## VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JNANA SANGAMA", MACHHE, BELAGAVI-590018



## DBMS LABORATORY WITH MINI PROJECT- (18CSL58) REPORT

## **COURIER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the V semester **Bachelor of Engineering** 

in

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Submitted by

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#### DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SCIENCE & ENGINEERING



### CERTIFICATE

Certified that Mr. Anubhav Agnihotri bearing USN 1CD20IS014 and Mr.Himanshu Prasad bearing USN 1CD20IS043, a bonafide student of Cambridge Institute of Technology, has successfully completed the DBMS LABORATORY WITH MINI PROJECT entitled "COURIER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" in partial fulfillment of the requirements for V semester Bachelor of Engineering in Information Science and Engineering of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during academic year 2022- 2023. It is certified that all Corrections /Suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the departmental .The report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements prescribed for the Bachelor of Engineering degree.

Signature of Guide	Signature of the HOD
Prof. Sudarsanan D , Prof. Jayashree N	Prof. Preethi S
Exan	niners
Name of the Examiners	Signature with Date
1.	
2.	

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## **ABSTRACT**

The Courier Management System will allow courier and logistical services company to increase scope of the business by reducing the paper work cost and accountability of goods involved this system also allows quick and easy management of transporting parcels from one to another as they can be easily tracked compared to the use of manual systems of recording information. The goal of Courier management system is to create organic and optimal software of interaction between various courier management components. This is a simple console program that allows you to access all system's features by entering. The login id and password. The user has several options in the system which includes different types of courier delivery, consignment tracking and other related features.

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## INTRODUCTION

This Courier Management System Project will have different modules. The login section will have login facility for the user who will operate this system. While taking orders from orders from its customers, it will take all the details of its customers who is placing the orders all the details such as its address, name, mobile number, date and receiver address. Through the tracking id, customers will able to track whether deliver status.

The courier service is one of the solutions of these problems. It is used to send some things to any person in the world within time. The courier company has number of branches, which are spread over the country or the world. So that when person wants to send things then he has to contact at nearest courier service branch. The courier company creates the schedule & gives internal/external services. The courier service work as destination office or source office.

In modern age, as time increase, needs & requirements of the person are also increased. They want more facility & try to do their task quickly & within time. But they can not get all the things at nearest market or area, so they have to import the things from any place in the world. Within the country, the things can be imported through post service. But it consumes the time & sometimes problem of damage or missing occur. Where as in the international market, the one way is shipping. But it also requires more time.

## SYSTEM ANALYSIS

#### 2.1 LITERATURE SURVEY

A literature for a courier management system would involve researching and analyzing existing literature and studies on the topic of courier management system. This could include topics such as the design and implementation of courier management systems, their use and effectiveness in different industries, and any challenges or limitations that have been identified in previous studies. The literature survey would likely involve searching for and reviewing articles, papers, and reports in academic journals, conference proceeding, and other case studies from different sources using the system in order to gather information about the pratical implementation of the system.

### 2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system for Courier management system will be a comprehensive system designed to manage the entire life of courier delivery business. It is system that provides a centralized platform for managing the entire business from courier delivery, checking status of delivery, feedback and queries, Staff registration and staff updating. While taking orders from orders from its customers, it will take all the details of its customers who is placing the orders all the details such as its address, name, mobile number, date and receiver address. Through the tracking id, customers will able to track whether deliver status.

#### 2.2.1 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The courier management system aims to automate and streamline the process of package delivery, providing businesses with a more efficient and cost-effective way to manage and track deliveries, as well as providing customers with tracking information and delivery notification. This is user friendly interface for customers to browse, select and different features which is provided by the courier management system.

#### 2.2.2 AIM OF THE PROJECT

The Courier Management System will allow courier and logistical services company to increase scope of the business by reducing the paper work cost and accountability of goods involved this system also allows quick and easy management of transporting parcels from one to another as they can be easily tracked compared to the use of manual systems of recording information. The goal of Courier management system is to create organic and optimal software of interaction between various courier management components. This is a simple console program that allows you to access all system's features by entering. The login id and password. The user has several options in the system which includes different types of courier delivery, consignment tracking and other related features.

## REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

## 3.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

## 3.1.1 Software Requirement Specifications

- Apache Server 2.0
- PHP Version 5.3 or above
- MySQL Version 5.5 and above
- Latest browser: Chrome, firefox, Safari
- Operating System: Any(Linux, Windows, Mac)

## 3.1.2 Hardware Requirement Specifications

- Processor core i3 or higher version
- RAM 2 GB
- Hard Disk 400 GB
- 2.3 GHz Processor

## 3.1.3 Development Environment

• Visual studio code

## **SYSTEM DESIGN**

## 4.1 ER Diagram

An Entity-relationship model (ER model) describes the structure of a database with the help of a diagram, which is known as Entity Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram). An ER model is a design or blueprint of a database that can later be implemented as a database. The main components of E-R model are: entity set and relationship set. An ER diagram shows the relationship among entity sets. An entity set is a group of similar entities and these entities can have attributes. In terms of DBMS, an entity is a table or attribute of a table in database, so by showing relationship among tables and their attributes, ER diagram shows the complete logical structure of a database. The geometric shapes and their meaning in an E-R Diagram. We will discuss these terms in detail in the next section(Components of a ER Diagram) of this guide so don't worry too much about these terms now, just go through them once.

Rectangle: Represents Entity sets.

Ellipses: Attributes

Diamonds: Relationship Set

Lines: They link attributes to Entity Sets and Entity sets to Relationship Set

Double Ellipses: Multivalued Attributes

Dashed Ellipses: Derived Attributes

Double Rectangles: Weak Entity Sets

Double Lines: Total participation of an

entity in a relationship set

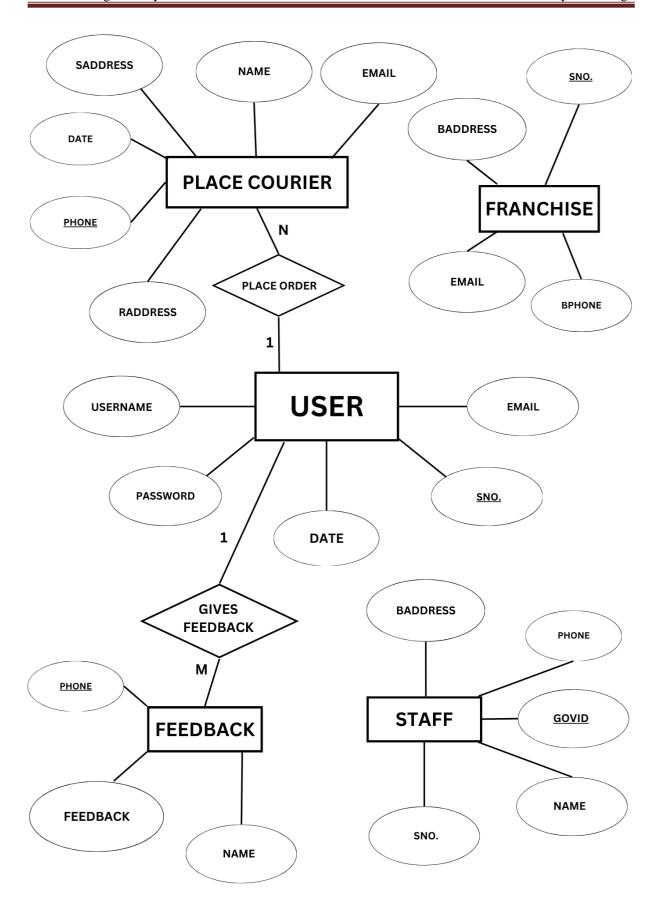


Figure 4.1: ER Diagram

## 4.2 Schema diagram

A schema diagram is a diagram which contains entities and the attributes that will define that schema. A schema diagram only shows us the database design. It does not show the actual data of the database. Schema can be a single table or it can have more than one table which is related. The design of the database is called a schema. This tells us about the structural view of the database. It gives us an overall description of the database. A database schema defines how the data is organized using the schema diagram. A schema diagram is a diagram which contains entities and the attributes that will define that schema. A schema diagram only shows us the database design. It does not show the actual data of the database. Schema can be a single table or it can have more than one table which is related. The schema represents the relationship between these tables. View Schema defines the design of the database at the view level of the data abstraction. It defines how an end-user will interact with the database system. There are many views schema for a database system. Logical Schema defines the design of the database at the conceptual level of the data abstraction. At this level, we define the entities, attributes, constraints, relationships, etc. and how their relationship would be logically implemented. The programmers and the DBA work at this level and they do all these implementations. External/Conceptual Mapping is done between the external schema and logical schema to transform the request from an external schema to the conceptual schema. This mapping relates the external schema with the logical schema

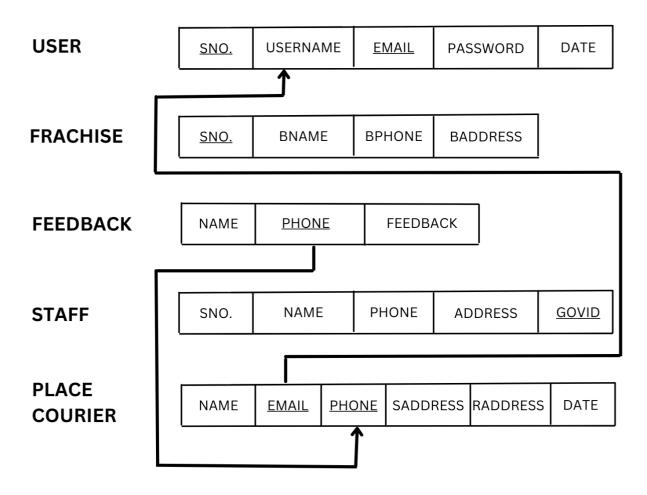


Figure 4.2: Schema Diagram

## SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

## **5.1 Backend Implementation**

```
CREATE TABLE `users` (
1)
    `sno` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
    `username` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    `email` varchar(25) DEFAULT NULL,
    `password` varchar(25) NOT NULL,
    `date` datetime NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    PRIMARY KEY (`sno`),
     UNIQUE KEY 'email' ('email')
     );
2)
    CREATE TABLE `place_courier` (
    `name` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    'email' varchar(25) NOT NULL,
    `phone` bigint NOT NULL,
    `sadd` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    'radd' varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    `date` date NOT NULL,
     PRIMARY KEY ('email', 'phone'),
     UNIQUE KEY `phone` (`phone`),
     CONSTRAINT `place_courier_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`email`) REFERENCES `users`
     email') ON DELETE CASCADE
     );
    CREATE TABLE `feedback` (
3)
   'name' varchar(25) NOT NULL,
    `phone` bigint NOT NULL,
    'feedback' varchar(200) NOT NULL,
    UNIQUE KEY `phone` (`phone`),
    CONSTRAINT `feedback_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`phone`) REFERENCES
    place_courier`phone`) ON DELETE CASCADE
    );
```

Page 9

```
4) CREATE TABLE `franchise` (
   `sno` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
   `bname` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
   `bphone` bigint NOT NULL,
   'baddress' varchar(50) NOT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (`sno`)
   );
5) CREATE TABLE `staff` (
   `sno` int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
   `name` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
   `phone` bigint NOT NULL,
   `address` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
   `govid` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
   PRIMARY KEY (`govid`),
   UNIQUE KEY `phone` (`phone`),
   KEY `sno` (`sno`)
   );
```

## **5.2 Frontend Implementation**

#### 1) SIGNUP

```
<?php
$showerror=false;
$showalert=false;
if($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD']=='POST'){
include 'partials/_dbconnect.php';
$username=$_POST['uname'];
$email=$_POST['mail'];
$pass=$_POST['pass'];
$cpass=$_POST['cpass'];
// $exists=false;
//check whether this user exists
$existSql ="select * from users where email='$email';";
$result = mysqli_query($conn,$existSql);
$numExistRows=mysqli_num_rows($result);
if($numExistRows >0)
{// $exists=true;
$showerror=" email already exists";
}
else{
//$exists=false;
```

```
if(($pass==$cpass))
  {
  $sql="INSERT INTO `users` (`username`, `email`, `password`, `date`) VALUES (
  '$username', '$email', '$pass', current_timestamp());";
  $result = mysqli_query($conn,$sql) if($result)
  {
  $showalert=true;
  else
  $showerror="password dosen't match";
  }
  ?>
2) LOGIN
  <?php
  $login = false;
```

# \$email=\$\_POST['mail']; \$pass=\$\_POST['pass'];

include 'partials/\_dbconnect.php';

if(\$\_SERVER['REQUEST\_METHOD']=='POST'){

\$showerror=false;

\$exists=false;

```
$sql="select * from users where email='$email' AND password='$pass';";
  $result = mysqli_query($conn,$sql);
  $num=mysqli_num_rows($result);
  if($num==1)
  $login=true;
  session_start();
  $_SESSION['loggedin']=true;
  $_SESSION['mail']=$email;
  header("location:welcome.php");
  }
  else{
  $showerror="invalid credentials";}
  }
  ?>
3) LOGOUT
  <?php
  session_start();
  session_unset();
  session_destroy();
  header("location: login.php");
  exit;
  ?>
```

#### 4) PLACE COURIER

```
<?php
$showerror=false;
$showalert=false;
session_start();
if(!isset($_SESSION['loggedin']) || $_SESSION['loggedin']!=true)
{
header("location:login.php");
exit;
}
?>
<?php
if($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD']=='POST'){
include 'partials/_dbconnect.php';
$name=$_POST['name'];
$email=$_POST['mail'];
$phone=$_POST['phone'];
$sadd=$_POST['sadd'];
$radd=$_POST['radd'];
$date=$_POST['date'];
$sql=" insert into place_courier values('$name','$email',$phone,'$sadd','$radd',curdate());";
$result = mysqli_query($conn,$sql);
if($result)
```

```
{
  $showalert=true;
}
Else
{
  $showerror=true;
}
}
```

## 5) CHECK DELIVERY

```
<?php
$showerror=false;
$showalert=false;
session_start();
if(!isset($_SESSION['loggedin']) || $_SESSION['loggedin']!=true)
{
header("location:login.php");
exit;
}
?>
<?php
if($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD']=='POST'){</pre>
```

```
{ include 'partials/_dbconnect.php';
$name=$_POST['name'];
$phone=$_POST['phone'];
$sql="select * from place_courier where phone=$phone and date < curdate();";
$result = mysqli_query($conn,$sql);
if( $result){
$showalert=true;
}
}
</pre>
```

## 6) Delete Feedback

```
<?php
$showerror=false;
$showalert=false;
session_start();
if(!isset($_SESSION['loggedin']) || $_SESSION['loggedin']!=true)
{
    header("location:login.php");
    exit;
}</pre>
```

```
<?php
 if($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD']=='POST'){
 include 'partials/_dbconnect.php';
 $name=$_POST['name'];
 $phone=$_POST['phone'];
 $sql= "delete from feedback where name ='$name' and phone= '$phone';";
 $result = mysqli_query($conn,$sql);
 if($result){
 $showalert=true;
 }
 else{
 $showerror=true;
 } }
 ?>
7) STAFF DETAIL
<?php
$showerror=false;
$showalert=false;
session_start();
if(!isset($_SESSION['loggedin']) || $_SESSION['loggedin']!=true)
   header("location:login.php");
   exit;
```

```
}
?>
<?php
if($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD']=='POST'){
include 'partials/_dbconnect.php';
$name=$_POST['name'];
$phone=$_POST['phone'];
$address=$_POST['address'];
$govid=$_POST['govid'];
$sno=$_POST['sno'];
$sql="UPDATE staff SET name = '$name', phone = $phone, address = '$address'
,govid='$govid' WHERE sno =$sno;";
$result = mysqli_query($conn,$sql);
if($result){
$showalert=true;
}
else{
$showerror=true;
}
?>
```

## **SNAPSHOTS**

### **TABLES:**

Figure 6.1: Show tables

ysql> desc  Field	users; +   Type	+   Null	+   Key	Default	+   Extra
sno username email password date	int   varchar(20)   varchar(25)   varchar(25)   datetime	NO   NO   YES   NO   NO	PRI UNI	NULL NULL NULL NULL CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	auto_increment   

Figure 6.2: Users table Description

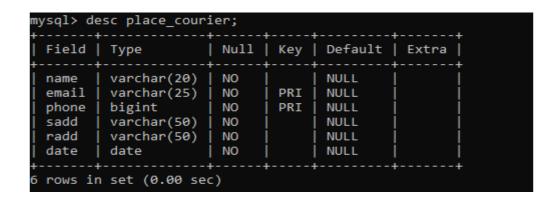


Figure 6.3: Place\_courier Description

mysql> desc	feedback;				
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
name   phone   feedback	varchar(25)   bigint   varchar(200)	NO NO NO	PRI	NULL NULL NULL	
3 rows in se	et (0.00 sec)				

Figure 6.4: desc feedback

mysql> desc franchise;					
Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
sno   bname   bphone   baddress	int   varchar(20)   bigint   varchar(50)	NO NO NO NO	PRI	NULL NULL NULL NULL	auto_increment       
++++++++					

Figure 6.5: desc franchise

```
mysql> desc staff;
 Field
                          Null | Key | Default | Extra
            Type
                           NO
                                   MUL
                                                    auto_increment
 sno
 name
            varchar(20)
                           NO
                                         NULL
            bigint
                           NO
                                   UNI
 phone
                                         NULL
 address
            varchar(50)
                           NO
                                         NULL
            varchar(50)
                           NO
                                   PRI
                                         NULL
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Figure 6.6: desc staff

### **FRONTEND FIGURES:**

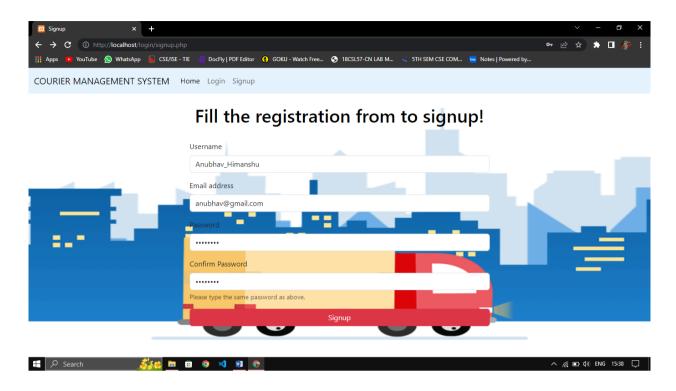


Figure 6.7: Signup Page

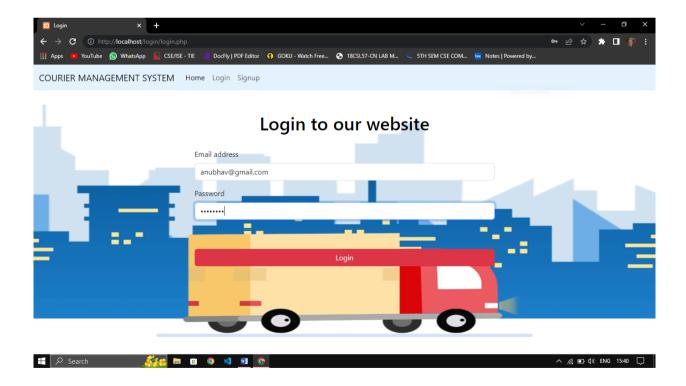


Figure 6.8: Login Page

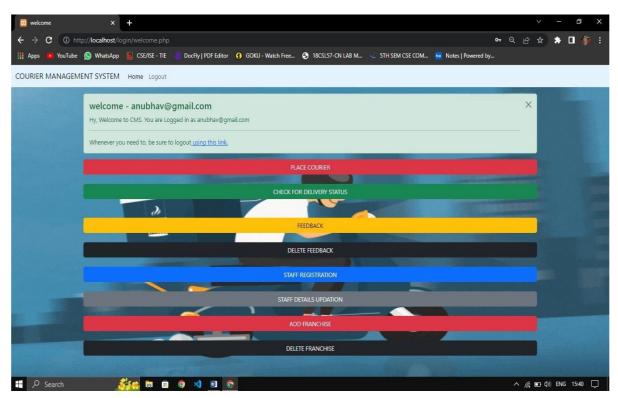


Figure 6.9: Welcome

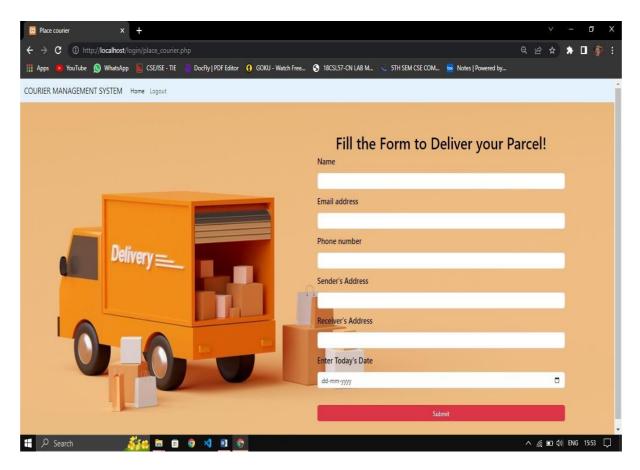


Figure 6.10: Place courier

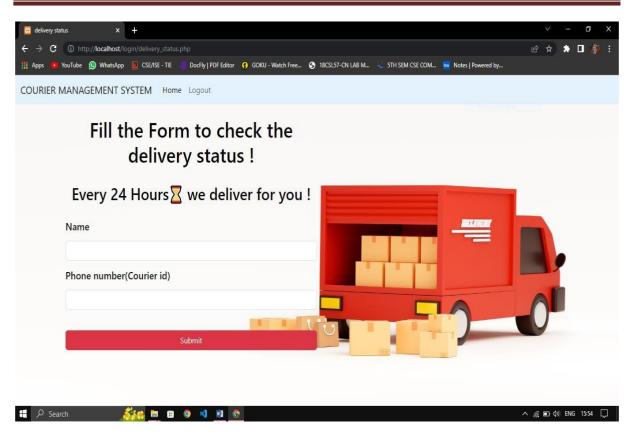


Figure 6.11: check delivery page

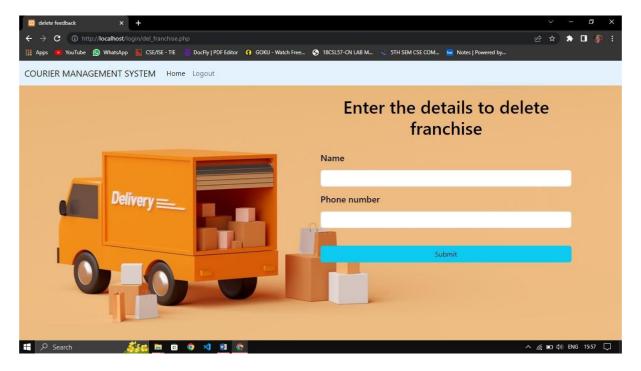


Figure 6.12: delete Feedback page

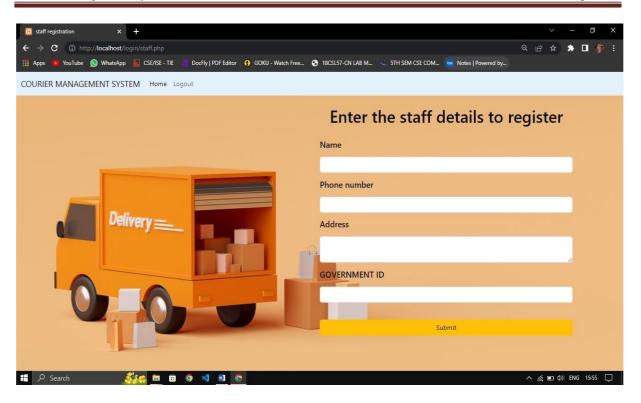


Figure 6.13: Staff Registration Page

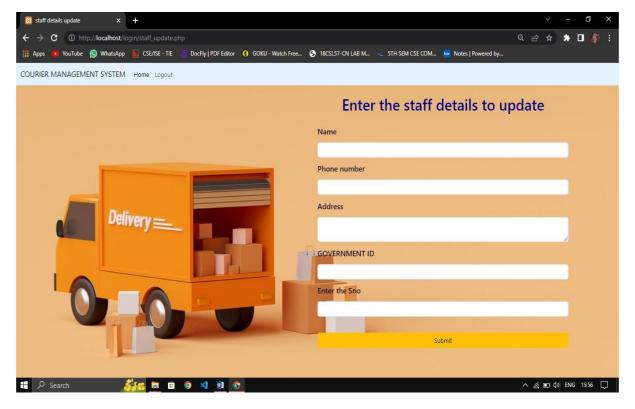


Figure 6.14: Staff Update Page

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, a courier management system built using PHP and MySQL can provide a solution for managing and tracking deliveries. PHP is used to implement the system's user interface, while MySQL is be used to store and manage data related to couriers, deliveries, and customers. The system can provide a range of features, such as tracking of deliveries and handling of customer inquiries. It can also include security features to protect sensitive data, such as user authentication and authorization. Overall, a courier management system built using PHP and MySQL can help to streamline delivery processes, improve customer service, and gain better visibility into their operations. With its robust design and user-friendly interface, it is an excellent solution to manage and track their deliveries more efficiently.

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