A Project Report On ONLINE SHOPPING SITE

“New-Age Fashion”

Declaration

I, Naresh Poudle hereby declare that the work presented in the project report titled “New-Age Fashion” submitted to the Department Of Computer Sc. & IT for our regular practical work carried out during the 6th semester, 2022, under the supervision of Abhimanu Yadav, Deptt. Of Computer Sc. & IT.,BSCcSIT. The matter embodied in this project report has not been submitted elsewhere by anybody for any degree .

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is a pleasure to acknowledge many people who knowingly and unwittingly helped me to complete my project.First I like to thank our coordinator Abhimanu Yadav sir for giving us this project as our practical work for our 6th semester practical exam.I also cannot leave MR.Musafa from whom learn so many things while doing this project and also all the things in my project is the result of his online course which i take while doing this project.

CONTENTS

1.INTRODUCTION

Online shopping is the process whereby consumers directly buy goods, services etc. from a seller interactively in real-time without an intermediary service over the internet. Online shopping is the process of buying goods and services from merchants who sell on the Internet. Since the emergence of the World Wide Web, merchants have sought to sell their products to people who surf the Internet. Shoppers can visit web stores from the comfort of their homes and shop as they sit in front of the computer.Consumers buy a variety of items from online stores. In fact, people can purchase just about anything from companies that provide their products online. Books, clothing, household appliances, toys, hardware, software, and health insurance are just some of the hundreds of products consumers can buy from an online store. Many people choose to conduct shopping online because of the convenience. For example, when a person shops at a brick-and-mortar store, she has to drive to the store, find a parking place, and walk throughout the store until she locates the products she needs. After finding the items she wants to purchase, she may often need to stand in long lines at the cash register. Despite the convenience of online shopping, not everyone chooses to purchase items and services online. Some people like the idea of physically going to a store and experiencing the shopping process. They like to touch the merchandise, try on clothing, and be around other people. Online shopping doesn't permit shoppers to touch products or have any social interaction. It also doesn't allow them to take the merchandise home the same day they buy it. Online shopping allows you to browse through endless possibilities, and even offers merchandise that's unavailable in stores. If you're searching for a niche product that may not be distributed locally, you're sure to find what you're looking for on the internet. What's even more useful is the ability to compare items, similar or not, online. You can search through multiple stores at the same time, comparing material quality, sizes and pricing simultaneously. Shopping via the internet eliminates the need to sift through a store's products with potential buys like pants, shirts, belts and shoes all slung over one arm. Online shopping also eliminates the catchy, yet irritating music, as well as the hundreds, if not thousands, of other like-minded individuals who seem to have decided to shop on the same day. Say 'goodbye' to the days when you stood in line waiting, and waiting, and waiting some more for a store clerk to finally check out your items, online shopping has friendly customer service representatives available 24/7, to assist you with locating, purchasing and shipping your merchandise.

2.SYSTEM STUDY

Information systems projects' originate from many reasons: to achieve greater speed in processing data, better accuracy and improved consistency, faster information retrieval, integration of business areas, reduced cost and better security. The sources also vary project proposals originate with department managers, senior executives and systems analysis. Sometimes the real origin is an outside source, such as a government agency which stipulates a system requirements the organization must meet. When the request is made, the first systems activity, the preliminary investigation, begins. The activity has three parts: request clarification, feasibility study and request approval

2.1 Existing System:
The existing system was an automated system. But It was found to be inefficient in meeting the growing demands of population.

2.1.1 Drawbacks in the existing systems:

Time Consuming
Expensive
Needed an agent
We have to out for that

. **3.SYSTEM ANALYSIS .**
• This system is all about converting the shopping system from manual to online.
• Customers can buy products online after login to the site.
• Administrator is adding products to the database.
• Administrator can edit or delete the products from the database.
• After buying and making payment the products are sent to customers address that he has given.
• Customers can write feedback for the product or services.
• Admin can see daily sales and feedback given by customers.
• Administrator is adding the delivery report to the database.
• Both admin and customer can see the delivery report.

3.1 Purpose:

Online shopping tries to enhance access to care and improve the continuity and efficiency of services. Depending on the specific setting and locale, case managers are responsible for a variety of tasks, ranging from linking clients to services to actually providing intensive shopping and delivery services themselves.

Main objective

- To shop while in the comfort of your own home ,without having to step out of the door.
- Sell at lower rate due to less over head.
- Provide home delivery free of cost.
- No wait to see the products if someone else is taking that.

3.2 Scope:

This product has great future scope. Online shopping Internet software developed on and for the Windows and later versions environments and Linux OS. This project also provides security

with the use of Login-id and Password, so that any unauthorized users can not use your account. The only Authorized that will have proper access authority can access the software.

3.3 Need for the proposed system:

Online shopping (HOME SHOP) is an easy to maintain, ready to run, scalable, affordable and reliable cost saving tool from Software Associates suited for small, medium, and large shopping complexes and shopping malls.

Features and Benefits:

- Providing security
- Low cost
- Basic computer knowledge required
- Configurable and extensible application UI design
- The proposed system can be used even by the naïve users and it does not require any educational level, experience, and technical expertise in computer field but it will be of good use if the user has the good knowledge of how to operate a computer.

3.4 Feasibility study:

- A feasibility study is a short, focused study, which aims to answer a number of questions:
- Does the system contribute to the overall objectives of the organizations?
- Can the system be implemented using current technology and within given cost and schedule constrains?
- Can the system be integrated with systems which are already in place?

3.4.1 Technical Feasibility:

- Is the project feasibility within the limits of current technology?
- Does the technology exist at all? Is it available within given resource constraints (i.e., budget, schedule)?

3.4.2 Financial Feasibility:

- Is the project possible, given resource constraints?
- Are the benefits that will accrue from the new system worth the costs?
- What are the savings that will result from the system, including tangible and intangible ones? What are the development and operational costs?

3.4.3 Operational Feasibility:

Define the urgency of the problem and the acceptability of any solution; if the system is developed, will it be used? Includes people-oriented and social issues: internal issues, such as

manpower problems, labor objections, manager resistance,organizational conflicts and policies; also external issues, including social acceptability, legal aspects and government regulations.

In preliminary investigation feasibility study has three aspects..

- Technical Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Economical Feasibility

Technical Feasibility

Technical issues involved are the necessary technology existence, technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access, data security, aspects of future expansion.

- Technology exists to develop a system.
- The proposed system is capable of holding data to be used.
- The proposed system is capable of providing adequate response and regardless of the number of users.
- The proposed system being modular to the administrator, if he/she wants can add more features in the future and as well as be able to expand the system.
- As far as the hardware and software is concerned, the proposed system is completely liable with proper backup and security.
-

Hence, we can say that the proposed system is technically feasible.

Operational Feasibility

If the system meets the requirements of the customers and the administrator we can say that the system is operationally feasible.

The proposed system will be beneficial only if it can be turned into a system which will meet the requirements of the store when it is developed and installed, and there is sufficient support from the users.

The proposed system will improve the total performance.

- Customers here are the most important part of the system and the proposed system will provide them with a convenient mode of operation for them.
- The proposed system will be available to the customers throughout the globe.
- The proposed system will provide a better market for different dealers.
-

Hence, the proposed system is operationally feasible.

Economical Feasibility

Economic Feasibility is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system outweighs the cost then the decision is made to design and implement the system.

- The cost of hardware and software is affordable.
- High increase in the amount of profit earned by going global.
- Easy and cheap maintenance of the system possible.
- Very cheap price for going global.

Hence, the proposed system is economically feasible.

FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

- The proposed system is flexible both for the administrators and the customers visiting the website.
- The proposed system provides a unique platform for different silk vendors to interact using the same platform.
- The proposed system allows easy promotion of the site through emails and newsletters.
- The proposed system gives information about the delivery and present status of their orders. Management of data is easy.
- Security is provided wherever necessary.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the proposed website there are different parts or modules which are summarized as follows

USER REGISTRATION:

Customers are required to register on the website before they can do the shopping. The website also provides several features for the non-registered user. Here they can choose their id and all the details regarding them are collected and a mail is sent to the email address for confirmation.

SHOPPING CART:

Shopping cart module tries to simulate the working of a store where user can view each design, color, size and price of the product available. The items they like can be added to the logical cart and can be removed if not required later. Billing and other payment related matters are handled here.

ADMINISTRATION:

This is the part of the website where the administrators can add, delete or update the product information. Administrators are also responsible for adding and deleting the customers from the

website. In addition, newsletter and promotions are also handled by the site administrator via email.

SEARCH :

This facility is provided to both registered and unregistered users. Users can search for the availability and type of products available on the website.

EMAILING:

The Email module is concerned about promotions and the newsletter and is handled by the administrator. This module is also concerned about sending activation and warning mails.

4. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS

System requirements are expressed in a software requirement document. The Software requirement specification (SRS) is the official statement of what is required of the system developers. This requirement document includes the requirements definition and the requirement specification. The software requirement document is not a design document. It should set out what the system should do without specifying how it should be done. The requirement set out in this document is complete and consistent.

The software specification document satisfies the following:-

- It specifies the external system behaviors.
- It specifies constraints on the implementation.
- It is easy to change.
- It serves as a reference tool for system maintainers.
- It records forethought about the life cycle of the system.
- It characterizes acceptable responses to undesired events.

4.1 User Class and Characteristics:

- General public
- Customers
- Administrator
- General public can use the system to see the product,their prices and quantity available. General users can not buy the products.
- Customers are using it for viewing and buying the products.
- Customer can also write feedbacks for products and services
- Administrators can add,edit & delete products.and provide services to the customer. Administrator can see the daily sales. Can also see the feedback given by the customer. Administrator maintaining the deliveries.

4.2 Functional Requirements:

- The System must provide following functionalities:
- Keeping records of admission of customers.
- keeping the records of products. keeping the daily sell .
- Storing the feedback given by the customer. keeping details about the product it is delivered or not. etc. Storing the items selected by the customer in the temporary storage.

4.3 Performance Requirements:

In order to maintain an acceptable speed at the maximum number of uploads allowed from a particular customer, any number of users can access the system at any time. Also connections to the servers will be based on the criteria of attributes of the user like his location, and the server will be working whole 24X 7 times.

4.4 Non Functional Requirements:

Following Non-functional requirements will be there in the Insurance on internet:

- Secure access of confidential data (customer‟s details).
- 24 X 7 availability.
- Better component design to get better performance at peak time.

Flexible service based architecture will be highly desirable for future extension Non functional requirements define system properties and constraints It arise through user needs, because of budget constraints or organizational policies, or due to the external factors such as safety regulations, privacy registration and so on. Various other Non-functional requirements are:

1. Security
2. Reliability
3. Maintainability
4. Portability
5. Extensibility
6. Reusability
7. Application Affinity/Compatibility
8. Resource Utilization

4.5 External Interface Requirements:

4.5.1 User Interface:

Users of the system will be provided with the Graphical user interface, there is no command line interface for any functions of the product. The user will get following page

1. Login page followed by Password

4.5.2 Hardware Interface:

Hardware requirements for Insurance on internet will be same for both the parties which are follows:

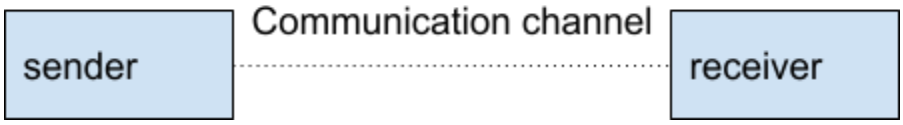
Processor: - Pentium I or above.
RAM: - 128 MB or above.
HD: - 20 GB or above.
NIC: - For each party

4.5.3 Software Interface:

Software required to make working of product is:
Front end- visual studio 2022
Back end- sql server 2021

4.5.4 Communication Interfaces

The two parties should be connected through either LAN or WAN for the communication.
Communication channels



4.6 General Constraints, Assumptions, Dependencies, Guidelines:

4.6.1 General Constraints

The interface will be in English only. The system is working for single server. Sender Receiver There is no maintainability or backup so availability will get affected. The system is a single user system. GUI features available.

4.6.2 Assumptions and Dependencies

The product does require a back-end database server MySQL for storing the username and password for different types of user of the system as well as various databases regarding various insurance information.

Assumptions:

Users must be trained for basic computer functionalities. User must have the basic knowledge of English The system must be able to respond to database software within reasonable time.

5. SYSTEM DESIGN SPECIFICATION

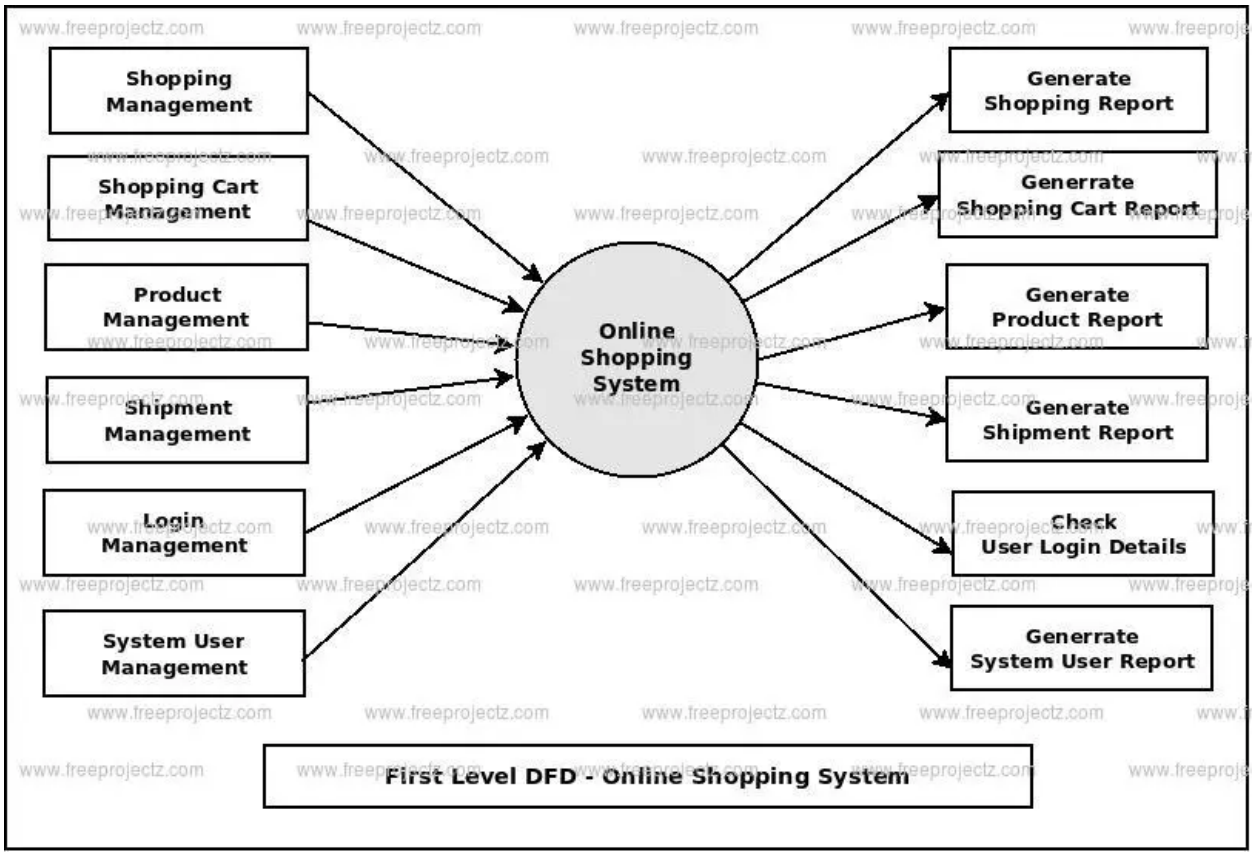
5.1 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

5.1.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS:

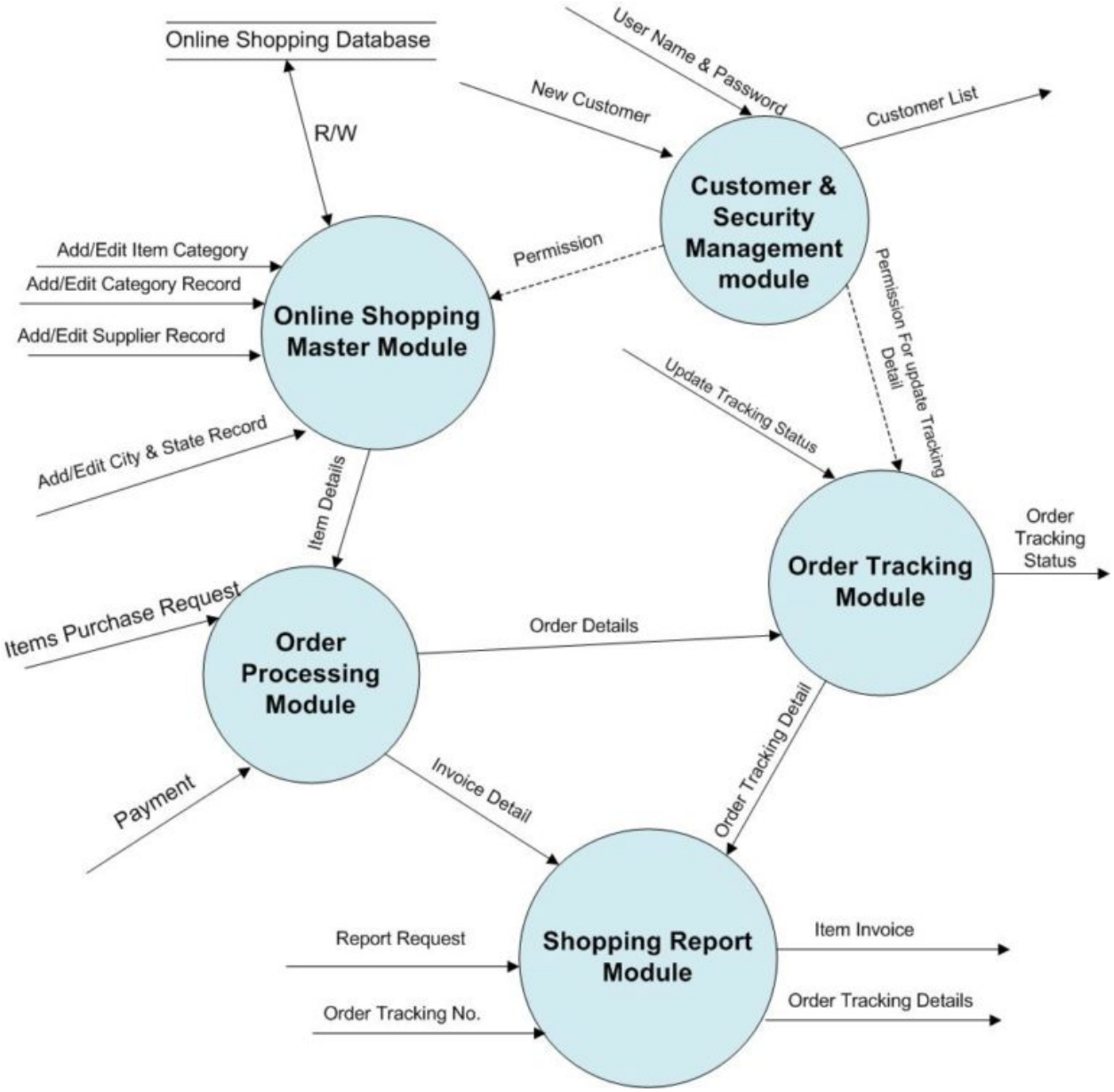
A DFD describes what data flow (logical) rather than how they are processed, so it does not depend on hardware, software, data structure or file organization. It is also known as „bubble chart". A Data Flow Diagrams is a structured analysis and design tool that can be used for flowcharting in place of, or in association with, information-oriented and process-oriented systems flowcharts. A DFD is a network that describes the flow of data and the processes that change, or transform, data throughout a system. This network is constructed by using a set of symbols that do not imply a physical implementation. It has the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will become programs in system design.

CAD(CONTEXT ANALYSIS DIAGRAM)

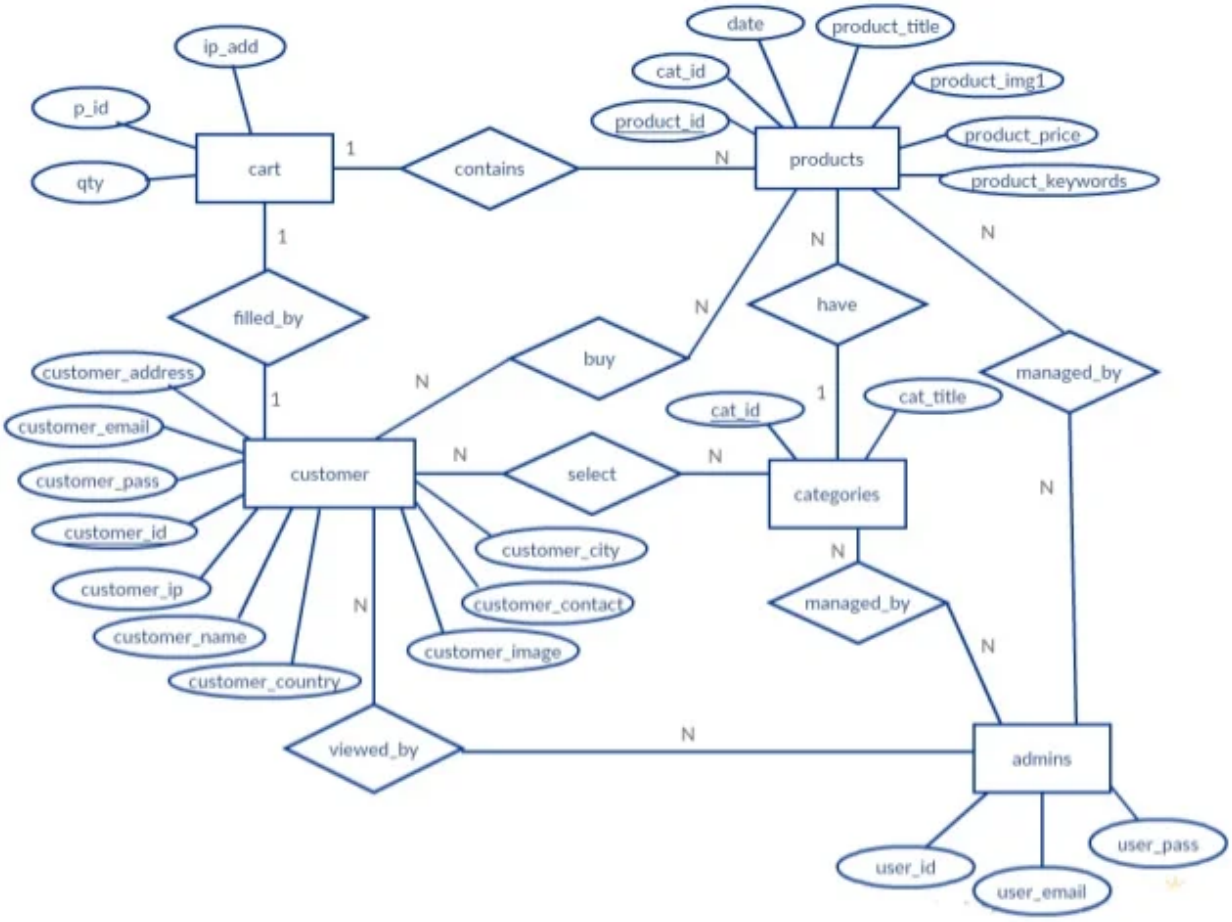
Level 1 DFD for Admin



Level 1 DFD for customer



ER Diagram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customer_pass
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customer_ip
customer_name
customer_country
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cat_title
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categories
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customer_city
customer_contact
customer_image
N
managed_by
N
N
viewed_by
N
admins
user_id
user_email
user_pass

6. TESTING

Software Testing is an empirical investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test, with respect to the context in which it is intended to operate. Software Testing also provides an objective, independent view of the software to allow the business to appreciate and understand the risks at implementation of the software.

6.1 Unit Testing:

The primary goal of unit testing is to take the smallest piece of testable software in the application, isolate it from the remainder of the code, and determine whether it behaves exactly as you expect. Each unit is tested separately before integrating them into modules to test the interfaces between modules. Unit testing has proven its value in that a large percentage of defects are identified during its use.

6.2 Integration Testing:

Integration testing, also known as integration and testing (I&T), is a software development process in which program units are combined and tested as groups in multiple ways. In this context, a unit is defined as the smallest testable part of an application. Integration testing can expose problems with the interfaces among program components before trouble occurs in real-world program execution. Integration testing is a component of Extreme Programming (XP), a pragmatic method of software development that takes a meticulous approach to building a product by means of continual testing and revision.

6.3 Validation testing:

At the validation level, testing focuses on user visible actions and user recognizable output from the system. Validations testing is said to be successful when software functions in a manner that can be reasonably expected by the customer. Two types of validation testing

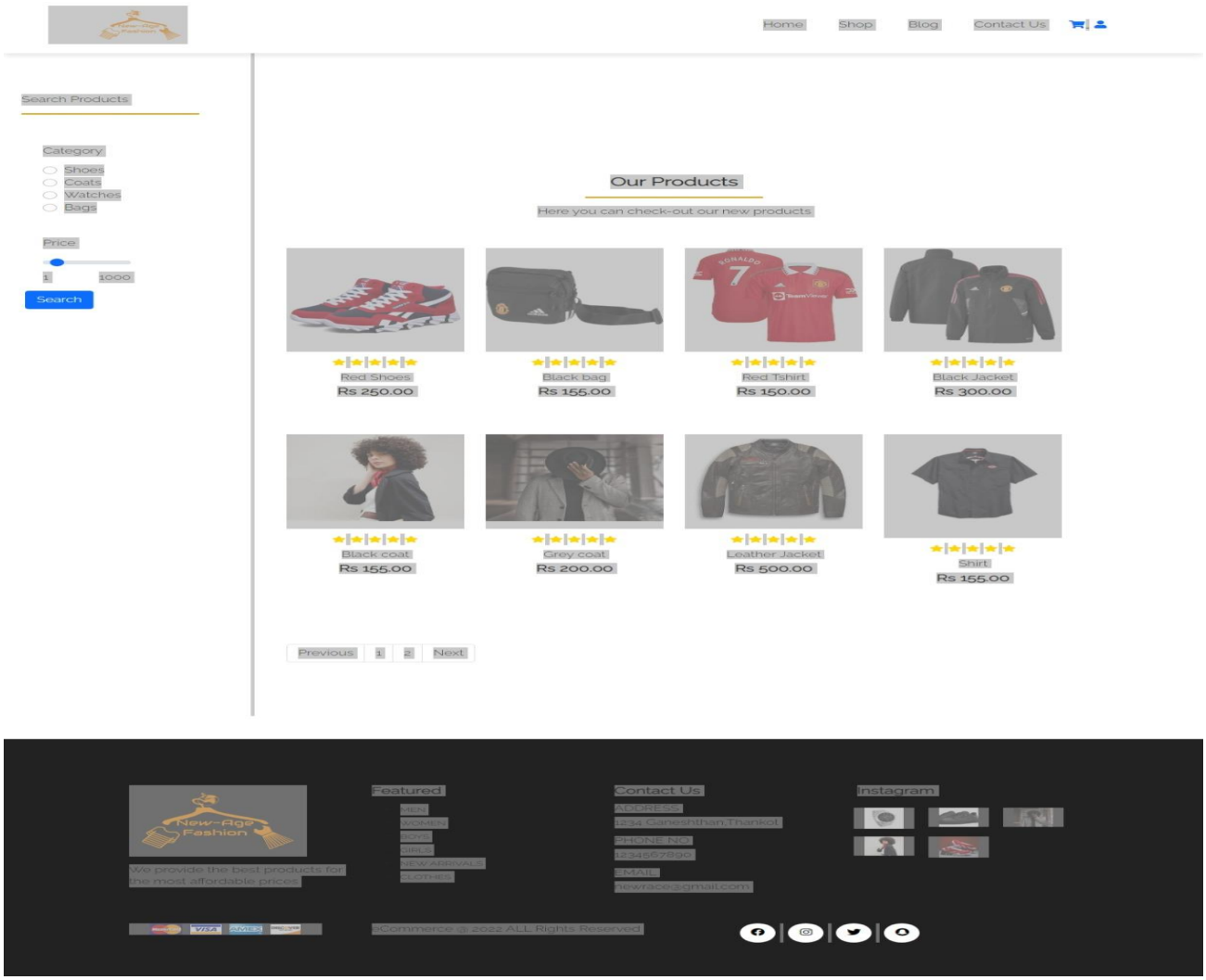
- Alpha testing is simulated or actual operational testing by potential users/customers or an independent test team at the developers' site. Alpha testing is often employed for off the-shelf software as a form of internal acceptance testing, before the software goes to beta testing.

- Beta testing comes after alpha testing. Versions of the software, known as beta version, are released to a limited audience outside of the programming team. The software is released to groups of people so that further testing can ensure the product has few faults or bugs. Sometimes, beta versions are made available to the open public to increase the feedback field to a maximal number of future users.

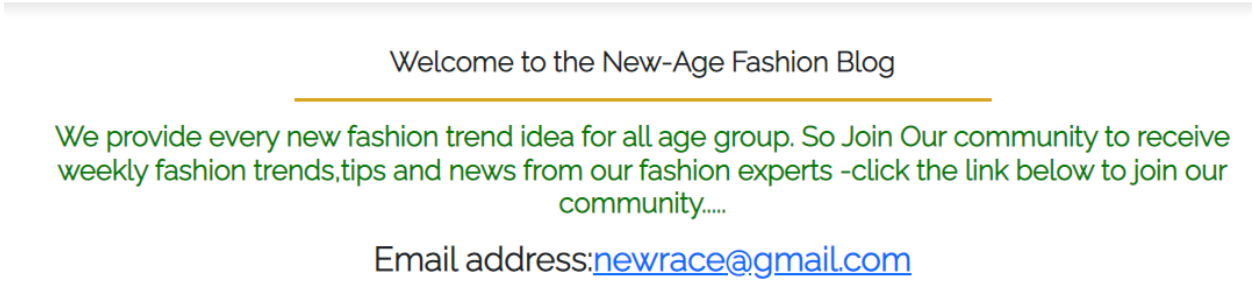
- Gray box testing Grey box testing is the combination of black box and white box testing. Intention of this testing is to find out defects related to bad design or bad implementation of the system.it is used for web application.

7.Screenshots
Home Page

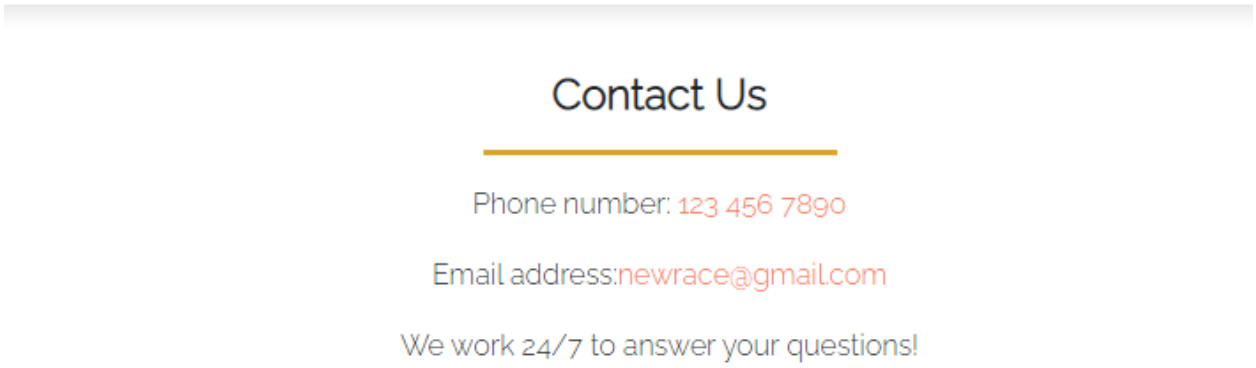
Shop & Search



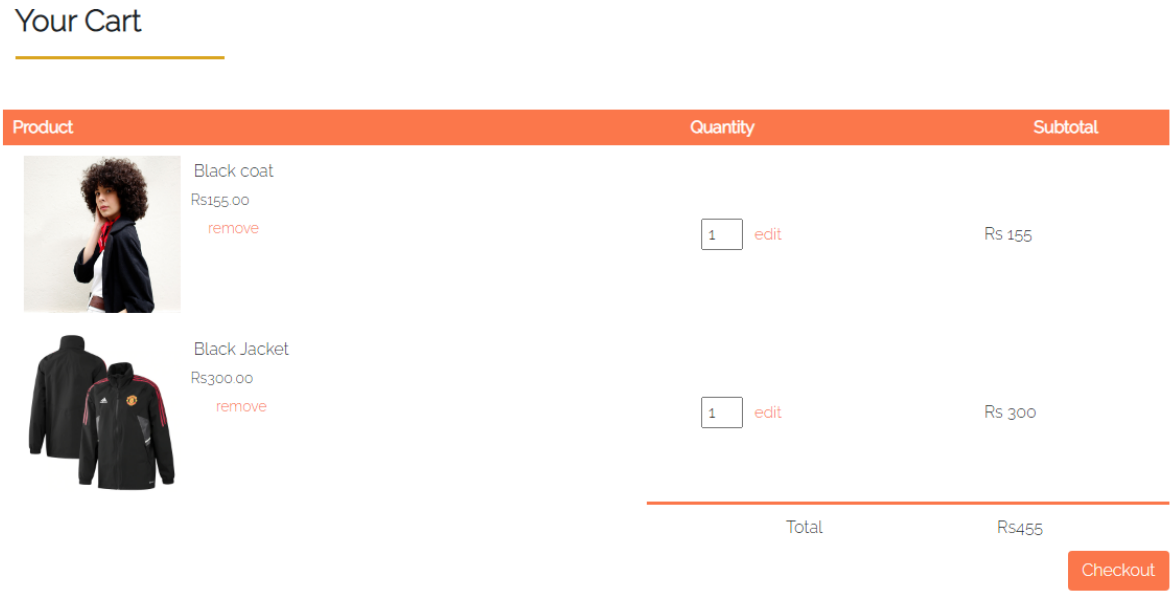
Blog



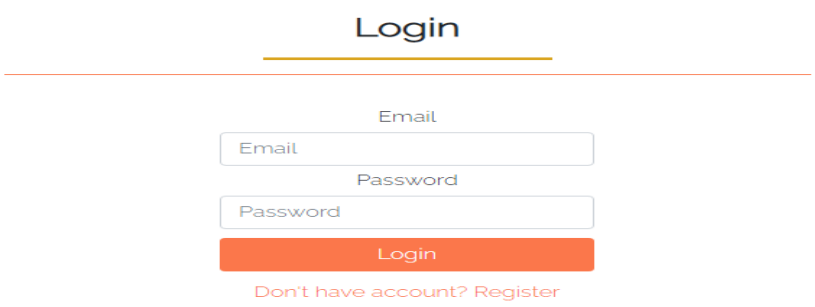
Contact Us



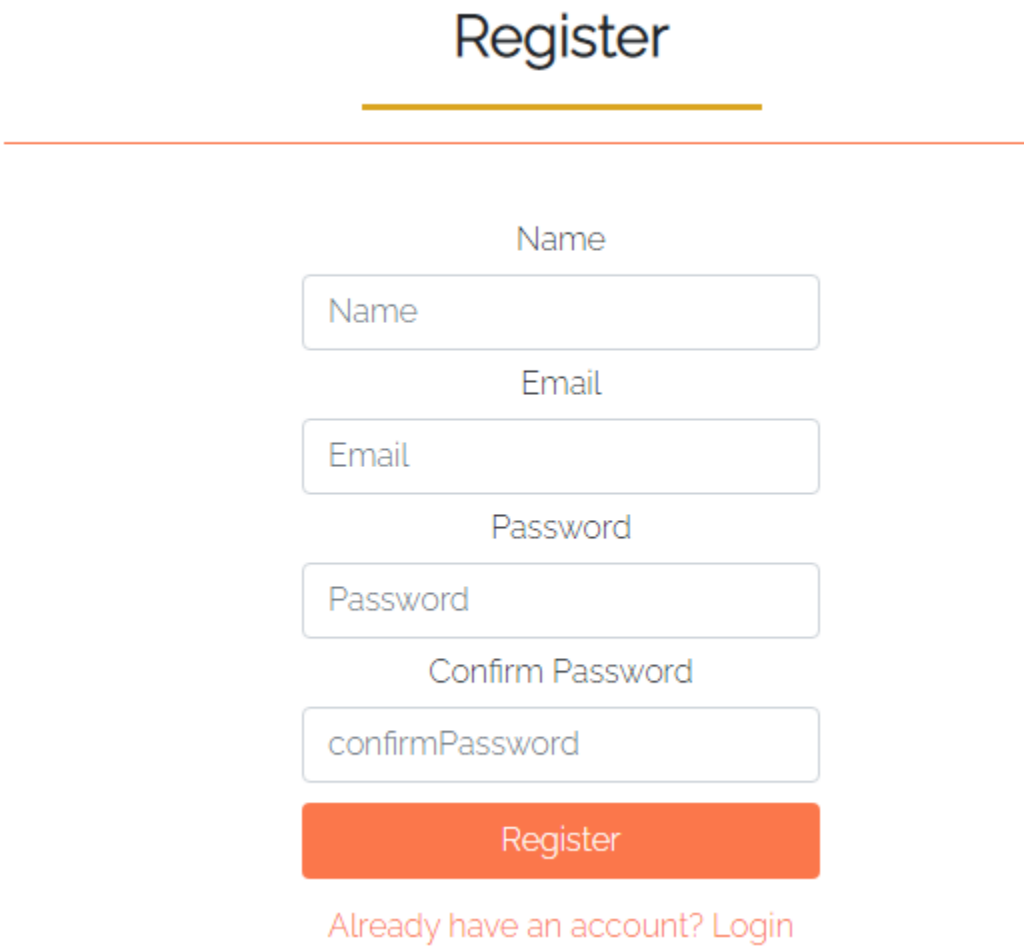
Cart



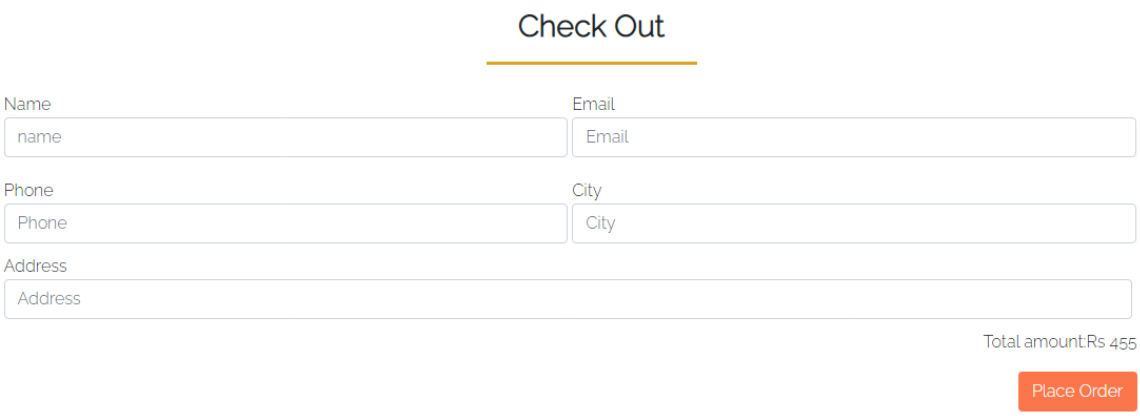
Login Page



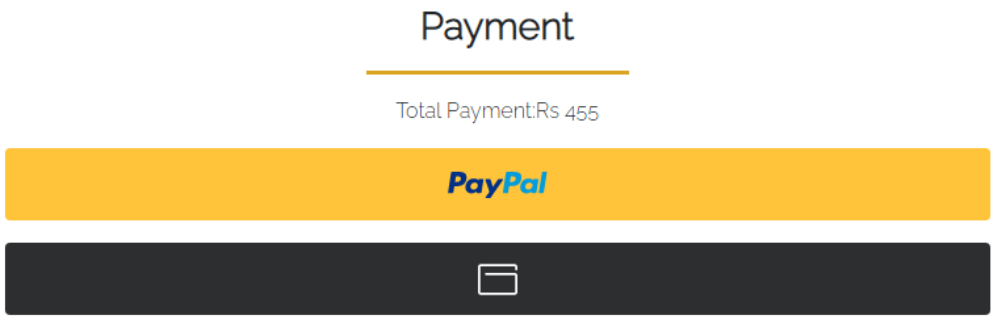
Register Page



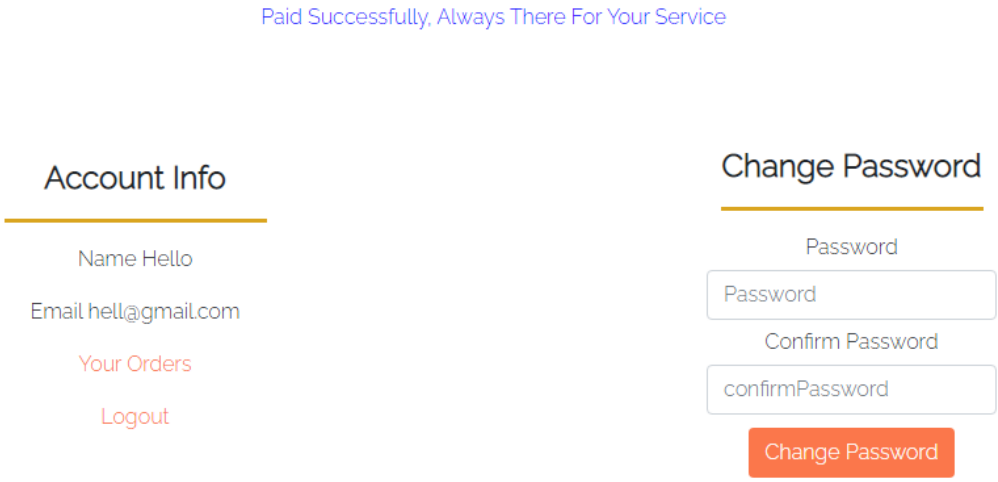
Check Out



Payment:



Payment Successful:



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