PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED BY

ABDUL BASARUTHEEN	231501003
ANIKETH	231501014
GNAANESH	231501049

In Partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

THANDALAM

CHENNAI-602105

2024-2025

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report **“SPORTS EVENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” is the bonafide work of **“ABDUL BASARUTHEEN (231501003), ANIKETH(231501014), GNAANESH(231501049)”**who carried out the project work under my supervision.

Submitted for the Practical Examination held on ______________________

SIGNATURE

Mr. U. Kumaran,

Assistant Professor

AIML,

Rajalakshmi Engineering College,

(Autonomous),

Thandalam, Chennai - 602 105

INTERNAL EXAMINER **EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

ABSTRACT

The Hypermarket Management System is a powerful, all-in-one software solution designed to streamline and optimize hypermarket operations by offering tailored functionalities for different roles, including admins, stock managers, and cashiers. Admins have full control over employee management, including record-keeping, role assignments, and performance tracking, while also managing access controls to sensitive system features and generating detailed reports on sales, stock movements, and employee productivity. This allows them to ensure smooth operations, monitor business performance, and make data-driven decisions. Stock managers benefit from real-time inventory tracking, automated stock alerts, and seamless supplier management, helping maintain optimal stock levels, prevent stockouts, reduce wastage, and ensure timely replenishment. They can also track and reconcile stock discrepancies, perform audits, and manage vendor relationships more effectively. For cashiers, the system simplifies the checkout process with features like barcode scanning, automatic price calculations, and support for multiple payment methods, ensuring a smooth and efficient customer transaction experience. Cashiers also benefit from real-time inventory updates, reducing errors and improving customer satisfaction by ensuring that products are available and transactions are processed quickly. The system's seamless integration between different departments reduces manual work, increases productivity, and ensures that every aspect of hypermarket management—whether related to sales, inventory, or customer service—is handled efficiently. By automating routine tasks, the system allows staff to focus on more value-added activities, driving profitability and enhancing the customer experience. Furthermore, the ability to access real-time data and generate actionable reports enables the business to respond quickly to market changes, make informed decisions, and improve overall operational effectiveness, leading to cost savings, improved service delivery, and greater business growth.

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

Introduction to HyperMarket Management System

As the retail landscape evolves, hypermarkets have become a central hub for consumer goods, offering a vast array of products ranging from groceries to electronics under one roof. The scale and diversity of operations in hypermarkets present unique challenges in management. The **Hypermarket Management System** (HMS) is an innovative solution designed to address these challenges effectively, providing a comprehensive platform that integrates various operational functions, enhances efficiency, and drives customer satisfaction

Importance of Management in Markets

Effective management in hypermarkets is paramount for several reasons, each contributing to the overall success and sustainability of the business. The retail landscape is dynamic and competitive, requiring hypermarkets to operate with agility and precision. Here are key aspects that underscore the importance of management:

i. Operational Efficiency: An efficient management system automates routine tasks, reducing manual errors and saving time. This leads to quicker decision-making and lower operational costs, allowing hypermarkets to use resources more effectively.

ii. Inventory Control: Proper inventory management ensures optimal stock levels to meet consumer demand. This approach prevents overstocking, which can lock up capital, and stockouts, which may lead to lost sales and unhappy customers.

iii. Customer Satisfaction: A well-implemented management system enhances the customer experience through efficient service and personalized recommendations. By analyzing customer feedback, hypermarkets can better tailor their offerings, leading to increased loyalty.

iv. Data-Driven Decisions: The retail industry produces vast amounts of data. A comprehensive management system utilizes this data to derive insights about sales trends and customer preferences, aiding hypermarkets in making informed strategic decisions.

v. Compliance and Risk Management: Hypermarkets face numerous regulations, from food safety to employment laws. A robust management system ensures compliance with these regulations, mitigating legal risks and reinforcing business integrity.

Purpose of the Project

The Hypermarket Management System is designed with specific objectives that align with the operational needs of hypermarkets. Its primary purpose is to provide a centralized platform that integrates various functions to enhance overall management capabilities. Key objectives include streamlining inventory management, which involves automating inventory tracking to reduce human errors, optimize stock levels, and improve supply chain efficiency. Additionally, the system facilitates sales transactions by offering a user-friendly interface for cashiers, allowing for quick and accurate processing of sales and generating detailed invoices to ensure a smooth checkout experience.

Moreover, the system enhances customer relationship management by maintaining comprehensive customer profiles that track purchase history and preferences. This valuable data enables hypermarkets to implement targeted marketing strategies and personalized promotions, fostering stronger customer relationships. The HMS also provides comprehensive reporting capabilities, generating detailed reports on sales performance, inventory status, and customer behavior, which assist management in making informed strategic decisions and identifying areas for improvement. Lastly, the system improves employee management by defining user roles for admins, cashiers, and stock managers, facilitating better oversight of employee performance and managing access to sensitive information. Overall, the Hypermarket Management System is a robust solution aimed at optimizing the various facets of hypermarket operations, ultimately driving efficiency and enhancing customer satisfaction.

Scope of the Project

The scope of the Hypermarket Management System is extensive, encompassing a wide range of functionalities that cater to the diverse needs of hypermarkets:

1. **User Roles and Access Control**:

   The system will support multiple user roles, including admin, cashier, and stock manager, each with specific access rights and functionalities. This role-based access ensures data security and efficient management of operations.

2. **Inventory Management**:

   The system will allow users to add, update, and manage inventory items efficiently. Users will have the ability to track product details, monitor stock levels in real time, and generate alerts for low stock situations.

3. **Sales Management**:

   The HMS will enable cashiers to process sales transactions swiftly. Features will include scanning barcodes, managing shopping carts, applying discounts, and generating invoices. This will enhance the checkout experience for customers.

4. **Customer Management**:

The system will maintain a detailed database of customers, capturing essential information such as purchase history and preferences. This data will allow for personalized marketing efforts, targeted promotions, and improved customer service.

5. **Reporting and Analytics**:

   Comprehensive reporting tools will enable management to analyze sales data, inventory levels, and customer trends. These insights will drive strategic planning and operational improvements.

6. **Notifications and Alerts**:

   The system will feature automated notifications for critical inventory issues, such as low stock alerts and expiration dates for perishable items. This proactive approach to inventory management will enhance operational efficiency.

7. **Integration with Other Systems**:

   The HMS may also support integration with other systems such as accounting software, enabling seamless financial management and reporting.

Need for the Project

The necessity for a Hypermarket Management System stems from the complexities associated with managing various operational aspects of a hypermarket. As the scale of operations increases, managing inventory, employee coordination, sales tracking, and customer interactions becomes challenging. A digital management system is essential to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and overall effectiveness in these processes.

For **Employees and Managers**, the need for such a system is driven by the following factors:

- **Streamlined Operations**: Manual processes can lead to delays and errors in managing inventory and employee tasks. An integrated system simplifies these operations, allowing employees to focus on service quality rather than administrative tasks.
- **Real-time Data Access**: In traditional management approaches, decision-makers may lack timely access to critical data, hindering effective responses. The system provides real-time updates on inventory levels, sales, and employee performance, facilitating informed decision-making.
- **Improved Communication**: A centralized system enhances communication among staff members and departments, reducing misunderstandings and ensuring everyone is aligned with the hypermarket's operational goals.

For **Management**, the system offers the following advantages:

- **Enhanced Inventory Management**: Managing stock levels and understanding product demand is crucial for minimizing waste and ensuring product availability. The system automates inventory tracking and provides insights into purchasing trends.

- **Efficient Sales Tracking**: Keeping track of sales across various departments can be cumbersome. The system simplifies sales tracking, providing managers with detailed reports that assist in strategic planning and performance evaluation.
- **Employee Performance Monitoring**: Evaluating employee productivity and effectiveness can be complex without proper tools. The system allows managers to monitor employee performance metrics easily, leading to better workforce management.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Hypermarket Management System focus on addressing the challenges that modern hypermarkets encounter in their daily operations. By automating processes and improving efficiency, the system aims to enhance inventory management, streamline sales tracking, and facilitate employee coordination. Additionally, it emphasizes real-time updates and notifications, which foster transparency and accountability. Ultimately, these objectives support the hypermarket's growth and ensure its ability to adapt to an evolving market landscape.

1. Streamline Operations

- ❖ Process Automation: Automating repetitive tasks such as inventory tracking, sales recording, and employee scheduling to enhance efficiency.
- ❖ Centralized Data Management: Integrating all operational data into a single database to facilitate easy access and management.
- ❖ Task Management Tools: Implementing tools for task assignment and progress tracking to ensure accountability among staff.

2. Enhance Inventory Management

- ❖ Real-time Stock Tracking: Implementing a system that updates stock levels in real-time to avoid stockouts or overstock situations.
- ❖ Automated Reordering: Setting up alerts and automatic reorder requests when stock falls below a predefined threshold.
- ❖ Inventory Reporting: Creating detailed reports on inventory turnover rates, product performance, and seasonal trends to inform purchasing decisions.

3. Facilitate Employee Management

- Employee Database: Establishing a centralized database for storing employee information, including personal details, roles, and contact information.
- Scheduling and Shift Management: Developing features that allow for easy creation and management of employee schedules, including shift swaps and time-off requests.
- Performance Tracking: Implementing tools to monitor employee performance metrics, attendance, and customer feedback for evaluations.

4. Improve Sales Tracking and Reporting

- Sales Data Integration: Consolidating all sales data into a single platform for easy analysis and reporting.
- Performance Analytics: Creating dashboards that display key performance indicators (KPIs), sales trends, and customer demographics.
- Customizable Reporting: Allowing managers to generate customizable reports based on specific criteria, such as time period or product category.

5. Ensure Data Accuracy and Security

- Data Validation Techniques: Implementing validation rules to ensure accuracy in data entry and reporting processes.
- Security Protocols: Establishing encryption and access control measures to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access.
- Regular Backups: Setting up automated backups and recovery procedures to safeguard against data loss.

6. Enhance User Experience

- User Interface Design: Focusing on a clean, intuitive interface that simplifies navigation for all user roles.
- Role-Specific Dashboards: Creating customized dashboards that provide relevant information and functionalities based on user roles (admin, cashier, stock manager).
- Training and Support: Providing user training sessions and ongoing support to ensure effective system utilization.

7. Provide Real-time Updates and Notifications

- Alert Systems: Implementing notifications for critical updates, such as low stock levels, sales promotions, or changes in schedules.

- ❖ Mobile Accessibility: Ensuring that users can access the system via mobile devices for timely updates while on the go.
- ❖ Communication Tools: Integrating messaging features for quick communication between staff members regarding urgent matters.

8. Support Scalability

- ❖ Modular Architecture: Designing the system with a modular approach to allow for easy addition of new features and functionalities as needed.
- ❖ Performance Monitoring: Establishing monitoring tools to assess system performance and identify bottlenecks that may arise with increased usage.
- ❖ Future-proofing Strategies: Keeping abreast of technological advancements and trends in retail management to incorporate relevant updates into the system.

1.3 MODULES

1. Login Module

- Overview: The login module serves as the entry point for all users of the system. It ensures that only authorized personnel can access specific features based on their role.
- Functionality:
    - User Authentication: Requires users to input their employee ID and password to access the system.
    - Role-Based Access Control: After successful login, users are directed to their respective dashboards (admin, cashier, or stock manager) based on their roles, ensuring that they only have access to functionalities pertinent to their job responsibilities.
    - Error Handling: Provides feedback for incorrect login attempts and allows password recovery options if necessary.

2. Admin Dashboard Module

- Overview: The admin dashboard is designed for the administrative staff to manage the overall operations of the hypermarket efficiently.
- Functionality:
    - Employee Management: Allows the admin to add, edit, or remove employee details. This includes managing employee credentials and roles.
    - Customer Information Management: Admins can view, search, and analyze customer data, helping to maintain strong customer relationships.

    - Inventory Monitoring: Provides a comprehensive view of current stock levels, highlighting items that require attention.
    - Statistical Analysis: Generates statistical graphs and reports for sales and inventory, aiding in strategic decision-making.
    - Account Management: Admins can change their passwords and log out securely from the system.

3. Cashier Dashboard Module

- Overview: This module is tailored for cashiers, streamlining the sales process and enhancing customer interaction at the point of sale.
- Functionality:
    - Stock Overview: Cashiers can view stock details to assist customers with inquiries and manage sales.
    - Cart Management: Enables cashiers to add products to a cart for billing, simplifying the checkout process.
    - Sales Processing: Facilitates the recording of sales transactions, including tracking customer payments and issuing receipts.
    - Sales Reporting: Allows cashiers to generate daily, weekly, or monthly sales reports to evaluate performance and trends.

4. Stock Manager Dashboard Module

- Overview: This module is essential for stock managers, providing tools to oversee inventory effectively.
- Functionality:
    - Inventory Management: Stock managers can add, edit, or delete inventory items and ensure accurate record-keeping.
    - Stock Updates: Facilitates real-time updates to stock levels and pricing, allowing for quick responses to market changes.
    - Low Stock Notifications: Provides alerts for low stock items and oversees replenishment processes to avoid stockouts.
    - Reporting: Generates reports on stock status, sales trends, and inventory turnover to aid in effective stock control.

5. Customer Management Module

- Overview: This module focuses on managing customer data, enhancing customer service, and facilitating marketing strategies.
- Functionality:

    - Profile Management: Allows the addition of new customers and the maintenance of their profiles, including contact information and purchase history.
    - Spending Analysis: Tracks customer spending habits, enabling targeted promotions and loyalty programs.
    - Customer Feedback: Provides mechanisms for gathering customer feedback, which can be used to improve service and product offerings.

6. Inventory Management Module

- Overview: A critical module for managing the hypermarket's inventory efficiently and effectively.
- Functionality:
    - Product Database: Maintains comprehensive details about products, including name, category, price, and available quantity.
    - Stock Monitoring: Enables real-time tracking of stock levels and facilitates alerts for low inventory situations.
    - Restocking Management: Simplifies the process of adding new stock and updating records following sales.

7. Sales Management Module

- Overview: This module focuses on tracking sales transactions and analyzing sales performance to enhance revenue management.
- Functionality:
    - Transaction Recording: Records sales transactions with details such as customer ID, quantity sold, total amount, and payment method.
    - Sales Reports: Generates comprehensive sales reports for analysis, helping management understand sales performance over different periods.
    - Payment Processing: Supports various payment methods, ensuring flexibility and convenience for customers.

8. Notification Module

- Overview: The notification module keeps stock managers informed about inventory status and issues that require immediate attention.
- Functionality:
    - Alerts for Low Stock: Automatically generates alerts for items that are running low, ensuring timely reordering.
    - Issue Tracking: Provides a clear overview of ongoing issues related to inventory, such as damaged goods or discrepancies.
    - Feedback Mechanism: Facilitates communication between stock managers and other employees regarding inventory issues.

9. Reporting Module

- Overview: This module provides comprehensive reporting capabilities to support decision-making and strategic planning.
- Functionality:
  - Report Generation: Generates various reports related to sales, inventory, employee performance, and customer behavior.
  - Data Visualization: Offers graphical representations of data for easier interpretation and insights.
  - Export Options: Allows reports to be exported in multiple formats (e.g., CSV, PDF) for distribution or further analysis.

2. SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES

Survey of Technologies for the Hypermarket Management System

The development of a Hypermarket Management System (HMS) requires the integration of various technologies to ensure functionality, scalability, and user satisfaction. Below is an overview of the key technologies that can be utilized in the design and implementation of the system.

1. Programming Language: Python

- Overview: Python is a high-level, versatile programming language known for its readability and simplicity. It is widely used in developing desktop applications, web applications, and data analysis.
- Benefits:
  - Rapid Development: Python's extensive libraries and frameworks facilitate quick development cycles.
  - Community Support: A large community offers a wealth of resources and libraries, making it easier to find solutions and share knowledge.
  - Integration Capabilities: Python can easily integrate with other technologies, databases, and APIs.

2. GUI Framework: Tkinter

- Overview: Tkinter is a standard GUI toolkit for Python that allows developers to create desktop applications with graphical user interfaces.
- Benefits:

    - User-Friendly: Tkinter is easy to use and helps create intuitive interfaces for end-users.
    - Cross-Platform Compatibility: Applications built with Tkinter can run on various operating systems, including Windows, macOS, and Linux.
    - Integration with Python: Being a part of the Python standard library, Tkinter works seamlessly with Python code.

3. Database Management System: MySQL

- Overview: MySQL is a widely-used relational database management system (RDBMS) known for its robustness and reliability in managing large volumes of data.
- Benefits:
    - Data Integrity: MySQL enforces data integrity and supports complex queries, making it suitable for managing the hypermarket's data.
    - Scalability: As the hypermarket grows, MySQL can handle increased data loads efficiently.
    - Community Support and Documentation: Extensive documentation and community support facilitate troubleshooting and development.

4. Data Visualization Tools: Matplotlib/Seaborn

- Overview: Matplotlib and Seaborn are Python libraries used for data visualization, enabling developers to create informative charts and graphs.
- Benefits:
    - Visual Insights: These tools help in generating graphical representations of sales data, customer behavior, and inventory statistics.
    - Customizable: Offers customization options to tailor visualizations to specific requirements.
    - Integration with Python: Easily integrates with other Python data analysis libraries, like Pandas, for comprehensive data analysis.

5. Version Control: Git

- Overview: Git is a version control system that helps manage changes to the project codebase, enabling collaboration among developers.
- Benefits:
    - Change Tracking: Allows tracking of code changes over time, making it easy to revert to previous versions if necessary.

- Branching and Merging: Supports branching for new features and merging to integrate them into the main project without disrupting the existing codebase.
- Collaboration: Facilitates collaboration among team members by allowing multiple developers to work on the same project simultaneously.

2.1 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

The Hypermarket Management System (HMS) is a comprehensive software solution designed to streamline the operations of a hypermarket. It facilitates efficient management of inventory, sales, and employee data while providing user-friendly interfaces for different user roles, including administrators, cashiers, and stock managers. Below is a detailed description of the software components and functionalities:

1. User Roles and Access Control

- **Administrator Role:**
  - Full access to the system, including user management, inventory control, sales reports, and statistical analysis.
  - Ability to add, edit, or delete employee credentials and manage their roles.
  - Access to comprehensive reports and analytics for informed decision-making.
- **Cashier Role:**
  - Access to sales processing functionalities, including scanning items, generating invoices, and accepting payments.
  - Ability to view inventory levels in real time and request restocking if necessary.
  - User-friendly interface for managing transactions and customer interactions.
- **Stock Manager Role:**
  - Focused on inventory management, allowing the stock manager to update product quantities, prices, and track stock levels.
  - Capable of generating alerts for low-stock items and managing notifications related to inventory discrepancies.
  - Access to detailed reports on stock movement, sales trends, and inventory valuation.

2. Core Functionalities

- **Inventory Management**:
  - Comprehensive management of product listings, including adding new products, updating existing ones, and removing obsolete stock.

    - Real-time tracking of stock levels and automatic notifications for low inventory.
    - Ability to categorize products for easier access and reporting.
- **Sales Management:**
    - Seamless transaction processing that includes scanning items, calculating totals, applying discounts, and processing payments.
    - Generation of detailed invoices that can be printed or emailed to customers.
    - Daily, weekly, and monthly sales reports to analyze performance and identify trends.
- **Customer Management:**
    - Storage of customer information, including contact details, purchase history, and preferences.
    - Ability to analyze customer data for targeted promotions and improved service.
    - Implementation of loyalty programs to enhance customer retention.

3. User Interface Design

- **Graphical User Interface (GUI):**
    - Developed using Tkinter, ensuring an intuitive and user-friendly experience for all users.
    - Responsive design that adjusts to different screen sizes and resolutions.
    - Clear navigation paths and easy access to critical functions, enhancing overall usability.

4. Database Management

- **Database System:**
    - Utilizes MySQL for robust and secure data storage, ensuring data integrity and reliability.
    - Structured database design that includes tables for customers, employees, inventory, sales, and notifications.
    - Efficient query handling to retrieve and update data quickly.

5. Reporting and Analytics

- **Data Visualization:**
    - Integration with Matplotlib or Seaborn for generating visual reports on sales trends, inventory levels, and customer demographics.
    - Customizable dashboards for administrators to monitor key performance indicators (KPIs) in real time.
    - Ability to export reports in various formats, such as PDF or CSV, for external analysis.

6. Security Features

- **Access Control:**
  - Role-based access control to ensure that users can only access the functionalities pertinent to their role.
  - Secure password storage and authentication processes to protect sensitive data**.**

2.2 LANGUAGES

Languages Used in the HyperMarket Management System

Frontend Technologies

1. Tkinter

Overview: Tkinter is the standard GUI toolkit for Python, which allows developers to create desktop applications with a graphical user interface.

Usage: In your project, Tkinter is utilized to design the application's user interface, providing an interactive environment for users to manage inventory, view sales data, and perform various administrative functions.

Advantages:

- Built-in Library: Tkinter is included with Python, so no additional installations are required.
- User-Friendly: The toolkit is easy to learn and use, making it accessible for developers of all skill levels.
- Customizable Widgets: Tkinter offers a variety of widgets (like buttons, labels, and text boxes) that can be customized for an intuitive user experience.

Backend Technologies

1. Python

Overview: Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language known for its simplicity and readability. It supports multiple programming paradigms, including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming.

Usage: Python serves as the core programming language for developing the application's backend logic. It handles data processing, business logic implementation, and interaction with the database.

Advantages:

- Ease of Learning: Python's clean syntax makes it beginner-friendly and accessible to new developers.
- Extensive Libraries: The language has a vast array of libraries and frameworks that can speed up development, including those for handling data and creating GUIs.
- Strong Community Support: Python has an active community, providing abundant resources, tutorials, and third-party modules for developers.

Database Technologies

1. MySQL

Overview: MySQL is a widely-used open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that is known for its reliability and performance.

Usage: In your project, MySQL is employed to store and manage all application data, including customer records, employee credentials, inventory details, and sales transactions. SQL queries are used to interact with the database from the Python backend.

Advantages:

- Scalability: MySQL efficiently handles large datasets and high traffic, making it suitable for applications of varying sizes.
- ACID Compliance: It ensures data integrity and reliability through support for transactions.
- Cross-Platform Compatibility: MySQL can run on various operating systems, providing flexibility for deployment and hosting.

2.2.1 SQL

SQL in the Sports Event Management System

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a standardized programming language specifically designed for managing and manipulating relational databases. In the context of the Sports Event Management System, SQL plays a vital role in defining the database structure, performing data operations, and ensuring data integrity and security. This section elaborates on the role of SQL within the project, its advantages, and how it facilitates various functionalities.

1. Overview of SQL

- **Definition**: SQL is the language used to communicate with relational databases. It enables users to create, read, update, and delete data, often abbreviated as CRUD operations.
- **Types of SQL Statements**:
  - **DDL (Data Definition Language)**: Used to define and manage database structures (e.g., CREATE, ALTER, DROP).
  - **DML (Data Manipulation Language)**: Used for inserting, updating, and deleting data (e.g., INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE).
  - **DQL (Data Query Language)**: Used for querying data from the database (e.g., SELECT).
  - **DCL (Data Control Language)**: Used to control access to data (e.g., GRANT, REVOKE).

2. Database Structure

The HyperMarket Management System relies on a well-structured database to store and manage data effectively. The database typically consists of several tables, each serving a distinct purpose. The primary tables in the project include:

2.1 Users Table

- **Purpose:** Stores information about all users of the system, including both participants and organizers.
- **Columns:**
  - user_id: Unique identifier for each user (Primary Key).
  - username: User's chosen username.
  - password: Hashed password for authentication.
  - email: User's email address for communication.
  - phone: User's contact number.
  - role: Specifies whether the user is a participant or organizer.

2.2 Employees Table

- **Purpose:** Contains details about employees working in the hypermarket.
- **Columns:**
    - emp_id: Unique identifier for each employee (Primary Key).
    - emp_name: Name of the employee.
    - age: Age of the employee.
    - gender: Gender of the employee.
    - mobile: Employee's mobile number.
    - email: Employee's email address.
    - address: Employee's residential address.
    - role: Role of the employee within the hypermarket.

2.3 Employee Credentials Table

- **Purpose:** Stores login credentials for employees.
- **Columns:**
    - emp_id: Unique identifier for each employee (Primary Key).
    - password: Hashed password for authentication.
    - role: Role of the employee.

2.4 Inventory Table

- **Purpose:** Maintains details of products available in the hypermarket.
- **Columns:**
    - product_id: Unique identifier for each product (Primary Key).
    - product_name: Name of the product.
    - category: Category to which the product belongs.
    - price: Price of the product.
    - quantity: Available stock of the product.

2.5 Sales Table

- **Purpose:** Records details of sales transactions made in the hypermarket.
- **Columns:**
    - sale_id: Unique identifier for each sale (Primary Key).
    - customer_id: Identifier for the customer making the purchase.
    - emp_id: Identifier for the employee processing the sale.
    - quantity: Quantity of the product sold.
    - total_amount: Total amount of the sale.

- payment_method: Method of payment used (e.g., cash, credit).
- sale_date: Date and time of the sale.

2.6 Customers Table

- **Purpose:** Stores information about customers who shop at the hypermarket.
- **Columns:**
  - c_id: Unique identifier for each customer (Primary Key).
  - c_name: Name of the customer.
  - age: Age of the customer.
  - last_visit: Date of the customer's last visit.
  - mobile: Customer's mobile number.
  - pass_mem: Password memory for authentication.
  - total_spent: Total amount spent by the customer.

2.7 Notify Table

- **Purpose:** Keeps track of out-of-stock notifications for products.
- **Columns:**
  - id: Unique identifier for each notification (Primary Key).
  - product_id: Identifier for the product that is out of stock.
  - reported_by: Identifier for the employee who reported the issue.
  - last_reported: Date and time of the last report.
  - no_of_out_of_stock: Number of items out of stock.
  - current_stock: Current stock level of the product.

3. SQL Operations in the Project

SQL operations are crucial for maintaining the integrity and functionality of the HyperMarket Management System. Here are some key operations performed using SQL in the project:

1) **Employee Management**

- **Retrieve All Employees:**

```
SELECT emp_id, emp_name, role, age, gender, email, mobile, address

FROM employees;
```

Purpose: This query retrieves all employee details from the employees table to display them in the admin dashboard.

- **Insert New Employee:**

  INSERT INTO employees (emp_name, role, age, gender, email, mobile, address)

  VALUES (%s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s, %s);

  Purpose: This query adds a new employee's information into the employees table.

- **Update Employee Details:**

  UPDATE employees

  SET emp_name=%s, role=%s, age=%s, gender=%s, email=%s, mobile=%s, address=%s

  WHERE emp_id=%s;

  Purpose: This query updates the existing employee's information in the employees table.

- **Delete Employee Records:**

  DELETE FROM employees

  WHERE emp_id=%s;

  Purpose: This query deletes an employee's record from the employees table.

2. Inventory Management

- **Fetch Inventory Data:**

  SELECT * FROM inventory;

  Purpose: This query retrieves all columns and rows from the inventory table, which is used to populate the tree view with the stock details.

- **Search Inventory:**

  SELECT * FROM inventory

  WHERE {opt} LIKE %s;

Purpose: This query retrieves rows from the inventory table where the column specified by opt matches the search value (val).

3. **Sales Management**

   - **Fetch Sales Data:**

```
SELECT sale_date, total_amount
FROM sales;
```

Purpose: This query retrieves the sale date and total amount for each sale from the sales table, which is used to create a line chart for sales by date.

   - **Fetch Top Employees Based on Sales:**

```
SELECT emp_id, SUM(total_amount) AS total_sales
FROM sales
GROUP BY emp_id
ORDER BY total_sales DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Purpose: This query retrieves the employee IDs and their corresponding total sales, ordering them by total sales in descending order, to identify the top 5 employees by sales.

4. Data Integrity and Security

Data integrity and security are paramount in the HyperMarket Management System to ensure that sensitive information is protected and that the data remains accurate and reliable. Below are the key strategies implemented in the project to maintain data integrity and security:

1) Data Integrity:

- Ensured through validation checks and constraints in the database schema (e.g., NOT NULL, unique constraints).
- Referential integrity maintained via foreign key relationships.

2) Security Measures:

- User authentication through hashed passwords.

- Role-based access control (admin, cashier, stock manager) to restrict data access.
- Regular backups and updates to protect data from loss or breaches.

5. SQL Performance Optimization

To ensure efficient data handling, performance optimization techniques may be employed:

1) **Indexing:**

- Use indexes on frequently queried columns to speed up data retrieval.
- Balance between read and write performance when creating indexes.

2) **Query Optimization**

- Writing efficient SQL queries and analyzing their execution plans can help identify and eliminate bottlenecks.

3) **Regular Maintenance:**

- Perform regular database maintenance tasks like vacuuming and analyzing.
- Monitor performance metrics to identify areas for improvement.

2.2.2 PYTHON

Use of Python in the Hypermarket Management System

Introduction to Python and Tkinter

Python is renowned for its simplicity, readability, and versatility, making it one of the most widely used programming languages across various fields, including web development, data analysis, artificial intelligence, and application development. One of Python's key strengths is its rich ecosystem of libraries and frameworks, among which Tkinter stands out as the standard GUI toolkit for creating desktop applications. Tkinter allows developers to create user-friendly interfaces that are both functional and visually appealing.

In the context of the Hypermarket Management System, Python serves as the backbone of the application, handling the logic, data processing, and database interactions, while Tkinter is employed to develop the graphical user interface (GUI) that facilitates user interactions with the system.

Application Structure

The Hypermarket Management System is designed to cater to three primary user roles: Admin, Cashier, and Stock Manager. Each role has distinct functionalities that are essential for the effective management of hypermarket operations. The application is structured into various components, each serving a specific purpose:

1. Admin Dashboard: This component enables administrators to manage employee records, generate reports, and oversee the overall functionality of the system.
2. Cashier Dashboard: This section focuses on the sales process, allowing cashiers to manage transactions and handle customer interactions efficiently.
3. Stock Manager Panel: This interface provides stock managers with tools to monitor inventory levels, update product information, and manage stock notifications.

Creating the User Interface

The user interface of the Hypermarket Management System is created using Tkinter, which provides the necessary widgets and layout management options to build an intuitive application. The development process can be broken down into several key stages:

Main Application Window

The main application window acts as the entry point for all users. When the application starts, the window is initialized with the following elements:

- Login Frame: This includes input fields for the user ID and password, allowing users to authenticate themselves before accessing the system. A "Login" button is provided for users to submit their credentials.
- Error Handling: Upon clicking the login button, the application verifies the entered credentials against the database. If the credentials are incorrect, an error message is displayed, prompting the user to try again. Successful login redirects users to their respective dashboards.

Admin Dashboard

After successful login, the admin is redirected to the admin dashboard, where they can perform various administrative functions, including:

- Employee Management:

  - Retrieve All Employees: Admins can view a complete list of employees, including their details such as ID, name, role, and contact information. This information is presented in a well-organized table format.
  - Add New Employee: The dashboard includes a form where admins can enter new employee information. Once the form is submitted, the application executes an SQL INSERT command to add the employee to the database.
  - Update Employee Records: Admins can select an existing employee to modify their information. The system retrieves the employee's current details and displays them in a form for easy editing. Upon submission, an SQL UPDATE command is executed to apply the changes to the database.
  - Delete Employee: Admins have the ability to remove employees from the system. When an employee is deleted, the application executes a corresponding DELETE SQL command to ensure the employee's records are removed from both the employees and employee_credentials tables.
- Sales Reports: The admin dashboard provides access to various sales reports. Admins can generate reports based on specific date ranges or employee performance, allowing them to analyze sales trends and make informed decisions.
- Inventory Overview: The admin can view the inventory status, checking stock levels and identifying products that require reordering. This feature ensures that the hypermarket is always stocked with necessary items.

Cashier Dashboard

The cashier dashboard is specifically designed to facilitate efficient sales transactions. Key functionalities include:

- Product Display: The dashboard presents a list of available products with their prices and stock quantities. This allows cashiers to quickly identify items that customers wish to purchase.
- Cart Management: Cashiers can add items to a shopping cart as customers make their selections. The interface updates in real-time to reflect the current contents of the cart, including total cost calculations.
- Transaction Processing: Once the customer is ready to check out, the cashier can finalize the sale. The application captures payment details and processes the transaction by executing an SQL INSERT command to record the sale in the sales table. A receipt is generated for the customer, summarizing their purchase.

Stock Manager Panel

The stock manager panel is designed to assist stock managers in maintaining accurate inventory records. Key functionalities include:

- View Inventory: Stock managers can view all products in the inventory, including current stock levels, prices, and categories. This information is critical for making informed decisions about restocking and managing inventory effectively.
- Update Stock: The interface allows stock managers to modify product quantities and prices. When a stock update is made, the application executes an SQL UPDATE command to reflect the new values in the database.
- Notify Low Stock: The system automatically alerts stock managers when certain products fall below a specified stock threshold. This feature helps ensure that products are reordered in a timely manner to avoid stockouts.

Interaction with the Database

Python's capability to interact with databases is a crucial aspect of the Hypermarket Management System. The application uses SQL queries to perform various operations, ensuring that data is accurately maintained and accessible.

Database Operations

- Retrieving Data: SQL SELECT statements are used to fetch data from various tables, such as employees, customers, inventory, and sales. For example, when an admin wants to view employee details, the application executes a query to retrieve all employee records from the database.
- Inserting Data: When new records are created (e.g., adding a new employee or recording a sale), the application uses SQL INSERT commands to add the new data to the respective tables. This ensures that the database remains up-to-date with the latest information.
- Updating Data: For any modifications made to existing records (e.g., updating employee details or stock levels), the application uses SQL UPDATE commands to reflect these changes in the database, maintaining data integrity.
- Deleting Data: When records are no longer needed (e.g., removing an employee or deleting outdated inventory items), the application executes SQL DELETE commands to remove these entries from the database, ensuring that only relevant data is retaError handling and data validation are essential components of the application, ensuring that users interact with the system smoothly and without issues. The application implements the following measures:

- Input Validation: Before processing any data input, the application checks for the validity of the information provided by users. For instance, when a new employee is added, the system validates that all required fields are filled and that the email format is correct.
- Error Messages: In case of errors (e.g., invalid login credentials or database connectivity issues), the application displays informative error messages, guiding users to rectify their inputs.
- Confirmation Prompts: Before performing actions that modify the database (such as deletions), the application prompts users for confirmation to prevent accidental data loss.

3.REQUIREMENT AND ANALYSIS

Requirements and Analysis of the HyperMarket Management System Project

3.1 Introduction

The successful development of the Hypermarket Management System (HMS) hinges on thorough requirements gathering and analysis. This phase establishes the foundational framework for the project, outlining the necessary features, functionalities, and constraints. A well-defined set of requirements not only guides the development process but also ensures that the final product meets user needs and expectations.

3.2 Project Objectives

The primary objectives of the Hypermarket Management System are as follows:

- Streamline Operations: To facilitate smooth operations in a hypermarket by automating and managing various processes, including employee management, inventory control, sales processing, and customer management.
- Enhance User Experience: To create an intuitive user interface that allows easy navigation and interaction for different user roles (admin, cashier, stock manager).
- Improve Data Management: To maintain accurate and real-time records of sales, inventory, and customer information, enhancing data integrity and accessibility.
- Facilitate Reporting and Analysis: To provide tools for generating reports and statistical analyses, enabling informed decision-making based on historical data.

3.3 Functional Requirements

The functional requirements detail the specific features and operations the Hypermarket Management System must support:

1. User Authentication:
   - The system must allow users to log in with their credentials (username and password).
   - Different user roles (Admin, Cashier, Stock Manager) must have access to specific functionalities based on their role.
2. Employee Management:
   - Admins must be able to add, update, delete, and retrieve employee records.
   - The system should support searching for employees based on various criteria (e.g., name, role).
3. Inventory Management:
   - The system must allow stock managers to add new products, update stock quantities, and delete items from the inventory.
   - Users should be able to view all inventory items with relevant details (name, price, quantity).
4. Sales Processing:
   - Cashiers must be able to process sales transactions, including adding products to the cart and generating invoices.
   - The system should track sales data for reporting purposes.
5. Customer Management:
   - The system must store customer information, including purchase history and contact details.
   - Admins should be able to search and retrieve customer data easily.
6. Notifications Management:
   - The system must notify stock managers when inventory levels for specific products fall below a predefined threshold.
7. Reporting:
   - The system should provide reporting functionalities for sales analysis, employee performance, and inventory status.
   - Admins must be able to generate various reports based on selected criteria (date range, employee, product).

3.4 Non-Functional Requirements

Non-functional requirements define the quality attributes, performance, and constraints of the system:

1. Usability:
    - The user interface must be intuitive and easy to navigate for all user roles, minimizing the learning curve.
2. Performance:
    - The system should respond to user actions within a reasonable timeframe, ensuring a smooth user experience.
3. Scalability:
    - The system must be able to handle an increasing number of users and transactions without degradation in performance.
4. Security:
    - User credentials must be securely stored and managed, with appropriate measures in place to prevent unauthorized access.
    - The system should implement role-based access control to restrict functionalities based on user roles.
5. Reliability:
    - The system must be stable and reliable, with minimal downtime to ensure continuous operation of the hypermarket.
6. Data Integrity:
    - The application must ensure the accuracy and consistency of data throughout its lifecycle, with validation mechanisms in place to prevent erroneous entries.

3.5 User Roles and Responsibilities

The Hypermarket Management System encompasses various user roles, each with distinct responsibilities:

1. Admin:
    - Manages employee records, inventory, and overall system settings.
    - Generates reports and analyses for decision-making.
    - Ensures system security and user access management.
2. Cashier:
    - Handles customer transactions, including sales processing and invoicing.
    - Manages customer interactions and inquiries.
3. Stock Manager:
    - Monitors inventory levels and manages stock replenishment.
    - Ensures accurate product information and availability.

3.6 System Constraints

Several constraints must be considered during the development of the Hypermarket Management System:

1. Technological Constraints:
   - The system must be developed using Python and Tkinter, with a MySQL database for data storage.
2. Budget Constraints:
   - The project must be developed within a specified budget, which may affect the scope of features implemented.
3. Time Constraints:
   - The system must be delivered within a defined timeline to meet operational requirements of the hypermarket.

3.1 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

The Requirement Specification document serves as a detailed guide for the development of the Hypermarket Management System (HMS). This document outlines the necessary functionalities and performance expectations of the system to ensure it meets the needs of users and stakeholders.

3.1 Introduction

The Hypermarket Management System is designed to streamline the operations of hypermarkets, allowing efficient management of inventory, sales, employees, and customer data. The system will facilitate a user-friendly interface for various roles, such as Admin, Cashier, and Stock Manager, to perform their tasks effectively. This specification details the functional and non-functional requirements that the system must fulfill to ensure a robust, secure, and user-friendly application.

3.2 Functional Requirements

Functional requirements define the specific behaviors and capabilities the system must provide. They focus on what the system should do.

3.2.1 User Management

- User Registration: The system must allow new users (employees and customers) to register with unique usernames, passwords, emails, and phone numbers.
- User Authentication: Users must be able to log in using their credentials, with secure password storage through hashing.
- Role Management: The system must differentiate between roles (Admin, Cashier, Stock Manager) and grant permissions accordingly.

3.2.2 Employee Management

- Employee Record Management: The Admin should be able to add, update, view, and delete employee records.
- View Employee Details: The system must display employee information such as ID, name, role, and contact details.

3.2.3 Customer Management

- Customer Record Management: Employees must be able to add, update, view, and delete customer records.
- View Customer Details: The system should show customer details, including ID, name, age, last visit, and total spent.

3.2.4 Inventory Management

- Inventory Tracking: The system should maintain records of products, including product ID, name, category, price, and quantity.
- Update Inventory: Employees must be able to update stock levels and prices.
- Delete Inventory Items: The system should allow employees to remove items from inventory.

3.2.5 Sales Management

- Sales Recording: The system must record sales transactions, capturing details like customer ID, employee ID, quantity sold, total amount, and payment method.
- Sales Reporting: The system should generate reports on sales, showing total sales over a specific period.

3.2.6 Notifications Management

- Out-of-Stock Notifications: The system must track out-of-stock items and notify employees for restocking.

- Report Notifications: Employees should generate reports of notifications regarding inventory levels.

3.2.7 Security Management

- Password Management: Users should be able to change their passwords securely.
- Access Control: The system must enforce role-based access control.

3.3 Performance Requirements

Performance requirements define the expected operational characteristics of the system. They address the system's efficiency and responsiveness under various conditions.

- Response Time: The system must provide a response to user requests within 2 seconds for all actions, including login, data retrieval, and report generation.
- Transaction Throughput: The system should be capable of processing at least 100 transactions per minute during peak hours without performance degradation.
- Concurrent Users: The system must support at least 50 concurrent users accessing different functionalities simultaneously without noticeable lag.
- Data Integrity: The system must ensure data integrity during transactions, with mechanisms in place to prevent data loss or corruption, especially during high-volume operations.
- Availability: The system should maintain a minimum uptime of 99.5%, ensuring that users can access the system without interruptions.
- Backup and Recovery: The system must implement regular backup procedures and provide recovery solutions that allow data restoration within one hour after a system failure.

3.4 Use Case Scenarios

Use case scenarios provide detailed descriptions of how users will interact with the system to achieve specific goals.

3.4.1 Use Case: User Registration

Actors: New User
Preconditions: The user is on the registration page.
Postconditions: The user is registered and can log in.
Main Flow:

1. The user enters their username, password, email, and phone number.

2. The system validates the inputs.
3. The system stores the user information in the database.
4. The user receives a confirmation message.

3.4.2 Use Case: Employee Management

Actors: Admin
Preconditions: The admin is logged in.
Postconditions: The employee record is updated.
Main Flow:

1. The admin selects the option to manage employees.
2. The admin views the list of employees.
3. The admin selects an employee to update.
4. The admin modifies the employee’s details.
5. The system updates the record in the database and confirms the action.

3.4.3 Use Case: Sales Transaction

Actors: Cashier
Preconditions: The cashier is logged in and has items to sell.
Postconditions: The sale is recorded in the system.
Main Flow:

1. The cashier scans the items to be purchased.
2. The cashier enters the customer ID and payment method.
3. The system calculates the total amount.
4. The cashier confirms the sale.
5. The system records the transaction in the sales database.

3.2 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The hardware requirements for the Hypermarket Management System are minimal, given that it is developed using Python and Tkinter. The following specifications are recommended:

- Processor: Any modern dual-core processor or higher (e.g., Intel Core i3 or AMD Ryzen 3).
- RAM: At least 4 GB (8 GB recommended for smooth multitasking).
- Storage: Minimum of 500 MB of available disk space for the application and database files.
- Display: A screen with a minimum resolution of 1366x768 pixels for better usability.
- Input Device: Standard keyboard and mouse for interaction.

Software Requirements

The software requirements include the following components:

- Operating System: The system can run on any operating system that supports Python, such as:
  - Windows 10 or later
  - macOS Mojave or later
  - Linux (Ubuntu 18.04 or later)
- Python: The project is developed using Python 3.x. It is crucial to have the latest version of Python installed to ensure compatibility with libraries.
- Tkinter: Tkinter is included with most Python installations, but it can be installed separately using pip if necessary.
- MySQL Database: The project uses MySQL Workbench for database management. The MySQL server must be installed, and a connector library like mysql-connector-python should be available for database operations.
- Development Tools:
  - A code editor or Integrated Development Environment (IDE) such as Visual Studio Code, PyCharm, or any text editor that supports Python development.
  - Optional: Version control software (e.g., Git) for managing source code.

Additional Libraries

The following libraries may be used for additional functionality:

- Pandas: For data manipulation and analysis.
- Matplotlib: For plotting graphs and visualizing data.

These hardware and software requirements ensure that the Hypermarket Management System operates efficiently, providing users with a responsive and functional interface for managing the hypermarket's operations.

3.3 ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

The architecture of the Hypermarket Management System (HMS) is structured into three primary layers: Frontend, Backend, and Database. Each layer has specific responsibilities that support the functionality and user experience of the system. This structured approach enhances modularity, scalability, and maintainability, allowing each layer to operate independently while seamlessly interacting with others. Here’s a closer look at each layer and how they work together.

1. Frontend Layer

The Frontend layer is the user interface of the HMS, created to provide a responsive and intuitive experience for the end users. Using Tkinter, a popular GUI toolkit in Python, the frontend includes various components such as forms, buttons, and tables that enable users to interact with different functionalities of the system. Key aspects of this layer include:

- User Interface Components: The Tkinter library provides essential UI elements such as windows, labels, entry fields, and buttons that make up the visible part of the system. For instance:
    - Dashboards: Distinct dashboards for admin, cashier, and stock manager roles display relevant options and data, ensuring each user accesses only the functionalities needed for their role.
    - Data Tables and Tree Views: Tables display data like customer details, inventory items, and sales transactions in an organized way. Users can view, update, or delete records directly from these tables.
    - Forms and Input Controls: Forms capture user input for operations like adding new employees, updating inventory, or processing sales. Controls such as dropdown menus, checkboxes, and buttons streamline the input process.
- Data Visualization: The frontend may also include basic visualization elements to present data trends. For example:
    - Graphs and Charts: Used in the admin dashboard to visualize sales trends or employee performance. This helps users make informed decisions based on historical data and insights.
- Error Handling and User Feedback: Error messages and confirmations are displayed through Tkinter dialog boxes, guiding the user through correct data entry and validating actions taken.

2. Backend Layer

The Backend layer handles the core application logic and processes user requests from the frontend, serving as the intermediary between the user interface and the database. This layer, implemented in

Python, is responsible for executing business logic, processing data, and managing access to the database. Key aspects of the backend include:

- Application Logic and Business Rules: The backend executes specific business rules for each feature in the HMS. For example:
    - Inventory Management: When a user updates a product’s stock or price, the backend verifies the input, adjusts the data, and updates the database accordingly.
    - Sales Processing: The backend calculates totals for each sale, applying discounts if applicable, and records the transaction in the database.
    - Employee Management: The backend ensures role-based access control, verifying permissions before allowing any data modification.
- Data Validation and Processing: The backend validates data to ensure it meets specified criteria before processing further. For instance, it checks for required fields, prevents invalid entries, and manages data formatting.
- Role-Based Access Control: The backend authenticates users based on their credentials and assigns permissions according to their roles (admin, cashier, or stock manager). This restricts access to certain functions based on the user’s role.

3. Database Layer

The Database layer is crucial for data storage and retrieval. It ensures that all data generated by user activities is securely stored and easily accessible to the backend when needed. The HMS uses MySQL as its Database Management System (DBMS), which stores data in a structured and relational format, ensuring that data is well-organized, efficient to query, and resilient against data anomalies. Components of the database layer include:

- Database Tables: The core tables in the database include:
    - Customers: Contains information on each customer, including their name, contact details, and purchase history.
    - Employees: Stores employee details such as ID, name, role, and contact information.
    - Inventory: Manages product details, including product IDs, names, quantities, and prices.
    - Sales: Records transaction data, linking sales to customers and employees for tracking purposes.
    - Notifications: Holds records of out-of-stock products to notify stock managers.

- Data Integrity and Relationships: Tables are designed to be normalized, reducing redundancy and ensuring data integrity. Primary and foreign key relationships maintain connections between tables, such as linking sales transactions to specific customers and employees.
- Database Operations: The backend communicates with the database to execute SQL commands that perform operations such as:
    - Inserts: For adding new records, such as creating a new employee profile or recording a sale.
    - Updates: For modifying existing records, such as adjusting product stock in the inventory.
    - Deletes: For removing obsolete records, such as deleting inactive customer accounts.

Interaction Between Layers

The layers of the HMS architecture interact continuously to fulfill user requests and update the system in real time. Here’s how these interactions work:

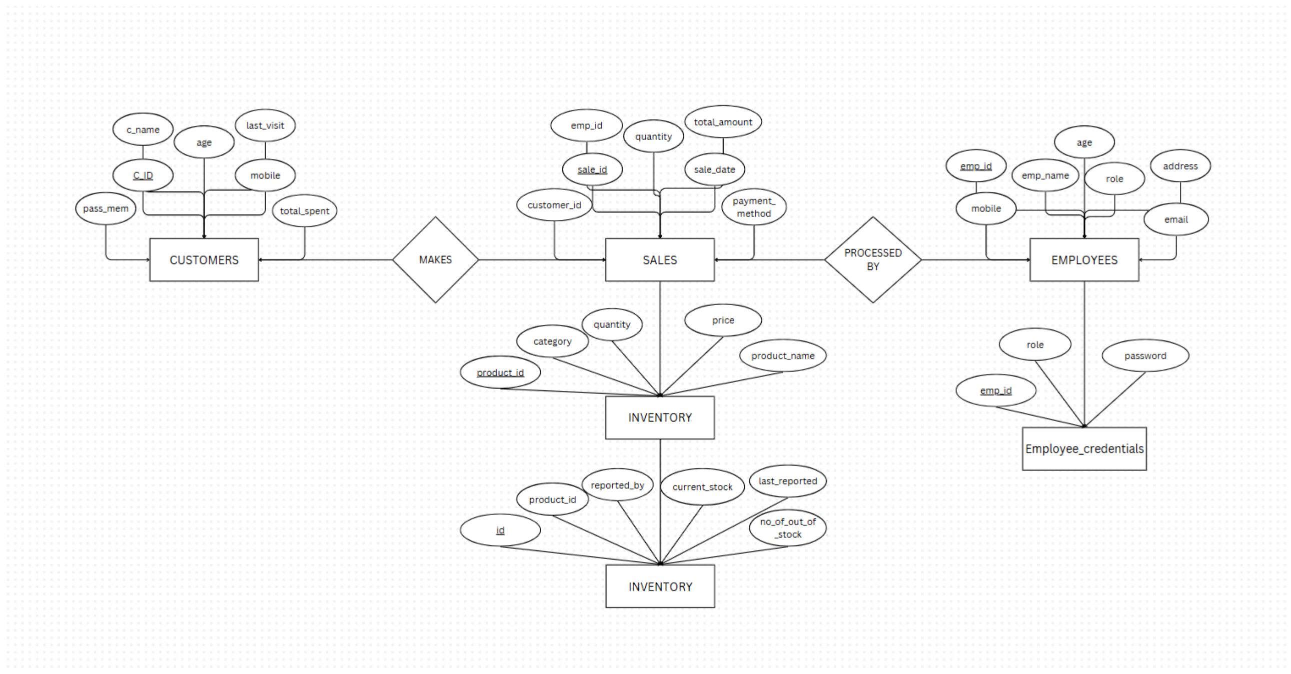
- Frontend to Backend Communication: When a user interacts with the frontend, the system sends a request to the backend. For instance, if an admin user wants to add a new employee, they enter the details into a form, and upon submission, the frontend sends this data to the backend for processing.
- Backend to Database Queries: The backend processes the request, performing necessary validations, then translates it into SQL queries to interact with the database. In the above example, the backend constructs an SQL INSERT command to add the new employee’s details into the employees table.
- Database to Backend Data Retrieval: The database responds to queries from the backend, returning data or confirmation messages. For example, when fetching inventory data, the database returns relevant records to the backend, which processes and formats the data for the frontend.
- Backend to Frontend Response: After processing the database’s response, the backend sends the result back to the frontend for display. In the case of adding a new employee, the backend confirms the addition, and the frontend updates the display to show the new employee in the employee table.

Benefits of the HMS Architecture

This layered architecture offers several advantages:

- Modularity: Each layer operates independently, making the system easier to develop, troubleshoot, and maintain. Changes in one layer do not directly affect others, as long as their interfaces remain consistent.
- Scalability: This architecture allows for scaling each layer independently. For instance, if more storage is required, the database can be expanded without altering the frontend or backend.
- Maintainability: With clear boundaries between layers, updates and bug fixes can be managed effectively. If a new feature needs to be added, such as a reporting module, it can be implemented primarily in the backend without impacting the other layers significantly.

3.4 ER DIAGRAM



3.5 NORMALIZATION

Normalization is a critical process in database design that involves organizing data to minimize redundancy and enhance data integrity. It transforms a database into a more structured format, ensuring that each piece of information is stored logically and efficiently. In the context of the Hypermarket

Management System (HMS), normalization is vital for maintaining a robust database that supports various functionalities while ensuring data consistency.

3.5.1 Importance of Normalization

1. **Elimination of Redundancy:**
   Redundant data can lead to inconsistencies and discrepancies. For example, if a customer's address is stored in multiple tables, updating it in one table but not in others can create confusion. Normalization ensures that each piece of data is stored only once, such as storing customer addresses in a single Customers table.
2. **Improved Data Integrity:**
   By separating data into distinct tables and establishing relationships between them, normalization helps maintain the accuracy and validity of data. This is particularly important in a system where multiple users access and modify data, as changes in one table can be reliably reflected in related tables without risk of inconsistency.
3. **Ease of Maintenance:**
   A normalized database simplifies data management tasks. When changes need to be made (e.g., updating an employee's contact information), the update can occur in a single location, reducing the chances of errors and omissions. For instance, if employee information is normalized, updating an employee's details in the Employees table automatically reflects in all related records.
4. **Efficient Querying:**
   Normalized tables often lead to faster data retrieval. The database management system can more efficiently execute queries against a well-structured database, improving overall performance and response times for users. For example, retrieving sales data from a normalized Sales table is faster than searching through a denormalized table with duplicate entries.
5. **Facilitated Data Relationships:**
   Normalization encourages the establishment of relationships between different data entities, which helps in maintaining referential integrity. For example, the relationship between customers and their orders can be maintained accurately when both entities are stored in separate tables, allowing for easy tracking of customer transactions.

3.5.2 Normal Forms

Normalization is implemented through a series of stages known as normal forms. Each normal form addresses specific types of data anomalies and builds upon the principles established in the previous forms.

1. **First Normal Form (1NF):**
   - Definition: A table is in 1NF if all its columns contain atomic values, and each entry in a column is of the same data type. There should be no repeating groups or arrays.
   - Application in HMS: In the Customers table, each customer's details (such as name, age, and mobile number) are stored in separate columns, ensuring atomicity.
2. **Second Normal Form (2NF):**
   - Definition: A table is in 2NF if it is in 1NF and all non-key attributes are fully functionally dependent on the primary key. This means that no non-key attribute should depend on a part of a composite primary key.
   - Application in HMS: In the Sales table, every attribute, such as total_amount, must depend entirely on the sale_id (the primary key), rather than partially on any other column.
3. **Third Normal Form (3NF):**
   - Definition: A table is in 3NF if it is in 2NF and all the attributes are non-transitively dependent on the primary key. This means that non-key attributes should not depend on other non-key attributes.
   - Application in HMS: In the Inventory table, information such as product details should not depend on the supplier details, thereby maintaining clarity and preventing update anomalies.

3.5.3 Practical Application of Normalization in HMS

Normalization is applied across various tables in the Hypermarket Management System to ensure optimal data structure and integrity:

- Customers Table: Stores unique customer information without redundancy, preventing multiple entries for the same customer. This is essential for maintaining accurate records and ensuring that customer interactions are well-managed.
- Employees Table: Contains all employee data with attributes linked to a unique employee ID, facilitating easy updates and queries. This ensures that employee records can be efficiently maintained and retrieved as needed.
- Sales Table: Captures transaction data efficiently, linking each sale to the respective customer and employee while maintaining the calculation of total amounts based on quantities and prices. This structure allows for accurate sales reporting and analysis.

- Inventory Table: Organizes product information separately from suppliers, allowing for easy updates and modifications without affecting other data. This separation aids in managing stock levels and product details effectively.
- Notification Table: Keeps track of product stock notifications while linking to product IDs to ensure clarity in reporting stock levels. This table enables timely updates regarding product availability and inventory management.

4.PROGRAM CODE

PYTHON CODE:

```
import mysql.connector

def connect_to_database():
   return mysql.connector.connect(
      host="localhost",
      user="root",
      password="fishandahook",
      database="hm_ms"
   )

def execute_query(query, params=None):
   con = connect_to_database()
   cursor = con.cursor()

   cursor.execute(query, params)

   if query.strip().lower().startswith(('insert', 'update', 'delete')):
      con.commit()
      return True

   if query.strip().lower().startswith('select'):
      return cursor.fetchall()

   cursor.close()
   con.close()
from docxtpl import DocxTemplate
from twilio.rest import Client
import os

def invoice_gen(name, mobile_number, e_name, user_id, bill_no, formatted_datetime, invoice_list, ds):
   doc = DocxTemplate(r"Invoices\invoice_templatefn.docx")
   invoice_list = list(invoice_list)

   for row in invoice_list:
      last_column = row[-1]
      second_last_column = row[-2]

      result = float(last_column) / float(second_last_column)
```

```
        row_list = list(row)
        row_list.insert(3, result)

        invoice_list[invoice_list.index(row)] = tuple(row_list)

    sb_tot = sum([float(x[4]) for x in invoice_list])
    sb_tot = round(sb_tot, 2)

    discount = sb_tot * ds / 100
    discount = round(discount, 2)

    sales_tax = 18 * sb_tot / 100
    sales_tax = round(sales_tax, 2)

    doc.render({
        "name": name,
        "phone": mobile_number,
        "e_name": e_name,
        "user_id": user_id,
        "bill_no": bill_no,
        "date": formatted_datetime,
        "invoice_list": invoice_list,
        "subtotal": sb_tot,
        "discount": discount,
        "sales_tax": sales_tax,
        "total": round((sb_tot - discount + sales_tax), 2)
    })

    doc_path = rf"Invoices\{bill_no}_invoice.docx"
    doc.save(doc_path)

import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox, ttk, Label, Frame
from db_cn import execute_query
from em import employee_form
from customer import cus_form
from chg_pass import change_pass
from stock_details import stock_form
from datetime import datetime
import sv_ttk
import tkinter as tk
from stas_report import sta_rep

def quit_fun(root):
    if messagebox.askyesno('Confirmation', "Are you sure?"):
        root.destroy()

def log_out_fn(root):
    if messagebox.askyesno('Confirmation', 'Do you want to log out?'):
        from clogin import run_login_page
        root.destroy()
        run_login_page()

def update_time(label):
    current_time = datetime.now().strftime("%H:%M:%S")
    current_date = datetime.now().date()
    label.config(text=f"\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t\t{current_date}   {current_time}")
    label.after(1000, update_time, label)

def open_admin_dashboard(user_id):
    root = tk.Tk()
    root.title("Admin Dashboard")
    style = ttk.Style(root)
    root.tk.call("source", "forest-dark.tcl")
    style.theme_use("forest-dark")

    root.geometry('1278x668+0+0')
    root.resizable(0, 0)

    tit_lab = Label(root, text="Hyper-Market Management", font=(None, 25, 'bold'), bg="#111111", fg='white')
    tit_lab.place(x=0, y=0, relwidth=1)

    lg_btn = ttk.Button(root, text="Logout", style='Accent.TButton', width=10, command=lambda:
log_out_fn(root), cursor='hand2')
    lg_btn.place(x=1150, y=5)

    sub_tlt = Label(root, font=('Arial', 14))
    sub_tlt.place(x=0, y=50, relwidth=1)
    update_time(sub_tlt)

    wid_frm = Frame(root)
    wid_frm.pack(anchor='w', padx=5, pady=(50, 0))

    left_menu = ttk.LabelFrame(wid_frm, text="Menu")
    left_menu.grid(row=0, column=0, padx=5, pady=20)

    menuLabel = Label(left_menu, text="MENU", font=(None, 25, 'bold'))
    menuLabel.grid(row=0, column=0, sticky='nsew', pady=(0, 20))

    emp_button = ttk.Button(left_menu, text="Employee", cursor='hand2', padding=(10, 10), width=20,
command=lambda: employee_form(root))
    emp_button.grid(row=1, column=0, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='ew')

    cus_button = ttk.Button(left_menu, text="Customer", padding=(10, 10), cursor='hand2', width=20,
command=lambda: cus_form(root))
    cus_button.grid(row=2, column=0, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='ew')

    sales_button = ttk.Button(left_menu, text="Stock Details", padding=(10, 10), width=20, cursor='hand2',
command=lambda: stock_form(root))
    sales_button.grid(row=3, column=0, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='ew')

    report_button = ttk.Button(left_menu, text="Statistical Reports", padding=(10, 10), width=20, cursor='hand2',
command=lambda: sta_rep(root))
    report_button.grid(row=4, column=0, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='ew')

    delivery_button = ttk.Button(left_menu, text="Change Password", padding=(10, 10), width=20,
cursor='hand2', command=lambda: change_pass(root, user_id))
    delivery_button.grid(row=5, column=0, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='ew')
    quit_button = ttk.Button(left_menu, text="Quit", padding=(10, 10), width=20, cursor='hand2',
command=lambda: quit_fun(root))
    quit_button.grid(row=6, column=0, padx=10, pady=10, sticky='ew')

    employee_form(root)

    sv_ttk.set_theme("dark")
    root.mainloop()

import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox, ttk, Label, Frame
from db_cn import execute_query
from datetime import datetime
import tkinter as tk
import sv_ttk
from tkinter import *

def up_ntf():
    stock_value = stock.get().strip()
    price_value = price.get().strip()

    if not (stock_value.replace('.', '', 1).isdigit() and price_value.replace('.', '', 1).isdigit()):
        messagebox.showerror("Error", "Please enter valid numeric values for stock and price.")
        return

    current_stock = float(stock_value)
    current_price = float(price_value)

    if current_stock == s and current_price == p:
        messagebox.showerror("Error", "No values are updated")
        return

    if n_tree.selection():
        product_id = n_tree.item(n_tree.selection())['values'][0]
        update_query = "UPDATE inventory SET quantity = %s, price = %s WHERE product_id = %s"
        params = (current_stock, current_price, product_id)
        execute_query(update_query, params)
        messagebox.showinfo("Success", "Data updated successfully in the database")
        execute_query("DELETE FROM notify WHERE product_id = %s", (product_id,))
        tree_viewdt()
        stree_viewdt()
    elif s_tree.selection():
        product_id = s_tree.item(s_tree.selection())['values'][0]
        update_query = "UPDATE inventory SET quantity = %s, price = %s WHERE product_id = %s"
        params = (current_stock, current_price, product_id)
        execute_query(update_query, params)
        messagebox.showinfo("Success", "Data updated successfully in the database")
        execute_query("DELETE FROM notify WHERE product_id = %s", (product_id,))
        stree_viewdt()
        tree_viewdt()

    clr()

def clr():
    stock.delete(0, 'end')
    price.delete(0, 'end')
    p_id.config(text="")
    p_name.config(text="")
    c_name.config(text="")

def select_data(is_notification):
    clr()
    if is_notification:
        index = n_tree.selection()
        val = n_tree.item(index)
        r = val['values']
        f = execute_query("SELECT * FROM inventory WHERE product_id = %s", (r[0],))
    else:
        index = s_tree.selection()
        val = s_tree.item(index)
        r = val['values']
        f = execute_query("SELECT * FROM inventory WHERE product_id = %s", (r[0],))

    p_id.config(text=f[0][0])
    p_name.config(text=f[0][1])
    c_name.config(text=f[0][2])
    stock.insert(0, f[0][3])
    price.insert(0, f[0][4])

    global p, s
    p = f[0][4]
    s = f[0][3]

def log_out_fn(root):
    if messagebox.askyesno('Confirmation', 'Do you want to log out?'):
        from clogin import run_login_page
        root.destroy()
        run_login_page()

def tree_viewdt():
    for row in n_tree.get_children():
        n_tree.delete(row)
    r = execute_query("SELECT product_id, reported_by, last_reported, no_of_out_of_stock, current_stock FROM
notify")
    for row in r:
        n_tree.insert('', tk.END, values=row)

def stree_viewdt():
    for row in s_tree.get_children():
        s_tree.delete(row)
    r = execute_query("SELECT product_id, product_name, category, quantity, price FROM inventory")
    for row in r:
        s_tree.insert('', tk.END, values=row)

def open_stock(name):
    global n_tree, s_tree, stock, price, p_id, p_name, c_name, p, s
    root = tk.Tk()
    root.title("StockManager Dashboard")
    style = ttk.Style(root)
    root.tk.call("source", "forest-dark.tcl")
    style.theme_use("forest-dark")
    root.geometry('1278x668+0+0')
    root.resizable(0, 0)

    tit_lab = Label(root, text="Stock Manager Panel", font=('inter', 25, 'bold'), bg="#111111", fg='white')
    tit_lab.place(x=0, y=0, relwidth=1)

    lg_btn = ttk.Button(root, text="Logout", style='Accent.TButton', width=10, command=lambda:
log_out_fn(root))
    lg_btn.place(x=1170, y=5)

    d_frame = tk.Frame(root, width=900, height=567)
    d_frame.place(x=0, y=44)

    head_lbl = tk.Label(d_frame, text="Stock Details", font=(None, 16, 'bold'), fg='white')
    head_lbl.place(x=0, y=0, relwidth=1)

    notebook = ttk.Notebook(d_frame)
    notebook.place(x=0, y=30, width=900, height=537)

    tab_statistics = tk.Frame(notebook)
    notebook.add(tab_statistics, text="Notifications")
    tab_data_viz = tk.Frame(notebook)
    notebook.add(tab_data_viz, text="Quantity Details")

    hori = Scrollbar(tab_statistics, orient=tk.HORIZONTAL)
    veri = Scrollbar(tab_statistics, orient=tk.VERTICAL)
    n_tree = ttk.Treeview(tab_statistics, columns=('product_id', 'reported_by', 'last_reported',
'no_of_out_of_stock', 'current_stock'),
                    show='headings', yscrollcommand=veri.set, xscrollcommand=hori.set, height=20)

    veri.pack(side=tk.RIGHT, fill=tk.Y, pady=(10, 0))
    veri.config(command=n_tree.yview)

    n_tree.heading('product_id', text='Product ID')
    n_tree.heading('reported_by', text='Reported By')
    n_tree.heading('last_reported', text='Last Reported')
    n_tree.heading('no_of_out_of_stock', text='Frequency')
    n_tree.heading('current_stock', text='Current Stock')
    n_tree.column('product_id', width=30)
    n_tree.column('reported_by', width=30)
    n_tree.column('last_reported', width=80)
    n_tree.column('no_of_out_of_stock', width=40)
    n_tree.column('current_stock', width=40)
    n_tree.pack(fill=tk.BOTH, pady=(10, 0), padx=(20, 0))
    n_tree.bind('<ButtonRelease-1>', lambda event: select_data(True))

    pd = ttk.Label(root, text="Product Details", font=(None, 20, 'bold'))
    pd.place(x=980, y=90)
    a = ttk.Label(root, text="Product ID: ", font=(None, 14))
    a.place(x=920, y=160)
    c = ttk.Label(root, text="Category: ", font=(None, 14))
    c.place(x=920, y=300)
    b = ttk.Label(root, text="Product Name: ", font=(None, 14))
    b.place(x=920, y=230)
    d = ttk.Label(root, text="Stock: ", font=(None, 14))
    d.place(x=920, y=370)
    e = ttk.Label(root, text="Price: ", font=(None, 14))
    e.place(x=920, y=440)

    p_id = ttk.Label(root, text="", font=(None, 14))
    p_id.place(x=1070, y=160)
    p_name = ttk.Label(root, text="", font=(None, 14))
    p_name.place(x=1070, y=230)
    c_name = ttk.Label(root, text="", font=(None, 14))
    c_name.place(x=1070, y=300)

    stock = ttk.Entry(root, font=(None, 14), width=10)
    stock.place(x=1070, y=370)
    price = ttk.Entry(root, font=(None, 14), width=10)
    price.place(x=1070, y=440)

    update_btn = ttk.Button(root, text="Update", cursor='hand2', width=15, style='Accent.TButton',
command=up_ntf)
    update_btn.place(x=1020, y=550)

    hori = Scrollbar(tab_data_viz, orient=tk.HORIZONTAL)
    veri = Scrollbar(tab_data_viz, orient=tk.VERTICAL)
    s_tree = ttk.Treeview(tab_data_viz, columns=('product_id', 'product_name', 'category', 'quantity', 'price'),
                    show='headings', yscrollcommand=veri.set, xscrollcommand=hori.set, height=20)

    veri.pack(side=tk.RIGHT, fill=tk.Y, pady=(10, 0))
    veri.config(command=s_tree.yview)

    s_tree.heading('product_id', text='Product ID')
    s_tree.heading('product_name', text='Product Name')
    s_tree.heading('category', text='Category')
    s_tree.heading('quantity', text='Quantity')
    s_tree.heading('price', text='Price')
    s_tree.column('product_id', width=30)
    s_tree.column('product_name', width=150)
    s_tree.column('category', width=100)
    s_tree.column('quantity', width=80)
    s_tree.column('price', width=80)
    s_tree.pack(fill=tk.BOTH, pady=(10, 0), padx=(20, 0))
    s_tree.bind('<ButtonRelease-1>', lambda event: select_data(False))

    stree_viewdt()
    tree_viewdt()
    root.mainloop()

import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox, ttk, Label, Frame
from db_cn import execute_query
from datetime import datetime
import tkinter as tk

def up_ntf():
    stock_value = stock.get().strip()
    price_value = price.get().strip()
    if not (stock_value.replace('.', '', 1).isdigit() and price_value.replace('.', '', 1).isdigit()):
        messagebox.showerror("Error", "Please enter valid numeric values for stock and price.")
        return

    current_stock = float(stock_value)
    current_price = float(price_value)

    if current_stock == s and current_price == p:
        messagebox.showerror("Error", "No values are updated")
        return

    if n_tree.selection():
        product_id = n_tree.item(n_tree.selection())['values'][0]
        update_query = "UPDATE inventory SET quantity = %s, price = %s WHERE product_id = %s"
        params = (current_stock, current_price, product_id)
        execute_query(update_query, params)
        messagebox.showinfo("Success", "Data updated successfully in the database")
        execute_query("DELETE FROM notify WHERE product_id = %s", (product_id,))
        tree_viewdt()
        stree_viewdt()
    elif s_tree.selection():
        product_id = s_tree.item(s_tree.selection())['values'][0]
        update_query = "UPDATE inventory SET quantity = %s, price = %s WHERE product_id = %s"
        params = (current_stock, current_price, product_id)
        execute_query(update_query, params)
        messagebox.showinfo("Success", "Data updated successfully in the database")
        execute_query("DELETE FROM notify WHERE product_id = %s", (product_id,))
        stree_viewdt()
        tree_viewdt()

    clr()

def clr():
    stock.delete(0, 'end')
    price.delete(0, 'end')
    p_id.config(text="")
    p_name.config(text="")
    c_name.config(text="")

def select_data(is_notification):
    clr()
    if is_notification:
        index = n_tree.selection()
        val = n_tree.item(index)
        r = val['values']
        f = execute_query("SELECT * FROM inventory WHERE product_id = %s", (r[0],))
    else:
        index = s_tree.selection()
        val = s_tree.item(index)
        r = val['values']
        f = execute_query("SELECT * FROM inventory WHERE product_id = %s", (r[0],))

    p_id.config(text=f[0][0])
    p_name.config(text=f[0][1])
    c_name.config(text=f[0][2])
    stock.insert(0, f[0][3])
    price.insert(0, f[0][4])

    global p, s
    p = f[0][4]
    s = f[0][3]

def log_out_fn(root):
    if messagebox.askyesno('Confirmation', 'Do you want to log out?'):
        from clogin import run_login_page
        root.destroy()
        run_login_page()

def tree_viewdt():
    for row in n_tree.get_children():
        n_tree.delete(row)
    r = execute_query("SELECT product_id, reported_by, last_reported, no_of_out_of_stock, current_stock FROM
notify")
    for row in r:
        n_tree.insert('', tk.END, values=row)

def stree_viewdt():
    for row in s_tree.get_children():
        s_tree.delete(row)
    r = execute_query("SELECT product_id, product_name, category, quantity, price FROM inventory")
    for row in r:
        s_tree.insert('', tk.END, values=row)

def open_stock(name):
    global n_tree, s_tree, stock, price, p_id, p_name, c_name, p, s
    root = tk.Tk()
    root.title("StockManager Dashboard")
    style = ttk.Style(root)
    root.tk.call("source", "forest-dark.tcl")
    style.theme_use("forest-dark")
    root.geometry('1278x668+0+0')
    root.resizable(0, 0)

    tit_lab = Label(root, text="Stock Manager Panel", font=('inter', 25, 'bold'), bg="#111111", fg='white')
    tit_lab.place(x=0, y=0, relwidth=1)

    lg_btn = ttk.Button(root, text="Logout", style='Accent.TButton', width=10, command=lambda:
log_out_fn(root))
    lg_btn.place(x=1170, y=5)

    d_frame = tk.Frame(root, width=900, height=567)
    d_frame.place(x=0, y=44)

    head_lbl = tk.Label(d_frame, text="Stock Details", font=(None, 16, 'bold'), fg='white')
    head_lbl.place(x=0, y=0, relwidth=1)

    notebook = ttk.Notebook(d_frame)
    notebook.place(x=0, y=30, width=900, height=537)
    tab_statistics = tk.Frame(notebook)
    notebook.add(tab_statistics, text="Notifications")
    tab_data_viz = tk.Frame(notebook)
    notebook.add(tab_data_viz, text="Quantity Details")

    hori = Scrollbar(tab_statistics, orient=tk.HORIZONTAL)
    veri = Scrollbar(tab_statistics, orient=tk.VERTICAL)
    n_tree = ttk.Treeview(tab_statistics, columns=('product_id', 'reported_by', 'last_reported',
'no_of_out_of_stock', 'current_stock'),
                    show='headings', yscrollcommand=veri.set, xscrollcommand=hori.set, height=20)

    veri.pack(side=tk.RIGHT, fill=tk.Y, pady=(10, 0))
    veri.config(command=n_tree.yview)

    n_tree.heading('product_id', text='Product ID')
    n_tree.heading('reported_by', text='Reported By')
    n_tree.heading('last_reported', text='Last Reported')
    n_tree.heading('no_of_out_of_stock', text='Frequency')
    n_tree.heading('current_stock', text='Current Stock')
    n_tree.column('product_id', width=30)
    n_tree.column('reported_by', width=30)
    n_tree.column('last_reported', width=80)
    n_tree.column('no_of_out_of_stock', width=40)
    n_tree.column('current_stock', width=40)
    n_tree.pack(fill=tk.BOTH, pady=(10, 0), padx=(20, 0))
    n_tree.bind('<ButtonRelease-1>', lambda event: select_data(True))

    pd = ttk.Label(root, text="Product Details", font=(None, 20, 'bold'))
    pd.place(x=980, y=90)
    a = ttk.Label(root, text="Product ID: ", font=(None, 14))
    a.place(x=920, y=160)
    c = ttk.Label(root, text="Category: ", font=(None, 14))
    c.place(x=920, y=300)
    b = ttk.Label(root, text="Product Name: ", font=(None, 14))
    b.place(x=920, y=230)
    d = ttk.Label(root, text="Stock: ", font=(None, 14))
    d.place(x=920, y=370)
    e = ttk.Label(root, text="Price: ", font=(None, 14))
    e.place(x=920, y=440)

    p_id = ttk.Label(root, text="", font=(None, 14))
    p_id.place(x=1070, y=160)
    p_name = ttk.Label(root, text="", font=(None, 14))
    p_name.place(x=1070, y=230)
    c_name = ttk.Label(root, text="", font=(None, 14))
    c_name.place(x=1070, y=300)

    stock = ttk.Entry(root, font=(None, 14), width=10)
    stock.place(x=1070, y=370)
    price = ttk.Entry(root, font=(None, 14), width=10)
    price.place(x=1070, y=440)

    update_btn = ttk.Button(root, text="Update", cursor='hand2', width=15, style='Accent.TButton',
command=up_ntf)
    update_btn.place(x=1020, y=550)
    hori = Scrollbar(tab_data_viz, orient=tk.HORIZONTAL)
    veri = Scrollbar(tab_data_viz, orient=tk.VERTICAL)
    s_tree = ttk.Treeview(tab_data_viz, columns=('product_id', 'product_name', 'category', 'quantity', 'price'),
                    show='headings', yscrollcommand=veri.set, xscrollcommand=hori.set, height=20)

    veri.pack(side=tk.RIGHT, fill=tk.Y, pady=(10, 0))
    veri.config(command=s_tree.yview)

    s_tree.heading('product_id', text='Product ID')
    s_tree.heading('product_name', text='Product Name')
    s_tree.heading('category', text='Category')
    s_tree.heading('quantity', text='Quantity')
    s_tree.heading('price', text='Price')
    s_tree.column('product_id', width=30)
    s_tree.column('product_name', width=150)
    s_tree.column('category', width=100)
    s_tree.column('quantity', width=80)
    s_tree.column('price', width=80)
    s_tree.pack(fill=tk.BOTH, pady=(10, 0), padx=(20, 0))
    s_tree.bind('<ButtonRelease-1>', lambda event: select_data(False))

    tree_viewdt()
    stree_viewdt()
    root.mainloop()

import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox, ttk
from db_cn import execute_query
from tkinter import *
import tkinter as tk

def change_pass(root, user_id):
    change_pass_win = Toplevel(root)
    change_pass_win.title("Change Password")
    change_pass_win.geometry("400x350")

    Label(change_pass_win, text="Current Password:", font=(None, 12)).pack(pady=10)
    current_pass_entry = ttk.Entry(change_pass_win, show="*")
    current_pass_entry.pack(pady=5)

    Label(change_pass_win, text="New Password:", font=(None, 12)).pack(pady=10)
    new_pass_entry = ttk.Entry(change_pass_win, show="*")
    new_pass_entry.pack(pady=5)

    Label(change_pass_win, text="Confirm New Password:", font=(None, 12)).pack(pady=10)
    confirm_pass_entry = ttk.Entry(change_pass_win, show="*")
    confirm_pass_entry.pack(pady=5)

    def change_password():
        current_password = current_pass_entry.get()
        new_password = new_pass_entry.get()
        confirm_password = confirm_pass_entry.get()

        result = execute_query("SELECT password FROM employee_credentials WHERE emp_id = %s", (user_id,))
        if result and result[0][0] != current_password:
            messagebox.showerror("Error", "Current password is incorrect!")
            return

        if new_password != confirm_password:
            messagebox.showerror("Error", "New Password and Confirm Password do not match!")
            return

        execute_query("UPDATE employee_credentials SET password = %s WHERE emp_id = %s", (new_password,
user_id))
        messagebox.showinfo("Success", "Password changed successfully!")
        change_pass_win.destroy()

    change_button = ttk.Button(change_pass_win, text="Change Password", style='Accent.TButton',
command=change_password)
    change_button.pack(pady=20)
import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox
from db_cn import execute_query
from cadmin_dashboard import open_admin_dashboard
from cashier_dashboard import cashier_dashboard
from StockManagerDB import open_stock

role_list = ["Admin", "Cashier", "Stock Manager"]

def run_login_page():
    ctk.set_appearance_mode("dark")
    ctk.set_default_color_theme("blue")

    root = ctk.CTk()
    root.title("Login page")

    def toggle_password():
        if Mode_swtch.get():
            pass_entry.configure(show="")  # Show password
        else:
            pass_entry.configure(show="*")  # Hide password

    def log_click():
        name = name_entry.get()
        password = pass_entry.get()
        role = role_cb.get()
        details = [name, password, role]

        if any(x == "" for x in details):
            messagebox.showerror("Error", "All fields are required!")
            return

        result = execute_query(f"SELECT password, role from employee_credentials where emp_id={name}")
        if result:
            pas, r = result[0]
            if (password == pas and r == role):

                messagebox.showinfo("Yahoo", "Login successful!")
                root.destroy()
                if role=='Admin':
                    open_admin_dashboard(name)
                elif role=='Cashier':
                    cashier_dashboard(name)
                elif role=="Stock Manager":
                    open_stock(name)
            else:
                messagebox.showerror("Wrong credentials", "Incorrect credentials are entered")
        else:
            messagebox.showerror("Wrong Info", "No employee is found with that ID")

    frame = ctk.CTkFrame(root)
    frame.pack(pady=20, padx=20)

    name_label = ctk.CTkLabel(frame, text="Log In", font=('Arial', 20, 'bold'))
    name_label.pack(pady=(10, 0))

    widgets_frame = ctk.CTkFrame(frame)
    widgets_frame.pack(padx=20, pady=10)

    name_label = ctk.CTkLabel(widgets_frame, text="Employee Id:")
    name_label.grid(row=0, column=0, padx=5, pady=(5, 5), sticky='w')
    name_entry = ctk.CTkEntry(widgets_frame)
    name_entry.grid(row=1, column=0, padx=5, pady=(0, 5), sticky='ew')

    pass_label = ctk.CTkLabel(widgets_frame, text="Password:")
    pass_label.grid(row=2, column=0, padx=5, pady=(5, 5), sticky='w')
    pass_entry = ctk.CTkEntry(widgets_frame, show='*')
    pass_entry.grid(row=3, column=0, padx=5, pady=5, sticky='ew')

    role_label = ctk.CTkLabel(widgets_frame, text="Select role:")
    role_label.grid(row=5, column=0, padx=5, pady=(5, 5), sticky='w')
    role_cb = ctk.CTkComboBox(widgets_frame, values=role_list, state='readonly')
    role_cb.set(role_list[0])
    role_cb.grid(row=6, column=0, padx=5, pady=5, sticky='ew')

    lg_btn = ctk.CTkButton(widgets_frame, text="Login", command=log_click)
    lg_btn.grid(row=8, column=0, padx=5, pady=10, sticky='nsew')

    separator = ctk.CTkFrame(widgets_frame, height=2, width=400, corner_radius=0)
    separator.grid(row=7, column=0, padx=(20, 10), pady=10, sticky="ew")

    Mode_swtch = ctk.CTkSwitch(widgets_frame, text="Show Password", command=toggle_password)
    Mode_swtch.grid(row=4, column=0, padx=20, pady=10, sticky="e")

    root.mainloop()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    run_login_page()

import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox, simpledialog, ttk
from db_cn import execute_query
from tkinter import *
import tkinter as tk
import sv_ttk

def tree_viewdt():
   for row in emp_tree.get_children():
      emp_tree.delete(row)
   r = execute_query("SELECT * from employees")
   for row in r:
      emp_tree.insert('',END,values=row)

def add_emp(id,name,role,gender,age,email,mobile,ad,id_box):
   id_box.config(state=NORMAL)
   gender = "M" if gender == "Male" else "F"
   d = [id,name,role,age,gender,email,mobile,ad]
   if any(x=='' for x in d):
      messagebox.showerror("Error","All fields are required")
   else:

      query = "SELECT emp_id from employees where emp_id=%s"
      r = execute_query(query,(id,))
      if r:
         messagebox.showerror("Error","Employee ID already exists")
      else:
         query = "INSERT into employees values(%s,%s,%s,%s,%s,%s,%s,%s)"
         execute_query(query,d)
         query = "INSERT into employee_credentials values(%s,%s,%s)"
         execute_query(query,(id,role,"Changeme@123"))
         emp_tree.delete(emp_tree.get_children())
         tree_viewdt()
         messagebox.showinfo("Success","Data is inserted successfully")

def select_data(id,name,role,gender,age,email,mobile,ad):

   clr(id,name,role,gender,age,email,mobile,ad,0)
   index = emp_tree.selection()
   val = emp_tree.item(index)
   d = [id,name,role,age,gender,email,mobile,ad]

   r = val['values']
   for i,v in enumerate(r):
      d[i].insert(0,v)
   id.config(state=DISABLED)

def upd_emp(id,name,role,age,gender,email,mobile,address):
   sel = emp_tree.selection()
   if not sel:
      messagebox.showerror("Error","Select a field")
   else:
      r = execute_query("SELECT * FROM employees where emp_id=%s",(id,))
      r=r[0]
      d = [id,name,role,age,gender,email,mobile,address]

      gender = "M" if gender=="Male" else "F"
      if all(str(d[i]) == str(r[i]) for i in range(len(d))):
         messagebox.showwarning("No changes","No changes detected")
      else:
            query = update_query = """UPDATE employees
        SET emp_name=%s, role=%s, age=%s, gender=%s, email=%s, mobile=%s, address=%s
        WHERE emp_id=%s"""
            d = [name,role,age,gender,email,mobile,address,id]
            execute_query(query,d)
            execute_query("UPDATE employee_credentials set role=%s WHERE emp_id=%s",(role,id))
            messagebox.showinfo('Success',"Data updated successfully")
            tree_viewdt()

def delete_emp(id):
    sel = emp_tree.selection()
    if not sel:
        messagebox.showerror("Error","Select a field")
    else:
        r = messagebox.askyesno("Confirm","This can't be undone")
        if r:
            execute_query('Delete from employee_credentials where emp_id=%s',(id,))
            execute_query('Delete from employees where emp_id=%s',(id,))
            messagebox.showinfo("","Record deleted")
            tree_viewdt()

def clr(id,name,role,gender,age,email,mobile,ad,c):
    d = [id,name,role,age,gender,email,mobile,ad]
    id.config(state=NORMAL)
    [x.delete(0,END)for x in d]
    if c:
        emp_tree.selection_remove(emp_tree.selection())

def employee_form(root):
    global emp_tree
    emp_frame = Frame(root, width=1070, height=567)
    emp_frame.place(x=225, y=100)
    head_lbl = Label(emp_frame, text="Manage Employee Details", font=(None, 18,'bold'), fg='white')
    head_lbl.place(x=0, y=0, relwidth=1)
    #back_btn = ttk.Button(emp_frame, text="Back",style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2', command=lambda:
emp_frame.place_forget())
    #back_btn.place(x=0, y=30)

    topframe = Frame(emp_frame)
    topframe.place(x=0, y=60, relwidth=1, height=235)

    search_frame = Frame(topframe)
    search_frame.pack()
    sea_box = ttk.Combobox(search_frame, values=("emp_id", "emp_name", "role"), state='readonly',
font=(None, 12))
    sea_box.set('Search By')
    sea_box.grid(row=0, column=0, padx=20)

    search_entry = ttk.Entry(search_frame, font=(None, 14))
    search_entry.grid(row=0, column=1)
    search_button = ttk.Button(search_frame, text="Search",style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2',
width=10,command= lambda: search_emp(sea_box.get(),search_entry.get()))
    search_button.grid(row=0, column=2, padx=20)
    show_button = ttk.Button(search_frame, text="Show All",style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2',
width=10,command = lambda: show_all(sea_box,search_entry))
    show_button.grid(row=0, column=3)

    # Horizontal and Vertical Scrollbars
    hori = Scrollbar(topframe, orient=HORIZONTAL)
    veri = Scrollbar(topframe, orient=VERTICAL)

    emp_tree = ttk.Treeview(topframe, columns=('emp_id', 'emp_name', 'role', 'age', 'gender', 'email', 'mobile',
'address'),
                    show='headings', yscrollcommand=veri.set, xscrollcommand=hori.set)

    # Configure Scrollbars
    hori.pack(side=BOTTOM, fill=X)
    veri.pack(side=RIGHT, fill=Y,pady=(10,0))

    hori.config(command=emp_tree.xview)
    veri.config(command=emp_tree.yview)

    # Define Treeview Headings
    emp_tree.heading('emp_id', text='Employee ID')
    emp_tree.heading('emp_name', text='Employee Name')
    emp_tree.heading('role', text='Role')
    emp_tree.heading('age', text='Age')
    emp_tree.heading('gender', text='Gender')
    emp_tree.heading('email', text='Email')
    emp_tree.heading('mobile', text='Mobile')
    emp_tree.heading('address', text='Address')

    # Define Column Widths

    emp_tree.pack(fill=BOTH, pady=(10, 0))

    details_frame = Frame(emp_frame)
    details_frame.place(x=0,y=300)

    empid_label = Label(details_frame,text="Employee Id:",font=('Arial',12))
    empid_label.grid(row=0,column=0,padx=(20,10),pady=10)
    empid_entry=ttk.Entry(details_frame,font=(None,12))
    empid_entry.grid(row=0,column=1,padx=(5,20),pady=10)

    name_label = Label(details_frame,text="Name:",font=('Arial',12))
    name_label.grid(row=0,column=2,padx=20,pady=10)
    name_entry=ttk.Entry(details_frame,font=(None,12))
    name_entry.grid(row=0,column=3,padx=(5,20),pady=10)

    role_label = Label(details_frame,text="Role:",font=('Arial',12))
    role_label.grid(row=0,column=4,padx=20,pady=10)
    role_entry=ttk.Combobox(details_frame,font=(None,10),values=('Admin','Cashier','Stock Manager'))
    role_entry.grid(row=0,column=5,padx=(5,20),pady=10)

    d_label = Label(details_frame,text="Gender:",font=('Arial',12))
    d_label.grid(row=1,column=0,padx=20,pady=10)
    d_entry=ttk.Combobox(details_frame,values=("Male","Female"),font=(None,10))
    d_entry.grid(row=1,column=1,padx=(5,20),pady=10)
    a_label = Label(details_frame,text="Age:",font=('Arial',12))
    a_label.grid(row=1,column=2,padx=20,pady=10)
    a_entry=ttk.Entry(details_frame,font=(None,12))
    a_entry.grid(row=1,column=3,padx=(5,20),pady=10)

    e_label = Label(details_frame,text="Email:",font=('Arial',12))
    e_label.grid(row=1,column=4,padx=20,pady=10)
    e_entry=ttk.Entry(details_frame,font=(None,12))
    e_entry.grid(row=1,column=5,padx=(5,20),pady=10)

    m_label = Label(details_frame,text="Mobile:",font=('Arial',12))
    m_label.grid(row=2,column=0,padx=20,pady=10)
    m_entry=ttk.Entry(details_frame,font=(None,12))
    m_entry.grid(row=2,column=1,padx=(5,20),pady=10)

    Ad_label = Label(details_frame,text="Address:",font=('Arial',12))
    Ad_label.grid(row=2,column=2,padx=20,pady=10)
    Ad_entry=ttk.Entry(details_frame,font=(None,12))
    Ad_entry.grid(row=2,column=3,padx=(5,20),pady=10)

    btn_frm = Frame(emp_frame)
    btn_frm.place(x=200,y=490)
    add_button = ttk.Button(btn_frm, text="Add", cursor='hand2',style='Accent.TButton', width=10,command =
lambda : add_emp(empid_entry.get(),name_entry.get(),role_entry.get()
                    ,d_entry.get(),a_entry.get(),e_entry.get(),m_entry.get(),Ad_entry.get(),empid_entry))
    add_button.grid(row=0, column=0, padx=20)
    update_button = ttk.Button(btn_frm, text="Update", cursor='hand2',style='Accent.TButton',
width=10,command= lambda : upd_emp(empid_entry.get(),name_entry.get(),role_entry.get()
                    ,a_entry.get(),d_entry.get(),e_entry.get(),m_entry.get(),Ad_entry.get()))
    update_button.grid(row=0, column=1,padx=20)
    Delete_button = ttk.Button(btn_frm, text="Delete", cursor='hand2',style='Accent.TButton',
width=10,command=lambda :delete_emp(empid_entry.get()))
    Delete_button.grid(row=0, column=2,padx=20)
    Clear_button = ttk.Button(btn_frm, text="Clear", cursor='hand2',style='Accent.TButton', width=10,command=
lambda :clr(empid_entry,name_entry,role_entry
                    ,d_entry,a_entry,e_entry,m_entry,Ad_entry,1))
    Clear_button.grid(row=0, column=3,padx=20)
    emp_tree.bind('<ButtonRelease-1>',lambda event: select_data(empid_entry,name_entry,role_entry
                    ,d_entry,a_entry,e_entry,m_entry,Ad_entry))



    tree_viewdt()
def search_emp(opt,val):

    if opt=="Search By":
        messagebox.showerror("Error","No option is selected")
    elif val=="":
        messagebox.showerror("Error","No value is entered")
    else:
        r=execute_query(f"SELECT * from employees where {opt} like %s",(f'%{val}%',))
        emp_tree.delete(*emp_tree.get_children())
        for row in r:
            emp_tree.insert('',END,value=row)
```

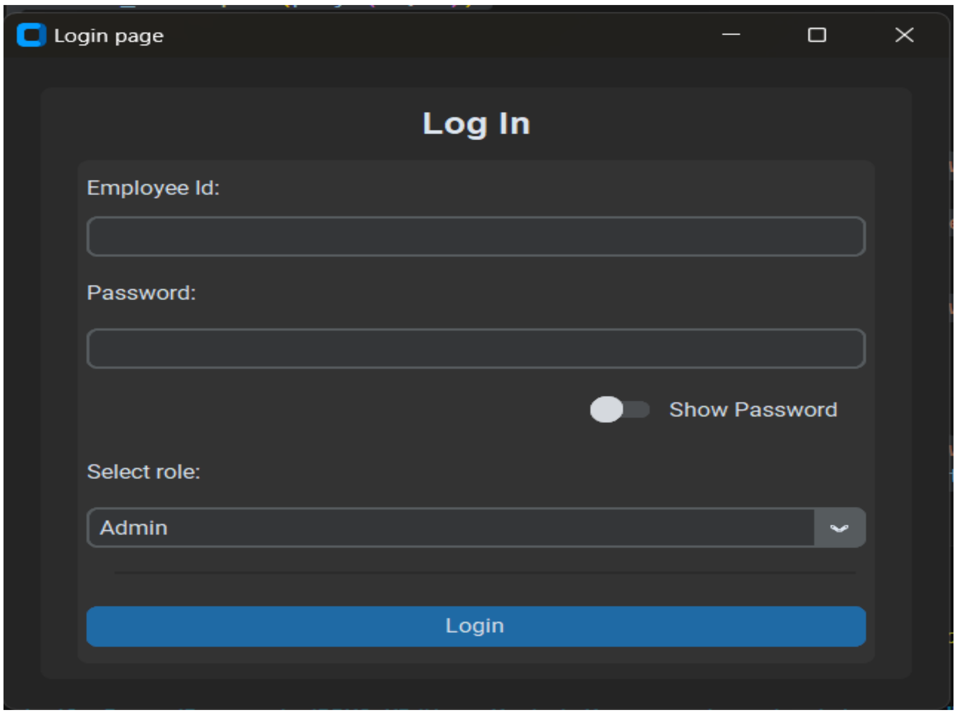
```
def show_all(opt,val):
   val.delete(0,END)
   opt.set("Search By")
   tree_viewdt()

import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox, ttk
from tkinter import *
import tkinter as tk
import sv_ttk
from db_cn import execute_query

def tree_viewdt():
   for row in cmp_tree.get_children():
      cmp_tree.delete(row)
   r = execute_query("SELECT * from customers")
   for row in r:
      cmp_tree.insert('',END,values=row)

def cus_form(root):
   global cmp_tree
   cmp_frame = Frame(root, width=1070, height=567)
   cmp_frame.place(x=225, y=100)
   head_lbl = Label(cmp_frame, text="Customer Details", font=(None, 16), fg='white')
   head_lbl.place(x=0, y=0, relwidth=1)
   back_btn = ttk.Button(cmp_frame, text="Back", style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2', command=lambda:
cmp_frame.place_forget())
   back_btn.place(x=0, y=30)

   topframe = Frame(cmp_frame)
   topframe.place(x=0, y=60, relwidth=1, height=500)

   search_frame = Frame(topframe)
   search_frame.pack()

   sea_box = ttk.Combobox(search_frame, values=("c_id", "c_name", "pass_mem"), state='readonly',
font=(None, 12))
   sea_box.set('Search By')
   sea_box.grid(row=0, column=0, padx=10)

   search_entry = ttk.Entry(search_frame, font=(None, 12))
   search_entry.grid(row=0, column=1, padx=(0, 10))

   search_button = ttk.Button(search_frame, text="Search", style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2',
width=10,command= lambda: search_cmp(sea_box.get(),search_entry.get()))
   search_button.grid(row=0, column=2, padx=(0, 10))
   show_button = ttk.Button(search_frame, text="Show All", style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2',
width=10,command = lambda: show_all(sea_box,search_entry))
   show_button.grid(row=0, column=3)


   hori = Scrollbar(topframe, orient=HORIZONTAL,bg='grey')
   veri = Scrollbar(topframe, orient=VERTICAL,bg='grey',background='grey')
```

```
    cmp_tree = ttk.Treeview(topframe, columns=('c_id', 'c_name', 'age', 'mobile', 'total_spent', 'last_visit',
'pass_mem'),
                            show='headings', yscrollcommand=veri.set, xscrollcommand=hori.set,height=20)

    hori.pack(side=BOTTOM, fill=X)
    veri.pack(side=LEFT, fill=Y, pady=(10, 0))

    hori.config(command=cmp_tree.xview)
    veri.config(command=cmp_tree.yview)

    cmp_tree.heading('c_id', text='Customer ID')
    cmp_tree.heading('c_name', text='Customer Name')
    cmp_tree.heading('age', text='Age')
    cmp_tree.heading('mobile', text='Mobile')
    cmp_tree.heading('total_spent', text='Total Spent')
    cmp_tree.heading('last_visit', text='Last Visit')
    cmp_tree.heading('pass_mem', text='Password Member')

    cmp_tree.pack(fill=BOTH, padx=5, pady=(10, 10))
    tree_viewdt()

def show_all(opt,val):
    val.delete(0,END)
    opt.set("Search By")

    tree_viewdt()

def search_cmp(opt,val):
    print("HI")
    if opt=="Search By":
        messagebox.showerror("Error","No option is selected")
    elif val=="":
        messagebox.showerror("Error","No value is entered")
    else:
        r=execute_query(f"SELECT * from customers where {opt} like %s",(f'%{val}%',))
        cmp_tree.delete(*cmp_tree.get_children())
        for row in r:
            cmp_tree.insert('',END,value=row)
import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox, ttk
from tkinter import *
import tkinter as tk
import sv_ttk
from db_cn import execute_query

def tree_viewdt():
    for row in cmp_tree.get_children():
        cmp_tree.delete(row)
    r = execute_query("SELECT * from inventory")
    for row in r:
        cmp_tree.insert('',END,values=row)

def stock_form(root):
    global cmp_tree
    cmp_frame = Frame(root, width=1070, height=567)
    cmp_frame.place(x=225, y=100)
    head_lbl = Label(cmp_frame, text="Stock Details", font=(None, 16), fg='white')
    head_lbl.place(x=0, y=0, relwidth=1)
    back_btn = ttk.Button(cmp_frame, text="Back", style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2', command=lambda:
cmp_frame.place_forget())
    back_btn.place(x=0, y=30)

    topframe = Frame(cmp_frame)
    topframe.place(x=0, y=60, relwidth=1, height=500)

    search_frame = Frame(topframe)
    search_frame.pack()

    sea_box = ttk.Combobox(search_frame, values=("product_id", "product_name", "price","category"),
state='readonly', font=(None, 12))
    sea_box.set('Search By')
    sea_box.grid(row=0, column=0, padx=10)

    search_entry = ttk.Entry(search_frame, font=(None, 12))
    search_entry.grid(row=0, column=1, padx=(0, 10))

    search_button = ttk.Button(search_frame, text="Search", style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2',
width=10,command= lambda: search_cmp(sea_box.get(),search_entry.get()))
    search_button.grid(row=0, column=2, padx=(0, 10))
    show_button = ttk.Button(search_frame, text="Show All", style='Accent.TButton', cursor='hand2',
width=10,command = lambda: show_all(sea_box,search_entry))
    show_button.grid(row=0, column=3)


    hori = Scrollbar(topframe, orient=HORIZONTAL,bg='grey')
    veri = Scrollbar(topframe, orient=VERTICAL,bg='grey',background='grey')

    cmp_tree = ttk.Treeview(topframe, columns=('p_id', 'p_name', 'category', 'quantity', 'price'),
                        show='headings', yscrollcommand=veri.set, xscrollcommand=hori.set,height=20)

    hori.pack(side=BOTTOM, fill=X)
    veri.pack(side=LEFT, fill=Y, pady=(10, 0))

    hori.config(command=cmp_tree.xview)
    veri.config(command=cmp_tree.yview)

    cmp_tree.heading('p_id', text='Product ID')
    cmp_tree.heading('p_name', text='Product Name')
    cmp_tree.heading('category', text='Category')
    cmp_tree.heading('quantity', text='Quantity')
    cmp_tree.heading('price', text='Price')

    cmp_tree.pack(fill=BOTH, padx=5, pady=(10, 10))
    tree_viewdt()

def show_all(opt,val):
    val.delete(0,END)
    opt.set("Search By")

    tree_viewdt()
```

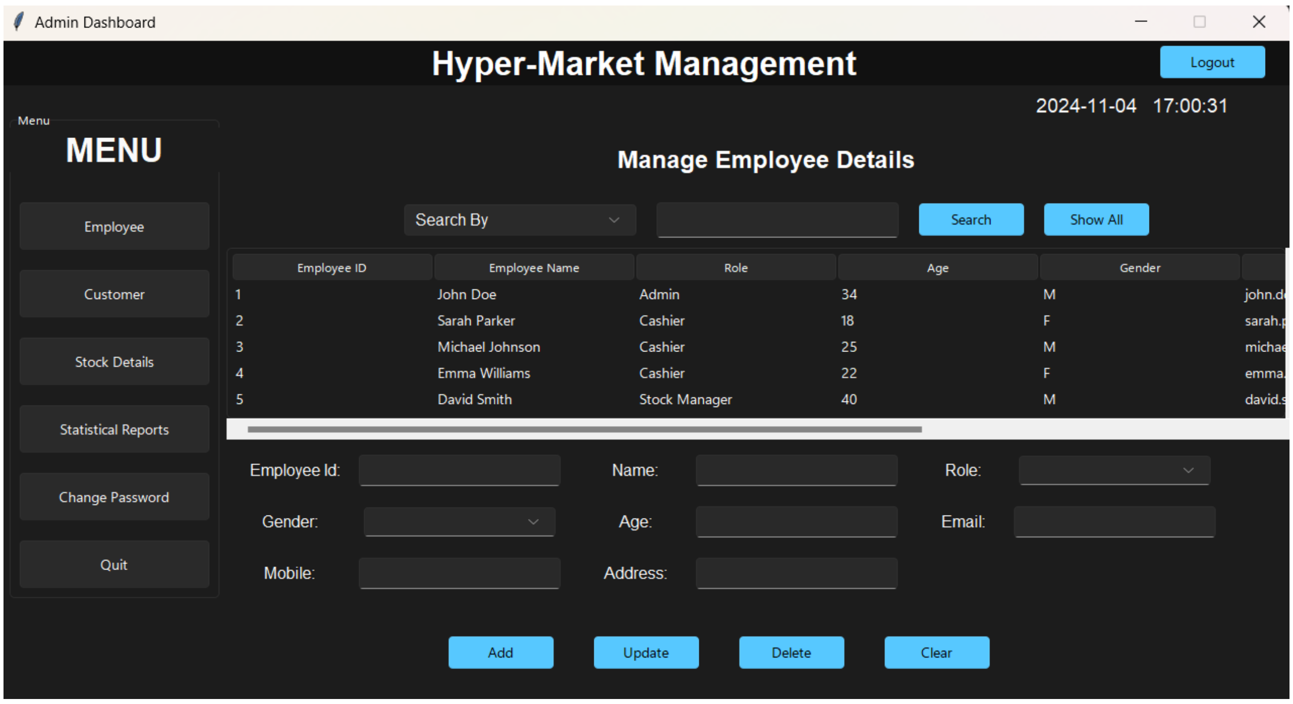
```
def search_cmp(opt,val):
    print("HI")
    if opt=="Search By":
        messagebox.showerror("Error","No option is selected")
    elif val=="":
        messagebox.showerror("Error","No value is entered")
    else:
        r=execute_query(f"SELECT * from inventory where {opt} like %s",(f'%{val}%',))
        cmp_tree.delete(*cmp_tree.get_children())
        for row in r:
            cmp_tree.insert('',END,value=row)
import customtkinter as ctk
from tkinter import messagebox, ttk
import tkinter as tk
import sv_ttk
```

SCREENSHOTS

login page:

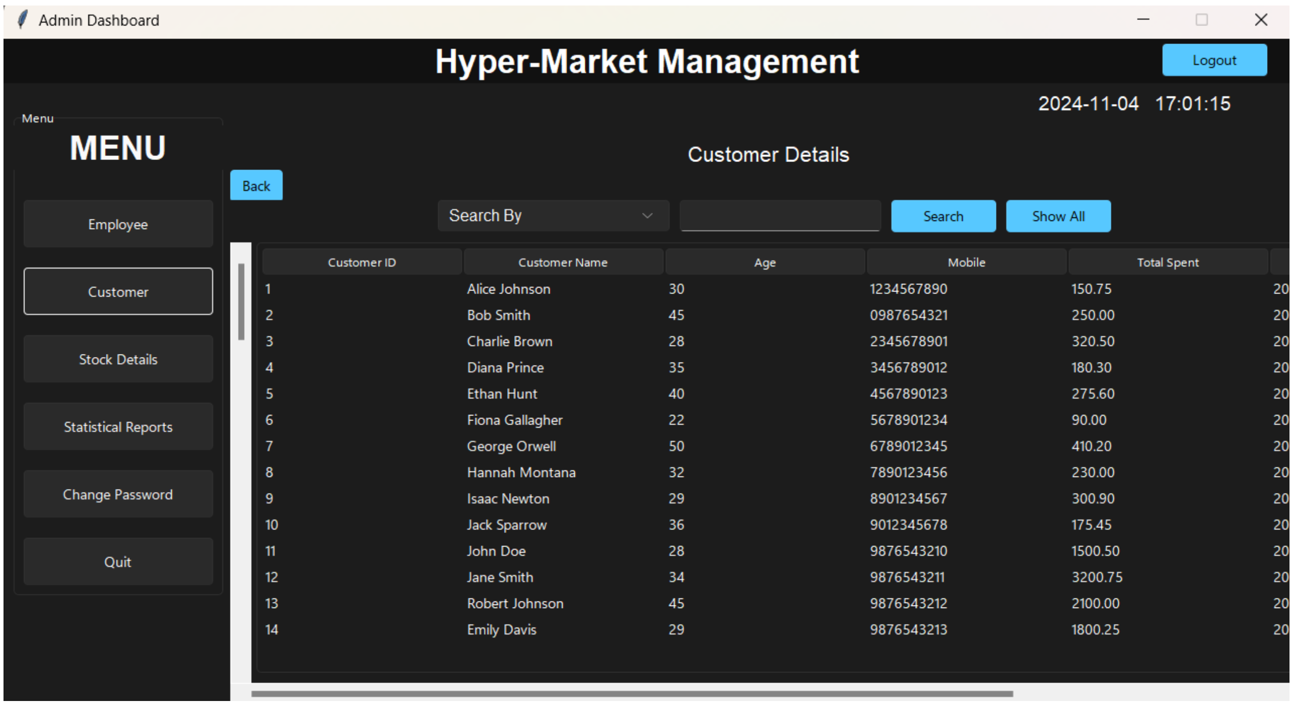


Admin Dashboard:



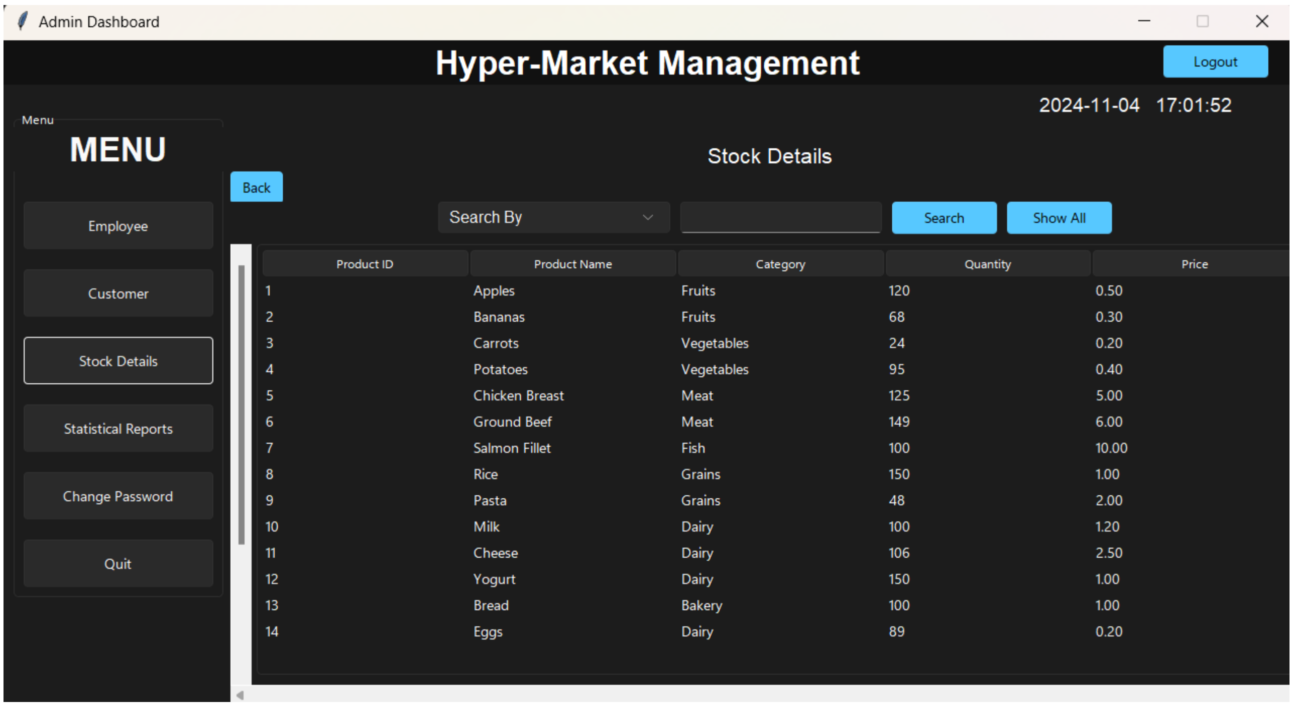
Employee ID	Employee Name	Role	Age	Gender	
1	John Doe	Admin	34	M	john.d
2	Sarah Parker	Cashier	18	F	sarah.p
3	Michael Johnson	Cashier	25	M	michae
4	Emma Williams	Cashier	22	F	emma.
5	David Smith	Stock Manager	40	M	david.s

Customer details:



Customer ID	Customer Name	Age	Mobile	Total Spent	
1	Alice Johnson	30	1234567890	150.75	20
2	Bob Smith	45	0987654321	250.00	20
3	Charlie Brown	28	2345678901	320.50	20
4	Diana Prince	35	3456789012	180.30	20
5	Ethan Hunt	40	4567890123	275.60	20
6	Fiona Gallagher	22	5678901234	90.00	20
7	George Orwell	50	6789012345	410.20	20
8	Hannah Montana	32	7890123456	230.00	20
9	Isaac Newton	29	8901234567	300.90	20
10	Jack Sparrow	36	9012345678	175.45	20
11	John Doe	28	9876543210	1500.50	20
12	Jane Smith	34	9876543211	3200.75	20
13	Robert Johnson	45	9876543212	2100.00	20
14	Emily Davis	29	9876543213	1800.25	20

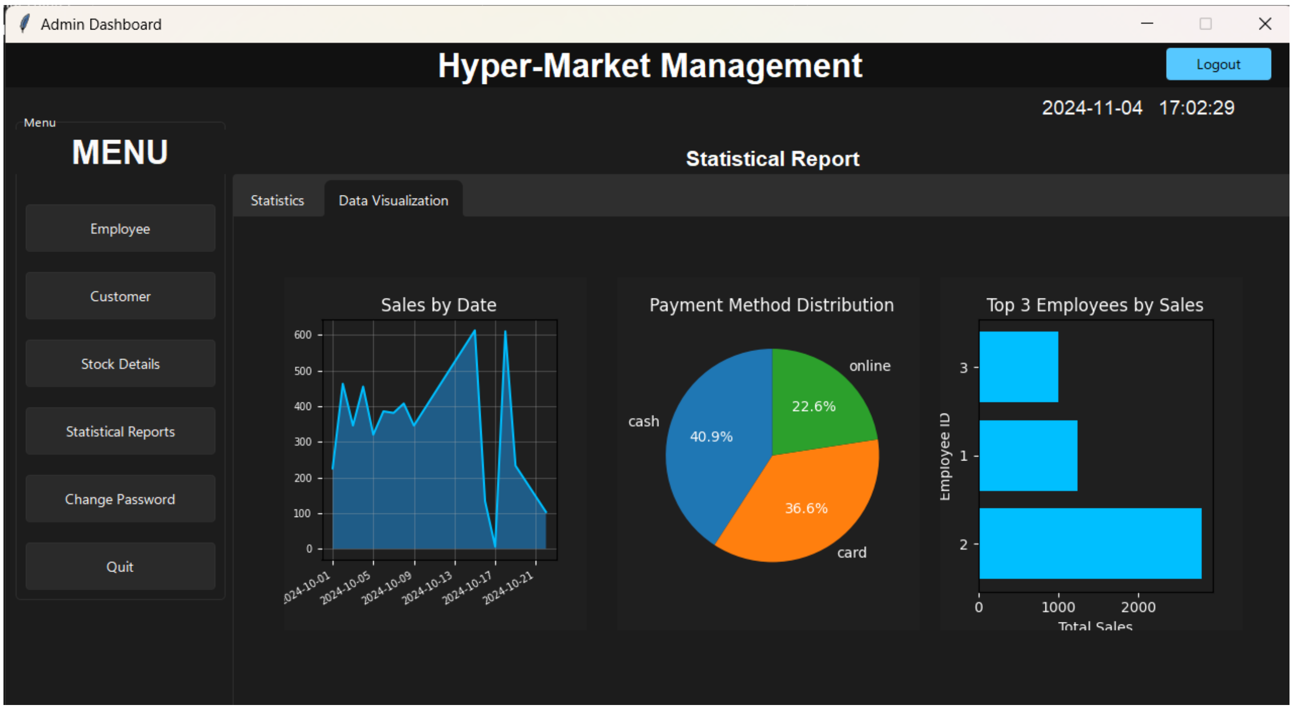
Stock Details



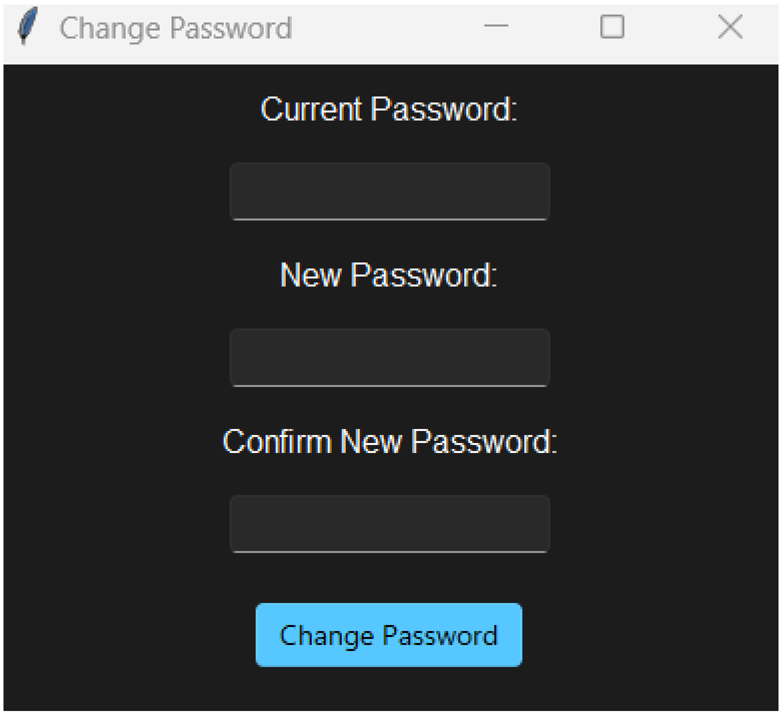
Stock Details

Product ID	Product Name	Category	Quantity	Price
1	Apples	Fruits	120	0.50
2	Bananas	Fruits	68	0.30
3	Carrots	Vegetables	24	0.20
4	Potatoes	Vegetables	95	0.40
5	Chicken Breast	Meat	125	5.00
6	Ground Beef	Meat	149	6.00
7	Salmon Fillet	Fish	100	10.00
8	Rice	Grains	150	1.00
9	Pasta	Grains	48	2.00
10	Milk	Dairy	100	1.20
11	Cheese	Dairy	106	2.50
12	Yogurt	Dairy	150	1.00
13	Bread	Bakery	100	1.00
14	Eggs	Dairy	89	0.20

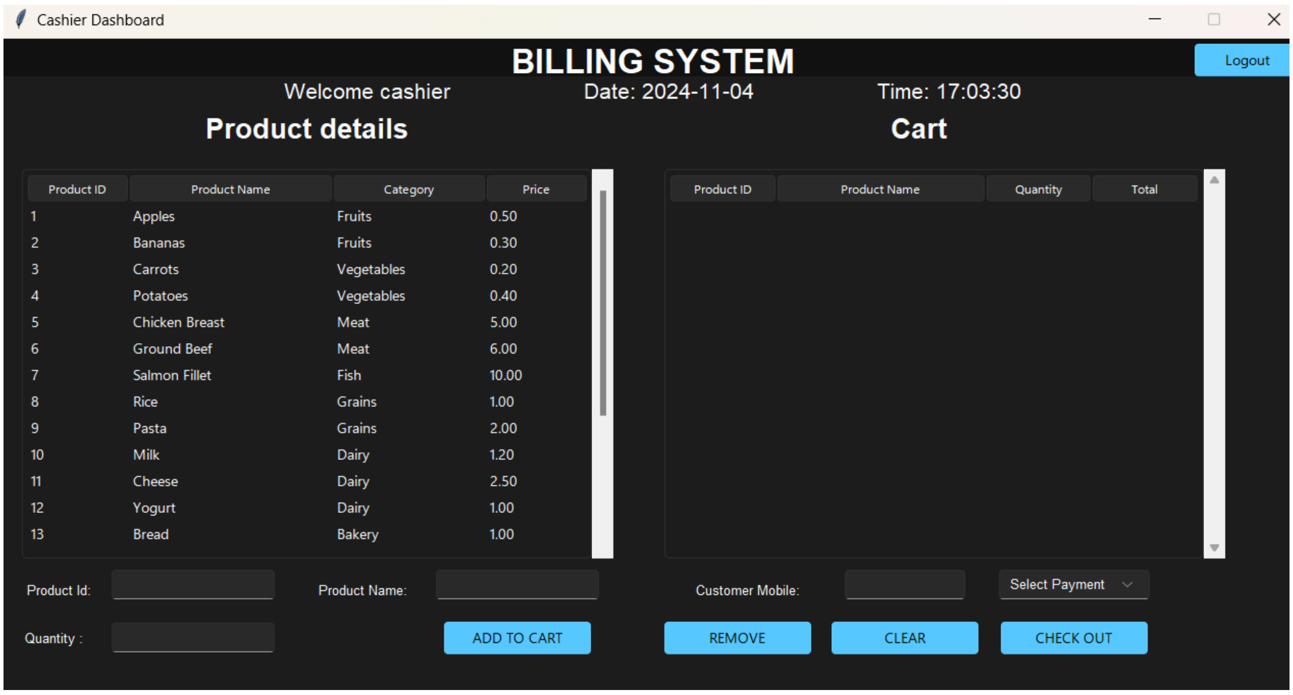
Statistical reports:



Change password



Cashier Window:



BILLING SYSTEM

Welcome cashier Date: 2024-11-04 Time: 17:03:30

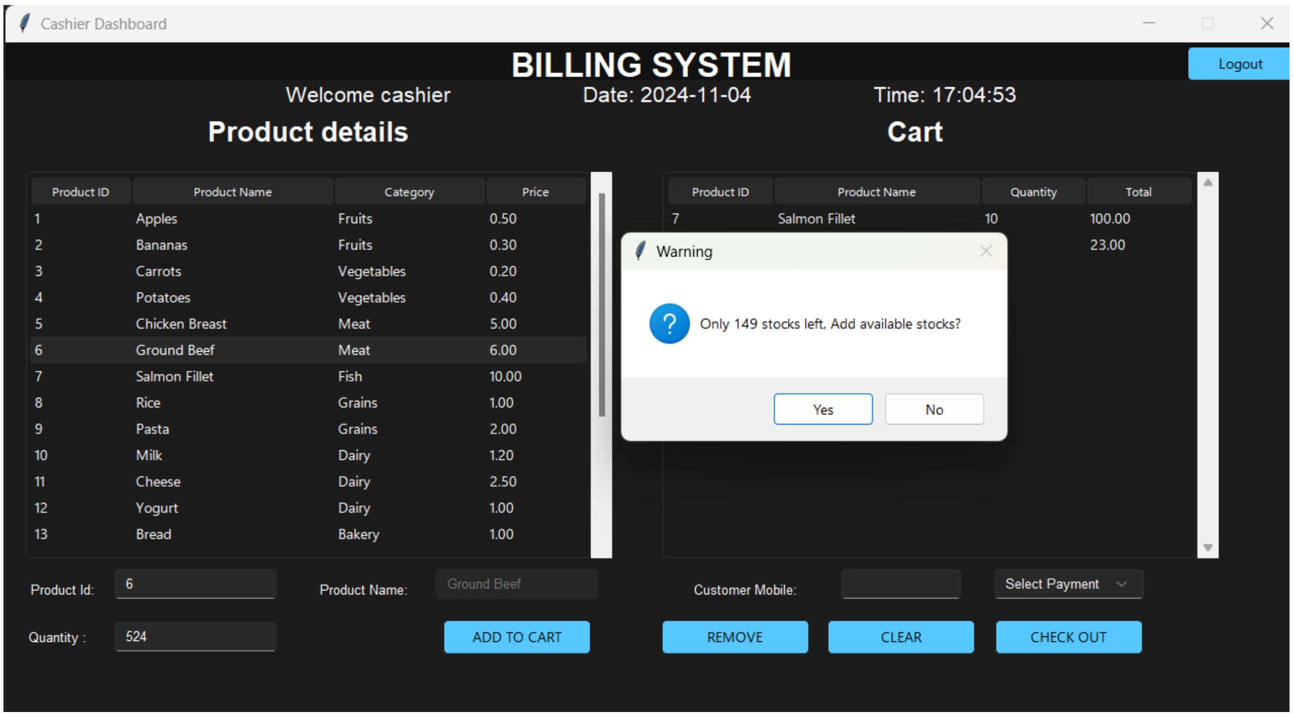
Product details

Product ID	Product Name	Category	Price
1	Apples	Fruits	0.50
2	Bananas	Fruits	0.30
3	Carrots	Vegetables	0.20
4	Potatoes	Vegetables	0.40
5	Chicken Breast	Meat	5.00
6	Ground Beef	Meat	6.00
7	Salmon Fillet	Fish	10.00
8	Rice	Grains	1.00
9	Pasta	Grains	2.00
10	Milk	Dairy	1.20
11	Cheese	Dairy	2.50
12	Yogurt	Dairy	1.00
13	Bread	Bakery	1.00

Cart

Product ID	Product Name	Quantity	Total

Out of stock warning



Cashier Dashboard

BILLING SYSTEM

Logout

Welcome cashier Date: 2024-11-04 Time: 17:04:53

Product details

Product ID	Product Name	Category	Price
1	Apples	Fruits	0.50
2	Bananas	Fruits	0.30
3	Carrots	Vegetables	0.20
4	Potatoes	Vegetables	0.40
5	Chicken Breast	Meat	5.00
6	Ground Beef	Meat	6.00
7	Salmon Fillet	Fish	10.00
8	Rice	Grains	1.00
9	Pasta	Grains	2.00
10	Milk	Dairy	1.20
11	Cheese	Dairy	2.50
12	Yogurt	Dairy	1.00
13	Bread	Bakery	1.00

Cart

Product ID	Product Name	Quantity	Total
7	Salmon Fillet	10	100.00
			23.00

Warning

Only 149 stocks left, Add available stocks?

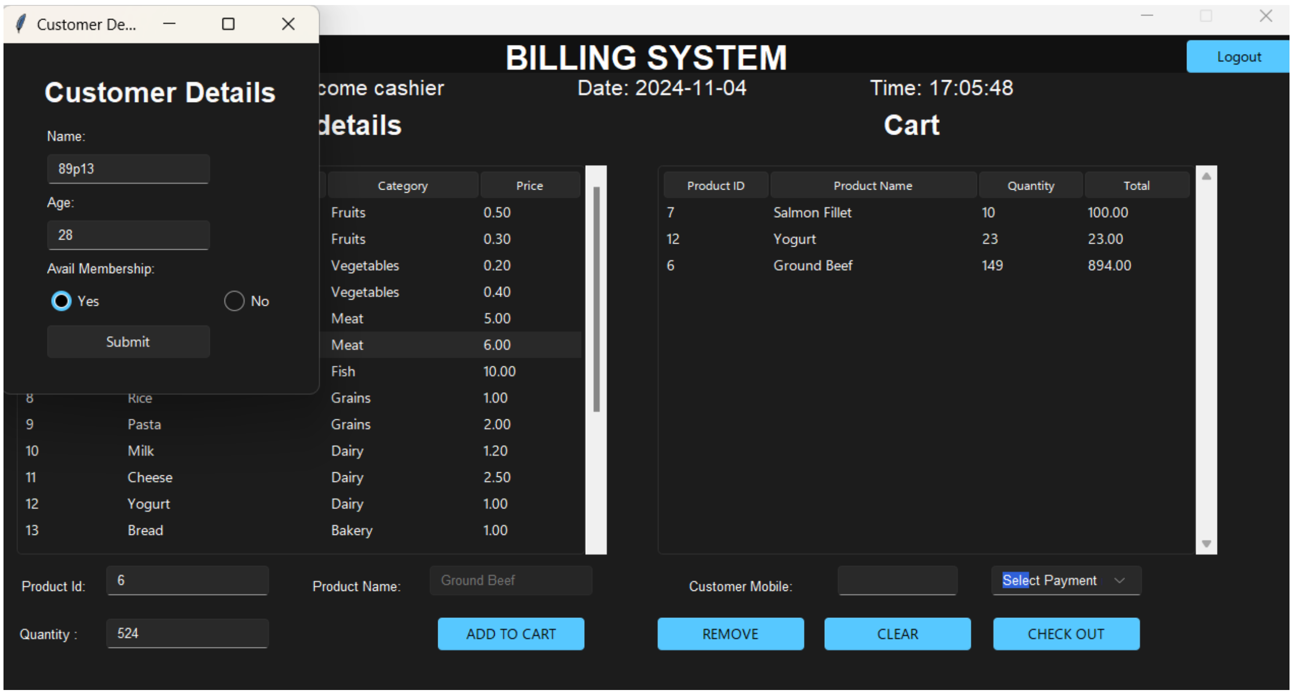
Yes No

Product Id: 6 Product Name: Ground Beef Customer Mobile: Select Payment

Quantity : 524

ADD TO CART REMOVE CLEAR CHECK OUT

New customer Details



Customer De...

Customer Details

Name: 89p13

Age: 28

Avail Membership: [✓ Yes] No

Submit

BILLING SYSTEM

Logout

come cashier Date: 2024-11-04 Time: 17:05:48

details

		Category	Price
		Fruits	0.50
		Fruits	0.30
		Vegetables	0.20
		Vegetables	0.40
		Meat	5.00
		Meat	6.00
		Fish	10.00
8	Rice	Grains	1.00
9	Pasta	Grains	2.00
10	Milk	Dairy	1.20
11	Cheese	Dairy	2.50
12	Yogurt	Dairy	1.00
13	Bread	Bakery	1.00

Cart

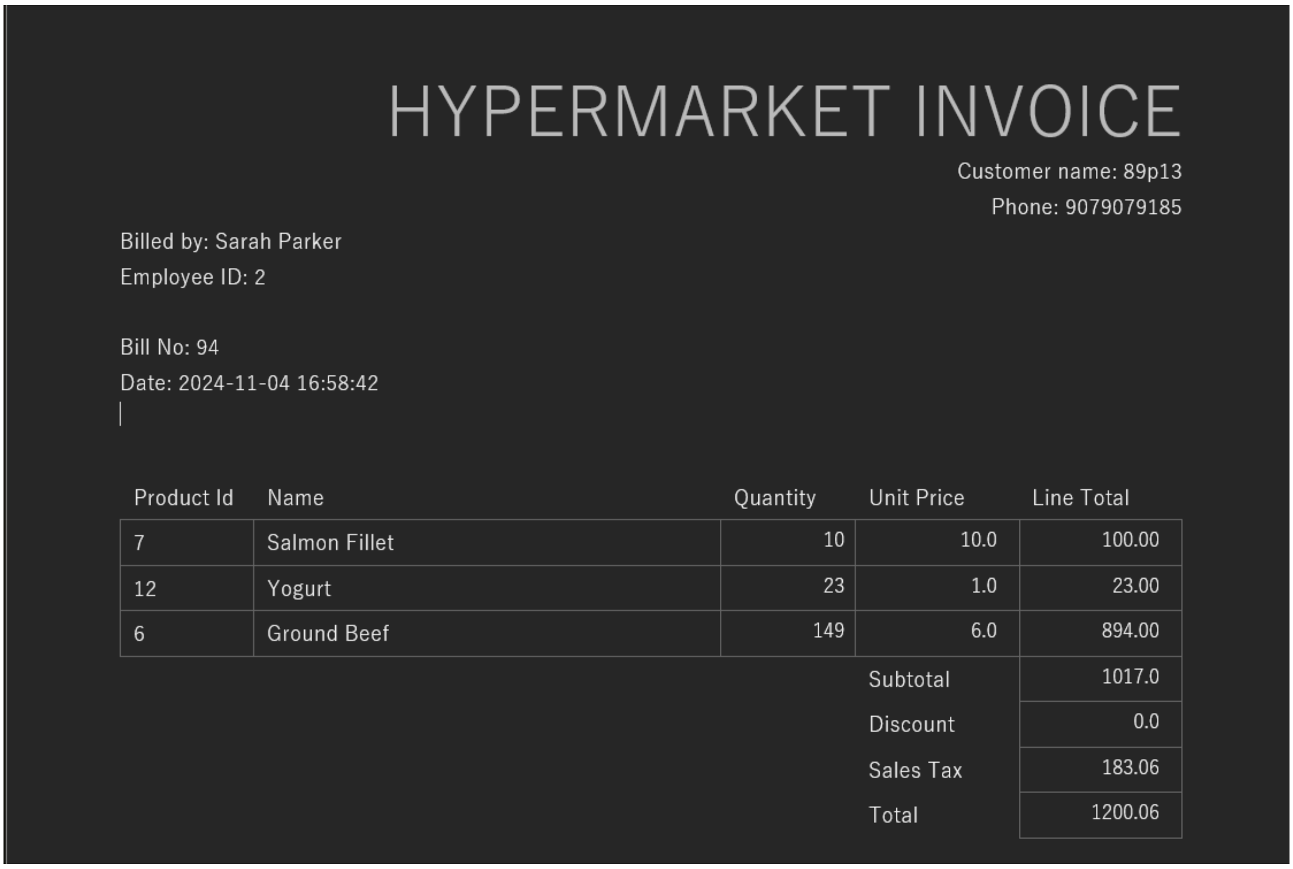
Product ID	Product Name	Quantity	Total
7	Salmon Fillet	10	100.00
12	Yogurt	23	23.00
6	Ground Beef	149	894.00

Product Id: 6 Product Name: Ground Beef Customer Mobile: Select Payment

Quantity : 524

ADD TO CART REMOVE CLEAR CHECK OUT

Invoice Generated:



HYPERMARKET INVOICE

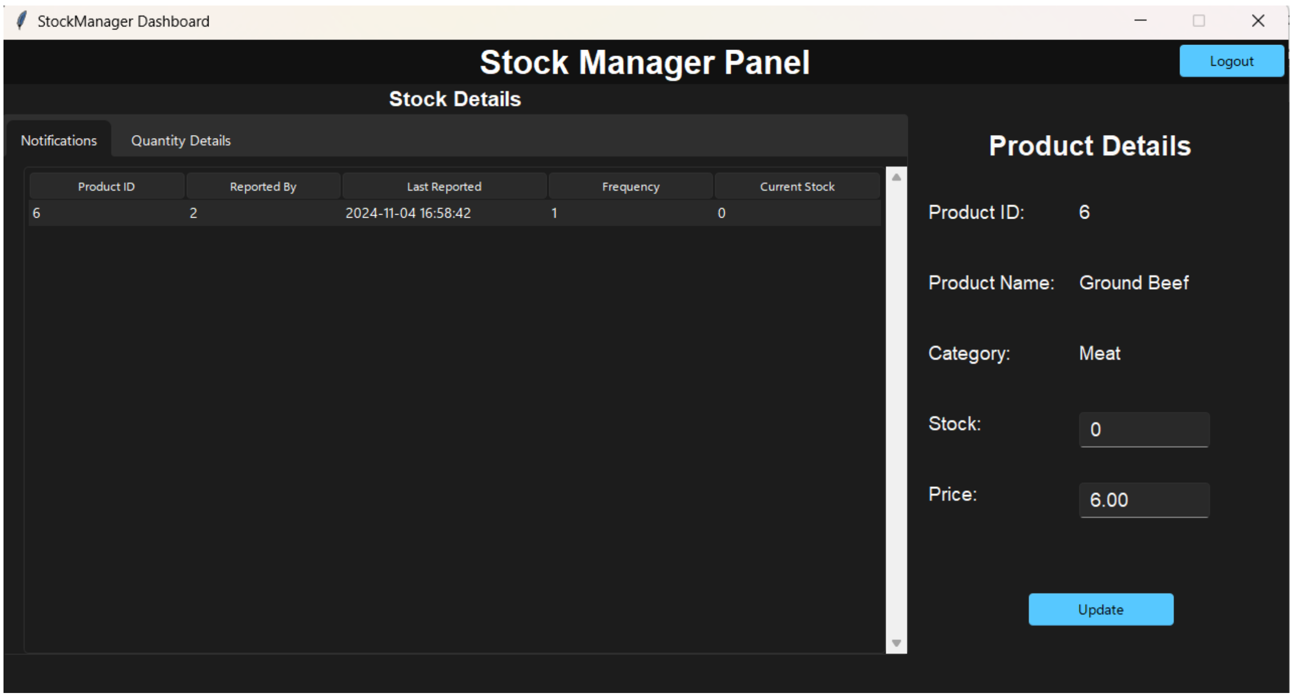
Customer name: 89p13
Phone: 9079079185

Billed by: Sarah Parker
Employee ID: 2

Bill No: 94
Date: 2024-11-04 16:58:42

Product Id	Name	Quantity	Unit Price	Line Total
7	Salmon Fillet	10	10.0	100.00
12	Yogurt	23	1.0	23.00
6	Ground Beef	149	6.0	894.00
			Subtotal	1017.0
			Discount	0.0
			Sales Tax	183.06
			Total	1200.06

Stock manager notification page



StockManager Dashboard

Stock Manager Panel

Stock Details

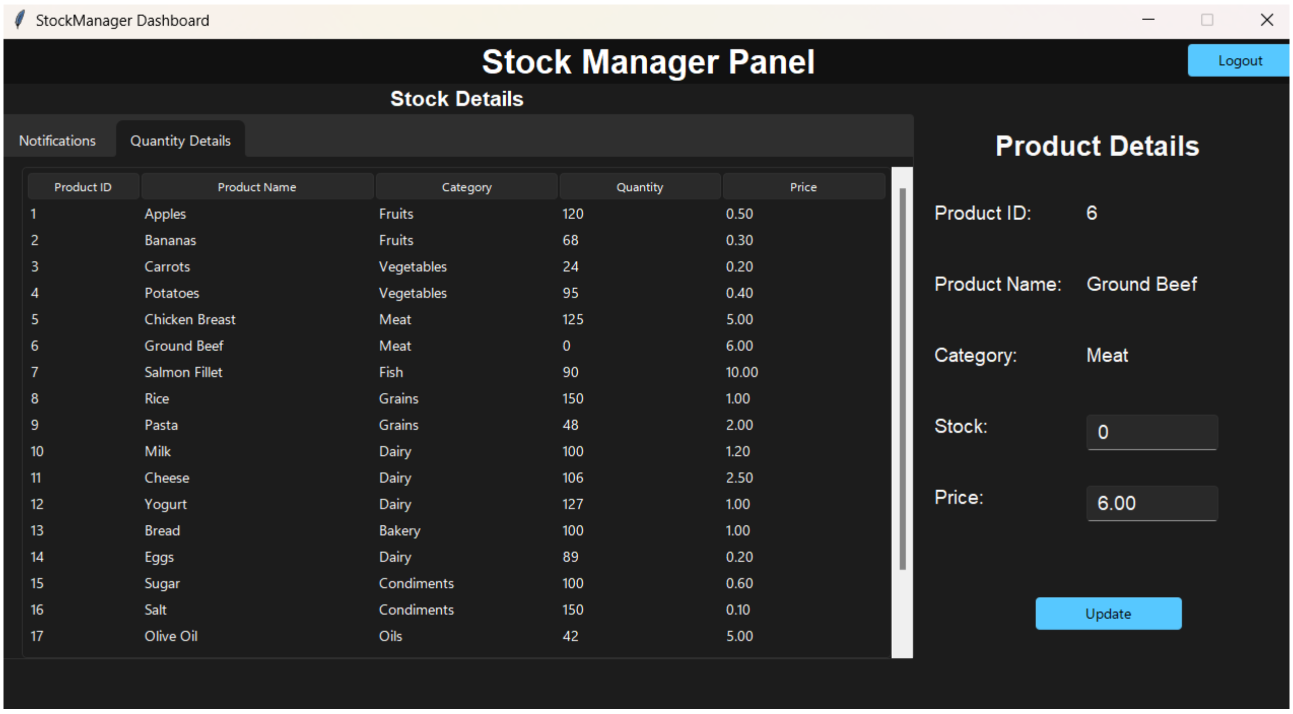
Notifications | Quantity Details

Product ID	Reported By	Last Reported	Frequency	Current Stock
6	2	2024-11-04 16:58:42	1	0

Product Details

Product ID:	6
Product Name:	Ground Beef
Category:	Meat
Stock:	0
Price:	6.00

Stock manager general panel:



Product ID	Product Name	Category	Quantity	Price
1	Apples	Fruits	120	0.50
2	Bananas	Fruits	68	0.30
3	Carrots	Vegetables	24	0.20
4	Potatoes	Vegetables	95	0.40
5	Chicken Breast	Meat	125	5.00
6	Ground Beef	Meat	0	6.00
7	Salmon Fillet	Fish	90	10.00
8	Rice	Grains	150	1.00
9	Pasta	Grains	48	2.00
10	Milk	Dairy	100	1.20
11	Cheese	Dairy	106	2.50
12	Yogurt	Dairy	127	1.00
13	Bread	Bakery	100	1.00
14	Eggs	Dairy	89	0.20
15	Sugar	Condiments	100	0.60
16	Salt	Condiments	150	0.10
17	Olive Oil	Oils	42	5.00

Product ID: 6
Product Name: Ground Beef
Category: Meat
Stock: 0
Price: 6.00

5.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Hypermarket Management System (HMS) project was designed to streamline the operational processes of a hypermarket through effective management of inventory, sales, and user roles. This section provides a comprehensive discussion of the results achieved, the insights gained during the development process, and the implications of these findings for the system's future development and application.

5.1 System Functionality

The HMS integrates multiple functionalities that cater to the specific needs of different user roles, including administrators, cashiers, and stock managers. Each role was designed with distinct access rights and functionalities to ensure efficiency and security in operations.

- Admin Dashboard: The admin dashboard serves as a comprehensive management interface. Administrators can perform various tasks, such as adding or editing employee details, managing inventory, and generating reports. The integration of statistical graphs provides administrators with visual representations of key performance indicators, such as sales trends over time, which aids in strategic decision-making. This feature helps in quickly identifying areas that require attention, such as declining sales in certain categories.

- Cashier Operations: The cashier interface is designed to facilitate quick and accurate transactions. Cashiers can easily add products to the cart and generate invoices with just a few clicks. This functionality not only speeds up the checkout process but also reduces the likelihood of human error during transactions. Additionally, the ability to handle different payment methods enhances customer satisfaction by providing flexibility at the point of sale.
- Stock Management: The stock manager panel is equipped with tools for real-time inventory management. Stock managers can update product information, including prices and quantities, and track stock levels across various categories. The notification system alerts users when stock levels are low or when items are out of stock, ensuring that replenishment orders can be placed promptly. This proactive approach to inventory management helps prevent stockouts, which can lead to lost sales and dissatisfied customers.

5.2 User Experience

The user experience (UX) was a focal point during the design and implementation phases. User testing was conducted to gather feedback, and the results were overwhelmingly positive. Key aspects of the user experience included:

- Intuitive Interface: The interface design prioritizes simplicity and ease of navigation. Users reported that they could quickly understand how to operate the system without extensive training, which is crucial for busy retail environments where efficiency is paramount.
- Responsiveness: The application's responsiveness was highlighted as a significant strength. Users noted that the system processed transactions and updated records swiftly, contributing to a seamless experience. The use of Tkinter's widget set allowed for an adaptable interface that adjusted well to different screen sizes and resolutions.
- Error Reduction: The system incorporates validation mechanisms to prevent common input errors. For example, the application checks for numeric inputs in fields related to stock and price, thereby minimizing data entry mistakes. Feedback mechanisms, such as error messages and confirmations, guide users through their actions, further enhancing usability.

5.3 Performance Analysis

A performance evaluation was conducted to assess the system's speed, responsiveness, and accuracy. The following findings were noted:

- Database Efficiency: Utilizing MySQL for data management proved effective, allowing for quick retrieval and storage of data. The queries were optimized for performance, ensuring that even with large datasets, the system remained responsive. For instance, executing complex queries for sales reports returned results in seconds, which is critical for decision-making.

- Robust Error Handling: The implementation of comprehensive error handling improved the system's reliability. Users received meaningful error messages that helped them correct issues promptly, such as incorrect login credentials or invalid data entries.
- Security Considerations: Security measures were prioritized in the design of the HMS. Password management for employee accounts includes encryption and secure storage, which protects sensitive information from unauthorized access. This aspect is critical in maintaining trust and compliance with data protection regulations.

5.4 Challenges Encountered

While the project achieved its primary objectives, several challenges were encountered throughout the development process:

- Database Integration Issues: Initial attempts to connect the application with the MySQL database faced several hurdles, such as configuration errors and connectivity issues. These were resolved through a combination of thorough testing and adjustments to the database settings, ultimately leading to a stable connection.
- UI Consistency and Testing: Ensuring a consistent user interface across different modules required considerable effort. Attention to detail was necessary to maintain visual and functional consistency, which was achieved through iterative testing and user feedback sessions. This process extended the timeline but ultimately resulted in a polished product.
- Scalability Considerations: As the project evolved, discussions emerged about the scalability of the system. While the initial implementation met the requirements of a small to medium-sized hypermarket, considerations for future growth necessitated exploring options for scaling the application to accommodate a larger user base and increased data volume.

5.5 Future Enhancements

Based on the insights gathered from user feedback and performance analysis, several enhancements are proposed for future iterations of the HMS:

- Advanced Reporting Features: Incorporating more sophisticated reporting tools will allow for deeper insights into sales patterns and customer preferences. For example, integrating predictive analytics could help identify trends and forecast inventory needs, enabling proactive stock management.

- Mobile Compatibility: Developing a mobile version of the application would enhance accessibility for users. A mobile-friendly interface would allow employees to manage tasks on the go, increasing flexibility and responsiveness in operations.
- E-commerce Integration: As online shopping continues to grow, integrating the HMS with e-commerce platforms could significantly expand the hypermarket’s reach. This integration would allow customers to shop online while ensuring that inventory levels are synchronized across both online and physical stores.
- User Training and Support: Providing comprehensive training materials and support resources for users can help maximize the effectiveness of the system. Offering tutorials, FAQs, and dedicated support channels would enhance user confidence and proficiency in using the system.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion of the HyperMarket Management System Project

The Hypermarket Management System (HMS) project has successfully developed a comprehensive software solution tailored to enhance the operational efficiency of hypermarkets. By integrating essential functionalities such as inventory management, sales processing, and user role administration, the HMS addresses the critical needs of various stakeholders, including administrators, cashiers, and stock managers.

Throughout the development process, the project leveraged Python and the Tkinter framework, resulting in a user-friendly interface that facilitates smooth interactions and minimizes the learning curve for users. The inclusion of database management via MySQL ensures reliable data storage and quick retrieval, contributing to real-time decision-making and effective inventory control.

Key outcomes of the project include improved transaction processing times, enhanced data accuracy, and a streamlined workflow for managing various operational tasks. User feedback indicated high satisfaction with the system's intuitive design and responsiveness, which are vital in the fast-paced environment of a hypermarket.

Moreover, the HMS incorporates robust security measures, safeguarding sensitive employee and customer information against unauthorized access. This aspect not only fosters trust among users but also complies with regulatory standards concerning data protection.

Looking ahead, the HMS presents numerous opportunities for further enhancements. Implementing advanced reporting features, mobile compatibility, and e-commerce integration could significantly expand the system's capabilities and adaptability in a rapidly evolving retail landscape.

In conclusion, the Hypermarket Management System stands as a testament to the potential of software solutions in transforming retail operations. By continually evolving and addressing user needs, the HMS is well-positioned to contribute to the growth and efficiency of hypermarkets, ultimately enhancing the overall shopping experience for customers.

7. REFERENCES

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