VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY HOCHIMINH CITY UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ADVANCED PROGRAM IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

NGUYEN MINH TRUNG - NGUYEN VAN QUOC VUONG

RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENT THE CUSTOMER
RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN RETAIL
SUPERMARKET AND APPLY THE ASSOCIATION
RULE METHOD TO SUPPORT MAKING DECISION

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

HO CHI MINH CITY, 2015

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NGUYEN MINH TRUNG – 10520028 NGUYEN VAN QUOC VUONG – 10520427

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BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS

THESIS ADVISOR NGUYEN DINH THUAN

HO CHI MINH CITY, 2015

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

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Because of restricted of acknowledge, research methodology and time, the thesis is difficult to avoid mistakes. We look forward comments, ideas, criticism about the.

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Students

Nguyen Minh Trung

Nguyen Van Quoc Vuong

COMMENT OF ADVISOR

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ABSTRACT

In business, the customer is the source of life of the business. In other words, "No Customer No Business". How to find new potential customer source and keep faithful customer is top priority that determines the survival and development of enterprises. To solve that problem, a process in business occur to help achieve effectively new customers and reinforce the loyalty of old customers. It is the process of customer relationship management. With this process, customer information is stored and processed to determine the needs and buying behavior of customer. Moreover, it supports the customer care program wonderfully to help customers feel concerned. From there, customers will be close to business in a long time. That is the final destination which every desires.

In addition, with enormous business data accumulates over time, discovery of useful information helps manager decides accurately is essential and important. That is the application of data mining in computer science. Some methods of data mining technique helps uncover the knowledge that normal calculations cannot do. Therefore, the achieved result is quality when applying these techniques.

From above two essential problems, thesis will deeply focus on researching both of them. Among that, research method mainly finds and reads all relevant documents. At the same time, the demo application will be implemented to simulate the work - flow of two problems above with our available and new knowledge.

Chapter 1

Problem Statement

1.1 Reason choose thesis

In the competitive economy, the market and customers change frequently. Beside, focusing on selling product, the business begins to aware of the importance of customer who buys products directly. If this group does not exist, business cannot sell any products lead to lost revenue and profit. However, with the same product but there are many businesses provider that one. How customers chooses us instead of our competitor. Furthermore, the cost of selling a product to old customer is cheaper 1/6 than new one. Therefore, business should understand clearly about customer behaviors, identify who is valuable customer that need to be satisfied. This is a methodology to retain customers, one of some main functions of Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system beside of managing systemically relationship between customer and business in order to shorten the distance both sides. So that, it helps business increase loyal customers, revenue and profit.

Currently, in retail field, especially in the supermarket, customer's demands increase more and more. The number of supermarkets are growing. Beside geographical factor, customer usually chooses close supermarkets. Other factors such as promotion program, lucky-number program, take-care customer program also affects strongly to the buying psychology of customers. Every day, supermarket handles thousands orders with an enormous database. Analyzing this database helps managers make decision intelligently.

To understand the importance and the necessary of the Customer Relationship Management system and apply data mining knowledge studied in the university, we choose the topic "RESEARCH AND IMPLEMENT THE CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN RETAIL SUPERMARKET AND APPLY THE ASSOCIATION RULE METHOD TO SUPPORT MAKING DECISION" for our thesis.

1.2 Purpose of thesis

- Build a customer relationship management system in supermarket and apply association rule to support making decision.
- Understand knowledge about marketing, especially about customer relationship system.
 - Practice programming skills to build a web application.
 - Reinforce studied knowledge and apply to the real environment.

1.3 Structure of thesis

The thesis includes four chapters:

- Chapter 1 presents about the introduction about reasons of choosing this thesis and the purpose of the thesis.
- Chapter 2 presents about fundamental knowledge about customer relationship management and methodology about association rule in data mining.
- Chapter 3 presents about building application demonstration with problem assumption, requirement analysis, system design and implementation.
- Chapter 4 presents about the conclusions of thesis with achievements and futurist works.

Chapter 2

Fundamental knowledge

2.1 CRM knowledge

2.1.1 What is CRM?

Customer Relationship Management is a comprehensive strategy and process of acquiring, retaining, and partnering with selective customers to create superior value for the company and the customer. It involves the integration of marketing, sales, customer service, and the supply-chain functions of the organization to achieve greater efficiencies and effectiveness in delivering customer value.

CRM is a phase in business progress that put the customer at center from the introduction product phase to the sale product phase and the care customer phase. It makes the customer more convenience and believes in business.

CRM is a methodology that helps business approaching, contacting customer effectively and systematically and serving customer better.

Customer's information is stored and updated in the database management system. Then the managers are able to analysis that information and classify customer to make strategies taking care customer that corresponding to each customer's group. CRM also provides services to manage customer's case that helps the business deal problem promptly.

2.1.2 CRM's functions

- Manage customer's information
- Understand consumer behavior.
- Take care customer systematically.
- Support making decision and report.
- Increase the profit.
- Increase competitive with rivals.

2.2 Data mining

2.2.1 Overview

Data mining is process that mine knowledge pattern from big data.

2.2.2 Some popular methods

- Clustering
- Classification
- Association rule
- Regression
- ...

2.2.3 Some fields that data mining apply

- Business
- Finance & sale marketing
- Commerce & banking
- Insurance
- Science & biomedicine
- Telecommunication
- ...

2.3 Association rule method

2.3.1 Overview

Association rule is a method that finds associations and correlation between the different items. For example, in shopping cart analysis, we find a rule as "Milk=>Bread". That means when customer buys milk also buy bread with high probability. Thank for some kind of rules, manager can make the promotion marketing campaigns and arrange products effectively.

2.3.2 Application areas

Industry	Application
Finance	Credit card analysis

Insurance	Claims, fraud analysis
Telecommunication	Call record analysis
Transport	Logistic management
Consumer goods	Promotion analysis
Data service provider	Value added data
Utilities	Power usage analysis

Table 2.1 Application areas of association rules

2.3.3 Theory

Typical representation format for association rule:

$$A = > B [s\%, c\%]$$

Within:

A: antecedent, left-hand side, body

B: consequent, right-hand side, head

s: support, frequency ("in how big part of the data the things in left-hand, right-hand side occur together"). Support denotes the frequency of the rule within transaction

Support
$$(A=>B[s, c]) = p(A \cup B) = support(\{A,B\})$$

c: confidence, strength ("if the left-hand side occurs, how likely the right-hand side occur"). Confidence denotes percentage of transactions contain A with contain also B

Confidence
$$(A=>B[s, c]) = p(B|A) = p(AUB)/p(A) = support({A,B}) / support({A}).$$

Confidence (A, B) = support (A, B)/support (A).

Frequent itemset:

Support (I) = number of transactions contain I / number of transaction in database

"I" in Support (I) is called frequent itemset if and only if support(I) >= minsup where minsup is a minimum support threshold.

Apriori trick (one of many methods of association rule)

"a subset of a frequent itemset must also be a frequent itemset"

Ex: if $\{A,B\}$ is a frequent itemset, both $\{A\}$ and $\{B\}$ should be frequent itemset

Iterative find frequent itemset with size from 1 to k (k-itemset)

Ck: candidate with k itemset

Lk: large (frequent) with k itemset minsep given

Ex: with minsup = 50%, we find some frequent item as: $\{1\},\{2\},\{3\},\{5\},\{1,3\},\{2,3\},\{2,5\},\{3,5\}$ and $\{2,3,5\}$

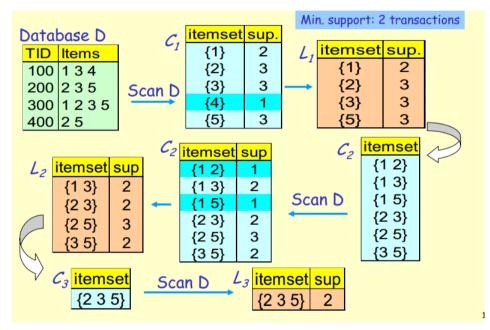


Figure 2.1 Find frequent items

Get association rule from frequent items

For every frequent item 1

Generate all nonempty subsets of 1

For every nonempty subset s of 1

Output the rule "s => (l-s)"

If support(1)/support(s) >= minconf

Where minconf is the minimum confidence threshold

Ex: with minconf = 100%, from frequent item $\{1, 3\}$ above, we have two non-subset $\{1\}, \{3\}$.

Then we calculate:

Conf (
$$\{1\} = > \{3\}$$
) = support ($\{1, 3\}$)/support ($\{1\}$) = 2/2 = 100%

Conf (
$$\{3\} = > \{1\}$$
) = support ($\{1, 3\}$)/support ($\{3\}$) = 2/3 < 100%

We just have one association rule $\{1\} \Rightarrow \{3\}$.

Rule $\{3\} \Rightarrow \{1\}$ can't not be association rule because its conf not $\geq 100\%$

Chapter 3

Implement Demo Application

3.1 Introduction of problem

Coop-mart supermarket has thousand order transactions daily. Each order has many different products. Each product has properties such as name, price, unit, description and image. Some product belongs to one subcategory. Each subcategory has properties such as name, description. Some subcategory belongs to one category. Each category has properties such as name and description.

When customer buy product at supermarket, they usually register to member of supermarket. Each customer has properties such as name, birthday, email, phone, address. When buying, each order has properties such as order date, customer name, list product with number specific, amount total, product number total.

Occasionally, customer will contact to supermarket to contribute information or mostly complain about product they bought. We call that is a case. Each case has properties such as title, description, priority. Default when the system creates a new case, its status is new. When supermarket is processing that case, its status changes to in-progress. When supermarket processed completely that case, its status changes to done.

To get general business view for supporting make develop campaign, manager wants to know statistic about business situation of supermarket. Detail:

- Revenue of supermarket by time
- List product, list subcategory, list category has high revenue? Support for getting more product, make suitable marketing campaign.
- Customer growth by time
- Now case status, number of new, in-progress, done case.

 From customer's data, analyzing customer's cart to find general rules when customer buy product supports for product arrangement scientifically for customer to get product convenience.

3.2 Analysis System

3.2.1 Use-case diagram

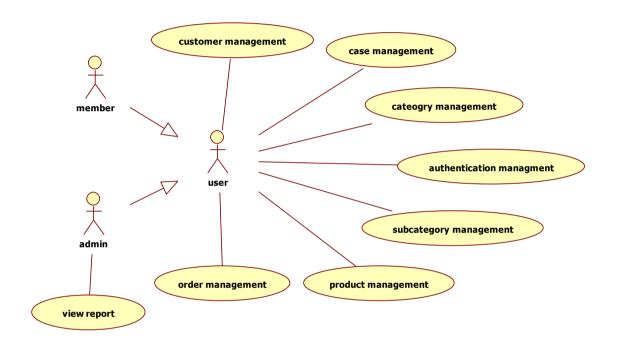


Figure 3.1 Use-case diagram

Description:

There are two types of use in system: admin and member. The admin user can be manager of supermarket, who can access the entire of system, see report to make decision. On the other hand, the member user can be employees, who access strictly to the whole system. The main task of member just input data to system. They cannot see the report as admin.

Besides, there are some groups of function, such as customer management, case management, category management, subcategory management, product management, order management and authentication management.

Go to detail:

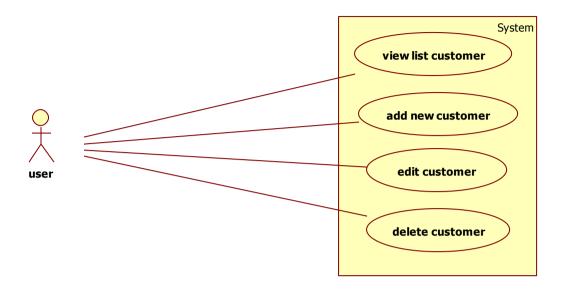


Figure 3.2 Customer management diagram

Description: in customer management group, user can view list customer, add new customer, edit existing customer and delete existing customer.

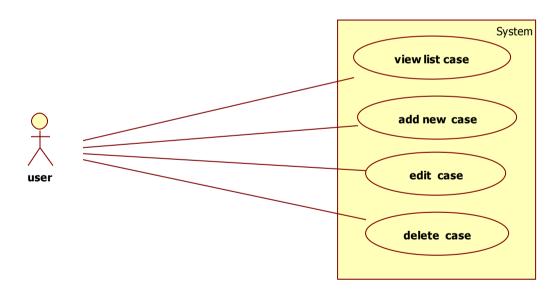


Figure 3.3 Case management diagram

Description: in case management group, user can view list case, add new case, edit existing case and delete existing case.

Note: when edit case, only can change the status of case.

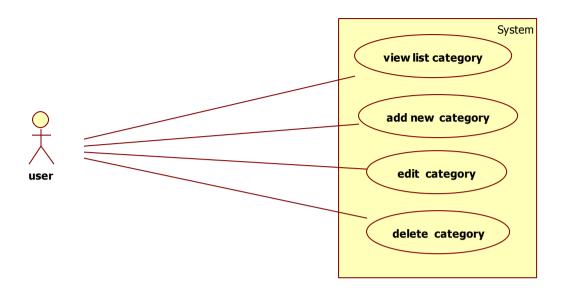


Figure 3.4 Category management diagram

Description: in category management group, user can view list category, add new category, edit existing category and delete existing category.

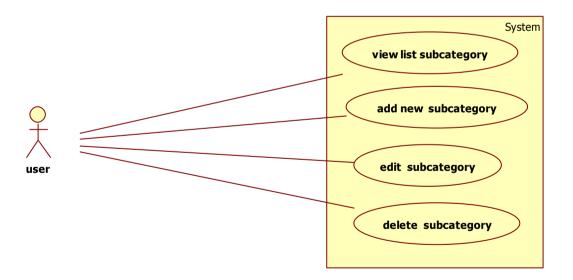


Figure 3.5 Subcategory management diagram

Description: in subcategory management group, user can view list subcategory, add new subcategory, edit existing subcategory and delete existing subcategory.

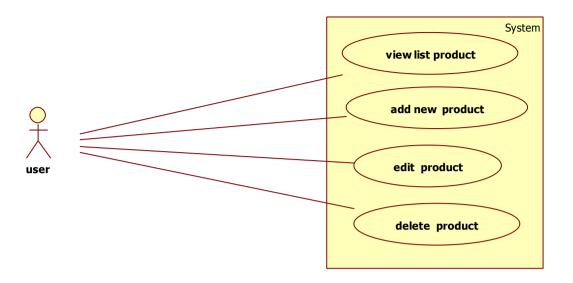


Figure 3.6 Product management diagram

Description: in product management group, user can view list product, add new product, edit existing product and delete existing product.

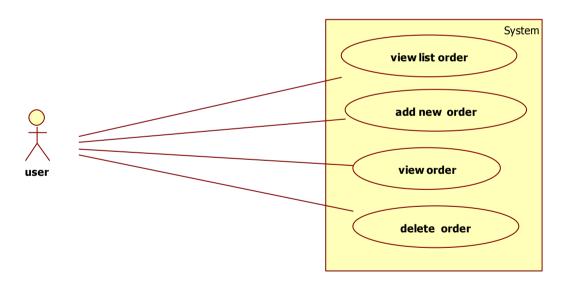


Figure 3.7 Order management diagram

Description: in order management group, user can view list order, add new order, view existing order and delete existing order.

Note: cannot edit the existing order, just view it

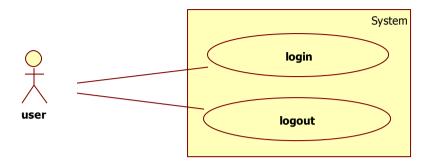


Figure 3.8 Authentication management diagram

Description: in authentication management group, user can login and logout system.

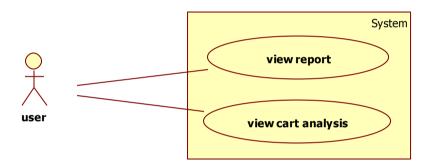


Figure 3.9 View report management diagram

Description: in view-report management group, user can view general report and view cart analysis

3.2.2 Use-case Detail

3.2.2.1Login use-case

oizizii Eogii u	
Use-case	Login
Description	This use-case allows user to access to system
Basic flow	Access successfully
Actor	User
Pre-condition	User goes to the login page
Post-	User logins successfully into system, goes to home page

condition		
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Input username and password	
2	Click on Login button	
3		Validate username and password.
		Navigate to home page
Alternative	User input wrong username or password. This occurs at step 3 of	
flow	basic flow.	
Actor	The same as basic flow	
Pre-condition	The same as basic flow	
Post-	User cannot access to system. An error message displays on login	
condition	page.	
Step	Actor action	System response
3.1		Display error message

Table 3.1 Login use-case

3.2.2.2Logout use-case

Use-case	Logout		
Description	This use-case allows u	This use-case allows user to logout of system	
Basic flow	Out of system success	Out of system successfully	
Actor	User		
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at any page in system		
Post-condition	User logouts of system successfully		
Step	Actor action	System response	
1	Click on Logout		
	link at the top right		
	corner of the current		
	page.		
2		Destroy session.	

	Navigate to login page
	That iguite to login page

Table 3.2 Logout use-case

3.2.2.3List customer use-case

Use-case	List customer	
Description	This use-case allows user to list existing customers of system	
Basic flow	List customer successful	ly
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully	
Post-condition	System loads list customers successfully	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Click on Customer link	
	at the menu	
2		Get data about customer from database
		and display on list-customer page

Table 3.3 List customers use-case

3.2.2.4 Add new customer use-case

Use-case	Add new customer	
Description	This use-case allows user to add new customer	
Basic flow	Add new customer successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and b	pe at add-customer page
Post-condition	The system creates and saves a new customer into database. List-	
	customer page will display all customers that contains the new	
	customer just created.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Input customer name,	
	birthday (optional), email,	

	phone, house number, street,	
	ward, district, city, register	
	year, register month.	
2	Click on Add Customer	
	button	
3		Save new customer into database
		and navigate to list-customer page

Table 3.4 Add new customer use-case

3.2.2.5Edit existing customer use-case

Use-case	Edit existing customer		
Description	This use-case allows user to edit existing customer		
Basic flow	Edit existing customer successfully		
Actor	User		
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at ed	it-customer page	
Post-condition	The system edits and saves the dat	a of existing customer into	
	database. List-customer page will	display all customers that	
	contains the existing customer just ea	dited.	
Step	Actor action	System response	
1	Edit customer name, birthday		
	(optional), email, phone, house		
	number, street, ward, district, city,		
	register year, register month		
2	Click on Edit Customer button		
3		Save the data of existing	
		customer just edited into	
		database and navigate to	
		list-customer page	

Table 3.5 Edit existing customer use-case

3.2.2.6 Delete existing customer use-case

Use-case	Delete existing customer	
Description	This use-case allows user to delete existing customer	
Basic flow	Delete existing customer successfully	
Actor	User	weeessruny
		The of But weeks were
Pre-condition	User logins successfully an	
Post-condition	System deletes the choser	n customer. List-customer page will
	display all customers without	out customer just deleted.
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Click on Delete link in	
	list-customer page to	
	delete specific customer	
2		Display dialog to confirm user
		delete chosen customer.
3	Click Yes button on	
	confirm dialog	
4		Delete chosen customer and display
		list customer without the customer
		just deleted
Alternative flow	User click No button on confirm dialog. This occurs at step 3 of	
	basic flow	
Actor	The same as basic flow	
Pre-condition	The same as basic flow	
Post-condition	User cannot delete chosen customer. Confirm dialog is closed.	
Step	Actor action System response	
3.1	Click No button on	
	confirm dialog	
4.1		Confirm dialog is closed and
		chosen customer not deleted.
L	1	l

Table 3.6 Delete existing customer use-case

3.2.2.7 List case use-case

Use-case	List case		
Description	This use-case allows use	er to list existing cases of system	
Basic flow	List case successfully		
Actor	User	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully		
Post-condition	System loads list cases successfully		
Step	Actor action	System response	
1	Click on Case link at		
	the menu		
2		Get data about case from database and	
		display on list- case page	

Table 3.7 List cases use-case

3.2.2.8Add new case use-case

Use-case	Add new case	
Description	This use-case allows user to add new case	
Basic flow	Add new case successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and b	oe at add-case page
Post-condition	The system creates and saves a new case into database. List- case	
	page will display all cases that contains the new case just created.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Input title, description	
	(optional); choose customer	
	name, case year, case month	
	and priority	

2	Click on Add Case button	
3		Save new case into database and
		navigate to list-case page

Table 3.8 Add new case use-case

3.2.2.9 Edit existing case use-case

Use-case	Edit existing case	
Description	This use-case allows user to edit existing case	
Basic flow	Edit existing case successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at edit-case page	
Post-condition	The system edits and saves the data of existing case into	
	database. List-case page will display all cases that contains the	
	existing case just edited.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Edit title, description	
	(optional), solution;	
	choose status	
2	Click on Edit Case button	
3		Save the data of existing case just
		edited into database and navigate to
		list- case page

Table 3.9 Edit existing case use-case

3.2.2.10 Delete existing case use-case

Use-case	Delete existing case
Description	This use-case allows user to delete existing case
Basic flow	Delete existing case successfully
Actor	User

Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at list-case page	
Post-condition	System deletes the chosen case. List-case page will display all	
	cases without case just deleted.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Click on Delete link in	
	list-case page to delete	
	specific case	
2		Display dialog to confirm user
		delete chosen case.
3	Click Yes button on	
	confirm dialog	
4		Delete chosen case and display list
		case without the case just deleted
Alternative flow	User click No button on confirm dialog. This occurs at step 3 of	
	basic flow	
Actor	The same as basic flow	
Pre-condition	The same as basic flow	
Post-condition	User cannot delete chosen case. Confirm dialog is closed.	
Step	Actor action	System response
3.1	Click No button on	
	confirm dialog	
4.1		Confirm dialog is closed and
		chosen case not deleted.
1	j	1

Table 3.10 Delete existing case use-case

3.2.2.11 List categories use-case

0.2.2.11	Elst edites tise edite
Use-case	List category
Description	This use-case allows user to list existing categories of system
Basic flow	List categories successfully

Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully	
Post-condition	System loads list categories successfully	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Click on Category link	
	at the menu	
2		Get data about category from database
		and display on list-category page

Table 3.11 List categories use-case

3.2.2.12 Add new category use-case

Use-case	Add new category	
Description	This use-case allows user to add new category	
Basic flow	Add new category successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at add-category page	
Post-condition	The system creates and saves a new category into database. List-	
	category page will display all categories that contains the new	
	category just created.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Input category name,	
	description (optional)	
2	Click on Add Category	
	button	
3		Save new category into database
		and navigate to list-category page

Table 3.12 Add new category use-case

3.2.2.13 Edit existing category use-case

Use-case	Edit existing category	
Description	This use-case allows user to edit existing category	
Basic flow	Edit existing category successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at edit-category page	
Post-condition	The system edits and saves the data of existing category into database. List- category page will display all categories that contains the existing category just edited.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Edit category name, description	
2	Click on Edit Category button	
3		Save the data of existing category just edited into database and navigate to list- category page

Table 3.13 Edit existing category use-case

3.2.2.14 Delete existing category use-case

Use-case	Delete existing category	
Description	This use-case allows user to delete existing category	
Basic flow	Delete existing category successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at list- category page	
Post-condition	System deletes the chosen category. List-category page will display all categories without category just deleted.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Click on Delete link in	

	list-category page to	
	delete specific category	
2		Display dialog to confirm user
		delete chosen category.
3	Click Yes button on	
	confirm dialog	
4		Delete chosen category and display
		list category without the category
		just deleted
Alternative flow	User click No button on co	onfirm dialog. This occurs at step 3 of
	basic flow	
Actor	The same as basic flow	
Pre-condition	The same as basic flow	
Post-condition	User cannot delete chosen	category. Confirm dialog is closed.
Step	Actor action	System response
3.1	Click No button on	
	confirm dialog	
4.1		Confirm dialog is closed and
		chosen category not deleted.

Table 3.14 Delete existing category use-case

3.2.2.15 List subcategories use-case

Use-case	List subcategories	
Description	This use-case allows user to list existing subcategories of system	
Basic flow	List subcategories successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully	
Post-condition	System loads list subcategories successfully	
Step	Actor action	System response

1	Click on SubCategory	
	link at the menu	
2		Get data about subcategory from
		database and display on list-subcategory
		page

Table 3.15 List subcategory use-case

3.2.2.16 Add new subcategory use-case

5.2.2.10 And new subcutegory use-case		
Use-case	Add new subcategory	
Description	This use-case allows user to add new subcategory	
Basic flow	Add new subcategory success	fully
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and b	pe at add-subcategory page
Post-condition	The system creates and save	es a new subcategory into database.
	List-subcategory page will di	isplay all subcategories that contains
	the new subcategory just created.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Input subcategory name,	
	description (optional),	
	choose category name	
2	Click on Add SubCategory	
	button	
3		Save new subcategory into database
		and navigate to list-subcategory
		page
<u> </u>		

Table 3.16 Add new subcategory use-case

3.2.2.17 Edit existing subcategory use-case

Use-case Edit existing subcategory	

Description	This use-case allows user to edit existing subcategory	
Basic flow	Edit existing subcategory successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully an	nd be at edit-subcategory page
Post-condition	The system edits and saves	s the data of existing subcategory into
	database. List-subcategory	page will display all subcategories
	that contains the existing su	ubcategory just edited.
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Edit subcategory name,	
	description (optional),	
	choose category name	
2	Click on Edit	
	SubCategory button	
3		Save the data of existing
		subcategory just edited into
		database and navigate to list-
		subcategory page

Table 3.17 Edit existing subcategory use-case

3.2.2.18 Delete existing subcategory use-case

Use-case	Delete existing subcategory	
Description	This use-case allows user to delete existing subcategory	
Basic flow	Delete existing subcategory successfully	
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at list-subcategory page	
Post-condition	System deletes the chosen subcategory. List-subcategory page	
	will display all subcategories without subcategory just deleted.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Click on Delete link in	

	list-subcategory page to	
	delete specific	
	subcategory	
2		Display dialog to confirm user
		delete chosen subcategory.
3	Click Yes button on	
	confirm dialog	
4		Delete chosen subcategory and
		display list subcategory without the
		subcategory just deleted
Alternative flow	User clicks No button on	confirm dialog. This occurs at step 3
	of basic flow	
Actor	The same as basic flow	
Pre-condition	The same as basic flow	
Post-condition	User cannot delete chose	en subcategory. Confirm dialog is
	closed.	
Step	Actor action	System response
3.1	Click No button on	
	confirm dialog	
4.1		Confirm dialog is closed and
		chosen subcategory not deleted.

Table 3.18 Delete existing subcategory use-case

3.2.2.19 List products use-case

Use-case	List products
Description	This use-case allows user to list existing products of system
Basic flow	List products successfully
Actor	User
Pre-condition	User logins successfully

Post-condition	System loads list products successfully	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Click on Product link	
	at the menu	
2		Get about data about product from
		database and display on list-product page

Table 3.19 List products use-case

3.2.2.20 Add new product use-case

Use-case	Add new product	
Description	This use-case allows user to add new product	
Basic flow	Add new product successfully	/
Actor	User	
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and l	oe at add-product page
Post-condition	The system creates and saves a new product into database. List-	
	product page will display	all products that contains the new
	product just created.	
Step	Actor action	System response
1	Input product name, price,	
	unit, image (optional),	
	description (optional),	
	choose category name and	
	subcategory name	
2	Click on Add Product	
	button	
3		Save new product into database and
		navigate to list-product page

Table 3.20 Add new product use-case

3.2.2.21 Edit existing product use-case

Use-case	Edit existing product		
Description	This use-case allows user to edit existing product		
Basic flow	Edit existing product succe	ssfully	
Actor	User		
Pre-condition	User logins successfully an	d be at edit-product page	
Post-condition	The system edits and sav	es the data of existing product into	
	database. List-product pa	age will display all products that	
	contains the existing product just edited.		
Step	Actor action	System response	
1	Edit product name, price,		
	unit, image (optional),		
	description (optional),		
	choose category name		
	and subcategory name		
2	Click on Edit Product		
	button		
3		Save the data of existing product	
		just edited into database and	
		navigate to list-product page	

Table 3.21 Edit existing product use-case

3.2.2.22 Delete existing product use-case

Use-case	Delete existing product		
Description	This use-case allows user to delete existing product		
Basic flow	Delete existing product successfully		
Actor	User		
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and be at list-product page		
Post-condition	System deletes the chosen product. List-product page will		

	display all products without product just deleted.		
Step	Actor action	System response	
1	Click on Delete link in		
	list-product page to delete		
	specific product		
2		Display dialog to confirm user	
		delete chosen product.	
3	Click Yes button on		
	confirm dialog		
4		Delete chosen product and display	
		list product without the product just	
		deleted	
Alternative flow	User clicks No button on	confirm dialog. This occurs at step 3	
	of basic flow		
Actor	The same as basic flow		
Pre-condition	The same as basic flow		
Post-condition	User cannot delete chosen	product. Confirm dialog is closed.	
Step	Actor action	System response	
3.1	Click No button on		
	confirm dialog		
4.1		Confirm dialog is closed and	
		chosen product not deleted.	
L	1		

Table 3.22 Delete existing product use-case

3.2.2.23 List orders use-case

Use-case	List orders
Description	This use-case allows user to list existing orders of system
Basic flow	List orders successfully
Actor	User

Pre-condition	User logins successfully		
Post-condition	System loads list orders successfully		
Step	Actor action System response		
1	Click on Order link at		
	the menu		
2		Get about data about order from database	
	and display on list-order page		

Table 3.23 List orders use-case

3.2.2.24 Add new order use-case

Use-case	Add new order			
Description	This use-case allows user to add new order			
Basic flow	Add new order successfully			
Actor	User			
Pre-condition	User logins successfully and b	oe at add-order page		
Post-condition	The system creates and saves	a new order into database. List-order		
	page will display all orders	s that contains the new order just		
	created.			
Step	Actor action System response			
1	Choose customer name,			
	order year, order month,			
	category name, subcategory			
	name, product name; input			
	product number.			
	If user wants to add more			
	one product, clicks on Add			
	Product, and repeats choose			
	category name, subcategory			
	name, product's name and			

	inputs product number.	
	Repeat step add product if	
	want to add more product to	
	order	
2	Click on Save Order button	
3		Save new order into database and
		navigate to list-order page

Table 3.24 Add new order use-case

3.2.2.25 View existing order use-case

5.2.2.25 View existing order use-case					
Use-case	View existing order				
Description	This use-case allows user to view existing order				
Basic flow	View existing order succes	sfully			
Actor	User				
Pre-condition	User logins successfully an	d be at order-detail page			
Post-condition	Display list of products of	f chosen order with product number			
	and amount				
Step	Actor action System response				
1	Click on Detail link in				
	list-order page to view				
	specific order				
2		Get data about chosen order,			
	navigate to order-detail page to				
		display list of products of chosen			
	order with product number and				
	amount				

Table 3.25 View existing order use-case

3.2.2.26 Delete existing order use-case

Use-case	Delete existing order	

This use-case allows user to delete existing order			
Delete existing order successfully			
User			
User logins successfully an	d be at list-order page		
System deletes the chosen	order. List-order page will display all		
orders without order just de	eleted.		
Actor action	System response		
Click on Delete link in			
list-order page to delete			
specific order			
Display dialog to confirm use			
delete chosen order.			
Click Yes button on			
confirm dialog			
Delete chosen order and display list			
	order without the order just deleted		
User clicks No button on confirm dialog. This occurs at step 3			
of basic flow			
The same as basic flow			
The same as basic flow			
User cannot delete chosen order. Confirm dialog is closed.			
Actor action	System response		
Click No button on			
confirm dialog			
	Confirm dialog is closed and		
chosen order not deleted.			
	User logins successfully and System deletes the chosen orders without order just defect on the Actor action. Click on Delete link in list-order page to delete specific order. Click Yes button on confirm dialog. User clicks No button on of basic flow. The same as basic flow. User cannot delete chosen of Actor action. Click No button on of Click No button on the Click		

Table 3.26 Delete existing order use-case

3.2.2.27 View report use-case

Use-case	View report				
Description	This use-case allows admin to view report				
Basic flow	View report successfully				
Actor	Admin	Admin			
Pre-condition	Admin logins successfully				
Post-condition	Report page is displayed				
Step	Actor action System response				
1	Click on Aep-Thesis link at				
	menu				
2		Get data from database,			
	navigate to home page which				
	display report				

Table 3.27 View report use-case

3.2.2.28 View cart analysis use-case

w care analysis asc-casc			
View cart analysis			
This use-case allows admin to	view cart analysis		
View cart analysis successfully	y		
Admin			
Admin logins successfully			
Cart Analysis page is displayed			
Actor action	System response		
Click on Cart Analysis link			
at menu			
	Get data from database,		
navigate to cart analysis page			
which display report			
	View cart analysis This use-case allows admin to View cart analysis successfully Admin Admin logins successfully Cart Analysis page is displaye Actor action Click on Cart Analysis link		

Table 3.28 View cart analysis use-case

3.2.3 Sequence Diagram

3.2.3.1Login sequence diagram

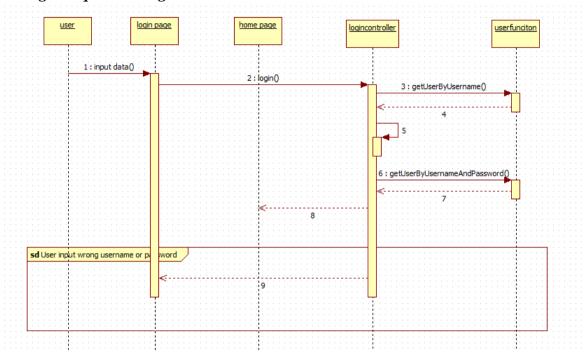


Figure 3.10 Login sequence diagram

3.2.3.2Logout sequence diagram

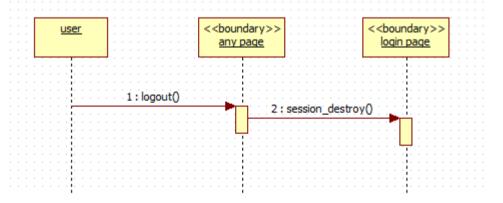


Figure 3.11 Logout sequence diagram

3.2.3.3List customers sequence diagram

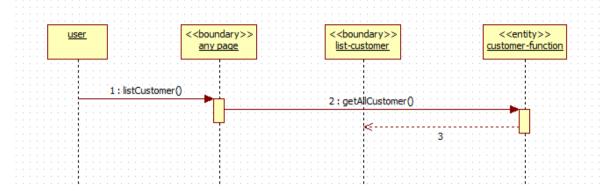


Figure 3.12 List customer sequence diagram

3.2.3.4Add customer sequence diagram

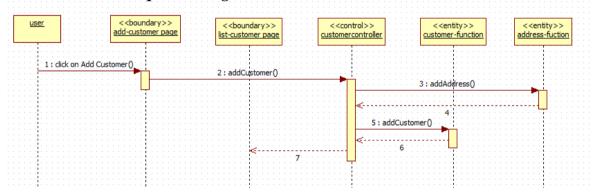


Figure 3.13 Add customer sequence diagram

3.2.3.5Edit customer sequence diagram

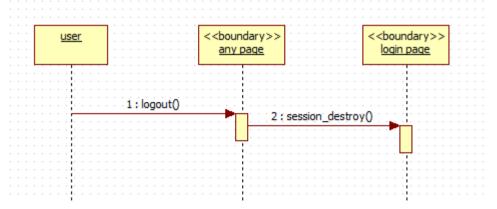


Figure 3.14 Edit customer sequence diagram

3.2.3.6Delete customer sequence diagram

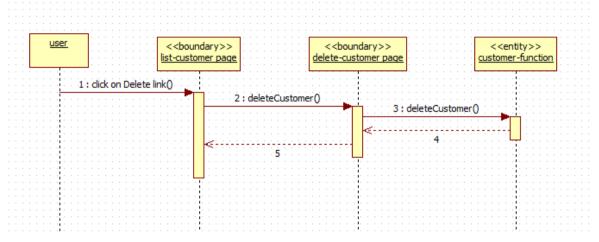


Figure 3.15 Delete customer sequence diagram

3.2.3.7List cases sequence diagram

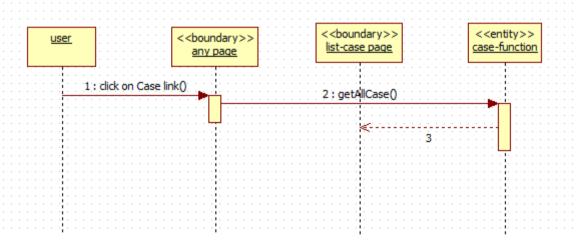


Figure 3.16 List case sequence diagram

3.2.3.8Add case sequence diagram

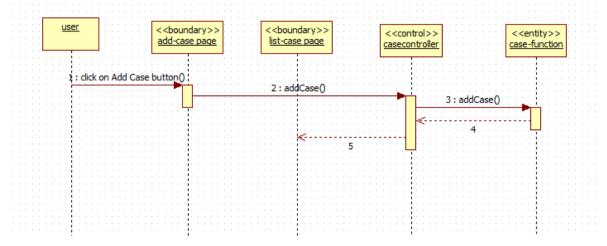


Figure 3.17 Add case sequence diagram

3.2.3.9Edit case sequence diagram

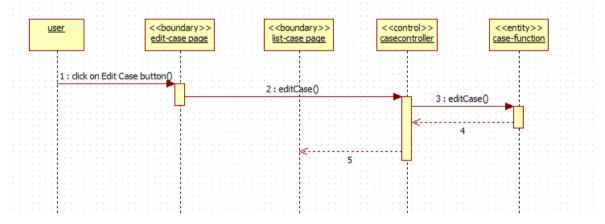


Figure 3.18 Edit case sequence diagram

3.2.3.10 Delete case sequence diagram

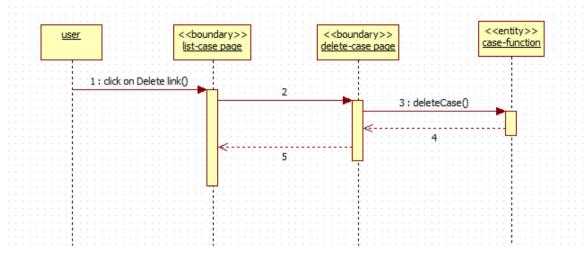


Figure 3.19 Delete case sequence diagram

3.2.3.11 List categories sequence diagram

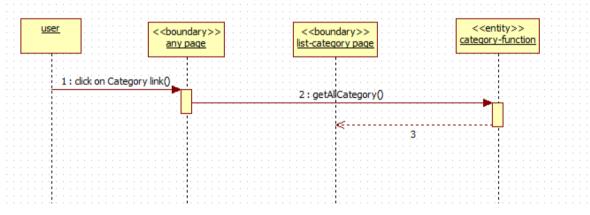


Figure 3.20 List category sequence diagram

3.2.3.12 Add category sequence diagram

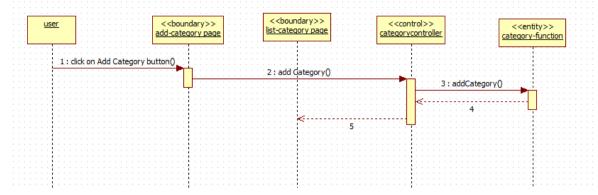


Figure 3.21 Add category sequence diagram

3.2.3.13 Edit category sequence diagram

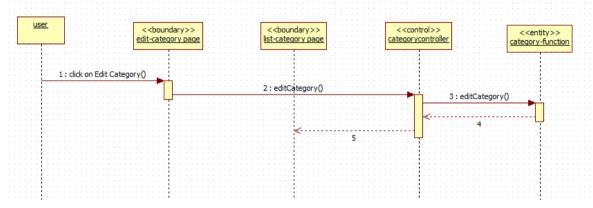


Figure 3.22 Edit category sequence diagram

3.2.3.14 Delete category sequence diagram

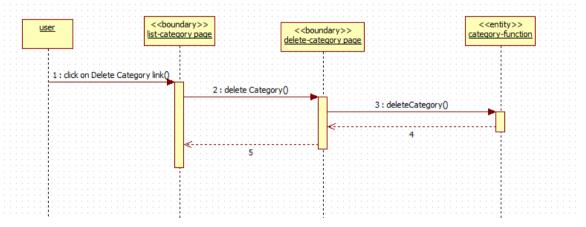


Figure 3.23 Delete category sequence diagram

3.2.3.15 List subcategories sequence diagram

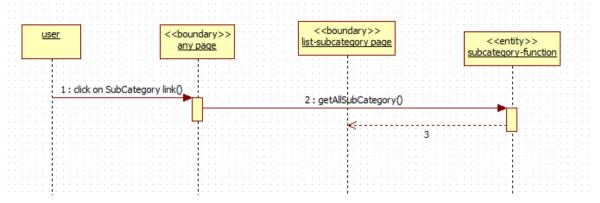


Figure 3.24 List subcategory sequence diagram

3.2.3.16 Add subcategory sequence diagram

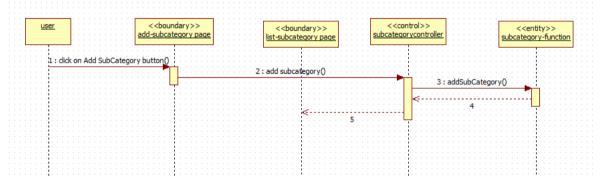


Figure 3.25 Add subcategory sequence diagram

3.2.3.17 Edit subcategory sequence diagram

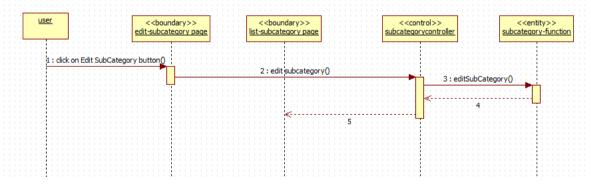


Figure 3.26 Edit subcategory sequence diagram

3.2.3.18 Delete subcategory sequence diagram

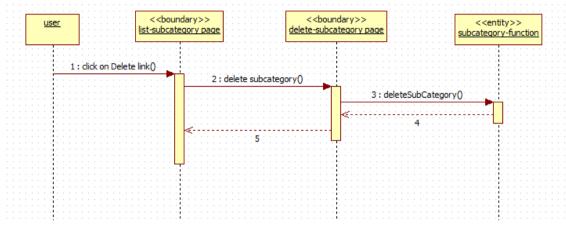


Figure 3.27 Delete subcategory sequence diagram

3.2.3.19 List products sequence diagram

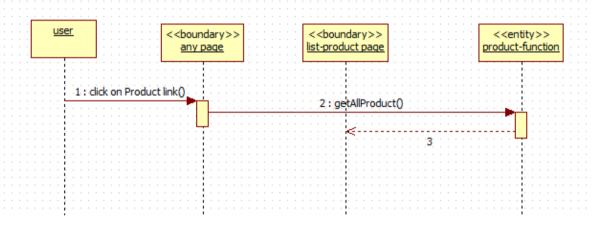


Figure 3.28 List product sequence diagram

3.2.3.20 Add product sequence diagram

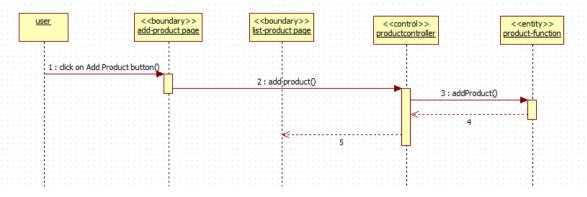


Figure 3.29 Add product sequence diagram

3.2.3.21 Edit product sequence diagram

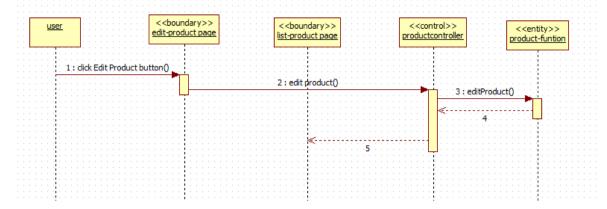


Figure 3.30 Edit product sequence diagram

3.2.3.22 Delete product sequence diagram

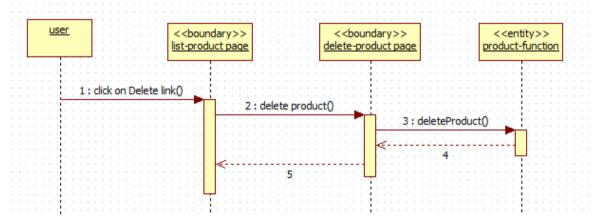


Figure 3.31 Delete product sequence diagram

3.2.3.23 List orders sequence diagram

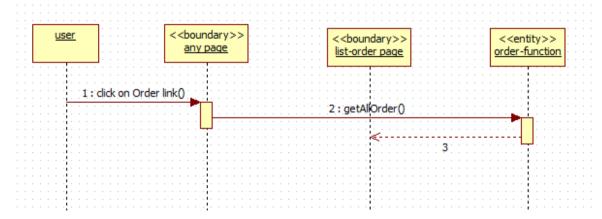


Figure 3.32 List order sequence diagram

3.2.3.24 Add order sequence diagram

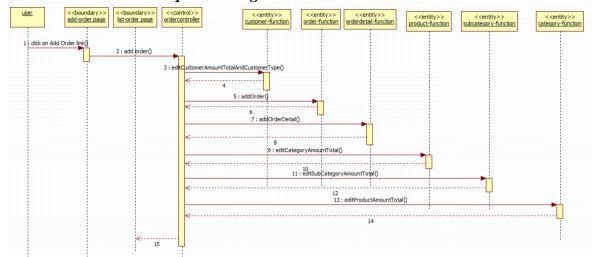


Figure 3.33 Add order sequence diagram

3.2.3.25 View order sequence diagram

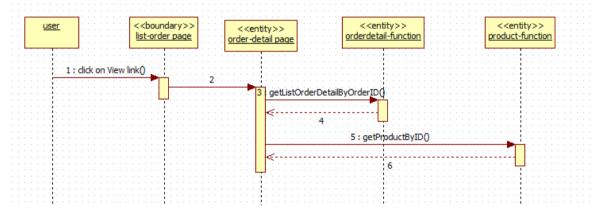


Figure 3.34 View order sequence diagram

3.2.3.26 Delete order sequence diagram

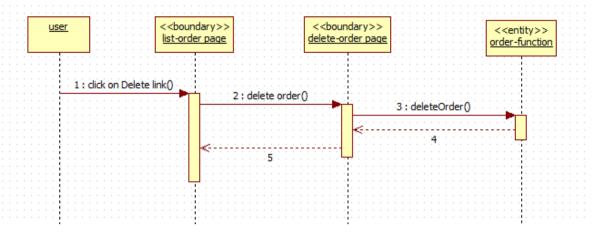


Figure 3.35 Delete order sequence diagram

3.2.3.27 View report sequence diagram

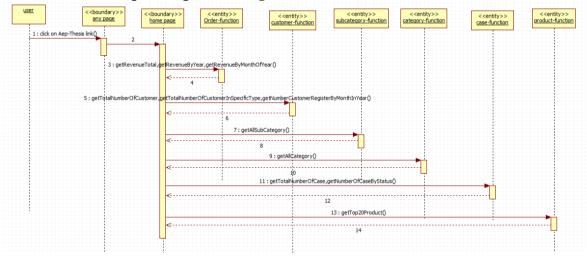


Figure 3.36 View report sequence diagram

3.2.3.28 View cart analysis sequence diagram

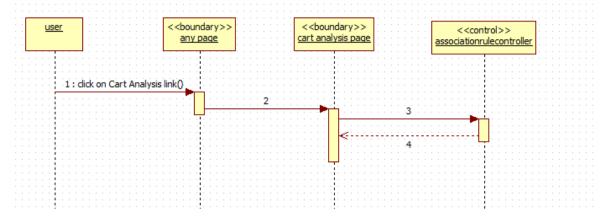


Figure 3.37 View cart analysis sequence diagram

3.3 Design System

3.3.1 System Structure

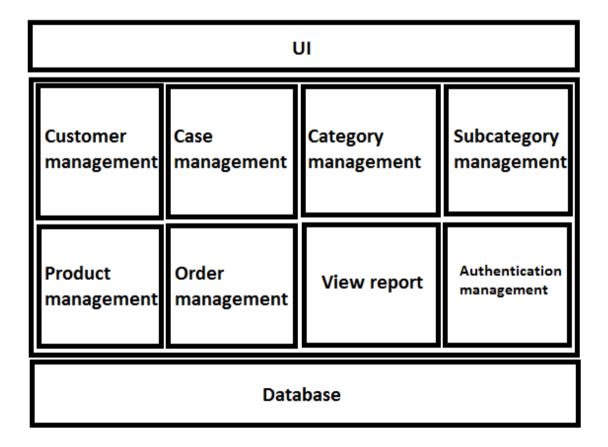


Figure 3.38 System structure

Description: the system structure has three layers

UI layer: display view to user

Business layer: has eight groups main module, such as customer management module, case management module, category management module, subcategory management module, product management module, order management module, view report module, authentication management module.

Database layer: access to database to manage data include add and get data. Go to detail:

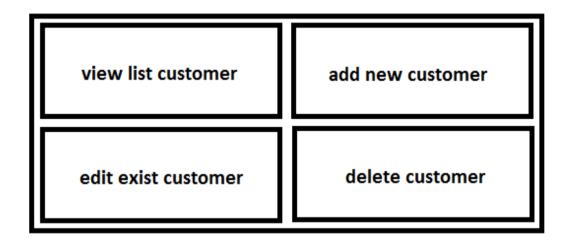


Figure 3.39 Customer management module

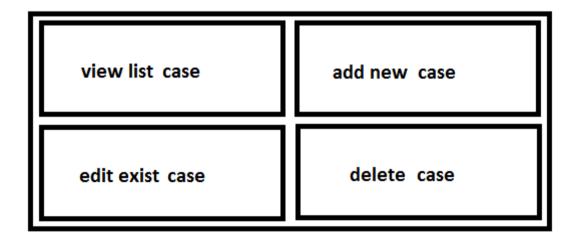


Figure 3.40 Case management module

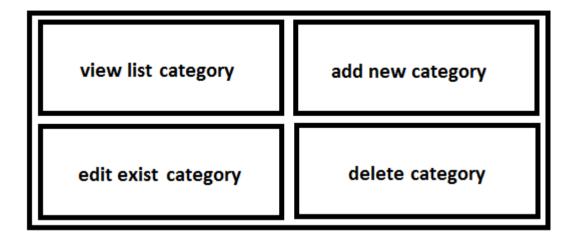


Figure 3.41 Category management module

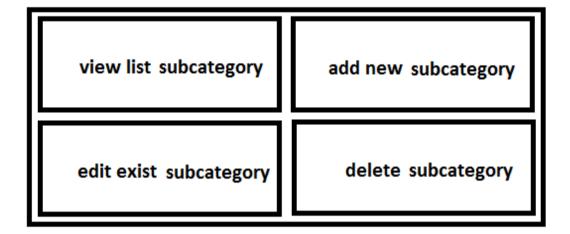


Figure 3.42 Subcategory management module

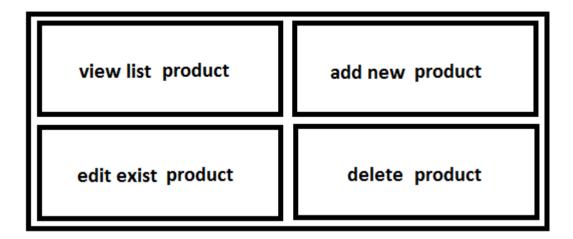


Figure 3.43 Product management module

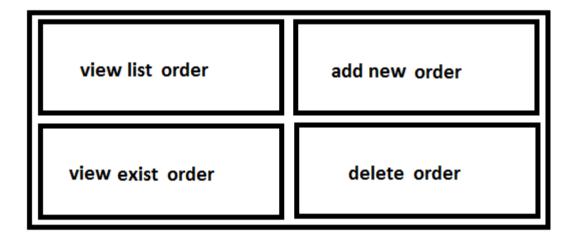


Figure 3.44 Order management module

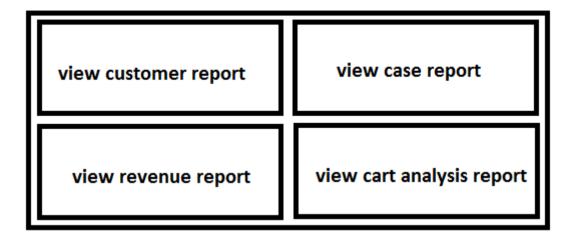


Figure 3.45 Report management module

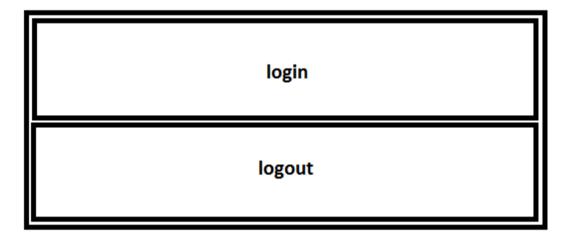


Figure 3.46 Authentication management module

3.3.2 Design Database

3.3.2.1Database diagram

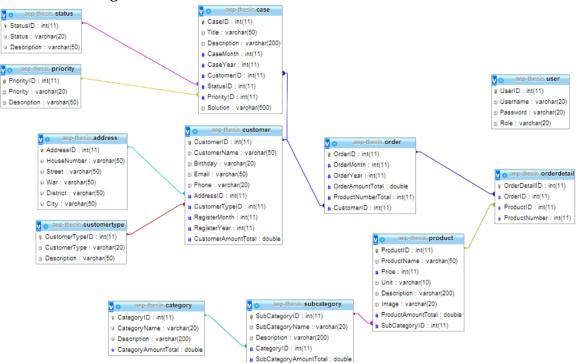


Figure 3.47 Database diagram

3.3.2.2Description of tables

3.3.2.2.1 Category table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
CategoryID	Int	11	NOT	PRIMARY
			NULL	KEY
CategoryName	Varchar	20	NOT	
			NULL	
Description	Varchar	200	Defaut null	
CategoryAmountTotal	Double		Default 0	

Table 3.29 Category table

Description:

CategoryID: Identification of category, auto-increment

CategoryName: name of category

Description: Description of category

CategoryAmountTotal: total amount of category

3.3.2.2.2 SubCategory table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
SubCategoryID	Int	11	NOT	PRIMARY
			NULL	KEY
SubCategoryName	Varchar	20	NOT	
			NULL	
Description	Varchar	200	Defaut null	
CategoryID	Int	11	NOT	FOREIGN
			NULL	KEY
SubCategoryAmountTotal	double		Default 0	

Table 3.30 SubCategory table

Description:

SubcategoryID: Identification of subcategory, auto-increment, primary key

SubcategoryName: Name of subcategory

Description: Description of subcategory

CategoryID: id of Category, foreign key reference to CategoryID field of

Category table

SubcategoryAmountTotal: Total amount of subcategory

3.3.2.2.3 Product table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
ProductID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
ProductName	Varchar	50	NOT NULL	
Price	Int	11	NOT NULL	
Unit	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	
Description	Varchar	200	Default null	
Image	Varchar	20	Default null	
ProductAmountTotal	Double		Default 0	
SubCategoryID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
				KEY

Table 3.31 Product table

Description:

ProductID: Identification of Product, auto-increment, primary key

ProductName: Name of product

Price: Price of product

Unit: Unit of product

Description: Description of product

Image: image of product

ProductAmountTotal: total amount of product.

SubCategoryID: Identification of subcategory, foreign key reference to

SubCategoryID field of Subcategory table

3.3.2.2.4 Address table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
AddressID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
HouseNumber	Varchar	50	NOT NULL	
Street	Varchar	50	NOT NULL	
Ward	Varchar	50	Not null	
District	Varchar	50	Not null	
City	Varchar	50	Not null	

Table 3.32 Address table

Description:

AddressID: identification of address, auto-increment, primary key

HouseNumber: number of house

Street: name of street

Ward: name of ward

District: name of district

City: name of city

3.3.2.2.5 CustomerType table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
CustomerTypeID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
CustomerType	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	
Description	Varchar	50		

Table 3.33 CustomerType table

Description:

Customer TypeID: Identification of customer type, auto-increment, primary key

CustomerType: name of customer type, with four values:

• Bronze: if customer amount total < 500000VND

• Silver: if customer amount total > 500000VND and < 1000000VND

• Gold: if customer amount total > 1000000VND and < 5000000VND

• Diamond: if customer amount total > 5000000VND

Description: Description of customer type

3.3.2.2.6 Customer table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
CustomerID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
CustomerName	Varchar	50	NOT NULL	
Birthday	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	
Email	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	
Phone	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	
AddressID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
				KEY
CustomerTypeID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
				KEY
RegisterMonth	Int	11	NOT NULL	
RegisterYear	Int	11	NOT NULL	
CustomerAmountTotal	Double			

Table 3.34 Customer table

Description:

CustomerID: Identification of customer, auto-increment, primary key

CustomerName: Name of customer

Birthday: Date of birth of customer.

Email: Email of customer.

Phone: phone number of customer

AddressID: Identification of address, foreign key reference to AddressID field of

Address table

CustomerTypeID: identification of Customer Type, foreign key reference to

CustomerTypeID field of CustomerType table

RegisterMonth: Month of registration

RegisterYear: Year of registration

CustomerAmountTotal: Total amount of customer.

3.3.2.2.7 Priority table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
PriorityID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY KEY
Priority	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	
Description	Varchar	50	Default null	

Table 3.35 Priority table

Description:

PriorityID: identification of priority, auto-increment, primary key

Priority: name of priority, with three values:

• Low: the low priority of case

• Medium: the medium priority of case

• High: the high priority of case

Description: Description of priority.

3.3.2.2.8 Status table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
StatusID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
Status	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	
Description	Varchar	50	Default null	

Table 3.36 Status table

Description:

StatusID: identification of status.

Status: Name of status, with three values:

• New: default when create new case

• In progress: when the case is in processing

• Done: when the case is finish

Description: Description of status.

3.3.2.2.9 *Case table*

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
CaseID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
Title	Varchar	50	NOT NULL	
Description	Varchar	200	NOT NULL	
CaseMonth	Int	11	NOT NULL	
CaseYear	Int	11	NOT NULL	
CustomerID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
				KEY
StatusID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
				KEY
PriorityID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
			Default 1	KEY
Solution	Varchar	500	Default null	

Table 3.37 Case table

Description:

CaseID: Identification of case, auto-increment, primary key

Title: Title of case.

Description: Description of case

CaseMonth: month of case occur

CaseYear: year of case occur

CustomerID: Identification of Customer, foreign key reference to CustomerID

field of Customer table

StatusID: Identification of Status, foreign key reference to StatusID field of Status

table

PriorityID: Identification of Priority, foreign key reference to PriorityID field of

Priority table

Solution: Solution of the case.

3.3.2.2.10 *Order table*

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
OrderID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
OrderMonth	Int	11	NOT NULL	
OrderYear	Int	11	NOT NULL	
OrderAmountTotal	Double		NOT NULL	
			Default 0	
ProductNumberTotal	Int	11	NOT NULL	
			Default 0	
CustomerID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
				KEY

Table 3.38 Order table

Description:

OrderID: Identification of order, auto-increment, primary key

OrderMonth: Month of order

OrderYear: year of Order

OrderAmountTotal: Total Amount of Order

ProductNumberTotal: Total number of Product

CustomerID: Identification of Customer, foreign key reference to CustomerID

field of Customer table

3.3.2.2.11 OrderDetail table

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
OrderDetailID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
OrderID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
				KEY
ProductID	Int	11	NOT NULL	FOREIGN
				KEY
ProductNumber	Int	11	NOT NULL	
			Default 0	

Table 3.39 OrderDetail table

Description:

OrderDetailID: Identification of OrderDetail, auto-increment, primary key

OrderID: Identification of Order, foreign key reference to OrderID field of Order table

ProductID: Identification of Product, foreign key reference to ProductID field of

Product table

ProductNumber: Number of product that order

3.3.2.2.12 *User table*

Name	Type	Size	Null	Key
UserID	Int	11	NOT NULL	PRIMARY
				KEY
Username	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	
Password	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	
Role	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	

Table 3.40 User table

Description:

UserID: Identification of user, auto-increment, primary key

Username: username of user

Password: Password of user

Role: Role of user, with two values: admin and member

3.3.3 User Interface-Screen

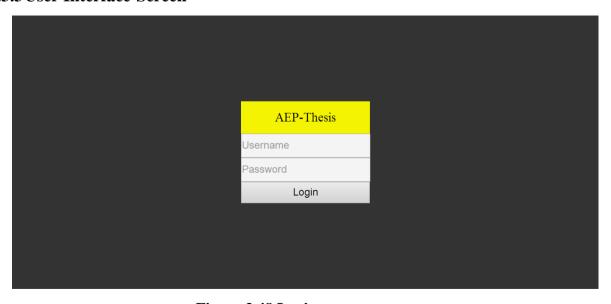


Figure 3.48 Login screen

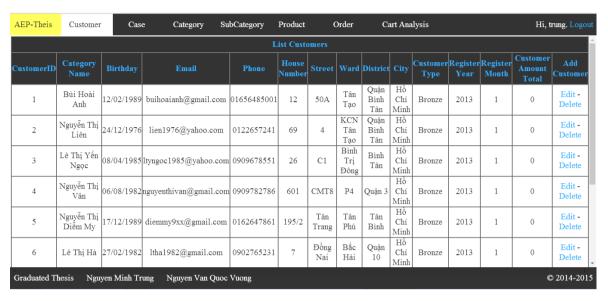


Figure 3.49 List customer screen

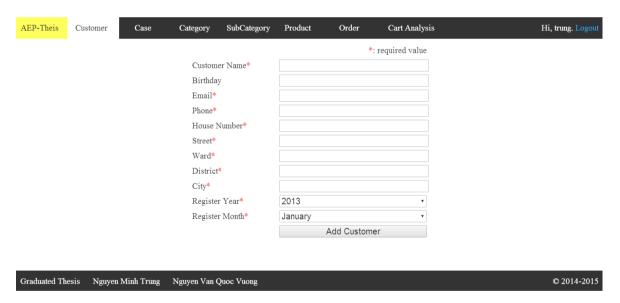


Figure 3.50 Add new customer screen

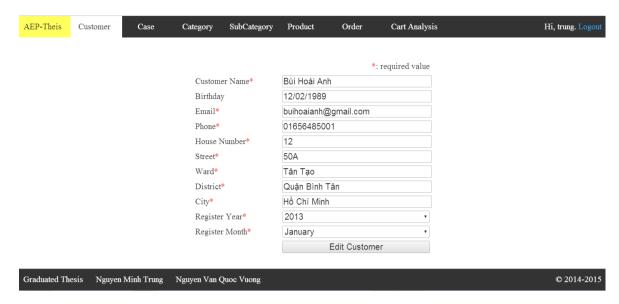


Figure 3.51 Edit existing customer screen

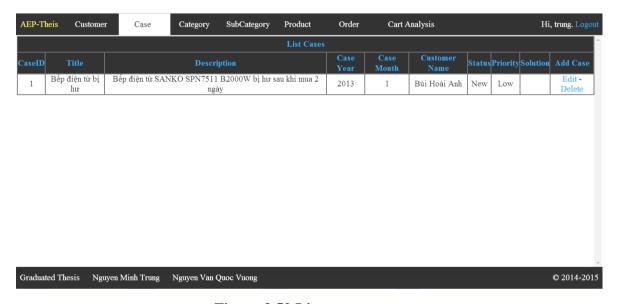


Figure 3.52 List case screen

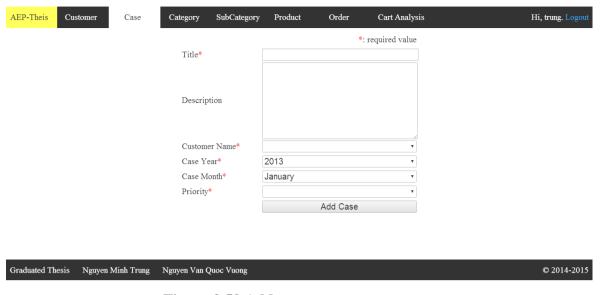


Figure 3.53 Add new case screen

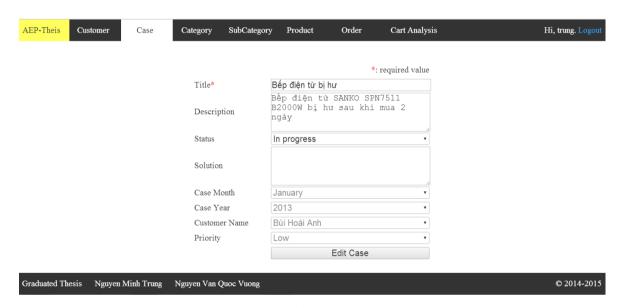


Figure 3.54 Edit status of existing case screen

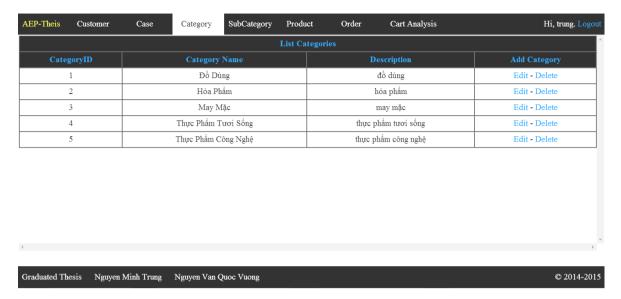


Figure 3.55 List category screen

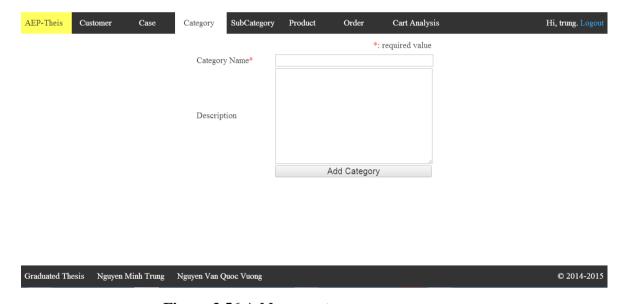


Figure 3.56 Add new category screen

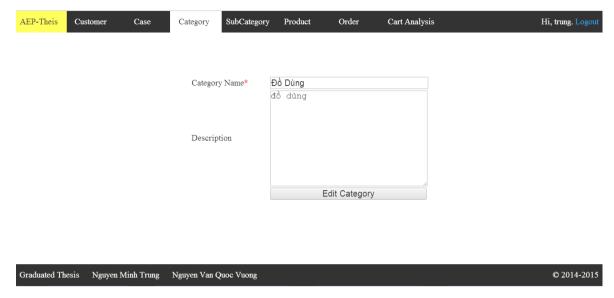


Figure 3.57 Edit existing category screen

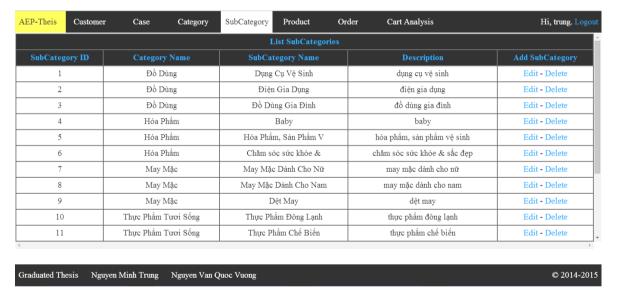


Figure 3.58 List subcategory screen

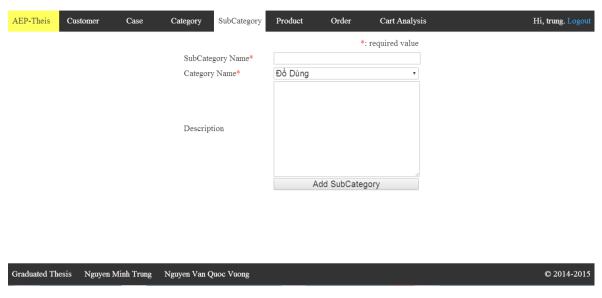


Figure 3.59 Add new subcategory screen

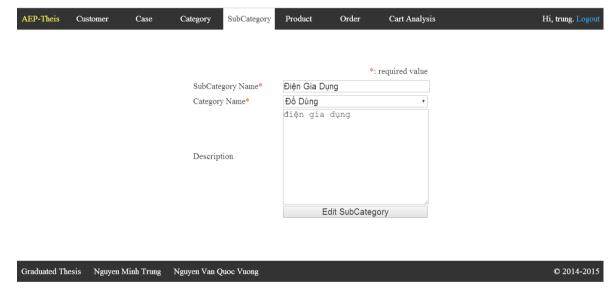


Figure 3.60 Edit existing subcategory screen



Figure 3.61 List product screen

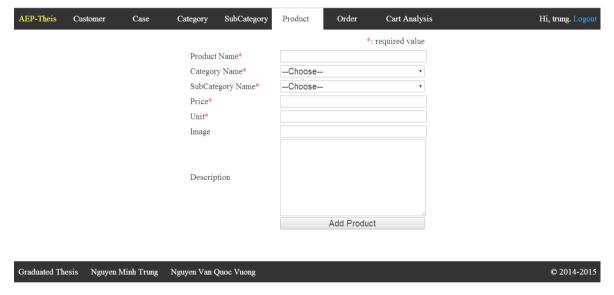


Figure 3.62 Add new product screen

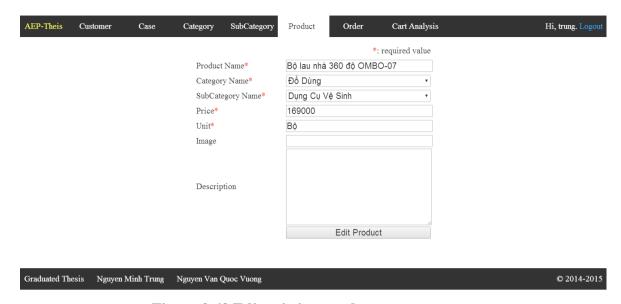


Figure 3.63 Edit existing product screen

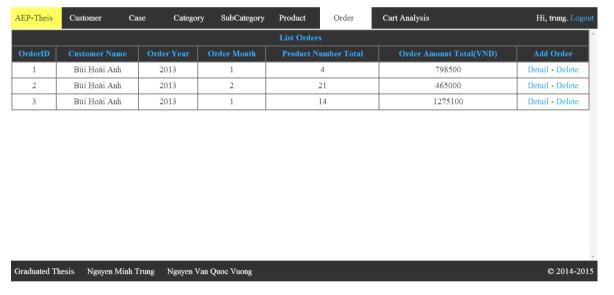


Figure 3.64 List order screen

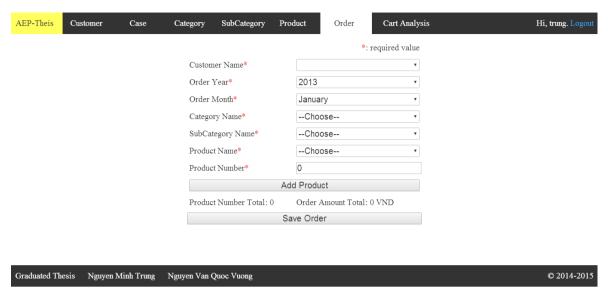


Figure 3.65 Add new order screen

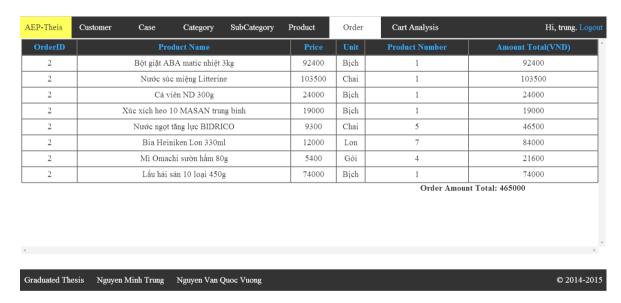


Figure 3.66 View existing order screen



Figure 3.67 View report screen

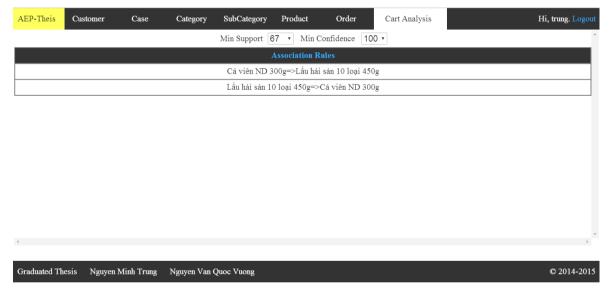


Figure 3.68 View cart analysis screen

3.4 Implement System

Programming language: PHP

Database server: MySQL

Web server: Apache

Technologies: HTML, CSS, Javascript, Jquery, AJAX

Chart: pChart library

Data mining method: Association rule - Apriori algorithm

Chapter 4

Conclusion and future work

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the demo data, we found that:

- With revenue report
 - ➤ Revenue in 2014 greater than 2013 => supermarket is growing.

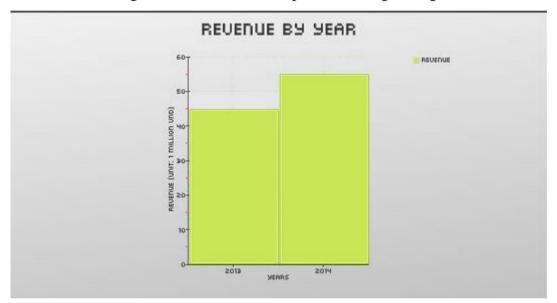


Figure 4.1 Revenue by year

➤ Customers prefer buy products in January, February, November and December.

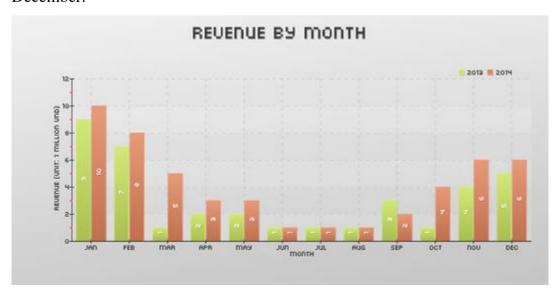


Figure 4.2 Revenue by month

- > Revenue of "Đồ Dùng" category is the highest.
- > Revenue of "Hóa Phẩm" category is the lowest.

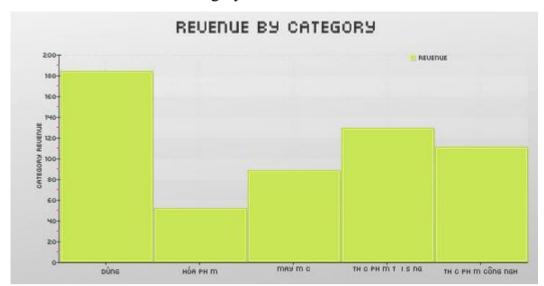


Figure 4.3 Revenue by category

> Revenue of "Điện Gia Dung" subcategory is the highest.

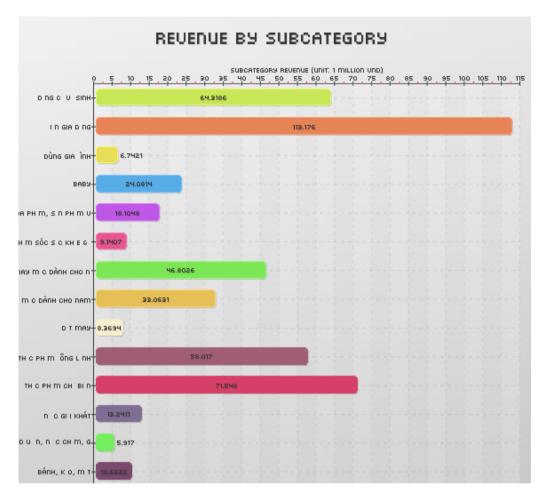


Figure 4.4 Revenue by subcategory

Revenue of "Mì tôm chua cay 30 gói Hảo Hảo" product is the highest.

Product Name	Revenue(Unit: 1 Million VND)	
Mì tôm chua cay 30 gói Hào Hào	6.696	
Lò nướng thủy tinh điện COMET CM8615 12L	6.65	
Bếp điện từ SANKO SPN7511 B2000W	6.617	
Bàn ủi hơi nước PHILIPS GC-1930	5.034	
Máy xoay sinh tố TATUNG TVJ-400A	4.545	
Tả quần GOO.N L28	4.401	
Váy công sở VT	3.99	

Figure 4.5 Top 20 products have the highest revenue

- With customer report
 - ➤ "Bronze" customers take 75%
 - ➤ "Silver" customers take 4%
 - ➤ "Gold" customers take 15%
 - > "Diamond" customers take 6%

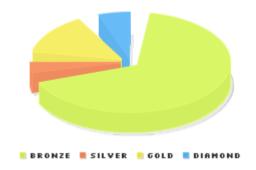


Figure 4.6 Customer type

➤ The number of customers that register in 2014 is greater than in 2013 and customers prefer to register in March.

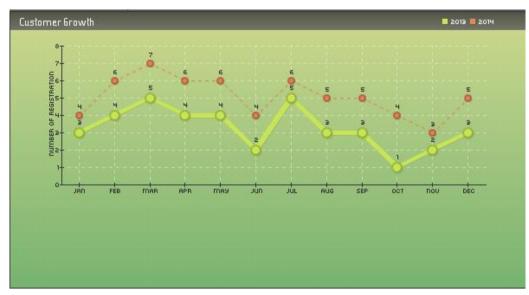


Figure 4.7 Customer growth

- With case report
 - ➤ "New case" takes 40%
 - ➤ "In-progress case" takes 20%
 - > "Done case" takes 20%



Figure 4.8 Case status

• With cart-analysis report:

We use minsup = 5% and minconf = 35%. Therefore, we have some rules as following:

Rules	Support(%)	Confidence(%)
Xúc xích heo 10 MASAN lớn=>Bộ lau nhà 360 độ OMBO-07	5	35
Sữa tắm trắng da Niisha sunflower 1.1L=>Bộ lau nhà 360 độ OMBO-07	5	46
Lầu hài sản 10 loại 450g=>Cá viên ND 300g	8	38
Bánh Bao Đức Phát 10 cái=>Cá viên ND 300g	7	40
Nước mắm Nam Ngư 1L=>Cá viên ND 300g	5	43
Quần tây nam không ly LS-P299 MD=>Cá viên ND 300g	5	46
Sữa tấm trắng da Niisha sunflower 1.1L=>Cá viên ND 300g	5	46
Gà quay thường=>Bia Heiniken Lon 330ml	8	50
Bia Heiniken Lon 330ml=>Gà quay thường	8	63
Sữa vinamilk không đường 220ml=>Lầu hài sản 10 loại 450g	5	67
Nước mắm Nam Ngư 1L=>Lầu hải sản 10 loại 450g	5	43
Xúc xích heo 10 MASAN lớn=>Bánh Bao Đức Phát 10 cái	5	35

Figure 4.9 Rules

So we get strong rule is "Bia Heiniken Lon 330ml=>Gà quay thường" with support=8% and confidence=63%.

During thesis, we reinforce the old and new knowledge. That is useful for our future career such as process making web product, related technologies and soft skills in time management and small group management.

Outcome detail following:

- Understanding process customer relationship management and data mining technique by Apriori algorithm of association rule method
- Fully analysis features as requirement

- Fully design from general to detail include system design, database design and user interface design that friendly to user
- Fully implement feature as requirement includes one important aspect of customer relationship management and implement Apriori algorithm of association rule method is the most important result present our effort and mind investment into thesis.

4.2 Future work

- Using framework to expand and maintain easily
- Optimize algorithm to increase performance of system
- Add some features of CRM system about marketing such as create email campaign
- Performing testing techniques to insure the quality of the application
- Researching and applying other techniques of data mining to find other quality information to support in decision making in the business of manager.

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