

**VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY,
BELAGAVI - 590 018**



Mini Project Report

On

“SHOE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”

A report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
DATABASE SYSTEM LABORATORY WITH MINI PROJECT (18CSL58)
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Submitted by

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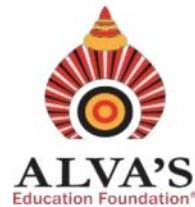
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini Project entitled "**SHOE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" has been successfully completed by **Adith P Kotian (4AL20CS006)**, **Ishwar Pavan (4AL20CS050)** in the partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the year 2022-2023. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated have been incorporated in the report. The Mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Mini Project Work prescribed for the award of Bachelor of Engineering Degree.

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The satisfaction and euphoria that accompany a successful completion of any task would be incomplete without the mention of people who made it possible, success is the epitome of hard work and perseverance, but steadfast of all is encouraging guidance.

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ABSTRACT

Overall business process is handled by using manual process and keeping records in different files. This process takes time in finding any previous records and more chances of data duplication in various files which results in confliction and may create problem for financial calculations. The current system is also not able to check the particular products using any code used for particular shoe used by the shoe manufacturer company. Current system is also not able to locate the product storage information. Manual system is also not able to get information of sales and purchase for particular product along with payment details. To retrieve information they have to check their billing file.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to database:

Data: In simple words data can be facts related to any object in consideration. A picture, image, file, pdf etc. can also be considered data. So data is everything which needed memory or in device.

Database: Database is a systematic collection of data. Or we can say a database is a collection of information that is organized so that it can be easily accessed, managed and updated.

Database Management System: The software which is used to manage database is called Database Management System (DBMS). For Example, MySQL, Oracle etc. are popular commercial DBMS used in different applications. DBMS allows users the following tasks:

- **Data Definition:** It helps in creation, modification and removal of definitions that define the organization of data in database.
- **Data Updation:** It helps in insertion, modification and deletion of the actual data in the database.
- **Data Retrieval:** It helps in retrieval of data from the database which can be used by applications for various purposes.
- **User Administration:** It helps in registering and monitoring users, enforcing data security, monitoring performance, maintaining data integrity, dealing with concurrency control and recovering information corrupted by unexpected failure.

Advantages of DBMS:

DBMS helps in efficient organization of data in database which has following advantages:

- **Minimized redundancy and data inconsistency:** Data is normalized in DBMS to minimize the redundancy which helps in keeping data consistent. For Example, student information can be kept at one place in DBMS and accessed by different users. This minimized redundancy is due to primary key and foreign keys
- **Simplified Data Access:** A user need only name of the relation not exact location to access data, so the process is very simple.
- **Multiple data views:** Different views of same data can be created to cater the needs of different users. For Example, faculty salary information can be hidden from student view of data but shown in admin view.

- **Data Security:** Only authorized users are allowed to access the data in DBMS. Also, data can be encrypted by DBMS which makes it secure.
- **Concurrent access to data:** Data can be accessed concurrently by different users at same time in DBMS.

Some of the common terminologies of DBMS are:

- **Tuple:** The rows in the database are often known as tuples.
- **Table:** Table is a collection of tuples and related information along with a key to distinguish the data. Although a table can have duplication of data tuples.
- **Schema:** Schema is the structure of the relation or a table.
- **Data redundancy:** Data redundancy ensures there are no multiple occurrences of same data hence avoids data duplication.

SQL (Structured Query Language):

SQL is the standard language for Relational Database System. All the Relational Database Management Systems (RDMS) like MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres and SQL Server use SQL as their standard database language.

ER Model (Entity-Relationship Model):

ER Model defines the conceptual view of the database simply says “diagrammatical view of database”. ER diagrams comprise of:

- 1) Entity Set
- 2) Relationship Set

Key's in DBMS:

A key in DBMS is an attribute or a set of attributes that help to uniquely identify a tuple (or row) in a relation (or table). Keys are also used to establish relationships between the different tables and columns of a relational database. Individual values in a key are called key values.

Types of Keys in DBMS:

→Primary Key:

A primary key is a column of a table or a set of columns that helps to identify every record present in that table uniquely. There can be only one primary Key in a table. Also, the primary Key cannot have the same values repeating for any row. Every value of the primary key has to be different with no repetitions.

→Super Key:

A Super Key is the set of all the keys which help to identify rows in a table uniquely. This means that all those columns of a table than capable of identifying the other columns of that table uniquely will all be considered super keys.

→Candidate Key

A Candidate keys are those attributes that uniquely identify rows of a table. The Primary Key of a table is selected from one of the candidate keys. So, candidate keys have the same properties as the primary keys explained above. There can be more than one candidate keys in a table.

→Foreign Key

A Foreign Key is used to establish relationships between two tables. A foreign key will require each value in a column or set of columns to match the Primary Key of the referential table. Foreign keys help to maintain data and referential integrity.

→Composite Key

A Composite Key is a set of two or more attributes that help identify each tuple in a table uniquely. The attributes in the set may not be unique when considered separately. However, when taken all together, they will ensure uniqueness.

→Unique Key

A Unique Key is a column or set of columns that uniquely identify each record in a table. All values will have to be unique in this Key. A unique Key differs from a primary key because it can have only one null value, whereas a primary Key cannot have any null values.

Data Types In SQL :

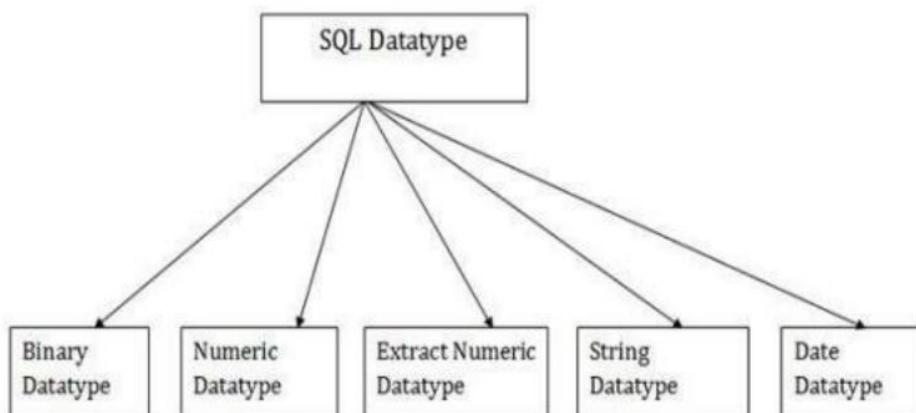


Fig 1.1 SQL Data Types

SQL Character and String Data Types:

Datatype	Description
CHAR	Fixed length with a maximum length of 8,000 characters
VARCHAR	Variable-length storage with a maximum length of 8,000 characters
VARCHAR(max)	Variable-length storage with provided max characters, not supported in MySQL
TEXT	Variable-length storage with maximum size of 2GB data

Fig 1.2 Character and String Data Types SQL

Numeric Data Types:

Datatype	From	To
bit	0	1
tinyint	0	255
smallint	-32,768	32,767
int	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
bigint	-9,223,372,036, 854,775,808	9,223,372,036, 854,775,807
decimal	-10^38 +1	10^38 -1
numeric	-10^38 +1	10^38 -1
float	-1.79E + 308	1.79E + 308

Fig 1.3 Numeric Data Types

SQL Date and Time Data Types:

Datatype	Description
DATE	Stores date in the format YYYY-MM-DD
TIME	Stores time in the format HH:MI:SS
DATETIME	Stores date and time information in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS
TIMESTAMP	Stores number of seconds passed since the Unix epoch ('1970-01-01 00:00:00' UTC)

Fig 1.4 Date and Time Data Types

1.2 INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE PROJECT

A shoe database management system is a software application that allows businesses to store, organize, and retrieve information related to their shoe inventory. This may include information such as shoe size, style, color, price, and manufacturer. The system may also include features such as inventory tracking, sales reporting, and customer management. It can be used to track sales, monitor stock levels, and analyze sales data to make informed business decisions. It is typically integrated with a company's e-commerce platform to facilitate online sales, and can also be used to manage brick-and-mortar retail operations.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The problem that a shoe database management system aims to solve is the efficient tracking, management, and analysis of shoe inventory for businesses. Without a proper system in place, businesses may face challenges such as:

- Difficulty keeping track of stock levels and determining when to reorder products.
- Inaccurate sales data and reporting, leading to poor decision-making.
- Manual and time-consuming processes for updating and retrieving inventory information.
- Difficulty tracking customer information and sales history,
- Inability to efficiently manage online and offline sales channels.

The shoe database management system aims to address these issues by providing a centralized, digital platform for storing and managing inventory information, automating processes such as inventory tracking and sales reporting, and providing insights and analytics to support informed business decisions.

1.4 MOTIVATION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

As to use this current system all its user will have a valid user id and password associated with it. Admin will responsible to provide their user id and password by creating it. Admin can grant special permission to any particular working employee. Admin can add new user, delete user, modify user, generate bills, and get information on cash inflow and outflow. Check stock, get reports on sales and purchase of products from suppliers and get information on their regular customers to provide special discounts.

Valid user/working employee will be able to enter product details, their code, and price and categorize products according to their size and price. This user can also search any particular product using price and size options as well as using product code options to check whether it is available in the store or not.

Bill section will generate bill details such as bill number which will be unique for each customer and

supplier. If the bill is for customer, then it will include product type, size, number of items purchased, tax rate, total rate along with customer name and address.

1.5 PROPOSED SOLUTION & ADVANTAGES

A proposed solution for a shoe database management system is to use a centralized database that can be accessed by multiple users, such as employees and managers, to update and retrieve information. This would allow for real-time updates to inventory levels and customer information, and enable employees to quickly access the information they need to assist customers and make sales.

The advantages of such a system include:

1. Improved inventory management: With accurate and up-to-date information on inventory levels, businesses can more effectively manage their stock and avoid stockouts or overstocking.
2. Increased sales: By having real-time information on inventory levels, businesses can more effectively promote products that are in stock and available for immediate purchase.
3. Better customer service: With access to customer information such as purchase history and preferences, employees can provide more personalized and efficient service to customers.
4. Improved data analysis: A shoe database management system allows businesses to generate sales reports and other important business metrics, providing valuable insights into their operations.
5. Streamline the process: Automating the process of keeping track of the inventory and customer information, can save time and resources for employees.
6. Better tracking of sales and returns: The system can track the sales and returns made by different employees, providing better visibility on sales and returns.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

2.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT:

The hardware requirements for a shoe database management system will depend on the size and complexity of the system, as well as the number of users who will be accessing it simultaneously. Some potential hardware requirements for a shoe database management system include:

1. Server: The system will require a server to host the database and handle requests from users. The server should have sufficient processing power, memory, and storage to handle the expected load.
2. Database software: The system will require a database management system (DBMS) to store and organize the shoe data. Examples of DBMS that could be used include MySQL, PostgreSQL, or Microsoft SQL Server.
3. Network: The system will require a network to connect the server to the users' devices. A wired or wireless network with sufficient bandwidth to handle the expected number of users should be used.
4. Backup and recovery: The system will require a backup and recovery solution to ensure that the data is protected and can be recovered in the event of a failure.
5. Security: The system will require security measures to protect the data and prevent unauthorized access. These measures could include firewalls, intrusion detection/prevention systems, and encryption.
6. Hardware Maintenance: A regular maintenance of the system is necessary, including the replacement of hardware components like hard-drive, memory, power supply, cooling fans, and other parts that can wear out over time

Note: These requirements can change based on the size of the shoe data, number of user access and other factors.

2.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

The software requirements for a shoe database management system will depend on the specific features and functionality that the system needs to provide. Some potential software requirements for a shoe database management system include:

1. **Operating system:** The system will require an operating system to run on the server. Examples of operating systems that could be used include Windows, Linux, or macOS.

2. Database management system (DBMS): The system will require a DBMS to store and organize the shoe data. The DBMS should be compatible with the chosen operating system and have the ability to handle the expected load.

3. Database management software: The system will require software to manage and maintain the database, such as backups, recovery, and performance tuning.

4. User interface: The system will require a user interface for users to interact with the system. This could be a web-based interface or a standalone application. The interface should be intuitive and easy to use.

5. Search and reporting functionality: The system will require the ability to search for specific shoes and generate reports. This could include advanced search options and the ability to export data to various file formats.

6. Authentication and Authorization: The system will require a user authentication and authorization mechanism to ensure that only authorized users can access the system and perform certain actions.

7. Data validation: The system will require data validation to ensure that the data entered into the system is accurate and in the correct format.

8. Security: The system will require security features to protect the data and prevent unauthorized access. These features could include encryption, firewalls, intrusion detection/prevention systems, and access controls.

9. Backup and recovery: The system will require a backup and recovery solution to ensure that the data is protected and can be recovered in the event of a failure.

10. Support for scalability: The system should be able to handle large amounts of data and a high number of concurrent users, and should be able to scale up or down as needed.

Note: These requirements can change based on the size of the shoe data, number of user access and other factors.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 SCHEMA DIAGRAM

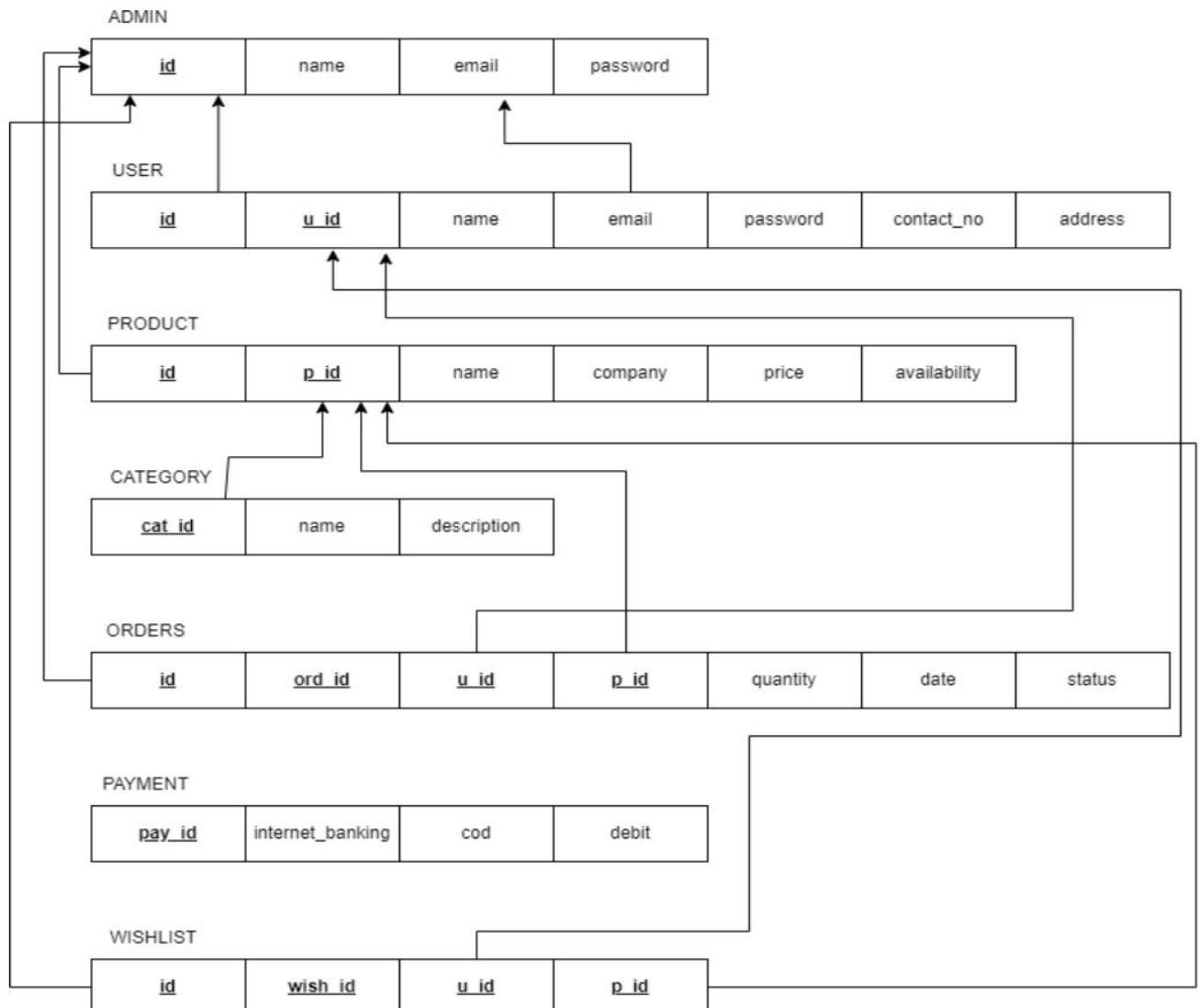


FIG3.1 SCHEMA DIAGRAM OF SHOE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data. The above Fig.3.1.1 defines the schema for house rental portal this shows how attributes are connected to each other with help of foreign key reference and the database consists of 5 tables those are admin, property type, owner, tenant, review and property photo.

3.2 ER DIAGRAM

An ER diagram, also known as an entity-relationship diagram, is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to one another. It is used in database design to illustrate the relationships between tables in a database and the attributes of each table. The entities are represented by rectangles and the relationships between them are represented by lines. ER diagrams can also be used to model business processes and systems.

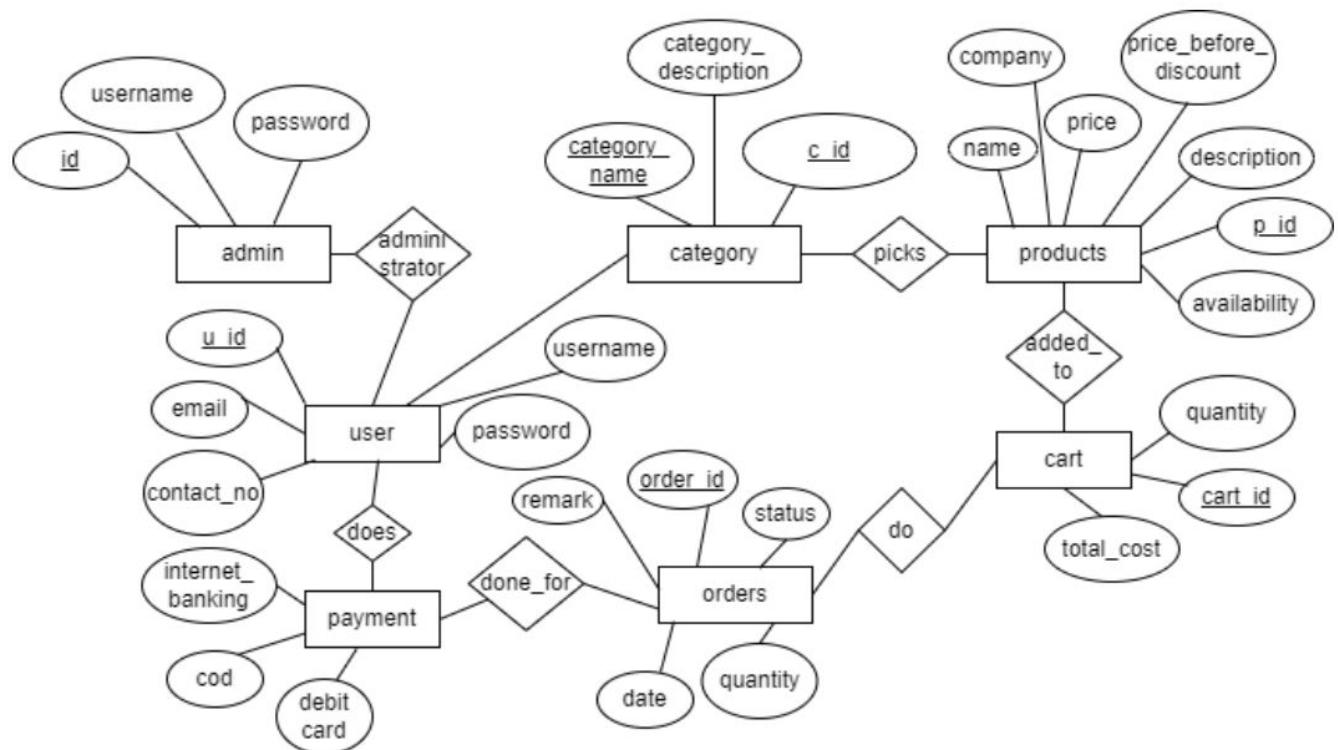


FIG3.2 ER DIAGRAM OF SHOE DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In the Shoe Management System we have following Entities:

- ADMIN
- USER
- CATEGORY
- PRODUCTS
- CART
- ORDERS
- PAYMENT

Admin Entity has the following attributes:

- id
- user_name
- password

User Entity has the following attributes:

- u_id
- user_name
- email
- password
- contact_no

Category Entity has the following attributes:

- c_id
- category_name
- category_description

Product Entity has the following attributes:

- p_id
- p_name
- company
- price_before_discount
- price
- description
- availability

Cart Entity has the following attributes:

- cart_id
- quantity
- total_cost

Orders Entity has the following attributes:

- order_id
- quantity
- date
- remark
- status

Payment Entity has the following attributes:

- internet_banking
- cash_on_delivery
- debit_card

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 LANGUAGE USED FOR IMPLEMENTATION

PHP:

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed primarily for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Development Team. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive acronym. PHP code may be embedded into HTML or HTML5 mark up, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. PHP code may also be executed with a command-line interface (CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications.

HTML:

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages. CSS: CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes. CSS allows us to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables us to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page. CSS is easy to learn and understand, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

JAVA Script:

JavaScript is among the most powerful and flexible programming languages of the web. It powers the dynamic behavior on most websites. JavaScript is a lightweight, interpreted programming language. It is designed for creating network-centric applications. It is complimentary to and integrated with Java. JavaScript is very easy to implement because it is integrated with HTML. It is open and cross-platform.

MySQL:

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

4.2 SQL COMMANDS AND QUERIES

```
CREATE TABLE `admin` (
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`username` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
`password` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
`creationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
`updationDate` varchar(255) NOT NULL) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `category` (
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`categoryName` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`categoryDescription` longtext,
`creationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
`updationDate` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `orders` (
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`userId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`productId` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`quantity` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`orderDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
`paymentMethod` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
`orderStatus` varchar(55) DEFAULT NULL
```

```
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;  
CREATE TABLE `ordertrackhistory` (  
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
`orderId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`status` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
`remark` mediumtext,  
`postingDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `productreviews` (  
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
`productId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`quality` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`price` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`value` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`name` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
`summary` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
`review` longtext,  
`reviewDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `products` (  
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
`category` int(11) NOT NULL,  
`subCategory` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`productName` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
`productCompany` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
`productPrice` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`productPriceBeforeDiscount` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`productDescription` longtext,  
`productImage1` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
`productImage2` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
```

```

`productImage3` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`shippingCharge` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`productAvailability` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`postingDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
`updationDate` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

```

```

CREATE TABLE `subcategory` (
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`categoryid` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`subcategory` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`creationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
`updationDate` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

```

```

CREATE TABLE `userlog` (
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`userEmail` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`userip` binary(16) DEFAULT NULL,
`loginTime` timestamp NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
`logout` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`status` int(11) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

```

```

CREATE TABLE `users` (
`id` int(11) NOT NULL,
`name` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`email` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`contactno` bigint(11) DEFAULT NULL,
`password` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
`shippingAddress` longtext,

```

```
`shippingState` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
 `shippingCity` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
 `shippingPincode` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
 `billingAddress` longtext,  
  
 `billingState` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
 `billingCity` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,  
 `billingPincode` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
 `regDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,  
 `updationDate` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `wishlist` (  
 `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
 `userId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
 `productId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
 `postingDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

5.1 SNAPSHOTS

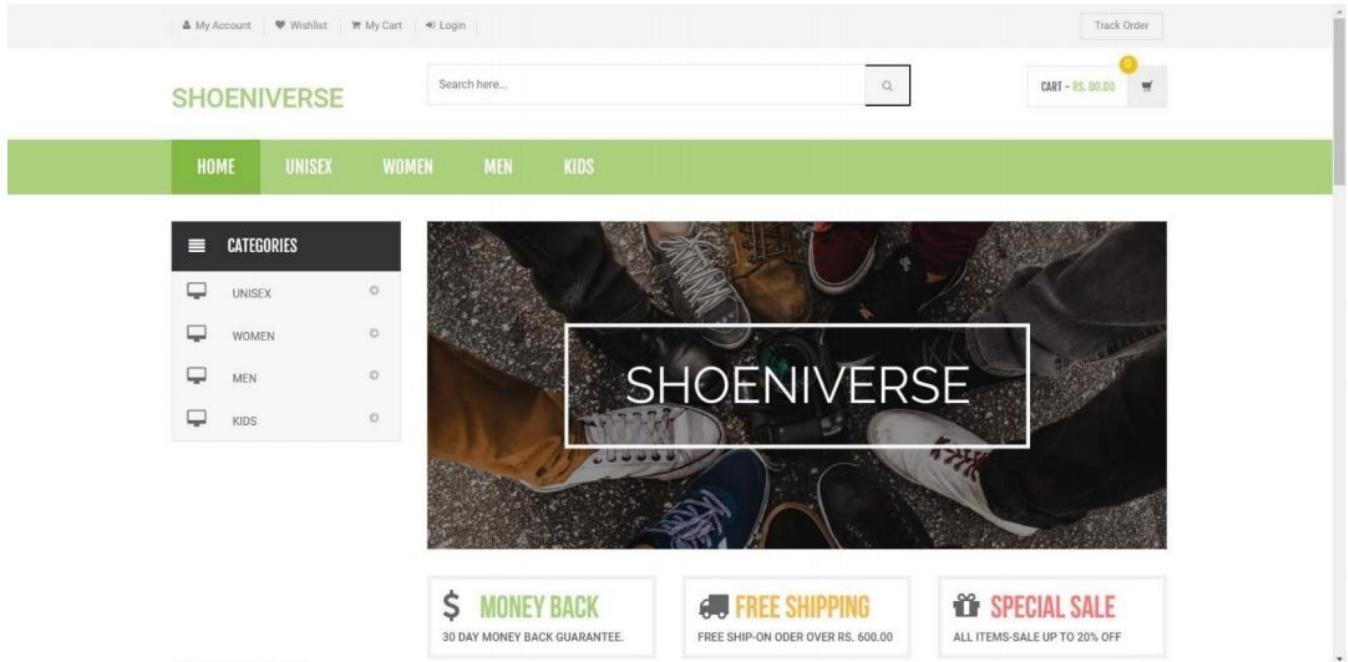


FIG 5.1 Snapshot of Front Page

A screenshot showing two login pages from the Shoenviverse website. The left page is titled 'SIGN IN' and is for returning users. It has fields for 'Email Address *' and 'Password *', both with red asterisks indicating they are required. There is also a 'Forgot your Password?' link and a 'LOGIN' button. The right page is titled 'CREATE A NEW ACCOUNT' and is for new users. It has fields for 'Full Name *', 'Email Address *', 'Contact No. *', 'Password. *', and 'Confirm Password. *', all with red asterisks. There is also a 'SIGN UP' button. Both pages have a green header bar at the top.

FIG 5.2 Login Page

The above figure shows two types of log in pages, right one login is for the new users and the left login page is for the users who have already logged in. By logging the user will be directed to the front page of the shoe management system.

The screenshot shows the 'MEN' category page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, UNISEX, WOMEN, MEN, and KIDS. Below the navigation bar, there is a sidebar titled 'SUB CATEGORIES' with options for MEN SPORTS, MEN CASUALS, and MEN SLIPONS. The main content area features a large banner with the word 'CATEGORIES' and 'MEN' over a background of various men's shoes. Below the banner, there are three shoe products displayed: 'Nike Mens Air Versatile II Basketball Shoes', 'Clarks Mens Leather Walking Shoes', and 'PUMA SHOES FOR RUNNING'. Each product has a small image, the name, and a rating of four stars.

FIG 5.3 MEN'S CATEGORY

This category will show all the available men's shoes.

The screenshot shows the 'WOMEN' category page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for HOME, UNISEX, WOMEN, MEN, and KIDS. Below the navigation bar, there is a sidebar titled 'Category' with options for UNISEX, WOMEN, MEN, and KIDS. The main content area features a large banner with the words 'SUB-CATEGORIES' and 'WOMEN SPORTS' over a background of various women's sports shoes. Below the banner, there are three shoe products displayed: 'Adidas sport inspired hoops2', 'Nike Womens Low-Top Sneakers', and 'Nike Air Zoom Pegasus 37'. Each product has a small image, the name, and a rating of five stars.

FIG 5.4 WOMEN'S CATAGORY

This category will show all the available women's shoes.

The screenshot shows the 'Manage Users' section of the Shoe Management System. On the left, there is a sidebar with the following menu items:

- Order Management
- Manage users (selected)
- Create Category
- Sub Category
- Insert Product
- Manage Products
- User Login Log
- Logout

The main area is titled 'Manage Users' and contains a table with the following data:

#	Name	Email	Contact no	Shipping Address/City/State/Zipcode	Billing Address/City/State/Zipcode	Reg. Date
1	hg	hgfhgf@gmmail.com	1121312312	..-0	..-0	2023-01-16 15:00:32
2	Pavan	pavan@gmail.com	9875482145	Kudla,Bedra,Karnataka-574110	Mangalore,Bedra,Karnataka-574110	2023-01-20 12:13:31
3	Ashwin	ashwin@gmail.com	9587412308	Kinnigoli,Bedra,Karnataka-574115	Mulki,Kinnigoli,Karnataka-574110	2023-01-20 14:37:34
4	Afran	afran@gmail.com	9875482145	..-0	..-0	2023-01-21 11:13:58

At the bottom of the table, it says 'Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries'.

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FIG 5.5 User Information

This figure shows all the orders processed and helps to overlook keep track of orders.

The screenshot shows the contact information for SHOENIVERSE. It includes the following details:

- SHOENIVERSE**
- Made for DBMS Mini-project 2023, 5th semester AIET,CSE
- Social media links: Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, YouTube, Instagram
- OPENING TIME**

 - Monday-Friday: 08.00 To 18.00
 - Saturday: 09.00 To 20.00
 - Sunday: 10.00 To 20.00

- INFORMATION**

 - AIET, BEDRA
 - (+91) 7899137670
(+91) 8217765199
 - adithpavan@gmail.com

FIG 5.6 Contact Information

The user can contact the admins if any problem arise.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, a shoe database management system is a computer-based system that is designed to store, manage and retrieve information related to shoes. It can be used to track inventory, manage sales, and analyze customer data. The system can also be used to generate reports and forecasts, which can help a shoe company make better business decisions. A shoe database management system can also be integrated with other systems, such as a point-of-sale system or an e-commerce platform. The database management system is typically implemented using a relational database management system (RDBMS) such as MySQL, Oracle or MS SQL Server, and it can be accessed through a web-based interface or a desktop application. It is important to implement a robust security measures to protect the data from unauthorized access or modification, and to ensure the data integrity and consistency. Overall, a shoe database management system can provide many benefits for a shoe company, including improved efficiency, better decision-making and enhanced customer service.

REFERENCES

- [1] Website link <https://www.tutorial.com/dbms/index.html>
- [2] Book Reference Peter Rob and Carlos Coronel, Database System Design, Implement and Management, Thomson Learning-Course Technology, Seventh Edition 2007.