

SPORTS SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A Project Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of

**Bachelor of Science
in
Computer Science
of Bharathiar University, Coimbatore-46.**

by
**AJAY PAUL T
Reg. No: 2022K0972**

Under the guidance of
**Mr.B.Ramesh Kumar M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed.,
Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science**



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
SREE NARAYANA GURU COLLEGE
K.G.CHAVADI, COIMBATORE –641105.**

(Affiliated to Bharathiar University)

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Guide

HOD

Submitted for the viva voce examination held on _____

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I, **AJAY PAUL T** here by declaring that the project report entitles as “**SPORTS SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” done as the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Science is an independent project report done by me during the project duration of one period of study in **Sree Narayana Guru college**, K.G. Chavadi, Coimbatore under the guidance of **Mr.B.Ramesh Kumar M.Sc., M.Phil., B.Ed.**, Assistant Professor of Department of Computer Science.

Signature of the Guide

Signature of the Student

AJAY PAUL T

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

CONTENTS

SYNOPSIS

	Page No.
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 ORGANIZATION PROFILE	1
1.2 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION	2
1.2.1 HARDWARE CONFIGURATION	2
1.2.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION	2
2. SYSTEM STUDY	7
2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM	7
2.1.1 DRAWBACKS	7
2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM	8
2.2.1 FEATURES	8
3. SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT	10
3.1 FILE DESIGN	11
3.2 INPUT DESIGN	11
3.3 OUTPUT DESIGN	13
3.4 DATABASE DESIGN	14
3.5 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	15
3.5.1 DESCRIPTION OF MODULES	15
4. TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION	17
5. CONCLUSION	21
BIBLIOGRAPHY	23
APPENDICES	
A. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM	25
B. TABLE STRUCTURE	27
C. SAMPLE CODING	30
D. SAMPLE INPUT	35
E. SAMPLE OUTPUT	37

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SYNOPSIS

SYNOPSIS

“Sports Shop Management System” is designed in Visual basic 6.0 as front end and MS Access 2007 as back end.

Sports shop management systems is computerized application to automation all kinds of activity in the sports shop. The main aim of this project is managing the sports in the sports store.

Sports shop is the place where the sports equipment's and sports clothes are sold. But sometimes you may not able to get the needed material in the particular sports shop. This may lead to some inconvenience. So keeping track of all the equipment's and the sports items in the particular shop in the particular region is very important. The sports shop management application helps in managing the sports equipment's and the sports clothes in a well-organized way. This will be very useful project if the sports shop has a lot of equipment's and the clothes to manage so that it can be managed in an easy way through this application

1. INTRODUCTION

This project aims at computerizing the activities of the Sports shop. This project focuses on developing a fully functional system that can be suitably utilized for better management.

1.1 ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Sree Narayana Guru College

With a view of imparting quality education for the aspiring youth of Coimbatore, Sree Narayana Guru Educational Trust members came forward with a plan to start a college for Applied Sciences and Management Studies. Sree Narayana Guru College (SNGC) came into existence in 1994, Affiliated to Bharathiar University, Accredited by NAAC and Approved by Govt. of Tamilnadu.

Sree Narayana Guru College strives to emerge as a premiere institute of international standards promoting excellence and equity in higher education. To mould the students of the institution through a socially committed, intellectually inclined, value based and culture driven paradigms of learning using the state-of-the-art educational technologies. To enhance the learning capacity and knowledge of the students by imparting quality education of national and international standards.

- To make the students think critically, objectively, creatively and to be life-long learners, engaged leaders and productive citizens.
- To motivate the students to pursue research, to advance knowledge and to address the state, national and global challenges.
- To mould their character and develop a value system so as to manifest oneness among students of diverse socio-cultural and economic backgrounds.
- To identify the inherent talents of the students and provide a platform to exhibit them.

1.2

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

1.2.1 HARDWARE CONFIGURATION:

Processor : Intel core i3.
RAM : 4GB DDR3.
Hard disk : 500GB.
DVD writer : LG DVD writer.
Key Board : 110 keys.

1.2.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION:

Operating system : Windows XP.
Front End Software : Visual Basic 6.0.
Back End Software : Ms Access 2007.

SOFTWARE FEATURES

About Visual Basic 6.0

Microsoft Visual Basic is the quickest and easiest way to create powerful application Microsoft windows operating system. Visual basic provides one with a complete set of tools simple rapid application development.

Data manager in visual basic provides easy way to create database and build interface using data control or data access object to access the database tables. A database is a collection of information (data) stored in one or more tables. Database tables just like tables in word processing are made up of columns/fields in each row is usually referred to as record. A database object has properties that define such things as the name of database, the connect string used to open the database, collating order indicating the sort method to be used, whether or not the database is updateable, and whether or not it supports transactions.

Each database objects can be accessed through data access object of any type such as record set. This record set contains record collection which can be efficiently manipulated using different record set methods such as add new and edit. Report generation is prepared using data report designer which can be used to bring different types of reports such as tabular report, query report & group report.

Special Features of Visual Basic

- Visual Basic provides many aspects such as easier comprehensions user friendliness and faster applications development which help the developer to design the application more effectively.
- MDI forms allow having a relation between parent and child forms.
- Various types of reports can be generated.
- More number of master tables can be stored under database in MS Access which helps to store data for visual basic. This facility provides an easy and efficient retrieval databases.

More database applications comprise a 'Front end & Back end'. The Front end part of the applications is the one which takes care of processing the data via user defined forms. The Back end part of the application is the one which takes care of storing and retrieving the data.

MS Access – 2007

MS-Access is a member of MS-Office Suite of office productivity tools. It is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) that you can use to store and manipulate the large amount of information because its tools are user-friendly. It is a powerful development, access is equally appropriate for novices and MIS professionals. Nadine Professional can use Access to develop a database application that tracks appropriate features. Microsoft Access stores data in its own format based on the Access Jet Database Engine. It can also import or link directly to data stored in other applications and databases.

Software developers and data architects can use Microsoft Access to develop application software, and "power users" can use it to build software applications. Like other Office applications, Access is supported by Visual Basic for Applications, an object-oriented programming language that can reference a variety of objects including DAO (Data Access Objects), ActiveX Data Objects, and many other ActiveX components. Visual objects used in forms and reports expose their methods and properties in the VBA programming environment, and VBA code modules may declare and call Windows operating-system functions.

Access stores all database tables, queries, forms, reports, macros, and modules in the Access Jet database as a single file.

Features of MS Access

- It looks and behaves a lot like the Windows explorer.
- Access uses the entire standard windows controls which make it easy and simple.
- Creating desktop shortcut to any access element is the same as creating shortcuts in Windows.

WINDOWS XP

Windows Xp is a line of operating system developed by Microsoft for use on general purpose computer system, including home and business desktops, notebook computers, and media centers. The name “XP” stands for experience.

Windows Xp is the successor to both Windows 2000 professional Windows Me, and is the first consumer oriented operating system produced by Microsoft to be built on the Windows NT Kernel and architecture.

Windows XP was first released on October 25, 2001, and over 400 million copies were used in January 2006, according to an estimate in that month by an IDC analyst.

Windows XP is known for its improved stability and efficiency over the 9x versions of Microsoft Windows. It presents a significantly redesigned graphical user interface, a change Microsoft promoted as more user-friendly than previous versions of windows.

SYSTEM STUDY

2. SYSTEM STUDY

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system the all the operations are done only manually and hence takes many efforts in the process of information passing. Since all the details have to be maintaining to manage the system is an every records by sports details, sports cloth, Price details have to be maintained. In the existing system through making entries is easy but information passing is a tough task. Hence a new system has to be developed to maintain all the data.

2.1.1 DRAWBACKS

- Lack of security of data.
- More man power needed.
- Time Consuming
- Consumes large volume of paper work.
- Needs manual calculations.
- Less accuracy.
- To avoid all these limitations and make the working more accurately the system needs to be computerized.
- Understanding the handwritten by the teachers is some time difficult for the parents.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The aim of proposed system is develop a system of improved facilities . The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manual work. The new system can maintain all the data easily like sports details, price details etc., Retrieval of any information from the system is very quick and easy process.

2.2.1 FEATURES

1. Updation and modification can do easily.
2. Easy retrieval of data.
3. Reduces manual work.
4. Data security.
5. Quick access to data.
6. There should be provision to add/delete/ change the detail whenever required.
7. There will be adequate security which will ensure that there is no loss of data.

SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

3.SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

System design involves translation of information, requirements and conceptual design into technical specification and general flow of processing. After the requirements are identified, related information is gathered to verify the problem and after evaluating the existing system, a new system is proposed. The proposed system consists of various tables, their maintenance and report generation.

The proposed system is designed such a way that it will compensate all the deficiency of the existing system and to regenerate the system with optimum efficiency. The software is developed in user friendly mode. The software also generates reports of permanent. It can store large amount of data by occupying very less space.

3.1 FILE DESIGN

A file design system is composed of objects. The behavior of the system is achieved through collaboration between these objects, and the state of the system is the combined state of all the objects in it. Collaboration between objects involves them sending messages to each other. The exact semantics of message sending between objects varies depending on what kind of system is being modeled. In some systems, "sending a message" is the same as "invoking a method". In other systems, "sending a message" might involve sending data via a socket. Object-Oriented Design (OOD) is an activity where the designers are looking for logical solutions to solve a problem, using objects. Object-oriented design takes the conceptual model that is the result of object-oriented analysis, and adds implementation constraints imposed by the environment, the programming language and the chosen tools, as well as architectural assumptions chosen as basis of design.

3.2 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is a part of overall system design, which requires careful attention. It is the process of converting user-originated inputs to a computer-based format. The major objective of the input design is to make data entry easy, logical and error free.

The design of the input subsystem starts with the organization of the source data. In Visual Basic the acquisition of source data is done through Forms. The forms will be having components like textbox, combo box, List box, radio button, check boxes, push buttons, etc. The data items in the combo box and in list boxes is pre entered and user just has to select the contents from it. Input from includes modules are Login, Customer details, Sales details, Sales return details, Product details, Stock details.

In Visual Basic input to the system is entered through forms. A form is “any surface on which information is to be entered, the nature of which is determined by what is already on the surface”. If the data going into the system is incorrect, then processing and output will magnify these errors. So designer should ensure that form is acceptable and understandable by the user.

This application has been developed in a user-friendly manner. The layout of the form is made in such a way that the user will not find any difficulty in going from one field to other by just pressing the tab. During the processing the cursor is placed in the position where the data must be entered.

The user is also provided with an option of selecting an appropriate input from a list of values. Necessary dropdown list boxes and combo boxes are included for necessary fields so that the user need not remember all the data and can just select from it.

Validation is made for each and every data entered. . Help messages are also provided whenever the users enter a wrong data into a particular field. This makes the user to understand what is to be entered, moreover whenever an erroneous data is entered the error message is displayed and the user can move to the next field only after entering the correct data.

➤ **Data validation:**

The two main types of data checks are input validation and feasibility checking.

➤ **Input validation**

This is more of an absolute proof than in feasibility checking because the computer based system checks the input data against known values. In the system input validation are duplication of data has been occurred or not is checked when we input the data.

➤ **Feasibility study**

Feasibility checks looks for the like hood errors. In the system data types and size are checked against acceptable type and size and any difference results in rejection of data item.

➤ **Error Messages**

Whenever an error is detected appropriate error messages are displayed to the user specifying the reason for errors.

3.3 OUTPUTDESIGN

One of the most important features of a system for users in the output it produces. Output design should improve the system's relationship with the user and help in decision-making. Considering the future use of output required, and depending on the nature, it is displayed on the monitor for immediate need of obtaining the hard copy.

The objective of output design is to define the controls and format of all printed documents and reports and of screens that will be produced by the system. Computer output is the most important and direct source of information to the user.

Objectives of Output Design

- Design output to serve the intended purpose.
- Deliver the appropriate quality of output.
- Choose the right output method.
- Provide output on time.

Output, generally refers to the results that are generated by the system. The output of the system is designed so as to include number of reports. Reports reflect the output design.

3.4 DATABASE DESIGN

The activity deals with the design of the database. A key is to determine how the access paths are to be implemented. A physical path is derived from a logical path. The general theme behind database is to handle information as a whole. A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently.

Database design is the most critical part of the design phase. An elegantly designed, well-defined database is a strong foundation for the whole system. The general objective is to make information access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. Files in a relational database are called as tables. Columns of tables represent data and rows represent the records in conventional technology. During database design, the following objectives are concerned:-

- Controlled redundancy.
- Easy to learn and use.
- More information and low cost.
- Accuracy.
- Integrity.

3.5 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

3.5.1 DESCRIPTION OF MODULES

The modules involved in this project are:

1. Login
 2. Sport equipment database
 3. Sport clothes
 4. Employee database management
 5. Stock Management
 6. Sale Management
 7. Report
- **Login** : In this module a user id and password is provided to the administrator and user, to provide access control. The administrator has the rights to make modification from time to time. The user can make use of the software but does not have the rights to make modification in the way it performs.
 - **Sports Equipment database**: The equipment's related to the sports can be managed in a well-organized in a well-organized way.
 - **Sport clothes** : The details of the sport clothes that are present in the sports shop can be managed in a well-organized way.
 - **Employee database management**: The details of the employees working in the particular sports shop can also be managed through this application.
 - **Stock management**: The stocks that are present in the sports shop can be kept in track through the use of this application.
 - **Sale management**: The details of the sales that occur on the particular day can be updated from time with ease through this applications.
 - **Report**: This module is under the control of administrator. Here he/she can have a look on usage reports of a particular student details, subject details, SMS details and daily report.

TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.

TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. It can be considered to be most crucial stage in achieving a successful new system gaining the users confidence that the new system will work and will be effective and accurate. Implementation simply means convening a new system design into operation, which is the process of converting a new revised system design into an operational one. The system can be implemented only after thorough several testing and should work according to the user's specification Implementation means the procedure of converting a new revised system design into an operational one. The three types of implementation are:

- Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one.
- Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one.
- Implementation of a computer system to replace the existing system.

TESTING METHODOLOGIES AND POLICIES

UNIT TESTING:

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design i.e, the module. The unit testing is always white box oriented and the step can be conducted in parallel for modules.

UNIT TEST PROCEDURES:

Unit test is considered an equivalent to the coding step. After the source level code has been developed, reviewed and verified for correct syntax. Unit test case design begins since a module is not a stand-alone program, "driver"and /or "stub" software must be developed for each unit test.

UNIT TEST RESULT:

The unit test is carried in our system by giving necessary data in each module. The data entered are flowing correctly into the system and updated or inserted into the databases.

INTEGRATION TESTING:

Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting test to uncover errors associated with inters facing. The objective is to take unit tested modules and build a program structure that has been dictated by design.

TOP-DOWNINTEGRATION:

This method is an incremental approach to the construction of program structure. Modules are integrated by moving downward through the control hierarchy, beginning with the main program module. The module subordinates to the main program module are incorporated into the structure in either a depth –first or breadth –first manner.

BOTTOM UP INTEGRATION:

This method begins construction and testing with the modules at the lowest level in the program structure. Since the modules are integrated from the bottom-up, processing required for modules subordinate to a given level is always available and the need for stubs is eliminated. The bottom-up integration strategy may be implemented with the following steps.

INTEGRATION TEST RESULT:

The integration test is done in our system to check the data flow, control flow, and uncover error and to remove those errors. Since this test is carried out errors found during this test are corrected immediately. All the modules in this project are integrating well.

VALIDATION TESTING:

At the end of integration testing, software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing errors have been uncovered and correction testing begin.

VALIDATION TEST CRITERIA:

Software testing and validation is achieved through a series of black box tests and demonstrate conformity with the requirements. Both the plan and the procedure are design to ensure that all the functional requirements are achieved, documentation is correct and other requirements are met.

After each validation test case has been conducted, one of two possible condition exits. They are

- ❖ The function or performance characteristics confirm to specification and are accepted.
- ❖ A deviation from specification is uncovered and a deficiency list is created.

VALIDATION TEST RESULT:

During the validation test, our project has improved according to the requirements of the user. No error or deviation is found in this test.

Implementation is the stage id the project were the theoretical design id turned into a working system. If the implementation stage is not properly planned and controlled it can cause chaos. Thus it can be considered to be most crucial stage in achieving a successful new system and giving the user confidence that the new system will work and be effective and accurate .It is less creative then system design. It is of the system extensive user is training may be required. Conversion usually takes place at about the same time the user is being trained or later. Implementation simply means converting a new system design is implemented to establish standards.

CONCLUSION

5. CONCLUSION

This project “**Sports Shop Management System**” has been designed after a detailed investigation of existing manual system. The successful installation of this software will surely enhance the actual throughput. It speeds up the working time and minimizes the error.

This project has been developed so as to reduce the strain on the user and it is capable of incorporating any additional requirement of the user.

The cost of manpower and waste of stationary is reduced. The system can also be modified and expand to great extent by introducing more entities. The system is highly user friendly an also very flexible.

The development of this project will be very useful to the concern. At less manpower, concern can achieve the precise result very efficient.

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WEBSITE:

- ❖ www.devx.com
- ❖ www.msdn.com
- ❖ www.homeandlearn.co.uk
- ❖ www.example-code.com
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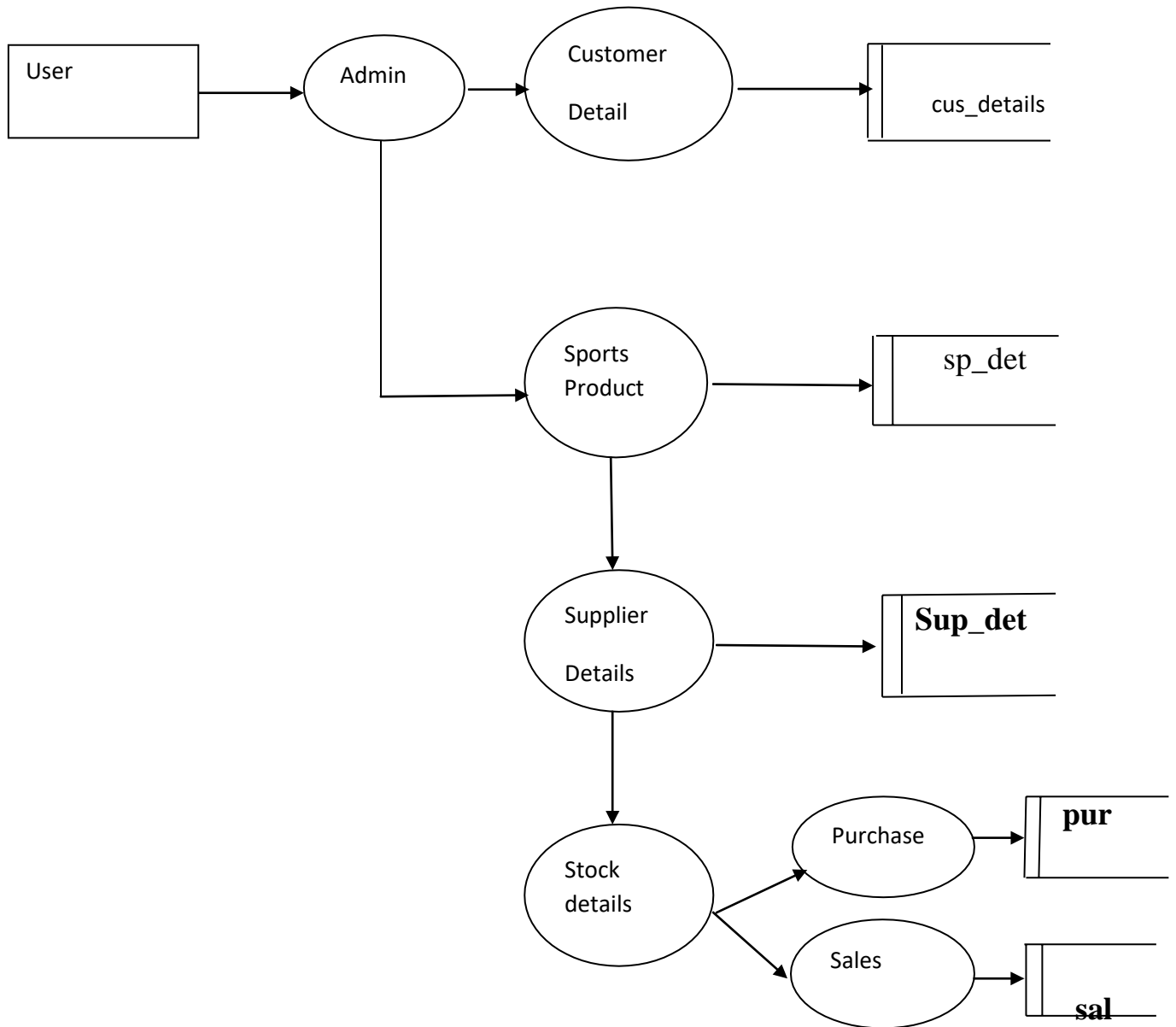
APPENDICES

A. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Level 0



Level 1



B.TABLE STRUCTURE

I. Master Table

Table name: Cus_Details

Primary key: cid

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	KEY CONSTRAINTS	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
1	Cid	Text	Primary Key	5	Client Id
2	Cname	Text	Not Null	25	Client name
3	Cadd1	Text	Not Null	25	Client address
4	Cadd2	Text	Not Null	10	City
5	Cadd3	Text	Not Null	10	State
6	Mobile number	Number	Not Null	10	Mobile number
7	Fax	Number	Not Null	15	Fax
8	Mail id	Text	Not Null	25	Mail Id
9	Remarks	Text	Not Null	50	Remarks

Table Name : Category master

Primary Key :Catid

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	KEY CONSTRAINTS	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
1	Catid	Text	Primary Key	5	Category Id
2	Catname	Text	Not Null	15	Category name

Table Name : Employee details

Primary Key :EId

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	KEY CONSTRAINTS	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
1	Eid	Text	Primary Key	5	Employee id
2	Ename	Text	Not Null	25	Employee name
3	Eadd1	Text	Not Null	25	Employee Address
4	Eadd2	Text	Not Null	10	City
5	Eadd3	Text	Not Null	10	State
6	Empphone	Text	Not Null	10	Employee Phone
7	Mobile no	Text	Not Null	10	Mobile number
8	Catid	Text	Foreign Key	5	Category Id
9	Qualification	Text	Not Null	15	Qualification

Table Name : Supplier Master

Primary Key :Scode

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	KEY CONSTRAINTS	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
1	Scode	Text	Primary Key	5	Supplier Code
2	Sname	Text	Not Null	25	Supplier name
3	Sadd1	Text	Not Null	25	Supplier address1
4	Sadd2	Text	Not Null	10	Supplier address2
5	Sadd3	Text	Not Null	10	Supplier address3
6	Supplier Phone	Text	Not Null	12	Supplier Phone
7	Mobile Number	Text	Not Null	10	Mobile Number
8	Mail Id	Text	Not Null	10	Mail Id
9	Notes	Text	Not Null	20	Notes

Table Name : Purchase Total

Primary Key :Invno

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	KEY CONSTRAINTS	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
1	Invno	Text	Primary Key	5	Invoice number
2	Invdate	Date/time	Not Null	8	Invoice date
3	NetTotal	Number	Not Null	10	Net Total
4	Procode	Text	Forign Key	10	Project Code

Table Name : Purchase details

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	KEY CONSTRAINTS	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
1	Invno	Text	Foreign key	5	Invoice number
2	Invdate	Date/time	Not null	8	Invoice date
3	SCode	Text	Foreign Key	5	Supplier Code
4	PCode	Text	Foreign Key	10	Product Code
5	Qty	Number	Not Null	8	Quantity
6	Total	Number	Not Null	10	Total

Table Name : sales details

Primary Key : sno

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	KEY CONSTRAINTS	LENGTH	DESCRIPTION
1	sno	Number	Primary Key	5	sales number
2	sdate	Date/time	Not Null	8	date
3	pcode	Text	Foreign Key	5	Pcode
4	Amount paid	Number	Not Null	8	Amount Paid

C. SAMPLE CODING

Customer Details

Option Explicit

Dim rs As New ADODB.Recordset

Private Sub cmdadd_Click()

rs.Open "select max(cusid)+1 from custab"

txtcusid.Text = rs.Fields(0)

rs.Close

End Sub

Private Sub cmdclear_Click()

txtcusid.Text = ""

txtcusname.Text = ""

txtadd.Text = ""

txtplace.Text = ""

txtcity.Text = ""

txtph.Text = ""

txtemail.Text = ""

End Sub

Private Sub cmddelete_Click()

Dim i As Integer

i = InputBox("Enter the employee ID to be deleted")

cn.Execute "delete from custab where cusid = " & i

MsgBox "One record deleted"

End Sub

```
Private Sub cmdexit_Click()
```

```
Unload Me
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub cmdsave_Click()
```

```
cn.Execute "insert into custab values(" & Val(txtcusid.Text) & "," & txtcusname.Text & "," &  
txtadd.Text & "," & txtplace.Text & "," & txtcity.Text & "," & Val(txtph.Text) & "," &  
txtemail.Text & ")"
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub cmdview_Click()
```

```
frmcusview.Show
```

```
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Form_Load()
```

```
rs.Open "select * from custab", cn, adOpenDynamic, adLockOptimistic  
rs.Close
```

```
End Sub
```

Sales Form

```
Option Explicit
```

```
Dim rs As New ADODB.Recordset
```

```
Dim rs1 As New ADODB.Recordset
```

```
Dim rs2 As New ADODB.Recordset
```

```
Dim rs3 As New ADODB.Recordset
```

```
Dim price As Integer
```

```
Private Sub cbocusid_Click()
```

```
rs1.Open "select * from custab where cusid = " & Val(cbocusid.Text)  
txtcusname.Text = rs1.Fields(1)
```

```
rs1.Close
```

```
End Sub
```



```

Private Sub cboitid_Click()
rs2.Open "select * from ittab where itid = " & Val(cboitid.Text)
txtitname.Text = rs2.Fields(1)
price = rs2.Fields(2)
rs2.Close
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub cmdadd_Click()
rs.Open "select max(salid)+1 from saltab"
txtsalid.Text = rs.Fields(0)
rs.Close
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub cmdclear_Click()
txtsalid.Text = ""
txtsaldt.Text = ""
cbocusid.Text = ""
txtcusname.Text = ""
cboitid.Text = ""
txtitname.Text = ""
txtitprc.Text = ""
txttotamt.Text = ""
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub cmdedit_Click()
Dim i As Integer
i = InputBox("Enter the Customer ID to be edited")
cn.Execute ("update cusmastab set cid = " & Val(txtcustid.Text) & ",cname = " &
txtcustname.Text & ",cfname = " & txtfname.Text & ",cage = " & Val(txtage.Text) & ",sex = "
& txtsex.Text & ",dob = " & Val(DTPicker1.Value) & ",caddress = " & txtaddress.Text &

```

```

",ccity = " & txtcity.Text & ",care = " & txtarea.Text & ",cstate = " & txtstate.Text &
",pincode = " & Val(txtpincode.Text) & ",cpno = " & Val(txtphno.Text) & ",cmail = " &
txtmail.Text & ",hist = " & txthist.Text & " where cid = " & i)
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub cmdexit_Click()
Unload Me
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub cmdsave_Click()
cn.Execute "insert into saltab values(" & Val(txtsalid.Text) & "," & txtsalidt.Text & "," &
Val(cbocusid.Text) & "," & txtcusname.Text & "," & Val(cboitid.Text) & "," & txtitname.Text
& "," & Val(txtitprc.Text) & "," & Val(txttotamt.Text) & ")"
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub cmdview_Click()
frmsalview.Show
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Form_Load()
rs.Open "select * from saltab", cn, adOpenDynamic, adLockOptimistic
rs.Close

rs1.Open "select * from custab", cn, adOpenDynamic, adLockOptimistic
While Not rs1.EOF
cbocusid.AddItem rs1.Fields(0)
rs1.MoveNext
Wend
rs1.Close

```

```
rs2.Open "select * from ittab", cn, adOpenDynamic, adLockOptimistic
While Not rs2.EOF
cboitid.AddItem rs2.Fields(0)
rs2.MoveNext
Wend
rs2.Close
```

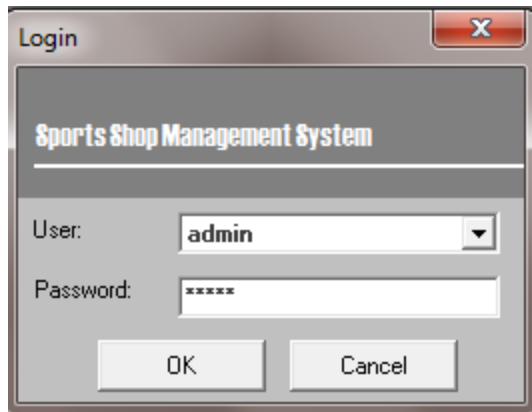
```
rs3.Open "select * from stktab", cn, adOpenDynamic, adLockOptimistic
rs3.Close
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub txtsaldt_GotFocus()
txtsaldt.Text = Format(txtsaldt.Text, "dd-MM-yyyy")
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub txttotamt_GotFocus()
txttotamt.Text = Val(txtitprc.Text) * price
End Sub
```

D. SAMPLE INPUT

LOGIN FORM



The screenshot shows a 'Login' dialog box with a title bar containing a close button. The dialog has a header area with the text 'Sports Shop Management System'. Below this, there are two input fields: 'User:' with a dropdown menu showing 'admin' and a small downward arrow, and 'Password:' with a text box containing six asterisks. At the bottom of the dialog are two buttons: 'OK' and 'Cancel'.

MDI FORM



PRODUCT DETAILS FORM

The screenshot shows the 'SPORTS SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM' window. The 'Product Database' form is open, displaying the following fields: Product Code (00030), Product Name (Cricket Bat), Units in Stock (100), Reorder Level (50), and Unit Price (1000). Below the fields are buttons for Add, Modify, Save, Cancel, Delete, and Close. A 'Search' dialog box is open, showing a 'Save' button and a message: 'Record successfully saved.' with an 'OK' button. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'User: admin', 'Welcome to Sports shop Management System Developed by Anumol V.', '15-Mar-20', and '8:14 PM'.

Product Database	
Product Code	00030
Product Name	Cricket Bat
Units in Stock	100
Reorder Level	50
Unit Price	1000

Buttons: Add, Modify, Save, Cancel, Delete, Close

Search Dialog: Save, Record successfully saved., OK

Status Bar: User: admin | Welcome to Sports shop Management System Developed by Anumol V. | 15-Mar-20 | 8:14 PM

SUPPLIER DETAILS FORM

The screenshot shows the 'SPORTS SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM' window. The 'Supplier Database' form is open, displaying the following fields: Supplier Code (0013), Company Name (ABC), E-mail Address (abc@sports@gmail.com), Contact Person (Rahman), Contact Title (Sports), Phone Number (9562389), Fax Number (9565837), and Address (Coimbatore). Below the fields are buttons for Add, Modify, Save, Cancel, Delete, and Close. A 'Search' dialog box is open, showing a 'Company Name' dropdown menu with 'Abensson' selected, a 'Refresh' button, and a 'Save' button. A message box is also open, showing a message: 'Record successfully saved.' with an 'OK' button. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'User: admin', 'Welcome to Sports shop Management System Developed by Anumol V.', '15-Mar-20', and '8:15 PM'.

Supplier Database	
Supplier Code	0013
Company Name	ABC
E-mail Address	abc@sports@gmail.com
Contact Person	Rahman
Contact Title	Sports
Phone Number	9562389
Fax Number	9565837
Address	Coimbatore

Buttons: Add, Modify, Save, Cancel, Delete, Close

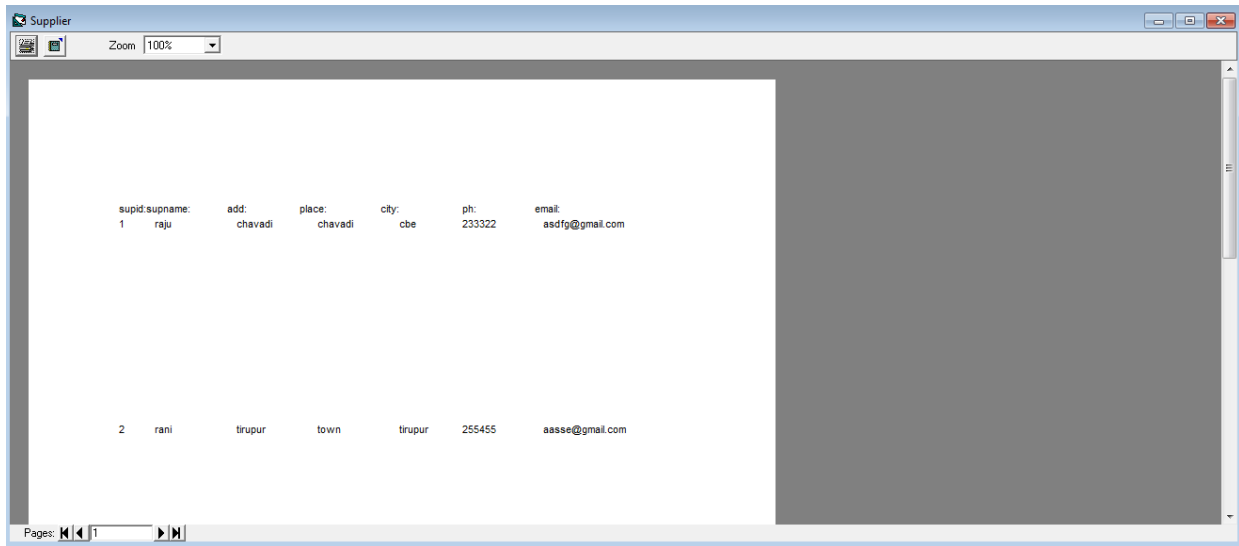
Search Dialog: Company Name (Abensson), Refresh, Save

Message Box: Record successfully saved., OK

Status Bar: User: admin | Welcome to Sports shop Management System Developed by Anumol V. | 15-Mar-20 | 8:15 PM

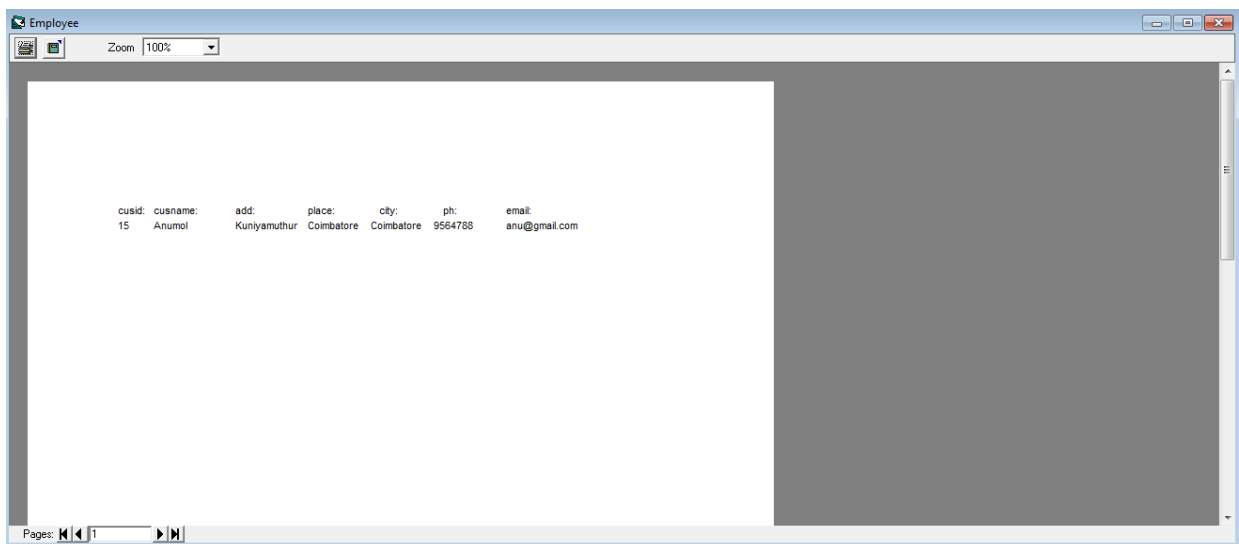
E. SAMPLE OUTPUT

SUPPLIER DETAIL REPORT.



supid	supname	add	place	city	ph	email
1	raju	chavadi	chavadi	cbe	233322	asdfg@gmail.com
2	rani	tirupur	town	tirupur	255455	aasse@gmail.com

EMPLOYEE DETAIL REPORT.



cusid	cusname	add	place	city	ph	email
15	Anumol	Kuniamuthur	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	9564788	anu@gmail.com