

INTRODUCTION

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Our project is about “**GIFT SHOP**”. This is intended to resolve the problems existing in the manual system. The project is divided into various sections, which present a clear picture of the system. Simplicity is given more importance while designing the project.

The “**GIFT SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” has been developed to override the problem prevailing in the practicing manual system. This software is supported to eliminate and in some case reduce the hardships faced by the existing system. More over this system is designed for the particular need of the company to carry out operations in a smooth and effective manner.

The application is reduced as much as possible to avoid errors while entering the data. This is accessible only to verify user of the system where in all users of the system contain their valid user id and password. It also provides error message while entering invalid data. No formal knowledge is needed for the user this system. Thus by this all it proves it is user-friendly. It will help organization in better utilization of resources.

Every organization, whether big or small, has challenges to overcome and managing the information of customer, Gift Shop, Gift Company, Gift Type. Every Gift Shop Management system has different Gift Shop needs, therefore we design exclusive employee management system that are adapted to your managerial requirements.

Gift Shops are normally found in areas visited by many tourists. Venues such as zoos, aquariums, national parks, theme parks, and museums have their own gift shops as well; in some cases these shops sell item of higher value than gift shops not associated with a venue, as well as trinkets. The main requirement of this project is to make the task of inserting the employee related details, product related details and maintain them very simple and time saving.

These retails can vary in size from small independent boutiques, to chain stores, to large department stores. Each will have different business strategies and will typically sell various product ranges that appeal to different customer groups, with gender, age, celebration or personal interest differentiation.

Many shops that are not primarily gift shop become gift shops during typical gift-giving periods such as Christmas and Valentine’s Day, offering ranges of gift product for a limited time period in the build-up to these celebrations.

OBJECTIVE & SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

OBJECTIVE OF GIFT SHOP

The main objective of the project is to manage the details of Gift Shop, Customer, Supplier, Gift, Gift Type. It manages all the information about Gift Shop, Company, Gift Type etc. The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce the manual work for managing the Gift Shop, Customer, Company, Supplier.

- ✓ To manage the resources of the Stock efficiently.
- ✓ To reduce the losses incurred due to wrong entries.
- ✓ To manage the Customer/member data in a proper manner.
- ✓ Also, manage the asset.
- ✓ To maintain the daily expense in efficient manner.
- ✓ Preparation of various analysis reports.
- ✓ Generation of report that helps management for making effective and
- ✓ Timely decisions.

SCOPE OF GIFT SHOP

It may help collecting perfect management in details. In a very short time, the collection will be obvious, simple and sensible. It also helps in current all works relative to Gift Shop Management System. It will also reduce the cost of collecting the management & collection procedure will go on smoothly. Our project aims at Business process automation, that is we have tried to computerize various processes of Gift Shop Management System.

- ✓ It satisfies the user requirement.
- ✓ Be easy to understand by the user and operator.
- ✓ The system generates types of information that can be used for various purpose.
- ✓ Have a good user interface.
- ✓ To assist staff in capturing the effort spent on respective working area
- ✓ Be easy to operate
- ✓ Delivered on schedule within the budget
- ✓ Be expandable

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

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FRONT END :- VISUAL BASIC

Visual Basic is object-oriented, i.e. it revolves around ready-made objects, and it is event driven, i.e. all the activities in a program are triggered by one event or another. Each object has its own properties, determining its position, size, colour, the appearance and nature of its text, and much more. Each object also has its own event handling procedures. The Visual Basic system knows all about these already. It knows what a button is and how it works. It also knows how to handle images, menus, dialog boxes, drives and directory lists, and much else.

The programmer's job is to determine where, how and when an object appears on screen, what its caption reads, and what happens when an event occurs. That event might be opening of the form, the user clicking on a button or typing text into a box. The programmer does not have to write code to trap these events-the system does that automatically. Because the program code runs in response to events, and as at any point on a whole range of events might be possible, the flow of execution is not as fixed as in a traditional program. Operations do not have to follow a set sequence and can be easily interrupted, suspended or abandoned.

ADVANTAGES OF VISUAL BASIC 6.0

- The Visual development of graphical user interface which are easy to use and easy to learn.
- The Visual programming environment displays the list of available components/controls/objects.
- The programmer picks up the required component from the list and use in the program. The component or control can be made, resized and even deleted.
- There is no restriction on the number of controls that can be placed on a form.
- Visual Basic is GUI (Graphical User Interface) based language.

BACKEND:- MICROSOFT ACCESS

As MS-OFFICE is the basic need of any office and because of its ease & flexible features it is known as the most advanced tool for the documentation, spreadsheet works, presentation and database management system.

MS-ACCESS is a component of MS-OFFICE with all feature of earlier version. The major application area of access is database management for all kind of data handling offices/enterprises that located in the one place or located in several place. The remote computing facility is also available with access. Access is equipped with jet engine which can be configured easily with web and most of the front end tool like VB and ORACLE. All the SQL statement used in the access are similar in the oracle.

Using MS-ACCESS we can manage all our information from a single database file. We can divide our data into separate storage container called table where by using view, add and update table facility.

MS-ACCESS is designed to manage large bodies of information. The management of data involves both the definition of structures for the storage of information and provision of mechanisms for the manipulation of information.

ADVANTAGES OF MICROSOFT ACCESS

- It represents complex relationships among different data items.
- Keep tight control on data redundancy.
- Enforces data access authorization.
- Has an automatic intelligent backup and recovery procedure.
- Enforces user defined rules to ensure the integrity of data in a table.

DEFINATION OF PROBLEM

DEFINATION OF PROBLEM

PROBLEMS IN EXISTING SYSTEM

- The existing system in manual system needs to be converted into automated system.
- Risk of mismanagement of data.
- Less security.
- Fewer Users-Friendly.
- Accuracy not guaranteed.
- Not in reach of distant user.
- Lack of immediate information storage.

SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS

The development of the new system contains the following activities, which try to automate the entire process keeping in view of the databases integration approach.

- User friendliness is provided in the application with various controls.
- The system makes the overall project management much easier and flexible.
- There is no risk of data mismanagement at any level while the project development is under process.
- It provides high level of security with different level of authentication.
- User from any part of the world can make use of the system.
- New system will process accurate results.
- New system will be much better in performance as compared to existing one.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System Analysis is vast field of study through which a system analyst his thought and searched for the best solution of the problem. This is the stage where we are going to collect facts, diagnostic the problem and using the information to recommended improvement of the system. This project is using a system that gives information about the instruction and tells the user about works provided by them.

In this phase we will be dealing in the following aspects:-

- ❖ Preliminary Study
- ❖ Feasibility Report
- ❖ Fact-Findings

PRELIMINARY STUDY:-

The first step in the system development life cycle preliminary Investigation to determine the feasibility of the system the work preliminary investigation is to collect the information that helps us to evaluate the merits of the project request and make an information judgment about the feasibility of the proposed project. While working with preliminary investigation once should accomplish the following.

Objectives:-

- ❖ Clarify and understood the project request
 - ❖ Determine the size
 - ❖ Asses cost and benefits of alternative approaches
 - ❖ Determine the technical and operation feasibility
- Here it becomes important that the project should be examined and clarified properly before considering system investigation.

FEASIBILITY STUDY:-

An initial investigation terminates in a proposal that determines whether an alternative system is feasible. Feasibility study can be categorized into three major parts:

1. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY:-

- ❖ The proposed system has technical capacity of required to hold the data.
- ❖ This project is efficient and responds quickly for various enquires regardless
- ❖ Of number of locations.
- ❖ The system proposed could be expanded easily and Efficiency, whenever required.

2. OPERATING FEASIBILITY STUDY:-

The management of the organization has a fully supported us to bring up the project and the data security in this project provided by setting up the password.

3. OUR PROJECT IS ECONOMICAL FEASIBLE

- ❑ It has computerized paper works and also is reduced to large extent.
- ❑ With the help of this project single person is now available to do the task of 5 to 7 persons.

4. ECONOMICAL FEASIBLE STUDY:-

Economical analysis uses technique for evaluating the effectiveness of a proposed system. It determines the benefit and saving that are expected from the proposed system and compares them with cost. If benefits outweigh cost, the system analysis because it is cost that matter more in setting any system.

5. MANAGEMENT FEASIBILITY:-

It is a determination of whether a proposed will be acceptable to the management. If management does not accept a project all gives a negligible support to it, the analyst will tend to you the project as a non-feasible one regarding our project is assume that the project will be accepted because it will help the management a lot by saving time and man power wasted in to in paper work.

FACT FINDINGS

Fact findings mean learning as much as possible about the present system. To do the fact finding the following things are done :-

- ❖ Interview personals
- ❖ Prepare questionnaires
- ❖ Observe the current system
- ❖ Gather document frontally in use
- ❖ Clearly define the system requirement

SYSTEM DESIGN

Based on the user requirement and the detailed analysis of the existing system, the new system must be designed. This is the phase of the system designing. It is the most crucial phase in the developments of a system. The logical system design arrived at as a result of systems analysis is converted into physical system design. Normally, the design process in two stages:-

○ **Preliminary or General Design:-**

In the preliminary or general design, the feature of the new system are specified. The costs of implementing these features and the benefits to be derived are estimated. If the project is still considered to be feasible, we move to the detailed design stage.

○ **Structured or Detailed Design:-**

In the detailed design stage, computer oriented work begins in earnest. At this stage, the design of the system becomes more structured. Structured design is blue print of a computer system solution to a given problem having same components and inter-relationships among the same components as the original problem. Input ,Output ,Database ,Forms, Codification schemes and processing specifications drawn up in detail.

In the design stage, the programming language and the hardware and software platform in which the new system will run are also decide. There are several tools and techniques used or describing the system design of the system.

- Data Flow Diagram (DFD)
- Data Dictionary
- PERT Chart
- Entity relationship

SYSTEM PLANNING

(PERT CHART)

SYSTEM PLANNING

(PERT CHART)

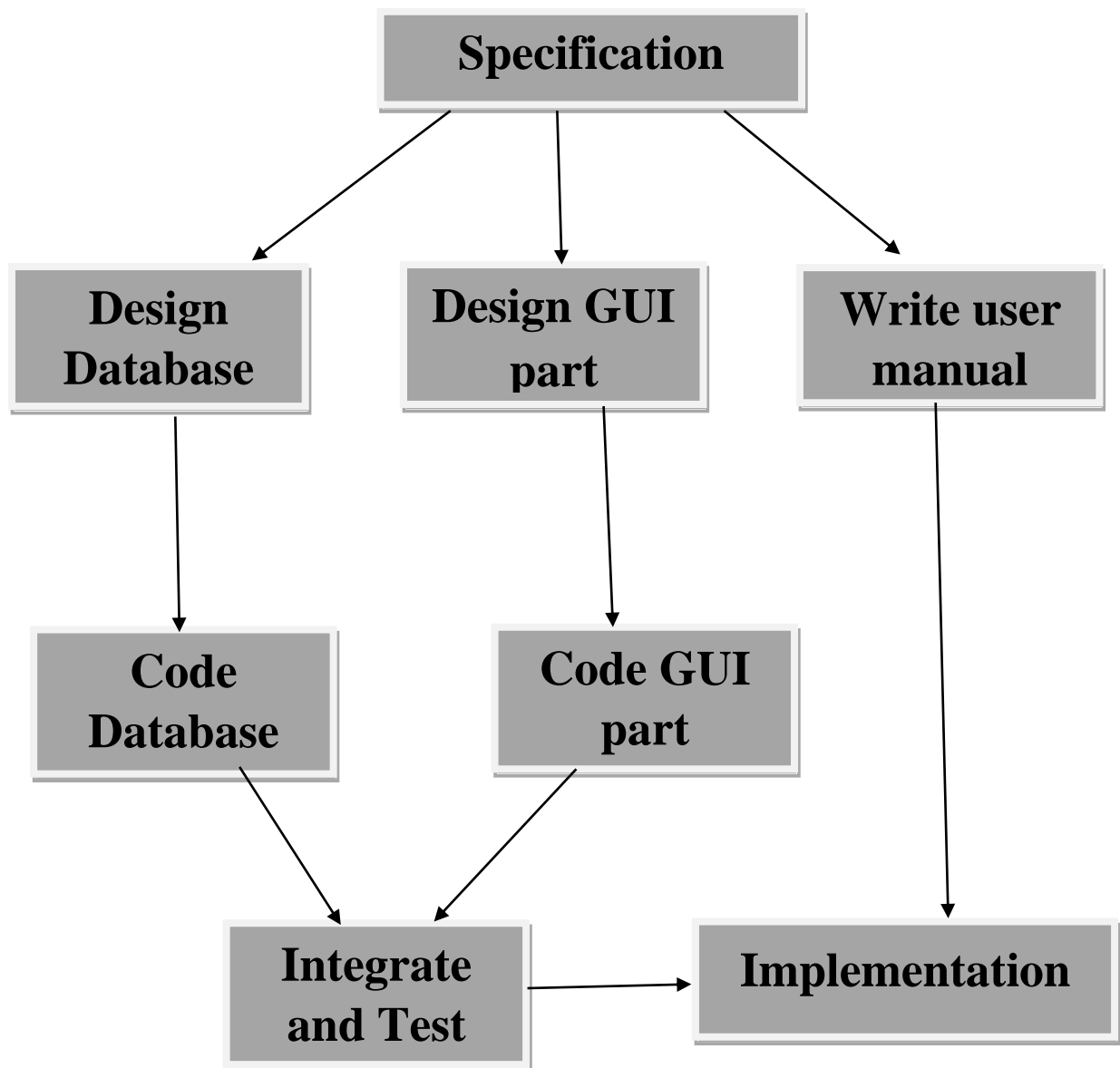
A PERT Chart is a project management tool user to schedule, organize, and coordinate tasks within a project. PERT stands for **Program Evaluation Review Technique**, a methodology developed by the U.S. Navy in the 1950s to manage the Polaris submarine missile program. A similar methodology, the *Critical Path Method*(CPM)was developed for project management in the private sector at about the same time.

A PERT Chart presents a graphic illustration of a project as a network diagram consisting of numbered *nodes* (either circle or rectangles) representing events, or milestones in the project linked by labelled *vectors* (directional lines) representing tasks in the project. The direction of the arrows on the lines indicates the sequence of tasks. In the diagram, for example the task between nodes 1, 2, 4, 8. And 10 must be completed in sequence. These are called *dependent or serial* tasks. The tasks between nodes 1 and 2, and nodes 1 and 3 are not dependent on the completion of one to start the other can be undertaken simultaneously. These tasks are called *parallel or concurrent* tasks.

Tasks that must be completed in sequence but that don't require resources or completion time are considered to have *event dependency*. These are represented by dotted lines with arrow and are called *dummy activities*.For example, the dashed arrow linking nodes 6 and 9 indicates that the system files must be converted before the user test can take place, but that the resources and time required to prepare for the user test (writing the user manual and user training) are on another path. Number on the opposite sides of the vectors indicate the time allotted for the task.

PERT Chart is organised for events, activities or tasks. It is a scheduling device that show graphically that order of the tasks to be performed. It enables the calculation of the critical path. The time and cost associated along a path is calculated and the path requires greatest amount of elapsed time in critical path.

PERT CHART



METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

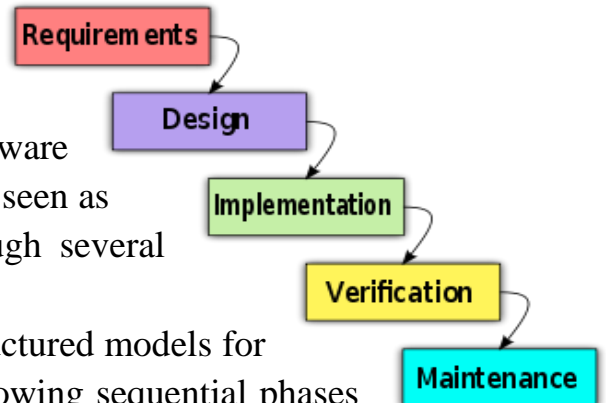
METHODOLOGY ADOPTED

In this project, water fall model is used.

What is water fall model?

Waterfall model is a sequential software development model in which development is seen as flowing downwards (like a waterfall) through several phases.

The waterfall model is one of the earliest structured models for software development. It consists of the following sequential phases through which the development life cycle progresses:



➤ **System feasibility.**

In this phase, you consider the various aspects of the targeted business process, find out which aspects are worth incorporating into a system, and evaluate various approaches to building the required software.

➤ **Requirement analysis.**

In this phase, you capture software requirements in such a way that they can be translated into actual use cases for the system. The requirements can derive from use cases, performance goals, target deployment, and so on.

➤ **System design.**

In this phase, you identify the interacting components that make up the system. An architecture and design review is conducted at the end of this phase to ensure that the design conforms to the previously defined requirements.

➤ **Coding and unit testing.**

In this phase, you write code for the modules that make up the system. You also review the code and individually test the functionality of each module.

➤ **Integration and system testing.**

In this phase, you integrate all of the modules in the system and test them as a single system for all of the use cases, making sure that the modules meet the requirements.

➤ **Development and maintenance.**

In this phase, you deploy the software system in the production environment. You then correct errors that are identified in this phase, and add or modify functionality based on the updated requirements.

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION:-

**1. PROESSOR : AMD A8-7410 APU with
AMDRadeon R5Graphics
2.20 GHz**

2. RAM : 4.00 GB

3. HARD DISK : 160 GB

4. MONITER : All Colour Monitor

5. KEY BOARD : Multimedia Keyboard

6. PRINTER : HP Laser jet 6L Printer

7. MOUSE : General mouse

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION:-

1. OPERATING SYSTEM : Windows 7 Ultimate

2. BACKEND TOOL : Microsoft Access2007

3. FRONTEND TOOL : VISUAL BASIC 6.0

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE AND EVALUATION

SYSTEM MAINTANENCE AND EVALUATION

SYSTEM MAINTANENCE

Planning begins early the acquisition process with development of a maintenance concept. Maintenance planning is conducted to evolve and establish requirements and task to be accomplished for achieving, restoring and maintaining operational capability for the life of system. Throughout its life, a system should operate effectively and efficiently. To do this, the system needs to be maintained and its users need to be supported. This should be an ongoing process to make sure that the system continues to meet requirements. The operational characteristics of the system will be reviewed continually.

The project should implement the following activities and tasks in accordance with applicable organization policies and procedures with respect to the maintenance process. Preserving

System operating potential through proper planning of system scheduled maintenance. This requires a reliability –centered maintenance strategy that incorporates preventive maintenance in order to permit failures thereby extending the mean time between corrective maintenance as well as enhancing the availability to the system.

- System planning and initial investigation
- User friendly interface
- Less error
- More Storage Capacity
- Look and Feel Environment
- Information Gathering

SYSTEM EVALUATION

During system testing, the system is used experimentally to ensure that the software does not fail. In other words, we can say that, it will run according to its specifications and in the way user expects. Special test data are inputs for processing, and the results examined. A limited number of users may be allowed to use the system,

So those, analyst can see whether to use it in unforeseen ways. It is desirable to discover any surprises before the organization implements the system and depends on it.

Implementation is the process of having systems personnel check out and put new equipment into use, train users, install the new application and construct any files of data needed to use it. This phase is less creative than system design. Depending on the size of the organization that will be involved in using the application and the risk involved in its use, system developers may choose to test the Operation in only one area of the firm with only one or two persons. Sometimes, they will run both old and new system in parallel way to compare the results.

Evaluation of the system is performed to identify its strength and weaknesses. The actual evaluation can occur along any one of the following dimensions:-

1. Operational Evaluation:

Assessment of the manner in which the system functions.

2. Organizational Impact:

Identification and measurement of benefits to the organization in such areas as financial concerns, Operational efficiency and competitive impact.

3. User Manager Assessment:

Evaluation of the attitudes of senior manager and user with organization, as well as end users.

4. Development Performance:

Evaluation of the development process in accordance with such yardsticks as overall development time and effort, conformance to budgets as their standards and other project management criteria.

COST & BENEFITS ANALYSIS

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COST ANALYSIS

In performing Cost Benefit Analysis, it is important to identify cost and benefit factors. Cost and benefits can be categorized into the following categories. There are several cost factors/elements. These are hardware, personnel, facility, operation, and supply cost. In a broad sense costs can be divided into two types

1. Development cost

Development costs that are incurred during the development of the system are one time investment.

- Wages
- Equipment

Following costs incurred in our project:-

- Electricity
- Net surfing

2. Operating cost:

Operating cost are the expenses required for the day to day running of the system. This includes the maintenance of the system. That can be in the form of maintaining the hardware or application programs or money paid to professionals responsible for running or maintaining the system.

e.g., Wages, Supplies, Overheads

Another classification of cost can be:-

Hardware/Software costs:

It includes the cost of purchasing or leasing of computers and its peripherals. Software costs involve required software costs.

H/W & S/W cost- As per requirement specification.

Personnel cost:

It is the money, spent on the people involved in the development of the system. These expenditures include salaries, other benefits such as health insurance, conveyance allowance, etc.

Facility cost:

Expenses incurred during preparation of the physical site where the system will be operational. These can be wiring, flooring, acoustics, lighting and air conditioning.

BENEFIT ANALYSIS:-

We can define benefit as

Profit or Benefit = Income - Costs

- The whole software can be operate through a single system not a load of systems required.
- This system leads to less time consuming.
- Only a single person is needed to run the software this helps in saving of cost.

Further costs and benefits can be categorized as:-

Tangible and Intangible Costs and Benefits:-

Tangible cost and benefits can be measured. Hardware costs, salaries for professionals, software cost are all tangible costs. They are identified and measured. The purchase of hardware or software, personnel training, and employee salaries are example of tangible costs. Costs whose value cannot be measured are referred as intangible costs. The cost of breakdown of an online system during banking hours will cause the bank lose deposits.

Benefits are also tangible or intangible. For example, more customer satisfaction, improved company status, etc. are all intangible benefits. Whereas improved response time, producing error free output such as producing reports are all tangible benefits. Both tangible and intangible costs and benefits should be considered in the evaluation process.

Direct or Indirect Costs and Benefits

Cost accounting point of view, the costs are treated benefits are also attributable to a given project. For eg, if the proposed systems that can handle more transactions say 25% more than the present system then it is direct benefit.

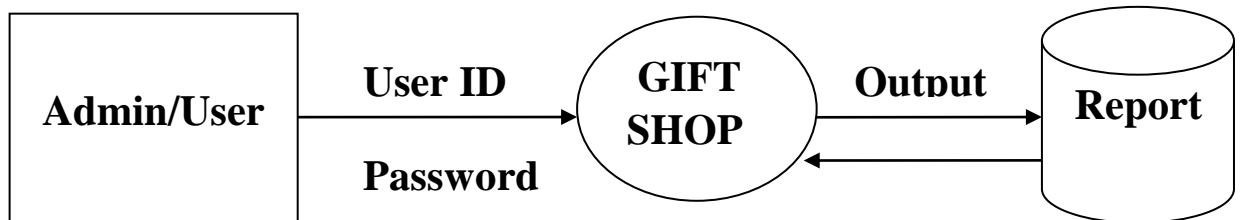
Indirect costs results from the operations that are not directly associated with the system. Insurance, maintenance, heat, light, air conditioning are all indirect costs.

Fixed or Variable Costs and benefits

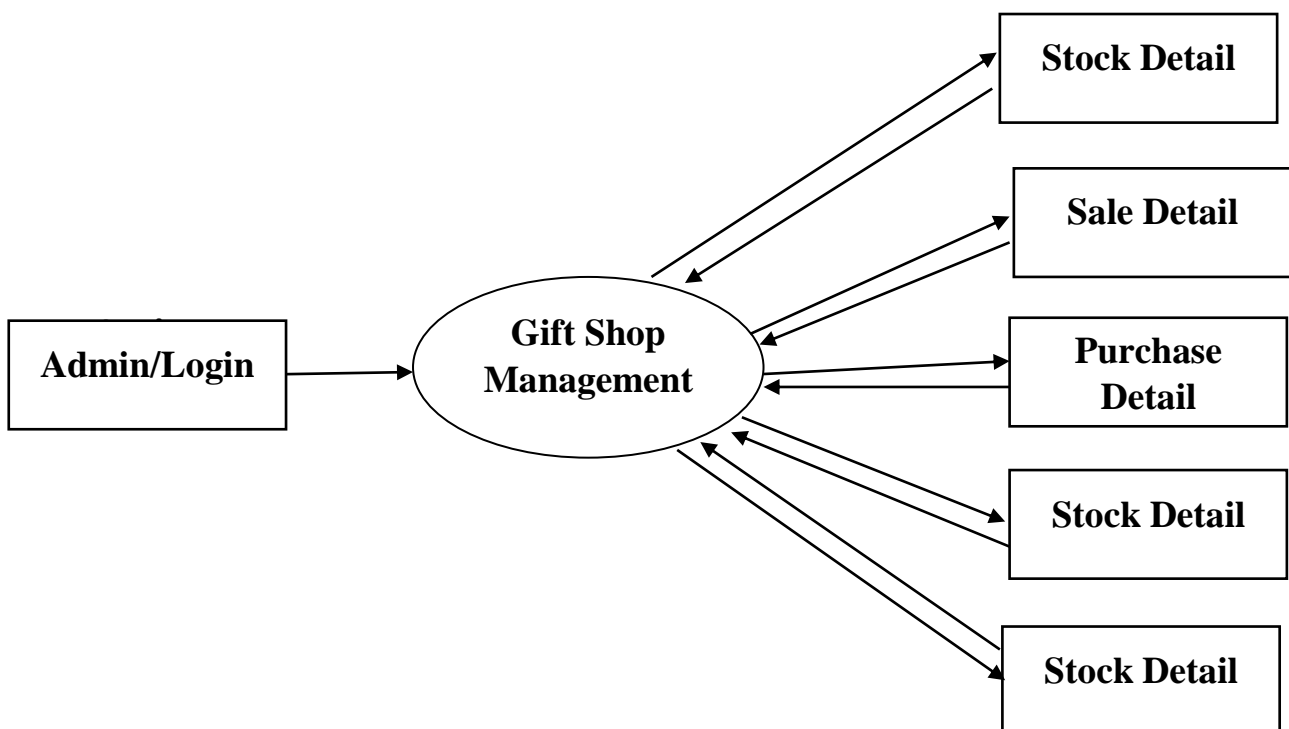
Some costs and benefits are fixed. Fixed costs don't change. Descriptions of hardware, insurance, etc. are all fixed costs. Variable costs are incurred on regular basis. Recurring period may be weekly or monthly depending upon the system. They are proportional to the work volume and continue as long as system is in operation. Fixed benefits don't change. Variable benefits are realized on a regular basis. This should reflect a realistic low risk investment rate.

DFD
(DATA FLOW DIAGRAM)

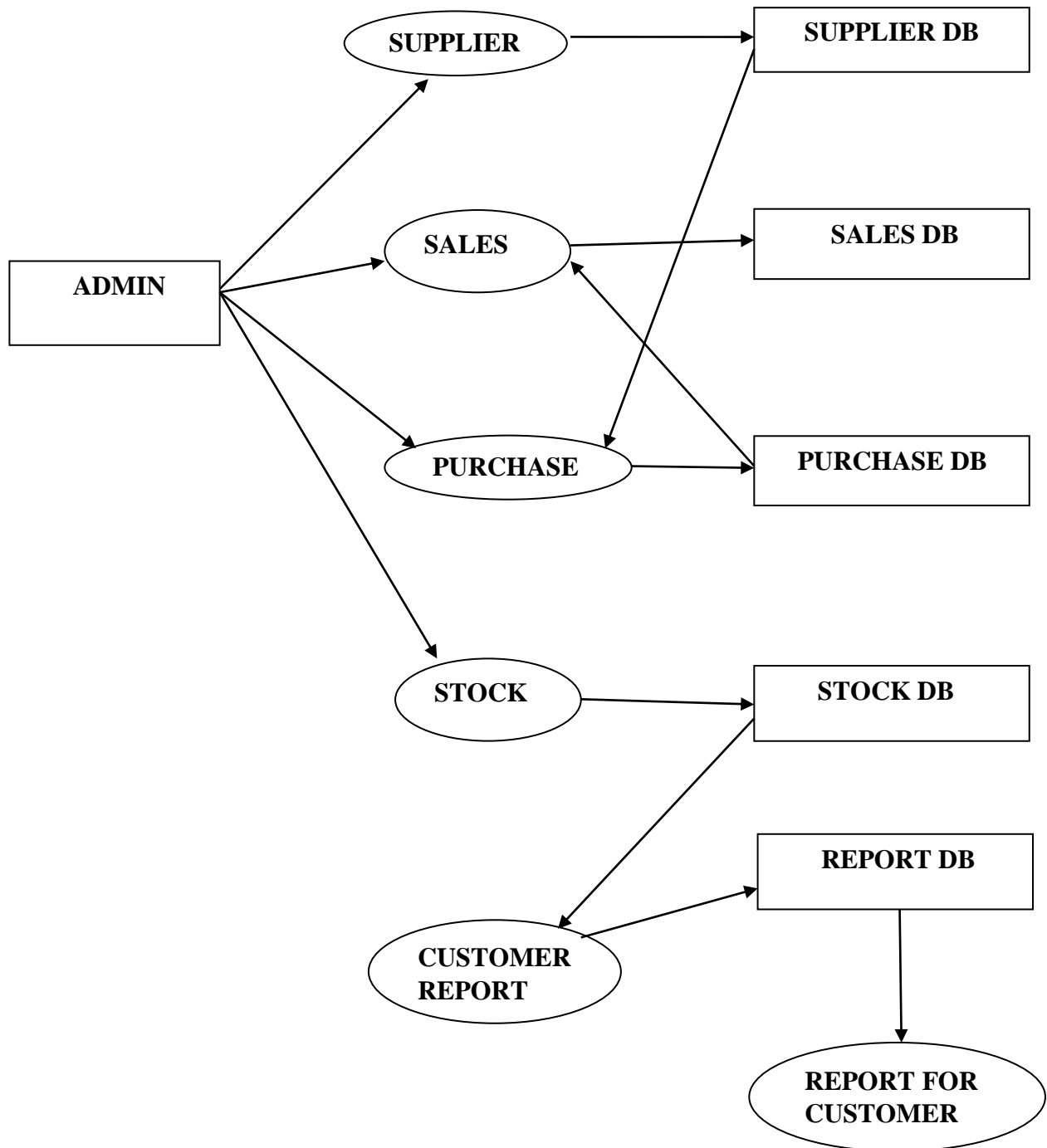
LEVEL 0



LEVEL 1

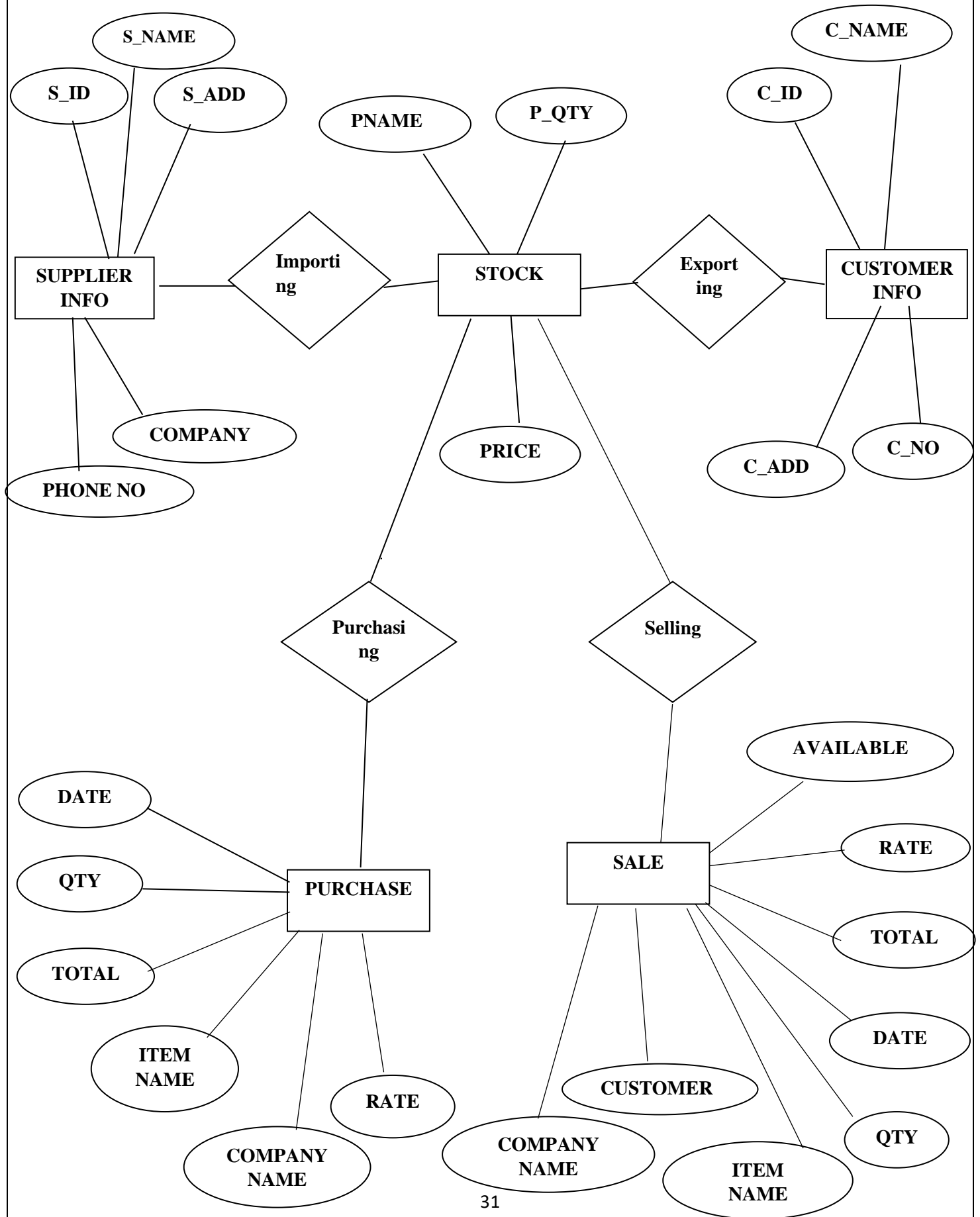


LEVEL 2



E-R DIAGRAM ***(ENTITY RELATIONSHIP)***

E-R DIAGRAM



DATA BASE DESIGN

SUPPLIER FORM

	Field Name	Data Type
?	S_ID	Number
	Name	Text
	PhoneNo	Text
	Address	Text
	Company	Text

CUSTOMERS FORM

	Field Name	Data Type
?	C_ID	Number
	Name	Text
	Address	Text
	PhoneNo	Text

STOCK FORM

	Field Name	Data Type
?	ItemName	Text
	Qty	Number
	PPU	Number

PURCHASE FORM

	Field Name	Data Type
	PDate	Text
	ItemName	Text
	CompName	Text
	Qty	Number
	Rate	Number
	Tot	Number

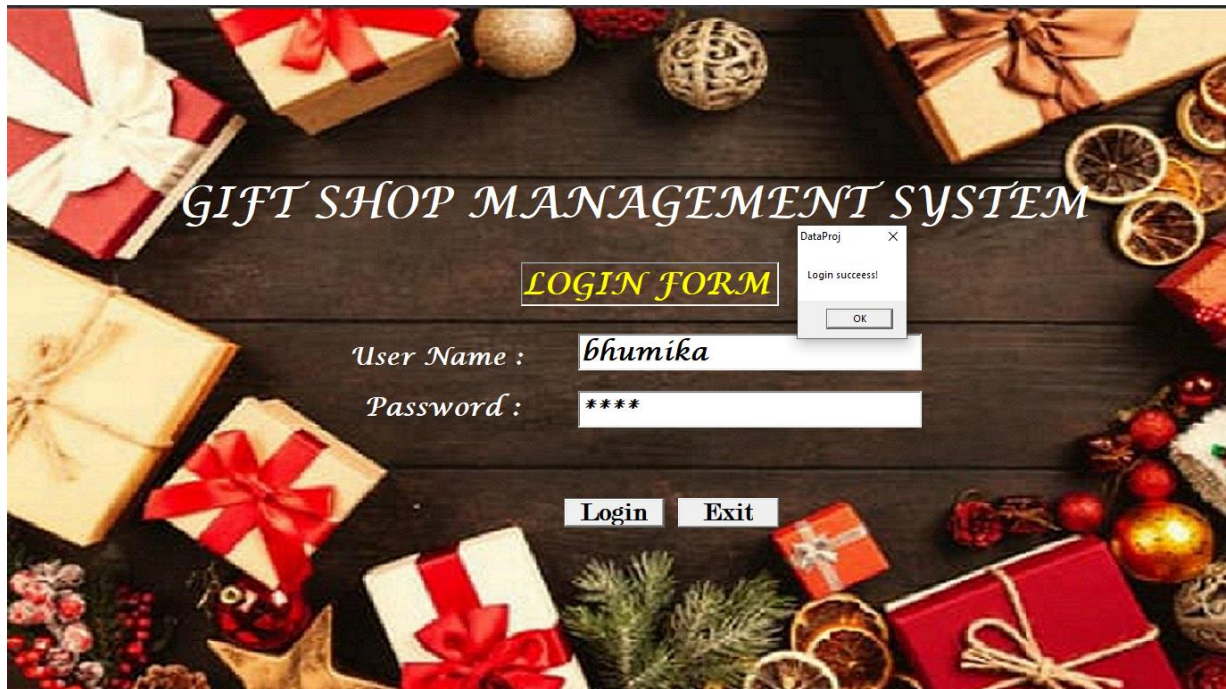
SALES FORM

	Field Name	Data Type
	Date	Text
?	SrNo	Number
	ItemName	Text
	Rate	Text
	CompName	Text
	CustName	Text
	Qty	Text
	Total	Text

INPUT AND OUTPUT SCREEN

INPUT SCREEN

LOGIN FORM



The screenshot displays the login interface for the 'GIFT SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM'. The background is a festive image of wrapped gifts and Christmas decorations. The title 'GIFT SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM' is centered at the top in a white, serif font. Below it, the text 'LOGIN FORM' is highlighted in a yellow box. The login fields are labeled 'User Name :' and 'Password :'. The 'User Name' field contains the text 'bhumika', and the 'Password' field contains five asterisks '*****'. Below the password field are two buttons labeled 'Login' and 'Exit'. A small 'DataProj' dialog box is open in the upper right corner, displaying the message 'Login success!!' and an 'OK' button.

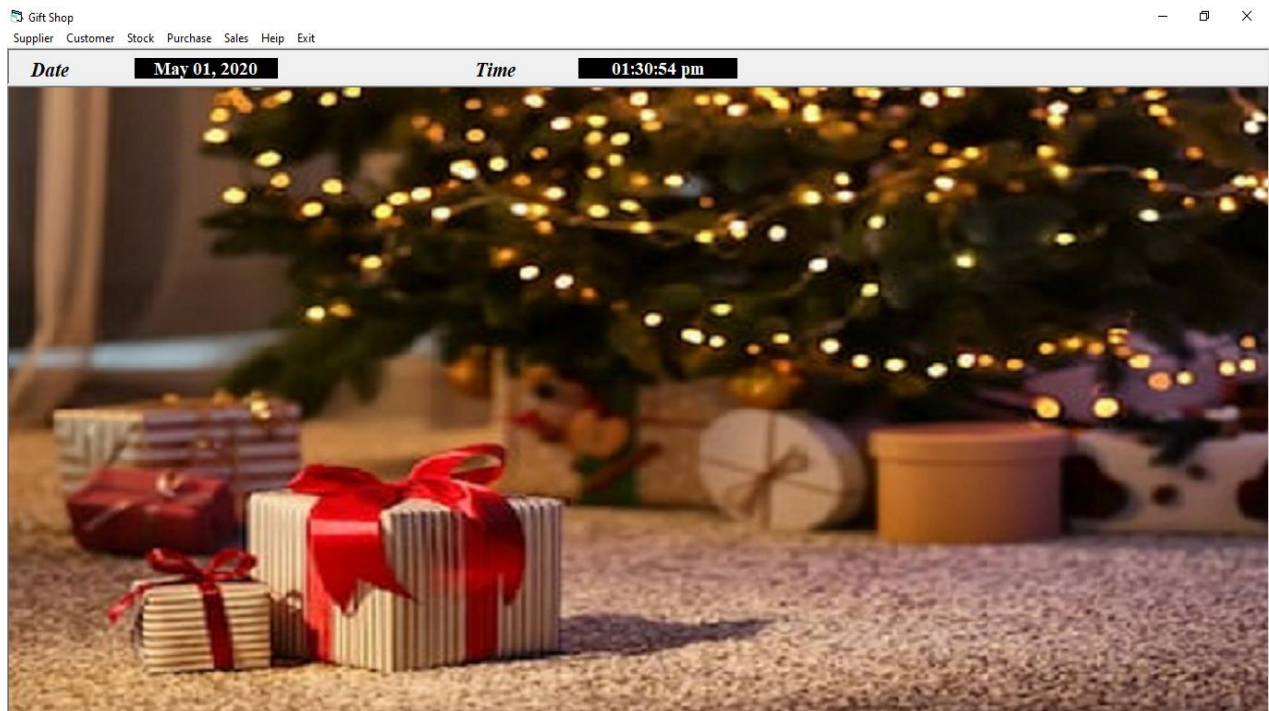
SPLASH FORM



WELCOME TO MDI



MDI FORM



SUPPLIER DETAILS

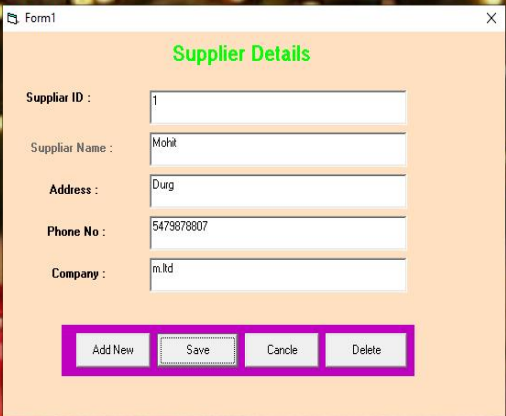
Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date

May 01, 2020

Time

01:30:11 pm



A screenshot of a software application window titled 'Form1' with a close button. The window has a light orange background and a title bar. The main content area is titled 'Supplier Details' in green. It contains five input fields with labels: 'Supplier ID :', 'Supplier Name :', 'Address :', 'Phone No :', and 'Company :'. The values entered are '1', 'Mohit', 'Durg', '5479878807', and 'm.ltd' respectively. At the bottom, there is a purple-bordered box containing four buttons: 'Add New', 'Save', 'Cancel', and 'Delete'.

Supplier ID :	Supplier Name :	Address :	Phone No :	Company :
1	Mohit	Durg	5479878807	m.ltd

Buttons: Add New, Save, Cancel, Delete

SUPPLIER REPORT

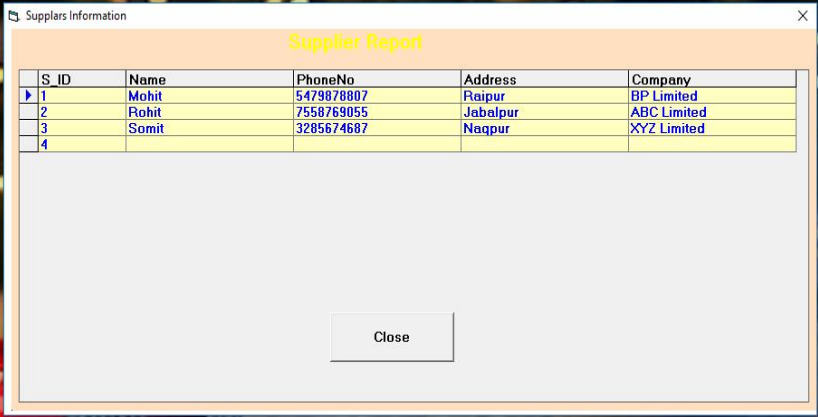
Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date

September 25,

Time

05:30:44 pm



A screenshot of a software application window titled 'Suppliers Information' with a close button. The window has a light orange background and a title bar. The main content area is titled 'Supplier Report' in yellow. It contains a table with 5 columns: 'S_ID', 'Name', 'PhoneNo', 'Address', and 'Company'. The table has 4 rows of data. Below the table, there is a large empty space and a 'Close' button at the bottom center.

S_ID	Name	PhoneNo	Address	Company
1	Mohit	5479878807	Raipur	BP Limited
2	Rohit	7558769055	Jabalpur	ABC Limited
3	Somit	3285674687	Nagpur	XYZ Limited
4				

Close

CUSTOMER DETAILS

Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date **May 01, 2020** Time **01:30:25 pm**

Form4

Customer Details

Customer ID :

Customer Name :

Address :

Phone No :

CUSTOMER REPORT

Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date **September 25,** Time **05:30:22 pm**

Customers Details

Customer Report

C_ID	Name	Address	PhoneNo
1	Poonam	Durg	9986567464
2	Geetaa	Durg	7676768690
3	Tarika	Durg	8776755458
4	Pari	Durg	6545243587
5			
6			

STOCK

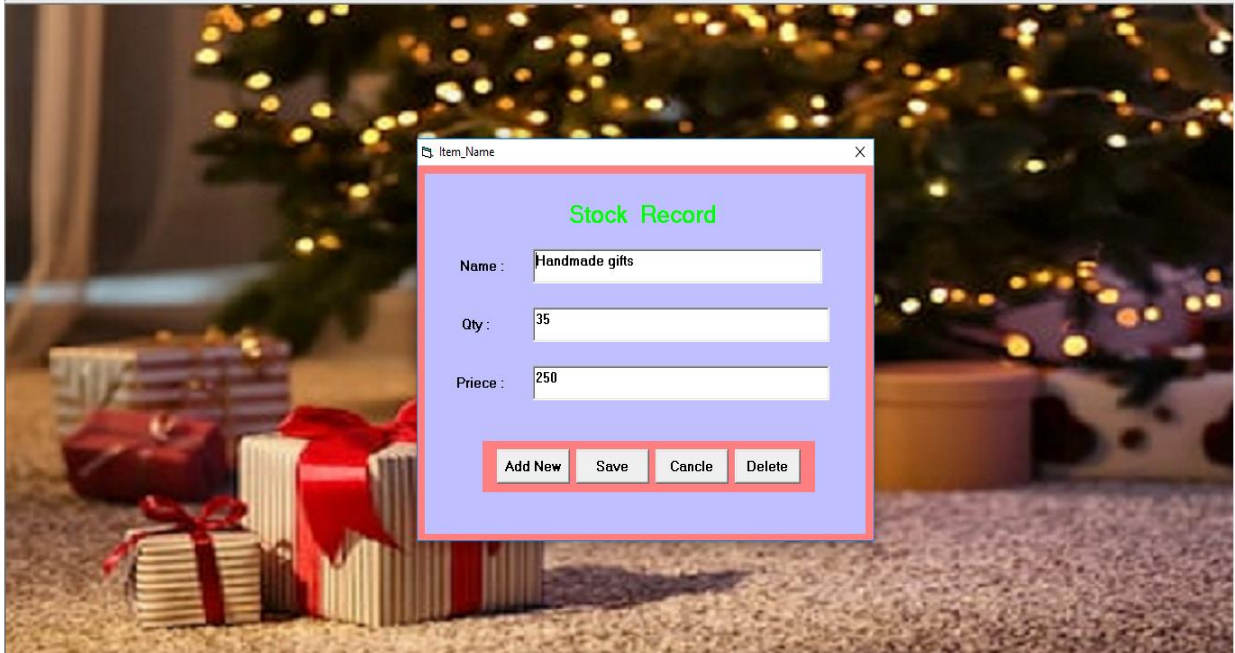
Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date

September 26,

Time

01:30:49 pm



STOCK REPORT

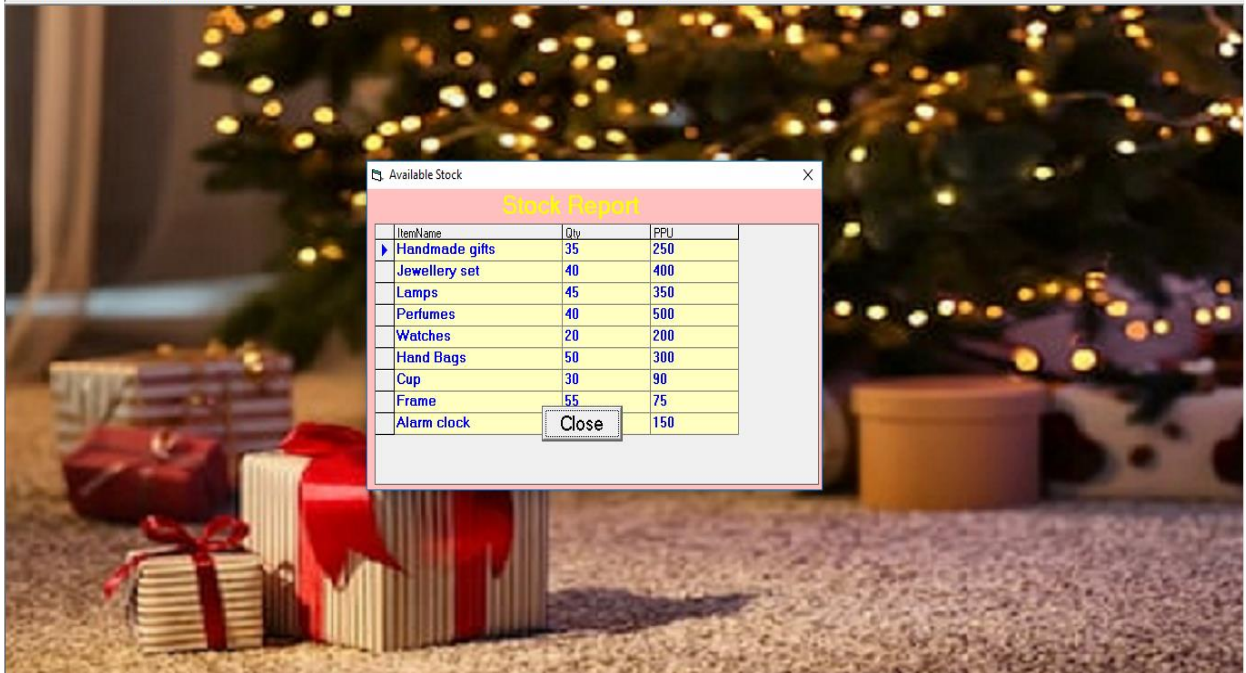
Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date

September 25,

Time

05:30:29 pm



PURCHASE DETAILS

Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date **May 01, 2020** Time **03:30:05 pm**

Purchase

Purchase Details

Date : 01-05-2020

Item Name :

Company Name :

Quantity :

Rate :

Total

Edit Stock Details New Entry Save Cancel

PURCHASE REPORT

Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date **September 25,** Time **05:30:59 pm**

Purchase Details

Purchase Report

PDate	ItemName	ConoName	Qty	Rate	Tot
7/2/2020	Lamps	XY Limited	5	350	1750
7/12/2019	Frame	XYZ Limited	20	75	1500
4/3/2020	Frame	DF Limited	5	75	375
27/01/2020	Handmade gifts	RD Limited	10	250	2500
25/12/2019	Lamps	AB Limited	15	350	5250
25/01/2020	Cup	SK Limited	6	90	540
22/01/2020	Jewellery set	RSD Limited	15	400	6000
20/12/2019	Perfumes	ABC Limited	9	500	4500
20/02/2020	Chocolate Bouquet	ER Limited	8	100	800
02/01/2020	Watches	BP Limited	12	200	2400

Close

SALE DETAILS

Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date **May 01, 2020** Time **03:30:43 pm**

Sale Details

Item Name :

Rate : Date :

Available :

Company Name :

Customer Name :

Qty : Total

Total Ammount :

< New Save Cance >

SALE REPORT

Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

Date **September 25,** Time **05:30:00 pm**

Sale Report

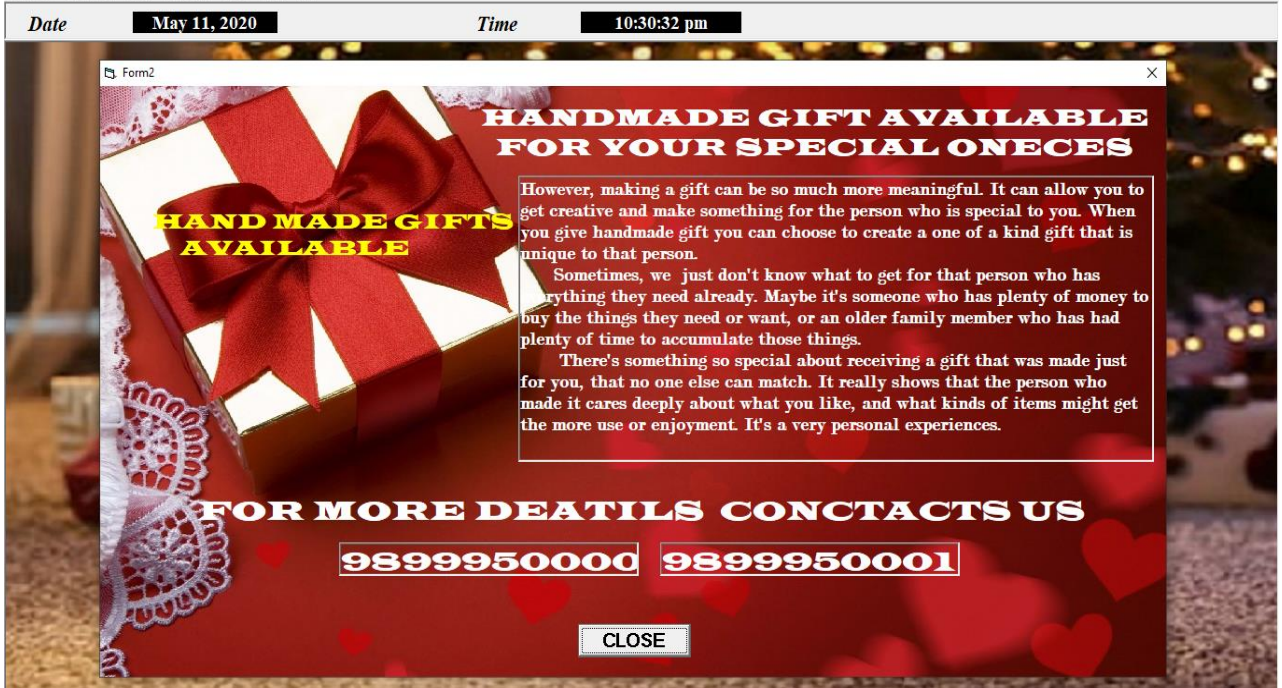
Date	SlNo	ItemName	Rate	CompName	CustName	Qty	Total
12/01/2020	5	Alarm clock	150	BP Limited	Rishabh	2	300
22/12/2019	4	Watches	200	Sk Limited	Saurabh	1	200
20/12/2019	3	Lamps	350	XYZ Limited	Vikas	3	1050
09/12/2019	2	Alarm clock	150	ER Limited	Aarti	2	300
07/12/2019	1	Cup	90	ABC Limited	Rahul	3	270

Close

HELP

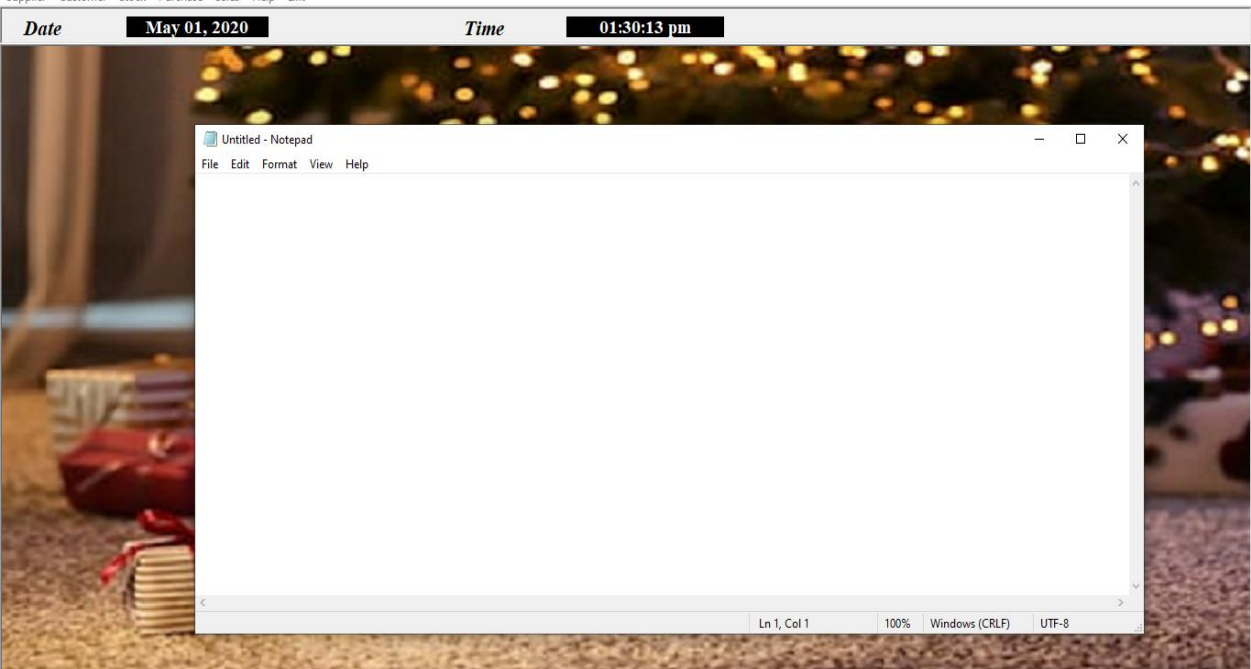
• ABOUT GIFT

Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit

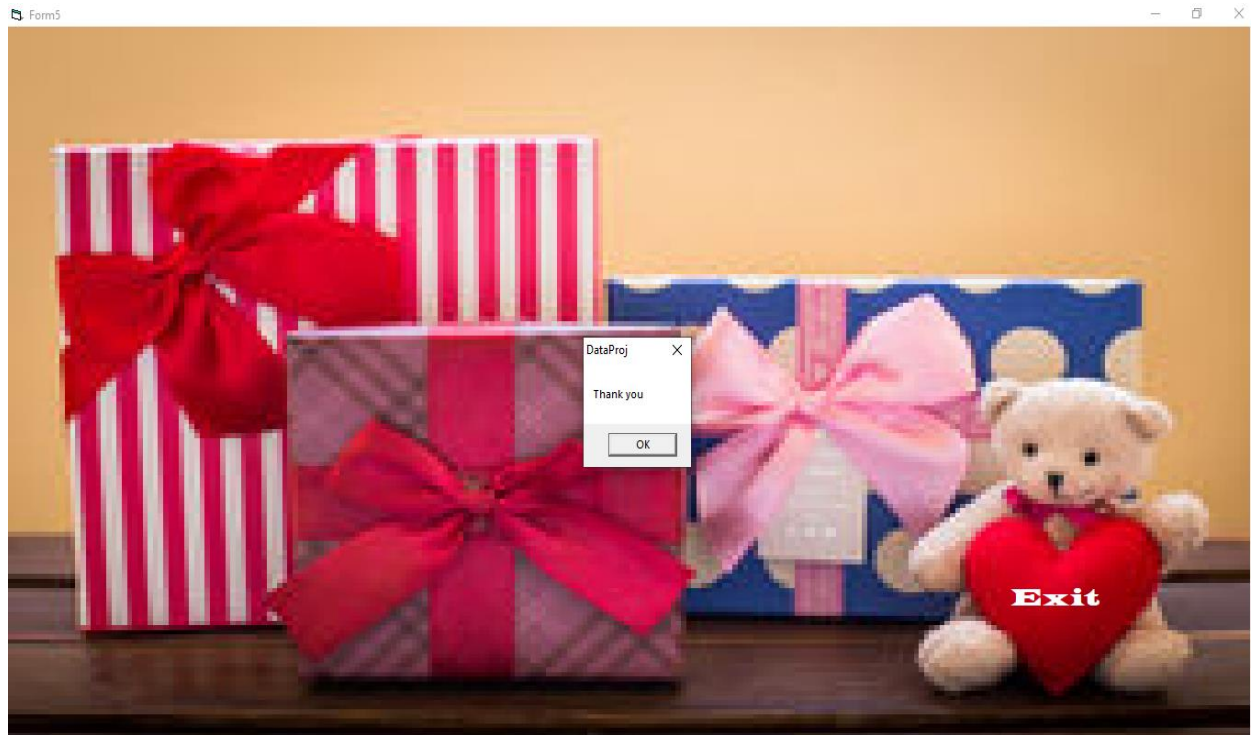


• NOTEPAD

Supplier Customer Stock Purchase Sales Help Exit



EXIT



PROCESS INVOLVED

PROCESS INVOLVED

The model that is basically being followed is the WATER FALL MODEL, which states that the phases are organized in a liner order. First of all the feasibility study is done. Once that part is over the requirement analysis and project planning begins. If system exists one and modification and addition of new module, analysis of present system can be as basic model.

The design starts after the requirement analysis is complete and the coding begins the design is complete. Once the programming is completed, the testing is done. In this model the sequence of activities performed in a software development project are:-

- ✓ Requirement Analysis
- ✓ Project Planning
- ✓ System Design
- ✓ Detail Design
- ✓ Coding
- ✓ Unit Testing
- ✓ System Integration &Testing

Hence the linear ordering of these activities is critical. End of the phase and the output of one phase is the input of other phase. The output of each phase is to be consistent with the overall requirement of the system. Some of the qualities of spiral model are also incorporated like after the people concerned with the project review completion of each of the phase the work done.

WATER FALL MODEL was being chosen because all requirement were know beforehand and the objective of our software development is the computerization/automation of an already existing manual working system.

TESTING REPORT

TESTING REPORT

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification design and coding. In fact, testing is the one step in the software engineering process that could be viewed as destructive rather than constructive.

A strategy for software testing integrates software test case design methods into a well-planned series of steps that result in the successful construction of software. Testing is the set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically. The underlying motivation of program testing is to affirm software quality with methods that can economically and effectively apply to both strategic to both large and small-scale system.

i. UNIT TESTING

Unit testing focus verification effort on the smallest unit of software design the software component or module. Unit testing is normally considered as an adjunct to the coding state. Each module function is tested by a specific unit test fixture written in the same programming language as the module.

ii. VALIDATION TESTING

Validation testing is a process of determining whether a fully developed system conforms to its requirement specification.

iii. SYSTEM TESTING

The aim of testing the process is to identify all defects existing in a software product. During system testing the fully integrated system is tested against the requirement of the system as recorded in the SRS documents.

iv. BLACK BOX TESTING

Black box testing is used to demonstrate that software functions are operational, that input is properly accepted and output is correctly produced and that the integrity of external Science (i.e. a database) is maintained.

v. CONDITIONAL TESTING

In this part of the testing each of the condition were tested to both true and false aspect. And all the resulting paths were tested. So that each path that may be generate on particular condition is traced any possible errors.

PROJECT REPORT

CUSTOMER REPORT

Customers				
C_ID	Name	Address	PhoneNo	
1	Poonam	Durg	9986567464	
2	Geetaa	Durg	7676768690	
3	Tarika	Durg	8776755458	
4	Pari	Durg	6545243587	
5				
6				
*	0			

PURCHASE REPORT

Customers		Purchase				
PDate	ItemName	CompName	Qty	Rate	Tot	
7/2/2020	Lamps	XY Limited	5	350	1750	
4/3/2020	Frame	DF Limited	5	75	375	
7/12/2019	Frame	XYZ Limited	20	75	1500	
20/12/2019	Perfumes	ABC Limited	9	500	4500	
25/12/2019	Lamps	AB Limited	15	350	5250	
02/01/2020	Watches	BP Limited	12	200	2400	
22/01/2020	Jewellery set	RSD Limited	15	400	6000	
25/01/2020	Cup	SK Limited	6	90	540	
27/01/2020	Handmade gift	RD Limited	10	250	2500	
20/02/2020	Chocolate Bou	ER Limited	8	100	800	

STOCK REPORT

Customers		Purchase		Sales		Stock	
ItemName	Qty	PPU					
Alarm clock	25	150					
Cup	30	90					
Frame	55	75					
Hand Bags	50	300					
Handmade gift	35	250					
Jewellery set	40	400					
Lamps	45	350					
Perfumes	40	500					
Watches	20	200					
*	0	0					

SALES REPORT

Customers	Purchase	Sales					
Date	SrNo	ItemName	Rate	CompName	CustName	Qty	Total
07/12/2019	1	Cup	90	ABC Limited	Rahul	3	270
09/12/2019	2	Alarm clock	150	ER Limited	Aarti	2	300
20/12/2019	3	Lamps	350	XYZ Limited	Vikas	3	1050
22/12/2019	4	Watches	200	Sk Limited	Saurabh	1	200
12/01/2020	5	Alarm clock	150	BP Limited	Rishabh	2	300
*	0						

SUPPLIER REPORT

Customers	Purchase	Sales	Stock	Suppliar		
S_ID	Name	PhoneNo	Address	Company		
1	Mohit	5479878807	Raipur	BP Limited		
2	Rohit	7558769055	Jabalpur	ABC Limited		
3	Somit	3285674687	Nagpur	XYZ Limited		
4						

CODING

CODING

LOGIN FORM

```
Private Sub Command1_Click()  
If UName = "bhumika" And Pass = "2909" Then  
Form3.show  
    Unload Me  
Else  
    MsgBox ("login incorrect,try agan..!")  
End If  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub Command2_Click()  
If MsgBox("You are about to quit this application. Are you sure?", vbOKCancel + vbInformation,  
"Confirm Logoff") = vbOK Then  
    End  
Else  
    Exit Sub  
End If  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Timer1_Timer()  
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue  
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen  
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow  
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed  
    End If  
End Sub
```

SPLASH FORM

```
Option Explicit  
Private Sub Image2_Click()  
Timer1.Enabled = True  
Image2.Visible = False  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub Timer1_Timer()  
ProgressBar1.Visible = True  
ProgressBar1.Value = ProgressBar1.Value + 10  
Label2.Visible = True  
Label3.Visible = True  
Label3.Caption = ProgressBar1.Value & "%"  
If (ProgressBar1.Value = ProgressBar1.Max) Then  
Form6.Show  
Timer1.Enabled = False  
End If  
End Sub
```

WELCOME TO MDI

```
Private Sub Timer1_Timer()  
Main.Show  
    Unload Me  
    Main.SuplInfo.Enabled = True  
    Main.salesd.Enabled = True  
    Main.purchased.Enabled = True  
    Main.customerD.Enabled = True  
    Main.stockd.Enabled = True  
Unload Me  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub Timer2_Timer()  
Label3.ForeColor = RGB(Rnd * 355, Rnd * 355, Rnd * 355)  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub Timer3_Timer()  
If Label1.ForeColor = vbRed Then  
    Label1.ForeColor = vbBlue  
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbBlue Then  
    Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen  
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then  
    Label1.ForeColor = vbBlack  
Else: Label1.ForeColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub
```

MDI FORM

```
Private Sub Customer_R_Click()  
CustomerRFrm.Show  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub Customers_D_Click()  
CustomerFrm.Show  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub Exit_Click()  
Form5.Show  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub npe_Click()  
ItemEntryFrm.Show  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub PPurchase_Click()  
PurchaseFrm.Show  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub purchaseDetail_Click()  
PurchaseDetFrm.Show  
End Sub  
  
Private Sub salesdet_Click()
```

```

SalesFrm.Show
End Sub
Private Sub salesDetails_Click()
SalesDetFrm.Show
End Sub

Private Sub stockDetails_Click()
StockDetFrm.Show
End Sub

Private Sub Supplier_d_Click()
SuppliersFrm.Show
End Sub

Private Sub Supplier_R_Click()
SupplierRFrm.Show
End Sub

Private Sub h1_Click()
Form2.Show
End Sub

Private Sub h2_Click()
VBA.Shell "Notepad.exe"
End Sub

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
lblDate.Caption = Format(Date, "mmmm dd, yyyy")
lblTime.Caption = Format(Time, "hh:mm:ss am/pm")
End Sub

```

SUPPLIER FORM

```

Private Sub AddNew_Click()
Adodc2.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc2.RecordSource = "Select * from Supplier order by S_ID desc"
Adodc2.Refresh
i = Adodc2.Recordset.Fields("S_ID")
Adodc1.Recordset.AddNew
SID = i + 1
SName = ""
Add = ""
PhNO = ""
Company = ""
End Sub

Private Sub Cancele_Click()
Adodc1.Refresh
End Sub

Private Sub Delete_Click()
Adodc1.Recordset.Delete
MsgBox ("1 Record Deleted")
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Form_Load()
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Suppliar"
Adodc1.Refresh
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub PhNO_KeyPress(KeyAscii As Integer)
If Not ((KeyAscii >= 48 And KeyAscii <= 57) Or KeyAscii = 8) Then
MsgBox "Please... Enter Numeric values"
KeyAscii = 0
End If
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Save_Click()
Adodc1.Recordset.Update
MsgBox ("Saved")
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

```

SUPPLIER REPORT

```

Private Sub Form_Load()
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Suppliar"
Adodc1.Refresh
End Sub

```

```

Private sub Command1_Click()
Unload Me
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

```

CUSTOMER DETAILS

```
Private Sub AddNew_Click()  
Adodc2.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +  
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"  
Adodc2.RecordSource = "Select * from Customers order by C_ID desc"  
Adodc2.Refresh  
i = Adodc2.Recordset.Fields("C_ID")  
Adodc1.Recordset.AddNew  
CID = i + 1  
CName = ""  
Add = ""  
PhNO = ""  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Cancele_Click()  
Adodc1.Refresh  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Delete_Click()  
Adodc1.Recordset.Delete  
MsgBox ("1 Record Deleted")  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Form_Load()  
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +  
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"  
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Customers"  
Adodc1.Refresh  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub PhNO_KeyPress(KeyAscii As Integer)  
If Not ((KeyAscii >= 48 And KeyAscii <= 57) Or KeyAscii = 8) Then  
MsgBox "Please... Enter Numeric values"  
KeyAscii = 0  
End If  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Save_Click()  
Adodc1.Recordset.Update  
MsgBox ("Saved")  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Timer1_Timer()  
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue  
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen  
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow  
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub
```


CUSTOMER REPORT

```
Private Sub Form_Load()  
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +  
"\"GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"  
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Customers"  
Adodc1.Refresh  
End Sub
```

```
Private sub Command1_Click()  
Unload Me  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Timer1_Timer()  
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue  
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen  
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then  
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow  
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed  
End If  
End Sub
```

STOCK DETAIL

```
Private Sub AddNew_Click()  
Adodc1.Refresh  
Adodc1.Recordset.AddNew  
IName = ""  
Qty = ""  
Price = ""  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Cancele_Click()  
Adodc1.Refresh  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Delete_Click()  
Adodc1.Recordset.Delete  
MsgBox ("1 Record Deleted")  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Form_Load()  
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +  
"\"GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"  
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Stock"  
Adodc1.Refresh  
End Sub
```

```
Private Sub Price_KeyPress(KeyAscii As Integer)  
If Not ((KeyAscii >= 48 And KeyAscii <= 57) Or KeyAscii = 8) Then  
MsgBox "Please... Enter Numeric values"  
KeyAscii = 0  
End If  
End Sub
```

```

Private Sub Qty_KeyPress(KeyAscii As Integer)
If Not ((KeyAscii >= 48 And KeyAscii <= 57) Or KeyAscii = 8) Then
MsgBox "Please... Enter Numeric values"
KeyAscii = 0
End If
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Save_Click()
Adodc1.Recordset.Update
MsgBox ("Saved!")
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed
End Sub

```

STOCK REPORT

```

Private Sub Form_Load()
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Stock"
Adodc1.Refresh
End Sub

```

```

Private sub Command1_Click()
Unload Me
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

```

PURCHASE DETAILS

```

Private Sub Cance_Click()
CompName.Text = ""
Qty.Text = ""
Rate.Text = ""
tot.Text = ""
ItemName.Text = ""
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Command1_Click()
    tot = Qty * Rate
End Sub

Private Sub Command2_Click()
    ItemEntryFrm.Show
End Sub

Private Sub Command3_Click()
    Adodc3.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
    Adodc3.RecordSource = "Select * from Stock where ItemName=" + ItemName + ""
    Adodc3.RecordSource = "Select * from Purchase"
    Adodc3.Refresh
    Adodc3.Recordset.AddNew
    Adodc3.Recordset.Fields(0) = dt
    Adodc3.Recordset.Fields(1) = ItemName
    Adodc3.Recordset.Fields(2) = CompName
    Adodc3.Recordset.Fields(3) = Qty
    Adodc3.Recordset.Fields(4) = Rate
    Adodc3.Recordset.Fields(5) = tot
    Adodc3.Recordset.Update

    Adodc4.RecordSource = "Select * from Stock where ItemName=" + ItemName + ""
    Adodc4.Refresh
    i = Adodc4.Recordset.Fields("Qty")
    Adodc4.Recordset.Fields("Qty") = i + Qty
    Adodc4.Recordset.Update
    MsgBox ("Success")
    Adodc1.Refresh
    Adodc2.Refresh
End Sub

Private Sub Command4_Click()
    Adodc1.Refresh
    Adodc3.Refresh
    CompName.Text = ""
    Qty.Text = ""
    Rate.Text = ""
    tot.Text = ""
    ItemName.Text = ""
End Sub

Private Sub Form_Load()
    Adodc4.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
    Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
    Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Stock"
    Adodc1.Refresh
    ItemName.Clear
    Do Until Adodc1.Recordset.EOF
        ItemName.AddItem Adodc1.Recordset.Fields("ItemName")
    
```

```

Adodc1.Recordset.MoveNext
Loop
Adodc3.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc3.RecordSource = "Select * from Purchase"
Adodc3.Refresh
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub ItemName_Click()
Adodc2.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc2.RecordSource = "Select * from Stock where ItemName=" + ItemName + ""
Adodc2.Refresh
Rate = Adodc2.Recordset.Fields("PPU")
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Qty_KeyPress(KeyAscii As Integer)
If Not ((KeyAscii >= 48 And KeyAscii <= 57) Or KeyAscii = 8) Then
MsgBox "Please... Enter Numeric values"
KeyAscii = 0
End If
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Rate_KeyPress(KeyAscii As Integer)
If Not ((KeyAscii >= 48 And KeyAscii <= 57) Or KeyAscii = 8) Then
MsgBox "Please... Enter Numeric values"
KeyAscii = 0
End If
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label3.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label3.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label3.ForeColor = vbBlue Then
Label3.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label3.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label3.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else: Label3.ForeColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

```

PURCHASE REPORT

```

Private Sub Form_Load()
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Purchase order by PDate desc"
Adodc1.Refresh
End Sub

Private sub Command1_Click()
Unload Me
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

```

SALE DETAIL

```

Private Sub CTotal_Click()
If AQty >= Qty Then
    Tot = Rate * Qty
Else
    MsgBox "Invalide"
End If
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Form_Load()
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc2.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc3.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Stock order by ItemName"
Adodc1.Refresh
Adodc2.RecordSource = "Select * from Sales order by ItemName Desc"
Adodc2.Refresh
i = Adodc2.Recordset.Fields("SrNo")
SrNo = i + 1
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub New_Click()
Adodc2.RecordSource = "Select * from Sales order by ItemName Desc"
Adodc2.Refresh
i = Adodc2.Recordset.Fields("SrNo")
SrNo = i + 1
Adodc1.Refresh
CompName = ""
CustName = ""
Qty = ""
Tot = ""
ItemName.Text = ""
AQty.Text = ""
Rate.Text = ""
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Qty_KeyPress(KeyAscii As Integer)
If Not ((KeyAscii >= 48 And KeyAscii <= 57) Or KeyAscii = 8) Then
MsgBox "Please... Enter Numeric values"
KeyAscii = 0
End If

```

```

End Sub

Private Sub Save_Click()
Adodc2.RecordSource = "Select * from Sales"
Adodc2.Refresh
Adodc2.Recordset.AddNew
Adodc2.Recordset.Fields(0) = Dt
Adodc2.Recordset.Fields(1) = SrNo
Adodc2.Recordset.Fields(2) = ItemName
Adodc2.Recordset.Fields(3) = Rate
Adodc2.Recordset.Fields(4) = CompName
Adodc2.Recordset.Fields(5) = CustName
Adodc2.Recordset.Fields(6) = Qty
Adodc2.Recordset.Fields(7) = Tot
Adodc2.Recordset.Update
Adodc3.RecordSource = "Select * from Stock where ItemName=" + ItemName + ""
Adodc3.Refresh
i = Adodc3.Recordset.Fields("Qty")
Adodc3.Recordset.Fields("Qty") = i - Qty
Adodc3.Recordset.Update
MsgBox ("Success")
Adodc1.Refresh
Adodc2.Refresh
End Sub

Private Sub Pre_Click()
If Adodc1.Recordset.BOF Then
MsgBox "NO MORE RECORDS AVAILABLE"
Adodc1.Recordset.MoveFirst
Else
Adodc1.Recordset.MovePrevious
End If
End Sub

Private Sub Next_Click()
If Adodc1.Recordset.EOF Then
MsgBox "NO MORE RECORDS AVAILABLE"
Adodc1.Recordset.MoveLast
Else
Adodc1.Recordset.MoveNext
End If
End Sub

Private Sub Cance_Click()
CompName.Text = ""
CustName.Text = ""
Qty.Text = ""
Tot.Text = ""
ItemName.Text = ""
AQty.Text = ""
Rate.Text = ""
End Sub

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then

```

```

Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

```

SALE REPORT

```

Private Sub Form_Load()
Adodc1.ConnectionString = "Provider=Microsoft.Jet.OLEDB.4.0;Data Source=" + App.Path +
"\GiftShop.mdb;Persist Security Info=False"
Adodc1.RecordSource = "Select * from Sales order by SrNo desc"
Adodc1.Refresh
End Sub

```

```

Private sub Command1_Click()
Unload Me
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

```

ABOUT GIFT

```

Private sub Command1_Click()
Unload Me
End Sub

```

```

Private Sub Timer1_Timer()
If Label4.ForeColor = vbRed Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue
ElseIf Label4.ForeColor = vbBlue Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbGreen
ElseIf Label1.ForeColor = vbGreen Then
Label4.ForeColor = vbYellow
Else Label4.ForeColor = vbRed
End If
End Sub

```

EXIT

```

Private Sub Command1_Click()
MsgBox "Thank you"
End
Unload Me
End Sub

```

SYSTEM SECURITY

SYSTEM SECURITY

The protection of computer based resources that include hardware, software, data, procedures and people against unauthorized use or natural Disaster is known as System Security.

System Security can be divided into four related issues:

- Security
- Integrity
- Privacy
- Confidentiality

SYSTEM SECURITY

It refers to the technical innovations and procedures applied to the hardware and operation systems to protect against deliberate or accidental damage from a defined threat.

DATA SECURITY

It is the protection of data from loss, disclosure, modification and destruction.

SYSTEM INTEGRITY

It refers to the power functioning of hardware and programs, appropriate physical security and safety against external threats such as eavesdropping and wiretapping.

PRIVACY

It defines the rights of the user or organizations to determine what information they are willing to share with or accept from others and how the organization can be protected against unwelcome, unfair or excessive dissemination of information about it.

CONFIDENTIALITY

It is a special status given to sensitive information in a database to minimize the possible invasion of privacy. It is an attribute of information that characterizes its need for protection.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

The project computerized “**GIFT SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” of any computerized is aimed. I have given fairly essential descriptions of my project titled “**GIFT SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**”. Here I present the usefulness and advantages of in organizations. The project in discussion is an attempt to attain all the above said objectives. Its development was meant to replace the manual system and to achieve, to goal to maximum accuracy and most efficiently but like every other system the system might process faults to its credits and has its own limitations, neglecting this few negations the project can be called a stepping-stone in run to automate processes in “**GIFT SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**”. In today’s fast changing world there is always a scope for improvement. Our project is no exception to this rule.

1. User friendly.
2. Generates the desired reports.
3. Proper handling the records of telephone no.
4. Daily transactions are very convenient and up to date.
5. Software must be attractive.
6. Easy to understand.
7. Pass all Testing procedure.
8. Beneficial for user more than other.

This project has some sort of feature that we can say any user who is using this software can easily understand what to do in the next step. There are still the scopes of further implementations in this programmed.

REFERENCE

REFERENCE

References are always needed for the development of any system. Through the system development life cycle. I refer the following related source.

Book Name	Author Name
The Complete Reference VB6	Tata McGraw Hill
Visual Basic Black Book	Steven Holzner
Mastering in Visual BasicBPB Publication	
Introduction to VB Programming	V.K. Jain
Microsoft office Access 2007	Virginia Andersen

Other than these books I refer some Site and e Books:

URL's

www.google.com

www.freecompletebook.com

www.w3school.com

www.visual.com

www.tutorialspoint.com

SOFTCOPY (CD)

